

BACCALAUREAT « A-B »

SESSION 2001

Section I: Grammar (10 marks)

J. Complete the following dialogue with appropriate responses of your own in the blank spaces provided (5 marks)

Abiba : Ah well, here you are at last.

Abdou

Abiba: Of course, I have. I've been here for ages.

Abdou: I'm very sorry. But did we

Abiba : We did agree to meet at 3 o'clock so as to watch the first film.

Abdou:

Abiba: Sango Malo, of course, the outstanding film by Basseck Ba Kiobo. And I have bought some tickets already.

Abdou:

Abiba: You must be joking; it's anything but a pornographic film. It is about education in our country.

Abdou:

Abiba: Come on then, we are already late!

2. Join each of the pairs of sentences below without changing, their original meanings. Do not use 'but' and'. Write in the spaces provided. (2.5marks)

a) You'd better walk carefully. The ground is slippery'

.....

b) I regret it. I did not take my mends' advice.

.....

c) He visits many towns. They always recognize him

.....

d) There is said to be a half man and half stone on the Fako Mountain. Nobody has seen it.

.....

e) His mother died in 1989. I have not seen him since 1989.

.....

3. Match the phrases in column B with their appropriate beginnings in column A so that the sentence makes sense. Use each item only once. (2.5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Lake Nyos is the locality	a) to play in the basketball team.
2. It's time you got married	b) You can't be cured of AIDS.
3. Whichever drug you take	c) he was attacked by a shark!
4. He is much too short	d) Where the lake exploded.
5. He is too tall	e) Being a spinster does not pay.

Section II: Vocabulary 10 marks)

1. Choose from the words in brackets below each sentence, the word that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence. Write the correct word in the spaces provided. (5 marks)

a) You should hire an engineer to supervise the construction of the bridge. (rent, employ, ask)

b) It was subsequently discovered that many errors had been made in the work. (finally, consequently, later)

- c) The prisoner deserved a long sentence for his horrible crime. (ran away, merited, disallowed)
- d) There was fierce competition among the students in the class and the teacher felt that it was unhealthy. (discord, rivalry, co-operation)
- e) The impact of the fire incident influenced the government's attitude towards some practices. (effect, knowledge, effect)
- f) The judge turned down the plea of the accused because the crime was too violent. (reduced, rejected, ejected)
- g) The poor man has very few possessions. (belongings, assets, ownership)
- h) Good writers produce many drafts of the same work, which they correct and improve on before publishing. (editors, critiques, versions).
- j) This man is a complete stranger to me. I've never seen him nor met him. (foreigner, visitor, an unknown person)

2. Read the passage below and fill in the blanks with the missing words so that the completed passage makes sense. (5 marks)

Why do you think children come to school?

It is difficult to answer this question fully. Many people would say that(1) go to school is just to..... (2) examinations, get a good (3) when they leave. Others would say that it is to learn to..... (4) and write, and find out more about the (5) in which they live.

Neither of these answers is fully (6). In a good school, children study..... (7) which help them to pass..... (8) and of course this includes reading and writing and many other subjects. But they also learn how to grow as good men and (9) good citizens, and workers. And trains not only..... (10) the mind, but also the body.

Section III: Comprehension: (10 marks)

Read the following passage carefully. Then answer the questions below in your own words. You are strongly advised to read the entire text before attempting the questions. You should use your own words to answer the questions.

How AIDS Began

Never throw anything away that you do not want, you don't know when it might become useful. In 1959 a man living in the then Belgian Congo (now the Democratic Republic of Congo) gave a blood sample to some American doctors who were studying human genetics. When they had finished with it, instead of dropping it in a rubbish bin, the doctors put it in a freezer, where it hung around half forgotten, until 1986. In that year, Andre Nahmias of Emory University, in Atlanta, examined it along with 1212 similar samples. Dr. Nahmias was looking for signs of Humo deficiency virus (HIV) the cause of the newly recognised disease AIDS. The sample proved positive, showing that AIDS or at least HIV had long predated the so called "patient 0", an airlines cabin attendant whose promiscuous peregrinations across North America helped the disease to get a good grip there before it was recognised by doctors.

Surprisingly, considering the controversy that surrounds the origins of AIDS (popular conspiracy theories include the idea that it escaped from a military laboratory in a country of your choice or that it is part of a western racist plot to reduce the population of Africa, that it piggy-backed around on an early polio vaccine), that early sample has only just been re-examined to find out if more can be learned. The main idea is to see if there is any indication on where the virus actually came from. This work was carried out by Dr. Nahmias as well as David Ho, the leader of the team and Tuofu Zhi of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Centre in New York.

The results, published this week in Nature confirm the prevailing scientific consensus that HIV is a virus, which has hopped over or jumped over the "species barrier" and into mankind from another animal. But they suggest that the hop took place longer ago than has been suspected. They also suggest that for the form of AIDS which is now spreading world-wide, this hop or jump only took place once. In other words, there was a true "patient zero". He was not however, the world's most notorious steward, but rather an anonymous African who some how and in some manner that will probably remain forever unknown tangled with a chimpanzee and came away with more than he had bargained for.

Viruses are little more than genetic material, usually wrapped in a protein code. Generally the genetic material involved is DNA - the molecule that also carries the genes in animals, plants, and bacteria. HIV, however, is exceptional. It belongs to an aberrant class of virus known as the retroviruses, which package their gene in the form of DNAs sister molecule RNA.

It became evident long ago that there were two forms of AIDS, caused by two different, though related, viruses. These are known as HIV-I and HIV-2. The global AIDS epidemic is caused by HIV-1; fortunately for everybody except for those who live there, HIV -2 is more or less confined to West Africa. Dr. Nahrnias' sample was known as ZR59, after Zaire, as the country was then known.

Around a year after the sample was collected, Congo erupted into one of the bloodiest civil wars in African History. War and the refugees and starvation, which result from it, provide ideal circumstances for any disease to spread. And the activities of armies composed of young men are particularly likely to give infection a boost. Without civil war, HIV-I might, like its cousin HIV-2, still be confined to a small area of Africa.

(Culled from The Economist February 7th 1998)

Questions

1. What were American doctors doing with blood samples in 1959 in Belgian Congo? (2marks)
2. Why are there popular conspiracy theories about the origins of AIDS? (1 mark)
- 3 .How do scientists, in the opinion of the author explain the presence of HIV in humans? (1 marks)
4. What do you think was the belief about the role of the so called notorious airlines steward? (1 mark)
5. In what way it might be different from other viruses? (1 mark)
6. Explain in your words, how the civil war in Congo helped spread the HIV virus. (1 mark)
7. Do you think that the opinion of the author about the origin of AIDS is acceptable Justify your answer. (2 marks)

Section IV: Essay (10 marks)

Write an essay of between 250 and 300 words of anyone of the following topics.

1. You have been asked by the editor of your school journal to write an article about some facts and myths about AIDS. Write the article, making sure that you choose examples from the daily life experiences of your fellow students. Remember that your parents will read the article.
2. Imagine that the President of the Parent Teachers' Association invites you in your college. This is because the teachers have complained that the older boys and girls in the school are setting a bad example to the younger ones. Write your speech to the parents in which you will accept some blame for what is going on but at the same time you may want to explain that young people are not understood.
3. You have a pen friend in England and she has written to you about some of the things that she has heard about Africa. Many of the ideas are wrong. Write a letter in which you try to correct some of the mistaken ideas about Africa. In the letter your name must be Marcel Nang and you are a student in Lycée d'Abong Mbang.