

BACCALAUREAT « C-D »

SESSION 1999

Section I: Grammar 10 marks

I. Complete the following exchanges between two friends (5 marks)

Paul: Hello, Ali. I must say you look better today.

Ali: Thank you Paul. I feel much better. But mind you I bought a lot of drugs.

Paul:.....

Ali: I was suffering from malaria and indigestion.

Paul:.....

Ali: Yes, it was extremely high, The doctor was quite worried and he worked hard to bring it down.

Paul:.....

Ali: He prescribed some antibiotics.

Paul:.....

Ali : Around twenty thousand francs.

Paul: Here you are 20.000 francs. You've been very helpful to me in the past.

Ali:.....

2- Match the items in column B with their appropriate ones in column A. Write in the spaces provided (5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Wherever he goes	a) You are too obese and risk a heart attack.
.....	
2. Nobody has seen the ghost	b) He is recognised by some one. He is so popular!
.....	

3. We have not met since he	c) Although everyone claims to know about it.
4. He must have lived here for long.....	d) He had a terrible accident
5. You'd better change your eating habits	e) Since he knows the names of all the streets.

Section 2 Vocabulary: 10 marks

1. Form nouns from the words underlined in the following sentences. (5 marks)

- a) During the cold war era, the Soviet Union and USA competed for supremacy in space
- b) The Saturn rocket is a very heavy machine
- e) The scientist who spied for our enemies knew much more than we had originally thought
- d) The rocket was successfully launched at noon
- e) The lake exploded with a thunderous bang
- f) Our bodies secrete substances
- g) He was victimised in America because of his colour
- h) Pakistan is an Islamic country
- j) He drove his car carelessly and had an accident
- j) He was afraid that he could fail an easy exam

2. Write the opposite of the words underlined in the sentences below in the spaces provided. (5 marks)

- a) Modern farming methods will help mankind to feed the ever growing population
- b) It is quite risky to stand near a rocket before it is launched
- c) The problem that the space scientists had to solve was a hard one
- d) The opinion of the scientists was one sided and no one took them seriously

- e) The outcome of the experiment was unexpected
- f) The old man walked very slowly
- g) My parent shouted at me when I failed my exams
- h) A lethal dose of injection is used to carry out capital punishment in the USA
- j) Some people think that there is a case for the emancipation of women
- j) Our team did not know how to accept defeat

Section III: Comprehension 10 marks

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Use your own words as far as possible.

Mad, bad and on the road

Feeling furious at the steering wheel is now a recognized part of modern life. Flashing your headlights, driving very closely behind the car in front, gesturing from the window and shouting remarks about the driver's ancestry are virtually the law of the road. Yet it is still a shock to recognize the toll it takes in human life America's.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has done the sums, and reckons that about 28,000 deaths on America's roads each year, or about two thirds of the total, are wholly or partly the result of bad temper.

Ricardo Martinez, the head of the NHTSA, told a congressional committee on July 17th that cases of 'violent aggressive driving' were growing by 7% a year. Other causes of death on the roads however, were falling. In particular, the share of fatal crashes involving drunk drivers had dropped from 57% in 1982 to 41% in 1996, and deaths at railway crossings had fallen by 31% over the past seven years. Since 1992, improved use of seat belts, child seats, and motorcycle helmets together with the enforcement of minimum-age drinking laws, had saved more than 40,000 lives. But a red cloud of rage was spoiling this promising picture.

Why? Congestion on the roads, for sure: since 1987 the number of kilometres of roads in the United States has increased by only 1%, but the number of vehicles kilometres driven had gone up by 35% . The number of cars has increased by 27%, and most journeys are taking longer than drivers think they should. Second, traffic policing has been reduced, even though the best deterrent to bad tempered driving is, to quote Me Martinez, ‘the cop in the rear view mirror’.

The NHTSA is encouraging local and state programmes that target aggressive drivers with video cameras, or restrict the hours that novice drivers are allowed on the roads. The agency thinks a seat belt is the best defence against aggressive driving, perhaps because it acts as a restraint. But the root cause of violent driving will be the hardest to eradicate the growth of ‘me first’ philosophy which forgets that sharing the road demands responsibility and that driving is a privilege. Such social and philosophical training, Mr Martinez believes, should start as soon as the eager learner driver gets behind the wheel.

(Culled from The Economist July 26th 1997)

Questions

1. (Tick the correct answer) Ricardo Martinez found out that more deaths were being recorded from (1 mark)

- a) violent aggressive driving
- b) railway crossings
- c) novice drivers
- d) none of the above

Justify your choice (1 mark)

2. (Tick the correct answer) NHTSA has recorded 28.000 deaths resulting from:

- a) drivers who flash headlights on the way
- b) people driving close behind the car in front of them
- c) the way in which people drive in modern life
- d) people gesturing from windows and shouting remarks

Justify your choice (1mark).

3. What, according to the author, are some of the other causes of death on the roads? (2 marks)
4. List four things that are responsible for the reduction in the number of death on the roads (1 mark)
5. How in your opinion, can the fundamental cause of violent driving be solved? (2 marks)
6. What does 'the red cloud of rage' in the text mean? (1mark)

Section IV: Essay

Write an essay of between 50 and 280 words on anyone of the following topics.

1. You have been invited by a group of young people to talk about the importance of respecting people and being polite in our daily lives. Write your speech to your audience. Remember that they are children of between 13 and 16 and they are in a village. They go to the same school, market, and use the same facilities that the community provides.
2. Write an article for your school magazine in which you want to encourage young people to study science. Give your arguments and try to address some of the fears that you think they may have. For this article, your name is Nang Marcel.
3. Do you think that African countries can become outstanding in science? Write your argument. What problems do you think the school system has to eradicate and how can society at large help young learners and motivate them?
4. Describe an experiment that you once carried out and which you enjoyed. Tell us where the experiment took place. Was it in a laboratory or outside? What were you investigating? How did you measure your success?
5. Describe a scientist you know or have heard or read about and what you admire about him or her. State those aspects of the person's life or work which you find admirable.