

# PRÉPAS INTERNATIONALES

B.P. : 2375 Yaoundé  
Sis Carrefour des Carreaux, Immeuble 3<sup>ème</sup> étage  
Tél. : 696 16 46 86  
E-mail. : [prepasinternationales@yahoo.com](mailto:prepasinternationales@yahoo.com)  
Site : [www.prepas-internationales.org](http://www.prepas-internationales.org)



Yaoundé le 5 juin 2021

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Niveau : PI – IG1A

Durée : 2H30

### SECTION A: GRAMMAR 20PTS.

**Exercise 1: relative sentences. Complete the definitions with who, which, or where and find the answers.**

1. it's the person \_\_\_\_\_ serves you in a café. \_\_\_\_\_  
a who b which c where
2. it's the kind of food \_\_\_\_\_ keeps vampires away. \_\_\_\_\_  
a who b which c where
3. it's a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can buy books. \_\_\_\_\_  
a who b which c where
4. it's a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can borrow books. \_\_\_\_\_  
a who b which c where
5. it's a thing \_\_\_\_\_ you use to open doors. \_\_\_\_\_  
a who b which c where

**Exercise 2: Write the plural form of these nouns.**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 6. A child .....   | B tooth .....    |
| 7. A party .....   | B sandwich ..... |
| 8. A glass .....   | B key .....      |
| 9. A way .....     | B toy .....      |
| 10. A church ..... | B baby .....     |

**Exercise 3: Choose the suitable word.**

11. Where did you ..... your husband?  
A meet B know
12. Shh! They're ..... an exam.  
A making B doing
13. How much money does he ..... working in England?  
A win B earn
14. He was ..... a black umbrella.  
A carrying B wearing
15. You ..... your father. You have the same eyes.  
A look B look like
16. When I'm tired I don't want to see .....  
A nobody B anybody
17. Congratulations! She's just ..... her exams.

- A** taken                      **B** passed  
 18. You should ..... for the bus. It won't be long  
**A** wait                      **B** hope  
 19. They ..... TV every day for at least 3 hours.  
**A** look at                      **B** watch  
 20. She won the first ..... in a competition.  
**A** price                      **B** prize

#### **Exercise 4 Pronouns as Subjects**

*He, she, it, we, you, they and I are pronouns that may be used as the subject of a sentence.*

*Sometimes a pronoun is one of two subjects.*

*Example: We went to school early. John and he played ball. He and I played ball.*

**Choose the words that belong in the following sentences.**

1. John and (them, they) went to the zoo.
2. (He, Him) and (I, me) are good friends.
3. (Them, They) and (us, we) went to the game yesterday.
4. Mary and (her, she) were there with Anne.
5. You and (he, him) are invited to the picnic.
6. You and (me, I) are on the same team.
7. James and (he, him) will soon be here.
8. (We, Us) and (them, they) left at the same time.
9. The Allens and (we, us) had a very narrow escape.
10. (He, Him) and (me, I) ate the ice cream.

#### **Exercise 5: Match the two halves of the sentence 1-10 and A-J**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1</b> He came across some very old letters.                 | <b>A</b> when the Russian ballerina came on.                  |
| <b>2</b> When the DVD of the concert came out.                 | <b>B</b> which means global supplies are good.                |
| <b>3</b> I've come up with an idea.                            | <b>C</b> was the most difficult problem they came up against. |
| <b>4</b> There was great applause from the audience.           | <b>D</b> it sold millions of copies.                          |
| <b>5</b> The racing driver was unconscious after the accident. | <b>E</b> but our plan didn't come off.                        |
| <b>6</b> We hoped to visit our friends in Canada last year.    | <b>F</b> but to everyone's relief he soon came round.         |
| <b>7</b> Oil prices have come down recently.                   | <b>G</b> while he was cleaning out the attic.                 |
| <b>8</b> Getting permission to cross the border.               | <b>H</b> for starting a new business.                         |
| <b>9</b> I tried to take a message.                            | <b>I</b> who always gets his message across.                  |
| <b>10</b> Tomlin is a great speaker.                           | <b>J</b> but I couldn't get everything he was saying.         |

## **SECTION B: VOCABULARY 10PTS**

**Exercise 1: Match the contextual definitions (from Rich Dad Poor Dad) 1-10 to the words A-J**

**a.Income   b.Asset   c.Liability   d.Corporation   e.Paycheck   f.Bankruptcy   g.Cashier's check   h.Crook   i.Profession   j.Occupation**

1. A legal document that creates a legal body without a soul
2. Someone who has been legally convicted of a crime or has committed a crime

3. The financial gain accruing over a given period of time
4. What takes money out of your pocket.
5. A paper/check issued in payment of wages or salary.
6. State of complete lack of abstract property or inability to discharge debts
7. What puts money in your pocket
8. Financial statement that gives operating results for a specific period
9. An occupation requiring special education
10. The activity that you do to earn money.

**Exercise 2: Choose any 5 words in exercise 1 above to make sentences of your choice. 5 pts**

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

## SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION 10PTS

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1 Paleontologists have argued for a long time that the demise of the dinosaurs was caused by climatic alterations associated with slow changes in the positions of continents and seas resulting from plate tectonics. Off and on throughout the Cretaceous (the last period of the Mesozoic era, during which dinosaurs flourished), large shallow seas covered extensive areas of the continents. Data from diverse sources, including geochemical evidence preserved in seafloor sediments, indicate that the Late Cretaceous climate was milder than today's. The days were not too hot, nor the nights too cold. The summers were not too warm, nor the winters too frigid. The shallow seas on the continents probably buffered the temperature of the nearby air, keeping it relatively constant.

2 At the end of the Cretaceous, the geological record shows that these seaways retreated from the continents back into the major ocean basins. No one knows why. Over a period of about 100,000 years, while the seas pulled back, climates around the world became dramatically more extreme: warmer days, cooler nights; hotter summers, colder winters. Perhaps dinosaurs could not tolerate these extreme temperature changes and became extinct.

3 If true, though, why did cold-blooded animals such as snakes, lizards, turtles, and crocodiles survive the freezing winters and torrid summers? These animals are at the mercy of

the climate to maintain a livable body temperature. It's hard to understand why they would not be affected, whereas dinosaurs were left too crippled to cope, especially if, as some scientists believe, dinosaurs were warm-blooded. Critics also point out that the shallow seaways had retreated from and advanced on the continents numerous times during the Mesozoic, so why did the dinosaurs survive the climatic changes associated with the earlier fluctuations but not with this one? Although initially appealing, the hypothesis of a simple climatic change related to sea levels is insufficient to explain all the data.

4 Dissatisfaction with conventional explanations for dinosaur extinctions led to a surprising observation that, in turn, has suggested a new hypothesis. Many plants and animals disappear abruptly from the fossil record as one moves from layers of rock documenting the end of the Cretaceous up into rocks representing the beginning of the Cenozoic (the era after the Mesozoic). Between the last layer of Cretaceous rock and the first layer of Cenozoic rock, there is often a thin layer of clay. Scientists felt that they could get an idea of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay and they thought they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) it contained.

5 Ir has not been common at Earth's surface since the very beginning of the planet's history. Because it usually exists in a metallic state, it was preferentially incorporated in Earth's core as the planet cooled and consolidated. Ir is found in high concentrations in some meteorites, in which the solar system's original chemical composition is preserved. Even today, microscopic meteorites continually bombard Earth, falling on both land and sea. By measuring how many of these meteorites fall to Earth over a given period of time, scientists can estimate how long it might have taken to deposit the observed amount of Ir in the boundary clay. These calculations suggest that a period of about one million years would have been required. However, other reliable evidence suggests that the deposition of the boundary clay could not have taken one million years. So the unusually high concentration of Ir seems to require a special explanation.

6 In view of these facts, scientists hypothesized that a single large asteroid, about 10 to 15 kilometers across, collided with Earth, and the resulting fallout created the boundary clay. Their calculations show that the impact kicked up a dust cloud that cut off sunlight for several months, inhibiting photosynthesis in plants; decreased surface temperatures on continents to below freezing; caused extreme episodes of acid rain; and significantly raised long-term global temperatures through the greenhouse effect. This disruption of the food chain and climate would have eradicated the dinosaurs and other organisms in less than fifty years.

**Directions:** Answer the questions.

**1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the Late Cretaceous climate?**

A Summers were very warm and winters were very cold.

B Shallow seas on the continents caused frequent temperature changes.

C The climate was very similar to today's climate.

D The climate did not change dramatically from season to season.

**2. Why does the author mention the survival of "snakes, lizards, turtles, and crocodiles" in paragraph 3?**

A To argue that dinosaurs may have become extinct because they were not cold-blooded animals

B To question the adequacy of the hypothesis that climatic change related to sea levels caused the extinction of the dinosaurs

C To present examples of animals that could maintain a livable body temperature more easily than dinosaurs

D To support a hypothesis that these animals were not as sensitive to climate changes in the Cretaceous period as they are today

**3. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of changes in climate before the Cretaceous period and the effect of these changes on dinosaurs?**

A Climate changes associated with the movement of seaways before the Cretaceous period did not cause dinosaurs to become extinct.

B Changes in climate before the Cretaceous period caused severe fluctuation in sea level, resulting in the extinction of the dinosaurs.

C Frequent changes in climate before the Cretaceous period made dinosaurs better able to maintain a livable body temperature.

D Before the Cretaceous period there were few changes in climate, and dinosaurs flourished.

**4. The word "fluctuations" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A extremes B retreats C periods D variations

**5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A The fossil record suggests that there was an abrupt extinction of many plants and animals at the end of the Mesozoic era.

B Few fossils of the Mesozoic era have survived in the rocks that mark the end of the Cretaceous.

C Fossils from the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic up to the beginning of the Cenozoic era have been removed from the layers of rock that surrounded them.

D Plants and animals from the Mesozoic era were unable to survive in the Cenozoic era.

**6. In paragraph 4, all the following questions are answered, EXCEPT:**

A Why is there a layer of clay between the rocks of the Cretaceous and Cenozoic?

B Why were scientists interested in determining how long it took to deposit the layer of clay at the end of the Cretaceous?

C What was the effect of the surprising observation scientists made?

D Why did scientists want more information about the dinosaur extinctions at the end of the Cretaceous?

**7. Paragraph 5 implies that a special explanation of the Ir in the boundary clay is needed because**

A The Ir in microscopic meteorites reaching Earth during the Cretaceous period would have been incorporated into Earth's core

B The Ir in the boundary clay was deposited much more than a million years ago

C The concentration of Ir in the boundary clay is higher than in microscopic meteorites

D The amount of Ir in the boundary clay is too great to have come from microscopic meteorites during the time the boundary clay was deposited

**8. The word "disruption" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A exhaustion B disturbance C modification D disappearance

**In paragraph 5 of the passage, there is a missing sentence. The paragraph is repeated below and shows four letters (A, B, C, and D) that indicate where the following sentence could be added.**

***Consequently, the idea that the Ir in the boundary clay came from microscopic meteorites cannot be accepted.***

Ir has not been common at Earth's surface since the very beginning of the planet's history. Because it usually exists in a metallic state, it was preferentially incorporated in Earth's core as the planet cooled and consolidated. Ir is found in high concentrations in some meteorites, in which the solar system's original chemical composition is preserved. Even today, microscopic meteorites continually bombard Earth, falling on both land and sea. By measuring how many of these meteorites fall to Earth over a given period of time, scientists can estimate how long it might have taken to deposit the observed amount of Ir in the boundary clay. (A) These calculations suggest that a period of about one million years would have been required. (B) However, other reliable evidence suggests that the deposition of the boundary clay could not have taken one million years. (C) So the unusually high concentration of Ir seems to require a special explanation. (D)

**9. Where would the sentence best fit?**

A Option A

B Option B

C Option C

D Option D

**10. Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

Write your answer choices in the spaces where they belong. You can either write the letter of your answer choice or you can copy the sentence.

For a long time scientists have argued that the extinction of the dinosaurs was related to climate change

### Answer Choices

A Extreme changes in daily and seasonal climates preceded the retreat of the seas back into the major ocean basins.

B A simple climate change does not explain some important data related to the extinction of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous.

C The retreat of the seaways at the end of the Cretaceous has not been fully explained

D The abruptness of extinctions at the end of the Cretaceous and the high concentration of Ir found in clay deposited at that time have fueled the development of a new hypothesis.

## SECTION D: COMPOSITION WRITING.

**Write a composition on one of the following topics**

**Use examples from your experience and/or references from the text or any other source of your choice. NB: You may choose to agree or disagree with the statements.**

1. 'If you work for money, you give the power to your employer. If money works for you, you keep the power and control it.'
2. 'Once we leave school, it is not so much a matter of college degrees or good grades that count. In the real world outside the academics, something more than grades is needed. Some people call it guts, balls, audacity, bravado, cunning, tenacity, and brilliance. **Often in the real world, it is not the smart who get ahead, it's the bold'**
3. 'The single most powerful asset we all have is the mind. If it is well trained, it can create enormous wealth. An untrained mind can also create extreme poverty that can crush a family for generations.'