



Competitive Entrance into First Year

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. Complete the sentences. Put the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs. 2.5 marks.

- a) _____ (I/write) to my parents. I _____ (write) to them every weekend.
- b) Normally I _____ (start) work at 8 but _____ (I/start) at 7 this week since it is one of our peak moments.
- c) The sun _____ (rise) in the East, remember. It is behind us, so _____ (we/travel) west.
- d) I am afraid I have no time to help just now. _____ (I/write) a report. However, _____ (I/promise) I will give you some help later.
- e) _____ (I/want) a new car, so _____ (I/save) up to buy one.

2. Write the correct conditional form of the verb. 2.5 marks.

- a) If you had done your homework, you _____ (have) an A grade.
- b) If Eto'o had played the first match, Cameroon _____ (qualify).
- c) If I were told that it was apple juice, I _____ (drink) it.
- d) We _____ (begin) the meeting if we knew that you would be late.
- e) If you drink six bottles of beer, you _____ sick.



PRÉPAS INTERNATIONALES

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time : 3 Hours

Yaoundé, September 30, 2020

3. Put the verb in the right form-ing or infinitive(with or without to) and another preposition where necessary. 2.5 marks.

- a) She does not allow _____ in her house. (smoke)
- b) I have never been to Iceland but I would like _____ there someday. (go)
- c) I am in a difficult situation. What do you advise me _____. (do)
- d) I would not recommend _____ to that restaurant. The food is awful. (go)
- e) I do not mind _____ money to my trusted friends. (lend)
- f) He was _____ of buying a new car just when this incident happened.
Bad luck! (think)
- g) One of the boys admitted _____ the window. (break)
- h) Ann was having _____ when the phone rang. She did not answer the phone; she just carried on _____. (eat)
- i) _____ is a simple but very important exercise to keep fit. (jog)
- j) Has it stopped _____ yet? (rain)

4. Indicate with Y or N whether the statement is in passive or active voice.

| Sentences | Active | Passive |
|---|--------|---------|
| I ate a piece of chocolate cake. | | |
| His hair was cut by a professional. | | |
| The money was stolen. | | |
| I will introduce you to my boss this week. | | |
| They are paid on Fridays. | | |
| The movie is being made in Hollywood. | | |
| The librarian read the book to the students. | | |
| It would have been fixed at the weekend. | | |
| The national anthem is being sung by Jason this time. | | |
| I washed my car three weeks ago. | | |



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

1. Adjective or adverb. Circle the appropriate word. 2 marks.

- a) She is such a _____ dancer. (good / well)
- b) He passed his test _____. (easy / easily)
- c) She is a very _____ worker. (slow / slowly)
- d) My mother speaks _____ Ewondo. (perfect / perfectly)
- e) It was raining very _____. (heavy / heavily)
- f) We will have an accident if you do not drive more _____. (careful / carefully)
- g) I have never seen her dance so _____. (good / well)
- h) I am _____ sure that I am right. (real / really)
- i) Can you speak more _____ please? (loud / loudly)
- j) Please be _____ I am trying to read. (quiet / quietly)

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word. 2 marks.

- a) We _____ ourselves at the party and had a lot of fun. (ENJOYED / PLEASED / ENTERTAINED / ADORED)
- b) Cattle and chicken are _____ animals. (DOMESTICATED / PET / TAME / FARM)
- c) Now I am reading a _____ about a family who escaped from Germany during World War II. (FICTION / LITERATURE / WRITING / NOVEL)
- d) I often judge a book by looking at its _____. (COVER / SKIN / FACE / COATING)
- e) Who _____ you how to play so well? (LEARNED / EXPLAINED / MADE / TAUGHT)



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3. Choose the appropriate words in the brackets and write in the blank spaces. 2 marks.

- a) She suffered a great _____ during the storm. (lose, lost, loss, loose)
- b) Paul _____ his father at the early age of four. (lose, loose, lost, loss)
- c) The two boys _____ over a very beautiful girl. (clashing, crashed, clashed, crushed)
- d) The _____ body of Mr Jones was buried after two weeks. (died, death, dead, deed)
- e) After the death of Mr Jones, an _____ was done to know the cause of his death. (autopsy, ohtopsy, otopsy, authopsy)
- f) The two cars _____ at the junction yesterday. (clashed, crached, scratched, crashed)

4. Underline the option that best completes the sentence. 2 marks.

- a) He went to the office to his documents.
- a) Submit b) deposit c) pass d) walk
- b) It pays to listen to from parents and teachers.
- a) Advice b) advise c) advices d) advises
- c) The help he gave me was priceless.
- a) Expensive b) exorbitant c) cheap d) invaluable
- d) His works had a permanent effect on people.
- a) Ancient b) lasting c) temporary d) strong

5. Complete the following passage with correct words chosen from the list 2 marks.

was required, discovered, once, periodically, same, would be, wife, witch, surprised, sick

A couple _____ had an exceptionally industrious house help who did everything she _____ to do in the house she lived. However, _____ everybody in the family could fall _____ except this house help who _____ the one to run around to make sure they were catered for. What _____ them was that the man, the _____ and children would be sick at the _____ time! Later on, it was _____ that this very industrious and caring house help was a _____.



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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.

CULTURAL AWARENESS AND SUCCESSFUL INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

By D. BAKR BAGASH MANSOUR AL-SOFI

In today's world, modernization has increased human mobility and extended contacts with people from different cultures. In other words, intercultural communication has become one obvious feature of globalization. Zhang (2011) confirms that "people have differences in cultural backgrounds, living patterns, educational, political and economic conditions, even hobbies and characters, so there exists all kinds of problems and difficulties in intercultural communication. Misunderstanding occurs when behaviour is considered appropriate in one culture and inappropriate in the other. Considering this issue, people have become increasingly aware of the need to be culturally aware of other people's behaviours and their cultures. No one can overlook the inseparability of language and culture and the importance of both for successful communication. At the same time, language competence as a prerequisite and cornerstone of intercultural communication cannot be ignored, but it is not sufficient for successful intercultural communication. Successful intercultural communication involves more than linguistic fluency or competencies. Cultural fluency including a range of other skills, attitudes and knowledge associated with multilingual and multicultural communication are needed as well. These skills, attitudes and knowledge have been called intercultural awareness. Moreover, sometimes-cultural differences that lead to misunderstanding and conflict are not tolerable and matter more than linguistic differences.

In the context of cultural awareness and before plunging into understanding it, communicators should recognize what culture refers to. For this purpose, culture is a general term that is —difficult to define|| (Samovar, Porter & McDaniel, 2010, p. 23) since there are countless ways to define it. There is a large body of literature on culture and it may not be an exaggeration to say that the number of the definitions of culture is equal to the number of the scholars themselves in that everyone has his/her own way of defining it, depending on the research field and the purpose of that research. The simple definition of culture is that it is a complete way of life and "software of the mind" (Hofstede, Hofstede, G. J. & MINKOV, 2012). More important, the question that is raised is not what culture is, but what culture does when communicating with people from other cultures. In its broadest sense, culture is a set of beliefs, values, norms, customs, traditions, attitudes, and behaviours that are transformed from one generation to another and that distinguish one group from the others. According to Samovar and Porter (2003), culture is —the deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, social hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relationships, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving. They consider culture to be developed in the course of generations and relate it to the common history. Furthermore, it supposes that culture is acquired through an enculturation process (i.e., not inherited).



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In view of the fact that there are numerous definitions of culture, the characteristics come into play. Samovar, Porter, and Stefani (1998) identify many characteristics of culture in that it is learned, transmitted from generation to generation, based on symbols, subject to change, integrated, ethnocentric, and adaptive. These characteristics are at the core of the term 'culture'. For successful communication, it is crucial to be aware of these indisputable characteristics.

Culture cannot be ignored in the field of intercultural communication since it has a pervasive influence on the communication process. It shapes behaviours, perceptions, attitudes, and in general, ways of life. Therefore, it seems reasonable to make the most of culture, as it is one of the vital components of intercultural communication. It is not surprising to find that people from different cultures have their own cultural perceptions, beliefs, values and social customs that greatly determine their communicative way. In this regard, realizing that our cultural backgrounds shape all is the first step in cultural awareness. According to JANDT (2004), intercultural communication —requires understanding dominant cultural values and understanding how our own cultural values affect the way we perceive others and ourselves. Intercultural communication is of a great value to every individual who aspires to be successful, particularly for those who work in different international contexts in that it can establish productive contacts and reduce misunderstandings.

Individualism–collectivism dimension refers to the extent a culture values individual autonomy as opposed to collective teamwork. People in collectivistic cultures are mostly known by their group or family names and not necessarily by their personal achievements, whereas people in individualistic cultures are mostly defined by their own personal accomplishments. Individualistic cultures encourage their members to become unique individuals; hierarchal power and status differences are minimized, while equality is emphasized. Collectivistic cultures stress the needs of a group; individuals are identified more through their group affiliation than by individual position or attributes. In individualistic cultures, —people are supposed to look after themselves and their immediate family only, while in collectivistic cultures, —people belong to groups or collectivities, which are supposed to look after them in exchange for loyalty. This denotes that people in individualistic cultures think of themselves and their own benefits. Their life is a kind of competition, while collectivistic people's life as a kind of cooperation with other in group persons. Individualism values self-reliance, equality, and autonomy of the individual, while collectivism values group effort and harmony.



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QUESTIONS

1. What is the most distinctive attribute of globalization? 1 mark.

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2. Name any four areas where cultural differences are easily noticed. 1 mark.

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3. Why are people becoming more and more aware of the culture of others? 1.5 mark.

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4. What is culture as seen in the text? 1 mark.

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5. Write down any four characteristics of culture. 1 mark.

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6. How important are the characteristics of culture? 1 mark.

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7. What is JANDT's view on intercultural communication? 1 mark.

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8. What is the difference between individualistic and collectivistic cultures? 1.5 mark.

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9. How important is cultural awareness to you as a student who hopes to study abroad in the near future? 1.5 mark.

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