

**AUGUST 2017**

**INSTITUT ST. JEAN, CAMEROON**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**1- Grammar 10 marks**

**A) Correct the following sentences. 5marks**

1- John has to improve his knowledges in English grammer.  
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2- This job requires knowledge about at least two foreign language  
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3- I just have returned back from a conference on global warming.  
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4- Parents must learn their children the different of wrong and right things  
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5- At last, I will like to thank you all for coming  
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6- Our school lacks of a good bookshop so students have nowhere to carry out research.  
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7- I often hear the radio while I doing my home works.  
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8- John never hears to what his parents say, he's very heady.  
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9- The life is too short so let not pass all our time fighting with one another.  
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10- There are less buses after 8pm, so we must hurry and leave this place.  
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**B) Re-write the following sentences .The new ones have been started for you. 5 marks**

- a- John is very noisy. John's father is very quiet  
Unlike-----
- b- The 2<sup>nd</sup> year students slept during the English lesson. The 2<sup>nd</sup> year students didn't do their homework.  
In addition-----
- c- Amadou will have to refund the money he stole. Amadou will lose his job.  
Not only-----
- d- I ate with a spoon. I didn't want to soil my hands.  
Not-----
- e- We feared being heard by the killers. We stayed as silent as dumbs  
In order-----

**Vocabulary 10 mks**

**1) Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in the brackets. 2.5 marks**

- a) The -----of the dish was poured out because it was sour.
- b) Thy school had to give -----to students who desired holiday jobs.  
(employ)
- c) Answer all the questions-----because lying is a sin.(truth)
- d) Our grand father killed a very huge -----snake. (poison)
- e) Not all snakes are dangerous, some are very----- ( harm)

**2) Complete the following sentences with correct words chosen from the list. 2.5 mks**

**Finite, put off, put to, fishing, stand up for, stand up, stand for, prices, experiment, prizes, experiences**

- 1- Petroleum is a -----resource.
- 2- Ajollo was instructed to -----his trip to the North.
- 3- The footballers were advised to -----their rights.
- 4- During the Olympics many students won -----
- 5- During the Chemistry lesson we carry out -----in the laboratory.

**3) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the underlined words. 5 marks.**

- 1- Alvine put our lives in danger. She -----our lives
- 2- The secretary landed in New York at 1pm.----- ( opposite of underlined word.
- 3- Lenin works really hard and he makes excellent results.----- ( adverb of underlined word.
- 4- Emile ----- the university of Yaounde I. ( frequented, studied, attended
- 5- DO you always -----the news on Sunday mornings? ( hear to, listen to, attentive to)
- 6- The books that I got at the sale yesterday-----very interesting and you might want to read some of them. ( look, looks, to look, is looking)
- 7- The phone-----my concentration, so I usually turn it off when I am working. (disrupt, disrupts, disruption , disruptive).
- 8- Nobody from our department -----the weekly meetings. ( attend, attends, are attending, have attended)
- 9- If you -----your boos about it you might have gotten the raise. (spoke, had spoken, have spoken, were speaking.
- 10-They avoided -----any new assistance and instead did all the work themselves. ( hire, hired, hiring, to hire)

**C) Reading Comprehension: 10 mks.**

Read the following passage very carefully and answer the questions that follow in the spaces provided. Write down only the letter that denotes the correct answer.

From the very earliest times man has watched the birds and tried to imitate them. Their swooping and soaring, taking off and alighting puzzled him. How do they do it? Their bodies are solid, heavy objects, just like our own. Most insects, too, can fly; in fact, more than half of the nearly 500,000 species of creatures on our planet have wings. In the old myths and legends, gods and angels are described as superhuman beings endowed with the gift of flight; or at least they use celestial vehicles on their aerial travels-chariots drawn by winged horses or dragons, clouds, magic carpets. Occasionally humans are allowed to share this great adventure: Etana, a Babylonian queen, travels on the back of an eagle; Alexander the great makes a flock of hungry

birds convey him through the air by holding a horse's liver on a spear in front of their beaks (like a carrot in front of a donkey's nose); Sinbad the sailor, in the Arabian nights, travels by means of the giant bird roc. In Germanic mythology, Weland the smith makes a gown of feathers and flies with it to spite his enemies and the most of all ancient sagas of flights tells of the Greek inventor, Daedalus, who made for himself, and his son, Icarus pairs of wings with which they flew from Crete. Daedalus reached the main land, but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax with which his wings were fastened melted and he fell into the sea.

Strangely enough, while indulging in his dreams and fantasies Man never realized that he was holding the key to the problem of mechanical flight in his hands: the kite. Traditionally, the invention of this plaything is ascribed to one Archytas of Tarentum in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., but the Chinese, the Koreans, and other far Eastern nations have known it for much longer. The origin of kite flying may have been religious, and it still plays a ritual part among the Maoris. Even when scientist such as Benjamin Franklin used kites in their research work, it was not really understood that these fragile toys made of silk or paper could teach them the secret of heavier-than-air flight. Yet every little boy flying his kite knows that he can get it off the ground, by pulling it by its chord against the wind so that the pressure of the rushing air gives it a lift; he also knows that a kite with a tail will keep a better balance in the air than a kite without one. In fact, there are four forces in action when an aeroplane flies: the lift, or upward force of the moving air acting on the lower surface of the aircraft wing; the drag, or backward pull the aircraft down; and the thrust, which pulls it forward: in the kite this is the function of the chord, in an aeroplane, it is done by the propeller, the jet or rocket engine. It is clear that the thrust must be stronger than the drag, and the lift greater than the weight, to allow the aircraft move forward.

If the innumerable inventors who tried to tackle the problem in past centuries has studied the kite they would have understood the action of at least some of these forces. Yet nearly all of them, including Leonardo da Vinci (who however, made a valuable contribution to the theory of the helicopter), believed that the solution lay in "flapping-wings" flight, in imitating the birds. But man's muscles-and these were the only "engine" available in those days- are just not strong enough for the job of flapping artificial wings capable of lifting his heavy body into the air; besides, the birds have an intricate mechanism for altering the angle at which their wings attack the air, a mechanism which even today would be extremely difficult to construct artificially. Yet flap-wing machines are still being built and tried out by inventors although the principal development of aeronautics has been in a different direction.

### Questions

- 1) "From the very earliest times" ( line 1) means starting:
  - A. From the morning hours





A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing.

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