



Lettres et Sciences Politiques
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CONCOURS D'ENTREE

**SESSION DE MAI 2015
TOUTES SERIES**

**EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS
TWO HOURS**

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 de d'argumentation, ainsi que la structuration de ses idées.

Answer all questions in section A, B, and C, but choose ONE topic only in section D to write on.

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 MARKS)

1. Join these sentences using the words or expressions in the brackets. Do not change the sense of the sentences. (02,5 marks)

a) The sport journalist interviewed the tennis champion. The journalist reminded me of my brother. (Who)

b) Electorates seldom trust all candidates aspiring for elective positions. Hardly do electorates believe in all candidates aspiring for elective positions. (Neither ... nor)

c) Multi-party politics is largely practised in Africa. Military intervention continues to gain ground in African politics. (Despite)

d) The child survived the plane crash. The child's father is a renowned businessman. (Whose)

e) The children drank polluted water. The children contracted cholera. (As a result)

2. Complete the sentences with your own words. (02,5 marks)

a) If I had known I _____ told the truth.

b) All athletes in international competitions are tested _____ drugs.

c) The children were brainwashed _____ believing that it was good to be child soldiers.

d) Mathilda's poor performance was _____ her ill health.

e) Some young men are used to _____ their own boss.

3. Fill-in the blanks with the most appropriate words chosen from the brackets. (02,5 marks)

a. Mrs. Moupe is the most sincere teacher we have _____ known. (since, ever, never)

b. Jullie _____ up to buy a second hand car next month. (saved, saves, is saving)

c. _____ us, we couldn't have attended the meeting. (Should he not phone, Had he not phoned, Has he not phoned)

d. It is late. It is high time we _____ home. (should go, gone, went)

e. If I _____ you, I wouldn't have let that happen to me. (am, was, were)

4. Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form. (02,5 marks)

- a. Many people regret _____ a second language when they were growing up. (not learn)
- b. Of all the presentations handed in, Eliza's _____ the most attention. (attract)
- c. The couple _____ their house before they moved out. (sell)
- d. We are looking forward to _____ from you as soon as possible. (hear)
- e. Mr. and Mrs. Essomba _____ in Yaounde for twenty years. (live)

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 MARKS)

1. Complete the blanks with suitable words. (05 marks)

- a. _____ is money or property used to start up a business.
- b. Any government organized without the consent of its people is a/n _____ government.
- c. All official ceremonies in the country are begun with the singing of the National _____.
- d. Many African communities always _____ aids given by foreign countries.
- e. The Noble Prize _____ people for achievements in natural and human sciences, literature, and for promoting peace.

2. Circle the best explanation for the bold words in each sentence. (05 marks)

- a. Her head was partly **obscured** by the TV camera, so I couldn't see the expression on her face. (hidden/understood/defined).
- b. Play **resumed** after the players took a break at half-time. (resolved/started again/began).
- c. Police **sought** a man in connection with the murder. (found/looked for/charged)
- d. He **tripped** over the dog as he walked out of the house.(caught his foot on/stole/tumbled)
- e. Many people think that paying a bridge-price for the woman you wish to marry is an **archaic** custom that should be stopped. (old-fashioned/high/ridiculous).

SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the passage below carefully and then mark X against the letter corresponding to the correct answer from the alternatives A, B, C, and D. If you change your mind on an answer, circle the answer and then mark X on the new option.

BLACK PEARLS IN THE YELLOW RIVER

China's economic boom is making it an increasingly popular destination for many foreigners, including Cameroonians. One of the most daunting tasks Cameroonians face in China is that of overcoming the yawning gap of differences between their home society and the Chinese society. The sheer size of china and its population is already a big psychological menace to the incoming Cameroonians. The language does not sound like any they have ever heard. The inability to easily communicate one's feelings and thoughts can be frustrating at times. Cameroonians overcome this difficulty by adapting: learning the basic sentences needed for daily communication, especially bargaining.

Although Chinese cuisine is very good, there is always a longing for home food. In Cameroon, meals are usually dominated by carbohydrates and vegetables whereas in China it is more of meat and vegetables. Even with the familiar dishes, the cooking method is different. Cameroonians miss the familiar tastes of 'ndole', 'mbongo', 'water-fufu', corn-fufu, plantains and 'achu'. Unlike in America and Europe, there are no African shops and restaurants to cater for the gastronomic needs of Africans in China. Like the strange language, chopsticks provide one of the first challenges as it is hard to have spoons at most tables. Foreigners from Africa and Western countries must quickly learn the art of eating with two twigs pegged between two-three fingers.

Cameroonians in China sometimes face a breakdown in interpersonal communication. Asking somebody very personal questions is considered as a way of showing concern for the other person by the Chinese. Yet, at the other end of the communication line, Cameroonians perceive the questions as being too intruding on their privacy. It is worth noting that a global survey revealed that the Chinese come first among people who can easily show a stranger their bedroom. This is opposed to Africa where the bedroom is considered sacred and private. Most Cameroonians in China find it distasteful when a Chinese visits them and starts poking his head around.

The Chinese are people with very strange habits, they would stare at one, not understanding why some people, especially blacks, are so different from them. The difference in skin, hair, height, body build, in fact every little detail, attracts their scrutiny. The audacious ones would even venture to ask why one is so black. Getting into China is not very difficult. There are different categories of Chinese visas given according to the travelling purpose. The most common visas are Z for workers, F for business people and expatriates on short term stay, L for tourists and X for students. Unlike the case of most western countries, it is fairly easy to obtain a Chinese visa from either the Chinese consulate or Embassy in Cameroon as long as one has proof of financial viability. The tourist visa (with a 15 or 30 day viability) is the easiest to get, which can then be changed to F or Z on arrival in China.

There are three ways of to solve the problem of an expiring visa or residence permit. The easiest way is to travel to Macau and then seek a re-entry visa. Another way is to go through visa agents who can charge as much as 1.000US dollars for one year validity. Finally, the lucky ones pick up a job before their visas expire. They have a heavy load lifted off their shoulders since employers are charged with obtaining a work permit for their employees.

Cameroonians in china can be divided into three categories: students, workers and business people. Most of the Cameroonian students in China are sponsored under a Chinese government scholarship programme. The most common profession in China available to foreigners is the teaching of oral and business English. The Chinese are more eager these days to learn the language to perfection. About 85 percent of Cameroonians are into teaching. A few are employed by nightclubs where they serve as DJ's and MC's. Others are employed by trading companies and translation firms. Those who teach face a herculean task. To win the confidence of a Chinese school employer, the foreigner must be able to twist the tongue to 'rap' like Americans. This explains why native speakers from America, Canada, Britain and Australia are the most desired. So in order to get employed, Cameroonians who have never 'rapped' in their lives must make not only an attempt but 'rap' so well. In addition, a very lively teacher will win the students' votes. Chinese parents and school authorities believe so much in their children and students respectively that most of the time, a foreign teacher's credibility is marked by how popular he or she is among the students. **The pay package is commensurate to the effort put in.** The least earning foreign teacher still earns higher than the average Chinese teacher.

Officially, racism is discouraged in China. But foreigners experience a kind of institutionalized racism. Africans and foreign-born Chinese are the most segregated against. The media contributes in promoting racial prejudices against Africans, though inadvertently. The Chinese media, like the Western media, have been focusing their attention mostly on the bleak side of Africa. Blacks in China are the incarnation of

poverty, war and disease. For this reason, many rich Chinese look down on Africans and so would not like Blacks to teach their children, especially those from Africa.

But Africans in China also have their own part of the blame. Con men as inefficient and unqualified applicants abound in China. The Chinese have a certain mentality that is hard to change. Once a black person commits an offence in a given city, it causes both Chinese authorities and employers to doubt any other black person who comes there.

Despite all the difficulties, Cameroonians in China generally register more success than failure. Only about 20 percent of Cameroonians would rush back home as a result of the difficulties faced there. Many of those who return home with bowed heads either overstayed their visa and would not get it renewed or they got themselves involved in scam and must rush back home before the Chinese police swoops down on them. There are also those who just cannot stand the stress of culture shock and racial prejudices.

QUESTIONS

1. According to the passage, the Chinese language is
A. rare B. popular C. different D. difficult
2. 'Chinese cuisine is very good' means
A. Chinese kitchen is very good B. Chinese style of cooking is very good
C. Chinese food is very good D. Chinese foods are very good
3. To the Chinese, his bedroom is
A. considered sacred and private B. not for strangers
C. only for his wife and himself D. no different from his sitting-room
4. Of the four types of visas, the one that expires fastest is
A. F B. L C. X D. Z
5. To solve the problem of an expiring visa or residence permit, the best alternative is to _____
A. Go through visa agents and have the visa renewed for a year C. pick up a job before the visa expires.
B. travel to Macua and then seek a re-entry visa D. have employers obtain a work permit for you
6. The sentence 'The pay package is commensurate to the effort put in' (paragraph 6), means _____
A. The salary starts increasing as the work increases. C. It pays a lot to work hard.
B. Those who work harder earn higher. D. Workers start receiving salaries when they put in some effort.
7. According to the passage the Chinese and Western media report on many _____
A. dangerous things about Africa C. negative things about Africa
B. black things about Africa D. unimportant things about Africa
8. Cameroonians in China tell lies about their lineage and fake accents because _____
A. they are born liars C. they want to speak English well
B. they like to deceive the whites D. they want to succeed out there
9. According to the passage, 'returning home with bowed heads' is synonymous with _____
A. age B. tiredness C. failure D. unhappiness
10. Which of the following statements best expresses the idea that foreign teachers are better teachers than the Chinese?

- A. Chinese prefer foreign teachers
- B. Foreign teachers are very lively
- C. Foreign teachers are more popular than the Chinese among the students
- D. The least foreign teacher earns higher than the average Chinese teacher

SECTION D: WRITING (10 marks)

I) SUMMARY WRITING (10 marks)

Write a summary of the article you have just read above. (Section C: Black Pearls in the Yellow River) in not more than 200 words.

II) ESSAY WRITING (10 marks)

Write an essay of about 300 words on any ONE topic from the topics given below.

1. Should poverty be a reason for stealing?
2. “The growth of every great nation lies in both its youths and private sector. The total dependence on the state for employment and provision of social and economic amenities hinders positive growth,” says the African Journal for Development. Explain, in very concrete terms, the ways in which Cameroonian youths and the private sector can foster the development of Cameroon.
3. As a member of the Environmental Preservation Association on a special visit to your village, write a speech to the local population explaining the importance of preserving their natural environment.

