

English Language 1

Instructions

530

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

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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, without opening the booklet, pull out their Answer Sheet carefully from inside the front cover of the booklet and fill in the information required. 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 will be allowed two minutes at the end of the test for final revision. 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 for about 4 seconds 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 PASSAGE

*Listen to the passage and choose the ONE best answer (A), (B), (C) or (D) for each question.
Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

SECTION ONE

My dear friends,

Listen to this piece of advice. / At some time in your life / you may be staying in a big hotel. / Even if you will never stay in a big hotel / you may visit a big shop or office building / or some other kind of large building. / In any of these cases, / do you know what you would do if a fire broke out / while you were several floors above the ground in a large building? / Well, / there are several things you should do and several things you shouldn't. / But before I deal with those points / I just want to correct one common misconception about fires. /

Many people probably imagine that / most of those who die in a fire are burnt to death. / In fact, a great number die because of smoke or fumes from the fire. / Fires often give off such gases as carbon monoxide which is poisonous. / People are overcome by smoke and gases and can no longer breathe. / In fact they suffocate. /

To return, then, to what I was asking you / what would you do if you were in a big building and were caught in a fire? / Let us suppose that you are in a hotel bedroom in the middle of the night. / The first thing is to keep calm. / Don't panic. / You have to think clearly what to do otherwise you might do something foolish / and put yourself in danger. /

SECTION TWO

Next, if you think that a fire has started, / open the door to your room at once. / Don't stop to take anything with you / and certainly don't stop to pack. /

Having left your room, / do go down a staircase. / Don't go down a lift. / In a fire, a lift is a dangerous place. / Fires can spread up a lift shaft very quickly / because there is a clear way for the fire / and plenty of air to feed it. / Another reason why lifts are dangerous is because the electricity installation in the building / might easily be damaged by the fire / and this might stop the lift from moving. / Imagine being trapped in a lift between the floors of a burning building. /

The points that have just been made / apply only if there is a safe route / from your bedroom door to a staircase. / However, suppose when you open your door / you find that the air is filled with smoke / and it's very hot, / and you don't think it's safe to leave the room. / In this case, shut the door at once / to keep the smoke out and remain in your room. /

SECTION THREE

You can do more to stop the smoke from coming in: / you can put a wet sheet or blanket against the door / and at the top and bottom of it. / This will help to keep the smoke out. / Then open your window and shout for help. / This will make it easier for the firemen / or any rescuers to find you. /

Finally, if smoke does come into your room, / lie down on the floor. / You should do this because smoke rises / and any air which is fit to breathe / will be close to the floor. / So keep your head where the good air is. /

These are the things to do if a fire breaks out while you are up in a tall building. /