

CONCOURS D'ENTREE EN 1^{ere} ANNEE – SESSION SEPTEMBRE 2021

EPREUVE d'ANGLAIS

Durée 2h00 - Coefficient 1

SECTION A. GRAMMAR.

/ 10 marks.

Exercise 1: Complete the text with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. / 5 marks.

Last month I travelled to Ngaoundere to visit my uncle. I _____ (leave) Yaoundé early and by midday I _____ (drive) halfway. Everything _____ (go) well until I _____ (reach) the forests. Two days before, it _____ (rain) heavily so the road was very muddy and slippery. As I was driving around a bend, I _____ (force) to stop suddenly. A timber truck _____ (turn) over and had blocked the road. There were queues of vehicles and their drivers _____ (shout) at the truck driver. But the truck couldn't be removed until the next day. I was looking forward to _____ (meet) my uncle whom I _____ (not see) for a year. What a disappointment!

Exercise 2. Complete the dialogue with the items in the box. NB. There are more items than needed. / 2.5 marks

don't understand , wrong,	I'm afraid, fair	speak to, ,to bother	would you mind,
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A: Sorry.....you, but I bought this radio yesterday and it doesn't work. I'd like to exchange it for a new one.

B:that won't be possible. But we can repair it.

A: But it's a new radio. There's somethingwith it.

B: Leave it here and I'll get our technician to look at it.

A: I don't think that's.....Can I.....your manager?

B: I am the manager.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct items chosen from the alternatives in brackets. (2.5 marks)

- a) Elections took place all over the national territory.....calls from some political parties for boycott. (although, however, in spite of, provided)
- b) Did you apologise to the members of your meetingcoming very late? (at, to, for, since)
- c) The people of this area have never obtained.....from the government. (nothing, something, anything, anywhere)
- d).....he does, you are always loyal to him. (Wherever, Whatever, Whichever, Whosoever)
- e) Has anybody brought.....laptop today? (his, him, her, their)

SECTION B. VOCABULARY.

/ 10 marks.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with words formed from those in brackets. Use suitable suffixes. / 5 marks.

- 1. He is a kind person who always shows great _____ in everything he does. (thought)
- 2. Some newspapers can't publish satirical cartoons because of _____. (censor)
- 3. One of the pillars of democracy is the _____ system. (just)
- 4. This boy showed great _____ when he saved the young girl from drowning. (hero)
- 5. Dad's illness has made him become very _____. (forget)

Exercise 2. Match each object to its usual content from the list. Write in the spaces provided.

/ 2.5 marks

List of contents: *wastepaper, *petrol, *banknotes and coins, *palm wine, *boiling water.

OBJECT	CONTENT
Tank	
calabash	
purse	
Kettle	
Bin	

Exercise 3. Complete this dialogue with words or phrases of your own.

Samuel: Excuse me, Sir.I get to the stadium from here?

Zola:along Independence Street to thelights.

Samuel: Is that theover there?

Zola: Yes. To reach it, first go down this street andleft at the end.

SECTION C. READING COMPREHENSION. 10 Marks.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Remittances and development

Every day, millions of migrant workers around the world queue up at money transfer offices to send home to their families a large portion of their earnings. For years, this phenomenon was not taken into account by economists, but now the flow of migrant money has reached record levels as more and more people work abroad. It is known as remittance money and it was estimated at around £542 billion in 2013 by the World Bank. The real figure could be much higher because many people avoid bank and money transfer companies, which charge high fees.

Remittances have tripled in a decade and are now estimated at about three times the amount of official global development aid. For many small economies, remittances can account for a huge

proportion of national income. Liberia, for example, receives from workers abroad the equivalent of 31% of its GDP. For many developing countries, including Bangladesh and Mexico, remittances money is worth more than all the aid and foreign investment that they receive

Remittances can play a vital role in reducing poverty and stimulating economic development in the home country. This money is often used to send children to school, for healthcare, to build a house, or simply to support family members living at home, and its impact is particularly important in poor rural areas. Because of these benefits, it seems logical for developing countries to encourage its citizens to emigrate and find foreign employment. Some countries, such as the Philippines, have set up government departments to manage this money sent from overseas.

Despite these advantages, there are also some drawbacks the home country. One important disadvantage is that it means developing economies lose their best, most skilled young workers. This 'brain drain' may be detrimental in the long term as the home country is left with a largely uneducated population. It can also lead to a situation where so many adults migrate to a richer country, that young children are virtually orphans. In some villages in the Philippines, for example, there are hardly any parents, so the grandparents have to bring up the children. This has both an economic and social cost.

Another serious problem is that of migrant workers' rights. For example, in Saudi Arabia, migrant workers are exploited mercilessly. They suffer from difficult living conditions and may even be treated with great brutality. It is common practice to confiscate their passports so they cannot return home until the end of their contract.

It is clear that remittances provide significant benefits for developing countries. However, this money increases a country's dependence on its Diaspora. It is important that this reliance on remittances should not be at the expense of investment and development projects in the home country.

Finally, the number of workers crossing borders to find work is expected to rise sharply in the future. It is therefore essential to clearly define and protect migrant workers' rights.

QUESTIONS.

1) In not more than 2 sentences, explain in your own words what the text is about. /2 marks.

2) Why do migrant workers avoid banks and money transfer companies? / 2 marks

3) How are remittances beneficial to developing countries? / 2 marks.

4) What does the abbreviation “GDP” stand for? Choose. / 2 marks.

a° Good Domestic Product

b° Gross Domestic Product Production

5) What is your opinion about the phenomenon described in the passage? / 2 marks.

SECTION D.ESSAY WRITING. / 10 marks

Write an essay of 200—250 words on any one of the following topics

1. Some people say that success is matter of luck.Do you agree ?
2. Write an article in which you advise the youth of your area on the dangers of illegal emigration. Your name is Albert Nkuh.
3. There have been conflict and disharmony among your community and you have been called to give a talk on the importance of peace and harmony. Write your speech in which you clearly outline the importance of peace and harmony for the development of the community. You are from Bafandji and your name is Forteh Cornelius.