



Lettres et Sciences Politiques

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## CONCOURS D'ENTREE

SESSION DE JUILLET

EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

TOUTES SERIES

DEUX HEURES

### Conseils méthodologiques

L'épreuve d'anglais a pour objectif d'évaluer le niveau de grammaire, de vocabulaire et d'orthographe du candidat, ainsi que son aptitude à la compréhension de la langue écrite.

**1<sup>ère</sup> partie : Grammaire.** Cette section escompte apprécier chez le candidat sa capacité à comprendre la langue écrite pouvant porter autant sur le sens explicite qu'implicite des constructions.

**2<sup>ème</sup> partie : Vocabulaire.** Cette section évalue la richesse du lexique et du vocabulaire du candidat ; elle peut aussi vouloir tester la maîtrise des champs lexicaux selon des concepts exposés ou non.

**3<sup>ème</sup> partie : Compréhension.** Dans cette partie, le candidat démontrera son aisance à comprendre un texte en anglais et à pouvoir en extraire le sens général. Il s'agira aussi de remettre la substance d'un texte proposé.

**4<sup>ème</sup> partie : Essay et résumé.** Il est question dans cette rubrique de trois sujets au choix dont le candidat est appelé à faire un développement. Il lui reviendra par la suite de proposer un résumé de l'extrait soumis à son étude. En filigrane, cette partie voudrait évaluer la qualité de production d'écrit du candidat, son niveau d'argumentation, ainsi que la structuration de ses idées.

## Section A: Grammar

I- Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning. Use the prompts as started for you (2.5 marks)

1- The end-of-year meeting was not attended by anybody.

Nobody

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2- Employers know that it is forbidden to recruit minors, but employers continue to recruit minors.

Despite

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3- The manager dismissed five of the most unproductive employees last week.

Five of the most unproductive employees

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4- If this rain does not stop there will be floods in swampy areas.

Unless

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5- "I am planting these trees here now. I will cut them down next year" the farmer said.

The farmer said that

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II- Choose the best alternative among the ones in brackets and fill the blanks spaces with. (2.5 marks)

1- It was said that the emperor's tactics \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were, is) not good. That's why his army lost the battle

2- Mathematics is a science that \_\_\_\_\_ (revolves, revolve, revolved) around calculations .

3- I could not visit you today; for I didn't get \_\_\_\_\_ (many, much, no) time to do it.

4-The angry customer went out of the store as he didn't find \_\_\_\_\_ (some, any, no) of the items he wanted to buy.

5-None of the mangoes were ripe. \_\_\_\_\_ ? (Weren't they, were they, didn't they)

## Section B: Vocabulary

I- Provide a word that is the antonym of the one underlined in the sentences below. (2.5 marks)

1- Eating food with dirty hands can be very healthy. \_\_\_\_\_

2- After a volcanic eruption, those who remain in the roundabout and breathe toxic air end up dead. \_\_\_\_\_

3- Burning plastic matters and throwing non-biodegradable things on the floor can be harmful for the environment. \_\_\_\_\_.

4- It is safe to play with a wild animal like a tiger for instance. \_\_\_\_\_.

5- The man who assassinated the president was found guilty in the court of law and condemned to life imprisonment. \_\_\_\_\_.

**II- Fill in the blanks with words of your own so that the sentence makes sense (2.5 marks)**

1- The doctor gave him a \_\_\_\_\_ which he took to the drugs store.

2- The teacher paid the \_\_\_\_\_ for the meal we had at the restaurant.

3- Sasse College was founded in 1939, the students celebrated the fiftieth \_\_\_\_\_ of the college.

4- The letter I sent to my friend was returned to me. The postman could not read the name of the \_\_\_\_\_.

5- If you want to see the specialist, you should \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment well in advance.

**Section B: Comprehension (10 Marks)**

*Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below. Use the space provided for your answers*

**THE ENERGY CRISIS**

When people speak of the energy crisis, they mean the fact that human beings are using up so much petroleum every year that they will be none left, and then, where will the fuel come from for our transport and for our factories? But there is another energy crisis that is often forgotten, and this concerns firewood. One third of all the people in the world and nearly everybody who lives in Africa depend on firewood for cooking their food. But as the population of the world has increased more and more trees have been cut down, so that now there is a terrible shortage of firewood. This talk gives an account of some of the consequences of cutting down so many trees for firewood.

The first and most obvious result of cutting down trees on an ever-increasing scale is that firewood is now hard to get and much more expensive than it used to be. In Niamey, the capital of Niger, for example, the family of the typical manual laborer spends up to one quarter of its income on wood. And those who can't afford to pay for the firewood have to make long expeditions into the bush to try and find it. It may be as much as a day's journey away.

It would be wrong, of course, to blame the average person for cutting down trees on a large scale. What else can people do?

Firewood is a necessity. Kerosene is now too expensive. And it would be wrong to think that the family is the only cause of cutting down trees. Expanding towns, new airfields and roads and the development of plantations all lead to the cutting down of trees.

Let me return to the second consequence of widespread tree felling. The first, you will remember; was the shortage and high price of firewood. The second consequence concerns the soil. Trees do a lot of good to soil. Their roots help to hold it in position so that rains will not wash it away, and their leaves and branches fall to the ground, rot and add to the good structure and fertility of the soil. The winds and the rains sweep the precious topsoil away. The result is a desert. This is what is happening now in the countries bordering the Sahara Desert to the South.

But there is another consequence to the soil that follows from the cutting down of trees. This is the practice of burning animal dung as fuel when no wood can be obtained. How then does this affect the soil? Like this. This dung is burnt, instead of being applied to the soil as a manure to improve its quality. So the soil suffers again through the absence of trees/ it is deprived of fertilizers it once had. A further consequence of tree felling is the silting up of irrigation works and water works. This happens because the rain washes the soil off the bare hillsides and deposits it in the rivers and reservoirs.

It is in Asia above all that this occurs. The soil blocks up irrigation channels and makes it harder to grow rice. And if the rivers are filling up with soil, when heavy rains come, the rivers are not deep enough to carry all the water away, so what happens? They overflow, and flood large areas of countryside. All this is the result of removing the trees from the land.

One final consequence of the destruction of trees is worth mentioning. This concerns the wild life that lives in the trees. The birds, animals and insects that live in the trees are having their homes destroyed. The inevitable result of this is that there will be fewer animals and birds, because there is nowhere for them to live and to find their food.

We have seen, some of the consequences of massive destruction of trees. Let me briefly run through them again. The first consequence was the shortage of firewood and the high price of any firewood that can be obtained. The next two consequences concerned the soil. Absence of trees causes the soil to suffer erosion and become barren, and burning of dung instead of firewood deprives the soil of a valuable fertilizers. We next saw what the soil that is washed off the bare hillsides does. It fills up rivers and irrigation channels, thus interfering with agriculture since it causes floods over farmers' fields and prevents them irrigating their rice. Lastly we saw how cutting down trees robs birds, animals and insects of a home.

Obviously something must be done, both to prevent further destruction of trees and woodland and to provide a different form of fuel for household consumption. Scientists are finding ways of obtaining gas from manure and means of making use of the heat of the sun. The world awaits with eagerness and anxiety the outcome of their research and experiments.

*(Adapted from: EFFECTIVE ENGLISH II, Teacher's Handbook, Evans, 1983).*

## Questions

- 1- The energy crisis the author is talking about concerns: \_\_\_\_\_  
a) petroleum, b) solar energy, c) fuel energy, d) firewood
- 2- Those generally responsible for large scale cutting down of trees are: \_\_\_\_\_  
a) the laborers, b) logging companies, c) carpenters, d) farmers
- 3- According to the author, most people resort now to firewood because: \_\_\_\_\_  
a) It cooks faster, b) it is easy to get, c) Kerosene is expensive, d) it can cook all types of food
- 4- A direct consequence of trees felling on the soil is: \_\_\_\_\_

a) the disappearance of animals, b) the creation of deserts, c) the fertilization of the soil, d) the disappearance of aquatic resources

5- Farmers generally use dung as:

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a) Fertilizers, b) pesticides, c) crops, d) scarecrows

6- The consequence of cutting down trees on animals is:

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a) it deprives them of a home, b) it permits them to live freely, c) it causes the death of many animals, d) it favours reproduction

7- The best way to fight against deforestation is:

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a) to enforce laws forbidding deforestation, b) to practice afforestation, c) to banish logging companies, d) to jail the people who fell trees for whatever reason

8- Which of the following is an inexhaustible source of energy?

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a) coal, b) sun, c) firewood, d) fuel

9- When trees are cut, rains

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a) wash away the soil, b) add to the structure of the soil, c) fertilizes the soil, d) do a lot of good to the soil

10- List two things that can be made out of wood.

a) \_\_\_\_\_, b) \_\_\_\_\_

### Section D: Summary (10 marks)

Write a summary of the above passage. The summary must not exceed 100 words.

### Section E: Essay Writing (10 marks)

*Write an essay of about 250-300 words on ONE of the following essays*

1- Discuss the problem of unemployment in your country. You may want to talk about the causes, the consequences and ways to remedy the problem.

2- Your friend wants to abandon school in the first cycle of secondary school. He says he is no longer motivated to continue going to school and does not see the importance of formal education. Write a letter wherein you try to convince her not to give up on her education. Your name is Etoundi ?Alega, your address is P.O. Box 3467 Biyem-Assi- Yaounde.

3- You have noticed that the level of insalubrity around your neighborhood is on the increase. People pay scant attention to hygienic rules and throw dirt everywhere. As a result, the entire neighborhood stinks and it offers a sad picture of the community that inhabits it. Write an article to be published on a local magazine wherein you decry the situation and propose measures to solve the problem. Your name is Justine Atemkeng.