Collège de la Retraite-Yaoundé B.P. 159 Tél : 243 58 86 54 Yaoundé Duration: 3HOURS FORM: Tle C,D,TI	RA		OCK EXAMINATION CHOOL YEAR 2018-2019 ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST
N° de table	Signature du Surve	illant	Ne rien écrire ici
/20	namen and a second contract of the second contract of the second contract of the second contract of the second		Ne rien écrire ici
I- Match the beginnings sentences in the lin	of the sentences in	RAMMAR /10ma	e endings in column B. Write the
COLUMN A/BEGINNINGS  1. Salla's bank manager turned			B/ENDINGS sits next to me at school.

COLUMN A/BEGINNINGS	COLUMN B/ENDINGS			
1. Salla's bank manager turned	a) brother sits next to me at school.			
2. People in India live longer than	b) while peeling potatoes.			
3. This is the girl whose	c) that you could hear it miles away.			
4. Had Mum known you weren't coming	d) to passing his examination.			
5. It was such loud music	e) down his requests for a loan.			
6. Bamba is looking forward	f) than in a crowded city.			
7. The team lost the match	g) down on anyone without a car.			
8. Our neighbours look	h) elsewhere in the world.			
9. I would rather live in small village				
10. Darren cut his fingers	y and the sound bo much tood.			
10. Darren eat his imgels	j) because they had played very badly			
1				
1				
3.				
3				
3				
3				
3				
3				

Ne rien écrire ici

a) Tanyam	to be a doctor. (would/used/was used)
	(lately/latter/recently)
	oney. I wish I it. (hadn't bought/didn'
buy/haven't bought)	
d) He doesn't know	about economics (something/nothing/anything)
e) It doesn't matter	you enjoyed yourself well (unless/as long as/until)
	rrect form of the word in brackets. (2.5mks)
a) If your work is poor again, the	e teacher will punish you than yesterday
(severe)	
b) I don't have enough money, b	out if I did, I that book. (buy)
c) Simone found herself in an situation last week (embarrass)	
	madetravel much more affordable. (nation
	that medicine. (take)
	SECTION II: VOCABULARY /10marks
•	SECTION II: VOCABULARY /10marks  x, fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the opposites of the words i
I. Using the items in the bobrackets. (2.5mks)	
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I. Using the items in the bobrackets. (2.5mks)  *purchase - *worthle  a) I was surprised by how  b) The old paintings I found turn	x, fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the opposites of the words its -*generous *shame *poverty  Charles was. (mean)
I. Using the items in the bobrackets. (2.5mks)  *purchase - *worthle  a) I was surprised by how  b) The old paintings I found turn c) Jane was able to make one	x, fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the opposites of the words it is seed as a series of t
I. Using the items in the bobrackets. (2.5mks)  *purchase - *worthle  a) I was surprised by how  b) The old paintings I found turn c) Jane was able to make one  d) Most people in the city live in	x, fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the opposites of the words is  ss -*generous *shame *poverty  Charles was. (mean)  ned out to be (valuable)  during the morning . (sale)
I. Using the items in the bobrackets. (2.5mks)  *purchase - *worthle  a) I was surprised by how  b) The old paintings I found turn c) Jane was able to make one  d) Most people in the city live in e)	x, fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the opposites of the words it  ss -*generous *shame *poverty  Charles was. (mean)  ned out to be (valuable)  during the morning . (sale)  n great (prosperity)
I. Using the items in the bobrackets. (2.5mks)  *purchase - *worthle  a) I was surprised by how  b) The old paintings I found turn c) Jane was able to make one  d) Most people in the city live in e)  II. Fill in the blanks with	x, fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the opposites of the words is  ss -*generous -

	priest (seeking basking/scarching)	in in (manaya/fall	aw/on on).
1)	If this diet is to work, you must	n very strictly (pursue) to	nool is run.
e)	Our principal tries to give all teachers a(n)	In now the ser	[00] 10 1 441
	( antioninion/say)		
	III. Complete the sentences below with the	ne correct form of the word in brackets	,
le.	She has every imaginable	in her kitchen (apply)	
a) b)	People today are taking positive step to impr	rove their physical	(fit)
	There are some	proposals for a new law regarding	unemploymens
	(controversy)	teachers, our salaries are very low. (quality	fications)
d)	Although we aret	teachers, our sataries are very low. (quant	ion (succeed)
	Most students have decided to perform	in this mock examinat	IOII. (Succeed)

## **SECTION III: COMPREHENSION /10marks**

Read this passage below carefully and answer all the questions that follow it, using your own words as far as possible.

Text: The dangers of safety.

Travelling by road is widely accepted as being the most dangerous way to travel, with far more deaths per kilometer than rail, sea or air. In fact, while road traffic injuries represent about 25 percent of worldwide injury-related deaths, fatalities on the road in the UK have been decreasing for some time, with the most recent figure standing at 1,90l. We take a look at why the number is decreasing, but why it seems impossible to eradicate fatalities completely.

Over the years, different methods of reducing the number of crashes have been tried. The locomotive and Highways Act of 1865 introduced the idea of speed limits to the motoring world. Since then, more and more ways of controlling the behavior of drivers have been introduced, such as oneway streets and traffic signals, as well as compulsory driver testing and licensing. These days, there are many more methods of enforcement including speed cameras and fines for breaking motoring laws.

Another solution has been to make cars themselves safer in case of an accident. This has resulted in a focus on passive safety or survival rather than active safety or avoiding crashes. There are many innovations by motor manufacturers which have made cars safer, such as seat belts, traction control, anti-lock brakes and airbags. At the same time, a lot of attention has also been paid to car interiors. This means cars have got quieter, more comfortable and more luxurious. Taken together, these improvements have tended to make the driver feel more in control and insulated him/her from the fast moving and dangerous environment outside the car. Given that cars are now safer as these improvements have been made, it is surprising that the number of pile-ups is not decreasing.

Actually, it is wrong to talk about safe and dangerous cars in this way. The key to this problem is not actually the car, but the driver. In fact, making drivers feel safer is not the solution to the problem; it is the cause of the problem. As drivers feel safer, it encourages them to drive aggressively and to ignore other road users and therefore increases the number of crashes. The problem of car safety is not an engineering problem but a psychological one. Ironically, If we want the roads and driving to be safer, we need to make cars more dangerous!

Vanessa Baird, BBC on air, November 2000.

2) Write an article for your school magazine "Echo Retraite" on how to maintain discipline, avoi pollution, keep the school environment clean and work in good conditions. Your name is Alph 2) S.
3) Students are responsible for their school success or failure. How far do you agree with this view?

disadvantages of visiting social websites and how they can visit them without causing any harm on