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**COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE
EXAMINATION
SERIE C, D, E, F et GCE/AL**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TIME : THREE HOURS**

Warning!!!

All questions must be answered on this question paper. The answer paper given to you should serve as a file jacket only.

Don't write your name on this question paper!

Failure to heed to this instruction will attract serious sanctions.

A) SECTION ONE: GRAMMAR – 10 MARKS

**1. Match the sentences with their language functions. Write the sentences below.
2,5 marks.**

Sentence	Language function
a) Sorry, could you repeat your surname, please?	- saying what you want
b) Is that B-E-N or B-E-N-N?	- offering to do something
c) Would you mind sending me the invoice	- checking what someone said today?
d) I'd like to speak to the manager, please.	- asking someone to do something
e) Would you like me to send you a brochure?	- checking how to spell something
1.	-
2.	-
3.	-
4.	-
5.	-

2. Complete the following sentences so they make sense. 2,5 marks.

- a) I haven't seen Amougou he left University.
- b) you speak to your father about the change in plans he won't let you attend the party on Sunday.
- c) The students walked fast not to be late for the lesson.
- d) It is to force a baby to eat. If it is hungry, it would cry.
- e) Do not eat unripe fruits, you'll get sick.

3. Complete the safety report with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. 2,5 marks.

On 24th August last year, I inspected the Nautilus shipyard. I (find) many safety hazards. Here are the main points of my safety report.

The emergency exit (be) locked. There (be) some ropes on the ground, between two boats. Two fire extinguishers(damage). Five workers (have) no hard hats or safety gloves. One welder (not wear) his safety boots. A high-voltage cable lay coiled on the ground. There (be) many tools on the ground. A supervisor (tell) me about a near miss. The incident (take) place in July last year. If safety measures were respected, hazards (be) fewer.

4. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs chosen from the brackets. 2,5 marks.

begin, dig, fall, buy, break, describe, grow, bring, leave, blow, throw, tear, tell, speak, take, think, set

- a) The lorry into our house, had the driver not been very skilful.
- b) The old farmer looked after the twins alone because his wife died. The children have all and they can now take good care of themselves.
- c) The pits before the farmer arrived. Planting place as soon as he brought the yam seedlings.
- d) up children is very tedious, parents have to spend a lot of time to them.
- e) Before the examination, the invigilators a whistle and all candidates ran into the exam rooms.
- f) The cat all the pages of my notebook so I am thinking of a new one.

B) SECTION TWO : VOCABULARY – 10 MARKS

1. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate words from the list provided. 2,5 marks.

place, supplementary hours, retail, bookshop, named, appointed, library, bulk, stationary, employee, small quantities, employed, overtime, employer, extra hours

- a) Adama went to the to borrow some books.
- b) After having been prime minister, he organized a hectic “home-coming” to celebrate his new post.
- c) As an of the BEAC bank, she has extra benefits.
- d) I always gain when I buy my goods in They do not get finished very fast.
- e) I teach many and this gives me a lot of money.

2. Complete the following sentences with correct synonyms. 2,5 marks.

- a) They pulled the car away after the accident.
- b) It is very dangerous to play with a lion.
- c) Aline looks happy today despite the sad event.
- d) When forests vanish, they take with them a lot of species of plants.
- e) Deforestation ruins the soil. This is why we should plant more trees.

3. Complete these sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb. 5 marks.

over run, live up, engage in, go out, lie down, hang about, live in

- a) I am not feeling well. I need to for a while.
- b) Let's this evening.
- c) He did not to our expectations.
- d) We allwith teenage friends.
- e) Teenagers must not indecent behaviours.

C) SECTION THREE: READING COMPREHENSION – 10 MARKS.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below it. You have to choose the right answer.

Satellite Technology in Africa

At first sight, journalists covering the Paris-Cape Town rally have little in common with relief workers trying to get food to areas devastated by famine and civil war. However, both have been the first users to benefit from the technological advances in satellite communications. Relief workers are accustomed to having to operate in some of the most inhospitable parts of the globe, and have often been unable to communicate with their offices to say what is needed and where. However, workers from “Medecins Sans Frontières” isolated in the midst of the Liberian civil war were able to use mobile satellite systems to reach colleagues outside the country.

You need a mobile terminal, into which you plug your phone, fax, or telex. An antenna sends signals from your terminal to a satellite orbiting the earth; this in turn transmits to a land-based receiving unit, which acts as a link between the system and traditional national and international communications networks. This combination of mobile terminal and satellite can overcome the apparently insurmountable obstacles posed by Africa’s geography; there is no need to provide fix links. No vast desert, high mountains, or impenetrable jungle areas need to be crossed, as satellite allows you to send your message from wherever you are to anyone with a suitable receiving unit.

The first recorded instance of lives saved at the sea by satellite technology was in October, 1992 when the crew of the trimaran Gonzo, travelling across the Atlantic, found themselves battling against giant waves and gale force winds. Their boat capsized, but they were able to send an SOS via satellite phone; this was picked up by a passing aircraft which notified the US authorities, who sent out coast guards to rescue the crew. The benefits of satellite communications are many.

Commercially, this technology allows shipping companies to communicate with all vessels in their fleet, and makes it possible for market information such as fish prices to be sent to all interested parties. Oil rigs, such as those in West Africa, can remain in constant contact with offices on shore. Such facilities are likely to attract oil companies wishing to explore the seas around Africa. In the air,

the system's ability to transmit data proves invaluable. Air Afrique the West African collaborative airline was the first to install satellite communication.

On a global scale, the advantages of the systems are clear to see. But what is in it for Africa? In the longer term, satellite communication systems could prove to be a money-spinner for coastal states, bringing in valuable foreign currency. These states can make fishing vessels pay for licences to use satellite communications equipment near their shores, and the ships must also pay for using the country's telecom network. Although the benefits of satellite communication for Africa are clear, there are problems as well. Investment will be needed, and with most African states heavily in debts, they will have to attract foreign investors. Such investors will be reluctant to put money into African countries because of the perilous state of their economies and because of excessive state interference.

Politically, improved communications represent both an opportunity and a threat. They can be used by both government and opposition groups to spread information and disinformation. Governments may therefore try to keep a monopoly on access to the equipment. In Zaire, normal phones do not work, and only a few people other than President Mobutu and his followers have satellite equipment. Sometimes the boot is on the foot, as demonstrated by Charles Taylor in Liberia and Jonas Savimbi in Angola, who have used their satellite phones to communicate news of their victories, will or imagined, to the world's press. The fear of such situations may make totalitarian regimes restrict the use of satellite systems, as they will not necessarily view improved communication as a benefit, fearing that it may be used against them. They may also fear a loss of revenue as state-owned telecom systems can be bypassed.

From BBC, FOCUS ON AFRICA JAN- March 1994

QUESTIONS

a) How have journalists and relief workers benefitted from satellite communication?

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b) What great advantage do satellite communications have over the traditional systems?

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.....

c) List four possible advantages to some African states of satellite communications.

1-.....
2-.....
3-.....
4-.....

d) What are the two main impediments to investments in satellite communication systems?

1-.....
2-.....

e) How can the installation of satellite communications pose as a threat to :

a. Political bosses

.....
.....

b. The common people

.....
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