

BEPC
SESSION 2020
ZONE : I

Coefficient : 1
Durée : 2 h

LANGUE VIVANTE 1 : ANGLAIS

*Cette épreuve comporte deux (02) pages numérotées 1/2 et 2/2.
 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 pts)**

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

SMOKING IS A SERIOUS ISSUE

Many smokers ignore the warning about the dangers of smoking, although there is a national campaign against the habit. The United Nations has set aside a day to be observed against the killer habit. The story is told of a young man who became addicted to smoking. In no time, he developed smoke-related diseases and died miserably, leaving behind his wife and children in poverty. Research shows that the smoker is far more likely to suffer if he does not die of diseases like lung cancer and heart failure, than a non-smoker.

It is generally known that smoking during pregnancy is undesirable, isn't it? Women who smoke produce underweight babies. They also have stillborn babies or lose them after birth.

What is more annoying about smoking is the risk to passive smokers. Non-smokers breathing in smoke from other people's cigarettes, pipes and cigars stand the risk of contracting the diseases that harm the smokers.

If smokers knew how non-smokers felt about them, they would give up smoking. The smoker is regarded by many as someone who does not consider the welfare of others but their own interest in smoking, no matter where they are.

Adapted from Golden English, by OKYERE B. Alexander p.411.

Note: *stillborn: mort-né*

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A Vocabulary check

Find in the text the words or expressions whose synonyms or meanings are in the list below. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 – smokers

- 1- problem (title)
- 2- notice, alert (L. 1)
- 3- reserved, chosen (L. 2)
- 4- dependent on (L. 3)
- 5- poor conditions (L. 5)
- 6- the condition of a woman waiting for a baby (L. 7)
- 7- give birth to (L. 8)
- 8- stop (L. 12)
- 9- well-being (L. 13)

B True/False statements

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write (T) for true and (F) for false. Then, indicate the lines of the text to justify your answers. Write your answers like in the example

Example: 1. = F (L. 1)

- 1- Lots of smokers read the warning about smoking very carefully.
- 2- The United Nations has reserved a day against smoking.
- 3- The young man could not stop smoking.
- 4- The cause of the young man's death was unknown
- 5- The young man left his wife and children a fortune.
- 6- Non-smokers living with smokers contract the same diseases.
- 7- Smoking is dangerous for pregnant women and their babies.
- 8- Smokers keep smoking because they don't care about what people think of them.
- 9- A lot of people think that smokers don't consider the well-being of others.

PART TWO

LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

Task 1

The statements in Column A are from a dialogue between a doctor and a young smoker. Match them with their appropriate endings in Column B. One option in Column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. You know smoking is bad for health, c. don't you?

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. You know smoking is badfor health,	a. don't they?
2. You have a very bad cough,	b. will you?
3. Your parents don't know you smoke,	c. don't you?
4. Dr, you won't tell my parents,	d. haven't you?/don't you?
	e. do they?

Task 2

In the following dialogue, Dr Mensah is talking with a patient smoker. Choose the correct verb forms in brackets so that make the dialogue meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 4. = you do.

Dr: If you follow my advice, I'm sure you 1. (*would/will/would've*) you'll stop smoking.

Smoker: OK, Doctor. But if you 2. (*wrote/had written/write*) it down, I won't forget it.

Dr. Sure, I'll do that. But tell mr, if I 3. (*give you/gave you/had given you*)/ this new packet of cigarettes, would you keep it for me till we meet next week?

Smoker. I'll try if 4. (*you did/you do/you'll do.*)

PART THREE

WRITING (6 points)

TOPIC: (Not more than 12 lines)

For the National Non-smoking Day, your English teacher asked you to prepare a dialogue to be be role-played by the English club in the City Hall. Begin your dialogue like this:

A: *Brother, you know smoking is very bad for you health, don't you?*

B: *I know, but I've been smoking for five years and it isn't easy to stop.*

A: *I think you should ... ,*

BEPC
SESSION 2018
ZONE : I

Coefficient : 1
Durée : 2 h

LANGUE VIVANTE 1: ANGLAIS

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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 pts)

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

THE INTERNET

The Internet has made it easy for people to communicate with other people because it is cheap and convenient. The only costs incurred are those paid to the Internet service provider. If you want to talk to someone who is in another part of the globe, you can just fire up Skype or any other communication application and hold a video chat.

5 Services such as Skype have helped people from geographically separated countries to interact and share ideas. As such, people are able to share their thoughts and views on matters affecting the globe. The Internet acts as a common global platform where people explore ideologies and cultures without limitation.

10 The Internet is swamped with information about anything and everything. There are multitude search engines that have made it easier for Internet users to find information. For example, it is now common for people to look for free advice from the Internet on all sorts of issues. The benefit here is that whatever problem you are experiencing, someone somewhere has experienced it and probably solved it.

15 You can also get the latest news, breakthroughs in all fields including medicine and research publications at the click of a button.

Adapted from <http://www.enkville.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-internet.html>

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A Vocabulary check

Match the words in Column A with their synonyms or meanings in Column B. One option in Column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. convenient = e. practical

COLUMN A

- 1- convenient (L.2)
- 2- incurred (L.2)
- 3- fire up (L.3)
- 4- hold (L.4)
- 5- share (L.6)
- 6- swamped (L.9)
- 7- issues (L.11)
- 8- benefit (L.11)
- 9- breakthroughs (L.14)

COLUMN B

- a- topics
- b- have
- c- discoveries
- d- advantage
- e- practical
- f- full of
- g- that must be paid
- h- watch
- i- connect to
- j- exchange

B True/False statements

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write (T) for true and (F) for false. Indicate the lines of the text to justify your answers. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. = F (L. 1)

- 1- The Internet has complicated people's communication problems.
- 2- The Internet is expensive.
- 3- Internet users have to pay some money to the service provider.
- 4- With the Internet, it is easy to exchange ideas with people everywhere in the world.
- 5- With Skype, you can interact live with people from different countries.
- 6- All sorts of information can be found on the Internet.
- 7- Nowadays, people look for free advice on the Internet about all sorts of issues.
- 8- Search engines permit the Internet users to find information.
- 9- Nothing on medicine is available on the Internet.

PART TWO

LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

Task 1

The following paragraph below is about the importance of the Internet. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses or forms to make the paragraph meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. = do not have /don't have

The Internet has become very popular in many countries today. With the Internet, businessmen can *save* a great deal of time and money as they 1. (*have to/negative*) to travel to do business with their partners. It also 2. (*to facilitate*) research for students and 3. (*to link*) millions of people all over the world. Last year, our school 4. (*to give/passive*) the Internet and fifty computers by an English-speaking Embassy to familiarize the students with that very modern communication tool.

Task 2

Here is a passage about what people can do with the Internet. Choose the correct preposition from the box to fill in each gap and make the passage meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. = to

of	to	at	by
----	----	----	----

The Internet is a very useful communication tool today. In one click, People can send emails, ~~printed documents and even pictures and videos~~ 1. (...) ~~their relatives and friends~~ all over the world. Exchanging mails 2. (...) the net is cheap and very fast. And what is interesting about the Internet is that you don't need to be good 3. (...) computer science to use it. One thing you must be aware 4. (...) is that the Internet can be very dangerous for young people if parents do not control it.

PART THREE

WRITING (6 points)

TOPIC (Not more than 12 lines)

The English club magazine of your school asked you to write an article about the advantages and drawbacks of the Internet at school or at home. In your article,

- list the different equipments we need in order to get connected to the Internet;
- talk about the good things the Internet permits us to do;
- tell your friends about the bad side of the Internet.

Pays : Côte d'Ivoire	Année : 2017	Épreuve : Anglais
Examen : BEPC, Zone 2	Durée : 2 h	Coefficient : 1

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION (08 points)

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

An American sprinter

Wilma Rudolph was born premature and she was the 20th child of a family of 22 children. When she was a baby, she suffered from many child diseases namely polio which paralysed one of her legs. Her doctor predicted she would never walk. When she was six years old, she was given a brace that could help her to walk. After a few years, Wilma could walk for short periods without her brace. By the time Wilma was 12, she was walking, running, and even playing basketball. But running became her greatest talent.

Wilma won three gold medals at the 1960 Olympics in Rome. It was the first time the game was televised and the first time an American woman had won three medals at a single Olympic Games. Although very nervous, Wilma won the gold medals in the 100-meter and the 200-meter races. In the 4 × 100-meter team relay, Wilma was the last runner. When the baton was passed to her, she nearly missed it and that put her in the third position. But her determination to win a gold medal made her run faster than ever before and she easily won the sprint. Her great speed at the Olympics made Time magazine call her “the fastest woman of the world.”

Adapted from English Teaching Forum, January 2001.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- Vocabulary check

Match the words or expressions from column A with their synonyms or meanings in column B according to the text. One option in column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. premature = **e.** born before nine months.

COLUMN A
1. premature (L. 1)
2. diseases (L. 2)
3. brace (L. 4)
4. a single (L. 8)
5. nervous (L. 9)

COLUMN B
a. support
b. the same
c. tense, excited
d. failed to catch
e. born before nine months

B- True/False statements

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text. Then, indicate the line(s) of the text to justify your answers. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. F (L. 1).

1. Wilma was the only child of her family.
2. She was never sick when she was a child.
3. She had a very poor health in her childhood.
4. Wilma Rudolph could not walk properly on one of her legs because of a car accident.
5. At the age of twelve, she was completely healed and could practise sport.
6. Basketball was Wilma's favorite sport.
7. Wilma won four gold medals at the 1960 Olympics.
8. Wilma was the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympics games.
9. Wilma Rudolph came third in the 4 × 100 meter-team relay.

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (06 points)

Task 1

The paragraph below is an extract from Wilma Rudolph's biography. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses to make the paragraph meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. = began.

Although Wilma Rudolph had a difficult childhood, she will always be remembered as one of the greatest American athletes of all times. Her difficulties **1. (to begin)** with her premature birth. Before the age of 6, she **2. (to contract)** at least seven serious diseases. Poliomyelitis, one of these diseases, **3. (to make)** her limp on one leg for quite a long time. After medical assistance, she **4. (to become)** a great athlete and a gold medalist at the 1960 Olympics games in Rome. What an achievement!

Task 2

This is another paragraph from Wilma's biography. Complete it with the appropriate comparative or superlative forms of the adjective in brackets to make it meaningful.

Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. = the youngest.

Wilma had an extraordinary life. She was one of the **1 (young)** children in her family. Her childhood was **2 (difficult)** period in her life. In fact, she had health problems which made her living conditions **3 (bad)** than those of their sisters and brothers. Surprisingly, she became an outstanding athlete who performed **4 (good)** than all the other women at the 1960 Olympics games in Italy.

PART THREE: WRITING (06 points)

Topic: (Not more than 12 lines)

In your class, some students refuse to practice sports for personal reasons. In order to sensitise them about the benefits of sports, your English teacher asks you to write an article that will be published in your school magazine. In your article,

- mention some of the sports students practise in your school;
- give some advantages of practising sports;
- talk about your favourite sport(s) and explain why you like it or them.

PART ONE : *READING COMPREHENSION* (8 points)

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

AFRICAN WOMEN

BBC News is interviewing Tsitsi Dangarembga, an African writer; she is from Zimbabwe.

BBC News: What is the role of women in Africa today?

Tsitsi: The role of African women has not changed much since the independence of African countries. We bear children, take care of our homes, make money for our families, contribute to the development of society.

5 **BBC News:** Do you think African women have the power to make things change?

Tsitsi: I think we have the strength but we have to be organised. Organisation is lacking for many reasons. One is the perpetual woman's problem of time. This is particularly true as women play multiple roles as bread winners, wives and mothers. The other problem is the lack of resources. It is very difficult for groups formed by African women to obtain the funds they need from their own countries or abroad. Finally, men do not often recognise the outstanding work they do. This happens because men dominate women everywhere; there is also jealousy and lack of unity on the part of women.

BBC News: So, what do you suggest as a solution?

15 **Tsitsi:** Unity. We have to be united and support each other. In so doing, we can encourage countries to pass laws in favour of women in Africa.

Adapted from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4370007/.stm>.
Saturday, 26 March 2005.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- A) The words or phrases in column A are from the text. Match each of them with its synonym or definition in column B. One word or phrase in column B is not concerned.
Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 -g

COLUMN A

- 1-take care (L.3)
- 2-power (L.5)
- 3-strength (L.6)
- 4-lacking (L.6)
- 5-perpetual (L.7)
- 6-bread winners (L.8)
- 7-funds (L.10)
- 8-outstanding (L.11)
- 9-pass (L.15)

COLUMN B

- a- permanent
- b- persons who work to support a family
- c- help
- d- important
- e- vote
- f- capacity
- g- look after
- h- force
- i- missing
- j- money to start a business

- B) Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false. Indicate the lines to justify your answers. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 - F (L. 3-4)

- 1- In Africa, women have only two roles in society.
- 2- Women in Africa are well organised.
- 3- Lack of time is a problem for women.
- 4- Women have resources for their activities.
- 5- Some African women are organised in groups to look for funds.
- 6- Men recognise that women work a lot.
- 7- Men dominate women.
- 8- Unity is a solution to women's problems.
- 9- If women are united, their countries will help them.

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

- A) The text below is about women's rights. Read it and put the verbs between brackets in the correct form. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 - be taken

Nowadays, women's rights are supported by law in many societies. But some men still think that they are superior to women. That is why measures should **1** (to take) by governments to stop injustices against women. Here is an example of law that can **2** (to pass): if a man beats a woman, he must **3** (to arrest) and sent to prison. Then women would **4** (to respect).

- B) The text below is about women's emancipation. Read it and fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box. One word in the box is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 - since

since - for - before - ago – never

Many African countries got their independence in 1960. Women have become more and more important in society ...1... that year. Now, they have the rights they didn't have ...2.... For example, a woman was elected president in Liberia. In other countries, some women have been members of the National Assembly ...3... many years. In Côte d'Ivoire, a woman became a general in the army some years ...4.... So, women's emancipation is a reality in Africa today.

PART THREE: *WRITING* (6 points)

TOPIC

For the magazine of your English club, the chairman asks you to write an article about the place of women in the African society. Write your article in 10 to 12 lines.

In your article,

- write about women at home.
- write about women who have a job.
- say which role you prefer and why.

PART ONE READING COMPREHENSION (5 points)

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

THE HIGHWAY OF CHEAP LOVE

On Saturday nights, many young women line the pavements of E55, a Czech highway near the German border. Their costumes vary: short skirts and dresses, and very tight jeans. They speak various languages: Czech, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian and German. But they have only one thing to sell: sex. The travelers can stop to have a rest and
5 for just three dollars pick up a girl of 15 years old or less for half an hour in the bushes or in a truck cabin or in a shabby hotel. Sometimes, those visitors can buy more than one girl and go with them at the same time in very humiliating conditions.

For the young women, the story is different. Many have been compelled into sexual servitude. Some hardly accept these practices, but their poor living conditions and bad
10 friendships drive them to that highway. As the girls are having sex in those uncomfortable places, their pimps sit in luxurious cars in the shadows, calculating the dark money they earn. But not all the pimps are gangsters. Often it is the father sitting in a car parked a few meters away who negotiates the deal for the daughter.

But the effect of this activity is devastating. Poor women and children are traded on
15 the streets as goods against hunger. This is a quick route to profits.

Adapted from Time, Wednesday 12th 2006.

Note: highway: autoroute.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A-Vocabulary check: Match the words from the text in column A with their synonyms or definitions in column B. One word or expression in column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-e

COLUMN A

- 1-boarder (L.2)
- 2-tight (L.3)
- 3-truck (L.6)
- 4-shabby (L.6)
- 5-compelled (L.8)
- 6-pimps (L.11)
- 7-earn (L.11)
- 8-traded (L.14)
- 9- goods (L.15)

COLUMN B

- a-forced
- b-sold
- c-commercial products
- d-people who find clients for prostitutes
- e-frontier
- f-lose
- g-lorry
- h-close to the body
- i-dirty
- j-get

B-Comprehension questions: Read the text again and answer each of the following questions in 2 lines maximum.

- 1-What is the job of the girls on the Czech highway?
- 2-How old are some of the girls who practise this activity on the highway?
- 3-Do all the girls decide to become prostitutes? Justify your answer from the text.
- 4-What do some parents do on the highway?

PART TWO LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

Task 1: The following passage is about temptations. Select the most appropriate options between brackets to make it meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-advisable

Some people choose non conventional ways to get money. This is not **1**-(advising-advisable-advice).

There are honorable ways to become financially independent Education can be **2**-(helpful-helping -helped) to avoid several temptations. With the training they acquire at school, young girls are better equipped to resist **3**-(disgraceful-disgrace-disgracefully) jobs like prostitution. As for young boys, school education can help them to become more **4**- (social - socially-sociable) rather than becoming drug dealers or cyber criminals.

Task 2: The text below is the summary of Mr. Johnson's conference at a meeting of your English club. Complete it with the correct form of the verbs between brackets to make it meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-are compelled.

Prostitution is a serious problem today. Many young girls **1**- (to compel) by adults to become prostitutes. But prostitution is a dangerous job. The health of the girls practising prostitution can **2**-(to affect) by diseases.

In addition, they have very little chance **3**-(to marry) by people who know them. Therefore, prostitution and drug addiction should **4**-(to avoid) by boys and girls for a better future.

PART THREE WRITING (6 points)

TOPIC:

The English club of your school is organizing a campaign against prostitution. Write a text of 10 to 12 lines that will be published in the English club magazine of your school to sensitize your friends about the dangers of prostitution.

In your text,

- give three reasons why some young girls choose to become prostitutes;
- show the consequences of prostitution;
- suggest solutions that can help girls avoid prostitution.

PART ONE READING COMPREHENSION (8 points)

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

OBI COMES BACK HOME

Isaac Okonkwo, Obi's father, went into his room and came back with three kola nuts. He put them in front of the oldest man in the room. The oldest man said a prayer in which he mentioned the name of God and everybody was happy...

When all the visitors had gone, Obi's mother entered the room and sat down with him. She put her arms round his neck and held him. Obi saw that she was feeble and his father too, was not well. He noticed that they did not have enough to eat. Obi started to weep.

Isaac Okonkwo had been a teacher in a private school for thirty years. Now the school gave him 25,000 F CFA a month. Mr. and Mrs. Okonkwo had eight children. Obi, his brother John and six daughters. The two youngest girls were in a private school and Isaac had to pay their fees. The youngest boy, John, was about to go to grammar school. They had to look for the money for his school fees too. The money Isaac received from the school had never been enough. When Obi's parents were younger, they used to grow vegetables and sold them in the market. And Obi's mother had to make soap to sell it. But now they were too old to work. And they were too poor to buy food.

After his father had said prayers, they all went to bed. Obi lay down but could not sleep. His parents needed help. "When I get a job, I must send them some money every month", Obi thought.

Adapted from No longer at Base, Chinua ACHEBE, Heinemann, 1981

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- Vocabulary check: The words or phrases in column A are from the text. Match each of them with its synonym or definition in column B. One word or phrase in column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 – i

COLUMN A

- 1- mentioned (L. 2)
- 2- feeble (L. 5)
- 3- noticed (L. 6)
- 4- weep (L. 6)
- 5- daughters (L. 9)
- 6- fees (L. 9)
- 7- look for (L. 10)
- 8- grow (L. 12)
- 9- poor (L. 13)

COLUMN B

- a- not rich
- b- cry
- c- money paid to go to school
- d- cultivate
- e- weak
- f- female children
- g- try to find
- h- saw
- i- said
- j- wanted

B- Comprehension questions: Read the text again and answer each of the following questions in two lines maximum.

- 1- What did Isaac Okonkwo go to take in his room?
- 2- Why did Obi cry when his mother came to him?
- 3- How many boys did Isaac Okonkwo have?
- 4- What did Obi's mother do to get money when she was young?

PART TWO LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

Task 1: The following text about Obi's life is to be published in your school English club magazine. Complete each gap with a word from the box to make it meaningful. One word in the box is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 - ago

since - for - ago - before - after

Obi is now back in Nigeria after many years in Europe. He left Nigeria fifteen years **...1...;** he was then twenty years old. When he arrived in Europe, Obi had to live with his uncle **...2...three** months before getting his official papers.

Two days after he came back, Obi went to his village to visit his parents and friends he had left fifteen years **...3...** They gave him a lot of presents. Obi returned to Lagos one week after: later, his relatives helped him get a good job in the administration. He has been working in a big office **...4...that** time.

Task 2: The text below is an exercise for a competition in your school English club magazine. It is about Okafor, Obi's friend. Complete it with an option in brackets to make it meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 – the youngest

Okafor was born in a family of ten children. He was **1** (*the youngest - young - younger*) child in his family and he was the only one to go to school. He had very good results.

In fact, he was **2** (*smaller - small - the smallest*) than all the children of his age group and he was **3** (*the most intelligent - more intelligent - intelligent*) too. Okafor's school results made his parents **4** (*prouder - the proudest - proud*) people in his village. So, they bought him everything he needed to go to school.

PART THREE WRITING (6 points)

TOPIC

During a stay in Accra, you visited an old people's home, a house where old persons live. The guide explained you how they took care of old persons. For your English club magazine, write a text of 10 to 12 lines about this visit. In your text,

- describe old people's home (house, rooms, ect.);
- mention what these old people eat;
- say to the readers of your text why they should help their parents and grand-parents.

Pays : Côte d'Ivoire	Année : 2017	Épreuve : Anglais
Examen : BEPC, Zone 3	Durée : 2 h	Coefficient : 1

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION (08 points)

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

At the Mama Gintay Maternity (m.g.m.) Hospital

Musa Kabba and his two younger sisters, Khadija and Rugi, sat in the quiet hall of the Mama Gintay Maternity Hospital. None of them spoke. They were all praying silently for the life of their mother, Fati.

5 Fati was in trouble, and so was her baby. Only an operation could save her and the child. A door opened and a nurse came out.

"Is she...? Is the baby...?" Musa could not say the words.

The nurse shook her head. Things were not going well. How could she tell these poor children that their mother was fighting for her life? "There's no news yet. The doctor's doing the operation now. I'm sorry".

10 Khadija and Rugi started to cry. It was as if the nurse had said Fati would die. Musa made some effort not to cry as he watched his sisters. He wished their father was there. He would have known what to do.

But Foday Kabba, their father, was far away, lying in a hospital bed himself. He had been badly hurt in a road accident just the week before, when he was hurrying to get home to his family. Now Musa, his only son, had to be mentally strong and responsible.

Adapted from Secret Fear, by Mohamed Sheriff.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- Vocabulary check

Match each word or expression from Column A with its meaning or synonym in Column B according to the text. One option in Column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example. *Example: 1. quiet = i. silent.*

COLUMN A
1- quiet (L.1)
2- none (L. 2)
3- praying (L. 2)
4- in trouble (L. 4)
5- nurse (L. 5)
6- fighting for her life (L. 8)
7- watched (L. 11)
8- far away (L. 13)
9- hurrying (L. 14)

COLUMN B
a- at a distant place
b- woman assistant to a doctor
c- going fast
d- looked at
e- in danger
f- not any, not one
g- trying hard to survive
h- asking God for help
i- silent
j- unique

B- Comprehension questions

Guide short answers to the following questions on the text. (two lines maximum).

1. Where were Musa Kabba and his two sisters?
2. Why were they in that place?
3. What was wrong with their mother Fati?
4. Why were the three children worried?
5. Why did Khadija and Rugi cry?
6. Was the children's father with them at that hospital?
7. Why did Musa wish his father was there?
8. What had happened to Foday Kaba their father?

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (06 points)

Task 1

In the paragraph below, Musa is writing about what is happening to his family. Choose the best options from the brackets to reconstruct the meaning of the paragraph. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. = stronger

"There are three children in my family. Our father and our mother are at the hospital. As the only boy in the family, I have to be **1. (strong/stronger/strongest)** than my sisters. My sister Khadija is **2. (weak/weaker/the weakest)** child in our family. She cries any time there is a difficult situation. The doctor says our mother's condition is **3. (serious/less serious/the least serious)** than our father's. She will come back home soon. She is feeling much **4. (good/better/the best)** today than yesterday".

Task 2

Below is dialogue between a nurse and a doctor. Complete it with the appropriate word from the box to make it meaningful. The words can be used more than once. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. = None

Any – none – some – all

Nurse: Dr, there are lots of patients waiting to see you. They're all quiet. When I said hello, **1. (some/any/all/none)** of them answered. **2. (Some/All/None/Any)** patients seem to be in great pains. I checked their health booklets. **3. (Some/All/None/Any)** don't have **4. (some/any/all/none)** health booklets, I don't know what to do, Dr.

Doctor: Don't worry. I'm going to examine of them. Let me first put some order in my office.

Nurse: OK, Dr. By the way, none of them has a thermometer.

Doctor: Never mind! We'll see what we can do.

PART THREE: WRITING (06 points)

Topic: (in 10 to 12 lines maximum)

Last year, your pen friend from Accra invited you to spend the summer holidays with him/her in Ghana. You did not reply to his/her letter because your brother was admitted in a hospital. Now that your brother is feeling better, you have decided to answer your friend's letter.

In your reply,

- say what happened to your brother;
- describe how you helped your brother;
- ask your pen friend if she/he is waiting for you visit.