



**Université Protestante d'Afrique Centrale (UPAC)**  
**INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE PROTESTANT DE YAOUNDE**  
*Faculté des Sciences Sociales et des Relations Internationales (FSSRI)*

CONCOURS D'ENTREE EN 1<sup>ère</sup> ANNEE DE MASTERS  
COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE EXAMS INTO MASTERS 1  
ACADEMIC YEAR / ANNEE ACADEMIQUE 2022/2023

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE / EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

**Duration (Durée) : 2H**

Date: 01 July 2022

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** YOU ARE REMINDED OF THE NECESSITY FOR GOOD ENGLISH AND ORDERLY PRESENTATION IN YOUR ANSWER

**Section One: Reading Comprehension (10 marks)**

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow using your own words as far as possible**

In sub-Saharan Africa, a staggering 40 percent of girls marry before age 18, and African countries account for 15 of the 20 countries with the highest rates of child marriage. For example, 77 percent of girls in Niger, and over 60 percent of girls in Central African Republic and Chad, marry before they turn 18. Without progress to prevent child marriage, the number of girls married as children will double by 2050, and Africa will surpass South Asia as the region with the highest number of child brides in the world.

Girls who marry young are often denied a range of human rights: many must discontinue their education, face serious health risks from early and multiple pregnancies, and suffer sexual and domestic violence. Agenda 2063, the African Union's 50-year action plan for development, recognizes that child marriage is a major impediment to regional development and prosperity. Countries lose out on potentially enormous social, economic, and political contributions these girls could make if given the right opportunities from the start.

At present, unprecedented attention is being paid to child marriage globally, including public commitments by heads of states to fight child marriage in their countries, as well as the support of international donors, UN agencies, and civil society groups.

African leadership is essential for harnessing this attention to effectively prevent and eliminate child marriage. Promising initiatives include the launch in Ethiopia on May 29, 2014 of a continent-wide campaign to end child marriage, and the appointments in Ethiopia of a new AU special

rappporteur on child marriage, and of a Goodwill ambassador for the AU Campaign to End Child Marriage.

Most importantly, there must be concrete changes nationally and locally. There is no single solution for ending child marriage. Rather, to achieve this goal, African governments should commit to comprehensive change that includes a range of measures, including ensuring legal reform and enforcement, access to quality education, and sexual and reproductive health information and services; promoting girls' empowerment; and changing harmful social norms.

Evidence for what drives child marriage is growing. Despite diversity across regions and communities, many common threads lead to child marriage and its harmful consequences. Human Rights Watch research in Malawi, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Yemen has found that intersections between gender discrimination and poverty; poor access to education and health services; customary practices; religious beliefs; and weak justice mechanisms fuel the practice.

### Questions

1. What can cause Africa to surpass South Asia as the continent with the highest number of child brides? (2 marks)
2. Identify at least 4 effects of child marriage on the victim as presented in the text. (2 marks)
3. How much attention, according to the writer, is being paid on child marriages and who are those concerned? (2 marks)
4. In the writer's opinion, what can governments worldwide do to show commitment to the fight against child marriages?
5. From the reasons advanced by the writer, which one do you think, is the leading cause of child marriage in some parts of Cameroon? (2 marks)

### Section 2: Grammar (10 marks)

A. In the blanks use *since*, *for* or *ago*, whichever is correct, in accordance with the meaning of the sentence. (5 marks)

1. The President went to France about two months-----
2. Mohamed has been fasting ----- last Sunday.
3. Mu uncle has been driving ----- four years.
4. Larissa went to Ndop three years -----
5. She stayed there ----- three days with her aunt.
6. The Ngohs has lived in this town ----- twenty years.
7. Ngonu has worked here----- 1968.
8. Mr Numcah has never been happy ----- his wife passed away.
9. We have been studying English ----- several weeks now.
10. My father has been sick ----- last month.

**B. Place an adverb in front of the adjective where necessary. Use only: *completely, a bit, very, absolutely, really*. You can use an adverb more than once, but make sure you use all from the list. (5 marks)**

Mr and Mrs Gwa are -----married. They are ----- content with each other. Even though, sometimes, Mrs Gwa complains that her husband is ----- stubborn. He also complains that she is sometimes----- nagging. However, they are a ----- wonderful couple. They understand each other and are ----- transparent and open about their problems. Whenever, they have problems, they solve them in a ----- loving and respectable manner. Mrs Gwa and their numerous children give Mr Gwa the utmost respect. There are a/an ----- example of a/an ----- African family. In fact, their marriage seems ----- blessed.

**Section 3: Sound (5 marks)**

**From the list below indicate the odd word**

1. wanted, painted, needed, played
2. sniffed, called, laughed, worked
3. robbed, used, damaged, finished
4. relay, cake, rack, ail
5. about, around, annoy, able

**Section 4: Writing (10)**

Write a letter to the Minister of Family and Social Affairs suggesting ways in which the lives of poor and disadvantaged families can be improved upon, in terms of education, equal opportunities, social welfare, etc. Your letter should be written in about 150-250 words.