

BEPC
SESSION 2010
ZONE : II

Coefficient : 1
Durée : 2 h

LANGUE VIVANTE : ANGLAIS

*Cette épreuve comporte trois (03) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.
Le candidat est libre de commencer par la composante de son choix.
Cependant il devra numéroter ses réponses conformément à la numérotation du sujet.*

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION (8 points)

Read the text below and do the activities that follow it.

How to help the deaf

People who begin to go deaf in adult life have different problems from those who are born deaf. They have to learn different ways of behaving and different ways of communicating, perhaps at a time when learning is not easy at all.

5 A hearing aid is not a complete solution to the problem. The sound perceived by the deaf person through aid is distorted and appears to have more background noise than is heard by someone with normal hearing. Deafened people have to lipread as well.

10 Lipreading is difficult, demands intense concentration, and an uninterrupted direct view of the speaker's face. No other activity can take place at the same time: the lipreader has to stop eating, stop reading, stop washing up, stop mending, stop everything in order to concentrate on hearing. It is not a question of stupidity or bad temper – as it sometimes appears to be – but a question of being very easy to misunderstand when the sound is distorted like remember what someone is trying to communicate on a very bad telephone line. Communicating on a very bad
15 telephone line is frustrating. The deaf have to face that all the time.

20 A useful way of looking at the problem is to see the deaf person as a foreigner to treat them as if you were in a foreign country. You should speak more clearly, slowly and raise your voice slightly. And you should use gesture to make your meaning clear, you should not hesitate in using pencil and paper to be absolutely certain. You can do all those things with the deaf. Make sure you don't obscure your mouth with hand, a pipe, or a cigarette.

Adapted from *Effective Reading* by Simone G. and Michael S, 1986,
pp. 104-105, Health Education Council.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A/ All the words in column A come from the text. Match each word in column A with its definition in column B. The first one has been done for you. The line number of each word is given in brackets. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-d

Column A

- 1- deaf (L1)
- 2- hearing aid (L 4)
- 3- distorted (L5)
- 4- to lipread (L7)
- 5- temper (L12)
- 6- foreigner (L16)
- 7- raise your voice (L18)
- 8- slightly (L 18)
- 9- obscure (L 20)

Column B

- a- coming from another country
- b- a little
- c- obstruct
- d- unable to hear
- e- made unclear
- f- to read the movements of the lips
- g- character
- h- something put in the ear to hear better
- i- speak louder

B/ Read the text again and choose the best ending for each sentence. The first one is done for you. Write your answer like in the example

Example: 1 – c

- 1- The deaf are people who:
 - a) can't speak.
 - b) can't understand.
 - c) can't hear.
 - d) can't see.
- 2- The hearing aid is
 - a) not always efficient.
 - b) a very good solution.
 - c) enough to hear very well.
 - d) an aid against noise.
- 3- Lipreading needs:
 - a) very good hearing aids.
 - b) other activities such as washing up.
 - c) communication on a telephone line.
 - d) concentration on the speakers face.
- 4- To get the message well, the deaf
 - a) has to do two activities at the same time.
 - b) has to do three activities at the same time.
 - c) has to listen carefully
 - d) has to look at the speaker's face carefully
- 5- To help the deaf to hear better
 - a) we must speak fast.
 - b) we must speak slowly.
 - c) we must speak loud.
 - d) we must speak clearly.

PART TWO: WRITING (6 points)

Choose only one of the two tasks below and do it on your answer sheet.

Task 1: On the international day of the physically handicapped people, you are interviewed by an English journalist about their situation in your country. Answer his questions. The dialogue will be published in an English newspaper.

- 1- Journalist: good morning, how are you?
You:
- 2- J: what's a physically handicapped person?
Y:
- 3- J: ok! Are there physically handicapped people in your country?
Y:
- 4- J: can you tell me what sort of problem they have?
Y:
- 5- J: what can we do to help them?
Y:
- 6- J: what role can the government play?
Y:
- 7- Journalist: thank you and good bye!
You:

Task 2: as a member of your English club, you are asked to write a paragraph about people's attitude towards blind people. Your text will be published in the school magazine.

These words and expressions can help you: to take care – to neglect – to respect – to help – to give a hand – to laugh at – to insult – tolerant – kind.

PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

A/ Complete the following sentences with "a" where necessary. Write "ø" where there is no article.

Example: 1 – ø

- 1- Hearing aids are not very efficient innoisy places
- 2-deaf person has to lipread even when using a hearing aid.
- 3-deaf people sometimes appear stupid and bad tempered.
- 4-lip reader can't do two things at the same time.
- 5-deaf person can't lipread if the speaker is not seen.
- 6- It'sgood thing to communicate with deaf people through body language.
- 7- We can help.....deaf people by being tolerant.

B/ Rewrite the text below putting the verbs in brackets into the correct forms or tenses. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- took.

Okwonkwo was not happy in Umuofia. Nobody 1-(to take) any notice of him when he 2-(to return). The clan 3-(to change) a lot in seven years. Most people were interested in the new religion. This 4- (to make) Okwonkwo very sad. The clan 5- (to break) up and 6- (to fall) apart. These changes were made by the white men. Okwonkwo 7- (to begin) to hate these white men in his country.