

0730/1/2022
ENG A/L

**SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION
GENERAL EDUCATION**

The Teachers' Resource Unit (TRU) in collaboration with the Regional Pedagogic Inspectorates and the Subject Teachers' Association (STA)	Subject Code 0730	Paper Number 1
CANDIDATE NAME CANDIDATE NUMBER CENTRE NUMBER	Subject Title ENGLISH LANGUAGE	
ADVANCED LEVEL		

Time Allowed: One hour thirty minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THIS 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 "Advanced/Level – 0730, ENGLISH LANGUAGE Paper 1".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces provided above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out the answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. 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.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Centre Number, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number and Paper Number.

How to answer questions in this examination:

7. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
8. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
9. For each question there are four suggested answers, A, B, C, and D. Decide which answer is correct. 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)

10. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new answer.
11. Avoid spending much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.
14. You must not take this booklet and answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination

SECTION A

READING COMPREHENSION (16 marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions below it.

In the 20th century, death by road accident had become an epidemic in the Western world. In 1930, there were just over a million cars in Britain, and 7300 people died on the roads--more than twice the number of deaths in 1999, when there were more than 27 million cars. By 1960, President John F. Kennedy identified traffic accidents as "one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest of the nation's public health problems". By then nearly 40,000 people were dying on the roads each year in the US; today that figure is pretty well unchanged, despite there being three and a half times as many vehicles. Now, the people most affected by road accidents are the world's poor.

The statistics paint a sombre picture. Seventy percent of road deaths every year occur in developing countries. Sixty-five percent of those killed are pedestrians. The majority of people hurt or killed in road accidents in the developing world are not the vehicle occupants; they are walking, they are on motorbikes, they are on bicycles¹⁰ or other non-motorized vehicles.

The problem is getting worse too. A study by Harvard University and the World Health Organization projected that by 2020 road traffic accidents would be the third biggest cause of death or permanent injury in the world. They are already the second biggest cause of premature death for men aged between 15 and 44--beaten only by HIV/AIDS. As well as the tragic loss of life, this statistic hides a whole host of other problems. Men in the¹⁵ prime of their lives tend to be the breadwinners in a family. Even if their injuries are not fatal, they may greatly reduce their ability to earn. When the family loses its main income, especially in poorer countries, there are few safety nets to catch them. The effect on the family's standard of living can be disastrous.

In countries where there is a high level of car ownership, the number of death seems to be declining. In developed countries, the number of road accidents has fallen by about 25% since the early 1970s--despite²⁰ massive increase in the number of cars on the roads. Indeed, the so-called "highly motorized countries" account for 60 percent of the global vehicles, but only about 14 percent of the global deaths.

So what is the difference? Why, once again, are developing countries over represented in a public health crisis, and what can be done?

If you drive a car in a richer country, it's more likely to be a newer vehicle, and subject to safety checks²⁵ required by law. Your car is likely to have a number of safety components installed; airbags for instance, or anti-lock braking. You'll be driving on well maintained roads. And there are likely to be strict laws preventing you from doing things that will impair your driving skills: drinking, for example, taking drugs or talking on a mobile telephone.

In some developing countries, many people drive without ever having passed a test. The number of vehicles on³⁰ the road is dramatically increasing in many countries, and the roads often haven't kept pace with this sudden surge in drivers. They may be narrow, badly surfaced, and potholed. Due to corruption or stretched resources, the roads are poorly policed. If an accident does happen, it may take a long time for emergency services to attend, thus increasing the chance that people will die at the scene or be left with permanent disabilities. And if the ambulances do come in time, the medical treatment may be prohibitively expensive. In Ghana, one study³⁵ showed that only 27 percent of people injured in road crashes used hospital services. The most common reason cited for not seeking healthcare: the victims could not afford it.

Most governments are aware that the high rates of road deaths is a problem, but it can be difficult to generate the impetus to do something about it.

Some are starting to realize that road deaths are not just a string of isolated tragedies; when taken together as a⁴⁰ whole, they are hindering development. And there are some success stories. In Fiji, vehicle insurers agreed to pay 10 percent of their premiums to fund a National Road Safety Council-whose programmes led to a 44 percent fall in road deaths over the four years to 2002.

The key seems to be convincing governments that road safety is a tremendously cost-effective investment. In 1999, the World Bank initiated the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), which aims to convince⁴⁵ governments that road safety is not just a moral responsibility, but can also help to smooth the path out of poverty.

The GRSP quotes a study which found that road crashes cost a particular country \$ 30 million each year. A comprehensive road safety plan, incorporating improvements in highway design, education and so on, cost just \$ 150 000 a year and led to savings of \$ 1.5 million as road accidents decreased. Around the world, GRSP⁵⁰ initiatives range from providing school children with high visibility jackets & backpacks, to encouraging Vietnam's ten million motorcycle riders to wear helmets. In Hungary, GRSP partners helped to introduce reflective road signs, speed limits, and road markings at dangerous sites.

In the developed world, meanwhile, governments are seeking to continue the downward trends in vehicle deaths. Britain's "Think" campaign aims to make drivers see the consequences of their actions-- how drinking⁵⁵, taking drugs, or driving too fast will affect their ability to cope with certain situations. A number of European countries have launched campaigns promoting "designated drivers" in an attempt to curb alcohol-related accidents. In the US, the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety has recently completed projects about unlicensed drivers, distracted driving (for example where drivers eat and drink behind the wheel or use mobile telephones) and child seat safety. 60

Perhaps the saddest aspect of a road death is the sense of waste. Road traffic accidents are, for the most part, completely avoidable. They take the lives of young, fit people. Now it is up to governments-and all of us-to make sure the car's impact is as benign as possible.

Adapted from 50 Facts That Should Change The World, UK: Cromwell Press Ltd, 2004.

Questions:

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

1. The word "epidemic" (line 1) implies that road accidents were _____ in the 20th century.
A) widespread B) deadly
C) unavoidable D) unnerving
2. Which is true according to the passage?
A) less cars, more deaths
B) more cars, more deaths
C) more cars, less deaths
D) less cars, zero deaths
3. "The statistics paint a sombre picture" (line 8). "Sombre" here means-----
A) gay B) sunny
C) clear D) gloomy
4. The poor who are mostly affected by road accidents according to the passage refer to all but.....
A) those on bicycles B) pedestrians
C) bike riders D) those in vehicles
5. The projection by Harvard University and WHO, that "by 2020 road traffic accidents would be the third biggest cause of death or permanent injury in the world" sounds like a/an-----
A) appeal B) warning
C) menace D) rebuke
6. Host is to problems (line 16) as _____ is to complaints.
A) sea B) battalion
C) legion D) multitude
7. "Men in the prime of life" (line 16) refers to-----
A) Middle age people B) old people
C) youths D) graduates
8. Good cars always have safety components installed in them. Which of the following according to the passage is an example of a safety component in cars?
A) strict laws
B) anti-lock braking
C) safety checks required by law
D) well maintained roads
9. What according to your opinion, is the greatest hazard on the road in developing countries?
A) the dramatic increase of vehicles on the road not keeping pace with the sudden surge in drivers
B) bad and poor states of roads
C) poorly policed roads
D) driving without passing a test
10. Which of the following is not an impediment to one's driving skills?
A) taking drugs
B) drinking
C) respecting traffic signs
D) talking on a mobile phone
11. "...the medical treatment may be prohibitively expensive." "Prohibitively" as used here is a/an-----
A) verb B) adjective
C) adverb D) noun
12. "...but it can be difficult to generate the impetus to do something..." (line 40-41). Which of the following is similar in meaning to 'impetus'?
A) inertia B) stimulus
C) talent D) ability
13. Which of the following is a road safety cost effective investment?
A) projects about unlicensed drivers.
B) convincing governments that road safety is a moral responsibility that smoothens the path out of poverty.
C) making drivers see the consequences of their actions.
D) a highway design education that cost \$150,000 reduced road accidents, leading to a savings of 1.5 million.
14. The passage makes a series of comparisons on all but one of the following.
A) The rich and the poor.
B) The developed and developing nations.
C) The living and the dead.
D) The highly motorized and less motorized nations.
15. In the passage, the writer's tone can be described as
A) skeptical B) malicious
C) accusatory D) cautionary
16. A most suitable title for this passage can be -----
A) Causes of road accidents and their consequences
B) Road traffic accidents and safety measures
C) Road traffic accidents
D) Road accidents and governments' role

Section B: GRAMMAR (22 marks) Choose the alternative A, B, C, or D that best completes each sentence below.

17. Nobody loves you, -----?
A) is he B) does he
C) don't they D) do they
18. Cameroon is Africa in miniature, -----?
A) doesn't it B) isn't it
C) not so D) aren't it
19. I boarded a taxi to my aunt's house yesterday evening but this morning, I decided to return ----- foot.
A) on B) with
C) by D) in
20. Sandra's excuse for not attending my birthday is the ----- I have ever heard.
A) most flimsy B) flimsy
C) more flimsy D) flimsiest
21. I am looking for a ----- dog to keep as a pet.
A) small, good-tempered, hairy, brown
B) small, brown, hairy, good-tempered
C) good-tempered, brown, hairy, small
D) hairy, small, good-tempered, brown
22. Peter has ----- Philip's arrogance for quite a long time.
A) beared B) bore
C) borne D) bear
23. By August, the construction workers..... building the school.
A) will have finished
B) will finish
C) will be finishing
D) will have finishing
24. Sham dances regularly. "Dances" in this sentence is a/an ----- verb.
A) linking B) plural
C) intransitive D) transitive
25. ----- pocket money to some children causes them to lose focus in their studies.
A) Having given B) Giving
C) Given D) To give
26. "----- teeth troubling me must be taken off now at all costs," said Simon to his son.
A) That B) Those
C) This D) These
27. Has ----- called to inform you about the funeral programme?
A) everyone B) everybody
C) anyone D) somebody
28. She asked, "Is this package for -----?"
A) us B) I
C) we D) they
29. She passed her test as she did very.....on the quiz.
A) good B) better
C) well D) well done
30. You ----- have to put on your raincoat before leaving the house. It did not rain as you suspected.
A) needn't B) mightn't
C) shouldn't D) didn't
31. The number of ----- at the ----- is large.
A) soldiers/borders B) soldiers/border
C) soldier/borders D) soldier/border
32. I can say that Ben and Bernice are going to get married ----- they exchange vows.
A) until B) when
C) just as D) as soon as
33. I am so tired ----- I cannot walk.
A) that B) and
C) but D) for
34. He gave him some oranges. The underlined word in this sentence is a(an) -----
A) complement B) subject
C) direct object D) indirect object
- For question 35 and 36, which of the following sentences are correctly punctuated?**
35. A) Bate Besong the Cameroonian playwright died a long time ago.
B) Bate Besong, the Cameroonian playwright, died a long time ago.
C) Bate Besong, the Cameroonian playwright died a long time ago.
D) Bate Besong the Cameroonian playwright, died a long time ago.

36. A) "Did you give him" asked my father?
 B) "Did you give him"? asked my father.
 C) Did you give him? Asked my father.
 D) "Did you give him?" asked my father.
37. Which of the following sentence is in the active voice?
 A) Players are often sanctioned for foul play.
 B) Cases of lost persons are announced over the media.
 C) Some parents take their children to school everyday.
 D) The poorly cooked food was rejected by many people.
38. "Submit all your answer sheets now." This expression is a(n)-----sentence.
 A) imperative B) exclamatory
 C) interrogatory D) declarative

SECTION C

VOCABULARY (12 marks).

For questions 39-46, choose the alternative A, B, C, or D that best completes each sentence.

39. My uncle has a ----- degree in business law.
 A) doctor's B) doctor
 C) doctorate D) doctoral
40. Thomas may certainly need an -----ticket to get into the museum.
 A) entry B) enterable
 C) entering D) entrance
41. As soon as he came home from work, he made a beeline to the kitchen. This signifies that he was -----
 A) famished B) pressed
 C) hackneyed D) tired
42. The kitchen is full of flotsam and jetsam items. "Flotsam and jetsam items" refer to-----
 A) valuable items B) worthless things
 C) expensive items D) dirty things
43. -----! I forgot my keys.
 A) Oops B) Wow
 C) Hey D) Well
44. A ----- of hungry lions attacked a big buffalo.

- A) herd B) troupe
 C) pride D) cluster

45. We need a ----- to ----- the flour.
 A) sift/shifter B) sieve/sieve
 C) sifter/shifter D) shifter/sieve
46. In the expression "laughter is the music of the soul," the comparison made here is between -----
 A) laughter and the soul
 B) music and the soul
 C) music and music
 D) laughter and music

Choose the answer from the alternative A, B, C, or D that best explains the meaning of the underlined word.

47. After a storrup day at work, it is wonderful to return to the calm of my house. "Storrup" here means ----
 A) marvelous B) uneventful
 C) hectic D) empty

Choose the answer from the alternative A, B, C, or D that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

48. Many girls do show an affinity for craft skills.

- A) fondness B) antipathy
 C) closeness D) analogy

Choose the answer from the alternative A, B, C, or D that has a similar meaning to the underlined word.

49. The principal warned the senior prefect not to abscond from his responsibilities.
 A) flee B) abide
 C) disappear D) sojourn

Choose the answer from the alternative A, B, C, or D that has the correct word order of the following sentence.

50. A) A letter of complaint the editor of *The Times* decide to write.
 B) The editor decided to write of *The Times* a letter of complaint.
 C) The editor of *The Times* decided to write a letter of complaint.
 D) A letter of complaint the editor decided to write of *The Times*.

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK