



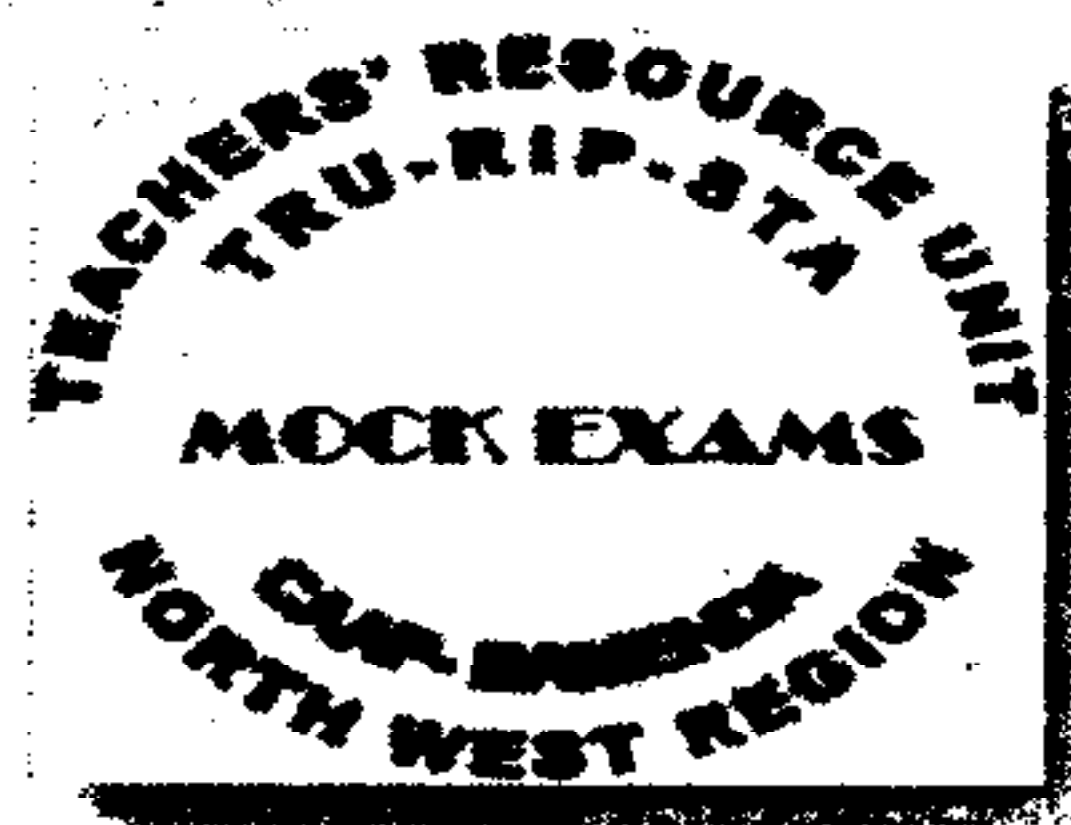
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REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTRE DES ENSEIGNEMENTS SECONDAIRES

CELLULE D'APPUI A L'ACTION PEDAGOGIQUE
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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

TEACHERS' RESOURCE UNIT
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MARCH 2024

The Teachers' Resource Unit and the Regional Inspectorate of Pedagogy, in collaboration with ELTS	SUBJECT CODE NUMBER 0730	PAPER NUMBER 1
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION		
CANDIDATE NAME:..... CANDIDATE NUMBER: CENTRE NUMBER:.....	SUBJECT TITLE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	
ADVANCED LEVEL		

Time Allowed: One and a half hours
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THIS EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the Examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "Advanced level -0730 code and subject title— ENGLISH LANGUAGE Paper 1".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out the answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Centre Number, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number, and Paper number

How to answer questions in this examination:

7. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
8. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
9. For each question there are four suggested answers, A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen. For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:
[A] [B] [C] [D]
10. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new answer.
11. Avoid spending much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. You must not take this booklet and answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

(16 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below it.

Cameroon is renowned for its relative stability and is often referred to as an island of peace in a continent characterized by a multiplicity of violent conflicts. Of course, one normally would expect such a country to be Africa's success story in matters of human security. Unfortunately, jungle justice, which has taken unprecedented heights within the past decade or more, constitutes one of the greatest threats to human security and the rule of law in Cameroon.

Jungle justice is when the population (an irate mob) takes upon themselves the responsibility of inflicting penalty on an alleged offender/criminal without proving him guilty of the offence. This is 'justice' without trial. This often leads to death by stoning, burning or lynching. This act is frequent with cases of aggravated theft. Here, persons most often presumed to be bandits, are lynched by the masses on grounds of alleged (armed) robbery. This usually takes place after a public alarm is raised, followed by mass mobilization and concluded by beating and lynching.

In Cameroon, like in most of Africa south of the Sahara, urban hardships have pushed many young people out of their homes to the streets as they struggle to survive, where they become vulnerable to all sorts of crimes. Indeed, families and communities no longer can act as safety nets for children in need, but are instead producing poor, helpless and powerless children most of whom resort to street life and violence (Lugalla & Kibassa, 2003). Even more, the rate of unemployment in the country is very high. The hard times also lead to many school dropouts constituting a social nuisance.

Corruption, embezzlement and a high rate of injustice have brought about social inequalities, leading to two distinct classes of people in Cameroon: the haves and the have-nots. While some people have become extremely rich, others within the same state continue to suffer in abject poverty. A list of billionaires including their accounts in foreign banks and their estates at home was published in a local newspaper. This shocked Cameroonians who realized that a few people could be richer than the country. The situation is aggravated owing to the fact that those who attempt to open up small and medium-size businesses are easily frustrated by the battery of taxes they are supposed to pay. As a consequence, hard work and education are no longer viewed by youth as means of achieving the dreams of modernity. With very limited choices for survival, many young people have turned to illicit means of enrichment such as trickery and robbery. Hence, crimes are out of hand as the state has failed to assume and guarantee human security. In some major cities, notorious armed gangs operate with almost total impunity, making it risky for people to stay out of their homes after 7:00pm. Without the provision of effective national security, therefore, citizens take personal measures to secure themselves and their property.

In fact, when people perceive threats to their immediate security, they often become less tolerant; hence they resort to jungle justice. It suffices for an alarm to be raised by such cries or shouts as 'thief! thief!' for the masses to fall on a person of doubtful comportment, found taking a suspicious posture within the neighbourhoods. Armed 'to the teeth' with sticks and machetes, they hit and beat the suspect from every direction. Of course, this goes contrary to the principle behind the rule of law that, "no one is entitled to take the law into his own hands"

There are many stories of the police failing to intervene to save life and property when armed robbers attack neighbourhoods at night. Some armed robbers even find it safer to operate in residences located around police posts. Conscious of its incapacity to ensure human security, the state has authorised the creation of private security companies, which appear to be more effective in protecting life and property. But this is affordable only by the rich economic and bureaucratic elite and so the majority of the people remain exposed. In such a situation, where the state cannot provide protection and security to the people, the citizenry withdraws its allegiance to the state and resorts to alternative means of protection. The failure of the state to provide human security coupled with the desire of the masses to bring the situation under their control, as a means of self or collective defence, has led to the upsurge of mob justice.

Nowadays it is common to watch on TV channels images of thieves being administered mob justice by incineration. This is because the people complain that many of the thieves handed over to the police are found in the streets few days after to continue harassing them. There exist many instances when the population has marched to police or gendarme stations to administer mob justice on detainees.

The phenomenon of jungle justice has led to the development of two schools: one that advocates its use and another that condemns it. Those who advocate the application of mob justice claim that it is a good way of solving or curbing crime wave. They go on to argue that because it is administered by the people (masses), it should be considered as the supreme tribunal. Those who support jungle justice also hold that its frequent application is the best way to discourage robbery in society. They consider it an effective strategy to combat the wanton and atrocious acts of bandits. On the opposite side, those who reject jungle justice have highlighted its moral, biblical, legal and human rights implications to justify why it should be condemned.

From a moral perspective, jungle justice is derogatory to human personality. Human beings should not be treated in worst ways than animals. In fact, jungle justice is like moving from one wrong to another. It is synonymous with terror, decay in morality and collapse of public authority. The consequence is an eventual victimisation of innocent people. It can occur that a person is wrongfully accused of a crime and be immediately subjected to physical torture and eventual lynching. Quite often, in communities where jungle justice has gained currency, an individual can cause it to be meted out on his enemy for vengeance. Besides, jungle justice minimises human values and undermines human security, which are essential factors of peace. It should be mentioned here that jungle justice dehumanises both the perpetrator and the victim and thus should be considered an abomination.



To some people, inflicting a penalty on a person on mere allegation denotes an uncivilised society. Indeed, jungle justice is a descending spiral that culminates in the destruction of all – the state, the perpetrators and the victims. To the perpetrators, it may call for conviction and even sentencing. For the state, it shows its inability and failure to respect the social contract with its people that oblige government to guarantee and ensure their security. For the society as a whole, it belittles mankind and destroys community life. If we recognise the fact that life is the most sacred thing on earth, then, there will be no cause for people to do away with what one cannot replace.

Human rights activists, on their part, find many things wrong with jungle justice considering the many human rights issues involved such as, the right to life, the right to be treated in respect of human dignity and worth, the right to due process of law and to be heard by a just and impartial court of law. In this regard, the principle of presumption of innocence and freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment must be observed.

The Cameroon law (constitution and penal code) also condemns jungle justice, especially when it leads to the loss of life. The preamble of the constitution stipulates the necessity to a fair trial and the law ensures that this is respected in courts. What should normally happen is that the allegation is investigated into by the legal department in conjunction with the police or gendarmerie. If it discloses a case against the alleged offender or criminal, the latter may be deferred or committed to trial before a competent court. It is only the basis of evidence from witnesses that a decision can be taken on whether the person is guilty or not. If guilty, he can be condemned. If not, he is discharged and acquitted. It is thus criminal to inflict jungle justice on a person. Jungle justice is also against international conventions such as the convention against Torture of 26 June 1987, to which Cameroon is a signatory. Article 1 of this convention defines torture as "...any act by which severe pain or suffering whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person...punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed..."

One must acknowledge that people's lives and survival are being threatened everyday by the high rate of insecurity in the country. To curb the ugly trend, the role of the government is paramount.

Source: Culled from the internet: <https://ideasforpeace.org>

QUESTIONS

- The author insinuates in the opening paragraphs that
 - Cameroon is the most peaceful country in the world
 - Mob justice is a threat to Cameroon's peace and security
 - Cameroon experiences jungle justice more than any other country in the African continent
 - Cameroon is characterised by multiple conflicts
- _____ is largely to blame for the high crime wave in the society.
 - Poverty
 - Forces of law and order
 - Unemployment
 - The government
- The expression "haves and have-nots" is a
 - Verb
 - Noun
 - Conjunction
 - Determiner
- "In some major cities, notorious armed gangs operate with almost total impunity..." This statement means that the gangs
 - Feel free to operate
 - Almost face no punishment when caught
 - Operate in collaboration with forces of law and order
 - Are above the law
- According to the passage, the proliferation of mob justice lends itself to
 - Unemployment
 - Effective national security
 - Government's incompetence
 - Corruption, embezzlement and injustice
- The expression "armed to the teeth" means
 - All-protected
 - Well-armed
 - Armed with local weapons
 - Ready for attack
- The creation of private security companies is based on
 - Their effectiveness in protecting life and property
 - Their affordability
 - The desire of the government to provide maximum security
 - The incapacity of the government to provide needed security
- "The failure of the state to provide human security coupled with the desire of the masses to bring the situation under their control, as a means of self or collective defence, has led to the upsurge of mob justice." This is an example of a
 - Simple
 - Compound
 - Complex
 - Compound-complex
- The word "incineration" has a
 - Prefix
 - Suffix
 - Prefix and suffix
 - None
- One of the main arguments against jungle justice is that it
 - Violates human rights
 - Gives the society a negative image
 - Does not give room for fair trial
 - Can take away, without replacement, the most sacred thing on earth
- According to the passage, "innocent" is to "guilty" as "acquitted" is to
 - Discharged
 - Convicted
 - Executed
 - Imprisoned



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12. From the author's perspective, the upsurge of mob justice is largely blamed on _____.
- The citizenry
 - Forces of law and order
 - The government
 - The criminals
13. The phenomenon is referred to as "Jungle justice" because _____.
- Local weapons are used
 - It takes place in neighbourhoods
 - It is against the law
 - It is done in disorder
14. "Jungle" in the expression "Jungle justice" acts as a/an _____.
- Noun
 - Adjective
 - Subject complement
 - Subject
15. The author's intention in the passage is to _____.
- Expose the inadequacies of the government
 - Examine the advantages and disadvantages of mob justice
 - Condemn jungle justice
 - Advocate for jungle justice
16. The passage is largely _____.
- Sarcastic
 - Ironical
 - Descriptive
 - Informative

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

(22 Marks)

Choose the alternative A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence below.

17. _____ a dose of the Johnson vaccine is _____ providing protection from COVID-19 for five years.
- Distributing capable to
 - Administering effective in
 - Constraining required for
 - Disseminating instrumental in
18. There was a heat _____ I had never experienced before.
- with which
 - as which
 - such as
 - such that
19. The Pope's encyclical letter _____ against blessing gay marriages.
- emphasises
 - maintains
 - advises
 - declares
20. "Ralph couldn't play because he was busy with the work that he had to do before leaving school" is an example of a _____ sentence.
- complex
 - compound-complex
 - compound
 - simple
21. By June this year, we _____ in the school for nine months.
- will have been studying
 - will have studied
 - would have studied
 - will be studying

22. "If you must drive, don't drink" is an example of _____ sentence.
- declarative
 - imperative
 - exclamatory
 - interrogative
23. "I think the news was told to you" in the passive voice is _____.
- I thought that you had been told the news
 - I thought that you were told the news
 - I thought that the news was told to you
 - I was thinking that you were told the news
24. "I had watched the movie before" is best reported as _____.
- I told you I watched the movie before
 - I told you that I already watched the movie before
 - I told you I had watched the movie before
 - I told you I have watched the movie already
25. I enjoy strolling along the beach. "Strolling" as used in this sentence is a _____.
- verb
 - noun
 - participle
 - gerund
26. _____ his parents will be at home this evening.
- Neither
 - Either
 - Neither of
 - Either of
27. There's _____ rice left.
- much
 - lots of
 - plenty
 - many
28. The correct order of these adjectives is _____.
- A fat old brown German wooly hunting dog
 - A brown fat old wooly German hunting dog
 - An old fat wooly brown German hunting dog
 - A fat wooly old brown hunting German dog
29. The sentence with the correct structure is _____.
- They eat fruits usually in the evening
 - They eat usually fruits in the evening
 - They eat fruits in the evening usually
 - They usually eat fruits in the evening
30. I'm wrong. _____?
- aren't I
 - am I
 - isn't it
 - am I not
31. Neither Sally's siblings nor Sally _____ to church.
- goes
 - go
 - have gone
32. I think my book has been stolen. I _____ the discipline master.
- should inform
 - had better inform
 - should have informed
 - had better informed
33. The sentence correctly punctuated is _____.
- "It's me again. I was wondering," he continued, "if we could start over."
 - "It's me again. I was wondering" he continued "if we could start over."
 - "It's me again. I was wondering", he continued, "if we could start over".
 - "It's me again. I was wondering," he continued, "if we could start over".

34. I will not be able to do it without being helped. The underlined part of the sentence is a clause of

- A. Cause
- B. Condition
- C. Purpose
- D. Result

35. The lawyers are concerned about people having been held in prison for years without judgement.

'Having been held' is the _____ tense.

- A. simple passive
- B. continuous passive
- C. perfect passive
- D. perfect continuous passive

36. Blessing is as tall as her mother. 'as.....as' as used in this sentence is a _____.

- A. comparative
- B. equative
- C. superlative
- D. base

37. Njoya, what about allowing me to advise your wife now?

This statement is a/an _____.

- A. request for help
- B. accusation
- C. apology
- D. suggestion

38. Water supply was cut about two days ago. This statement means that _____.

- A. Water supply is on again now
- B. There's no water supply at the moment
- C. We had water supply on for two days
- D. We never have water supply for more than two days at a time.

SECTION C: VOCABULARY (12Marks)

For questions 39 to 48, choose the alternative A, B, C or D that best completes the sentence.

39. Samah was a humble and devoted teacher; he demonstrated none of his colleague's _____.

- A. cheerfulness
- B. arrogance
- C. hostility
- D. humility

40. The Education Secretary ordered the student government to stay on as _____ administration of the school until new elections for prefects are conducted.

- A. a civilian
- B. a political
- C. an interim
- D. a permanent

41. When the policeman examined the gun, his suspicion turned into _____.

- A. reality
- B. certainty
- C. confirmation
- D. doubts

42. As Sakwe approached the sewage disposal site, she could hear the _____ of flies and the _____ of pigs as they searched the garbage for food.

- A. grunting buzzing
- B. wailing quacking
- C. buzzing grunting
- D. buzzing Growling

43. My girlfriend is as _____ as the weather but as beautiful as the _____.

- A. clear peacock
- B. changeable rainbow
- C. bright dove
- D. fierce queen

44. Three years is _____ time to allow the road to be constructed.

- A. extensive
- B. protracted
- C. profuse
- D. ample

45. The failed coup d'etat _____ in 1984.

- A. occured
- B. ocurred
- C. occurred
- D. ocured

46. Bache doesn't like injections especially when she is ill. She is thus _____.

- A. trypanophobic
- B. nosocomophobic
- C. dentophobic
- D. pathophobic

47. The odd set is _____.

- A. Lion, tiger, bear and sheep
- B. Infancy, childhood, teenage and adolescence
- C. Cupboard, chair, table and bed
- D. Cucumber, tomato, pineapple and avocado

48. Band is to musicians as _____ is to fish.

- A. troop
- B. plankton
- C. school
- D. shaol

Choose the best answer from the alternatives A, B, C or D that has the same meaning as the underlined word/expression.

49. Our village is a very quiet place to live in because there are few cars there.

- A. silent
- B. peaceful
- C. awesome
- D. amazing

Choose the best answer from the alternatives A, B, C or D that has a meaning that is opposite to the underlined word/expression.

50. The government's conciliatory attitude will only escalate the crises.

- A. forgiving
- B. belligerent
- C. arrogant
- D. lethargic

END

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