## CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

#### 530 ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

**JUNE 2015** 

## ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Number	
Candidate Name	A STATE OF THE STA

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.

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

Before the examination begins:

- Check that this question booklet is headed "Ordinary Level 530 English Language 1"
- Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
- Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil: Candidate Number and Name, Centre Number and Name.
   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.
- Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide on 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] [G] [D]

- 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, crase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new
  answer.
- 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 this question later.
- Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
- At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet after. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.

Turn Over

#### SECTION A

# LISTENING COMPREHENSION (5 marks)

# QUESTIONS

Using only the material read to you from the Listening Comprehension passage, answer each of the following questions as directed.

Choose the best answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) for each of the questions below.

	SECTION ONE		
Ι.	Which of the following was not Samuel's job?  A vagabondage B carrier C manservant D maid  Samuel's master took him to live with him	6.	Why did the master choose to unbutton his heart at night to Samuel?  A It was a matter of life and death.  B He was afraid to die.  C He wanted his daughter to be witness.  D It was a matter of great importance.
2.	because he was  A hard working  B strong and helpful  C a carton carrier  D sincere and earnest  How old was Samuel when Maria's mother	7.	Which of the following words has the same stress pattern as in "precious"?  A precise B précis C predict D precede
4.	died?  A nine B seven C five D two  You have heard the word "mother" read to you from the passage. Which of the words below has the same yowel sound as in the underlined	8.	SECTION THREE  Samuel sweated after making his request because  A his master stared at him B his master might be angry with him C his request might not be granted D Maria may reject him
	syllable in "mother"?  A murder  B more  C mum  D mortar  SECTION TWO	9,	The master gave his daughter's hand in marriage to Samuel  A as compensation  B in order to preserve his estate  C because Samuel made the right choice  D because he considered him as a son
5.	When Samuel was offered to choose anything from his master's kingdom, he requested to give an answer the next day because he  A was confused B wanted to consult Maria C wanted to think	10.	From the story as a whole the master can be described as one who is  A extravagant B selfless C Straight forward D understanding
	The state of a manufacture form his decrees		

# SECTION B READING COMPREHENSION (7 ½ marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow.

#### Behold the Mighty Hippo

The large pool within the sprawling Masai Mara Game Reserve in Kenya is bathed in the quiet radiance of the evening sun. As the sun descends on the horizon, the waters reflect a golden brown resplendence. A few metres away, herds of zebras and wildebeests (gnu) approach the pool at a leisurely pace. Suddenly and with much apprehension, the animals stand still, their eyes firmly fixed on a huge boulder-like object floating near the edge of the pool. After boisterously agitating the waters, the "boulder" sinks out of sight. The grazers have just beheld a vicious aquatic unimal – the hippopotamus.

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Found in pools, rivers and lakes in some parts of Africa, the hippo is surpassed in size only by the elephant. When full grown, the hippo may reach a length of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  metres and a shoulder height of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  metres. Its weight may be about four tons.

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Thick skinned, hairless, and seemingly clumsy, the *barrel shaped* hippo would certainly fare badly in any beauty contest. The legs of the hippo are short, causing one to wonder how they manage to support such a *colossal* frame. But do not underestimate the power of those stubby legs. On land the hippo can run faster than man. In water it has been known to cutdo a small man-powered boat or even a motorboat. Not surprisingly, some have described this massive beast as having bones that are as *tubes of copper*, and compared them to wrought iron rods.

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Hippos are sociable animals, typically living in groups of 10 to 15 led by a dominant bull, though larger groups numbering about 150 have been seen. They are amphibious and emerge from the water □ mainly at night − to feed on the lush vegetation found on the shores. Generally, they avoid straying far from the water in the dry season. However, some hippos have been known to walk up to six miles in search of food.

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It is unclear how hippos mark their territories. A startling habit of spreading their dung around with the tail is thought by some to be a way of impressing female hippos or of intimidating a rival. Under attack, they neightike a horse, and they bellow or roar when fighting. Loud snorts are audible even when the animals are submerged. The lead bull gives himself away with a muh-muh-muh call.

The hippo spends the whole day partially or totally submerged in water, and its large body is well suited for this. Although it may not be an accomplished swimmer like its amphibious neighbours, the hippo can stay submerged for up to 15 minutes. Its nostrils, eyes, and ears are located on one level, making it possible for the animal to hide the rest of its body underwater. It is here, underwater, that several of the hippo's activities-(including courtship and mating) take place.

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After a gestation period of about eight months, a single offspring is born in shallow waters. Suckling occurs either on land or in ankle-deep water. As strong as it is, the hippo takes parenting seriously, treating the baby with surprising tenderness. Indeed, a floating mother with a young hippo riding on her back is a remarkable phenomenon to behold. Of course, the seemingly benign animal will put up a ficree fight against any attempt to get the baby off her back!

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The hippo's skin is well suited for aquatic life. Significant changes become evident once the animal emerges onto land. Glands situated under the skin secrete thin mucus with a reddish brown colour and a high salt content. Seen from a distance, the pigment makes the animal appear to be sweating blood. The slime however protects the skin both in water and on dry land. In ancient African communities, the skin of the hippo was cut into strips and soaked in oil. Then the strips were twisted and dried to make a dreaded whip that was used in territorial lights. After tanning a process that takes at least six years the hippo skin "is as hard as rock" and about four and a half centimetres thick.

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The mouth is certainly the most striking feature of the hippo. On land the animal uses its forty-five centimetres wide lips to graze near the water. Yet, the mouth is not just a feeding instrument. When the hippe opens its jaws 150 degrees, it is not merely a yawn but a threatening display of aggressiveness. Defending the ever-diminishing territory leads to serious fights between opponents. The open mouth reveals huge lower canines. These weapons of defence may reach a length of 30cm above the gum line. 45 The hippo's mouth is dangerous not only to other aippos but also to humans. Any human efforts to coexist with the hippo have proved futile. The animal will make an unprovoked attack on those who venture too close to its domain. l'urthermore, if a hippo is wounded, it is even more irritable and hence capable of inflicting greater damage on any intruder. Even boats have been capsized by the huge jaws of an angry hippo. On land the hippo is as brutish as it is in water, for example, it is extremely dangerous to be between a grazing hippo and the water. Indeed, in some parts of Africa, unsuspecting villagers have been attacked by hippos that found their path to the water blocked. The animal inspires fear in both man and beast and must be treated with utmost caution and respect. Grazing on land, a lone hippo is vulnerable to attack by lions. Nevertheless, the hippo's most threatening enemy seems to be man. People have greatly reduced both the number of hippopotamuses and the size of the area in which they live. Hunters have killed large numbers of them, and farmers have made crapland out of many areas where hipponotamuses once made their home. Yes, human encroachment on the hippo's habitat has forced the animal into a small area, thus inhibiting its free movement and breeding patterns. OUESTIONS The hippe's dual habitat makes it The animals described in the first paragraph are ambidextrous found in a aquatic large pool amphibious C B forest reserve ambiguous grazing land C 1) game reserve When the writer describes the hippo as " the seemingly benign animal" (line 32), he means The phrase "with much apprehension 12. that the hippo is (lines 4-5) means great A kind A fear В friendly 13 understanding C appears kind and friendly C suspicion not dangerous D curiosity The function of the thin mucus with a high salt The "hage boulder-like object" mentioned in 13. content is to the passage (line 4) refers to protect its skin on dry land A A a giant rock make the hippo sweat blood the hippotamus protect the skin in water C C a dune protect its skin on dry land and in water D zebras and wildebeests The yawn of the hippe is a signal that the In the statement "The grazers have just beheld 14. animal is ... " (line 6) "grazers " refer to hungry and ready to attack A wildeheests A B hungry and aggressive В zebras aggressive and ready to attack C C hippopotamuses hungry, thirsty and sleepy Zebras and wildebeests 15. The words "barrel-shaped" and "colossal" (lines 10 and 12 ) used in describing the hippo make the animal appear A powerful B terrifying C unattractive D Misshapen Go on to the next page 2x/530/1A/MCQ

sentences.

For numbers 26-40 choose the best answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) that completes the