

English Language 3
530

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2008

ORDINARY LEVEL

Subject Title	English Language
Paper No/Title	Paper 3 - Directed Writing - Understanding and Response
Subject Code No	530

Two and a quarter hours

Answer BOTH questions in the same Answer Book.

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 book 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.

USE MAINLY YOUR OWN WORDS in answering the questions. Indiscriminate copying of portions of the passage as your answer will earn you no marks.

1. DIRECTED WRITING (32 marks)

MARK DISTRIBUTION:	CONTENT	
	Expression and accuracy	(14 marks)
	Stancing	(12 marks)
		(6 marks)

You are the Provincial Delegate of Public Health for the Centre Province and you have been invited by the Cameroon Radio and Television (CRTV) to give a radio talk. Selecting your information from the passage below, state the disadvantages of smoking. You should write in two paragraphs of not more than 150 words and in a very persuasive manner.

Lung Cancer Research findings in several countries demonstrate cigarette smoking is the cause of the modern lung cancer epidemic. Approximately, 150,000 new cases of lung cancer were reported in 1987, resulting in 163,000 deaths. Statistics show that cigarette smoking is responsible for 85 percent of lung cancer cases among men and 75 percent among women, or more than 83 percent over all. The lung cancer death rate for women is steadily rising, and lung cancer is expected to surpass breast cancer as the number one killer of women. Individuals who smoke two or more packs of cigarette daily have lung cancer mortality rates fifteen to twenty-five times greater than that of non-smokers. Although non smokers also get lung cancer, it is interesting to note that 75 – 80 percent of all lung cancer is found among cigarette smokers, who represent less than one-third of the adult population.

Warning signals of lung cancer include symptoms such as a persistent cough, sputum streaked with blood, chest pain and recurring attacks of pneumonia or bronchitis. Heavy cigarette smokers with a history of twenty years or more of use are at high risk. Unfortunately, lung cancer is difficult to detect early. When smoking is stopped at the time of early cellular changes, damaged bronchial lining generally returns to normal. Continued smoking, however, results in the formation of abnormal growth patterns that lead to cancer.

Most people are aware that constant cigarette, cigar or pipe smoking and use of smokeless tobacco cause bad breath and stained teeth. Unfortunately, several more serious oral problems also occur more frequently resulting in cancer of the mouth.

Children can become hooked on tobacco within days of starting to smoke and might even be addicted from the first cigarette. Among 332 young people who had ever tried tobacco, even just a puff, 40 percent reported signs of addiction.

Among the 237 who had inhaled, 53 percent reported signs of addiction. It was assumed that it took two years for kids to get hooked on to tobacco, that they would have to smoke it everyday, at least half a pack per day. Some of these kids were hooked within a few days of starting to smoke. Addiction begins in many cases with the first cigarette.

It is believed that teenagers are more vulnerable to addiction because their brains are still developing. I would like to see the message get out to kids that you can't experiment with tobacco. There is no way of smoking safely. We need to convince kids that trying even one cigarette can lead to a lifelong addiction.

Other smoking related diseases include gum inflammation resulting in bleeding gums. Cigarette smoking is the most important predisposing cause of both chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Constant coughing and expectorating of mucus particularly upon rising in the morning are common symptoms of chronic bronchitis.

Emphysema is thirteen times more prevalent among cigarette smokers than among non smokers. The irritants in cigarette smoke reduce the lung effectiveness as an oxygenating organ, making it more susceptible to disease. With cessation of smoking, mild bronchitis will improve, although severe damage to the lungs cannot be repaired. Take a moment to test your ability to summon air to blow out a match held six inches from the mouth. Open your mouth and generate the air without puckering your lips as you normally would to blow out candles on a birthday cake. This is not a difficult task for the normal individual, but is often impossible for an emphysema victim. Avoidance of cigarette smoking and keeping fit through aerobic exercises offer the best protection against chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Cigarette smoking is a major factor in the occurrence of heart attacks and strokes. The only safe way of eliminating smoking related diseases is to quit smoking permanently.

UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONSE (20 MARKS)

Read the following passages. You are advised to spend about fifteen minutes reading the passages before answering the questions that follow.

PASSAGE ONE

It is difficult to imagine a home without a mother. Everything centres around her and, thanks to her, the home functions satisfactorily. Without her the home is empty, however many occupants it may have. True, the father is the one who earns the bread; but the transformation of money into useful objects and the buying of clothing and food is chiefly the work of the mother. She is the one who best knows the needs of the home and each member of it. It is she who manages in one way or another to provide each of her needs. That the gears of the family machine may turn smoothly, her life is frequently one of long sacrifice. Her services, much in demand, may not always be appreciated; but she appears content as long as all are happy and well provided for.

A mother must accept the fact that life brings many annoyances, many excuses for irritation and discontent. The way in which she confronts these situations will determine to a large extent her success. To know how to accept petty irritations without undue stress will be a great advantage to her. This does not mean, of course, that she should lower her ideals to accommodate others. She should continue teaching her children by precept and example all that is true and just. But when beset by troubles, she will not let them upset her for there is no room for her impatience and recrimination. She should hold the reins with a firm and serene hand, confronting the darkest day with her own radiance and optimism.

It is hard for some mothers to learn that their influence depends more on what they are than on what they say. The mother's words have little value when spoken in bad temper or bitterness. It is with her beauty and enchantment that the mother attracts her children even as she attracted him who came to be their father. There is a beauty that all mothers may possess, even when their faces show the effects of weariness; and this beauty remains when the freshness of youth has disappeared. If the mother has a peaceable spirit, a sweet voice, and a contented expression, she is still beautiful to her children. If she has these qualities, she will always be a magnet of the home holding it together, maintaining it in peace, even if the husband perchance contributes little to such an atmosphere.

The most successful mother is the one who knows how to charm not only with her pleasant voice and her gracious character, but also with her appearance. She should always be fresh and neat. Even when she cannot spend much on clothing, she will try to make judicious choices, fitting the style of her clothes to her bearing and harmonising them with her complexion and the colour of her eyes and hair. Her breath will be sweet and her teeth shining. Well-combed hair will give her a pleasant appearance in the eyes of those who see her most. A tonic bath taken daily will calm feelings, clear her thought, and give fresh vigour for her responsibilities.

Obviously, the mother must have the best possible health. Though she may have to live frugally, she can choose nourishing foods. She will arrange her work so as to have an hour of rest at midday. She must do her best to avoid worry and anxiety. Even when she feels disturbed, she will try to distinguish the essential from the non-essential, and not waste her strength worrying over that which she cannot help. She will be wise to consult a doctor regularly, to discover incipient disease. Thus she will greatly contribute to the happiness of her family.

The mother, one author has written, "has not like the artist to paint a form of beauty upon canvas, nor, like the sculptor, to chisel it from marble. She has not, like the author to embody a noble thought in words of power, nor like the musician to express a beautiful sentiment in melody. It is hers, with the help of God, to develop in a human soul the likeness of the divine."

PASSAGE TWO

In the family, the mother represents tenderness and counsel, and the father represents strength, courage and justice. In the opinion of his children, when they are small, the father knows everything and is always right.

"The glory of the children is the fathers", says a proverb. The child who is proud of his father walks with his head up and views the world with optimism. A young man's faith in the integrity of his father is for him a safeguard as he commences his life. How many failures are suffered because young people have lost faith in their unworthy fathers!

Children like to think of their father as an educated man, even though he has callousness on his hands and does not wear a white collar. They like to see him in firmness and strength of will, together with benevolence and kindness. They are well aware how he treats their mother. Young men gladly defend their father, but they suffer if their father lacks consideration toward their mother. They may forgive their mother her moments of weakness, attributing this to irritability. They will say, "she is tired or nervous." But they cannot so easily explain if their father shows himself in bad humour or is unreasonable. They need to see in him the embodiment of generosity, reason and protective strength.

No home is complete without the father. Upon him rests the task of watching the welfare of the home even when he must be absent. His influence on the family circle will be slight, however, if he constantly buries himself in the reading of the daily paper or book, or if he passes his time in idleness or simply sleeping. Children like to tell their father little happenings of the day, and are happy when he listens. If the father misses this chance to cultivate companionship with them, he will one day realize that he has little influence over them. The child, needing to confide in someone who understands him, goes to his mother, generally choosing her to the exclusion of his father. If this happens too often, the father may conclude that only the mother is important to children and can counsel them intelligently. If this happens, differences may arise between the father and the mother. The mother takes the side of the children, and lets herself be influenced by their emotional temperament. Thus, often, her judgement may betray excessive sentimentalism. On the other hand, if decisions are left completely to the judgement of the father, children may go astray in the opposite way. Thus it is important that the father and the mother be closely united in their common work and the father knows the needs and desires of his children.

Ideally, the father should associate his children, particularly his sons, with him in his works. This will not always be easy for him as it is for the mother to work with her daughters at home. Before the immense development of modern industry, father and sons could work together at some challenging task. Even in urban situations there are still some jobs in which young men can be associated with their father's, such as making necessary repairs to furniture, tools, electrical installations, doors and windows.

Notice the pleasure with which the child works with his father. Note his desire to use tools, which he enjoys more than his toys. The father should carefully cultivate this interest, for if he encourages it, it may help in his son's vocational development. Co-operation in manual labour not only plays an important role in the education and development of children; it also helps bring about agreement and cooperation between them and their father.

A father should also play with his children actively, participating in their games. The time he can give to this may be limited, but he should not ignore his duty. It will be to his advantage to place himself at the disposal of his children.

Another skill which the father may introduce to his children is that of managing their own money. As he has opportunity, he may speak to them about wise habits of spending and saving. The young members of the family can also be brought into discussion of the family's economic affairs. As they are allowed to cooperate, they will develop a feeling of dignity and responsibility.

QUESTIONS

PASSAGE ONE

1. List six things a mother does to keep her home. (3 marks)

2. State five ways by which the mother can maintain her physical beauty. (5 marks)

PASSAGE TWO

3. State the effects of lack of companionship between the father and his children. (3 marks)

4. What advantages will the children get if they were incorporated into their father's work and money management? (4 marks)

BOTH PASSAGES

5. From both passages, how should parents run a home? (5 marks)