

COLLEGE BILINGUE NOTRE REINE DE LOURDES

ANNEE SCOLAIRE 2019- 2020

Département	Examen	Classe	Durée	Coef	Date de passage :	Visa A.P	Visa P.E
ANGLAIS	BLANC N 2	Tle ACD	2H	03/04	Mars 2020		

EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

Candidate's Name: _____

SECTION I: GRAMMAR**I. Fill in the blanks with the right alternative chosen from the brackets.**

- Mark was very relaxed _____ he has just come back from holidays.
(as/because/when)
- Ghana _____ the 2008 African Nations Cup. (hosted/hoisted/host)
- I _____ had any fun at the party. I had nothing to eat or to drink.
(always/never/sometimes)
- There are lots of animals in Cameroon, _____? (are they/were they/aren't they)
- I will not do the work _____ you pay me. (while/if/unless)

II- Rewrite the following sentences as indicated without changing their meanings.

a) I arrived. I had a new problem to cope with.
Hardly

b) 'Please don't make such noise, boys', she said.
She

asked

c) It is most unlikely that he has gone.
He

is

d) The boy felt he had been treated unfairly.
The

boy's

e) I wanted to know the answer, I did not look it up.
Although

II. Complete the following sentences with your own words.

a) Our teacher was not feeling well this morning. He was _____.

b) Have _____ you _____ ever _____ witnessed _____?

c) There _____ isn't _____ any _____.

- d) If _____ it _____ doesn't _____ rain,
 e) Anna _____ asked _____ me
 _____.

SECTION II: VOCABULARY

I. Fill the blank spaces with the right word chosen from the brackets.

- We cannot _____ down because there are no chairs. (stand/sit/sit/run)
- The cook has put _____ salt in the food and no one can eat it. (very much/a little/too much/enough)
- "Laura, don't touch those _____, they can shock you". (rubber balls/wooden masks/electric cables)
- You _____ take a break, you have been working too hard. (ought to/wanted to/are going to)
- The man gave me two _____. (slices of yam/slice of yam/sliced yam)

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word on brackets.

- Many _____ have been lost in road accidents. (life)
- Cassava is _____ all over Cameroon. (grow)
- Mrs. Adeson is the most _____ artist I've ever seen. (live)
- Many students have found a _____ to the problem. (solve)
- How many _____ have you taken so far? (inject)

III-Complete the dialogue below with your own sentence so that it makes a complete sense. (.5 marks)

Brother Achu: Good day pastor! I am from Cameroon and I have come to worship with you in your synagogue.

T.B Joshua:

Brother Achu : Thank you very much my lord. When do you organize deliverance sessions?

T.B Joshua:

Brother Achu:

T.B Joshua: The service is free of charge. Nevertheless you should take along a Bible some candles and some offerings for the almighty.

Brother Achu: Thanks for the information.

_____?

T.B Joshua: Of course, we do perform miracles in our synagogue in the name of Jesus and this is only possible if you surrender your life to God.

Brother Achu: How do I do to surrender my life to the almighty God?

T.B Joshua:

SECTION III: READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION III COMPREHENSION 10 MARKS

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (10 marks)

With the world flooded today by several problems that threaten human existence, very few actions by policy makers seem to tackle famine as a serious disaster for mankind. Famine may be referred to as an acute failure in the production of food, leading to mortality due to starvation and associated diseases. Its history goes far back in human history, which is an indication that it is an inevitable phenomenon. Unfortunately, while environmental catastrophes have reigned supreme as the cause of famine, the question one should ask is whether famine is natural or man-made. Some experts still state that natural disasters are at the root of all widespread hunger. The point here is that, while natural causes are still rife in Africa, real famine is caused by man.

Historically speaking, where most famines have occurred, it has been due to such natural disasters as drought, earthquakes, flooding, tidal waves and insects such as locust. Pestilence is also an environmental condition which can lead to famine. Diseases of epidemic proportions such as AIDS, malarial and all kinds of hemorrhagic fevers are highly prevalent in Africa, sub Saharan territories, in which the threat of famine always exist, are crippled when entire chunks of population are affected by infectious diseases, which reduce their ability to produce food.

When we consider the horizon of famines, we begin to consciously separate natural calamities from man-made factors. While the natural disasters are problems, countries can internally or internationally circumvent them and prevent the spread of famine that follows the initial hunger. The natural disasters stated above do not necessarily result in a famine. A flood may wipe out the crops of an entire country, leading to food shortage. Yet, that alone is not famine. Famine occurs later when many die of starvation due to poor management. The colonial masters encouraged the growing of cash crops such as coffee, tea and cocoa on good lands for export, thereby reducing potentials for food production. Famines are not always due to the lack of rainfall and related causes.

Poor governmental planning is also the cause of famine. While disasters may devastate the crops in a region, a sound government should have stored enough food or resources to acquire sufficient provisions to prevent widespread death from starvation. When a government official embezzles huge sums of money, he is imposing famine on several of his compatriots. Poverty is also rampant in Africa, and many situations occur in Sub Sahara countries today where food exists, but people are simply too poor to buy it. Many governments do not allocate enough resources to the agricultural sector. This again shows how famine can be caused by man and not by the environment.

Apart from man worsening hunger resulting from natural factors, certain famines come directly from non-environmental causes. War and other forms of internal strife which persistently have ravaged Africa for decades, often involve pillaging, looting and burning. With its resultant refugee phenomenon, it has caused thousands to go hungry and die in transit. Genocide is another example of a man-made famine. Some dictators in power are known to suppress food from their enemies in order to eliminate them or to punish them. Imposed hunger is used as a tool to bring subordinate populations to submission. A dictator may stop international planes from supplying food in an enemy zone. Some governments even refute a food shortage, even when there is ample evidence that there is famine, and turn away international aid just for political reasons.

Natural disasters certainly are a problem today in most African countries. However it seems that man is the true disaster when we think about famine. There are several instances where famine could have been avoided by the proper use of planning, management and technology, and the distribution of resources. But how can this be the case with the persistence of poor governance., greed, war and poverty?

Questions

1. State two causes of famine.

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.....

2. How can poor governance lead to famine?

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.....
.....

3. Briefly explain the relationship between war and famine.

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4. Provide synonyms for these words from the text.

a. general (paragraph one)....., b. whole (paragraph 2)....., c. avoid (paragraph 3)..... d. inappropriate (paragraph 4).....

5. State two examples of man-made disasters and two examples of natural disasters.

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SECTION D: WRITING / 10 mks /Write an essay of 250-300 words on one of the topics below 10 Marks

1-You are a health worker and you have been sent to your village where early marriages are still a problem. Make a speech sensitizing the rural population on the dangers of this practice.

2-Tell your father a story in which you helped your friend who was very ill.

3-Traditional healers are better than medical doctors. Put your arguments for or against this argument.

