



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINESEC/ OBC

BACC A1-A2-A3-A4-A5

Session

Duration: A1-A5= 3 hours.

Coef: A1-A5= 4

ANGLAIS

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 MARKS)

I- Complete the dialogue below with suitable expressions chosen from those in the brackets. (5 marks)

Patient: Good morning Doctor.

Doctor: Good morning Mr. Mbida. Have a seat. What has _____ you here this morning?
(bring, bringing, brought)

Patient: I had a terrible night Doctor. I did not sleep at all. I vomited the whole time and now I feel very weak. The _____ part of it is that my body temperature has risen to 40 degrees Celsius. I am really frightened about my situation. (bad, worst, worse)

Doctor: _____ have you done about the temperature? (how, which, what)

Patient: I took malaria tablets that I bought from a neighbour _____ medicine store is at the main road junction in our quarter. (who, who's, whose)

Doctor: That was dangerous Mr. Mbida! Auto-medication is not advisable! You are aware of that _____ you? Now I have to do a rapid malaria test to determine causes of the high temperature. (aren't, are, isn't)

Patient: I am very sorry about that Doctor. It was at night and I couldn't come to the hospital due to the insecurity around here.

Doctor: Take this number and call us next time.

II- Rewrite the sentences below as started. (5 marks)

1) Most parents don't like to borrow money from the bank to finance their children's studies. They borrow from their meeting groups.

Most parents prefer _____

2) "Do I need a National Identity Card in order to apply for this job." The applicant asked me. The applicant asked me _____

3) It is risky to have a pin code that is not secured. Hackers may hack your account and do away with your money.

Having _____

4) My brother did not know that online shopping was cheap and less stressful so they bought all their goods from the supermarket.

If my brother had _____

5) Cigarettes smoking can cause cancer of the lungs.

Cancer of the lungs _____





SECTION B: VOCABULARY. (10 MARKS)

I- Complete the blanks in the sentences below with appropriate words of your own.
(5 marks)

- 1) Tom has been called up for many _____ interviews but he has never been given the opportunity to work anywhere.
- 2) Eto'o is a retired footballer of the Indomitable Lions the national team of Cameroon. He contested for the presidency of the Cameroon Football Federation (FECAFOOT) and won with an overwhelming _____.
- 3) In most of the rural areas in Cameroon, women constitute the backbone of the _____ of their areas because they sell the crops that come from their farms and take care of their families.
- 4) It is important to take the Covid-19 _____ for better protection against it.
- 5) Kate Jones got into depression following the _____ of her parents in a ghastly motor accident.

II- Complete the following cloze text with the correct words chosen from those in the box.
There are more words than you will need. (5 marks)

tools, save, bills, deposit, withdraw, saves, hospital.

In many modern banks nowadays, transactions have become easier than before. Customers do not need to move to their main branch to _____ money from their bank accounts. They can use ATM machines around them. This _____ time. Sometimes we may be admitted in the _____ and need money. Some other person may help using our ATM cards. Many banks encourage the use of ICT _____ for many other transactions such as the payment of electricity and water _____.

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION. (10 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Write in your own words as far as possible.

Our rubbish and us.

One of the striking things about most of our big towns today is that they are very dirty. This is because as a nation, we have not yet mastered how to handle our rubbish. Rubbish disposal or putting away our household refuse and other waste in a hygienic manner, is still a problem.

But where is this enormous garbage from nowadays? The quantity of dirt in our towns and cities can partially be explained by the fact that our population is growing rapidly. More people mean more waste. It can also be accounted for by the quality of goods at the disposal of the population. Our markets today are overflowing with non-durable goods produced by home or foreign industries and second-hand articles from Europe, Asia and the Americas. According to AWAKE Magazine (August 22, 2002), "Many products today are designed to be thrown away. They are either difficult to repair or simply fragile." The same magazine quotes a Swiss weekly "Die Weltwoche" which argues that "An economic collapse would be guaranteed, if everyone were to use his/her furniture and car for life or even for twice as long as he now does." So everything ends up as refuse within a short space of time. Of no less importance in our society





today, is industrial waste. Those who live near industries are plagued by a peculiar kind of waste that is toxic waste. This consists of dangerous chemicals which are by-products of industries. For example, inhabitants of Bassa in Douala (the country's main industrial town) are already suffering the effects of these dangerous chemicals, which are difficult to handle.

Where and how can we dispose of dirt? Day in day out, you see people in our towns and cities carrying containers with household refuse, looking for a place to put them away. Even in cities where there are municipal services for garbage collection, people still do not use these services properly. Walk down streets of our big towns such as Yaounde, Douala, Bafoussam and Bamenda you would be stunned by the ever-increasing and stinking mountains of assorted refuse from households, market places and offices. It is curious to note that some of these people throw their garbage where there are notices clearly marked "No throwing of dirt here."

How can we get rid of dirt? There are many ways of disposing of rubbish. The oldest method is by recycling. In olden days, metal implements which were not needed were melted down and used to make other instruments. Even in our villages today, people still transform old metal objects into useful tools. Some use old oil drums for example, to make the walls of fences or gates for their houses.

Another way of disposing rubbish is by burying it. In many farms, farmers have learnt to bury poor crops and plants in huge pits or holes. This is also a very good way to deal with rubbish. In some towns, people dig huge pits and throw their refuse in them. However, the inconvenience here is that they do not take the pains to cover them. Therefore, after a short time, the pits become a source of disease and infection in the communities since flies, rats and other rodents invade them and later on visit the homes of people.

The indiscriminate digging of pits can lead to other environmental problems. If, for example the site of the pit is not well chosen, there might be a danger that the pit could be situated near a water source, such as a spring, a stream or even river or well. Once it rains, the water source is contaminated. Another environmental hazard is that when people throw their rubbish into pits, they do that indiscriminately. Plastic bags, old bits of metal, paint and even petrol are put into pits. These eventually contaminate the soil.

(Culled and adapted from Integrated Skills in English by Mungeh Simon Amaya)

Questions.

1. State the main problem mentioned in the text that is facing our towns and cities today. (1 mark)

2. Explain in your own words the statement: "More people mean more waste" (paragraph 2 line 3) (2 marks)

3. From the text, list four sources from where goods are supplied in our markets. (1 mark)





4. What is the position of the Swiss weekly newspaper "Die Weltwoche" for a sustainable economy? (2 marks)

5. According to the text, which two methods of garbage disposal are recommended? (1 mark)

6. Name four kinds of garbage that can be dangerous when disposed together in a pit. (1 mark)

7. After reading the text, do you and your neighbours dispose of your garbage appropriately? Name two places where you usually throw your dirt. (2 marks)

SECTION D: COMPOSITION WRITING. (10 MARKS)

Write a composition of between 200-250 words on ONE of the topics below.

1. Last week your family organized the traditional wedding of your older sister. You were actively involved in the ceremony. You want to let your friends to get a feel of what happened. Narrate what happened to them by considering the following: When and where it took place, the different stages of the ceremony, who attended and their impressions and your general impression.
2. When the Probatoire results were published last August, your best friend failed and has been avoiding to come close to you because you have passed. You are called Bima Rasta and your friend is called Ngong Jones. Write a letter to advise him: Not to be demoralized at all because he can still make it, to join a study group with the classmates, to stay away from abusive telephone usage and to choose the subjects he is good at etc.
3. You are the Senior Prefect of your school and you have realised that violence is on the rise in your school. Write an article to be published in the "Horizon Newspaper" titled "Violence, the cankerworm in our schools today." In your article: give some of the causes of violence in school, identify some of the consequences of violence in school and suggest some possible solutions to stop this phenomenon.

