

THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION- LANGUAGE PAPER

2015 TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.
2. IF POSSIBLE, WRITE DOWN THE NAME OF THE PROGRAM YOU INTEND TO TAKE UP AT THE UNIVERSITY NEXT YEAR, 2015.
3. THIS EXAMINATION IS COMPRISED OF FOUR PARTS. YOU WILL HAVE TO COMPLETE ALLTHE FOUR PARTS.
4. BE MINDFUL OF ENGLISH USAGE FOR MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR INCORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.
5. SHOULD YOU WISH TO MAKE ANY CHANGES TO YOUR ANSWERS, PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE NEW ANSWERS ARE LIGIBLE, EASY TO READ AND UNDERSTANDABLE
6. READ THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH PART CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AS STATED.

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AWARD OF MARKS

PART A:	READING COMPREHENSION	10 MARKS
PART B:	CLOZE EXERCISE	20 MARKS
PART C:	GRAMMAR	20 MARKS
PART D:	WRITTEN EXPRESSION	30 MARKS

TOTAL		80 MARKS
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PART A: READING COMPREHENSION [20 MARKS]

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

Terrorist Attack- 2015

Dr Robin Niblett CMG
Director, Chatham House

I was living and working in Washington when Al-Qaeda carried out its terror attacks on 11 September 2001. Apart from the shock, there was an overpowering determination in the aftermath to bring Al-Qaeda to account and to destroy it so it could never again mount such attacks. After the horror in Paris last night, will France and its EU partners follow a similar instinct and logic towards Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)? If not, what are the alternatives?

As with 9/11, the 13 November attacks in Paris were of a scale and nature to appear to qualify as an act of war. President François Hollande explicitly stated this today, and so have several French newspapers - reflecting the numbers of casualties and the careful planning inside and outside France that the attacks apparently involved. In this context, any talk of halting French military strikes on ISIS in Syria as well as Iraq is politically untenable.

Given the debacle surrounding the 2003 invasion of Iraq, it is easy to forget that there was broad public and political support in 2001 in Paris and London, as well as Washington, that the battle should be taken to Al-Qaeda in its base - Afghanistan - from which the attack had been mounted. NATO launched an Article V operation to help protect US air space, while European military forces supported the ensuing NATO-led military operation. Allies will also now want to show solidarity with France depending on its chosen course of action. Moreover, as with Al-Qaeda and the 9/11 attacks, ISIS has a physical presence across Syria and Iraq which provides targets for military strikes.

There are two key differences with the aftermath of 13/11 in Europe. First, French and European reactions will play out in a post-Iraq environment, in which the risks and limitations of military intervention have been made painfully apparent to publics and politicians alike. Some will argue that continued or increased military intervention in the region will not only have little effect, but will prompt further attacks at home. The number of returning fighters means that ISIS has a much larger group of potential supporters in European societies than Al-Qaeda did with its small cells, which still planned and in some cases carried out devastating attacks. This factor amplifies the potential risks to European governments of escalating their military intervention. At the very least, adopting a unified

position for a more muscular response among European governments and across the Atlantic will be extremely difficult.

Second, these were classic terrorist attacks, killing civilians in soft targets which can never be fully protected. A key part of their design is to provoke a counter-reaction that divides European societies internally, as well as between each other, and helps recruit new adherents in Europe and beyond. The choice of targets - symbols of European integration rather than state authority - was interesting in this regard. Some European governments, including France's, rejected declaring 'war on terror' after 9/11. They are unlikely to change their minds now, as much for the practical reason that most terrorists come from within their societies, even if many have had their terrorist skills honed overseas.

But simply maintaining the current mix of European policies is not an option either. The attacks come at a very dangerous moment for Europe. Angst, confusion and disagreement over how to handle the unprecedented wave of refugees and migrants are coming to a boil. Economic growth remains anaemic in many parts of Europe and unemployment still high. The attacks may strengthen the hand of populist parties which have benefited from these trends just as key elections loom across Europe, starting with regional elections in France in three weeks' time.

The Paris attacks are now a further challenge to the credibility of EU governments. Whereas the massacre at the offices of Charlie Hebdo in January rallied Europeans around the principle of free speech, people will now wonder whether governments have the capacity to defend them physically, as well as protect their way of life.

QUESTIONS [20 MARKS]

1. What happened on the 13th of November this year in France?
 - a) Al-Qaeda carried out terrorist attacks on France
 - b) Al-Qaeda carried out terrorist attacks on Paris
 - c) ISIS carried out terrorist attacks on Syria
 - d) ISIS carried out terrorist attacks on Paris
2. The article compares the terrorist attacks of 13 November 2015 to one that occurred in the city of New York in 2001 which is popularly referred to as:
 - a) 13/11
 - b) 9/11
 - c) 2001 bomb
 - d) 2001 suicide attack
3. What did the President of French say about the attack?
 - a) It was an act of war
 - b) It was an act by Al-Qaeda
 - c) It was an act by ISIS
 - d) It was an act of war on EU Governments
4. What does ISIS stand for?
 - a) Islamic Island States
 - b) Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
 - c) Islamic State of Islam
 - d) Islamic State of Independent Syria
5. What can be asserted from the article?
 - a) Any retaliation by EU Governments militarily is the only way to go.
 - b) Any further terrorist attacks in Europe will bring down the government of President Francois Hollande
 - c) Al-Qaeda and ISIS are willing to work side by side
 - d) Any retaliation by EU Governments militarily will cause further terrorist attacks on their home soils

6. What would be one aim of ISIS targeting EU countries?
- a) They want to rule over Europe
 - b) They want to spread the Islamic religion to Europe
 - c) They want to test their military might against Europe
 - d) They want to make EU countries turn against each other
7. The article implies that the terrorist attack of late came at an awkward time:
- a) Just when people were trying to enjoy global peace
 - b) Just when nations (NATO) were expecting to hold their summit meeting
 - c) Just when Europe was trying to devalue its Euro
 - d) Just when refugees were flooding into Europe
8. The writer of this article is:
- a) An ISIS sympathizer
 - b) An Al-Qaeda sympathizer
 - c) A sympathizer of the democratic world
 - d) A sympathizer of the communist world
9. The Article was written in:
- a) August
 - b) September
 - c) October
 - d) November
10. This quotation "... people will now wonder whether governments have the capacity to defend them physically, as well as protect their way of life."
- a) Reminds people to donate money to support their governments
 - b) Queries the ability of governments to protect their citizens
 - c) Reminds people to sympathize with the principle of free speech
 - d) Queries the capability of citizens to protect their governments

PART B: CLOZE EXERCISE [20 MARKS]

Read the skeleton passage below and choose from the words given underneath, the words that should fit in nicely in the spaces left blank in the passage. You will use each word once only. Write your answers in the answer booklet.

At a minimum, European Union (EU) [1]..... will come under [2]..... pressure to stem the [3]..... of refugees and immigrants from the Middle East and Africa. Many [4]----- those arriving are escaping exactly the sort of [5]..... seen on the streets of the city last night. The refugee [6]..... has severely undermined trust between publics and governments in many [7]..... of Europe, and poses fundamental questions about identity and integration which will not be resolved in the [8]..... term. In this context, it is hard to see [9]..... signatories to the Schengen Agreement [10]..... retain open internal borders until they have [11]..... confidence in their [12]..... and intelligence-sharing and have established greater [13]..... over the EU's external [14]..... . EU governments [15]..... also have to redouble [16]..... efforts to find a [17]..... to the conflicts in the Middle East which have given [18]..... for the [19]..... of ISIS. This will require a more intelligent [20]..... of military force and diplomatic initiative.

Words to use

borders, can, combination, control, crisis, enormous, government, greater, how, inflow, of, parts, resolution, rise, short, space, surveillance, their, violence, will.

There are six statements written below. Try and identify the errors in each of these statements. A statement may contain none, one or more errors. Write the errors and their corrections in the answer booklet. Beside each of the six numbers, write the errors and their correct versions. One mark will be awarded for correctly identifying the error while another mark will be awarded for replacing the error with the correct answer.

Answers: 1. Error(s) Correction(s)

[illegible]

- PART D: WRITTEN EXPRESSION [30 MARKS]**

If you were invited to study at the PNG University of Technology and you accepted the offer, which course would you undertake?

Give three good reasons for choosing that course. In this essay, you are expected to express your reasons clearly. You can do that by structuring your paragraphs in this manner. You will have an essay that will comprise of five paragraphs altogether. You will have the introduction, the body which will compromise of three reasons, and a concluding paragraph. Use about 3-5 sentences in each paragraph.

[Six marks will be awarded to each of the paragraphs constructed]

THE END