

Anglais

Probatoire

Série A-B-C-D

Session de 2001

Section I: Grammar (10 marks)

A. Fill in the blank spaces with the suitable words or phrases chosen from the brackets. (5 marks)

- (1) If people eat too..... sweet things, they put on weight. (much, few, little, many)
- (2) The rain must stop, there will be serious floods. (meanwhile, unless, otherwise, while)
- (3) I don't mind..... my clothes. It is ironing them that I don't like. (to wash, washing, wash, watching)
- (4) I wouldn't have accepted a lift in his car if I what a bad driver he was. (knew, know, had known, would know)
- (5) What you are going to do is..... with us to the police station. (come, to come, coming, to coming) (5 marks)

B. Complete this dialogue.

At the Grocers

A:(1 mark)

B: Yes, madam, how much would you like?

A: (0.5 mark)

B: I'm sorry I didn't hear very well. How many kilos did you say?

A: (0.5 mark)

B: Here you are, madam. Is there anything else you would like?

A: (1 mark)

B: How many loaves, please? And how much oil?

A: (0.5 mark)

B: There isn't much oil left, and there aren't many loaves, either. Would one loaf and a litre of oil be enough?

A: (0.5 mark)

B: Oh, two kilos of rice is seven hundred and sixty francs, a loaf of bread is one hundred francs, and one litre of cooking oil is nine hundred and fifty francs altogether, madam.

A: (0.5 mark)

B: You're welcome. (0.5 mark)

Section II: Vocabulary (10 marks)

A. Complete each of the following sentences with a single word of yours. (5 marks)

(1) Philippe's letter made a very good impression. The grammar was correct and it had no spelling.....

(2) David Blunkett was born blind. However, he rejected dark glasses and white.....

(3) The librarians will replace books on theat the end of the day.

(4) Although he was bitten by mosquitoes every night he couldn't catch malaria because he was..... from it.

(5) By the end of 1999 we will have finishedthe foundation of our house in the village.

B. Make compound nouns or meaningful phrases by matching each word from Column B with its appropriate beginning in Column A. The first question is an example. (5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Brainstorming	a) item
2. Back	b) shop
3. Home	c) casting
4. Leading	d) ground
5. News	e) set
6. Quality	f) Media
7. Work	g) number
8. Under	h) storming
9. Mass	i) news

10. Broad	j) article
11. Television	k) press

Section III: Comprehension**(10 marks)**

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

Is African Music Dying?

Drugs and glamour are what many people in the West usually associate the world of music. Not so in Africa, the motherland of music where good sound is all and everything. It is no wonder the continent has; over the years, given the world, musicians, songs, dances and instruments of the highest calibre anti originality.

The early African hunters, after hunting through the night, would gather around a big bonfire to rest and entertain themselves before going home. They were known to have turned their cutlasses, knives, bows and arrows, sticks and drums to rhythmic instruments for entertainment. Solo and operatic singing was probably started in the land of the golden sun, by African hawkers and traders, especially the king's heralds. Hawking and trading are as old as African with every hawker an unpaid singer and entertainer. Hawkers used their songs, in loud and octave voices, to publicise their wares, while the king's heralds used their operatic songs in praise singing to honour their kings, chiefs and the big achievers of their villages and nations. And this practice persists to this day.

Music is so naturally African that, when an African child is born, his/her first cry is melodious. Even in sorrow, they use songs to express the sadness of the heart.

Must musical instruments like drums, horns, flutes, "sekere" (maracas), cowbell (gong), "gbedu" and "bembe" (bass drums), and even the guitar all had their roots in Mica - as musical and telegraphic equipment. They were used for sending messages from one village to another, long before the invention of the telephone.

The uniqueness of African music lies in its originality. And why it stands out, "apart from its rhythms" is that in each song the lyrics have a meaningful story to tell: stories about peace, love, war, progress, politics, justice, injustice, freedom, the past, the present and the future.

But sadly, there is a silent wind of destruction that is now blowing across Africa. And it is being fanned by African radio stations and the unpatriotic disc jockeys who, at the tail end of the 20 century, are still playing 85% of Western records, thus marginalising African traditional music.

The West Indians continue to polish and upgrade their music of love and revolution in reggae and calypso; Latin Americans cling to their mambo; and Brazilians their samba; but Black Africans are throwing their own heritage overboard.

Still, African governments and the radio stations should ensure the playing of at least 80% of African and African oriented music all over the continent. And African musicians, particularly the young ones, should go back to their villages of origin, and beg the elders (to show them the old magic wands, before the older generation dies and takes away forever the secret of the origin of music.

If the young ones do not take up this challenge now, we may one day be invited to the death and burial of African music!

Questions

1. Give the characteristic difference that exists between African and Western music. (1 mark)
2. What various purposes did the hawkers and heralds' songs serve respectively? (2 marks)
3. Why does the world of music owe so much to Africa? (2 marks)
4. Besides its rhythms, why is African music so different from others? (1 mark)
5. How are Africans themselves helping to destroy African music? (2 marks)
6. What, in your opinion should be done to ensure the continuity of African music? (2 marks)

Section 1V: Essay (10 marks)

Write an essay of between 180 and 220 words on one of the following topics.

1. Many people say that life cannot go on without music; what is your opinion about this?
2. Describe an annual traditional event in your village. The name of your should be Bwasa.
3. "Education should be free and compulsory up to the age of 16." Do you agree?