

Cycle PA Spécial ANAC CONGO

Session Décembre 2015

CONCOURS D'ENTREE A L'ERSI Epreuve d'Anglais



Durée : 2h

Documents Non autorisés

SECTION A: GRAMMAR - 10(Marks)

| I Put tl | he verbs in brackets in their r | right tenses or forms. | (5 marks) |
|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | We | in these condi | itions for too long. I want to have a |
| cha | ange. (to live) | | |
| 2. | | John | about the dangers in the |
| | village, he wouldn't have go | one there. (to inform) | about the dangers in the |
| 3. | 1f you got malaria, what | | ? (you / do) soon. (get) |
| 4. | The solution to the problem | of global warming | soon. (get) |
| 5. | If the authorities don't d | lo anything about 1 | the rising crime wave in town the |
| | inhabitants | peace. | . (not have) |
| II. Use | the words in brackets correc | etly. (5Marks) | |
| | | | s well. So Laurette is |
| | Paulette (Heavy) | a company of the co | S WOM SO Educated is |
| 2- | | is not the onl | y thing that matters for a woman. |
| | | | well – bred. (moral). |
| 3- | Have you ever | | |
| | Nadine is | | A TANDAMAN CONTRACTOR OF |
| | She always | | good marks in almost all subjects |
| | (score). | • | g |
| 5- | The | of the house won't so | olve the family's problems. (destroy) |
| 6- | The two visitors awaited | un | til the headmaster came back (patient) |
| 7- | This land is no longer | | (production). We have to |
| | it a little | bit. (fertile). | |
| SECT | ION B : VOCABULARY (| (10 Marks) | |
| SEC I | ion b. voembelmin (| (10 Marks) | |
| I Fill in | n the blank spaces with the co | orrect word chosen fi | rom the list below: |
| | - | | - prize - leg - nature - competition |
| | | | 7 |
| a) Last | week the | was extremely ba | d. |
| b) By | many villages of our countr | y marriage is accept | ted only after a |
| has bee | en paid. | | |
| c) He v | won a | for poultry farming | two years ago. |
| d) The | of t | the old man will be b | uried next Saturday. |
| e) The | criminal was found guilty of | | |
| | | | |
| II- Cor | nplete the following sentence | es with correct words | s chosen from the brackets (5 marks) |
| a) Con | ruption is likely to cause his _ | | (downfall, downcast, fall down) |
| | must never | | y, speak). |
| | ou want a book, go to the nex | ct | (market, library, bookshop) |
| d) The | boy is | his pen that wa | s lost. (looking for, searching, looking |
| after) | | | |
| e) Biyo |) | _ me his book. (bor | rowed, lent, loan). |

SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 markets)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Africa may not go through the first industrial revolution or nuclear revolution but the silicon chip is also helping managers to save time and cut production cost.

The first computer the Amenican Vannevar Bush built in 1930, like the mini computer and micro computers sold today, was an electronic machine capable of storing and analyzing information in order to produce results or decisions. In an office, the most Visible parts of a computer are the machinery or equipment also known as the hardware, keyboard, the electric cords and the screen for displaying instructions to help the machine work fast and accurately.

The users must supply data or information in a language, say CO. BOL, which is the same as the one in which the manufacturer wrote the programme and data. Numerous and complex electronic circuits operate switches, magnetizing or demagnetizing them so that we can tell the computer what to do and how to do it.

This superficial description of computer shows that it is very useful for repetitive and dull task such as factory control in industry, warehouse management in business or calculations in research and business. Computer can receive more information than man but they need man to operate them! While suppressing jobs, they create new ones. Service industries are less affected because the manual skills of factory workers are easier to computerize than the skills of teachers and lawyers. The control of robots, precision and safety in medical instruments and air / sea navigation systems are profitable aspect of computer science.

African managers and researchers will buy and use more and more computers on condition that they become more and more inexpensive and maintenance costs are reduced. Computers will not worsen the existing unemployment level but instead, make it possible to invest the wages saved by employers. Fewer industrial injuries, higher factory output as well as increase leisure work speed up development. Easier access, through. Computers, to data bases supplying updated information will improve the cultural level of Africans. Computers cannot think by themselves and we know that development comes from new ideas, money, hard work, technical training and efficient management of resources. Economic development may not come with the production or the purchase of computers in Africa.

(Culled from "Commercial English for Africa" page 65)

OUESTIONS

- 1) When was the first computer produced in America and by whom? (2 marks)
- 1) Name the four components of a computer that are mentioned in the text. (2 marks)
- 2) Choose the correct answer and write it in the pace provided. (2 marks)

Computers help mangers to:

- a) Cut cost
- b) Save time
- c) Do maintenance
- d) Both a and b above.

| 5) What do you think can impro- | ve Africans cultural level? |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|

SECTION D: ESSAY WRITING – 10(Marks)

- 1- The importance of computer in our society.
- 2- Your friend smokes and drinks alcohol. Try to convince him to give up all this in a serious conversation.