

MALUA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
16TH AUGUST, 2016 .

ENGLISH

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I. Read the Questions carefully [10 minutes reading time].
 - II. Answer ALL SECTIONS.

SECTION I	COMPREHENSION	[25 marks]
SECTION II	LANGUAGE	[25 marks]
SECTION III	TRANSLATION	[20 marks]
SECTION IV	WRITING	[30 marks]
 - 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.
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SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

(25 MARKS)

Read the passage then answer the questions that follow in Parts I, II, III

Literacy in the Contemporary Pacific

The colonial period saw the beginning of the use of literacy as an instrument of political power. Treatises and land deeds were written, signed and locked up for safekeeping. Laws and proclamations were printed, signed, sealed and posted. Even births, marriages and deaths were recorded and filed. **The written word introduced another kind of authority.**

Since the printed word was the law of the land, everyone was affected by it. However, most islanders knew of it only as the white man's law which, because it was written in a book and supported by guns and jails, transcended all others. Aside from those who attended church services and mission schools and the few who engaged in letter-writing, most islanders were not directly affected by literacy, except in this remote but fundamental way.

Mass literacy reached many parts of Polynesia last century, but its utility was confined largely to religious purposes, minor trading and incidental messages. After the Second World War literacy began to reach the multitude in the western Pacific, and this period marked the beginnings of mass, literacy-based education systems designed to support the literacy based institutions on which the new **post-colonial societies** would be founded.

Colonial governments began in the 1950s, under international pressure, to develop and expand the island education systems as the foundation of the manpower development plans. If the western institutions that had been so firmly planted were going to take root and grow, there had to be a cadre of literate men, and some women, to maintain them. Enormous amounts of

government funds were committed to promoting literacy-based, western models of education whose core was the written word.

Universal education became a human right in the Pacific Islands, as well as in all other parts of the developing world in the 1960s. The United Nations embarked on international literacy programs. Big power governments gave generously to educational development programs throughout the third world. The U.S. Government funded a "Right to Read" program. Literacy was on the march as never before in history, and in lockstep with the socio-political institutions which it has spawned. Without literate operators, the institutions would cease to function.

Thousands of Pacific children of societies which were founded and developed on oral language and thought patterns were thrust into a completely different intellectual milieu - the world of the western school. No doubt there were cultural conflicts on many levels. Perhaps none were as profound as that conflict created by the new approach to language, in some cases the student's own, but for most in an alien tongue.

Every new political entity in the Pacific Islands now confirms its authority from written documents, not from any inherent tradition. All the constitutions are written in a European language, and with the influence of Europeans. The language and the content are laid out in carefully scrutinized, linear, logical sequence, and stand as an inviolable entity, officially subject to change or interpretation only through the medium of other written words. Its authority stands supreme, in spite of the fact that its contents are all but meaningless to most of the citizens that it governs.

Flowing from these written constitutions are growing volumes of written laws designed to govern traditional societies in non-traditional ways. The laws are the product of literacy. They are founded on logical proposition and are couched in a language that only the specialists can originate and comprehend. The legal code has become one of the new Bibles, with lawyers, economists and other specialists as their literacy have developed before widespread literacy itself. The new schools, governments and laws are all founded on a tradition still alien to the Pacific Islands, and which runs counter to the centuries old traditions that are still alive in the memories of most adults. Conflicts result when the modes of thought required by literacy are forced upon a nonliterate or emerging literate society.

[Adapted from "Identity and Literacy: The Power of the Written Word" by D. M. Topping]

PART I: VOCABULARY

(8 MARKS)

- (a) Give the meanings of the 8 underlined words. Write the words with their meanings beside them.

PART II: READING FOR MEANING**(8 marks)**

- (a) Give the meanings of the 4 bold phrases/sentences as they are used in the passage. Write the phrases/sentences with their meanings beside them.

PART III: UNDERSTANDING IDEAS**(9 marks)**

- 1 What is the main idea in the First Paragraph? (1 mark)
- 2 What does 'them' in line 22 of the passage refer to? (1 mark)
- 3 According to the author, when did formal education in most Pacific island nations start? (1 mark)
- 4 When education was sanctioned as a human right, how did organizations and governments contribute to the improvement of this right? (1 mark)
- 5 From the passage, name one negative consequence of the institution of literacy in the Pacific? (1 mark)
- 6 Where in particular was the influence of European language very obvious? (1 mark)
- 7 What is the most likely source of the passage? (1 mark)
- 8 What word in the Last Paragraph means the same as 'statutes'? (1 mark)
- 9 Who is the author of this passage? (1 mark)

SECTION II: LANGUAGE**A Word Formation.**

Use the word given at the end of the sentence to create an appropriate word to fill the gap. (9 marks)

1. On the final day of our tour, we visited the _____ 'To-Sua' and then flew home. [MAJESTY]
2. Doctors say, a glass of water before bedtime can result in a more _____ night's sleep. [REST]

3. Don't you find it _____ how Samu always comes to school looking so untidy? [INTRIGUE]
4. I've lost all _____ for this game. I'm finding it boring. Can we go now? [ENTHUSE]
5. You don't respond well to positive _____, which is only made to help you. [CRITIC]
6. The opening of 11th Commandment restaurant should satisfy the _____ of local Samoan food fans. [SOPHISTICATED]
7. The _____ recommended intake of Vitamin C varies from country to country. [DAY]
8. This wine has a very fruity flavour to it and a _____ after taste. I really like it. [PLEASE]
9. When shopping online, many people make use of price _____ websites. [COMPARE]

B Fill in the space

Choose the best word to fill the space. (Write down the number and the word beside it) (8 marks)

Legal fights hits music pirates

The global recording industry has launched its largest wave of legal (1) [activity, acting, action, acts] against people suspected of sharing files on the internet. The latest move by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFP) (2) [aimed, targeted, directed, pointed] 2,100 alleged up-loaders using peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in 16 nations (3) [such as, with, throughout, including] the UK, France, Germany and Italy. Thousands of people have agreed to pay compensation since the campaign began. In the US, civil lawsuits have been brought against more than 15,597 people (4) [since, during, throughout, in] September 2003 and there have been 3,590 settlements. 'This is a significant escalation of our enforcement actions against people who are uploading and distributing (5) [registered, copyrighted, trademark, illegal] music on P2P networks,' said IFP chief John Kennedy. 'Thousands

of people - mostly internet - savvy men in their 20s and 30s - have learnt to their (6) [benefit, charge, cost, fortune] the legal and financial risk involved in file sharing copyrighted music in large quantities.' Individual cases are generally brought by the national associations (7) [for, working, inside, representing] the recording industry, and in some cases by the labels, as civil complaints. The UK record industry has so far brought 97 cases with (8) [newly, an addition, another, a further] 65 covered by the latest action. More than \$140,000 in compensation has been paid to the British Phonographic Industry by 71 individuals.

C PROOF READING

There are eight (8) mistakes in the following passage. Write the mistake and the correction beside it. (8 marks)

In spite of this bitter memories, many Aboriginal people accept the Gospel. They have recognised that what was preaching by the missionaries was not the true Gospel. They see in Jesus the Galilean a real friend. They see in God the Creator the once who is continually with them in there struggle for the Mother Land and Father Land created and given to him by the spirit beings. The Spirit of God enabling them to reject the false god of the missionaries and accept God as revealed by Jesus.

There is now a seriously attempt to do theology in the light of the age long God experience of the people. Thy word mission has become anathema but the Gospel itself has become very attractive to many Aboriginal People.

[Adapted from: The Work Book - 14th General Assembly YMCAs of Asia, Sept 16 - 23, 1995. Port Dickson, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia]

SECTION III: TRANSLATION

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

1. "The only security of all is in a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted when permitted freely to be expressed." (Thomas Jefferson, 1823, United States' Declaration of Independence)
2. "The greatest lesson in life is to know that fools are right sometimes." (Winston Churchill)
3. "We'll bring a bit of flavour to it, but the main goal for me is to really try to win it. The financial benefits and what comes with it are well stated." (Namulauulu Alama Ieremia)

4. "He is one of the most respected players within this group and this news has come as a huge shock to all of our players, coaches and staff." (Phil Thomson on Christian Lealiifano)
5. "An anniversary is a time to celebrate the joys of today, the memories of yesterday, and the hopes of tomorrow" (Management and Staff of Petroleum Products Suppliers Limited)

B. Translate into proper English the following verses from the Bible. (10 marks)

1. Sa soona nunumi le lalolagi ma ua gaogao, sa ufitia foi le moana i le pouliuli; na fegaoioiai foi le Agaga o le Atua i le fogatai. [Kenese 1:2]
2. E! Ana oti i matou i le aao o le Alii i le nuu o Aikupito, ao matou nonofo latalata i ulo e tunu ai tufaaga, na matou aai foi le mea e 'ai ma maoona ai; [Esoto 16:3]
3. Aua e te finau ia te au ina ia ou tuulafoai ia te oe, ia le mulimuli atu ia te oe; aua o le mea e te alu i ai, ou te alu ai foi; o le mea e te nofo ai, ou te nofo ai, e fai lou nuu mo'u nuu; e fai lou Atua mo'u Atua; [Ruta 1:16]
4. Amuia le tagata e le savali i le filifiliga a e amio leaga, e le tu foi o ia i le ala o e agasala, e le nofo foi i le nofoa o e tauemu; a e naunau o ia i le tulafono a le Alii... [Salamo 1:1-2]
5. Aua ne'i ia te i matou, le Alii e, aua ne'i ia te i matou, a ia tuuina atu le viiga i lou suafa, ona o lou alofa ma lou faamaoni. [Salamo 115:1]

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.

1. My dog Blackie
2. Why I want to be a Faifeau
3. How sad that my people have no manners

Good Luck