



Lettres et Sciences Politiques
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CONCOURS D'ENTREE

**SESSION DE JUILLET
TOUTES SERIES**

**EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS
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^{ère} 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^{ème} 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^{ème} 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^{ème} 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 (05 MARKS)

I. Put the words in the brackets in the appropriate form. (02,5 marks)

- a) It was _____ (to become) late and I was beginning to feel tired of waiting.
- b) The employers of B&G Consortiums _____ (to hurt) their employees by going for months without paying salaries.
- c) Many people hesitate to leave war-torn zones because they _____ (to live) there all their lives.
- d) Mary is admired by all due to her _____ (respect) nature.
- e) The _____ (to develop) of the agricultural sector is the best means to boost economic growth in most communities.

II. Choose the best option from the alternatives given. (02,5 marks)

- i) He had just entered the office _____ the telephone rang.
a) as b) since c) when
- ii) Of his entire family, Randy cares the _____ about cleaning.
a) list b) least c) less
- iii) The patient recovered _____ his illness only last week.
a) over b) against c) from
- iv) Despite all preparations, the meeting did not _____ .
a) come on b) come along c) come up
- v) The film is _____ exciting and beautifully photographed.
a) both b) either c) neither

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (05 MARKS)

I. Complete the sentences below with words of your own. (02,5 marks)

- a) _____ his uncle helps him, he will still not be able to do it.
- b) African governments have to encourage the _____ of home-made goods to enable local companies to stand competition from foreign counterparts.
- c) The _____ of a community is greatly expressed in the language they speak.
- d) Most communities in the tropics of Africa need to carry out frequent _____ in order to rebuild their forests.
- e) _____ is a system of government that guarantees freedom of speech and good governance.

II. Select the correct answer from the options given. (02,5 marks)

- i) The pop-star wore _____ ear-rings.
a) plastic, green, large, b) large, green, plastic c) plastic, large, green
- ii) It is my _____ that he has lost the money.
a) Belief b) believe c) belive
- iii) The child was born before his parents actually got married; so the court has declared him _____
a) illegal b) illegitimate c) illicit
- iv) A good entrepreneur must expect a handsome _____ for his/her product. a)
prize b) price c) prices
- v) _____ rich has its own problems; only few people know that.
a) Been b) Being c) Be

SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)

Read the following passage and answer the questions below it by marking **X**. **NB: If you change your mind on an answer, circle it and the mark the new one.**

PRISONS

Could life within the prison be more comfortable than life out of prison? To Clark, a young, unemployed iron worker, life can become so terrible that one can think it is better to be a prisoner who will be fed, clothed and his health taken care of than to be free and wallow in misery. In October 1991, Clark walked unarmed but determined in a bank and handed the teller a note. 'This is a robbery', said the note. 'Give me all your cash.' Clark took a huge amount of banknotes and told a security guard to call the police. He then waited patiently to be arrested.

Clark was neither a bank robber nor mentally disturbed; he was an unemployed iron worker who had been homeless for a year. He was tired and fed-up with sleeping on the streets and picking through dumpsters for food. He robbed the bank so he would be clothed, fed and sheltered in prison.

Unfortunately, prisons are without hope. Most prisons are crowded, noisy, violent and thoroughly unpleasant places. **They** are not the kind of place a person would go voluntarily to unless that person was desperate. Clark was desperate. He had no home, no job and no money. Most critical of all, he had lost all hope of securing a better future, through lawful means. Clark's decision to seek out imprisonment is not typical of most offenders, but his hopelessness is. Desperate conditions of living in slums are full of desperate people who see no hope of achieving their share of the national cake through lawful means. It is they who constitute the majority of our prison population.

The typical prison inmate is a young male between the ages of eighteen and thirty. He is poorly educated; in fact, there is a 40 percent chance that he cannot read. Because of his lack of education, and training, he has seldom held a decent job. Nor are there apt to be any decent jobs in the poverty-stricken neighbourhood he comes from. Furthermore, fractured families and

disintegrating communities do not encourage education, achievement or self-esteem. Rather, they create a vacuum in which drugs, alcohol and gangs become a strong attraction.

When he was young, the typical inmate decided he wanted to be like the people he knew who seemed to have made it despite the odds. There were those in fancy cars, the drug dealer in his thousand-dollar suit, the gang leader with his power to make others afraid and respectful – they were his role models. Because of these influences, he began getting in trouble with the law as a juvenile and has been imprisoned before adulthood.

During his several prison terms, the inmate may receive some education or perhaps some drug rehabilitation but when he is released, there still are no decent jobs available and no community support for a new life. Instead, there are his old gang members with their quick money from street crime and their fake drug – induced hope. So he is right back where he started, trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty, ignorance, unemployment, hopelessness, and crime.

The state responds to this cycle by spending millions of dollars each year to punish criminals with imprisonment. They keep hoping prisons will act like a magic wand and make crime disappear. If this happened, the expenses would make sense. But the odds indicate that the typical inmate will break the law again and return to prison. For him, prison does not break the cycle; it simply becomes part of it.

Because of this, many thinkers have said for years that building more and more prisons is the wrong answer to a rising crime rate. Yes, they say, we must have prisons to protect society from violent, hardened criminals, but prisons will never solve the crime problem. To do that, we must attack the root causes of much crime: poverty, inequality, lack of education, lack of jobs and job skills, the collapse of family and community, and the feelings of hopelessness and helplessness. Studies have shown, for example, that as levels of income and education rise, rates of crime decrease.

No one pretends that eradicating the root causes of crime in the world would be easy. In fact, there are many who say it cannot be done. Certainly it is impossible to even try without a huge investment of time, energy and funds. It is really a question of priorities. For two hundred years punishing offenders and building more prisons to hold them has been the priority.

Prisons are so common today that it is easy to believe that these mysterious, walled fortresses have always been a part of human society. But, in fact, prisons as we know them have existed for only about two hundred years. Before that there was little need for prisons. People who broke the law were not punished by being locked up for a period of time. They were punished quickly after by death or other extremely harsh, physical ways, like torture. It was not unusual for the punishment to be a public spectacle. Seeing the punishment, it was thought, would act as a deterrent to keep other people from committing the same crime.

QUESTIONS

- 1 Why did Clark choose to be a prisoner?
A. he had no shelter B. he was jobless C. he was desperate D. he had no money
- 2 A greater majority of prisoners come from.....
A. towns B. villages C. slums D. cities
- 3 is a teller as seen in paragraph one.

A. a cashier B. an accountant C. a manager D. a banker

4 According to the passage,..... is the greatest cause of criminality

A. lack of a job B. lack of a home C. lack of money D. lack of education and training

5 **‘They’** as used in paragraph three refers to

A. prisons B. criminals C. slum inhabitants D. robber

6 Poor broken families are said to discourage

A. drug consumption B. alcoholism C. self-esteem D. gangsters

7 **‘The gang leader with his power to make others afraid and respectful’**. Afraid and respectful is an example of a

A. contrast b. hyperbole c. metaphor d. simile

8 The final negative influence before one becomes a prisoner comes from

A. robbing a bank C. being hopeless and helpless

B. the influence from other ‘successful’ criminals D. being homeless and jobless

A. crime and fake drugs D. quick money stolen from the street

9 The sentence **‘As levels of income and education rise, rates of crime decrease’** indicates that.....

A. income rise leads to increase crime C. crime increases when education decreases

B. a rise in education brings a rise in crime D. crime decreases when income and education increase

10 Another title for this passage could be.....

A. Prisons B. criminals are prisoner C. prisoners D. prisons are not a solution

SECTION D: SUMMARY AND ESSAY WRITING (20 MARKS)

A) SUMMARY WRITING (10 MARKS)

Read the text below and summarise it in 100 words. **NB: Use mainly your own words!**

PROCRASTINATION

Ask yourself, ‘If I don’t take action now, what will it ultimately cost me?’ By the time a procrastinator finally makes up his or her mind, the opportunity has slipped by. What one puts off until tomorrow one will probably put off tomorrow too. Success comes to the person who does today what others were thinking of doing tomorrow. **Wasting time wastes your life.**

Writing on this issue, Holsey, a great psychologist says, ‘All problems become smaller if you don’t dodge but confront them. A lazy person does not go through life. He or she is pushed through it. Doing nothing is the most tiresome job in the world. When you won’t start, your difficulties won’t stop. Tackle any difficulty now. The longer you wait, the bigger it grows’ Procrastinators never have small problems because they always wait until their problems grow

up. Thus in the game of life, nothing is less important than the score at half time, the race is not always for the swift but for those who keep on running.

The first step to overcoming procrastination is to eliminate all excuses for not taking action immediately. The second step is not to be so busy because everyone is always on the move. People are moving forward, backward and sometimes nowhere at all as though they were on treadmill. The mistake most people make is thinking that the main goal of life is to stay busy. This is a trap. What is important is not whether you are busy but whether you are progressing. It is a question of activity versus accomplishment.

Once, a psychologist named John Henry Fabre conducted an experiment with processionary caterpillars, so named because they have a habit of blindly following each other no matter how they are lined up or whether they are going. In his research, Fabre placed these tiny creatures in a circle. For twenty-four hours the caterpillars dutifully followed one another around and around. Then Fabre placed the caterpillars around a saucer full of pine needles (their favourite food). For six days the mindless creatures moved around and around the saucer dying from starvation and exhaustion even though an abundance of choice food was located less than ten centimetres away. The caterpillars were extremely active but were accomplishing nothing. This illustrates the fact that people should learn to be known as persons who accomplish great things and not simply as persons who speak about them. Procrastinators are good at talking and not doing.

B) ESSAY WRITING (10 MARKS)

Write an essay of not more than 300 words on any **ONE** topic from the topics given below.

- 1) The impact of emigration on emerging economies.
- 2) Can African countries be completely developed by the year 2050?
- 3) “If Africa is not at war, it is in famine”, said the editor of Africa Today and Tomorrow. Suggest some solutions to the problem of bad governance in Africa.
- 4) Do Africans need to abandon their tradition for Christianity?

