

MALUA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
15TH AUGUST, 2017

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

Different forms of abuse against the most vulnerable members of the family constitute the diverse faces of domestic violence (DV) in Samoa. The victims are women, children, persons with disabilities (PWD) and elderly people. Evidence shows that **gender-based violence** against women and children continues to escalate and abuse affecting PWDs and elders is an emerging issue of critical concern. High prevalence of family violence is distressing and calls for a more aggressive and better coordinated effort to combat it at the family, village and national levels.

Domestic violence is a **multi-dimensional problem** constituted by the juxtaposition of gender and other factors such as age, disability and socio-economic status. Suppressed in this crisscrossing are those who are made powerless because of their inhibiting social identities and characteristics. In many cases, for example, the girl child victims are twice or three times more disadvantaged than adult victims because of their gender, young age and/or disability combined. Young women living with their husbands' families are in a more constraining environment given their status as *Nofotane* and of **being financially dependent** on the others. The effects are a concurrent blow to the health, psychological, social and economic well-being. These indicate severe violation of the victims' right to personal liberty, and freedom from inhumane treatment guaranteed by the Samoan Constitution. Such impacts also have enormous economic and opportunity costs not only on the victims but the country as a whole.

The causes of domestic violence are many and complex. Evidence highlights a range of factors from the individual and family levels through to institutional structures. Examples include: perpetrators' personal characteristics and relationship

problems in the family, the mindset that endorse unequal gender power relation, absence of a sense of moral compass through the church and faa-Samoa, and economic pressure associated with uneven development as Samoa becomes increasingly monetized but with fewer employment opportunities.

To deal successfully with the issue is far from easy. Combating violence against women and children in particular proves to be a complex and dispiriting task. Abuse continues to occur despite existing laws, policies and programmes against it. Indicators of this drift include: a growing number of victims received by non-government organisations providing services; the almost daily media reporting of DV cases; the growing number of cases dealt with by the criminal and family courts, and a predominant public view that violence is worsening.

[Adapted from: Government of Samoa, 2017 Samoa Family Safety Study]

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

(6 marks)

- (a) Give the meanings of the 3 bold phrases as they are used in the passage. Write the phrases with their meanings beside them.

PART III: UNDERSTANDING IDEAS

(11 marks)

Answer the following questions.

1. Why is the face of domestic violence (DV) in Samoa diverse? (1 mark)
2. What is of 'critical concern' for the advocates working to reduce domestic violence in Samoa? (1 mark)
3. What factors are being juxtaposed to reveal a multi-dimensional problem with domestic violence? (1 mark)
4. What is meant by 'aggressive' and 'better coordinated efforts' in regards to family violence? (1 mark)
5. Domestic violence violates a victim's right. How? (1 mark)
6. Why are 'inhibiting social identities and characteristics' a form of powerlessness for victims of domestic violence? (1 mark)
7. How is Samoa as a country affected by domestic violence? (1 mark)

8. Is there a role played by the church in this social problem facing Samoa? (1 mark)
9. What role does the government play in this issue? (1 mark)
10. How are the perpetrators described in the article? (1 mark)
11. What is the 'complex and dispiriting task'? (1 mark)

SECTION II: LANGUAGE

A Compound Sentence

There are two sentences in each group below. Rewrite each group to make a compound sentence. (8 marks)

1. The boy laughed. The girl giggled
2. The black cat ran up the tree. The dog did not bark
3. It was bedtime. It was still daylight.
4. We could go to the movies. We could walk to the park.
5. I wanted a bicycle for my birthday. I got a play station
6. My aunt may stay with us. We may go to my cousin's house
7. The movies are expensive. We go anyway.
8. The house was painted white. The garage off-white.

B.Fill in the space

Fill in the blank with the correct word from the word bank. Use the context of the sentence to determine which word should be used. (Write down the number and the word beside it) (8 marks)

1. The All Blacks bought new _____ every year.
2. Isaako and his cousin had a heated _____ over the chores.
3. Mr Jacob's science class conducted an _____ on solar energy
4. My father is an _____ driver in rainy weather
5. It was a _____ day for a picnic in the park
6. The treaty promised a _____ peace between the two countries.
7. It was not _____ for Mema to meet us today, so we'll meet tomorrow instead.
8. She is known for her irritable _____.

[Word Bank: argument, convenient, equipment, excellent, excitement, experiment, permanent, pleasant, servant, temperament]

C. SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Use the following pairs of words in sentences. (10 marks)

1. complement/compliment
2. desert/dessert
3. affect/effect
4. practise/practice
5. to/too

SECTION III: TRANSLATION

A. Translate into correct Samoan the following Hymn by William Williams: (10 marks)

1. Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah,
Pilgrim through this barren land;
I am weak, but thou art mighty,
Hold me with Thy powerful hand:
Bread of heaven,
Feed me now and evermore.
2. Open Thou the crystal fountain
Whence the healing stream doth flow;
Let the fiery, cloudy pillar
Lead me all my journey through:
Strong deliverer,
Be Thou still my strength and shield
3. When I tread the verge of Jordan
Bid my anxious fears subside;
Death of death, and hell's destruction,
Land me safe on Canaan's side
Songs of praises
I will ever give to Thee.

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

1. Matou te momoli atu malu i puega i lou finagalo masoe e tusa o se aga le tau tamalii ma ni lafoga le afeia a le aiga nei.
2. O so matou aleu, ia ola ia i Faleniu o matou tagata faatauva ma fale i le fale o le Atua lou finagalo, aua e matua atu lava iina le tuu.

3. O lea ua i liu o vaa le iuga o la tatou mataupu i le aso ma ua nofo fale le manao sa faalele.
4. E lelei ona palepale aluga la tatou mataupu, ma sei mai na o le muiaa leaga ua ifo le la.
5. Saunoa sa'o ma vili tonu finagalo i le mataupu ua faalia, ae aua le alovao ma tusegi manatu ma le umi ole fonotaga.

SECTION IV: WRITING

A. Write a Narrative Essay of not less than 500 words, on ANY of the following topics. (15 marks)

1. What I regret most
2. A personal habit I'd like to change

B. Write a Personal Story of not less than 500 words, on ANY of the following topics. (15 marks)

1. An unforgettable Dream
2. Your first time away from Home.

Good Luck