

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2026

ADVANCED LEVEL

Subject Title	ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Paper No./Title	PAPER 3 SECTION A – SUMMARY WRITING SECTION B – TEXT RECONSTRUCTION SECTION C – EDITING
Subject Code No.	0730

Duration: Two Hours Fifteen Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

ALL THE QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY. THEY CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

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 **SUMMARY WRITING**, use mainly your own words. Indiscriminate copying of portions of the passage as your answer will earn you no marks.

In **EDITING** errors created by candidates will be sanctioned.

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

Turn Over

SECTION A

SUMMARY WRITING (15 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and summarise it in one paragraph of not more than 150 words, using your own words as far as possible.

Ethnicity refers to a group of people bonded by common cultural, ancestral, or linguistic traits. Tribe is a word deliberately coined to refer to Africans as a group of people who share a common language and are uncivilised. Out of the coined word tribe came tribalism, which implies a stronger allegiance to one's own tribe, often prioritizing its interests above those of others, which can lead to favouritism and potential conflict. In brief, ethnicity is about shared cultural traits, while tribalism highlights a prioritisation and sometimes favouritism towards one's own ethnic group, often in social and political contexts.

Tribalism, in essence, shares the same DNA with racism: both are ideologies that use perceived differences to justify unequal treatment and to maintain power structures. While racism often divides along skin color, tribalism segregates along ethnic lines, dialects, or clan affiliations. It can influence who gets a job, who receives government services, and who holds power - weirdly mirroring the racial divides seen elsewhere.

The issue of tribalism in Africa is not a monolithic problem; it varies in intensity and manifestation across the continent. These tribal divisions undercut the efforts toward unity and development that have been the rallying cry of many African states since independence.

But why should the world pay attention to Africa's tribalism? For one, it provides a broader lens through which to understand racism. It shows us that the problem of 'othering' is not specific to any race, culture, or region. Tribalism, like racism, is born out of a constructed hierarchy of human values. It is a stark reminder that the fight against systemic discrimination is a global struggle, one that requires a deep understanding of local contexts and global solidarity.

Furthermore, tribalism impedes the global community's collective efforts to tackle universal challenges. From climate change to pandemics, the need for cohesive action has never been more pressing. However, when a society is fragmented along tribal lines, mobilizing collective action becomes an uphill battle.

Addressing tribalism in Africa requires a comprehensive approach, with education being crucial. It can uncover the historical roots of tribal conflicts and foster narratives of unity. For example, the Structured Cognitive Behavioral Training (SCBT) framework, used at the University of Pittsburgh's School of Social Work for racial equity consciousness development, offers a model for combating tribalism. SCBT, drawing from cognitive behavioural therapy, addresses unconscious biases and behaviours that perpetuate discrimination, promoting visions and commitments to equity. This framework involves addressing systemic factors contributing to racial disparities, like institutional policies, and developing systemic interventions for equity. It requires a systems thinking' approach, considering relationships among various societal elements.

Such efforts are vital in empowering individuals to challenge the status quo, recognize shared humanity beyond tribal affiliations, and build societies valuing diversity as a collective strength, not just a token of tolerance.

Source: Daniel Abusuampek, MSW, MPA (School of Social Work Doctoral student and CRSP's Research and Development Assistant) University of Pittsburgh shield.

SECTION B

TEXT RECONSTRUCTION (15 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and fill in the blanks using the most suitable words of your choice.

Dear Pen Pal,

I am concerned about media coverage of the migration crisis. Each year, significant numbers die or get seriously (1) _____ trying to enter the EU. Some human rights organisations recently reported hundreds of deaths, although the actual number might be two or three times (2) _____ because many bodies are never found. Mediterranean crossings are widely mediatised. However, researchers consider the (3) _____ of crossing the Sahara to be twice as high. This raises concerns about Europe's increasing restrictive (4) _____ policies and general migration controls which have led to growing reliance on overland routes. During the Trans- Sahara journey, generally made in several (5) _____ over months or years, migrants often stop (6) _____ in towns located on migration hubs to work and save money for their onward journeys.

While the media focuses on "boat people", many migrants use other methods- tourist visas, false documents, and even hiding in vessels with or without the consent of the (7) _____. Although, migrants are commonly depicted as passive (8) _____ of unscrupulous and merciless traffickers, researcher suggests that trafficking is (9) _____ and that many migrant (10) _____ their own volition, Migration isn't always a desperate response of destitution; much of it is generally a (11) _____ choice and an investment by households and families to enhance their future livelihoods. Migrants typically pay for one difficult (12) _____ of the journey at a time, usually involving a (13) _____ crossing. Lastly, empirical evidence suggests that most irregular West African migrants actually enter Europe legally but subsequently (14) _____ their visas. According to one survey, about one-third of irregular West African immigrants in Spain and Italy entered the country illegally, compared to two-thirds who entered _____ (15).

Turn Over

SECTION C**EDITING (15 marks)**

Read through the following text carefully. Then, identify and correct all the errors in language and structure therein. Copy the edited version and underline all the corrected errors.

I will never forget to visit Bamenda as a child. It was so exciting to stand beside the monument. It's really doing regret not to learn to play the xylophone when I had so many opportunities to learn and practise in here. When it was time for us to go home, my parents said I cried and begged them not to live. Later as an adult, growing up in the slumps of Douala, I read a newspaper article about some school boys who got lost while they were camping in the Bimbia Camp. One of the boy fell so badly and twisted the ankle so he couldn't move. Most of them stayed with the injured boy while two the older boys left him to find help. However, this two boys didn't know where to go and, after walking round in a big cycle for a few hours, ended up back with his friends. Luckily, each boys had brought some food with him, so all of them managed to survive a rainy night outdoors in the camp. They were rescued the day after the incident.