



STUDENT'S NAMES: _____ N° _____ Date: _____
Class: Tle ACD SUBJECT: ANGLAIS COEF: 4/3 DURATION: 02 HOURS

Targeted competence: Use language to talk about communicable diseases; health care and create environmental awareness; Volunteering in Gender equality and participating in training activities on democracy.

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 marks).

Exercise 1: Complete the dialogue below using appropriate answers of yours. (5 marks).

Esso: Good morning Eyenga!

Eyenga: Good morning Esso! _____ are you doing?

Esso: Are you blind? I am drinking a bottle of beer.

Eyenga: Esso my friend, you should stop _____ alcohol, it harms your health.

Esso: I know it Eyenga, I want to stop it _____ I don't know what to do.

Eyenga: Well, if I _____ you, I would ask for some help from a specialist. My uncle is specialized on helping people who have alcohol, tobacco or drugs problems, this is his phone number. You should _____ call him than continue drinking as you do.

Esso: Thank you my friend.

Eyenga: You are welcome, take good care of yourself.

EXERCISE II: Complete the sentences bellow about Gender issues following the indications in brackets. (5 marks)

1. The neighbour beats up many female children. (passive voice)

2. " My grandmother practised breasts ironing on me yesterday." Declared Annah. (Reported speech)

3. I would not like to get married early. I have to pursue my studies. (Join the two sentences with a conjunction)

4. Let's fight against child labour. (underline the preposition in the sentence)

5. Genital mutilation on girls is _____ abject act. (Use an article)

SECTION B : VOCABULARY (10 marks)

Exercise 1: Complete the following passage by using appropriate words of yours. (5 marks)

In the whole world today, people talk about covid-19. Covid-19 is a _____ disease since it is spread all over the world. It is caused by a _____. Some _____ of covid-19 are: headache, loss of taste, sore throat, dry cough and diarrhoea. There is not a specific

_____ to cure the disease but there are methods of prevention to avoid it. Some of them are: washing hands with clean water and soap after touching something that you think that has been contaminated, wearing face _____ to cover the nose in public, avoid shaking hands with people or kissing them and observing some distance of about 1meter with others in public.

EXERCISE I: Match the words or phrases from column A with their definitions in column B, then write out the correct answer in the spaces provided below. (5 marks)

column A	column B
1.Democracy	A. Is a system of government where the leader takes power and rules alone through force if necessary.
2.To be above the law	B. Is a system of government where the citizens of a country elect representatives who make the laws and enforce them.
3.Dictatorship	C. Is the place where the leader inherits his leadership role.
4.Kingdom	D. Is the belief that somebody cannot be punished by the law or justice.
5.Election	E. Is a process where people go to vote for their candidates using their voter' s cards.

SECTION C : READING COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the passage below and provide suitable answers to questions that are below it.

Putting a higher value on health.

The abuse of psychoactive substances including alcohol, tobacco, narcotic and psychotropic drugs causes enormous damage to the health and productivity of nations. The health consequences of abuse are also grave, and range from violence and delinquency to liver cirrhosis, brain damage and lung cancer.

Treatment of dependence on psychoactive substances is still imperfect. Fortunately, research during the last 100 years has produced sufficient knowledge about the prevention of abuse of these substances. If it were not for three giant obstacles, prevention programmes could be crowned with success. The first and most important of these is the low value which the populations of the world assign to health. The second giant obstacle is the pharmacological nature of the substances themselves. They produce pleasurable effects; change one's perception of the world, of oneself and of one's immediate problems. The third giant is the nature of the environment in which most people of the world live today. Sharing a cigarette or a drink after a strenuous day may often offer more in human values than anything else available. It may be particularly important in situations where no other pretext for sharing time and feelings is available, because of the poverty of the environment, restrictions of societal nature or personal reasons.

But we can help people understand what health is all about by finding and promoting worthwhile social alternatives to addictive behavior. It means more than merely imposing controls. It also means more than listing possible hobbies or increasing prices of alcohol or tobacco. It means leaving choices open to people

once everything has been done to ensure that they understand what health is and why it may be important to value it.

The magazine of the world health organization. June 1986

Questions :

1- List four (4) consequences of alcohol, tobacco and drugs abuses. _____

_____ (2mks)

2- What are the three giant obstacles to the prevention of substances abuse? _____

_____ (3mks)

3- Why do people feel good after consuming alcohol, tobacco or drugs? _____

_____ (1mk)

4-In which situations people prefer sharing a cigarette or a drink than doing anything else?

_____ (1mk) 5-

Finding and promoting worthwhile means (tick the correct answer) (1mk)

a) List possible hobbies.

b) Increase the prices of alcohol and tobacco.

c) Leave choice open to people once everything possible has been done to ensure that they understand the importance of health and value it.

6- Write down two slogans against the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and drugs. (2mks)

