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Comprehension and interpretation (humanities) 1965

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COMMONWEALTH SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS
EXAMINATION FOR TWO-YEAR SCHOLARSHIP 1966–1967
COMPREHENSION AND INTERPRETATION

HUMANITIES

Continue working on next page

Afternoon Session
Thursday, 29th July
COMMONWEALTH SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS

EXAMINATION FOR TWO-YEAR SCHOLARSHIP 1966-67

COMPREHENSION AND INTERPRETATION
(HUMANITIES)

Afternoon Session, Thursday, 29th July, 1965

Time allowed: 2 hours

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TEST BOOKLET. TO BE HANDED IN WITH YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

In this test you are required to study printed material, maps, diagrams, tables and pictures and to answer questions based on this material. There are 100 questions to be answered in two hours. You will obtain the best possible score if you observe the following points:

1. Work carefully through the questions in the order in which they are given.

2. Do not waste time. If after making a genuine effort, you find a question too difficult go on to the next question and come back to the difficult ones later.

3. If you think you know an answer give it, even if you are not certain that you are correct.

ANSWERING

In most cases you will be required to select one answer from four or five alternatives, and to indicate your choice by circling the appropriate letter on the Answer Sheet.

E.g.  A  B  C  D  E

In other cases you may be asked to select more than one alternative. In such cases you will show your answer by circling two or more letters.

E.g.  A  B  C  D  E

CHANGING AN ANSWER

If you want to change an answer, cross it out and circle your new answer. Make quite clear which answer you finally choose.

E.g.  A  X  C  D  E

Make any notes or calculations on the Test Booklet. Give only your answers on the Answer Sheet.

NOW look through this examination paper but do not start writing until the supervisor tells you to do so.

Prepared by the Australian Council for Educational Research
Questions 1-7.

The following passage discusses changes in homes and towns in Australia during the period 1850-1870. Read it and then answer questions 1-7.

1. Pride of home was never greater than it was in the 1850’s. When the man of fortune built, one of his primary aims was to catch the imposing facade by daguerrotype to send it to the people back home. His second aim possibly concerned his son and his son’s son. As he drove over the tracks on the outskirts of his chosen town he was thinking of a sturdy mansion which the years could not disfigure, of broad lawns and terraced gardens and trees that would grow great with the generations of his family. But often his son, in changed circumstances, sold the excess land around the house. And eventually his son’s son sold the house for flats.

2. The sixties were quiet but constructive years. Gas and water supply came to Brisbane, Adelaide, and smaller towns, but the streets were still open sewers for house waste. Expensive town halls were built in Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane. Railways, omnibus services, macadam roads, and new stone bridges improved transport within the capital cities. In 1867 the first veneer saw reached Melbourne, and a new era of Australian furniture opened.

3. By this time every capital city had a quiet respectable society of neat private houses. Rutted unmade roads which were impassable swamps after rain ran past rows of comfortable villas, their line broken by an occasional big two-storey house. Trim picket fences and handsome iron railings divided the public mud from the private garden, now developing with the help of water supply and the rubber hose into a precise architectonic composition of low shrubs and flower beds, nurtured buffalo-grass lawns and gravel drives. Banksias, honeysuckles, and fruit trees were encouraged to give further shade around the verandah edges.

4. The outer metropolitan and provincial town house was usually built of weatherboards with a galvanized-iron roof. V-jointed lining-boards were giving way to lath and plaster for interior lining to all but the very poor houses. There were many of these. Every town still had its depressed areas with miniature huts, often no larger than 10 ft. by 5 ft., of split-paling walls and galvanized-iron roofs. Melbourne “Punch” referred to such dolls’ houses in 1864 as the “colonial style”.

—ROBIN BOYD, Australia’s Home. (M.U.P.)

1. “Daguerrotype”, paragraph 1, refers to a
   A style of architecture of the 1850’s.
   B building material.
   C typewritten story.
   D type of photograph.

2. “His son’s son sold the house for flats”, paragraph 1, because
   F the cost of upkeep of large mansions became too great.
   G he had little respect for his grandfather’s achievements.
   H at the time nearly everybody lived in flats.
   I he considered it selfish to monopolize such a large area of land in a time of housing shortage.

3. In paragraph 3, the author’s main purpose is to
   A cast doubt on the respectablest of the “neat private home”.
   B contrast pride in private property with general unconcern about public property.
   C show that the new water supply was of great benefit to those cultivating gardens.
   D portray the period as one feeling the effects of an economic boom.

For each of the following statements 4-7, on your answer sheet circle

A if the data alone are sufficient to make the statement true.
B if the data alone are sufficient to indicate that the statement is probably true.
C if the data alone are not sufficient to indicate whether there is any degree of truth or falsity in the statement.
D if the data alone are sufficient to indicate that the statement is probably false.
E if the data alone are sufficient to make the statement false.

4. The architecture of the fifties conceived mansions with broad lawns and terraced gardens.

5. Iron railings were imported from England.

6. Gas and water were supplied to Adelaide in 1865.

7. The poorest houses were built of split-paling walls and galvanized-iron roofs.
Questions 8 and 9.

The following comment appeared in the editorial of a Melbourne trade union journal towards 1880. Read it carefully and then answer questions 8 and 9.

Neglected children may be seen before eight o'clock in the morning winding their way up the lanes and passages to commence the day's work, and at night, if not required to work later, dragging their weary limbs after them to their houses. You need only glance at such to know that their constitution is being ruined. Then what of their education? One master coolly replied to that question, "Let them go to a night school." Humanity would say, "Let them go to bed."

Is it possible that parents continue in such wanion cruelty? Is it a fact that masters are content to "wax fat" on such questionable trading? Look around and judge for yourselves.

8. The general attitude of the writer can best be described as that of a
   P crusader aiming his lance at the inequities of social injustice.
   G propagandist for radicals and subversives.
   H malcontent desirous of stirring up trouble for the employers of child labour.
   I humanitarian genuinely troubled by evils evident in the factory system of the time.

9. Which ONE of the following statements CANNOT be inferred from the passage above?
   A Long working hours were undermining the health of many children.
   B The use of child labour was a social evil.
   C Educational facilities were inadequate.
   D Evening classes provided the children with an alternative form of schooling.

Questions 10–16.

In the early eighties a Royal Commission, in examining factory conditions, paid special attention to the matter of child labour. Part of the evidence the Commissioners heard is presented here for you to examine. The first extract concerns an interview with a truant officer and reads as follows:

Truant Officer.—Take Dudgeon and Arnall's tobacco factory. I visited that Friday, August 17th. There are a great number of children there under age. The first one I have here is Ranger, 14, 2, 52 Charles Street, Fitzroy. He attends George Street night school. I copy all that in my report.

By the Commissioner.—From their books?
—No, from the children's own statements.
—But do you not think children are often instructed by their parents to overstate their ages?
—Yes, in some cases I proved that. For instance, in one place I went to do this, a youngster about the height of this table said he was eighteen years of age. I said, "Eight or ten, my boy, do you mean?" He said, "No, eighteen." "Who told you that?" "My mother, and she ought to know," and that shut me up.
—Do you take any steps to verify the information given to you?
—No, I take no steps whatever. The overseer or manager of that department of the factory, I asked him about it, and he said, "To the best of my knowledge the child tells you the truth." That is the only step I took.
—You take no step to ascertain the correctness of the statement as to the night school?
—No, the Education Department calls them out. I am relieved of the job. They forward them, I understand, to the truant officers of the different districts who have to proceed to prosecute.

Study the truant officer's evidence and, assuming the information given to be reliable, for each of the statements 10–15 below, on your answer sheet circle

F if the data alone are sufficient to make the statement true.
G if the data alone are sufficient to indicate that the statement is probably true.
H if the data alone are not sufficient to indicate whether there is any degree of truth or falsity in the statement.
I if the data alone are sufficient to indicate that the statement is probably false.
J if the data alone are sufficient to make the statement false.

10. The overseer showed little concern over the question of the children's ages.
11. Some children did not live close to their place of work.
12. The Education Department was unconcerned at children's working in factories.
13. The child who gave his age as eighteen may well have been telling the truth.
14. Most parents had their factory children overstate their ages.
15. Attendance at night school was purely voluntary for factory children.
16. The truant officer who gave evidence may best be described as
   A conscientious but unintelligent.
   B time-serving and ineffectual.
   C shrewd and difficult to hoodwink.
   D timid but determined.

**Question 17.**

A representative of the Cigar Makers' Union provided these details about conditions in the tobacco factory where he worked. Study them and then answer question 17.

*By the Commission.*—What age are the boys when they go there?

*Union Representative.*—The boys, taking through the whole of the cigar and tobacco trade, do not average from ten to twelve years old; and we have boys now at our firm who do not come higher than this table. They run about like young rats.

—What wages do they get?

—They give them very fair wages for what they do. They give them 10s. a week—"call boys" they call them—and what we object to is, they take so many of the boys and do not apprentice them.

—Is it through the character of the boys asked for?

—No, but in fact they are such characters, some of them, that they have to be searched, and we find cigars on them every day.

—I suppose they smoke cigars?

—that is only natural.

17. The union representative showed most concern over the
   F future of the boys.
   G high wages paid to the "call boys".
   H stealing by young employees.
   I smoking habits of the young boys.

**Question 18.**

The Commissioners, on a visit to a biscuit factory, interviewed the proprietor. Here is part of the transcript. Read it and then answer question 18.

*By the Commission.*—What number of hands do you employ?

*Biscuit Manufacturer.*—Between 70 and 80.

—Are they all males?

—Yes.

—What are the hours of your factory?

—They do not average quite nine hours.

—What time do you "knock off" on Saturdays?

—Half-past one to two o'clock.

—You have no apprentices?

—None.

—What age do you take the boys on as a rule?

—I did not know there was a twelve year old boy in the place till I learnt it recently, and I was astonished. The boy looked more than twelve.

—There is one eleven years of age who has been here nine months?

—Indeed.

—Have you ever had the truant inspector here?

—Yes, we had one here less than a month ago.

—Any before that?

—Yes, we have had them here.

18. From the replies given by the biscuit manufacturer we know that he
   A followed a definite policy of employing young labour.
   B occasionally apprenticed some of his hands.
   C co-operated with the truant inspector.
   D operated on a working week of about fifty hours.
Questions 19-22.

19. From the evidence heard by it in the three passages quoted, we can conclude that during the period the Commission concerned itself chiefly with
   \[ F \] untangling a host of conflicting statements.
   \[ G \] determining whose evidence could be trusted.
   \[ H \] drawing conclusions about the prevalence and desirability of employing children.
   \[ I \] making appropriate recommendations about the better policing of the factory regulations.

20. "The provision of education is a serious problem. Although the last decade has seen some improvement, there is evidence that children are entering their working lives inadequately educated and poorly trained." Which of the four people listed below would have been most likely to make the statement above?
   \[ A \] The writer of an editorial in a newspaper of the time.
   \[ B \] The truant officer.
   \[ C \] The proprietor of the biscuit factory.
   \[ D \] The union representative.

21. On the basis of the evidence presented in the three passages quoted, decide which ONE of the following arguments appears to be best supported.
   \[ F \] Inadequate government supervision of factories apparently enabled employers and parents to circumvent the regulations relating to compulsory schooling. As a result many children were able to finish with formal education at too early an age.
   \[ G \] Many parents were probably not guilty of "wanton cruelty" in putting their children to work at so early an age. Poverty often forced them to do so and by means of the additional income they were able to feed and clothe their children better.
   \[ H \] Factory proprietors should not in general have been accused of "questionable trading" in employing young children. The latter preferred working long hours to being subjected to the harsh schooling of that time. Also many proprietors paid their young employees well and thus were doing parents a service in keeping children profitably occupied.
   \[ I \] The disturbing point about the presence of young children in factories was that both their health and morals were being undermined. Lying, cheating, smoking, and stealing were the custom in these places and it is small wonder that most of the young workers were eventually corrupted.

When the Commission's report was published, the magazine Melbourne Punch published the cartoons below. Examine them carefully and then answer question 22.

APRIL 3, 1884.

MELBOURNE PUNCH.

GLORIOUS RESULTS OF THE SHOPS' COMMISSION.

1. Every employer of labour in Victoria is evidently and adequately insured.

2. A wise class of official in created something akin to the "area snake\) with full power to whip the men and every employer's business (and of course use the knowledge for his own benefit).

3. The employer of the future.

4. The old excuse—The Commission "mean well!"

22. The cartoonist clearly regarded the recommendations made by the Commissioners as being
   \[ A \] somewhat amusing.
   \[ B \] sensible and realistic.
   \[ C \] unjust and harmful.
   \[ D \] harsh but justified.
Read these two passages and then, accepting the information contained in the passages as true, answer questions 23–28.

Passage 1.

As we walked down the street of Hveragerdi I thought of the smoking and ruined Atlanta in the film "Gone with the Wind". Everywhere the smoke poured out from fires that the rain apparently could not extinguish. Far down, where the old volcanoes died slowly, fierce fires still raged among the molten magma. The solid rock above it retained great heat and through the fissures seeped rain, the endless rain of Icelandic winters. Then, heated to boiling point, it rose to the earth's surface again. In some places, such as Hveragerdi, the hot water ran freely in streams and pools on the ground, giving off steam into the cool air. And the trailing steam created the impression of smouldering remains from a wooden town.

In an enclosure from which water for the town's domestic heating is taken, thirty different outlets in the ground steamed and bubbled and the mushroom soup smell grew stronger. We looked into the holes, some three feet across and found the soup bubbling in natural tureens. This milky-white-grey water gave off a sickly smell and I could not convince myself that it boiled just in the earth and that no mechanical fuel or thing kept it going.

Passage 2.

Iceland's volcanic activity has lasted from the tertiary age until our own time and volcanoes dating from the Ice Age are still active in the centre of the country. Associated with the volcanic activity is the activity of the hot springs which is more intense and widespread than in any other country. Iceland has almost every known kind of hot spring, alkaline, acid and sulphurous, and place names contain such elements as hver (hot spring), reykja (steam), and lang (bath). In recent years many of these springs have been used for heating houses and greenhouses as well as public baths.

23. From which one of the following sources is Passage 1 most likely to have been taken?
   A. The Icelandic section of a book on world agriculture.
   C. A book on Icelandic history.
   D. An autobiography of an Icelandic.
   F. A short comparison of U.S.A. and Iceland.
   G. An Irishman's description of a trip to Iceland.

24. Read the following statements and on your answer sheet circle the letters corresponding to the TWO most important points in the first paragraph of Passage 1.
   A. Hveragerdi was permanently on fire.
   B. The author remembered the film "Gone with the Wind".
   C. The water is heated by contact with heated rocks.
   D. A wooden town is liable to burn easily.
   E. Volcanoes no longer erupt near Hveragerdi.
   F. There is a lot of rain in winter in Iceland.
   G. Atlanta and Hveragerdi both have hot pools.
   H. The water in the pools is often greasy and has a sickly smell.
   I. Steam rises continually from the ground at Hveragerdi.

For each of the statements 25–28 below, on your answer sheet circle
   A. if it is impossible to say from the information in either passage whether the statement is true.
   B. if the information in Passage 1 is enough to establish that the statement is true.
   C. if the information in Passage 2 is enough to establish that the statement is true.
   D. if the information in Passage 1 suggests that the statement is probably true.
   E. if the information in Passage 2 suggests that the statement is probably true.
   F. if the information in either passage suggests that the statement is probably false.
   G. if the information in either passage suggests that the statement is false.

25. Buildings in many Icelandic towns are constructed from timber.

26. In these areas all hot water, whether alkaline, acid, or sulphurous, is diverted into pipes before it can lose its heat.

27. Iceland is one of the few countries in the world which uses hot spring activity for industrial, and agricultural purposes.

28. The cost of living in Hveragerdi would be higher if there were no hot springs.
Read this sentence and then answer question 29.

On entering the farmhouse Sigurthur Hafstad, the genial diplomat, slipped off his shoes and went up to the parlour in stockinged feet for, though immersed in government business, he was not forgetful of country ways.

29. Which one of the following statements must be assumed to be true if the sentence above is to be sensible?
   A In the country it is usual to take off your shoes on entering the house.
   B Hafstad had been brought up in the country.
   C Hafstad's shoes would have been dirty when he entered the farmhouse.
   D Busy government officials are unlikely to remember to take off their shoes on entering a farmhouse.
   E A diplomat is more likely to remember to remove his shoes if he is country born.

Read this paragraph and then answer question 30.

On the Parliament's parapet a Danish crown dominated the front facade of the little building. I wondered why it had not been torn down when Iceland became free of Danish misrule. But, despite their hatred for the Danes, Icelanders are civilized. Hardly better as sculpture than a harvest festival wheat sheaf moulded in bread, the removal of the great crown would certainly have impoverished the building. So it was left, to symbolise Iceland's independence more than its removal would have done. A mere carved stone had no significance other than art.

30. The reason the crown was not torn down was that
   F nationalist feeling overcame hatred towards previous misrulers.
   G the crown was such an artistic masterpiece that the Icelanders decided not to remove it.
   H the crown was left as a reminder of Denmark's rule.
   I the political significance of the crown was ignored because of its contribution to the building's appearance.
   J stone carvings are so rare that even a poor quality one could not be destroyed for political reasons.

Read the following passage and then answer questions 31–34.

Life in the Western Fiords of Iceland

On the cliff faces of the island out in the fjord is one of the farmers' most valuable assets, breeding grounds for eider. After the young have left, the nests are rifled for their soft lining of eider which when cleaned can be sold at 1,200 kronur for a kilo. The contents of sixty nests have to be collected to make up each kilo.

A menace to birds is the mink which were originally introduced to be bred for fur. However, escapees developed into a serious plague and destroyed birds faster than they themselves could be destroyed. Two hundred kronur reward is paid for the tail of each mink but the fur is valueless outside December.

A useful supplementary income derives from the sale of sea-birds' eggs, collected by swinging from ropes over the cliff edges, and from the sale of drift wood, much of which is fine mahogany (otherwise unobtainable). From Central America's humid rain forests these great trees have been swept away into the Atlantic, caught in the Gulf Stream, carried thousands of miles north, finally being swirled into the offshore between Greenland and Iceland. These are the currents which keep Iceland from becoming a bleak wilderness of the Pole, bringing warmth to its coastline and waterways.

In the stream the fish spawn, bringing the island its real wealth. One farmer, finally driven from his farm by Arctic foxes which plagued his spring lambs, had enough salted fish left in his home to fetch 20,000 kronur at the sale, enough to set up in Reykjavik as a good steady bourgeois, with no more smell of byre* or heating stove to govern his life. But the drift to the town which this man typifies is deplored by many of his former neighbours.

In the home of a typical farmer the way to the living room lies through a superbly equipped American kitchen, spotlessly clean and shining with stainless steel. The delicious aroma of the inevitable coffee hangs on the air. Beyond lies the living room. Roses in bloom fill the window, keeping company with exotic tropical plants. On the table Finnish silverware of fine design is set among traditional sweet cakes. Well stocked bookshelves stand against one wall, a common sight in Icelandic farms.

* byre = place for stabling cows.

For each of the statements 31–34, on your answer sheet circle
   A if the data alone are sufficient to make the statement true.
   B if the data alone are sufficient to indicate that the statement is probably true.
   C if the data alone are not sufficient to indicate whether there is any degree of truth or falsity in the statement.
   D if the data alone are sufficient to indicate that the statement is probably false.
   E if the data alone are sufficient to make the statement false.

31. Arctic foxes are a threat to sea birds.
32. If mink were wiped out the income of farmers in the area would be significantly higher.
33. Schooling and literacy are very rare amongst farmers in the islands.
34. Many of the farmers are moving to the town to seek material comforts unobtainable on the farm.
Question 35.

Below is a simplified map of Reykjavik with some of the outstanding features marked. Study it carefully and then answer question 35.

35. TWO of the following statements are NOT true. Circle the letters which correspond to them on your answer sheet.

A The lake lies approximately 1,000 yards south of the harbour.
B The university lies approximately due west of the hospital.
C The university lies approximately due east of the hospital.
D The airport lies south-south-east of the harbour.
E The hospital is completely surrounded by a park.
F The lake is north-west of the university.
G The university is north-west of the airport.
Questions 36-41.

Each of the passages 36-41 below comes from one of the following sources although more than one passage has been drawn from the same source. In the appropriate space on your answer sheet circle the letter of the source from which you think a particular passage could most appropriately have been taken.

A A speech by an ornithologist reporting to his local club on his birdwatching trip to Iceland.
B A letter from a very widely travelled tourist to impress his friends with his brief trip to Iceland.
C An Icelandic government report on some agricultural improvements.
D An article in an Agricultural Science magazine on agricultural conditions in Iceland, written by a visiting agricultural scientist.
E The report of an overseas government observer sent to Iceland to report on the applicability of the agricultural methods of his own country to Icelandic conditions.
F An article by an overseas journalist writing a series on foreign countries, none of which he has visited, using only guidebooks and tourist information.
G A letter from an Icelandic town dweller who has never before left home writing about a trip into the country.
H A letter home from an overseas tourist who is not impressed with Iceland.

36. There are no trains. Unless you happen to choose a day and a destination where flying is practicable, you are forced to rely on buses, unless you can arrange a ride in the back of a sheep truck carrying the unfortunate creatures to the slaughter yards. When the appropriate bus has been found, it will probably bypass the magnificent waterfall or beauty spot about which all the locals boast, or will pass by it but refuse to allow disembarkation.

37. There isn’t such a lot of ice although there are several large glaciers. Reykjavik itself is a small modern town not unlike Freetown in Sierra Leone, but the new areas have blocks of flats as fine as in any modern town anywhere in the world. . . The hot spring area outside Reykjavik is not as extensive as in Rotorua in N.Z. but the big geyser there gave its name to geysers throughout the world. There’s a blue pool as blue as Blueue above Interlaken or the Blue Lake in Mount Gambier. . .

38. It is not really very cold. Reykjavik resembles a number of other small towns throughout the world, although the air in the town, when the wind is not blowing from the sulphurous area in the east, is clearer than anywhere else I have visited. The hot springs area is not extensive. A couple of geysers blow most of the time, up to a couple of feet high but you have to be lucky to see one of the big ones which they say blow well over a hundred feet. You can pay the caretaker to put soap in a geyser to make it blow but this may not work.

39. Systematic reafforestation has led to a significant increase in the area under timber. The initial decision to plant *Betula pubescens* has proved justified, although it is unfortunate that it has never been possible to ascertain the precise nature of the vegetation destroyed by our predecessors as this would appear to have had substantial advantages over those currently available.

40. The complete absence of trees minimizes the need for stump-jump equipment and to some extent simplifies the preparation of the ground, although this is partly nullified by the presence of lava outcrops and occasional crevices in the ground. The techniques in use in the Western Highlands of Scotland may well be appropriate but transportation may present special problems.

41. There is a large forest in the centre of the valley. Many of the trees are as much as fifteen feet high, taller than any I have ever seen. It seems that a real attempt is being made particularly by some of the youth organizations to replace the trees felled by early settlers. I have heard people say that the vegetation is stunted but this can certainly not be said any longer.
The two pictures both portray Napoleon Bonaparte, a French emperor who led France’s army to victory over much of Europe during the nineteenth century. Picture W was painted by a Frenchman, Picture X was drawn by an Englishman. Study them carefully and then answer question 42.

42. Together, the two pictures show that

A artists have different styles of painting.
B how you perceive a thing depends on your point of view.
C leaders tend to be glorified by their countrymen.
D caricature is portrayed better through pen-and-ink than through painting.
Questions 43–52.

Read the two opinions below on the effects of TV on children, and then answer questions 43–47.

Writer I.

The most alarming aspect of present television is the emphasis placed in so many programmes on violent behaviour. The dreadful effects of these programmes on the impressionable minds of children are incalculable. Children who watch TV for long periods become so used to violence that they no longer greet it with the normal reaction of horror. On the contrary, they placidly accept it as normal.

What is worse, they often imitate it. There are many authentic cases of young criminals who have stated that in committing their crimes, they had copied faithfully what they had seen on television. Children learn how to commit violence just as they learn anything else, and TV is a wonderful teacher. There is no doubt that TV is an important factor contributing to the rise in juvenile delinquency.

Children, when watching a TV drama, are supposed to imagine themselves as the hero but only too often they “identify” with the evil-minded thug who is realistically portrayed as daring, powerful and, above all, successful.

Stories portraying horror or violence have long been far too common in comics and cheap fiction, but the medium of television has a far greater power to grip the emotions and impress its attitudes and values on the mind. This explains why so many young children are terrified by the horrors they see on TV. It disturbs their sleep and haunts their dreams. It is true that there is much horror and violence in the world—too much. But it is our duty to protect the impressionable minds of children from it until they have become mature and have been taught to deal with it and to recognize its evil nature. To emphasize or exaggerate these aspects of life is utterly wrong.

Some responsibility for this dreadful situation must be borne by the television stations which, in order to increase the size of their viewing audience, show these programmes at times when children are watching. But the bulk of the blame must be placed squarely on the shoulders of parents who shirk their duty to their children by allowing them to choose their own programmes and to watch as long as they like, even long after they should be in bed.

Writer II.

A great deal of nonsense is talked about the evil effects of television on children. It is true that children, like the rest of us, are often completely gripped by a TV drama. They feel themselves involved in the story (except when it is stupidly interrupted for the inevitable commercial) and imagine themselves to be one of the characters—usually the hero. But this is good for them, for it allows a useful and harmless outlet for their emotions. As when they are playing Cowboys and Indians, they can act out their imaginations the aggression and violence which is part of all of us. More easily than at any other time, they can escape into a fantasy world in which no-one comes to any harm.

No normal child believes that the world shown on TV is the real world, or that real people behave like most of the stereotyped characters portrayed.

The cases in which children (or adults) who have committed crimes are alleged to have claimed that they “learnt how to do it from TV” are not, of course, proof that TV contributes to crime. These are isolated cases of children who were already delinquents or at least ready to become delinquents. In other words, they are not normal children. Thousands, perhaps millions, of normal children saw the same programme but did not commit any crime. What a child learns from TV depends on the type of person he is.

It is part of our duty to help children to grow up, to learn what will face them as adults. We cannot carry out this duty by shielding them from the truth. Violence and evil are part of life; in the real world everyone does not live happily ever after. By introducing children to a whole range of experiences they could not otherwise have, TV contributes to their healthy development.

43. At one point Writer I appears to contradict his own basic argument in order to

F impress us with the power of TV.
G attack the TV stations.
H suggest that many children have evil tendencies.
I emphasize the immaturity of children.

44. Which of the following policies for controlling television programmes would Writer I be most likely to support?

A Classify all programmes which include violence as “For Adults Only”.
B Reduce the number of programmes which include violence.
C Ensure that all crime programmes demonstrate clearly that “crime does not pay”.
D Allow no programmes which include crime or violence to be shown before 9 p.m.
E Ensure that violence is always presented as evil and horrible.
For each of the following statements 45–47 say whether there is evidence in the passages to lead you to expect that

F both Writer I and Writer II would agree with the statement.
G Writer I would agree, but Writer II would disagree.
H Writer II would agree, but Writer I would disagree.
I both writers would disagree with the statement.

45. Normal children can easily become delinquents.

46. There is an argument against allowing confirmed delinquents to watch crime dramas on TV.

47. Evil characters on TV do not usually seem like characters in real life.

Assume that it has been established that delinquents aged 13 to 17, on the average, watch TV crime dramas more than non-delinquents of the same age group. For each of the possible explanations of this fact, numbered 48–51 below, on your answer sheet circle

A if it could be given by Writer I but not Writer II.
B if it could be given by Writer II but not Writer I.
C if it could be given by both writers.
D if it is not likely to be given by either writer.

48. The non-delinquents tend to be children whose parents do not often watch TV.

49. The non-delinquents watch TV less because they are normal children.

50. The parents of the non-delinquents have protected them from the evil effects of TV.

51. The non-delinquents have watched TV so much in earlier years that they are now more mature and therefore spend less time with TV.

52. Which of the following projects would be most likely to provide evidence which, by itself, would support or disprove the statement that "TV makes a greater impression on children than comics?"

F Give a group of children a particular comic story to read, then show them a TV version of the same story and ask which made the greater impression on them.
G Find out the average amounts of time children spend reading comics and watching TV.
H Give one group of children a comic story to read, and show another group a TV version of the same story. After several weeks, test both groups to find which group remembered most of the story.
I Find out what kinds of stories, and what elements in these stories most impress children. Then find the proportions of these stories and elements in comics and TV.
J Give a group of children a comic story in which the hero wins and the gangster is taught that crime does not pay. Then show them a TV version in which the gangster is successful. Ask them which version they preferred.

Questions 53–57

Each of the following questions 53–57 refers to a change or combination of changes occurring in a particular American city over a twelve-months period. In each case examine the likely effects of these changes on the number of convictions for "serious offences" recorded in the Juvenile Court during that period, and say whether this number, as compared with that recorded in the previous twelve months, is likely to have been

A increased
B decreased
C unaffected
D there is insufficient information to determine what the effect would have been.

53. The proportion of juveniles in the community decreased.

54. A Juvenile Court magistrate, famous for his leniency, retired. The government conducted a campaign to encourage the public to report to the police all suspicious circumstances.

55. The number of serious crimes committed by adults increased. A Juvenile Court building was opened.

56. The maximum age at which offenders were dealt with by the Juvenile Court was increased from 16 to 17. Due to illnesses of the Juvenile Court magistrates a large back-log of cases built up.

57. It was found that the records of convictions of all kinds of offenders had been improperly kept, with the result that the numbers for all previous years had been exaggerated.
Questions 58–61.

The following advertisement appeared in an educational journal. Read it and then answer questions 58–61.

**ADVERTISEMENT**

Illustration depicting two wooden chairs with upholstered cushions

"MAY I SEND YOU MY GUIDE TO CHAIRMANSHIP?" ASKS THE ROCOLION

1. "A good seat is an aid to concentration," lectured the ROCOLion, "and if you concentrate on Rocol wherever good seating is required you will gain a degree of merit on every count.

2. "Whatever examination you care to put them to Rocol chairs are sure to graduate with honours. Their English Windsor® antecedents are unimpeachable. For example, the chairs illustrated have been developed and refined from the classic Windsor chair—subtly shaped by Rocol to meet the needs of the day's conditions.

3. "They are in a class of their own for individuality of design and honesty of materials. Their construction is pure solid wood geometry, aesthetically applied. Their comfortably broad seats, shielded from solid elm, are made even more luxurious with foam filled pallet cushions firmly held by straps and press studs. The gay coloured covers detach for dry cleaning to stay fresh through heavy use.

4. "Rocol Windsor chairs are the most pleasing and economical chairs of learning you can obtain. May I send you my Guide? In full colour of course."

* Windsor is a particular style of chair.

58. From the final sentence in paragraph 2 we can infer that Rocol manufacturers work by

   F renovating antique furniture along modern lines.
   G adapting a traditional design to fit in with contemporary trends.
   H improving the design of the classic Windsor chair.
   I developing furniture which is superior to the classic Windsor chair.

59. From the first sentence in paragraph 3 it follows that

   A there are no other Windsor chairs of the type built by Rocol.
   B only the finest materials are used in Rocol chairs.
   C designers employed by Rocol are permitted to follow their own inclinations.
   D Rocol chairs follow unique standards of design.

60. In paragraph 2, the writer's main appeal is to the reader's

   F sense of humour.
   G snobbishness.
   H insistence on quality.
   I desire to be modish.

61. The purpose behind dressing the lion in a lecturer's gown is probably to

   A impress on the reader the skill with which Rocol chairs are made.
   B demonstrate that Rocol chairs are suitable for school use.
   C strengthen the schoolmasterish impression given by the advertisement.
   D indicate the strength of Rocol chairs.
Questions 62–68.

Read the following passage and then answer questions 62–68.

Life in a South-east Asian Village

1. In the rural part of South-east Asia, although the farms are small and populations large, there is a surprisingly large proportion of land which is unconquered swamp or bushland. The distribution of population is dictated by the basic geographical requirements of a village society which still attempts to be largely self-sufficient.

2. In the village, as elsewhere, rice is the storable crop which has made the civilization possible. Even in contemporary times the rhythm of activity follows the rice-growing cycle—the flooding of the fields, the planting of the seedlings, the cutting and tying of the sheaves. Rice-growing remains essentially a matter of individual labour which is paralleled by the (dwindling) handcraft production of clothing, tools and personal effects, and the harvesting of fish.

3. The division of labour between man and wife characteristic of Western society is obliterated by the demands of the fields, and each season brings its own work. The traditional time for leisure and religious festivals is the period between harvest and planting. As might be expected the themes of song and dance centre on the round of daily activities.

4. The intrusion of the outside world has tended to wreck the regularity of life and the enjoyment of leisure since it has been assumed by government officials that increase in welfare arises only from increased prosperity. As a result, economic pressure has resulted in the sacrifice of leisure to efforts to grow crops for sale rather than for consumption. Discontent with the monotony of this added physical labour has been accompanied by an increased vulnerability to the attraction of manufactured goods, a conflict which feeds upon itself.

5. Change is characteristic of the Asian village of today. The swing to production of goods as a means of raising money rather than for village consumption is a symptom of an unrest which stems from the realization by the ever-swelling population (and especially the young) that life can be longer and better.

* In the Red River Delta of North Vietnam some farms are no bigger than a large sports ground.

62. The chief difference between the daily activities of Australian women and those of Asian village women as indicated by the passage is that

- F the village women concentrate largely on having children and on raising a large family.
- G few Australian women engage directly in the same work as their husbands.
- H the village women have less time for cooking and eating.
- I Australian women have less certainty about the activities they will be pursuing on any given day.

63. The comment is sometimes made that in our civilization people become so concerned with material things that everyone works harder in order to earn extra money which is then squandered on unnecessary luxuries which help to relieve the boredom induced by continual money-grubbing. Which paragraph presents a parallel characteristic of life in a South-east Asian village?

- A Paragraph 2.
- B Paragraph 3.
- C Paragraph 4.
- D Paragraph 5.

64. The phrase “(dwindling) handcraft production” in paragraph 2 suggests that

- F the village people increasingly use goods made elsewhere.
- G fewer people understand the traditional handcrafts.
- H as the population increases, fewer goods are available for any one individual.
- I there is less time for people to practise the traditional handcrafts.
For each of the following statements 65–68, on your answer sheet circle
A if the statement is one which you could observe to be true or false if you visited the region.
B if the statement is one which could still be argued about even when you had obtained all the relevant facts.

Then, assuming that all the statements in the passage are correct, on your answer sheet, circle
F if there is information in the passage in support of the statement.
G if there is information in the passage contrary to the statement.
H if there is no information in the passage either in support of or contrary to the statement.
I if there is information in the passage in support of the statement and other information in the passage contrary to the statement.

65. During the harvest the workers are in the fields from daylight until dusk.

66. Mass produced goods are not found in the villages.

67. Social relationships in the villages have a stability not found elsewhere in Asia.

68. The sacrifices necessary to increase the quantity of material possessions are disregarded because of the overall increase in satisfaction afforded to the people.

69. Much great Chinese painting is done with brush and ink, and amongst Chinese artists there is a saying that "the brushstroke is the man." This means that
A the technique of using the brush can be achieved only by people of particular temperaments.
B a clumsy man produces a clumsy brushstroke, a dexterous man produces a skilful brushstroke.
C the way in which the artist uses the brush betrays the origin of his training.
D the line produced by the brush reveals the personality of the artist.

70. The Malay proverb "To look up after you have bumped your head" means
F "To look before you leap".
G "To shut the stable door after the horse has fled".
H "To free the bird in the hand and hunt two in the bush".
I "To curse the thief after the deed is done".
71. This picture emphasizes

A the lack of cargo ships in South-east Asia.
B the importance of water transport in South-east Asia.
C that South-east Asia is the greatest producer of copra* in the world.
D that the number of trucks in South-east Asia is limited.

* copra = a product derived from coconuts.
Read this paragraph and then answer question 72.

An Indonesian legend tells of a monkey who protected turtles sleeping on the beach by watching from a tree and throwing stones into the water to warn them when hunters were approaching. On his death the turtles, as promised, buried him close to the sea. Later they found that a new type of tree had grown there, a tree whose fruit reminded them of their dead friend.

72. The Indonesian legend represents
   F an early attempt at explanation of natural events.
   G an Indonesian translation of one of Aesop's fables.
   H a belief in animals' ability to solve problems.
   I a superstitious belief in magic.

Read the Confucian quotation below, and then answer question 73.

"To eat only vegetables without meat, to drink only water, to have only one's bent arm as a pillow: there can be joy in such a life. But to become rich and honoured through injustice: for me such joy may be compared to an evanescent cloud."

73. The theme of the quotation is that
   A riches bring only a temporary pleasure.
   B even though a person is poor it is still possible to be happy.
   C the basis of lasting happiness is an untroubled conscience.
   D irrespective of one's station in life, joy can be found.

Questions 74–80.

Read the following passage, of which the sentences have been numbered, and then answer questions 74–80.

(1) The wealth of proverbs and maxims in Thai literature points to a strong didactic vein which is a dominating characteristic of this literature. (2) The Thai are seemingly incapable of abandoning themselves to uninhibited pleasures. (3) In spite of their cheerful, earth-bound nature they are haunted by a sense of moral propriety which keeps nagging them to account for all their pleasures. (4) On the literary plane, this ambivalence makes them look for a moral in every literary work. (5) This tendency still prevails today. (6) The first thing asked about a film or a novel by the man in the street is whether it has "kati," that is a moral or lesson, and the highest praise given by a run-of-the-mill critic seems to be that this or that play conveys a noble message. (7) Whether this obsession with ethics does more harm than good is an open question. (8) One thing, however, is certain. (9) There is no Thai literary work which is absolutely free from moralising or didacticism. (10) Even such romances as "Phra Law" and "Phra Apai Mani," which are almost exclusively devoted to aesthetic ends, contain sizeable passages of moral precepts. (11) Hermit and sages are often included in the cast to deliver sermons to the heroes or heroines and the ten traditional royal virtues are often not only referred to, but enumerated in full. (12) We do not know whether this is, on the part of the authors, a mere concession to tradition or an attempt to ingratiate themselves with the moralists but it can more probably be accounted for by the authors' own moral preoccupation. (13) To the generality of Thai authors and readers...entertainment and edification are not antithetical. (14) In a first-rate literary work there should be a happy blend of the two elements.


74. One of the chief characteristics of Thai literature as presented in the passage is the
   F inclusion of wise men in casts of plays to give advice to the heroes and heroines.
   G writing of romances for purely aesthetic ends.
   H enumeration in literature of the ten traditional royal virtues.
   I inclusion of a moral lesson in all forms of literature.

75. "The Thai are seemingly incapable of abandoning themselves to uninhibited pleasures" (sentence 2) because
   A it is against their religion.
   B of their earth-bound nature.
   C of their inborn sense of moral propriety.
   D as a race they do not seem to get a great deal of pleasure from life.

76. Proverbs and maxims in Thai literature are
   F of great value.
   G numerous.
   H amusing.
   I noble.
77. The main impression of Thai literature given to us by the author is one of
   A slavish adherence to tradition.
   B a complete engrossment with ethics.
   C contrast between the people as they are and as they are portrayed in literature.
   D the unimportance of entertainment as an objective in any form of writing.

78. "Whether this obsession with ethics does more harm than good is an open question" (sentence 7) means that
   F this question is a matter which has not been decided.
   G everybody is asking questions about it.
   H an ethical problem can never be solved to everyone's satisfaction.
   I people's minds are preoccupied with the ethics of the question.

79. The author suggests that the most likely reason for adherence to the didactic style of writing is that the
   A writers are so steeped in tradition as to continue to write in this vein.
   B writers realize that, for the public to read their works, they must include didactic passages.
   C writers themselves are engrossed with things moral.
   D elders in Thai society insist that this style of writing be followed.

80. The romances are devoted to "aesthetic ends" (sentence 10) means that they
   F are filled with proverbs and maxims.
   G have as their objectives the pursuit of beauty.
   H try to achieve beautiful moral endings.
   I have as their grand finale the enumeration of the ten traditional royal virtues.

Questions 81–83.

Read the following rhyme and then answer questions 81–83 which are based on it.

The law locks up both man and woman
Who steals the goose from off the common,*
But lets the greater felon loose
Who steals the common from the goose.

ANON.

*The common was village land shared by all the villagers as a place to run their animals and poultry. The writer is referring to a period in which powerful landowners enclosed parts of the common for their own use.

81. For stealing "the common from the goose" the punishment of the "greater felon" was
   A imprisonment.
   B exile.
   C social disapproval.
   D none at all.

82. The rhyme is an illustration of
   F making the punishment fit the crime.
   G one law for the rich, another for the poor.
   H the impartiality of the law towards both men and women.
   I hard times making hard men, and harder men controlling them.

83. Which one of these four adjectives is LEAST appropriate for describing the feelings of the anonymous writer?
   A Cynical.
   B Inflammatory.
   C Belligerent.
   D Indignant.
Questions 84-90.

In the verse that follows, Edward Rowland Sill expressed his antagonism towards some aspects of the world. Read it and then answer questions 84-90.

Earth bears no balsam* for mistakes;
Men crown the knave, and scourge the tool
That did his will.

* balsam = healing or soothing agency.

For each of the statements 84-89 below, on your answer sheet mark
A if Sill would have considered the statement correct.
B if it is impossible to tell whether or not Sill would have considered the statement correct.
C if Sill would have considered the statement incorrect.

84. Injustice is ever-present.
85. Men manipulate others for their own ends.
86. Kings rule because of the villainy of their underlings.
87. Frequently the greater villain goes scot-free.
88. Those who commit crimes are punished before they die.
89. Kings are knaves.

90. Sill's attitude to the action of the "felon" in the anonymous verse on which questions 81-83 were based most likely would have been one of
   F approval.
   G hostility.
   H cynicism.
   I indifference.
91. In the lower part of the map there is a diagram of a cross-section of California. Which one of the straight lines on the map shows the part of California represented by the cross-section?
   A  Line 1.
   B  Line 2.
   C  Line 3.
   D  Line 4.
Questions 92-94.

In 1859, Horace and Augusta Tabor, man and wife, trekked to California seeking gold. The following passage describes a typical day during their journey. Read it and then answer questions 92-94.

(1) Day after day the Tabors followed the strenuous and almost invariable routine imposed upon all gold-hunters. (2) By seven each morning they had breakfasted, struck their tent, repacked the wagon, captured the grazing cattle, and yoked them, driving a full five hours before dinner at midday. (3) Early in the afternoon, while the sun was still hot overhead, they rested for an hour or two, sometimes amusing themselves with a game of cards, more often creeping under the wagon to nap in the shade. (4) Harnessing up again, they drove three or four hours in the late afternoon before a horseman was sent ahead to find a camp site for the night.

—G. F. Willson, Here They Dug for Gold. (Eyre and Spottiswoode.)

92. From the passage above, the chief impression we gain of the Tabors’ journey is one of

F efficiency.
G urgency.
H monotony.
I sobriety.

93. From the information contained in sentence number 2, we can conclude that of the four happenings listed below the most serious disaster to the Tabors would be

A an outbreak of a cattle disease with a high incidence of mortality.
B a flood which during the night swept away many of their belongings.
C the destruction of their tent during the night by an unexpected tornado.
D to encounter a sudden depression in the trail, leading to general damage to the wagon as well as a broken axle.

94. The implication of the word “creeping” in sentence number 3 is that

F the Tabors should have been engaged in a more useful activity.
G the sun was at its hottest.
H the other gold-hunters disapproved of their “nap in the shade”.
I the Tabors were exhausted by the rigours of travelling.

Questions 95-97.

During the 1930’s there was a trek to California rather different to that of the Tabors. Many of the people taking part in this journey were poor farmers who had left their land to journey west seeking work. Read the passage below which refers to their journey and then answer questions 95-97.

Thus they changed as in the whole universe only man can change. They were not farm men any more, but migrant men. And the thought, the planning, the long staring silence that had gone out to the fields, were now to the roads, to the distance, to the West. That man whose mind had been bound with acres lived with narrow concrete miles. And his thought and his worry were not any more with rainfall, with wind and dust, with the thrust of the crops. Eyes watched the trees, ears listened to the clattering motors, and minds struggled with oil, with petrol, with the thinning rubber between air and road. Then a broken gear was tragedy. The water in the evening was the yearning, and food over the fire. Then health to go on was the need, and strength to go on, and spirit to go on. The wills thrust westward ahead of them, and fears that had once apprehended drought or flood now lingered with anything that might stop the westward crawling.

—John Steinbeck, Grapes of Wrath. (William Heinemann.)

95. In the first sentence in the passage, John Steinbeck implies that

A man has a unique capacity for adaptation.
B animals lack the flexibility characteristic of man.
C irrespective of the changes in man, the universe continues as before.
D man is the most superior form of life in the universe.

96. The chief change which took place in the people was in

F their financial condition.
G their health.
H the environment in which they lived.
I the worries they had.

97. Which one of the four sentences below best describes the writer’s technique in the passage?

A A contrast is drawn between farm life and migrant existence, the reader being assailed throughout with the problems encountered.
B A contrast is drawn between the strength of the human spirit and the pettiness of the problems which concern it, of the frailty of the body and the toughness of the mind.
C A contrast is drawn between the concerns of the farm and the worries of the road; the reader sees the impact of changed circumstances on human hopes and aspirations.
D A contrast is drawn between physical things and spiritual things—the writer uses a detailed inventory of the problems faced by the migrants to establish the insignificance of mankind.
Questions 98–99.

The following passage continues the story of the migrants—it tells of their arrival. Read it and then answer questions 98–99.

They drove . . . in the morning glow, and the sun came up behind them, and then—suddenly they saw the great valley below them. Al jammed on the brake and stopped in the middle of the road, and "Look!" he said. The vineyards, the orchards, the great flat valley, green and beautiful, the trees set in rows, and the farmhouses. . . The distant cities, the little towns in the orchard land, and the morning sun, golden on the valley . . . The grain-fields golden in the morning, and the willow lines, and the eucalyptus trees in rows . . . The peach trees and the walnut groves, and the dark-green patches of oranges. And red roofs among the trees, and barns—rich barns.

—JOHN STEINBECK, Grapes of Wrath. (William Heinemann.)

98. The chief impression the reader derives from the passage is one of

F luxury.

G colour.

H emotion.

I abundance.

99. Which one of the four sentences below is most likely to have followed the passage?

A They scrambled down from the car, and then stood, silent and awestruck, embarrassed before the great valley.

B Rich, rich, a profusion undreamed of—colour and pattern combining in a riot of beauty.

C One minute figure moved in the distance—a lonely reminder of the genesis of this luxury.

D Eyes blinded by beauty they bundled out of the car, eager to examine and luxuriate in this Eden of the west.

Question 100.

100. The two diagrams above are of the same area in Los Angeles at an interval of ten years. Which one of the four statements below is the best description of the change which has taken place?

F The development in the north-west corner has been destroyed by a newly-created access road.

G The subway has not been interfered with but the central city area has been revitalized.

H A completely new major road has been driven through the area, with a resultant interference to surrounding areas.

I There has been an alteration to the area in the south-east corner while the increasing flow of foot and motor traffic has resulted in the construction of new roads and footpaths.

A. C. Brough, Government Printer, Melbourne.