

# Anglais

## Probatoire

## Série A-B-C-D

## Session de 2004

**Section A: Grammar****10 marks**

**1. Match the responses in Column B with those in Column A so that the two Section make sense. Write down the letter only, of the answer that corresponds to the number in Column A in the spaces provided. (2.5 marks)**

Column A	Column B
1. Olinga was not a man to be trusted ...	a) whether you enjoyed the match
2. You must not smoke cigarettes.....	b) the more expensive it is..
3. He wanted to know.....	e) he was the biggest thief in the village.
4. The more durable the car.....	d) after crying for an hour
5. Salome fell asleep.....	e) they endanger your health

**2. Choose the correct word or expression from the brackets and fill in the blanks. (2.5marks)**

- a) The man .....taps these palms had an accident yesterday. (whose, which, who, whom, while)
- b) The noise..... the factory disturbs our classes. (on, under, from, for)
- c) We had finished eating the food when the guests..... (arrived, had arrived, arriving, having arrived, have arrived)
- d) The children were very tired .....the love of their country kept them going. (and, so, but, as, while)
- e) The Senior Discipline Master .....them do their punishment over again. (asked, ensured, made, forced, pleaded)

**3. Complete the sentences with your own words or expressions so that the sentences make sense (5 marks)**

- a) Bih runs..... than Salimatou; she always outpaces her.
- b) My performance in the examination was excellent,..... it?
- c) He went out to fetch water..... of his poor health.

- d) You will fail your exam..... you don't study hard.
- e) Since the Prime Minister came to power, he has been fighting hard.....corruption.

### Section B: Vocabulary

10 marks

**1. Read the passage below carefully, then complete the blank spaces with words or phrases of your own to make sense (5 marks)**

Primary and Secondary School in Kenya

In the capital city of Nairobi in Kenya, hygiene, diet and basic needlework are taught in a class called Home Science, (a) .....boys and girls must take this class. and in addition to written b)..... they have to do several projects, Music, arts and crafts, and business education are also taught. In high school, all students have to take (c) .....up to basic calculus, literature in English and Swahili (Kenya's national language) and at least (d)..... science (physics, chemistry or biology). Skill building classes like electricity, woodwork, technical drawing, foreign languages and commerce are also taught in (e)..... school.

**2. Fill in the blanks with the right word chosen from the brackets. (2.5 marks)**

- a) Students in..... school live, eat and study on campus, (town, village, boarding, rural, private).
- b) If you want to buy this book, go to the..... (school, shop, library, bookshop, market)
- c) I always feel better when I put on my .....for the festival. (tonic, tunic, style, wear)
- d) An..... is the leading article of a newspaper. (column, editorial, feature, advertisement)
- e) John lost his .....so he can't see, (sides, cities, sight, sites)

**3. Complete this passage with the correct word or phrase chosen from the list of words or phrases below. (2.5 marks)**

**(dentist, sleep, avoid, give up, hurts, get up, pain, tooth, pull out.)**

I didn't have much .....last night because I was in serious.....I've got a bad .....so I'm going to see the .....Perhaps he will have to .....my tooth, Anyway, I hope he will stop the pain because it really hurts and I had 10 gel up several times at night.

### Section Comprehension

10 marks

*Read the passage carefully and answer the questions below it in the spaces provided. Write in good English, and use your own words as far as possible.*

### Growing old gracefully

President Nelson Mandela celebrated his 80th birthday in July 1998 by getting married.

A more positive role model for the launching of the United Nations International Year of Older Persons on October 15 would be hard to find. Although the South African President will soon retire, as one of the world's senior statesmen, he has also been one of the continent's most active citizens, at a time when most of Africa's elderly are becoming increasingly invisible and marginalised.

Traditionally, of course, Africa has respected its elderly, and extended families have provided guarantees for old age that would be the envy of many isolated and lonely old people in Western World. In Mali, old age has traditionally been symbolised by a tree with deep spreading roots providing stability, and leafy branches giving shade against the ravages of the sun.

However, with rapid urbanisation and difficult economic circumstances across the continent, many families find it impossible to look after the elderly, even though they may want to. Extended family structures are breaking down just at the time when the continent will need them most.

In some African countries more than half the population is under 15, but the reality is that with improved life expectancy, many more of those young people will live to a ripe old age.

Between 1960 and 1980, the number of people living beyond 65 years increased by 63 percent world wide. This demographic trend of more people living longer is set to explode early next century, with much of the increase taking place in the poorer nations - those least able to cope with the problems of an ageing population. According to Dr Nana Apter of the Centre for Social Policy Studies at the University of Ghana, the proportion of Africa's population living beyond 65 is currently at three percent, the lowest of any world region. But this is set to change dramatically by the year 2025.

These demographic changes call for drastic action by both government and individuals alike. New politics and priorities will have to draw up to ensure adequate provision from birth to death. But these new priorities will be competing for resources that are in many places already over stretched. Clearly, governments alone will not be able to meet the demographic challenges ahead. Individuals will have to take greater responsibility for planning their own future instead of depending on their children's support.

The vast majority of Africa's elderly live in rural areas and as the younger generations go to the cities in search of work and better prospects the older generation finds itself increasingly isolated.

and neglected. For children in the cities often struggling to make ends meet, it is difficult to find the time or money to make the trip home and impossible to find a reliable means of remitting regular funds to rural areas.

In many parts of Africa stricken by AIDS, it is often the older generations that are left to look after children orphaned by the epidemic. Just at the time when these old people would otherwise have looked forward to being cared for themselves, they now find they have to bring up and provide for - in some instances, numerous grandchildren some of whom may also be sick.

(Culled from BBC Focus on Africa)

### **Questions**

1. When was Nelson Mandela born?
2. Briefly describe the African extended family structure.
3. In your opinion, what are the things to be admired about the African extended family system?
4. Why are the cities such an attraction to Africa's younger generation?
5. For what reason is this attraction a big disadvantage to Africa's elderly people?
6. Write out the abbreviation AIDS in full.
7. What do doctors say people should do to avoid the deadly disease AIDS?

### **Section D: Essay**      **10 marks**

Write an essay of between 180 and 220 words on any one of these topics.

1. Imagine that you are the President of your country. What steps will you take to ensure that old people in the country are well cared for.
2. You have just received a letter from your parents informing you that they have arranged your marriage with someone you do not know. Write a reply to the letter telling them how you feel about the decision. Your name is Njendi and your school is GHS Mboki.
3. "Crime in my society and ways of fighting it."