

## MALUA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

## 2009 ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

ENGLISHINSTRUCTIONS:

- I. Read the Questions carefully [10 minutes reading time].
  - II. Answer ALL SECTIONS.  
SECTION I COMPREHENSION  
SECTION II LANGUAGE  
SECTION III TRANSLATION  
SECTION IV WRITING
  - III. Start each Section on a new sheet.
  - IV. Number your answers clearly, e.g. Section I: A. 3 etc.
  - V. Examination Time: 3 hours.
- 

SECTION I: COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and answer **ALL** questions that follow.

The white man's way of having a honeymoon is for the bridegroom to take his bride to the most private and secluded place where they can find out about each other, and have their first intercourse. But that's not good enough for the Tongans and the Samoans, who preferred their newly married couple to enter their first private and most **intimate moments**, inside a house full of relatives and friends singing and dancing, and waiting for the couple's orators to come out with proof of the bride's purity and virginity.

Those parts of our cultures, to the white man, **were not on**. They were, to them, primitive, and many of us came to believe what the white man believed. The colour of the white man was taken as the best, and the most beautiful, and brown and black became inferior colours, associated with primitive, uncivilized and uneducated people, as we were taken to be, colours which were also associated with sin, as it says in the Bible. But we had our own cultures, living and vibrant. They were there all the time, there before the white man came with Christianity. But we were taught to change to the white man's way of worshipping God. **We were made to believe** that this way was the only way. So we stripped ourselves of much of our cultural heritage, and donned the clothes and the way of the missionaries, to worship God.

Before the arrival of the Gospel, we **did not think much of our nakedness**, nor of the skimpy clothes we wore, for we live very close to nature, to the land and the sea, and the moon and the stars and the animals, and we bathed naked in the river or the sea, free just like it was in Eden.

It's an irony that the white man who came to us **puritanically stiff** and overdressed, now wears hardly anything on the beach on a summer day or on a Sunday afternoon. He has even gone further than that: he now streaks through the streets or the parks in America or Europe, and some countries plan to set aside certain parks for nude strollers, like there are certain areas and beaches for nudists only, in Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and many other countries. So who is playing naked now? I hope we have taught the white man a lesson in innocence and healthy living!

[adapted from Tunumafono Apelu Aiavao, 'Who is playing naked now?: Religion and Samoan Culture', in *Pacific Perspective*. Vol. 12. No. 2]

A. Give the meaning of the phrases in **bold** as used by the author in the passage. Write down the phrase and the meaning beside it. (14 marks)

B. Define the meaning of the underlined words in the passage. Write the word and the meaning beside it. (5 marks)

C. Short Answers. (7 marks)

Answer each of the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
2. What is the author's attitude to the impact of religion on Samoan culture?
3. What words in the passage describe the white man's perception of Pacific people in the early years of Christianisation?
4. What does the word 'them' (line 10) refer to?
5. According to the author of the passage, who is playing naked now?
6. What is the most likely source of this passage?
7. Identify one influence of religion on Samoan culture given by the writer.

## **SECTION II: LANGUAGE.**

A. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences. (10 marks)



1. Tavita always (to make) sure that his cat (to feed) before he goes to school.
2. In an official (to sign) yesterday, several local businesses (to involve) in producing and exporting nonu juice.
3. Right now, the thieves (to be) held in custody while the policemen (to search) their homes.
4. By the time we (to arrive) Auckland airport tomorrow, you would have (to get) over your unpleasant ordeal.
5. I was so scared because I (to have) never (to swim) across that channel before.

**B. Choose ONE of the following relative pronouns to join the pairs of sentences below to form one sentence (5 marks)**  
*that, who, which, where, when, whom.*

1. The detectives are looking for Semi's motor cycle.  
Semi's motor cycle was stolen from his home last night.
2. Mr. Smith is a medical doctor from New Zealand.  
Mr. Smith runs a private Medical Clinic in Savaii.
3. This morning I went to see a foreign investor.  
I met a foreign investor in town yesterday.
4. Overseas Tourists usually stay at a hotel.  
Overseas Tourists get first class service at a hotel.
5. Sometimes, I take my son for a bush- walk.  
Sometimes, I feel homesick.

**C. Choose from the following list of prepositions the correct one to fill each gap in the sentences below: (5 marks)**  
*above, from, with, for, through, in front, to, behind, at, under, about, too.*

Since Emi could not sing the soprano notes (1) her normal range, she decided to withdraw (2) the choir.

The Police Commissioner was really angry (3) me when he found out that I was responsible (4) the car accident on the road.

Every taulealea is responsible \_\_ (5) \_\_ a matai and every matai has to look after the welfare of those \_\_ (6) \_\_ his care.

I feel discouraged because everything \_\_ (7) \_\_ choosing a career seems \_\_ (8) \_\_ unclear and uncertain.

After passing \_\_ (9) \_\_ the main street, the protesters stopped \_\_ (10) \_\_ of the Government Building.

D. The sentences given below are not in the correct order. Rearrange the sentences by writing the sentence number in the correct order. (5 marks)

1. But our cultural heritage is not all recorded there.
2. We started to turn to books to find out about our genealogies and other matters, instead of sitting down at night with the head of the family discussing family problems.
3. It opened doors to freedom and peace and understanding of other peoples, and it started to break barriers that discriminated the white man from the coloured.
4. Slowly we drifted away from the traditional way of learning from our chiefs and parents, and we turned to schools and books to give us answers to our problems.
5. One of the many good things the missionaries gave us was reading and writing.

### SECTION III: TRANSLATION

A. Translate into correct Samoan the following passage: (10 marks)

In terms of population growth, emigration to New Zealand, Australia and the United States maintains it below the one percent level. Those with tertiary qualifications tend to be the most mobile, resulting in the shortage of experienced, technical and managerial skills in the country. The total population increased from 161,298 in 1991 to 176,848 in 2001, an annual average growth rate of around 0.9%, up from 0.5% in the previous inter-censal period. Reflecting sustained economic growth in recent years, per capita GDP has increased slightly to around US\$1,140 in 2001, up from around US\$1,000 in 1995.

(from *Samoa National Human Development Report 2006*, NUS May 2006, Funded UNDP)



**B. Translate into proper English the following passage: (10 marks)**

Ina ua o mai la misionare i Samoa nei, faapea ma isi atumotu o le Pasefika, po o isi foi atunuu e vevela pei o Samoa, ona tatou mulimuli ai foi lea i laei ia. Ua ofutino, fusiua, ma peleue. A o ia lavalava e le taitai ona fetai ma le tau vevela o Samoa. E matauina lava lo tatou vevela tele ai, ma tafe lo tatou afu. Ua fai ai o tatou ili ma tapili ai. Pe fa'i foi lauulu, ma fai ai ili, e tau tapili ai ona o le vevela tele. A o tatou, tusa lava pe tatou te faasausau, tatou te vevela lava. Ae o enei ua tatou oofu, ae o oofu foi i laei mafiafia ma tatapuvae ma tatapulima.

(from, Afemata Tunumafono Apelu Aiavao, E Vaetuli le Fale Samoa a o le Faasinomaga, National University of Samoa, 2004)

**SECTION IV: WRITING**

Write TWO essays of not less than 400 words each on ANY TWO of the following topics. Each Essay is worth 15 marks. Present your ideas in a clear manner. You will be marked on Thought and Content (3 marks), Structure and Organization (3 marks), Expression and Style (6 marks), and Mechanical Control (3 marks).

1. The Government's decision to ban inter-school sports is wrong.
2. What can be done about the growing violence in Samoa?
3. When is competition unhealthy?
4. Taking care of our Environment: Whose Responsibility?
5. Why we should not encourage smacking.
6. A steady family life leads to a peaceful nation.

Good Luck

MALUA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE  
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2009  
NEW TESTAMENT – 1 CORINTHIANS

Instructions

- i. Read the questions carefully
- ii. Attempt all the questions – Sections A & B (40 marks each) Section C (20 marks)
- iii. No Bible is allowed in the examination room
- iv. Time allowed – 3 hours

Section A – Comment on the theological and historical significances of the following verses

1. 1 Corinthians 1:10  
“Now I appeal to you, brothers and sisters, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that all of you be in agreement and that there is no division among you, but that you be united in the same mind and the same purpose.”
2. 1 Corinthians 1:18  
“For the message about the cross is foolishness to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved it is the power of God.”
3. 1 Corinthians 2:6  
“Yet among the mature we do speak wisdom, though it is not a wisdom of this age or of the rulers of this age, who are doomed to perish.”
4. 1 Corinthians 3:16  
“Do you not know that you are God’s temple and that God’s Spirit dwells in you?”
5. 1 Corinthians 6:1  
“When any of you has a grievance against another, do you dare to take it to court before the unrighteous, instead of taking it before the saints?”
6. 1 Corinthians 6:12  
“All things are lawful for me,” but not all things are beneficial. “All things are lawful for me,” but I will not be dominated by anything.
7. 1 Corinthians 7:8-9  
“To the unmarried and the widows I say that it is well for them to remain unmarried as I am. But if they are not practicing self-control, they should marry. For it is better to marry than to be aflame with passion.”



8. 1 Corinthians 8:13  
“Therefore, if food is a cause of their falling, I will never eat meat, so that I may not cause one of them to fall.”
9. 1 Corinthians 9:3-4  
“This is my defense to those who would examine me. Do we not have the right to our food and drink?”
10. 1 Corinthians 11:1  
“Be imitators of me, as I am of Christ.”

Section B – Faamatala le uiga ma le taua o fuaiupu o loo ta’ua i lalo i le feau a le aposetolo o Paulo i le Ekalesia i Korinito. (Faaaoga le Gagana Samoa i le vaega lenei.)

1. 1 Korinito 1:23-24  
“A o i matou, ua matou tala’i atu ia Keriso na faasatauroina, o le mea e tausuai ai Iutaia, ma le valea ia Eleni; a e peitai o e ua valaauina, o Iutaia atoa ma Eleni, ua fai Keriso ma mana o le Atua, ma poto o le Atua ia te i latou.”
2. 1 Korinito 3:6-7  
“Na ou totoina, na faasusuina e Apolo; a e peitai o le Atua na faatupuina. O lenei, e le o le toto, e le o le faasusu, a e peitai o le Atua o le na te faatupuina.”
3. 1 Korinito 4:17  
“O le mea lea ua ou auina atu ai Timoteo ia te outou, o lou atalii pele lea ma le faamaoni i le Alii, o le na te faamanatu ia te outou o la’u amio i le galuega a Keriso, pei ona ou a’oa’o i mea uma i ekalesia uma.”
4. 1 Korinito 5:11  
“A o lenei, ua ou tusi atu ia te outou, ai se tasi ua ta’uusoina a e faitaaga, pe matapeapea, pe ifo i tupua, pe agatele, pe ona, pe fao mea, aua lava ne’i outou feoi, aua foi tou te aai faatasi ma le o faapea.”
5. 1 Korinito 9:1-2  
“Ou te le se sa’oloto ea? Ou te le se aposetolo ea? Ou te lei vaaia ea Iesu Keriso lo tatou Alii? E le o la’u galuega ea outou i le Alii?”
6. 1 Korinito 11:3  
A ou te loto ina ia outou iloa, o le ulu o tane taitoatasi o Keriso lea, o le ulu o le ava o le tane lea, a o le ulu o Keriso o le Atua lea.”
7. 1 Korinito 11:24-25  
Ua ia faafetai, ona tofitofi ai lea, ma fai atu, “O lo’u tino lenei mo outou, ia outou faia lenei mea ma faamanatuga ia te a’u.” Ua ia faapea foi i le ipu ina ua uma ona aai, ua faapea atu, “O le ipu lenei o le feagaiga fou lea i lo’u toto; ia outou faia lenei mea ma faamanatuga ia te au i aso uma tou te feinu ai.”

8. 1 Korinito 12:7

“Ua foaiina taitasi i tagata le faaaliga o le Agaga e aoga ai.”

9. 1 Korinito 14:5

“Ou te loto ina ia outou tautala uma i gagana uiga ese, a e sili lo’u loto ina ia outou perofeta ane; aua e sili le perofeta ane i le tautala i gagana uiga ese, vagana ua faamatalaina ina ia faamafanafanaina le ekalesia.”

10. 1Korinito 15:12

“Afai foi ua talaiina Keriso ua ia toe tu mai nai e ua oti, pe faapefea ona fai mai o isi o outou, e leai se toe tu mai o e ua oti?”

Section C - You may use English or Samoan to write your essay.

Write an essay on Paul’s understanding of “love” that we find in 1Corinthians 13?

-----



MALUA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE  
ENTRANCE EXAM 2009  
OLD TESTAMENT  
PROVERBS

Three hours  
Follow the instructions carefully  
Begin each section on a new sheet

SECTION A

Attempt ALL questions (10 marks each)

1. Give examples of how the Book of Proverbs helps us to do well in life.
2. Describe the characteristics of Personified Wisdom in Proverbs 8.
3. Faamatala mai aga a le tagata poto ma le tagata valea o loo i le Tusi o Faataoto.
4. Faamanino mai uiga o le avā amio lelei o loo faamauina i le Faataoto 31.10-31.

SECTION B

Attempt the following questions for each of the five texts below.

- (a) Describe the situation the text addresses. (2 marks)
  - (b) State the moral or teaching of the text. (2 marks)
  - (c) Explain how the teaching is relevant to you. (2 marks)
- 
1. My child, do not despise the LORD's discipline or be weary of his reproof, for the LORD reproves the one he loves, as a father the son in whom he delights. Proverbs 3.11-12
  2. Stolen water is sweet; and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. Proverbs 9.17
  3. Those who spare the rod hate their children, but those who love them are diligent to discipline them. Proverbs 13.24
  4. Some friends play at friendship but a true friend sticks closer than one's nearest kin. Proverbs 18.24
  5. Do not answer fools according to their folly, or you will be a fool yourself. Answer fools according to their folly, or they will be wise in their own eyes. Proverbs 26.4-5

SECTION C

Faaaoga fesili nei e faauigaina ai fuaitau taitasi o loo i lalo mai le Faataoto.

(a) O le a se laasaga o le olaga o loo faatatau i ai le fuaitau? (2 togi).

(e) O le a le aoaoga? (2 togi).

(i) O le a se tāua o lenei aoaoga mo oe? (2 togi).

1. Le paie e, ina e alu i le loi, ia vaavaai i lana amio, ina ia poto ai oe. Faataoto 6.6
  2. E sili ona lelei o se mea itiiti, a o i ai le amiotonu, i mea e tele pe a le o i ai le tonu. Faataoto 16.8
  3. O le fale ma oloa, o le tofiga lea a mātua; a o le avā mafaufau, mai le ALII lava ia. Faataoto 19.14
  4. E maamaai le uamea i le uamea, e faapea foi ona faamafanafana o le tagata i lana uo. Faataoto 27.17
  5. O le matagofie e pepelo lea, o le mea faatauva le lalelei; a o le fafine ua mata'u i le ALII, e viia lava o ia. Faataoto 31.30
-