


COLLEGE F.X. VOGT		SCHOOL YEAR 2020-2021
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH	ENGLISH LANGUAGE ALL TERMINALE LEVELS	DATE: 7 <sup>th</sup> november
LEVEL : TERMINALE	DURATION: 2H	COEF.: 3

Name:.....

### **SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 marks)**

**Exercise 1:** Fill in the spaces with a suitable item chosen from those in the brackets. (5 marks)

- My mother was angry.....me because I told a lie. (for, with, at, on)
- I would not invite him if I ..... that he was a thief. (know, will know, knew, had known)
- The boy felt so cold that he had to make ..... a hot cup of tea to keep warm. (he, him, himself, his)
- The letter I gave you .....by my classmate. (is writing, was writing, was written, will write)
- I will come early ..... we can take the first bus. (because, therefore, so that, yet)

**Exercise 2:** Complete the sentences below with appropriate words or expressions. (5marks)

- You don't know how this camera functions, .....?
- How..... time do you have for this exercise?
- This is the boy .....father came to see you.
- Elisa: With .....did Paul go to town? Peter: With mum.
- Amina managed to go to school .....of her poor health.

### **SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 marks)**

**Exercise 1:** Choose the most correct item from the box to complete the sentences below. Take note that some of the words are not suitable. (5 marks)

a central processing unit, skin, hands, microscopes,  
photosynthesis, numeric keypads, lenses.

- The ..... gets-rid of waste material through sweat.
- ..... are used to observe very small organisms that cannot be seen directly with the naked eye.
- At an average temperature, plants manufacture food through .....
- A keyboard has both alphabetic keys and .....
- A computer cannot function without .....

**Exercise 2:** Write the appropriate form of the word in brackets in the space provided. (5 marks)

- a) You have to make your brother work harder. You should never ..... him. (courage)
- b) Scientists have just made an important ..... related to the virus that causes AIDS.  
(discover)
- c) You can never tell someone's ..... just by looking at them. (strong)
- d) Bob has become a good scientist..... after several years of studies. (science)
- e) The queen mother was ..... dressed at the traditional festival. (beauty)

### **SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)**

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Use complete sentences and, as far as possible, your own words.**

There are two types of diabetes, insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent. Between 90-95 % of the estimated number of people with diabetes have non-insulin dependent, of Type II, diabetes. Because this form of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called adult-onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore, nearly half of all people with diabetes do not know they have it. For instance, someone who has developed type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. While the causing short-term effects and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause the same long-term health problems.

Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, glucose (commonly known as sugar), for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the blood stream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle, or fat.

In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the pancreas makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. This condition usually begins in childhood and is known as type 1 (formerly called juvenile-onset) diabetes. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but their body tissues do not respond well to the insulin signal and, therefore, do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.

There's no cure for diabetes yet. However, there are ways to alleviate its symptoms. Experts recommend that the best treatment for non-insulin-dependent diabetes is a diet that helps one maintain a

normal weight and pays particular attention to a proper balance of the different food groups. They also advise that 50-60% of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12-20% from protein, and no more than 30% from fat. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates, like bread, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise.

Additionally, studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw unpeeled foods. A doctor or nutritionist should always be consulted for more of this kind of information and for help in planning a diet to offset the effects of this form of diabetes.

Adapted from [www.eduction.com](http://www.eduction.com)

**Questions:** (1 mark x2)

1. According to the passage, what may be the most dangerous aspect of type II diabetes?  
.....
2. What is the similarity between Type I and Type II diabetes?  
.....
3. How would you distinguish between the blood of a diabetic patient and a non-diabetic patient a few hours after they eat a carbohydrate-rich meal?  
.....
4. What is the best treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes?  
.....
5. Using knowledge gained from reading the passage, what advice would you give a 55-year-old adult who has never tested for diabetes?  
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**SECTION D: ESSAY (10marks)**

**Choose any one of the following topics and write an essay of between 250 to 300 words.**

1. You have been invited by your village health centre to give a talk on the prevention of certain diseases linked to old age and poor diet. Write a speech that you will deliver. The name of the village centre is Bafem.
2. There have been frequent power cuts in your neighbourhood, sometimes you go for weeks without electricity. This situation is affecting your studies and your family life negatively. Write a letter of complaint to the manager of AES Sonel about the power cuts and how it is affecting you. Your name is BABA and your address is Government high school Touboro, PO box 69, Touboro.
3. Write about any natural disaster that has occurred in Cameroon. Say how the government and the civil society handled the situation. What are some of the problems that occurred? Suggest how they may be avoided in future.

Sujetexa.com

GOOD LUCK!!!!

# Examination Correction

## SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 marks)

**Exercise 1: Fill in the spaces with a suitable item chosen from those in the brackets. (5 marks)**

- a) My mother was angry **with** me because I told a lie.
- b) I would not invite him if I **knew** that he was a thief.
- c) The boy felt so cold that he had to make **himself** a hot cup of tea to keep warm.
- d) The letter I gave you **was written** by my classmate.
- e) I will come early **so that** we can take the first bus.

**Exercise 2: Complete the sentences below with appropriate words or expressions. (5 marks)**

- a) You don't know how this camera functions, **do you**?
- b) How **much** time do you have for this exercise?
- c) This is the boy **whose** father came to see you.
- d) Elisa: With **whom** did Paul go to town? Peter: With mum.
- e) Amina managed to go to school **in spite** of her poor health.

## SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 marks)

**Exercise 1: Choose the most correct item from the box to complete the sentences below. (5 marks)**

- a) The **skin** gets rid of waste material through sweat.
- b) **Microscopes** are used to observe very small organisms that cannot be seen directly with the naked eye.
- c) At an average temperature, plants manufacture food through **photosynthesis**.
- d) A keyboard has both alphabetic keys and **numeric keypads**.
- e) A computer cannot function without **a central processing unit**.

**Exercise 2: Write the appropriate form of the word in brackets in the space provided. (5 marks)**

- a) You have to make your brother work harder. You should never **discourage** him.
- b) Scientists have just made an important **discovery** related to the virus that causes AIDS.
- c) You can never tell someone's **strength** just by looking at them.
- d) Bob has become a good **scientist** after several years of studies.
- e) The queen mother was **beautifully** dressed at the traditional festival.

**SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)**

**Questions:**

1. **According to the passage, what may be the most dangerous aspect of type II diabetes?**

The most dangerous aspect of type II diabetes is that its symptoms develop gradually and are hard to identify at first. As a result, nearly half of the people with diabetes do not know they have it, which can lead to untreated diabetes causing damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves.

2. **What is the similarity between Type I and Type II diabetes?**

Both Type I and Type II diabetes affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. They both prevent the body from properly using glucose, which is essential for energy production.

3. **How would you distinguish between the blood of a diabetic patient and a non-diabetic patient a few hours after they eat a carbohydrate-rich meal?**

A few hours after eating a carbohydrate-rich meal, the blood glucose levels of a diabetic patient would remain high because their body cannot properly metabolize glucose. In contrast, a non-diabetic person's blood glucose levels would return to normal as their body effectively uses insulin to process the glucose.

4. **What is the best treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes?**

The best treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes is maintaining a healthy diet that helps one maintain a normal weight and pays attention to a proper balance of different food groups. Experts recommend that 50-60% of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12-20% from protein, and no more than 30% from fat.

5. **Using knowledge gained from reading the passage, what advice would you give a 55-year-old adult who has never tested for diabetes?**

I would advise the 55-year-old adult to get tested for diabetes, especially since type II diabetes is most common after the age of 55. Early detection is crucial because untreated diabetes can lead to serious health complications. Additionally, I would

recommend maintaining a healthy diet and lifestyle to reduce the risk of developing diabetes.

## **SECTION D: ESSAY (10 marks)**

### **Topic 1: Speech on Prevention of Diseases Linked to Old Age and Poor Diet**

#### **Speech:**

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen of Bafem Village Health Centre. It is an honor to be here today to talk about the prevention of diseases linked to old age and poor diet.

As we age, our bodies become more susceptible to various health issues such as diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease. These conditions are often exacerbated by poor dietary habits. To prevent these diseases, it is essential to adopt a healthy lifestyle.

First, we must focus on our diet. A balanced diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins can significantly reduce the risk of chronic diseases. Avoiding processed foods, excessive sugar, and unhealthy fats is equally important.

Second, regular physical activity is crucial. Even simple exercises like walking or gardening can improve cardiovascular health and maintain a healthy weight.

Lastly, regular health check-ups are vital. Early detection of diseases like diabetes and hypertension can prevent complications and improve quality of life.

Let us all commit to making healthier choices today for a better tomorrow. Thank you.

### **Topic 2: Letter of Complaint to AES Sonel**

#### **Letter:**

BABA

Government High School Touboro

PO Box 69, Touboro

Date: [Insert Date]

The Manager

AES Sonel

Address

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: Frequent Power Cuts in Touboro

I am writing to express my concern about the frequent power cuts in our neighborhood. For weeks, we have been experiencing irregular electricity supply, which is severely affecting our daily lives.

As a student, the lack of electricity is disrupting my studies, especially during the evenings when I need light to read and complete assignments. My family is also facing difficulties, as we rely on electricity for cooking, refrigeration, and other essential activities.

I kindly request that you take immediate action to resolve this issue. A stable power supply is crucial for our community's well-being and development.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours faithfully,  
BABA

### **Topic 3: Natural Disaster in Cameroon**

#### **Essay:**

One of the most devastating natural disasters in Cameroon was the Lake Nyos gas eruption in 1986. The disaster occurred when a large amount of carbon dioxide gas was released from the lake, suffocating over 1,700 people and thousands of livestock in nearby villages.

The government and civil society responded by evacuating survivors and providing emergency relief. International organizations also assisted in the recovery efforts. However, the disaster highlighted several problems, including the lack of preparedness and early warning systems.

To prevent such tragedies in the future, the government should invest in monitoring systems for volcanic lakes and educate communities about potential risks. Additionally, emergency response plans should be established to ensure swift action in case of similar events.

In conclusion, while the Lake Nyos disaster was a tragic event, it serves as a reminder of the importance of preparedness and proactive measures to protect lives and property.