

MALUA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
14TH AUGUST, 2018.

ENGLISH

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I. Read the Questions carefully [10 minutes reading time].
 - II. Answer ALL SECTIONS.
 SECTION I COMPREHENSION [40 marks]
 SECTION II TRANSLATION [30 marks]
 SECTION III WRITING [30 marks]
 - III. Start each Section on a new sheet.
 - IV. Number your answers clearly, e.g. Section I: Part I, etc.
 - V. Examination Time: 3 hours.
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SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

(40 MARKS)

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

Why We Lie

- 1Honesty may be the best policy, but deception and dishonesty are part of being human.
- 2In the fall of 1989 Princeton University welcomed into its freshman class a young man named Alexi Santana, whose life story the admissions committee had found extraordinarily **compelling**. He had barely received any formal schooling. He had spent his adolescence almost entirely on his own living outdoors in Utah, where he'd herded cattle, raised sheep, and read philosophy. Running in the Mojave Desert, he had trained himself to be a distance runner.
- 3Santana quickly became something of a star on campus. Academically too he did well, earning A's in nearly every course. His reserved manner and unusual background suffused him with an enigmatic appeal. When a suite mate asked Santana how his bed always seemed to be perfectly made, he answered that he slept on the floor. It seemed perfectly logical that someone who had spent much of his life sleeping outdoors would have no fondness for a real bed.
- 4Except that Santana's story was a lie. About 18 months after he enrolled, a woman recognised him as somebody she'd known as Jay Huntsman at Palo Alto High School in California six years earlier. But even that wasn't his real name. Princeton officials eventually learned that he was actually James Hogue, a 31-year-old who had served a prison sentence in Utah for possession of stolen tools and bike parts. He was taken away from Princeton in handcuffs.

- 5The history of humankind is strewn with crafty and seasoned liars like Hogue. Many are criminals who spin lies and weave deceptions to gain unjust rewards - as the financier Bernie Madoff did for years, duping investors out of billions of dollars until his Ponzi scheme collapsed. Some are politicians who lie to come to power or cling to it, as Richard Nixon famously did when he denied any role in the Watergate scandal.
- 6Sometimes people lie to inflate their image - a motivation that might best explain President Donald Trump's demonstrably false assertion that his Inauguration crowd was bigger than President Barrack Obama's first one. People lie to cover up bad behaviour, as American swimmer Ryan Lochte did during the 2016 Summer Olympics by claiming to have been robbed at gunpoint at a gas station when, in fact, he and his teammates, drunk after a party, had been confronted by armed security guards after damaging property. Even academic science - a world largely inhabited by people devoted to the pursuit of truth - has been shown to contain a rogue's gallery of deceivers, such as physicist Jan Hendrik Schon, whose purported breakthroughs in molecular semiconductor research proved to be fraudulent.
- 7These liars earned **notoriety** because of how egregious, brazen, or damaging their falsehoods were. But their deceit doesn't make them as much of an aberration as we might think. The lies that impostors, swindlers, and boasting politicians tell merely sit at the apex of a pyramid of untruths that have characterised human behaviour for eons.
- 8Lying, it turns out, is something that most of us are very **adept** at. We lie with ease, in ways big and small, to strangers, co-workers, friends, and loved ones. Our capacity for dishonesty is as fundamental to us as our need to trust others, which ironically makes us terrible at detecting lies. Being deceitful is woven into our very fabric, so much so that it would be truthful to say that to lie is human.
- 9The ubiquity of lying was first documented systematically by Bella DePaulo, a social psychologist at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Two decades ago, DePaulo and her colleagues asked 147 adults to jot down for a week every instance they tried to mislead someone. The researchers found that the subject lied on average one or two times a day. Most of these untruths were innocuous, intended to hide one's inadequacies or to protect the feelings of others. Some lies were excuses - one subject blamed the failure to take out the garbage on not knowing where it needed to go. Yet other lies - such as a claim of being a diplomat's son - were aimed at presenting a false image. While these were minor transgressions, a later study by DePaulo and other colleagues involving a similar sample indicated that most people have, at some point, told one or more "serious lies" - hiding an affair from a spouse, for example, or making false claims on a college application.
- 10That human beings should universally possess a talent for deceiving one another shouldn't surprise us. Researchers speculate that lying as a behaviour arose not long after the emergence of language. The ability to **manipulate** others without using physical force

likely conferred an advantage in the competition for resources and mates, akin to the evolution of deceptive strategies in the animal kingdom, such as camouflage. "Lying is so easy compared to other ways of gaining power," notes Sissela Bok, an ethicist at Harvard University who's one of the most prominent thinkers on the subject. "It's much easier to lie in order to get somebody's money or wealth than to hit them over the head or rob a bank.

11As lying has come to be recognised as a deeply ingrained human trait, social science researchers and neuroscientists have sought to illuminate the nature and roots of the behaviour. How and when do we learn to lie? What are the psychological and neurobiological **underpinnings** of dishonesty? Where do most of us draw the line? Researchers are learning that we're prone to believe some lies even when they're unambiguously contradicted by clear evidence. These insights suggest that our proclivity for deceiving others, and our vulnerability to being deceived, are especially consequential in the age of social media. Our ability as a society to separate truth from lies is under unprecedented threat.

[Adapted from "Why we Lie", by Yudhijit Bhattacharjee, in National Geographic, pp31 - 51, June 2017)

PART I - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(10 MARKS)

Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer.

1. According to the passage, the main reason why people lie is,
 - a. it gets them out of trouble.
 - b. it is easy.
 - c. it is a human trait.
 - d. the truth is too painful to share.
2. A Princeton student known by the name of Alexi Santana was arrested for
 - a. criminally impersonating James Hogue.
 - b. criminally impersonating Jay Huntsman.
 - c. criminal impersonation of a fictitious identity.
 - d. stealing tools and bike parts.
3. What do Bernie Madoff and Richard Nixon have in common?
 - a. They were both dirty politicians.
 - b. They were both Presidents of the United States of America.
 - c. They both lied so they could maintain their way of life.

- d. They both lied so they wouldn't get on the wrong side of the law.
4. President Donald Trump's lie is an example of:
- a. a hyperbole
 - b. compressing the truth
 - c. an over exaggeration
 - d. fabricated information
5. American Olympic medallist Ryan Lochte lied to cover up his
- a. aggressive behaviour towards armed security guards.
 - b. abuse of the gas station attendant.
 - c. drunken behaviour.
 - d. possession of a gun.
6. Physicist Jan Hendrik Schon's deception would be considered ironic in his field because,
- a. science does not lie.
 - b. science is about searching for the truth.
 - c. scientists fabricate their research findings all the time.
 - d. scientists can usually identify truth from lies almost immediately.
7. The phrase, "we lie with ease" is synonymous in meaning to:
- a. lying comes naturally to us
 - b. we detect lies easily
 - c. we cannot differentiate between lies and the truth
 - d. every time we speak, we lie
8. Social psychologist Bella DePaulo was the first to:
- a. carry out research on the relationship between people and lying.
 - b. methodically record how lying is commonly practiced by people.
 - c. document the causes of lying.
 - d. survey how often people lie.
9. Harvard ethicist Sissela Bok is more likely to agree with which statement?
- a. To get a person's money, it would be easier to hit them over the head than to lie to them.
 - b. Lying overly taxes the mind.
 - c. There is little to no physical effort required for lying.
 - d. Not all lies are a criminal act.
10. The final paragraph of this passage is best summed up by:

- a. People can no longer see the truth even when it is right in front of them.
- b. Social media has made it easier for people to deceive others.
- c. Social media poses a great threat to our ability to determine the truth from lies.
- d. Research into the origins of lying is ongoing.

PART II – SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

(10 MARKS)

Answer the following questions.

1. Explain how it was so easy for Alexi Santana to maintain his deception for 18 months while at Princeton. Give two examples from the passage to support your answer. (2 marks)
2. Identify two people from the passage whom you would label as 'seasoned liars' and explain why they are 'seasoned liars'. (2 marks)
3. Why do the lies told by imposters and politicians 'sit at the apex of a pyramid of untruths'? (1 mark)
4. What is meant by 'our capacity for dishonesty is as fundamental to us as our need to trust others...'? (1 mark)
5. "... we're prone to believe some lies even when they're unambiguously contradicted by clear evidence." Re-write this statement in your own words. (1 mark)
6. Research carried out by Bella DePaulo and her colleagues discovered two findings with regards to people and lying. What were these findings? (2 marks)
7. What is under 'an unprecedented threat'? (1 mark)

PART III – VOCABULARY:

(20 MARKS)

1. Use the following clues to find the word in the passage which has the same meaning. Write the clues with the answers beside them. (5 marks)
 - a. distant (paragraph 3)

- b. filled (paragraph 5)
 - c. intentionally false (paragraph 6)
 - d. base (paragraph 7)
 - e. to screen (paragraph 10)
2. For the following words, give a meaning which best fits each word as it is used in the passage. Write the words with their meanings beside them. (5 marks)
- a. compelling (paragraph 2)
 - b. notoriety (paragraph 7)
 - c. adept (paragraph 8)
 - d. manipulate (paragraph 10)
 - e. underpinnings (paragraph 11)
3. Give the meanings of the following phrases, as they are used in the passage. Write the phrases with their meanings beside them. (10 marks)
- a. "an enigmatic appeal" (paragraph 3)
 - b. "a rogue's gallery of deceivers" (paragraph 6)
 - c. "The ubiquity of lying" (paragraph 9)
 - d. "these untruths were innocuous" (paragraph 9)
 - e. "our vulnerability to being deceived" (paragraph 11)

SECTION II : TRANSLATION

A Translate into correct Samoan the following quotations: (15 marks)

1. "The size of a man is determined by the depth of his convictions, the height of his ambitions, the breadth of his mercy, and the reach of his love". (D. N. Jackson)
2. "Rome remained great as long as she had enemies who forced her to unity, vision, and heroism. When she had overcome all her enemies, she flourished for a moment and then began to die". (Will Durant)
3. "None of us should listen to a man giving a lecture or a sermon on his 'philosophy of life' until we know exactly how he treats his wife, his children, his neighbours, his friends, his subordinates - and his enemies". (Sidney J. Harris)
4. "There is no doubt that it is around the family and the home that all the greatest virtues, the most dominating virtues of human society are created, strengthened, and maintained". (Winston Churchill)

5. "The man who gets the most satisfactory results is not always the man with the most brilliant single mind, but rather the man who can best coordinate the brains and talents of his associates". (W. Alton Jones)

B. Translate into proper English the following verses from the Bible. (15 marks)

1. "Ua tigaina au ona o oe lou uso Ionatana e; sa au matua fiafia ia te oe, sa maeu lava lou alofa ia te au, e sili i le alofa o fafine. Aue! Ua maliliu toa, ua maumau ai aupega o le taua".
2. "Ia e ili le pu; e sau o ia pei se aeto I le aiga o le Alii; aua ua latou soli lau feagaiga, ma ua latou fouvale I lau tulafono. E alalaga I latou ia te au, Lo matou Atua e, o Isaraelu i matou, ua matou iloa oe".
3. "Ou te faafetai ia te oe lou Tama e, o le Alii o le lagi ma le lalolagi, inau a e nana ia mea i e popoto ma e atamamai, a ua faaalua atu ia mea I tama valevale; o le lava lou Tama, aua o lou finagalo lava lea".
4. "E onosai le alofa, e agamalu, e le losilosi le alofa, e le mitamita vale le alofa, e le faafefeteina, e le amio mataga, e le sailia e ia ana lava mea, e le faaitaitagofie, e le faitau leaga ua tuuina mai e nisi".
5. "Na ou loto e taofi pea ia te ia ma te nonofo ma au, ina ia fai mou sui, na te auauna mai ia te au, i ou noanoataga ona o le tala lelei. A ou te le fia faia se mea e tasi pe a le to mai sau pule".

SECTION III: WRITING

Write **TWO** essays of not less than 400 words each on the following topics. Each Essay is worth 15 marks.

1. China - A friend or traitor
2. The roles of the faifeau in the development of Samoa

Good Luck

