

**P**reps’ classes **O**ver the **W**orld

Session of the 1st april 2024

**MOCK EXAMINATION ENTRANCE**

ENGLISH PAPER (all the series)

**DUREE: 2 HOURS**

**PART1/ GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

**Circle the appropriate option among the ones provided.**

1. **Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here yesterday but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finish his work because there was no electricity.**
2. came /cannot
3. comes/couldn’t
4. is coming /can not
5. came /couldn’t
6. **“These files** *have been prepared* **for the meeting that begins in the afternoon.” The verb structure underlined is in the**
7. Future passive
8. Conditional
9. Present perfect passive
10. Simple past tense
11. **The 2020 Tour de France went on well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Covid-19 pandemic was still causing sleepless nights in hospitals.**
12. Despite
13. Although
14. So
15. Because
16. **It is now sure that there will be no Olympic Games in Japan \_\_\_\_\_ 2024.**

A-at B- in

C- on D- for

1. **It is nice that the Bakassi Peninsular conflict between Cameroon and Nigeria was finally settled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. In peaceful
3. in friendly
4. in a peacefully manner
5. peacefully
6. **This is the bank\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was robbed yesterday.**
7. Who
8. Whose
9. Which
10. whom
11. **The man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ robbed the bank had two pistols.**
12. Who
13. Whom
14. Whose
15. which
16. **The horror film was the reason\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I could’nt sleep last night.**
17. Where
18. When
19. What
20. why
21. **The police officer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car was parked at the next corner stopped.**
22. Which
23. Who
24. Whose
25. whom
26. **The day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I arrive was very nice.**
27. Why
28. Where
29. When
30. which
31. **She wasn’t here yesterday. The policeman asked where she was, but she did not tell \_\_\_\_\_the truth.**
32. her
33. them
34. his
35. him
36. **Younger generations have the duty to respect and help\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A-the olds

B-olds

C- the elderly

D- an elderly people



1. **Though philosophy is a general subject in education today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one implemented in every society is specific.**
2. an B-a C- this D- the
3. **The sentence** *‘Do not touch the wall,”* **in reported speech, is written:**
4. The child was asked to not touched the wall.
5. The child was told not to touch the wall.
6. The child was asked to touch not the wall.
7. The child was not asked to touch the wall.
8. **Thank you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**
9. for you came so early
10. for to come very early
11. for coming so early
12. for so early you came

1. **Choose the appropriate spelling :**
2. rhythmic-
3. rhitmic
4. rhithmic
5. rhithmyc
6. **A synonym of** *hardship*
7. Solution
8. disaster
9. confusion
10. community
11. **Choose an antonym of the word** *‘risk’:*
12. Asset
13. Assess
14. Assist
15. assert
16. **Which expression best fits for the following sentence:** *“The shop was about to close when Agbor arrived. He was lucky enough to purchase for the last flat screen below 200,000 frs.”*
17. Agbor came to kill time
18. Agbor came in the nick of time
19. Agbor came ahead of time
20. Agbor came from time to time
21. **A person or country engaged in an invasion is an**

A-invasioner

B-invasionist

C-invaser

D-invader

1. **To fight against viruses, the human body produces**

A-vaccines

B- antibodies

C-superbodies

D-barriers

1. **Which suffix is not used in forming nouns that are concepts?**
2. -ism
3. -ity
4. -ive
5. -tion
6. **Circle the word with an odd sound**
7. Though
8. there
9. thumb
10. think

1. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the temperature at which a liquid starts to boil.**
2. Boilingpoint
3. boil point
4. point of boiling
5. boiling point
6. *mingle* **is also**

A-the name of a disease

B-a kind of animal

C-combine

D-minimize

**26. The marriage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped the couple to resolve their problems.**

A- principles

1. principals
2. principle’s
3. principal

**27-Stand\_\_ for your rights, for nobody will do it for you.**

1. Out
2. Up
3. In
4. Down

**28-Janet usually looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the kids when her mother goes to the market.**

1. For
2. Up
3. Down
4. After

**29-Mr Ebon is a guidance\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : she advises students on their future career.**

1. Councillor
2. Counsellor
3. Educator
4. Teacher

**30-The government is making efforts to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women by giving them posts of responsibilities.**

1. Power
2. Empower
3. Powerful
4. Powerless.

**PART2 : READING COMPREHENSION**

**Passage** :

**Innovation, risk and uncertainty**

Generally all economic activity is more or less risky, but entrepreneurial activity, with a dominant innovation component, is firmly planted in the field of uncertainty. For many people, the distinction between risk and uncertainty is semantic or, at best, a question of degree or size. However, there is a fundamental difference between risk and uncertainty, and **policymakers** and entrepreneurs who can assimilate this distinction have a better chance of managing STI policy and practice.

The origin of this great confusion, as well as a variety in perception or understanding, is that many economic actors have their personal definitions of risk, while things uncertain are sometimes confounded with things unknown. For example, the insurance sector deals with pure risks – risks that have no upside or positive aspects. Another category could be speculative risks: these may have an upside as well as a downside. Business and entrepreneurial risks have a large component of uncertainty because enterprises operate in complex and dynamic environments.

Frank Knight (1921) makes a difference between risk and uncertainty by proposing that risk is a measurable quantity: if we can determine the probability of an event with a known exactness, then we are dealing with risk. In other words, if a phenomenon can be evaluated statistically and with confidence, we may describe it as being more or less risky. Risks can be managed: you can make provisions ahead of them; you can try to protect yourself against them or get insurance. Uncertainty is something fundamentally different. An event is uncertain when we cannot determine its distribution, observe the process that generates it, or evaluate statistical averages and standard deviations. This is sometimes the case with business and innovation where uncertainty is made more complicated by the dynamics of an ever - changing economic and social environment. Knight also suggests that in business, uncertainty is the source of profit. Innovative businesses, since they are more uncertain than mundane ventures, promise greater returns/results as well as a larger chance of failure. Uncertainty in innovation is dynamic and it can have multiple sources.

Adapted from UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (**STI**) CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT COURSE

MODULE 1 / COURSE CONTENT. Version 1.01 / 19.06.2019.

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Acording to the passage only one answer is correct.

1. **An appropriate title for this passage could be:**
2. Success in business is easy
3. Innovation, precision and difficulty in business
4. Risk, innovation and uncertainty
5. Overcoming problems in life
6. **In the first paragraph of the passage, the word** *policymakers* **means :**
7. Policemen
8. Uncultivated politicians
9. Members of the government
10. Experts in strategy
11. **Still in paragraph 1, in terms of meaning, the distance between risk and uncertainty is:**
12. Quite large
13. Very normal
14. Very subtle
15. There is no distance at all
16. **The expression “***things unknown***” refers to:**
17. Ideas shared by many people
18. Facts easy to understand
19. Events that are still to happen
20. Things impossible
21. **The downside of a situation is:**

A - an advantage

B – a possibility

C – an inconvenient

D – a drawback

1. **There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main types of risks mentioned in the text.**
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. six
6. **Most of the time, business and entrepreneurship evolve in a**
7. Steady and strong context
8. Stable and changing context
9. simple and interesting context
10. constantly changing and unpredictable context
11. **According to the passage, a risk is something measurable, or**
12. Impossible
13. Unavoidable
14. Controllable
15. Invaluable
16. **What makes it difficult to assess uncertainty?**
17. Its origin is clear
18. It doesn’t create profit
19. Statistics are hard to produce or calculate
20. It may depend on creativity or innovation
21. **A possible synonym of** *mundane* **is**
22. Contextual
23. ordinary
24. artificial
25. extraordinary

**PART 3 : COMPOSITION**

*Write an essay of about 200 to 250 words on one of the following topics :*

**Topic 1** : Write a letter to your friend, explaining him or her how you intend to participate in the development of your community in the future. You can focus on aspects like education, infrastructures and arts. You are Nguiembong Njimoluh, P.o.Box 25648, Foumban.

**Topic 2**: ICT tools and gadgets are bad inventions. Discuss.