


COLLEGE F. X. VOGT *****		School year 2022-2023
Department of English	MID TERM TEST ENGLISH LANGUAGE	Date: Feb 2023
Level: T^{Le} CD TI	Duration : 2h00	Coef:3

CODE NUMBER.....

PART 1: EVALUATION OF RESOURCES

Section A : Grammar (10 marks)

I- *Complete the following conversation with suitable words or expressions. (5 marks)*

Customer: Good morning madam! _____ is this bunch of plantain?

Seller: It's 5, 000 francs.

Customer: 5, 000? What! It's too expensive! _____ you reduce the price, please?

Seller: It depends! _____ bunches of plantain do you want to buy?

Customer: I want two, and I have only 3, 000 francs for _____ of them.

Seller: Give 4, 000 for each and it will be okay.

Customer: I can't afford that amount please. All I can do is add 500 frs; so please take 3, 500 francs.

Seller: It's a good bargain, give your money. What else do you need?

Customer: I also want some _____ oil to fry fish.

Seller: Well, a litre of oil costs 1, 200 francs. Here you are!

Customer: Thank you so much. See you next Saturday.

II- *Choose the best alternative among the ones in brackets and fill the blanks spaces with (5 marks)*

1- Mathematics is a science that mainly _____ (revolves, revolve, revolved) around calculations and symbols.

2- None of the mangoes were ripe. _____ ? (Weren't they, were they, didn't they)

3- The president, together with his wife and his four children, _____ going to Paris next week. (will, are, is, were)

4- The manager _____ (hang, hanged, hung, hanging) his overcoat behind the door when he entered the office.

5- My father abhors potatoes. I don't like them _____. (neither, either, so, not)

Section B: Vocabulary(10 marks)

I- Choose a word from the ones in brackets which best completes the sentences and write the correct one in the spaces provided (5 marks)

- 1- Your handwriting is completely _____ (illegible, eligible, ineligible), if you are not careful enough it will fail you in the examination.
- 2- A policeman doesn't need a warrant of arrest, if he catches a bandit _____
(hand in the bag, hand in the pocket, red- handed)
- 3- I was short of money, so I went to see John to ask if he could _____ me some.
(borrow, lend, loan)
- 4- If you want to buy a book, you can go to a _____ (library, bookshop, school) and have one.
- 5- The car crashed into a tree leaving the majority of the passengers _____
(damaged, injured, blessed)

II- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in bracket so that the sentence makes sense (5 marks)

- 1- The car had an accident because the driver was driving very _____ (fast)
- 2- Alice: please mother, at what time should I _____ (feed) the baby? Mother: at 10 AM
- 3- It is not good to _____ money from the bank. (steal)
- 4- You can never tell someone's _____ (strength) just by looking at them.
- 5- Scientists have just made an important _____ related to the virus that causes AIDS (discovery)

PART 2: EVALUATION OF COMPETENCES

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

MALARIA

Malaria is an infectious disease transmitted by mosquitoes. Worldwide, malaria affects between 300 and 500 million people every year. About 1000 of cases of malaria occur every year in the United States. Thousands of people die every day from malaria in Africa. Many tourists coming to Africa are warned in advance of this deadly disease so that they can take anti-malaria treatment before they make their journey. Malaria is treatable and should

be taken very seriously. If left untreated, the infected person can develop infection in the brain so called cerebral malaria, and result with fever and coma.

Malaria is also called Biduoterian fever, black water fever, falciparum malaria; plasmodium; Quartan malaria; tertian malaria. These are many symptoms of malaria, but not every individual experiences all the symptoms. The symptoms are divided into three distinct states.

- The first stage is called the cold stage. Symptoms of this state are sudden chills and sometime violent shaking.
- The second state is called the hot state. The state is characterized by a high fever and rapid breathing. The fever may reach 107 F.
- The third state is called the wet state. The state is characterized by excessive sweating. One of the two killers of African children. Yet unlike AIDS, malaria is largely treatable. So why are more Africans dying of it?

The disease was wiped out largely by the lavish use of the insecticide known as DDT in many European and American countries in the 1950s. It was thought mistakenly to have been brought under control in the poorer countries by the drug Chloroquine. Today malaria is spreading at an alarming rate.

There are several reasons why malaria is on the increase again. This parasite keeps on developing resistance to the medicine like Chloroquine designed to combat the disease becomes resistant is that it is very adaptable. There are very different forms of it and if one form head a natural resistance to a particular drug, it will survive and then increase in number. Another reason is because some malaria sufferers do not treat the disease properly: they may not have enough money to pay for the full treatment; they may not know which quantity of the drug to take and how; they may buy diluted drugs. In such cases, the parasite may become more resistant and harder to treat in the future. In the past, whenever a parasite may become more resistant to a drug, a new one was often becoming available to fight it; but now there is less interest in Europe and America in producing new drugs as there is for AIDS; malaria does not come as a sudden epidemic; it is a slow but sure killer. Because it is dramatic and does not appear on TV screens, less attention is given to it.

Hopes that the disease could be eradicated by such measures as spraying houses with DDT or draining stagnant water have faded with the growing power of organizations concerned with protecting the environment. They argue that those methods harm the environment.

Health workers now focus more on protecting people, less on destroying mosquitoes. While waiting for a vaccine to be found, African health workers are going back to some old-fashioned methods like the use of mosquito-nets dipped in an insecticide solution and which can repel mosquitoes for up to six months.

(Culled from the Internet, February 2008)

QUESTIONS:

PART I: EVALUATION OF RESOURCES

Section A: Grammar (10 marks)

I- Complete the following conversation with suitable words or expressions. (5 marks)

Customer: Good morning madam! **How much** is this bunch of plantain? Seller: It's 5,000 francs. Customer: 5,000? What! It's too expensive! **Can** you reduce the price, please? Seller: It depends! **How many** bunches of plantain do you want to buy? Customer: I want two, and I have only 3,000 francs for **both** of them. Seller: Give 4,000 for each and it will be okay. Customer: I can't afford that amount please. All I can do is add 500 frs; so please take 3,500 francs. Seller: It's a good bargain, give your money. What else do you need? Customer: I also want some **palm** oil to fry fish. Seller: Well, a litre of oil costs 1,200 francs. Here you are! Customer: Thank you so much. See you next Saturday.

II- Choose the best alternative among the ones in brackets and fill the blanks spaces with (5 marks)

1. Mathematics is a science that mainly **revolves** (revolves, revolve, revolved) around calculations and symbols.
2. None of the mangoes were ripe. **Were they?** (Weren't they, were they, didn't they)
3. The president, together with his wife and his four children, **is** going to Paris next week. (will, are, is, were)
4. The manager **hung** (hang, hanged, hung, hanging) his overcoat behind the door when he entered the office.
5. My father abhors potatoes. I don't like them **either**. (neither, either, so, not)

Section B: Vocabulary (10 marks)

I- Choose a word from the ones in brackets which best completes the sentences and write the correct one in the spaces provided (5 marks)

1. Your handwriting is completely **illegible** (illegible, eligible, ineligible), if you are not careful enough it will fail you in the examination.

2. A policeman doesn't need a warrant of arrest, if he catches a bandit **red-handed** (hand in the bag, hand in the pocket, red-handed).
3. I was short of money, so I went to see John to ask if he could **lend** (borrow, lend, loan) me some.
4. If you want to buy a book, you can go to a **bookshop** (library, bookshop, school) and have one.
5. The car crashed into a tree leaving the majority of the passengers **injured** (damaged, injured, blessed).

II- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in bracket so that the sentence makes sense (5 marks)

1. The car had an accident because the driver was driving very **fast** (fast).
2. Alice: please mother, at what time should I **feed** (food) the baby? Mother: at 10 AM.
3. It is not good to **steal** (thief) money from the bank.
4. You can never tell someone's **strength** (strong) just by looking at them.
5. Scientists have just made an important **discovery** (discover) related to the virus that causes AIDS.

PART 2: EVALUATION OF COMPETENCES

Section C: Reading Comprehension (10 marks)

Questions:

1. **Tick the correct answer.** According to the text, malaria kills:
d) less than AIDS does.
2. **Give two main reasons why malaria becomes resistant to some drugs.**
 - The parasite develops resistance to drugs like Chloroquine because it is very adaptable.
 - Some malaria sufferers do not treat the disease properly, leading to increased resistance.
3. **According to the text, give two reasons why the western countries are no longer interested in malaria.**
 - Malaria does not come as a sudden epidemic; it is a slow but sure killer.
 - It is not as dramatic as AIDS and does not appear on TV screens, so it receives less attention.

4. **What two differences does the author make in the text between malaria and AIDS?**

- Malaria is largely treatable, unlike AIDS.
- Malaria is a slow killer, while AIDS is more dramatic and receives more media attention.

5. **Why did the authorities stop the use of DDT to eradicate malaria?**

- The use of DDT was stopped because environmental organizations argued that it harms the environment.

6. **Give the synonym of wiped out?**

- **Eradicated** or **eliminated**.

Section D: Essay Writing (10 marks)

Topic 1: Global Warming

Title: The Urgency of Addressing Global Warming

Global warming is one of the most pressing issues facing humanity today. As a journalist, I feel compelled to raise awareness about this phenomenon, which threatens the very existence of life on Earth. Global warming refers to the gradual increase in the Earth's temperature due to the excessive release of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere. The primary causes of global warming include deforestation, industrial pollution, and the burning of fossil fuels.

The consequences of global warming are dire. Rising temperatures lead to the melting of polar ice caps, resulting in rising sea levels that threaten coastal cities. Extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods are becoming more frequent, causing widespread destruction. Additionally, global warming disrupts ecosystems, leading to the extinction of various species.

To combat global warming, we must take immediate action. Governments should enforce stricter regulations on industries to reduce carbon emissions. Individuals can contribute by adopting sustainable practices such as using renewable energy, reducing waste, and planting trees. Education and awareness campaigns are also crucial in encouraging people to take responsibility for their actions.

In conclusion, global warming is a serious threat that requires collective effort to mitigate. By taking proactive measures, we can ensure a sustainable future for generations to come.

Topic 2: Drug Abuse in Schools

Title: Combating Drug Abuse in Our School

Dear fellow students, teachers, and staff,

Today, I stand before you as the president of the Students Union Association to address a grave issue that is plaguing our school: drug abuse. Drug abuse has become a common and horrible reality in our school milieu, leading to violence, irresponsibility, and a decline in academic performance among students.

The causes of drug abuse are multifaceted. Peer pressure, curiosity, and the desire to escape personal problems are some of the main reasons why students turn to drugs. Additionally, the lack of proper guidance and education about the dangers of drug abuse contributes to this problem.

The symptoms of drug abuse are evident in students who exhibit sudden changes in behavior, such as aggression, withdrawal from social activities, and a decline in academic performance. The consequences are severe, ranging from health problems to legal issues and even death.

To eradicate this problem, we must take collective action. First, the school should implement educational programs to raise awareness about the dangers of drug abuse. Second, students should be encouraged to seek help if they or their peers are struggling with addiction. Finally, we must create a supportive environment where students feel safe to discuss their problems without fear of judgment.

In conclusion, drug abuse is a serious issue that requires immediate attention. By working together, we can create a drug-free school environment where every student can thrive.

Thank you.