

# Anglais

## Probatoire Série E

## Session de 1999

### Section I: Vocabulary

10 marks

1. Choose from among the following words those that are defined in the underlined phrases below. Write in the spaces provided, meticulous, carefree, live, cautious hardly, skilful, handy, painstaking, lively, cleverest

- a) He was hard working and very careful in his work .....
- b) He was very careful and paid attention to details .....
- c) He was very clever and good at using his hands .....
- d) He was very careful and took no risks in his work .....
- e) The wire was dangerous and could cause death .....

2 Choose a word among the list of words given, the words which we defined below: gloves, a tool shed, an apron, a blouse, a tool kit, handle, hut, tool box, bucket (5 marks)

- a) A special set of tools are kept in a ..... ..
- b) A special small building where large tools are kept .....
- c) A metal or plastic container where tools are kept .....
- d) A special protection for the hands .....
- e) A special protection for one's clothes in the kitchen .....

### Section II: Grammar

10 marks

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb provided. (5 marks)

- 1. It's hot this afternoon. I feel like .....a swim in the swimming pool. (to have).
- 2. My sister is very boastful. She can't stand .....interrupted (to be)
- 3. Alima is quite boastful it's time someone..... her off (to fell)
- 4. Would you mind .....the door Please? (to open)

5. I..... Abiba for years were very good friends (to know)

**2. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate words or phrases (5 marks)**

1. What .....he do for a living?
2. You.....gone to the village yesterday for the festival.
3. My mother felt much .....after her major operation.
4. He .....me what my name was.
5. ....is full of surprises!

**Section III: Comprehension**

**10 marks**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below. Do not copy sentences from the text. Try as much as possible to use your own words.

**Oil: Pipelines and tankers.**

The crude oil that flows up from a well is of no use to anyone as it is. It must be changed to petrol, fuel oil, and many other products that can be manufactured from it. All this takes place in a refinery, but first there is the problem of getting the crude oil there.

It is no small problem, for the movement of oil and oil products is the biggest transport operation ever undertaken. At any given moment, over half the cargo crossing the oceans is oil, and further vast tonnages are flowing through pipelines. The major traffic in crude oil is from the producing areas to the industrialised nations. In the early days of the industry, crude oil was usually refined near to where it was produced. Now markets have grown enormously, and the range of oil products has multiplied, and it has become more economic and convenient to refine oil in the countries where oil products are most in demand.

The most convenient way to move oil overland is to pump it along a pipeline. Pumping stations are built along the line, so the pipeline can extend over any required distance.

Laying pipelines is an immense engineering task, especially in remote and rugged areas. They may have to cross deserts, mountains, go beneath rivers and marshes. Across deserts or other sparsely populated areas, the pipelines may sometimes lie on the surface of the land, but in inhabited areas they are always buried.

In many oil-producing areas, pipelines are built to carry crude oil to loading terminals where it is pumped into tankers for transport to refineries overseas. When oil was first transported by sea, it was filled into barrels containing 42 US gallons. Nearly a hundred years ago, Marcus Samuel, the

founder of Shell Transport and Trading adopted the idea of building ships which, in effect, were floating tanks, and the oil tanker was born.

The main design feature of an oil tanker is the division of the oil carrying space into separate tanks, which prevent excessive movement of the cargo at sea and enable different types of oil or oil products to be carried.

The most striking development in tankers over the years has been a great increase in size and carrying capacity. Per ton of cargo carried, it is cheaper to build and operate a large tanker than a number of smaller ones. Big tankers also contribute to safety at sea: one 'super tanker' can do the work of Up to 20 smaller ships, thus reducing congestion in crowded sea lanes.

(From Oil, Shell international Petroleum Company Ltd)

### **Questions**

1. What is the role of an oil refinery? (2 marks)
2. What are the two main means of transporting oil? (2 marks)
3. Explain how the laying of pipelines is 'an immense engineering task'? (2 marks)
4. Why should pipelines be buried in inhabited areas? (2 marks)
5. Give three important reasons why the division of oil carrying space in a tanker is an important feature. (2 marks)

### **Section IV: Essay**

**10 marks**

*Write an essay of between 225 and 250 words on any one of the following topics.*

1. The improvements that science and technology have brought to society.
2. The qualities of a good technician.
3. Are there some professions that are not suitable for either men or women? Make your case.