

## CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

### General Certificate of Education Examination

**English Language 2**  
**0530**

**JUNE 2019**

**ORDINARY LEVEL**

Subject Title	English Language
Paper No.	Paper 2 SECTION A - Directed Writing SECTION B - Composition
Subject Code No.	0530

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*Two hours*

Answer **BOTH** sections in the SAME answer booklet, beginning each section on a new page. Begin with SECTION A.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Read all instructions on **BOTH** the question paper and the answer booklet very carefully. Failure to obey these instructions or to number your work as on the question paper will cause you to lose marks.

Any unusual mark, sign or unnecessary disclosure of your identity will be considered as an attempt to cheat and will earn you a penalty.

In the Directed Writing question avoid indiscriminate copying of portions of the passage as your answer because this will earn you no marks.

A pre-prepared or memorised composition will earn you no marks.

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**Turn Over**

**SECTION A**

**DIRECTED WRITING (30 marks)**

**MARK DISTRIBUTION**

<b>Content</b>	<b>(14 marks)</b>
<b>Expression and Accuracy</b>	<b>(12 marks)</b>
<b>Slanting</b>	<b>(04 marks)</b>

**You are a worker in the Ministry of Public Health and your ministry is concerned with the increasing number of cases of juvenile diabetes in the society. Selecting relevant material from the passage below, write an article for a health magazine on the causes and prevention of childhood diabetes. Your article should be written convincingly in TWO paragraphs of not more than 150 words. Pay attention to grammar, spelling, punctuation and handwriting. Your pen name is Mimi.**

**Childhood Diabetes**

Diabetes has recently become one of the most serious health problems facing the young of our society. In one developed country, more than 13,000 children are diagnosed with diabetes each year. The more serious problem, however, is that in recent times, one third to half of all new cases of childhood diabetes are type two. Type two diabetes develops when muscles, liver and fat cells do not use or process insulin effectively to meet the body's needs. As a result, glucose builds up in the blood and body tissues become starved of energy. In the past, this disorder used to be found only in adults over the age of 40 who did not follow a healthy lifestyle; but presently, even children are prone to diabetes due to the fact that they do not follow the recommended healthy lifestyle. In any case, preventive measures are being put in place to stop children from getting this terrible disease. A well rounded, nutritious diet is one of the main components of a healthy lifestyle. The growing popularity of fast food restaurants is one of the major causes of the fast-developing rate of type two diabetes. Fruits and vegetables should be part of every meal, yet with fast food serving as many children's meals, this goal is not being met. School lunches also fail to meet the nutritious needs of children. Poor nutrition is associated with weight gain. Processed food should be limited. Childhood obesity is growing at an alarming rate and childhood diabetes is rising as a result. Studies show that if a person is already at risk of developing type two diabetes, 5 to 7 percent weight loss can delay and even prevent the onset of the disease. Alcohol intake should also be limited. Weight loss is achieved not only through a healthy diet but also through exercise which is a large factor in overall well-being. The physical education programmes in schools help accomplish this goal, but the restraints on some schools have reduced time spent on the physical education curriculum, as well as less time available for recess. Leading an inactive lifestyle as a child is highly dangerous, even if it doesn't seem like a health risk at the time. Another risk factor for diabetes is smoking. Studies show that smoking increases a person's chances of developing type two diabetes by 15 percent. Being around those who smoke also places children at risk. Diabetes is a lifestyle disease that can be prevented, especially among children. Their blood pressure should be controlled all the time. The dilemma of childhood diabetes does have answers if people would just reflect on the choices they make regarding their own health.

**SECTION B**

**COMPOSITION (40 marks)**

**MARK DISTRIBUTION**

Content and Organisation	(12 marks)
Expression	(16 marks)
Accuracy	(12 marks)

Choose ONE topic to write on from the list below. You are advised to write clearly and effectively, to spell and punctuate correctly, and to ensure that your writing is appropriate in style and content to the topic chosen. Avoid obscene language and do not disclose your identity. You should write between 450 - 500 words.

- a) Write a story which ends with "...that is why I can never have confidence in anybody again"
- b) Describe a scene in which you watched your family house being ravaged by fire. State how this incident affected your family and suggest ways by which such accidents could be avoided.
- c) The social media is causing more harm than good. Do you agree?
- d) Professions
- e) Write a story to illustrate the proverb: *Blood is thicker than water.*
- f) Give an account of the most difficult journey you ever undertook.
- g) How are funerals organized in your community?
- h) Write a story, a description or other form of composition suggested by one of the following pictures. Your composition may be directly about the subject of the picture or take some central suggestion(s) from it.  
There must be a clear connection between the picture and your composition.

**PICTURE A**



**PICTURE B**

