

BACCALAUREAT « A-B »

SESSION 2002

Section A: Grammar (10 marks)

1) Link each pair of sentences with the words in bracket. Then write the complete sentences in the spaces provided (5marks)

(1) They bought a car. They never used the car. (although)

.....

(2) Mr Mbida teaches English in 3eme. Students to make a noise.(while)

.....

(3) My uncle went to the city. He bought us gifts. (whenever)

.....

(4) Ah saw the Prince and the Princess coming. Ah told his host to go and welcome the Princess and the Prince. (No sooner... than)

.....

(5) John ran fast. Jane ran fast. (as fast as)

.....

2) Put the words in brackets into their correct forms and write the answers in the spaces provided. (2.5 marks)

a) After(have) said their prayers, the whole family went to bed..... (peace).

b) Had the police not(catch) the thief fast enough, he(flee) into the forest.

c) The boy who was..... (catch) stealing a goat was..... (mercy) beaten by angry villagers.

d) Jane is the..... (beautiful) of the twins.

e) We..... (get to) the examination centre two hours late.

3) Complete the blank spaces in the sentences below (2.5 marks)

- a) IEnglish for seven years.
- b) After sheworked in the hospital for two years, she to give up the job and take care of her baby.
- c) It is fascinating to watch craftsmen transforming an elephant's tusk..... pieces of jewellery.
- d) I am not interested modern are..... all.
- e) Animals at risk range.....small birds..... big creatures such as elephants and rhinos.

Section B: Vocabulary (10 marks)

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. (5 marks)

- 1) In my opinion..... is not necessarily the most pleasant stage of life. (child)
- 2) According to the divisional officer the meeting was cancelled for..... reasons. (safe)
- 3) In a project to..... the streets, houses have been pulled down in some Cameroonian townships recently. (wide)
- 4) One of the last books Martin Luther King wrote before hisdeath in 1968 bore the title, Where Do We Go From Here, chaos or community? (tragedy)
- 5) African independence was the crowningof African nationalism. (achieve)

2. Give a word or expression opposite in meaning to the underlined ones as used in the sentences below Write your answers in the spaces provided. (2.5 marks)

- (a) Blacks in the USA defied the segregation laws and entered "whites only" buses.....
- (b) In a court of law, when a suspect is not found guilty, he is freed.....
- (c) Although Apartheid no longer exists in South Africa, whites still look down on the black folks

(d) The man who recently won a million francs in the lottery game is living an extravagant life

(e) It's rare to see a child and father studying under the same roof

3. Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate words or expressions chosen from the list provided in brackets. Write the answers in the spaces provided. (2.5 marks)

(a) The football match which couldn't be played yesterday because of the heavy rain, has been..... to a fortnight. (cancelled, postponed, arranged, reported)

(b) Abiba loves her husband so much that she cansuch insolence and arrogance he has towards her. (suffers, tolerate, feel pains, hides)

(c) The scientist is veryin the way he works in the laboratory, (well, carefully, meticulous, carelessly)

(d) A policeman doesn't need a warrant of arrest for a suspect if he catches him..... (hands red, thieves, broke a house, red-handed)

(e)After receiving the doctor's..... I immediately went to a drugstore and bought the medicines. (orders, documents, prescribes, prescription)

Section C: Comprehension (10 marks)

Read the following passage carefully before answering the questions that follow it. Use good English sentences and as far as possible your own words.

An African in Russia

Having been through a number of countries before going into the Soviet Union in 1957, I did not for one moment think that a black-skinned person could be asked, out of pure ignorance, whether in Africa black people drink black milk instead of white.

This was the inquiry innocently made of me by peasants on a collective farm outside Minsk, where I had stopped for a night on my way from Berlin to Moscow by road. At the dinner table, I had sought a glass of milk to wash down the heavy meal of roast chicken, mashed potatoes and a mountain of sliced black bread.

After I had cautiously corrected their ignorance, they timidly apologised and pointed out that I was not to take their questions as an insult. “In fact” said the leader of the collective farm, “most of these people, including myself, have never seen a black man before you came along tonight. You must have noticed our children screaming and the women running away when you came. Please, forgive us.”

I smiled and offered to sing for them a few African songs, accompanied by a tiny drum, which they provided. They must have enjoyed it all, because the festivity in honour of the first black man in town went on all night. It was to my great regret that at sunrise I had to leave in order to continue my journey by scooter to Moscow.

During the ten days I spent in Russia on that occasion, I saw very little that was memorable, as I was more or less on a conducted tour.

My second journey to the Soviet Union in July 1962, however, was loaded with excitement.

For this second journey, I travelled direct from Djakarta in Indonesia, by a Russian commercial aircraft. I was not only able to take a number of pictures without being harassed, but on my own I mixed with everyday people, including Afro-Asian students, many of whom are married to Russian girls. In this way, I gained much informative knowledge - the knowledge I had desperately but unsuccessfully sought during my first visit.

However, I did not find one thing common to every Russian friend I made. Whenever I suggested that I would like to visit their home in order to meet their family, I was looked at scornfully and bluntly refused such an invitation. As one Intourist guide, Natasha, whom I came to know fairly well, put it: “In our Country we do not consider any foreigner to be a good enough friend to be invited into our home. It’s our tradition in Russia.” This remark she finally made after she had been my constant companion for more than ten days. Everyday I had pressed her for an invitation. I did in fact obtain her promise to invite me to her home before the final day of my departure from Moscow, but at the last minute she backed out and made the above statement, which I suspect she had rehearsed.

Questions:

1. Why did a Russian ask the author if Africans drink black milk? (I mark)

2. What made the writer convinced that the peasants at Minsk had enjoyed the celebration? (1 mark)
3. Did the writer himself enjoy the celebration? Justify your answer. (2 marks)
4. Which of the journeys to Russia was the more interesting? Justify your answer (Give 2 reasons) (2marks)
5. Do you think the Russians discriminated against black people? Justify your answer (Give 2 reasons) (2marks)
6. List 4 difficulties that the author faced in his first journey. (2marks)

Section D: Essay (10 marks)

Write an essay of between, 250 and 300 words on any one of these topics.

1. Write an imaginary account of your first journey to Zambia; you may imagine how you travelled, the people you met, what surprised you and what probably amused you.
2. “Nobody is above the law and nobody is below it in Cameroon.” Do you agree with this assertion? Write an article in your school newspaper. You should eau yourself Santiago Justice.
- 3 Write an essay in which you discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of travelling to other countries.
4. “The Voice of The People”, a daily newspaper in Yaoundé, needs the services of a young bilingual (French and English) Cameroonian. You are interested in the job. Write an application to the manager. Your name is Nanga Marcel of Lycée de Bertoua, Box 35. You should try to convince the editor that you are young and dynamic and fit for the job.