



CYCLE INGENIEUR

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. What do you normally say in the following contexts? 2,5 marks.

- a) To somebody about to take a car for a journey: _____
- b) To somebody you've hurt: _____
- c) When you are giving something to somebody: _____
- d) When you want somebody to repeat something: _____
- e) When you want someone's attention: _____

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets. 2,5 marks.

- a) Our teachers always warn in before _____ us. (to punish)
- b) The official _____ and _____ languages of Cameroon are English and French. (to speak/to write).
- c) The choir sang _____ in yesterday's concert. (perfect).
- d) It's high time you _____ (to start / to learn)
- e) You should not have a bad _____ of unknown persons. (to think)

3. Re- arrange the following words (adjectives and nouns) into meaningful sentences. 5 marks.

a) Slim, bamoun, dark in complexion, girl, tall

.....

b) Black, two, large, suit cases

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c) Soldier, brave, child, young

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d) Imported, long, car, new, silver, brand

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e) Chains, red, pearl, small, round

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B) SECTION TWO : VOCABULARY – 10 MARKS

1. Complete the following table correctly. 5 marks.

verb	noun	adjective
adapt		adaptable
	satisfaction	
		energetic
apply		
	quantity	
refer		
		poor
	danger	
give		
	number	

2. Each of the following sentences has two grammatical errors. Re-write each, correcting the errors. 5 marks.

a) On Mondays, Eyenga go to school by foot.

.....

b) Did you saw the books my sister buy yesterday?

.....

c) The new boy spoke very polite to the England teacher.

.....

d) My scoring in this exams are going to be very encourage.

.....

e) The two students greeted themselves when they met at the examens centre.

.....

3. Choose and underline the word nearest in meaning to the word in italics. 2.5 marks

- a) This is a *transient* employment. (*very important, long lasting, momentary, painful*)
- b) *Accuracy* is essential in the work of electricity. (*efficiently, honesty, integrity, precision*)
- c) I can *count on* my friend to find a new job. (*trust, require, deceive, assist*)
- d) I recommend you to *set about* your business immediately (*arrange, begin, carry out, install*).
- e) Our late father's thoughts were to unite the family. But he died without achieving it. (*objectives, but, goats, ways*)

C) SECTION THREE: READING COMPREHENSION – 10 MARKS.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below it in complete and correct English sentences.

Who is afraid of Google?

Although no company is mentioned by name, it is very clear which American internet giant the European parliament has in mind in a resolution that has been doing the rounds in the run-up to a vote on November 27th. One draft calls for 'unbundling search engines from other commercial services' to ensure a level playing field for European companies and consumers. This is the latest and most dramatic outbreak of Google phobia in Europe

Europe's former competition commissioner, Joaquin Almunia, brokered a series of settlements this year requiring Google to give more prominence to rivals' shopping and map services alongside its own in search results. But MEPs want his successor, Margrethe Vestager, to take a firmer line. Hence the calls to dismember the company.

The parliament does not actually have the power to carry out his threat. But it touches on a question that has been raised by politicians from Washington to Seoul and brings together all sorts of issues from privacy to industrial policy. How worrying is the dominance of the internet by Google and a handful of other firms?

Google's executive chairman, Eric Schmidt, has 68% of the market of web services in America and more than 90% in many European countries. Like Facebook, Amazon and other tech giants, it benefits from the network effects whereby the popularity of a service attracts more users and thus becomes self-perpetuating. It collects more data than any other company and is better at mining those data for insights. Once people start using Google's search (and its e-mail, maps and digital storage), **they rarely move on**. Small advertisers find switching to another platform too burdensome to bother.

Google is clearly dominant, then; but whether it abuses that dominance is another matter. It stands accused of favouring its own services in search results, making it hard for advertisers to manage campaigns across several online platforms, and preferring users to other websites. But its behaviour is not in the same class as Microsoft's systematic campaign against the Netscape browser in the late 1990s; there are no emails talking about 'cutting-off' competitors' 'air supply'. What's more, some of the features that hurt Google's competitors benefit its consumers. Giving people flight details, dictionary definitions or a map right away saves them time. And while advertisers of nothing – rather as plumbers and florists fork out to be listed in yellow pages which are given to readers gratis and nightclubs charge men steep entry but let women in free.

There are also good reasons why governments should regulate internet monopolies less energetically than offline ones. First, barriers to entry are lower in the digital realm. It has never been easier to launch a new online product or service: consider the rapid growth of Instagram, WhatsApp or Slack. Building a rival infrastructure to a physical incumbent is far more and as a result there is much less in the real world. True, big firms can always buy upstart rivals.

Second, although switching from Google and other online giants is not costless, their products do not lock customers in as Windows, Microsoft, operating system, did. And although network effects may persist for a while, they do not confirm a lasting advantage.

Finally, the lesson of recent decade is that technology monopolist may be dominant for a while, but they are eventually toppled when they fail to move with the times or when new technologies expand the market in unexpected ways exposing them to new rivals. Facebook is eating into Google's advertising revenue despite the success of Android, Google's mobile platform, the rise of smart phones may undermine Google: users now spend more time on apps than on web and Google is gradually losing control of Android as other firms build their own mobile systems on top of its open source underpinnings. So far, no company has remained information technology's top dog from one cycle to the next.

QUESTIONS

a) Why does Joaquin want Google dismembered?

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b) How does Google dominate the internet world?

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c) List four reasons why people would remain with Google.

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

d) Why is it not easy for governments to regulate internet monopolies very energetically?

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.....
.....

e) Why would technology monopolies be dominant only for a while? Give three reasons;

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

f) What is the meaning of **They rarely move on**?

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