

English Language 1
Instructions

530

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2013

ORDINARY LEVEL

Subject Title	English Language
Paper No./ Title	Paper 1 - Section A - Listening Comprehension Test
Subject Code No.	530

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

Instructions for the conduct of Section A.
(Listening Comprehension Test - 5 marks)

These instructions are for the use of the Teacher ONLY and must not be shown to the candidates.

The question paper for the Listening Comprehension test should be distributed to the candidates. Candidates should be instructed to enter the details required on the front cover of the question booklet. They should then be told to fill in the information required on the answer sheet. Ensure that candidates do NOT open the question paper until they are told to do so after the first reading of the Listening Comprehension passage (see below).

The complete test should take 25 minutes. The timing commences at the beginning of the first reading of the passage. The short time allowed to candidates for reading the questions should be two minutes.

If the teacher considers it desirable to give an extra reading of any group of words because of some noise from outside or for any other good cause, this can be done. If this is found necessary, the cause must be reported to the Board on the special report form.

The procedure for giving the Listening Comprehension test is explained in the following announcement which the teacher should read to the candidates immediately before the test:

I shall read a passage to you once. You are not allowed to write anything during this first reading. Do not look at your question paper. (First reading)

The timing of the test (25 minutes) commences at this point. The teacher should read the passage through at normal reading speed, avoiding any distortion of features of spoken language. The teacher then announces:

Now open your question paper. I shall give you two minutes to look at the questions on the paper. They are grouped into three sections. Do not write anything.

The teacher allows an interval of two minutes and then announces:

I shall now read the passage through again but this time in three stages. When I have finished reading the first section you will be given two minutes in which to provide answers to the first section of the questions. Your answers must be given as instructed in the booklet. This procedure will then be repeated for the other sections. You may still look at the questions and you may make notes on the blank spaces in the booklet, if you wish, as I read. First section.

The teacher should read each section aloud pausing at each slant line. A two-minute interval should be respected after each section. Two minutes after reading the third section the teacher should make the following announcement: You now have the remainder of the 25 minutes for final revision.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION.

AJAIYI AND THE WITCHDOCTOR

SECTION ONE

There was once a farmer who had a son called Ajaiyi./ The farmer was so poor that /all his friends believed he was born so./ After several years of hard work on his farm,/ he became so old and tired that/ his son took over the profession./ He worked as hard as his father,/ yet they became poorer./ Ajaiyi was already 30/ and was worried that all his friends were married except he./ His father was even more depressed because by their custom,/ he was supposed to bear the financial responsibility of his son's first wife./ However, Ajaiyi was determined to get married,/so he borrowed some money/ and married a beautiful lady./

A few months later,/ Ajaiyi's father took ill and died./ Ajaiyi could not bear the disgrace/ of not being able to bury his father,/ so he borrowed again./ Consequently,/ his poverty situation was worsened./

SECTION TWO

One day,/ Ajaiyi's wife advised him to go to a witchdoctor/ and find out why they were poor/ and what could be done to remedy the situation./ Ajaiyi went to the village witchdoctor/ and explained his problem./ The witch-doctor asked him to buy nine rams,/ put each alive into an empty bag/ and place them on his late father's grave at midnight./ After doing that,/ the witchdoctor should be informed./ The next morning,/ Ajaiyi should go back to the graveyard/ and if he found the bags empty,/ then, his father had received the sacrifice./ The empty bags should be taken back to his house/ and within a few days,/ they would be filled with money from his late father./ Ajaiyi thanked the witchdoctor,/ but was worried because he had no money to buy even a chicken./ His wife advised him to borrow more money/ to buy the items for the sacrifice,/ since they would soon become rich./

SECTION THREE

Ajaiyi heeded his wife's advice,/ but the amount he borrowed could buy only six rams./ This disturbed him,/ but his wife encouraged him to take these to his father's grave/ and explain to him that he would bring the rest when he became rich./ Ajaiyi did this and informed the witchdoctor./

After midnight,/ the witchdoctor and his servants went to the graveyard,/ carried away the bags of sheep/ and returned the empty bags./ The next morning,/ when Ajaiyi went back to the graveyard and found the bags empty,/ he was happy./ The bags were taken home/ and kept in a room as advised./ Several days later,/ the bags were still empty./ Frustrated,/ Ajaiyi complained to the witchdoctor/ who explained that the money would come only when the sacrifice was complete./

Ajaiyi was so angry with his late father for not enriching him that/ he planned to cut off his head when he came out of his grave/ to receive the rest of the sacrifice./ He informed the witchdoctor that he was ready to complete the sacrifice./ Ajaiyi secretly filled two bags with plantain suckers,/ placed them on his late father's grave/ and got into the third bag with a sharp cutlass./ After midnight,/ and to Ajaiyi's dismay,/ the witchdoctor and his servants appeared from the darkness/ to collect the items for the sacrifice./ Realising what was happening,/ Ajaiyi tried to speak,/ but no words came out./ Feeling his body grow weak,/ he collapsed./

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

530 ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

JUNE 2013

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	
Candidate No.	
Candidate Name	

530 ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

(1 hour 20 Minutes)

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 "Ordinary Level – 530 English Language 1"
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil: Candidate Name, Exam Session, Center Number, Subject Code, Candidate 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 60 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. 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] [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 this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.
12. You must not take this booklet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.

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

1. The farmer was poor because _____
A he was lazy.
B he was extravagant.
C he was old and tired.
D he was destined to be so.
2. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the society in which Ajaiyi and his father lived?
A Young men were expected to get married by the age of thirty.
B Fathers must not bear the financial responsibility of their son's first wives.
C Children had the choice to bury their parents.
D The people were all poor.
3. You have heard the word "farmer" read to you from the passage. Which of the words below has the same vowel sound as in the underlined syllable in "farmer"?
A fast
B page
C saw
D fat

SECTION TWO

4. Which of the statements below does NOT explain why Ajaiyi visited the village witchdoctor?
A He wanted to know why he was poor.
B He had not visited him for a long time.
C His wife advised him to do so.
D He wanted to seek a solution to his problem.
5. Ajaiyi was worried when a solution was proposed to him because _____
A he was afraid of going to the graveyard at mid-night.
B his wife would not support the idea.
C he had no money to purchase the items for the sacrifice.
D the items for sacrifice were too many.
6. Which of the following words has the same stress pattern as in "advice"?
A money
B frantic
C busy
D about

SECTION THREE

7. In the story, Ajaiyi borrowed money———
A once.
B twice.
C three times.
D four times.
8. Who encouraged Ajaiyi in the duping process?
A The witchdoctor.
B His wife.
C Himself.
D His wife and the witchdoctor.
9. From the story, the witchdoctor can be described as being———
A sympathetic
B deceptive
C helpful
D understanding
10. Why was Ajaiyi unable to speak when he saw the witchdoctor and his servants?
A He was shocked.
B Evil spirits held his tongue.
C He was afraid.
D He collapsed.

SECTION B

READING COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow.

Black Pearls in the Yellow River

China's economic boom is making it an increasingly popular destination for many foreigners, including Cameroonians. One of the most daunting tasks Cameroonians face in China is that of overcoming the yawning gap of differences between their home society and the Chinese society.

The sheer size of China and its population is already a big psychological menace to the incoming Cameroonian. The language does not sound like any they have ever heard. The inability to easily communicate one's feelings and thoughts can be frustrating at times. Cameroonians overcome this difficulty by adapting: learning the basic sentences needed for daily communication, especially bargaining.

Although Chinese cuisine is very good, there is always a longing for home food. In Cameroon, meals are usually dominated by carbohydrates and vegetables whereas in China it is more of meat and vegetables. Even with the familiar dishes, the cooking method is different. Cameroonians miss the familiar tastes of "water-fufu," corn-fufu, plantains and "achu". Unlike in America and Europe, there are no African shops and restaurants to cater for the gastronomic needs of Africans in China. Like the strange language, chopsticks provide one of the first challenges as it is hard to have spoons at most tables. Foreigners from Africa and Western countries must quickly learn the art of eating with two twigs pegged between two or three fingers.

Cameroonians in China sometimes face a breakdown in interpersonal communication. Asking somebody very personal questions is considered as a way of showing concern for the other person by the Chinese. Yet, at the other end of the communication line, Cameroonians perceive the questions as being too intruding on their privacy. It is worth noting that a global survey revealed that the Chinese come first among people who can easily show a stranger their bedroom. This is opposed to Africa where the bedroom is considered sacred and private. Most Cameroonians in China find it distasteful when a Chinese visits them and starts poking his head around.

The Chinese are people with very strange habits; they would stare at one, not understanding why some people, especially blacks, are so different from them. The difference in skin, hair, height, body build, in fact every little detail, attracts their scrutiny. The audacious ones would even venture to ask why one is so black.

Getting into China is not very difficult. There are different categories of Chinese visas given according to the travelling purpose. The most common visas are Z for workers, F for business people and expatriates on short term stay, L for tourists and X for students. Unlike the case of most western countries, it is fairly easy to obtain a Chinese visa from either the Chinese Consulate or Embassy in Cameroon as long as one has proof of financial viability. The tourist visa (with a 15 or 30 day viability) is the easiest to get, which can then be changed to F or Z on arrival in China.

There are three ways to solve the problem of an expiring visa or residence permit. The easiest way is to travel to Macau and then seek a re-entry visa. Another way is to go through visa agents who can charge as much as 1,000 US dollars for one year validity. Finally, the lucky ones pick up a job before their visas expire. They have a heavy load lifted off their shoulders since employers are charged with obtaining a work permit for their employees.

Cameroonians in China can be divided into three categories: students, workers and business people. Most of the Cameroonian students in China are sponsored under a Chinese government scholarship programme. The most common profession in China available to foreigners is the teaching of oral and business English. The Chinese are more eager these days to learn the language to perfection. About 85 percent of Cameroonians are into teaching. A few are employed by nightclubs where they serve as DJ's and MC's. Others are

employed by trading companies and translation firms. Those who teach face a herculean task. To win the confidence of a Chinese school employer, the foreigner must be able to twist the tongue to "rap" like Americans. This explains why native speakers from America, Canada, Britain and Australia are the most desired. So in order to get employed, Cameroonians who have never "rapped" in their lives must make not only an attempt but "rap" so well. In addition, a very lively teacher will win the students' votes. Chinese parents and school authorities believe so much in their children and students respectively that most of the time, a foreign teacher's credibility is marked by how popular he or she is among the students. The pay package is commensurate to the effort put in. The least earning foreign teacher still earns higher than the average Chinese teacher.

Officially, racism is discouraged in China. But foreigners experience a kind of institutionalized racism. Africans and foreign-born Chinese are the most segregated against. The media contributes in promoting racial prejudices against Africans, though inadvertently. The Chinese media, like the Western media, have been focussing their attention mostly on the bleak side of Africa. Blacks in China are the incarnation of poverty, war and disease. For this reason, many rich Chinese look down on Africans and so would not like Blacks to teach their children, especially those from Africa.

But Africans in China also have their own part of the blame. Con men as well as inefficient and unqualified applicants abound in China. The Chinese have a certain mentality that is hard to change. Once a black person commits an offence in a given city, it causes both Chinese authorities and employers to doubt any other black person who comes there.

Despite all the difficulties, Cameroonians in China generally register more success than failure. Only about 20 percent of Cameroonians would rush back home as a result of the difficulties faced there. Many of those who return home with bowed heads either overstayed their visa and would not get it renewed or they got themselves involved in scam and must rush back home before the Chinese police swoops down on them. There are also those who just cannot stand the stress of culture shock and racial prejudices.

QUESTIONS

11. A word that can be used to replace "yawning" as used in the passage (line 3) is _____
 A boring.
 B open-mouthed.
 C long.
 D wide.
12. According to the passage, the Chinese language is _____
 A rare.
 B popular.
 C different.
 D difficult.
13. "Chinese cuisine is very good" means _____
 A Chinese kitchen is very good.
 B Chinese style of cooking is very good.
 C Chinese food is very good.
 D Chinese foods are very good.
14. To the Chinese, his bedroom is _____
 A considered sacred and private.
 B not for strangers.
 C only for his wife and himself.
 D no different from his sitting-room.

15. The word "habits" as used in (line 22) and "habits" - the special piece of long clothing worn by monks and nuns are both _____
A homographs and homophones.
B homographs and homonyms.
C homophones and synonyms.
D homographs and synonyms.
16. We can deduce from paragraph 4 that the writer's attitude towards the Chinese is that of _____
A sympathy.
B concern.
C embarrassment.
D hostility.
17. Of the four types of visas, the one that expires fastest is _____
A F
B L
C X
D Z
18. "Unlike the case of most western countries, it is fairly easy to obtain a Chinese visa..." (lines 27-29). The word "unlike" is used to _____
A compare.
B contrast.
C qualify.
D discriminate.
19. According to the passage, most Cameroonians in China have _____
A authentic documents.
B the available documents.
C invalid documents.
D registered documents.
20. To solve the problem of an expiring visa or residence permit, the best alternative is to _____
A go through visa agents and have the visa renewed for a year.
B travel to Macua and then seek a re-entry visa.
C pick up a job before the visa expires.
D have employers obtain a work permit for you.
21. The majority of Cameroonians in China go there to _____
A work.
B study.
C scam.
D do business.
22. The words "rap" (line 42) and "rapped" (line 44) are written in quotes because _____
A they are not English words.
B they are slangs better understood only by Cameroonians.
C they are wrongly spelt.
D they are foreign words.

23. Which of the following statements best expresses the idea that foreign teachers are better teachers than the Chinese?
- A Chinese prefer foreign teachers.
 - B Foreign teachers are very lively.
 - C Foreign teachers are more popular than the Chinese among the students.
 - D The least foreign teacher earns higher than the average Chinese teacher.
-
24. The sentence, "The pay package is commensurate to the effort put in." (lines 47-48), means _____
- A the salary starts increasing as the work increases.
 - B it pays a lot to work hard.
 - C those who work harder earn higher.
 - D workers start receiving salaries when they put in some effort.
-
25. According to the passage the Chinese and Western media report on many _____
- A dangerous things about Africa.
 - B negative things about Africa.
 - C black things about Africa.
 - D unimportant things about Africa.
-
26. Cameroonians in China tell lies about their lineage and fake accents because _____
- A they are born liars.
 - B they want to speak English well.
 - C they like to deceive the whites.
 - D they want to succeed out there.
-
27. The expression "to have a heavy load lifted off one's shoulders" as used in the passage (line 34) is _____
- A an idiom.
 - B a proverb.
 - C a metaphor.
 - D an irony.
-
28. The greatest disadvantage faced by the Cameroonian in China is _____
- A the colour of his skin.
 - B his behaviour.
 - C his accent.
 - D his eating habits.
-
29. According to the passage, "returning home with bowed heads" is synonymous with _____
- A age.
 - B tiredness.
 - C failure.
 - D unhappiness.
-
30. The title of the passage "Black Pearls in the Yellow River" is _____
- A rhetorical.
 - B metaphorical.
 - C allegorical.
 - D psychological.

SECTION C

GRAMMAR (8 marks)

Read carefully the instructions for each question or set of questions before answering.

For numbers 31-44 choose the best answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) that completes the sentences.

31. He bought a _____ car for his wife as a birthday gift.

- A new brand red
- B brand new red
- C red new brand
- D red brand new

32. The dog wagged _____ tail.

- A it's
- B its
- C it is
- D its'

33. It's surprising, _____ ?

- A didn't it
- B is it
- C isn't it
- D it is

34. An MC is someone who _____ other people at an occasion.

- A introduced
- B introduces
- C introduce
- D introducing

35. I went to Germany _____ my aunt was there.

- A before
- B after
- C because
- D until

36. The Principal congratulated the students _____ their brilliant performance at the competition.

- A in
- B with
- C through
- D on

37. Many people _____ to take good health for granted.

- A turn
- B torn
- C tend
- D tent

38. Most of the _____ in my house _____ made of wood.

- A. furnitures, are
- B. furniture, is
- C. furniture, are
- D. furnitures, were

39. Who played _____ among the eleven players?

- A. well
- B. better
- C. best
- D. worse

40. Awa received a prize _____ her exams.

- A. for passing
- B. for haven passed
- C. for having pass
- D. for have passed

41. Most often, my father ends his letters with _____ affectionately.

- A. your's
- B. yours
- C. yours'
- D. your

42. The couple wanted to bless their marriage, _____ they went to see a church Minister.

- A. then
- B. so
- C. after
- D. and

43. Novels contain _____ about life.

- A. much information
- B. a lot of informations
- C. a good number of informations
- D. too many informations

44. They both ran fast, but I think Eposi is _____.

- A. more faster
- B. much more faster
- C. the more faster
- D. faster

45. Choose the best answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) that gives the correct negative form of this sentence: I drink coffee.

- A. I drink no coffee.
- B. I do drink no coffee.
- C. I never drink no coffee.
- D. I don't drink coffee.

46. Choose the best answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) to show the sentence that is correctly punctuated.
- A Our teacher said, "Find the answer to this question".
 - B Our teacher said, find the answer to this question.
 - C Our teacher said, "Find the answer to this question."
 - D Our teacher said, find the answer to this question!

SECTION D

VOCABULARY (7 marks)

Read carefully the instructions for each question or set of questions before answering.

For numbers 47-49 choose the answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) that best explains the underlined phrase(s) or word(s).

47. Jane and her sister don't see eye to eye.
- A Their eyes don't meet.
 - B They don't come together.
 - C They don't face each other.
 - D They don't agree.
48. When the paper was remarked, there was no discrepancy.
- A similarity
 - B gap
 - C error
 - D difference
49. Eto'o Fils is Cameroon's renowned footballer.
- A obscure
 - B famous
 - C controversial
 - D interesting

For numbers 50-52, choose the best answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) that fills the gap(s).

50. Your approach to the problem is different _____ ours.
- A like
 - B to
 - C from
 - D as
51. The policeman stood _____ the man at the corner.
- A looking on
 - B seeing
 - C glaring at
 - D watching
52. Smoke made tears _____ down the woman's cheeks.
- A cause
 - B course
 - C coarse
 - D curse

53. The child was born before his parents actually got married and so the court has declared him _____.
A illicit
B unlawful
C illegal
D illegitimate
54. It was _____ big, they couldn't plant it.
A sow
B so
C such
D sew
55. It is my _____ that he has lost the money.
A believe
B belief
C believes
D beliefs
56. I have always wanted to drive big, _____ cars.
A luxurious
B luxuriantly
C luxuriate
D lux
57. Your handwriting is practically _____, I can hardly read it.
A illegible
B illigible
C inlegible
D illegitimate
58. Tom was _____ a special prize for good conduct.
A donated
B awarded
C rewarded
D allocated
59. A little learning is a _____ thing.
A dangerous
B wonderful
C great
D useful
60. Choose the best answer from the alternatives (A, B, C and D) that explains the expression:
Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
A Those who have something to hide in a glass house should avoid throwing stones.
B If you throw stone your glass house will break.
C Those who have something to hide should not talk about others.
D Don't criticize others for bad qualities that you also have.