

# 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

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1. Complete the following sentences by the right word from the brackets. 2,5 marks.

- a) He bought a \_\_\_\_\_ car for his wife as a birthday present.  
(new brand red, brand new red, red new brand, red brand new)
- b) The dog wagged \_\_\_\_\_ tail. (it's, its, it is, its')
- c) It's surprising, \_\_\_\_\_? ( didn't it, is it, isn't it, it is)
- d) An MC is someone who \_\_\_\_\_ other people at an occasion.  
(introduced, introduces, introduce, introducing)
- e) I went to Germany \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt was there. (before, after, because, until)
- f) Who played \_\_\_\_\_ among the eleven players? (well, better, best, worse)
- g) Awa received a prize \_\_\_\_\_ her exams. (for passing, for haven passed, for having passed, for have passed)
- h) When I write my letters, I usually end with \_\_\_\_\_ affectionately.  
(your's, yours, yours', your)
- i) They both ran fast, but I think Eposi is \_\_\_\_\_. (more faster, much more faster, the more faster, faster)
- j) Novels contain \_\_\_\_\_ about life. (much information, a lot of informations, a good number of informations, too many informations)

**2. Complete each sentence sensibly with an appropriate word or phrase. 2,5 marks.**

- a) John is always late \_\_\_\_\_ work.
- b) Arrey was sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ Ayuk was reading.
- c) The victims kept shouting \_\_\_\_\_ asking for help.
- d) He will not be allowed to vote \_\_\_\_\_ he is a registered voter.
- e) Something went wrong \_\_\_\_\_?

**3. Join the following sentence pairs using the linking words in brackets. 5 marks.**

- a) Peter is an entrepreneur. Peter is an artist. (not only .....but)

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- b) The team was back on the pitch. It started raining. (No sooner ..... than)

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- c) He is very fat. He runs very fast. (Although)

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- d) They are the students. The discipline master appreciated their conduct. (whose)

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- e) My mother bought me a mobile phone. We can always communicate. (so that)

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**B) SECTION TWO : VOCABULARY – 10 MARKS**

**1. Choose a word in the box which best completes each sentence. 2,5 marks.**

**prohibited /epidemic/ casualties/malnutrition /banned**

- a) Thousands of children in the famine –stricken area are suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The whole building collapsed, but unfortunately there were no \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The AIDS \_\_\_\_\_ has begun to have serious effects in many families.
- d) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to employ children in companies in Cameroon.
- e) The Yaoundé Urban council has \_\_\_\_\_ parking along this road.

**2. Complete the following table with verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc. 2,5 marks.**

Noun	Verb	Adjectives	Adverb
domination			
	observe		
		pregnant	

**3. Complete the following sentences by the right word from the brackets. 2,5 marks.**

- a) Your approach to the problem is different \_\_\_\_\_ mine. ( to, than, from, like)
- b) The policeman stood \_\_\_\_\_ the girl at the corner. (looking on, seeing on, glaring at, watching)
- c) Smoke made tears \_\_\_\_\_ down the woman's cheeks. (cause, course, coarse, curse)
- d) The child was born before his parents got married and so the court declared him \_\_\_\_\_. (illicit, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate)
- e) It was \_\_\_\_\_ big, they couldn't plant it. (sow, so, such, very)

**4. Write the appropriate form of the word in brackets in the space provided. Add either a prefix or suffix. 2,5 marks.**

- a) Fertiliser helps to \_\_\_\_\_ the soil. (rich)
- b) You must fill an \_\_\_\_\_ form if you want a job here (apply).
- c) Mosquitoes are \_\_\_\_\_ insects (harm)
- d) Students who refuse to do their homework are \_\_\_\_\_ (obey) to their teachers.
- e) The principal punished Owana because he was \_\_\_\_\_ rude to the teacher. (necessary)

**C) SECTION THREE: READING COMPREHENSION – 10 MARKS.**

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

**DEFINING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

Our electronic real estate library and a similar one on trademarks and patent law are examples of corporate knowledge management. As a general concept - to gather and organize information, disseminate the information to the people who need it, and constantly refine the information through analysis and collaboration - knowledge management is useful. But like re-engineering before it, knowledge management has become infused with almost any meaning somebody wants to associate with it. News articles on the topic, analysis, and even reviews of the "category" appear regularly. Consulting practices and Web sites are devoted to knowledge management, and a "knowledge management" magazine started up in mid-1998. If reporters talk to a database company, they find that knowledge management is the newest thing in databases. If reporters talk to a groupware company, they find that knowledge management means the next generation of groupware.

So let's be clear on a couple of things first. Knowledge management as I use it here is not a software product or a software category. Knowledge management doesn't even start with technology. It starts with business objectives and processes and a recognition of the need to share information. Knowledge management is nothing more than managing information flow, getting the right information to the people who need it so that they can act on it quickly. It goes back to Michael Dertouzos's idea that information is a verb, not a static noun. And knowledge management is a means, not an end.

The end is to increase institutional intelligence, or corporate IQ. In today's dynamic markets a company needs a high corporate IQ to succeed. By corporate IQ I don't mean simply having a lot of smart people at your company—although it helps to start with smart people. Corporate IQ is a measure of how easily your company can share information broadly and of how well people within your organization can build on each other's ideas. Corporate IQ involves sharing both history and current knowledge. Contributions to corporate IQ come from individual learning and from cross-pollination of different people's ideas.

The workers in a company with a high corporate IQ collaborate effectively so that all of the key people on a project are well informed and energized. The ultimate goal is to have a team develop the best ideas from throughout an organization and then act with the same unity of purpose and focus that a single, well-motivated person would bring to bear on a situation. Digital information flow can bring about this group cohesiveness.

A company's high-level executives need to believe in knowledge sharing, or even a major effort in sharing will fail. Leaders must further show that they themselves are not locked in an ivory tower, isolated from everyone else, but are willing to engage with employees. Jacques (Jac) Nasser, automotive operations president at Ford, sends e-mail every Friday afternoon to 89,000 Ford employees worldwide, sharing the week's news—the good and the bad—with everybody. No one screens the e-mail. He talks straight to the employees. He also reads the hundreds of responses he gets each month and assigns a member of his team to reply to any that need follow-up.

I don't send out weekly reports, but I do e-mail employees worldwide on major topics.

Like Jac Nasser, I read all the e-mail that employees send me, and I pass items on to people for action. I find unsolicited mail an incredibly good way to stay aware of the attitudes and issues affecting the many people who work at Microsoft. We also use Windows Media Player, which continuously streams audio and video across the corporate network or the Internet, in order to broadcast press and industry events to employees. Because the client machine does not have to download all the content before playing it, streaming media reduces the wait time and storage requirements on the user's PC.

Having established an atmosphere that encourages collaboration and knowledge sharing, business leaders need to set up specific knowledge-sharing projects across the organization and make knowledge sharing an integral part of the work itself—not an add-on trill that can safely be ignored. Then leaders need to ensure that the people who share knowledge are rewarded. The old saying “Knowledge is power” sometimes makes people hoard knowledge. They believe that knowledge hoarding makes them indispensable. Power comes not from knowledge kept, but from knowledge shared. A company's values and reward system should reflect that idea.

Knowledge management can help any business in four major areas: planning, customer service, training, and project collaboration. If you haven't done any explicit work on knowledge management in your company yet, consider picking one or two areas in which to launch knowledge management projects. You can use the success of your projects in those areas to encourage knowledge management projects in your other business areas. Within a few years all leading companies will have achieved levels of digitally charged knowledge sharing that are on par with the ones I describe in this chapter.

**QUESTIONS**

- a) According to the author knowledge management is about? (1mk)
  - i) Sharing information
  - ii) Soft wares
  - iii) Static nouns
- b) The information in his passage is taken from a: (1mk)
  - i) newspaper
  - ii) web site
  - iii) book
- c) What do you understand by cross-pollination of ideas as used in the passage? (2mks)  
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- d) Name the companies whose employers exploit e-mail services. According the author how important are e-mails to companies? (2mks)  
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- e) How do people generally interpret the expression “knowledge is power”? (1mk)  
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- f) What does it actually mean according to the author? (1mk)  
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- g) How can you encourage Cameroonian business people to use knowledge management? What areas can they focus on? (2mks)  
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**D) SECTION FOUR: ESSAY – 10 MARKS**

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**Write an essay of not less than 300 words on any ONE of the following. Your essay must be coherent and must be written in the appropriate tense of the topic chosen.**

1. Smoking, alcoholism and laxity are common in some schools in Cameroon. Write a letter to the Minister of Secondary Education Complaining about such acts. In your letter suggest what can be done to stop such acts, and enhance learning in schools. Your name is FEBU SENA O. Your address P.O. BOX 302 Kaele G.B. H.S. Kaele.
2. It is your desire to become an engineer in the future. Write a letter to your uncle who insists that you train as a medical doctor, explaining to him the reasons for your love of the engineering profession. Use convincing arguments.
3. “Modern technology has made communication very easy” Discuss this point, stating the various ways in which communication has helped to improve the world.



