



PRÉPAS INTERNATIONALES

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SERIE **C, D, E, F, TI, GCE/AL**

ANGLAIS

Durée : 3 Heures



Yaoundé le 30 juillet 2020

Concours d'entrée en première année

Warning!!!

All questions must be answered on this question paper.
The answer paper given to you should serve as a file jacket only.
Do not write your name on this question paper!
Failure to heed to this instruction will attract serious sanctions.

A) SECTION A: **GRAMMAR** (10 MARKS)

1. Match the sentences using **WHILE** and **PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST SIMPLE**. 2.5 marks.

_____ A _____	_____ B _____
a) I (burn) my finger.	I (drive) to work.
b) I (break) a cup.	I (eat) a nut.
c) My car (break down).	I (cook) the dinner.
d) I (see) a shark.	I (do) the washing up.
e) My clothes (get) dirty.	I (swim) in the sea.
f) I (break) a tooth.	I (clean) my room.

a) I burnt my finger while I was cooking the dinner.
b)
c)
d)
e)
f)



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2. Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE. 2.5 marks.

My uncle painted this picture. Someone has offered him a lot of money for it. He will deliver the painting tomorrow. When they give him the money, he will tell them the truth. He painted it one night while he was sleepwalking!

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3. Read the sentences and underline what they express. There is an example done for you. 2.5 marks.

Example: That must be my mother at the gate. (certainty, doubt, permission)

- a) Would you like some beer? (suggestion, offer, permission)
- b) How about going out this evening, I feel bored. (invitation, suggestion, order)
- c) You should always sleep under a treated mosquito net. (suggestion, advice, order)
- d) She said she would buy the ball tomorrow. (promise, permission, possibility)
- e) You must wear a uniform to school. (obligation, permission, choice)
- f) Would you mind closing that window, please? (suggestion, request, offer)
- g) I would like to travel abroad someday. (suggestion, order, a wish)
- h) It cannot rain this evening, the sky is so clear. (impossibility, inability, promise)
- i) I cannot drive a car. (inability, doubt, request)
- j) I cannot miss it for anything on earth. (invitation, accepting an invitation, refusing an invitation)

4. Fill in the blanks with the adjectives in brackets. 2,5 marks

- a) Tom is _____ brother. (old)
- b) This problem is _____ that problem. (easy)
- c) John is _____ boy in our class. (tall)
- d) My friend is _____ my sister. (fat)
- e) My room is _____ room in our house. (small)



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B) SECTION B: VOCABULARY AND SPEECH WORK (10 MARKS)

1. In the space provided, write the **OPPOSITE** of the words underlined in the following sentences. **2,5 marks.**

- Wise children never disobey their parents. _____
- Optimistic economists argue that the earth can support more people than those who live on it. _____
- He is suffering from an incurable disease. _____
- Joe is a hardworking boy. He is very helpful to his parents. _____
- Kindly turn on the light. It is getting dark inside. _____

2. Put the word in brackets in the correct form. **2,5 marks.**

- Some women have suffered a lot of _____ from their male business partners. (oppress)
- Gender equality in most careers has helped eradicate _____ within the community. (literate)
- One of the pillars of economy is the _____ system. (finance)
- Felix is a keen _____. There are beautiful flowers around the house. (garden)
- The vehicle we took was _____. It carried thirty passengers instead of twenty. (load)

3. Choose a suitable word from the brackets to fill in the gaps. **2,5 marks.**

- I always forget to wake up and revise my lessons. Could you please _____ me each time? (remind, remember, tell)
- I can no longer _____ the suffering she went through in my aunt's house. (put on with, endure, support)
- We make bread from _____. (flour, flower, floor)
- I have not seen _____ in the street after 6 pm. (somebody, nobody, anybody)



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e) Cameroon celebrated the _____ anniversary of its Independence some years ago. (fiftieth, fifty, fifteen)

4. Complete this cloze text with appropriate words from the list below. 2,5 marks.

hospital, disease, kills, medicines, mosquitoes, stagnant, doctor, healthy, clean, female

Malaria is a very dangerous _____. It is transmitted by _____. But you should know that not all mosquitoes can transmit it. Only the _____ anopheles does. This disease _____ a lot of children in Africa. However, it is possible to avoid malaria. You just need to avoid _____ water around your house. You should also keep the surroundings of your house _____. But if you are already infected, you will need to consult a _____ in a proper _____. He will prescribe some _____ that will make you _____.

C) SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below it. Make sure you write complete and correct English sentences. Pay attention to spelling.

YES, WASHING OUR HANDS REALLY CAN HELP CURB THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS.

MARCH 4, 2020.

Much of the media discussion about coronavirus revolves around diagnosis and management of suspected cases. But the first piece of advice that is essential for anyone worried about contracting the coronavirus is something your grandparents might have suggested: wash your hands. It is at the top of the list of many of the players trying to prevent the spread of the disease. This includes the World Health Organisation (WHO), the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and other health authorities around the world.

But, ask the cynics, could preventing the spread of disease really be as simple as washing my hands? The answer is yes. Because the science says so.

Hand washing is a tried and true, scientifically proven preventive strategy that reduces the likelihood of transmitting both viral and bacterial borne diseases. It has been shown to decrease both respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases in countries across the world. One review found that hand washing



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reduced diarrhoea cases by 30%. This is because it prevented bacteria being transmitted from faeces to the mouth.

It may seem like a **low-cost** – and incredibly simple – intervention. But not emphasising it would be a huge missed opportunity. Doing it multiple times a day, especially before eating. Using hand sanitiser is another option, as long as it is composed of 60% or more alcohol. The benefits of hand washing over other preventive measures are clear: soap is easy to access. Both soap and alcohol-based products for cleaning hands are cost effective interventions.

But millions of us don't wash our hands as often and as well as we should. A study done in South Korea indicated that 93.2% of 2,800 survey respondents did not wash their hands after coughing or sneezing.

The history

The current outbreak of the new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was first reported on 31 December 2019 in Wuhan, China. It is not clear what the fatality rate is and this may not be known until the outbreak is over – but the WHO has quoted it as around 2.5%. Other diseases carry much higher fatalities. For example, tuberculosis claims the lives of 4,100 people worldwide every day. And the Ebola virus fatality rate is 50%.

Nevertheless, the spread of the new virus has set off alarm bells, with China famously building two hospitals in 10 days, cruise ships being quarantined and cities effectively being shut down.

What the science says about hand washing

Research shows that hand washing is not just effective in preventing transmission of coronavirus. MIT recently conducted a study to identify the most effective mitigation strategy for hand hygiene that could contribute most to the reduction of global epidemic risk. The study found that if 60% of travellers moving through airports worldwide had clean hands, global disease spread could be curbed by almost 70%. And if this rate could be maintained in only 10 of the busiest airports internationally, an astounding 37% of infections could be prevented.

Research has also shown that hand washing can prevent about 30% of diarrhoea-related sicknesses and about 20% of respiratory infections. Some scientists go as far as to argue that 80% of diseases can be prevented by proper hand washing. Not everyone is convinced. Hand washing has been treated with scepticism as a significant disease prevention and eradication measure by some who favour "hard science interventions".

This is not without precedent.

A Hungarian-born physician in the mid-19th century, Ignaz Semmelweis, was ostracised and shunned by his colleagues because he was so bold as to make a link between decreased maternal mortality and hand washing for doctors who went directly from the dissection halls to deliver babies.



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Huge gaps

Despite the growing body of research showing its effectiveness, hand-washing habits are inadequate.

The MIT study assumes that 30% of people do not wash their hands at all after using a bathroom, and that correct hand washing is practised at such low rates that only 20% of people in airports actually have clean hands.

In South Africa, a national hand hygiene behaviour strategy estimated that only 20% of South Africans washed their hands with soap at critical times such as before, during and after preparing food, after going to the toilet, after sneezing or coughing, after touching animals, after changing nappies of babies, and after caring for an ill person.

QUESTIONS

1) Washing one’s hands is said to present a double advantage; list and present them briefly. 2mark.

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2) What is the meaning of “low-cost”? 1mark.

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3) What is the main advantage of washing hands compared to other COVID-19 preventive methods? 2marks.

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4) Give a synonym to “critical” in the last paragraph. 1mark.

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5) What are the particularities brought by the new corona virus disease? 2marks.

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6) In your opinion, why is it so difficult to generalize handwashing among populations? 2marks.

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