

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

0730 ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

JUNE 2020

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number
Centre Name
Candidate Identification No.
Candidate Name



Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "0730 - Advanced Level English Language 1"
4. Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet **using your HB pencil:**
Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.
Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has **FOUR** suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best answers the question. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.
For example, if **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** as shown below:
[A] [B] **[C]** [D]
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to it later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over

SECTION A

READING COMPREHENSION (16 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below it.

Africa's response to AIDS is often depicted to be as dysfunctional as its economy, just another example of what some AIDS workers call "Afro-pessimism" – only bad news coming out of Africa. It is true that just a handful of African governments have mobilized a response remotely commensurate with the magnitude of the epidemic, which has already slashed life expectancy by as much as 20 years in some countries. AIDS stigma has also made many ordinary people shy away from dealing with the epidemic. "I have found the most unacceptable denial and apathy in Africa," says Elhadji Sy, who heads the southern and eastern African team for UNAIDS. "But on the other hand, the most incredible responses to HIV have been developed here. We live in this contradiction of extremes."

Nowhere are these extremes more pronounced than in Zimbabwe, the former Rhodesia, which whites ruled until 1980. When it finally gained independence, Zimbabwe was the South Africa of its day – relatively prosperous, with no foreign debt, and a currency stronger than the U.S. dollar. Now, the economy is in free-fall, and a quarter of adults in the prime of life, aged 15 to 49, are infected with HIV. The virus is killing more than 65,000 people a year.

Yet the director of Zimbabwe's National AIDS Coordination Programme, Everisto Marova, says that government spending on AIDS prevention has, in real terms, "certainly not increased and probably declined" over the last five years. Last month, the government announced a special AIDS tax, but even AIDS workers criticized the idea because the government provided no plans on how it would spend the money. Corruption and mismanagement are rife in Zimbabwe, and previous special levies have disappeared with no accounting.

Yet below the radar of government, in individual communities there are astonishingly vigorous responses to AIDS. "In every province we have member organizations," says Thembeni Mahlangu, director of the Zimbabwe AIDS Network. "They were often started by a church or NGO [nongovernmental organization] and sometimes just by individuals." For example, Auxilia Chimusoro founded Zimbabwe's first AIDS support group, and then tirelessly travelled the country launching more. By the time she died in 1998, Chimusoro had started more than 50 support groups, most in poor rural communities. In the capital, Harare, the Musasa Project works with battered women, helping them break free of partners who often force them to have sex almost always without a condom. IGAC, the group that helped Wilson, specializes in home-based care and orphan support and it has recently launched a youth prevention campaign. The leadership of most AIDS programmes "is composed of professionals," says Lucia Malemane, a nurse with Zimbabwe's Matabeleland AIDS Council, who taught Insiza about AIDS. "But with IGAC, it's just ordinary peasant farmers."

Heroic as these efforts may be, they are tinged with poignancy – and not just because the government, which could knit these isolated efforts into a powerful national response, has shirked its duty. Most community programmes lack any but the most basic medicines. Certainly, they cannot afford the expensive regimens that have reduced the AIDS death rate in wealthy countries. Without effective drugs, home-based care can seem like little more than home-based death. With the disease mowing down so many people, and with poverty making volunteering so burdensome, it remains to be seen whether such homespun efforts can endure for the decades that may well pass before an AIDS vaccine is developed.

But for the moment, thousands of ordinary Africans are defying all odds to care for their sick, raise their orphans, and try to slow the virus's spread. If governments finally mobilize against this disease, they will find some of the best and most energetic AIDS strategies right under their noses. And they might find something else. Traditionally, Africans relied on extended families and tight communities to weather adversity, but even before AIDS, colonialism, urbanization, and social atomization had weakened the sinews of African society. The epidemic threatens to snap them, but it could also have the opposite effect. "AIDS is horrible, but in times of great stress, societies can either fall apart or come together," says Alan Whiteside, who studies the demographic impact of AIDS at South Africa's University of Natal. Noting how the American gay community built powerful institutions and a stronger culture, he says that "IGAC, with a little help, could be an example of building civil society in Africa."

There are few places where the difficulties of responding to AIDS are more daunting than here in Insiza, a flat, dry district of southern Zimbabwe. Villagers here are so poor that most don't bury their dead in coffins, but merely wrap them in blankets. At one funeral, near the start of Zimbabwe's winter, the grieving family was so destitute that, after lowering the body into the grave, they started removing the blanket from the corpse so their children wouldn't go cold. Stricken with pity and horror, IGAC's coordinator, Japhet Gwebu gave the family a blanket. Only about half of Insiza's population can read and write, and what schools there are, often lack even furniture, forcing students to work on the floor. The district hospital is supposed to have five doctors, but on a recent visit, it had only one, and the operating theatre was closed because the hospital had run out of anaesthetics. Nurses are also in short supply – but not patients, who have poured in over and above capacity.

Frequent droughts cause starvation. The 1992 drought killed most of the cattle, which means that even though the rains were good this year, many prime fields lay untilled because there are no beasts of burden to pull the plough. Nobody, of course, has tractors or automobiles. How many residents have electricity or running water? Back in the late 1980s, when a new disease began causing people to waste into skin-shrouded skeletons, most people in Insiza believed the affliction was caused by witchcraft. Only in 1994 did they learn the medical facts, and immediately a group of elders decided they needed to do something to care for the droves of sick people and the swelling number of orphans, but how to organize the villages remained the burning issue.

Homesteads are scattered far apart, yet throughout the district's 7,500 square kilometres – an area larger than Delaware – there is only one paved road. Nobody has telephones. Isaiah Ndlovu, one of IGAC's founders and most active leaders, has never even heard of e-mail, but he sometimes sends messages by relay, villagers passing on his communiqué so that by the end of the day it has travelled across the vast farmland to its intended recipient – if someone hasn't misunderstood the message or forgotten it completely. So to mobilize his community, Ndlovu must visit homesteads one by one, and that's how he keeps the programme going, checking in on the volunteers and the dying people they're caring for.

It is often said that Africans are passive in the face of death and suffering, that life is cheap here. The truth is that life is hard. People are so poor that even when they give a large proportion of their income, as most IGAC volunteers do, the total amounts to only a small sum – so small that even bare-bones efforts are hard to launch and maintain. Groups like IGAC are "isolated and scattered blossoms," as Kaleeba puts it, adding, "I wish this blossom could be turned into a flower garden."

Adapted from "The Village Voice" by Jason Scharitzberg – a Research intern; November 23, 1999.

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer for each question from the alternatives A, B, C or D.

1. When the writer says, "Africa's response to AIDS has been dysfunctional..." it suggests that it has _____.
A been laudable
B not yielded fruits
C been appropriate
D been a sham
2. The writer thinks that there is a "contradiction of extremes" as far as AIDS is concerned because there is _____.
A denial and acceptance of AIDS
B total denial of and a believable response to AIDS
C total denial of and an unbelievable response to AIDS
D total acceptance and response to AIDS
3. In paragraph 2, the comparison between Zimbabwe and South Africa is in terms of their _____.
A policy on apartheid
B currency
C economic strength
D statistics on AIDS victims
4. The institution of the special AIDS tax was greatly criticized due to fear of _____.
A misappropriation
B corruption
C accountability
D tax evasion
5. According to the text, the target groups for AIDS support programmes are _____.
A farmers and children
B sexually abused women and orphans
C orphans and farmers
D sexually abused women and farmers
6. The expression, "the government ... has shirked its duty." (line 34-36) means _____.
A abandoned its responsibility
B taken its responsibility
C recognized its responsibility
D transferred its responsibility
7. In the statement, "Africans relied on extended families and light communities to weather adversity..." (lines 45-46) 'to weather adversity' is an example of _____.
A irony
B sarcasm
C metaphor
D personification
8. In paragraph 6, the most significant effects of AIDS is seen in its ability to _____.
A devastate
B unite
C impoverish
D isolate
9. One major obstacle to the fight against the AIDS pandemic in Africa is _____.
A poverty
B harsh climate
C illiteracy
D denial
10. IGAC as used in the passage is an example of the use of _____.
A abbreviation
B acronym
C mnemonic
D capitalization
11. The people of Insiza demonstrate a nonchalant attitude towards the dead because of _____.
A difficult life-style
B pride
C lavish life-style
D horrible life-style
12. In paragraph 8, the expression, "... a new disease began causing people to waste into skin-shrouded skeletons ..." is the writer's way of saying that _____.
A the people were very ill
B the people wasted their lives
C the people were thin
D the people emaciated due to illness

13. In the statement, "... only in 1994 did they learn the medical facts..." (line 69), 'medical' is used as _____.

A a noun
B an adjective
C an adverb
D a pronoun

14. The most outstanding impediment to the realization of IGAC's project is the _____.

A lack of cooperation among the people
B lack of communication facilities
C lack of medical facilities
D lack of transportation facilities

15. The writer's intention in this passage is to _____.

A expose African governments' lack of response to AIDS
B show how difficult it is to fight AIDS in Africa
C salute the efforts made by some organizations to fight AIDS in Africa
D show the effects of AIDS on Africa

16. The general tone of the passage is one of _____.

A pessimism
B optimism
C dissatisfaction
D apathy

SECTION B

GRAMMAR (22 Marks)

Choose the alternative A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence below.

17. "My daughter, can you take a rest now? _____ since morning."

A You are reading
B You had been reading
C You were reading
D You have been reading

18. My brother called to congratulate me _____ my success at the GCE Examination.

A for
B about
C on
D at

19. "The decision has been taken so, _____ hard you try, things aren't going to change in your favour," the manager told the employee.

A if
B however
C although
D nevertheless

20. If I had known you were attending the wedding, I _____ a hotel room for you.

A would reserve
B should have reserved
C would have reserved
D will have reserved

21. The criminals were very smart. They could _____ their fate and pre-empt it by escaping.

A only see too clearly
B see only too clearly
C too clearly see only
D only see clearly too

22. All sports lovers in the country _____ the new coach of the Indomitable Lions to win the next tournament.

A look up to
B look up for
C look up on
D look up at

23. This is my son _____ I am well pleased.

A in whom
B with whom
C in who
D with who

24. Don't be stupid enough to confront him, _____?

A would you
B can you
C will you
D do you

25. "Will you marry me, Mary?" I asked.
I asked Mary if _____.
A she would marry me
B she will marry me
C she will like to marry me
D she would like to marry me
-
26. _____ when trouble started.
A Hardly have I arrived
B Hardly as I arrived
C Hardly did I arrive
D Hardly had I arrived
-
27. We tried hard, and in the end, we were able to make Herman _____ his car for an hour.
A lend
B to lend
C lending
D lent
-
28. I look forward to _____ from you soon.
A hear
B hearing
C be heard
D having heard
-
29. _____ of his friends speaks any English.
A Few
B Some
C Neither
D Many
-
30. _____ are going to Mawah for dinner.
A Him and me
B I and he
C He and I
D I and him
-
31. I don't feel well - I think I am going to _____.
A throw off
B throw out
C throw in
D throw up
-
32. He fell in love with a _____ lady.
A smart, beautiful, tall
B beautiful, tall, smart
C smart, tall, beautiful
D tall, smart, beautiful
-
33. The Professor asked the graduate, "What have you been doing since you left the university?"
The Professor asked the graduate _____.
A what he has been doing since he left the university
B what he had been doing since he left the university
C what he was doing since he left the university
D what he has done since he left the university
-
34. "Cameroon is in Central Africa," Ndongo said. Ndongo _____.
A said that Cameroon was in Central Africa
B says that Cameroon is in Central Africa
C said that Cameroon is in Central Africa
D says that Cameroon was in Central Africa
-
35. She is making a new dress for her sister.
The passive form of this sentence is:
A A new dress has been made for her sister.
B A new dress was being made for her sister.
C A new dress is being made for her sister.
D A new dress had been made for her sister.
-
36. The proprietor noticed that after a long day of hard work, the workers as well as the foreman, _____ famished.
A is
B was
C were
D are
-
37. **From the alternatives A, B, C or D, choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.**
A John is a good driver, moreover, he is very friendly.
B John is a good driver; Moreover, he is very friendly.
C John is a good driver: Moreover he is very friendly.
D John is a good driver; moreover, he is very friendly.
-

For question 38, choose the alternative A, B, C or D that gives the function of the underlined part of the sentence.

38. He became a doctor.

- A A direct object
- B An indirect object
- C An adjunct
- D A complement

SECTION C

VOCABULARY: (12 Marks)

For questions 39 – 45, choose the alternative A, B, C or D, that best completes each sentence.

39. I noticed that the lady was very uncomfortable because of her _____ nose.

- A watery
- B wetting
- C runny
- D running

40. The _____ thrilled the _____ that flocked the hall to watch the play.

- A orchestra/spectators
- B staff/mob
- C team/spectators
- D cast/audience

41. "Only the Form Four and Lower Sixth students will take part in the _____," the principal announced.

- A match past
- B march passed
- C march past
- D match passed

42. The congregation watched with admiration as the newly-wedded couple walked down the _____.

- A ail
- B aisle
- C ale
- D isles

43. My friend was arrested at the airport because the picture on his passport was _____ imposed.

- A pre
- B over
- C under
- D super

44. Bark is to dog as _____.

- A crow is to hen
- B bleat is to goat
- C hiss is to cricket
- D neigh is to cow

For questions 45-50, choose the answer from the alternatives A, B, C or D that best explains the underlined words/phrases.

45. The company is licensed to sell biodegradable plastic bags, so they can market them without any harassment.

- A permitted
- B mandated
- C ordered
- D obliged

46. A marriage doesn't last long when spouses tend to be green snakes in green grass.

- A Cheat on each other
- B hypocritical towards each other
- C disrespectful to each other
- D unfaithful to each other

47. On being interrogated at the Immigration Office, the Nigerian said he was a Cameroonian, but his accent gave him away.

- A revealed him
- B betrayed him
- C proved it
- D concealed it

48. The witness' arguments instead of helping the defendant only served to corroborate the evidence against him.

- A explain
- B destroy
- C cancel
- D confirm

For questions 49-50, choose the answer from the alternatives A, B, C or D that is opposite in meaning to the underlined words.

49. The decision of the court was to convict the man.

- A bail
- B imprison
- C acquit
- D judge

50. People who are extravagant do not easily make friends.

- A selfish
- B stingy
- C carefree
- D spendthrift

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK