



Names: _____

Date: _____

5th EVALUATION

SECTION A: Grammar (10 marks).

I. Put the verbs in their correct tenses (2.5 marks)

I live in Douala, but now _____ (to visit) Paris. I _____ (already see) the Eiffel tower. I have not been to Cannes yet. I am having fun here. By Monday, I _____ (be) here for one month. I think I _____ (come) back next month. If I had saved enough money, I _____ (go) to Dubai also.

II. Choose the correct answer from those in brackets to complete this conversation (5 marks)

Paul: Good morning doctor. I have come for advice.

Doctor: Good morning, how can I help you?

Paul: My entire village is suffering from cholera. What can we do about it?

Doctor: You drink water from the river, _____ ? (dintn't you, don't you, do you)

Paul: We do, but we have no choice.

Doctor: What do you do to make it potable?

Paul: We put it on the sun.

Doctor: What about _____ (boils, boiling, boiled) it?

Paul: We sometimes boil but it is _____ (expensiver, most expensive, more expensive) than exposing it to the sun.

Doctor: The city council should provide potable water to the village.

Paul: The mayor said that he _____ (will, would, have) visit our village the following weeks. I hope he will do _____ (nothing, something, anything) for our village.

III. Complete with "used to", "didn't use to", "to be used to". Put in the right tense when necessary (2.5 mrks)

- When I was a baby, I _____ eat salad. Now, I _____ it because it is good for my health.
- When I was jobless, I _____ get up around 10 AM. It was difficult at the beginning, but now I _____ getting up early.
- My father _____ smoke; now, he lives a healthy life.

SECTION B: Vocabulary (10 marks)

I. Choose the synonyms of the underlined words from the list below: medicine, germs, illness, recover, remedy (5 marks)

- Doctors have diagnosed a serious disease _____
- The best treatment for tiredness is rest. _____
- Doctors say you will get better if you take your drugs _____
- Healthy diet is the drug you can take. _____
- Our hands are covered with a lot of bacteria. We must wash them regularly. _____

II. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences (5 marks)

- The nurse advised her to rub some paints on her face to _____ it (black).
- You can touch this snake; it can't bite you, it is _____ (to harm).
- I need some drinking water to quench my _____ (thirsty).
- The wind was very _____ this night due to climate change (strength).
- The National _____ Day in Cameroon is on February, 11th (youth).

SECTION C: Reading comprehension (10Mks)

Read the text carefully and answer the questions below.

When Joseph H. fell ill with malaria, his family did what they have always done in the past – they bought him anti-malarial medicine and antibiotics from the local market. When he fell unconscious, they took him to a health clinic in

Yaounde, Cameroon. "Mr. Houssou is a lucky man. He was dying when he arrived here" said the doctor who was treating him. "six out of ten patients have taken counterfeit medicine and many die.

Poor people use self-medication because they cannot afford genuine drugs or the cost of medical consultation. In pharmacies, a packet of anti-malarial tablets cost around 4000f CFA, but illicit traders sell for 1500Fcf. International criminal organizations control the trade which is extremely profitable. Marcel Kofie is a vendor of illegal drugs. "the police sometimes seize my drugs, but it isn't a problem because I keep my stock in a safe place. The loss is well worth the risk", he says. He says he earns about 20 000F a day.

Fake tuberculosis and malaria drugs kill around 700 000 people worldwide every year. Many drugs are toxic and can kidney or liver diseases. Some have the correct ingredients but in such a low quantities that they are ineffective. These are particularly dangerous because they cause drug resistance diseases to develop. Others do not contain anything useful. Police recently raided a warehouse where people were making antibiotic tablets-with maize flour! They always confiscated bottles of painkiller which turned out to be ordinary water.

It isn't only Cameroon which is affected by public health problem. Everywhere in Nigeria, traders sell fake medicine like vegetable on market stalls. Most of the drugs arrive from South East Asia or the Middle East. Two years ago in Angola, customs agent made the largest seizure of fake drugs in history. They were checking containers that had arrived from china when they found 1, 4 million counterfeit packets of anti-malarial drugs.

Governments are getting tougher on the criminals, but the progress is slow. The only sustainable way to reduce the illegal trade is to produce authentic drugs locally and sell them more cheaply.

Questions

- 1) Which errors did Mr. Houssou family make when he fell sick? (2 marks).

- 2) Say if this statement is true or false. (1 mark).
 - 60% of patients have taken counterfeit medicines _____
- 3) Why do some people buy drugs from market stalls? (2 marks).

- 4) (Underline the correct answer) According to the text, the solution to fake medicine is (1 mark):
 - To build more pharmacies
 - To produce drugs locally and sell them cheaply
 - To give money to people
- 5) Where do most fake drugs in Nigeria come from? Underline the correct answer (1 mark).
 - Angola
 - China
 - Middle East and South East Asia
- 6) Which ingredients are used to make counterfeit medicines? (1mark)

- 7) Why are drugs with very small quantities of ingredients dangerous? (2 marks).

SECTION D: Composition (10 marks)

Choose one (1) topic and write an essay of 200 – 250 words.

- 1) A businessman has recently created a park in your village and this park is attracting thousands of tourists in the village. Write a letter to the mayor of the village to tell him about the effects tourism may have on your village. Your name is Massing Marie, Po Box 112 Darak. Your village is DIBOMBARI.
- 2) You have recently contracted COVID19 which almost cost your life. After your recovery, the principal invited you to deliver a speech in order to sensitize the students of your school. Your speech may answer these questions:
How did you get the virus?
How did people around you react?
Which treatment did you received (modern or traditional)? Why?
Was it effective? Why?
Is the disease preventable? How?

SECTION A: Grammar (10 marks)

I. Put the verbs in their correct tenses (2.5 marks)

1. I live in Douala, but now **I am visiting** Paris.
2. I **have already seen** the Eiffel tower.
3. By Monday, I **will have been** here for one month.
4. I think I **will come** back next month.
5. If I had saved enough money, I **would go** to Dubai also.

II. Choose the correct answer from those in brackets to complete this conversation (5 marks)

Paul: Good morning doctor. I have come for advice. **Doctor:** Good morning, how can I help you?
Paul: My entire village is suffering from cholera. What can we do about it? **Doctor:** You drink water from the river, **don't you?** **Paul:** We do, but we have no choice. **Doctor:** What do you do to make it potable? **Paul:** We put it in the sun. **Doctor:** What about **boiling** it? **Paul:** We sometimes boil it, but it is **more expensive** than exposing it to the sun. **Doctor:** The city council should provide potable water to the village. **Paul:** The mayor said that he **would** visit our village the following week. I hope he will do **something** for our village.

III. Complete with “used to”, “didn't use to”, “to be used to”. Put in the right tense when necessary (2.5 marks)

1. When I was a baby, I **didn't use to** eat salad. Now, I **am used to** eating it because it is good for my health.
2. When I was jobless, I **used to** get up around 10 AM. It was difficult at the beginning, but now I **am used to** getting up early.
3. My father **used to** smoke; now, he lives a healthy life.

SECTION B: Vocabulary (10 marks)

I. Choose the synonyms of the underlined words from the list below: medicine, germs, illness, recover, remedy (5 marks)

a) Doctors have diagnosed a serious **disease** – **illness** b) The best **treatment** for tiredness is rest – **remedy** c) Doctors say you will **get better** if you take your drugs – **recover** d) Healthy diet is the **drug** you can take – **medicine** e) Our hands are covered with a lot of **bacteria**. We must wash them regularly – **germs**

II. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences (5 marks)

a) The nurse advised her to rub some paints on her face to **blacken** it. b) You can touch this snake; it can't bite you, it is **harmless**. c) I need some drinking water to quench my **thirst**. d) The wind was very **strong** this night due to climate change. e) The National **Youth** Day in Cameroon is on February, 11th.

SECTION C: Reading comprehension (10 marks)

Questions:

1. Which errors did Mr. Houssou's family make when he fell sick? (2 marks)
 - They bought anti-malarial medicine and antibiotics from the local market instead of seeking proper medical consultation. They also waited until he was unconscious before taking him to a health clinic.
2. Say if this statement is true or false. (1 mark)
 - **True:** 60% of patients have taken counterfeit medicines.
3. Why do some people buy drugs from market stalls? (2 marks)
 - Some people buy drugs from market stalls because they cannot afford genuine drugs or the cost of medical consultation. Illicit traders sell drugs at a much lower price compared to pharmacies.
4. According to the text, the solution to fake medicine is (1 mark):
 - To produce drugs locally and sell them cheaply.
5. Where do most fake drugs in Nigeria come from? (1 mark)
 - Middle East and South East Asia.
6. Which ingredients are used to make counterfeit medicines? (1 mark)
 - Maize flour and ordinary water are used to make counterfeit medicines.
7. Why are drugs with very small quantities of ingredients dangerous? (2 marks)
 - Drugs with very small quantities of ingredients are dangerous because they are ineffective and can cause drug-resistant diseases to develop. They do not treat the illness properly, leading to more severe health issues.

SECTION D: Composition (10 marks)

Topic 1: Letter to the Mayor

Massing Marie P.O. Box 112 Darak DIBOMBARI April 4, 2022

The Mayor Dibombari Village Yaounde, Cameroon

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to inform you about the recent development in our village, Dibombari, where a businessman has created a park that is attracting thousands of tourists. While this is a positive development for our village, I would like to highlight some potential effects of tourism that we need to address.

Firstly, the influx of tourists has brought economic benefits to the village. Local businesses, such as restaurants and shops, are thriving, and many villagers have found employment opportunities. However,

the increased number of visitors has also led to environmental concerns. The park and surrounding areas are becoming littered, and the natural beauty of our village is at risk of being degraded.

Additionally, the rise in tourism has caused traffic congestion and noise pollution, which are affecting the daily lives of the villagers. I urge you to consider implementing measures to manage the impact of tourism, such as setting up waste disposal systems and regulating the number of visitors to the park.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I hope we can work together to ensure that tourism benefits our village without compromising our environment and quality of life.

Yours faithfully, Massing Marie

Topic 2: Speech on COVID-19 Experience

Good morning, students and teachers,

I stand before you today to share my experience with COVID-19, a disease that almost took my life. I contracted the virus after attending a large gathering where I was exposed to an infected person. At first, I thought it was just a common cold, but my condition worsened rapidly.

When I tested positive, my family and friends were terrified. They isolated me and provided emotional support, but they were also scared of contracting the virus. I received modern medical treatment, including oxygen therapy and antiviral drugs, which saved my life. Traditional remedies were not effective in my case, as the virus was too severe.

My recovery was slow, but I am grateful to be alive. COVID-19 is a preventable disease. We must all follow safety measures such as wearing masks, washing hands regularly, and avoiding crowded places. Vaccination is also crucial in protecting ourselves and others.

Let us all take responsibility and fight this pandemic together. Thank you.