



DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

UPPER SECONDARY
SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS

HISTORY

Thursday
29 October 2015

Time allowed:
2 hours and 30 minutes
(8:00am – 10:30 am)

NO EXTRA TIME
(NO OTHER TIME)

Candidates are advised to fully
utilise the allocated time

H

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

To be read by the external invigilator to all candidates.

1. The subject code for History is **14**.
2. There are **15** printed pages in the question booklet. An electronic answer sheet for part A and **7** pages answer booklet for Part B are inserted in the question booklet.
3. There are two parts in this paper. Answer all questions.

Part A: Multiple Choice (Questions 1-30) 30 Marks

This section will be electronically marked.

All answers to the Multiple Choice Part **MUST** be answered on the **ELECTRONIC ANSWER SHEET** provided.

Carefully following the instructions, fill in your Candidate Information and Subject Information.

If you make a mistake, rub the shading out completely using an eraser and shade in your alternative clearly.

Part B: Short Answer (Questions 31-40) 70 Marks

Write down your name, your school name and complete your 10 digit candidate number on the Part B Answer Sheet Provided.

4. You are required to only write the correct answer in the space provided.
5. Answers written on the question paper will not be marked. Write answers neatly in spaces as allocated on the answer sheet. Answer **ALL** questions.
6. Correction fluid is not allowed on the answer sheet. Where you have made an error, cross out all the working and start on a new line.
7. Dictionaries are **NOT** permitted.

Penalty For Cheating Or Assisting To Cheat In National Examinations Is Non-Certification.

DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE AND DO NOT WRITE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO START.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE**(QUESTIONS 1 to 30)****30 MARKS**

For each question, choose the correct answer by shading a circle below A, B, C or D on the electronic ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTION 1

Which of the animals below was brought earlier to New Guinea?

- A. Pig B. Dog C. Chicken D. Kangaroo

QUESTION 2

Traditional trade and exchange systems were also very important to the people of Papua New Guinea.

Which statement is NOT true?

- A. Shells became a medium of exchange in Gazelle.
B. Engans had the TE exchange.
C. Trade and exchange systems did establish and strengthen ties among Papua New Guineans.
D. Trade and exchange systems did not establish and strengthen ties among Papua New Guineans.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Written records of PNG history goes back as far as 50,000 years.
B. History of PNG only began 300 years ago.
C. Most of PNG history is not written but is found in oral tradition.
D. History of PNG began in 1975 when PNG became independent.

QUESTION 4

History is the story of human beings. The person who studies and writes the story of human beings is called a Historian.

There are great difficulties faced by a historian because _____

- A. there are no stories to tell and hear.
B. some stories began long before writing was invented.
C. some stories began after writing was invented.
D. all stories were written.

QUESTION 5

In what century did the first Portuguese explorer, Jorge de Menses, land on the west coast of New Guinea?

- A. 14th century B. 15th century C. 16th century D. 17th century

QUESTION 6

Who became the first governor of British New Guinea?

- A. George le Hunt B. Hubert Murray C. William MacGregor D. Peter Scratchley

QUESTION 7

In Papua, the head tax and Native Plantations Ordinances were introduced in 1918 by _____

- A. Billy Hughes
B. Administrator D.M. Cleland
C. Sir Hubert Murray
D. Governor Albert Hahl

QUESTION 8

The Scramble for colonies and New Imperialism began around the 1880s. This was when _____

- A. The rest of the world was divided among the European powers.
B. The European powers began to explore the rest of the world.
C. The European powers began to live among the Africans.
D. When WWI broke out.

QUESTION 9

What happened to Germany's control of New Guinea at the outbreak of WWI in PNG in 1914?

- A. It was not affected. B. It was reinforced. C. It ended. D. It extended.

QUESTION 10

In what years did both the First and Second World Wars end?

- A. 1914 and 1939 B. 1919 and 1946
C. 1917 and 1944 D. 1918 and 1945

QUESTION 11

Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany in _____.

- A. 1929 B. 1931 C. 1933 D. 1935

QUESTION 12

Who was the President of USA when the Great Depression began in 1929?

- A. John F. Kennedy B. Herbert Hoover C. Franklin Roosevelt D. Abraham Lincoln

QUESTION 13

Between 1894 and 1917 Russia was ruled by _____.

- A. The Tsar B. Kaiser C. Chancellor D. The Bolshevik

QUESTION 14

In 1942, Japan attacked Papua New Guinea. Which place did it drop its first bomb?

- A. Alotau B. Lae C. Rabaul D. Buka

QUESTION 15

Who was the first post-war administrator after WWII in PNG?

- A. J. K. Murray B. Sir Donald Cleland C. Sir Hubert Murray D. Sir William McGregor

QUESTION 16

Which of the following countries played a far greater role in the actual fighting in Europe in the Second World War than they did in the First World War?

- A. USA B. Great Britain C. Germany D. Russia

QUESTION 17

Which Asian country was an American territory that was headed by the Commander General Douglas McArthur in 1942?

- A. Singapore B. Philippines C. Thailand D. Indonesia

QUESTION 18

Which Asian country is currently under communist rule?

- A. India B. North Korea C. South Korea D. Japan

QUESTION 19

French is the Official Language of which Pacific Island nation?

- A. Fiji B. New Caledonia C. Kiribati D. Vanuatu

QUESTION 20

The United Nations was formally known as _____.

- A. Nationalism League B. The League of Nationalism
C. The League of Nations D. The Triumph of Nations

QUESTION 21

Which country established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

- A. Great Britain B. Germany C. USA D. France

QUESTION 22

Who was the Cuban Communist leader during the Cuban missile crisis in 1961?

- A. President Kennedy B. Josef Stalin C. Benito Mussolini D. Fidel Castro

QUESTION 23

Human trafficking means to _____

- A. Move asylum seekers. B. Migrate to another country.
C. The illegal sale of human beings. D. Human beings crossing the road on a busy day.

QUESTION 24

Who was Sun Yat Sen?

- A. Former President of China who overthrew the Manchus and set up a Republic with a democratic form of government.
- B. Former President of Japan who set up a parliamentary democracy.
- C. The father of Communism in China.
- D. Former Prime Minister of Manchuria who overthrew the Manchus and set up a Republic with a democratic form of government.

QUESTION 25

What is not true of the European Union?

- A. Was formerly known as a European Community.
- B. It is an economic and political association.
- C. It is a country.
- D. It is an example of movement towards International Cooperation.

QUESTION 26

Who was Prime Minister during the 1997 Sandline Crisis in PNG?

- A. Sir Mekere Morauta
- B. Sir Bill Skate
- C. Sir Julius Chan
- D. Pais Wingti

QUESTION 27

When were the first National elections held in PNG after independence?

- A. 1997
- B. 1961
- C. 1975
- D. 1977

QUESTION 28

Which bank in PNG is responsible for controlling currency, interest rates, credits and overseas transactions?

- A. Development Bank
- B. ANZ Bank
- C. Bank of South Pacific
- D. Bank of PNG

QUESTION 29

In 2000, the privatization commission was established by _____.

- A. Sir Julius Chan
- B. Sir Michael T Somare
- C. Sir Mekere Morauta
- D. Sir Rabbie Namaliu

QUESTION 30

After an Australian government audit, Australia switched budget aid to tied aid in PNG.

Why did they do this?

- A. Because much of the money was spent on the nation's recurrent expenditure rather than development projects.
- B. Because PNG was a former colony of Britain.
- C. Because PNG shares a border with Indonesia.
- D. Because the PNG government demanded this change.

PART B: SHORT ANSWERS**(QUESTIONS 31 to 40)****70 MARKS**

For each question, write the answer in the space provided on the ANSWER BOOKLET.

QUESTION 31.

Read the document below and answer questions that follow.

11 SEPTEMBER 2001 TERRORIST ATTACK

On 11th September 2001, Islamic terrorist (called al-Qaeda) shocked the world by hijack in four domestic US aircraft and forcing these to crash into the World Trade Centre in New York (destroying both the Twin Towers and surrounding buildings), and the Pentagon (US Military Head Quarters in Washington). Approximately 3,500 people were killed. This dramatic attack was seen worldwide on television, and stunned American society.

Al-Qaeda (led by Osama Bin Laden) was accused of the September 11 attacks by the United States. It was also blamed for the 1995 attempted bombing of the World Trade Centre, and the 1998 US Embassy bombing in Tanzania and Kenya, and the bombing of a US naval vessel in Aden harbour in late 2000. These illustrated an Islamic challenge to America – in particular, it showed hostility to American support of Israel against the Palestinian Arabs, opposition to American soldiers based on holy Saudi Arabian soil (the home of Islam), and a view of America as a corrupt and evil society.

The new American President, George W. Bush (Jnr) was keen to seek revenge for the September 11 attack against the terrorist and their supporters. The American retaliatory invasion of Afghanistan in early 2002 was viewed by some not only as a means of removing the Islamic Taleban rulers and an attempt to crush the terrorist group al-Qaeda, but also as a securing means of securing access to future oil pipelines from Central Asia via Afghanistan to Pakistan and from there to India.

Source: Baing. S., Waiko. J., Burr. M., Feutz. R., et al (2014), 12 History PNG, Upper Secondary Melbourne:Oxford University Press, 2014(p198)

- (i). Who was the leader of the Islamic Terrorist Group? (1)
- (ii). Apart from removing Islamic Taliban rulers, what was America's economic interest? (1)
- (iii) US embassies in Africa were also attacked by al-Qaeda. Name two of these African states. (2)
- (iv). What was the general view of al-Qaeda towards the Americans? (1)
- (v). What is the dominating religion in Saudi Arabia? (1)
- (vi). Who was the US political leader that ordered the invasion of Afghanistan? (1)

QUESTION 32.

Read document 2 below and answer the questions that follow.

THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The first five-year plan was an economic plan, which was expected to carry the country through the period 1968_1969 to 1972-1973. It was an attempt to put into practice some of the recommendations of the World Bank, which had issued, a report following a survey of the economy. The plan aimed to increase cash crop and livestock production; to use natural resources more profitably; and to improve infrastructure of the economy. Cash cropping of copra, cocoa, rubber, coffee, tea oil palm, rice, peanuts and sugar and the production of cattle and pigs were to be encouraged. The plan assumed that Papua New Guineans would be involved in all these activities. However it emphasized that large scale overseas investment would be required to exploit natural resources such as minerals and timber. In 1973 the United Nations Development Programme sent a team from the University of East Anglia to prepare a Report on Development Strategies for Papua New Guinea. This report became the basis of the second Five Year Plan, which was to cover the period 1973-1978. This plan proposed an Improvement Programme to aid rural development and encourage self-reliance rather than dependence upon overseas investment and expertise.

(Source: Waiko J.D., PNG: A history of our times, Melbourne Oxford University Press. 2003. (Pp.100)

- (i) What sort of plan was the first five-year plan? (1)
- (ii) What was the period covered in the plan? (1)
- (iii) Whose recommendation (only one) did the plan attempt to address? (1)
- (iv) Name one of the aims of the plan. (1)
- (v) Whom did the plan assume to be involved in the desired activities? (1)
- (vi) What was required to exploit the natural resources? (1)
- (vii) Name one of the cash crops whose production was to be encouraged? (1)

QUESTION 33.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

THE PALIAU MOLOAT MOVEMENT

One social movement, which the colonial authority wrongly labeled a cargo cult, was the Paliau Movement. It was founded by Paliau Moloat on Manus Island in 1946. The Paliau Movement is a good example of wartime culture contact leading to post-war social change. During the war Manus had been a major military base. Operations involving a million Allied troops were launched from Manus. The Allies came with planes, ships, cars, and tanks most of which they left behind when they retreated to escape the invading Japanese army.

Paliau Moloat was born in 1918 on Balaun, a small island close to Manus. He was in his twenties during the war. He and his family witnessed these dramatic events. He had little schooling but he rose to the rank of sergeant in the police force and served in both New Britain and Morobe. Because he had sided with the Japanese during the war he was badly treated by the Australians on their return to Manus, but his people held him in high regard.

Paliau founded a movement through which he hoped to improve the lives of his people. Many traditional practices were given up. Marriage payments were fixed and feasts and customary exchanges were no longer held. Land was to be owned by all members of the community. Villages were to be clean and well planned. People were encouraged to save and contribute to a fund to purchase European goods. Paliau rejected Christianity. He formed a new religion, which included some Christian beliefs.

Paliau's movement undermined both the church and the colonial authorities. He was goaled on cargo cult charges on several occasions. In 1951 Paliau was elected president of Baluan Local Government Council. His followers on Manus Island demanded that he be president of the Manus Local Government Council as well. These councils were among the first in Papua New Guinea to push for schools, aid-posts and co-operatives. In 1953 representative from the United Nations reported favorably on his activities. In the early 1960s he visited the United States at the invitation of the United Nations.

Paliau represented the Manus Province in the first National House of Assembly from 1964 to 1972. He became a founding member of Pangu Pati. In the late 1960s he was accepted by the colonial authority and in 1970 awarded an Order of the British Empire.

However, the Paliau Movement was not typical of people's response to the economic, social and political policies of the colonial authority during this period. In most societies the people accepted colonial administrative control.

(Source: Waiko J.D. PNG: A history of our times, Melbourne Oxford University Press. 2003. (Pp.97-98)

- (i). Was the Paliau Movement a cargo cult? (1)
- (ii). What happened to Paliau when he was found guilty on cargo cult charges? (1)
- (iii) In 1970, Paliau was recognized by the British government for services rendered to his people. What was he awarded? (1)
- (iv) Which two provinces in PNG did Paliau work in when he was a police officer? (2)
- (v) Paliau's Movement rejected two authorities. What are the two authorities? (2)

QUESTION 34.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

“The End of Apartheid”

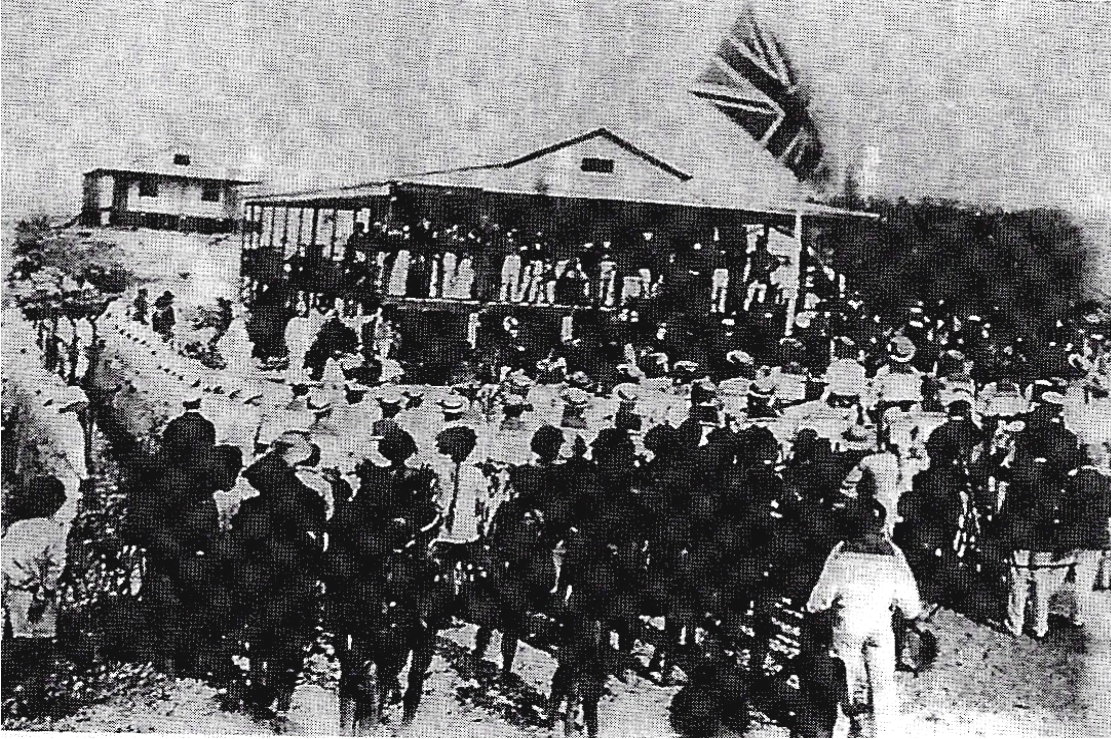
In 1989, F. W. de Klerk became Prime Minister, and immediately announced a new reform package. He continued the secret talks which Botha had been having with ANC leaders and, in 1990, Mandela was released. This ended the guerrilla war and de Klerk repealed most of the apartheid laws. Talks to draw up a new Constitution began in 1991 but important differences meant progress was slow, so the violence continued. Some of these violence was between ANC supporters and the Inkatha Freedom Party, formed in 1990 and led by Chief Buthelesi. However in 1992, whites voted in a referendum for complete change. Despite this, negotiations broke down again in the middle of 1992, and serious violence broke out between the ANC and other black African organizations. Some believed the police had encouraged these attacks on ANC. With the country close to total chaos, Joe Slovo, the leader of SACP, suggested that the National Party and the ANC should agree to share power for five years. This resulted in the signing of the Record of Understanding in September 1992, which was an agreement to re-open the discussions. Further violence failed to prevent progress, and a new Constitution was agreed in 1993. Free elections were held in 1994, which the ANC won. Nelson Mandela then became President on 10 May 1994.

(Source: Allan TODD, The Modern World, OXFORD: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 2001. (P. 209)

- (i). Who became Prime Minister in 1989? (1)
- (ii). Who was having secret talks with ANC leaders before de Klerk? (1)
- (iii). When was Mandela released from prison? (1)
- (iv). What was the name of the party formed in 1990 and was led by Chief Buthelesi? (1)
- (v). What was agreed in 1993? (1)
- (vi). Which party won the election of 1994? (1)
- (vii) Who became the President in 1994? (1)

QUESTION 35.

Study the photograph below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



This photograph was taken on 6th November 1884 in PNG.

(Source: Waiko J.D. PNG: A history of our times, Melbourne Oxford University Press. 2003. (p.28)

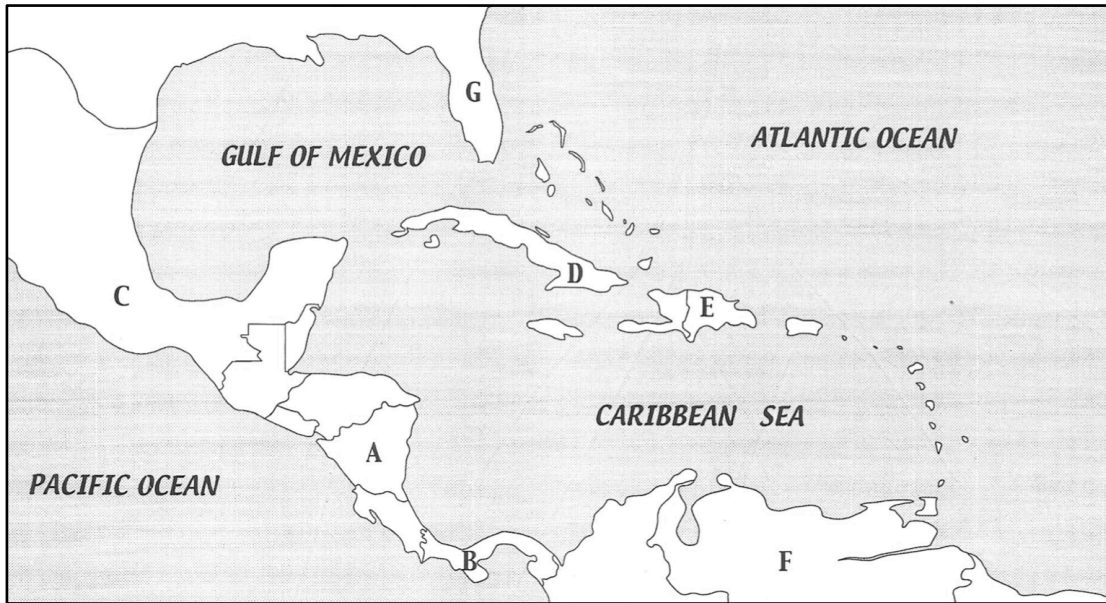
- (i). Which foreign country is represented in this photograph? (1)
- (ii). What is the name of the flag that is being raised in this photograph? (1)
- (iii). Where in PNG was this photograph taken? (1)
- (iv). Which part of our country did this foreign country colonize? (1)
- (v). What were these colonizers interested in when they established their post/colony? (1)
- (vi). What was the name of the British naval officer who raised the flag? (1)
- (vii) Sir Peter Scratchley became the first _____ of this protectorate in December in 1884. (1)

QUESTION 36.

Study the map below and answer the questions (i) – (vii) that follow.

For each question select the letter and write the name of the country referred to in the question.

MAP 1 – Latin America



Source: Lowe, N., Mastering Modern World History. New York; Palgrave MacMillan (5th Edition) 2013. Pp.609

- (i). This country was the centre of the 1962 crisis, which almost led to war between USA and USSR.
Letter: _____, Name: _____ (1)

- (ii). This country is where the canal runs through linking the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.
Letter: _____, Name: _____ (1)

- (iii). The President of this country won a Nobel Peace Prize for a peace plan he initiated in 1987 for the Central American region.
Letter: _____, Name: _____ (1)

- (iv). US often failed to support the United Nations. In this country in 1984 US supported the mercenaries to destabilize her democratically elected government.
Letter: _____, Name: _____ (1)

- (v). This is one of the poorest states in the region and was used by US President John F Kennedy in 1961 to invade Cuba.
Letter: _____, Name: _____ (1)

- (vi). This country is a member of OPEC as a result of rich deposit of oil.
Letter: _____, Name: _____ (1)

- (vii). In 1980, the leader of this country was murdered by U.S backed paramilitaries during the Latin American crisis.
Letter: _____, Name: _____ (1)

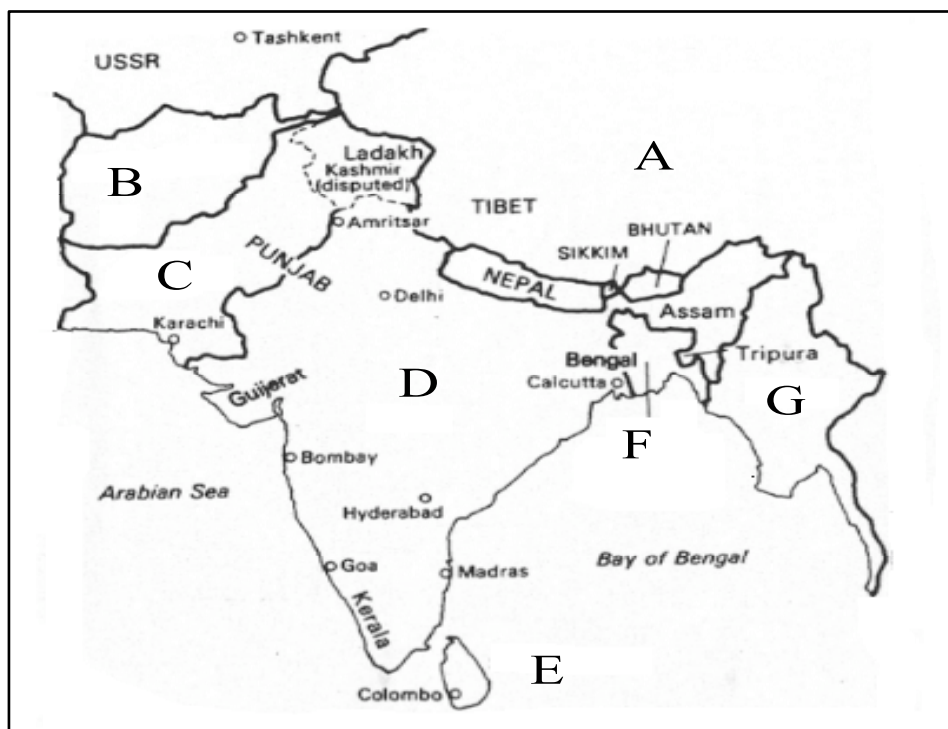
QUESTION 37.

Study the map below and answer questions (i) – (vii).

Map 2 – South Asia

Write the letter corresponding to the map below.

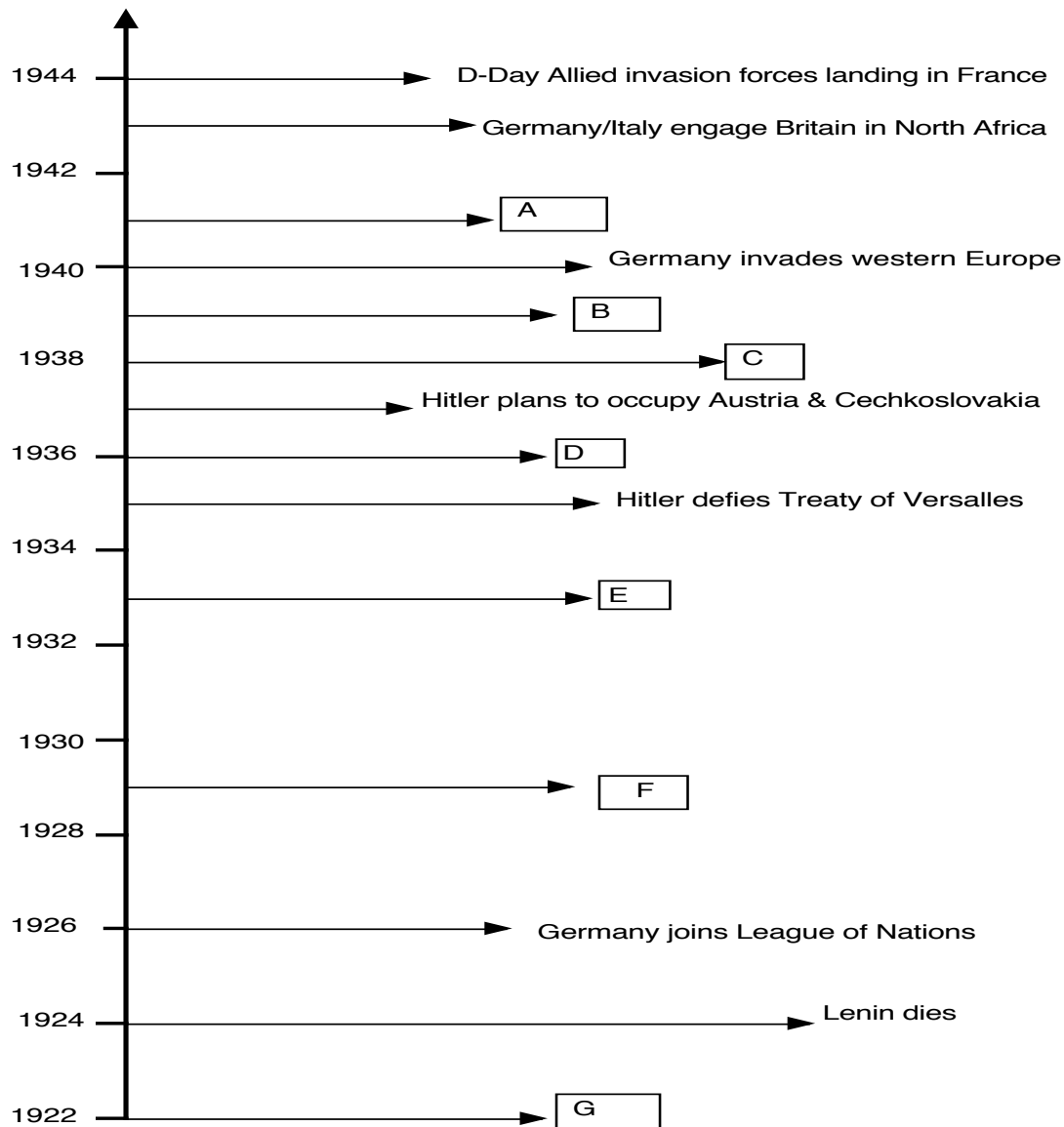
- (i) This island country was previously known as Ceylon. (1)
- (ii) This country emerged as the world's largest economy only second to USA. (1)
- (iii) This country has been ravaged by wars in 1980's and 1990's and today has been affected by violent acts of terrorism. (1)
- (iv) These two neighbors have been in border conflicts since they were divided in 1947. (2)
- (v) This country today is known as Myanmar. (1)
- (vi) What letter represents Bangladesh? (1)



Source: Lowe, N., *Mastering Modern World History*. New York; Palgrave MacMillan (5th Edition) 2013. p.536

QUESTION 38.

Time line below shows events in Europe between 1920 -1945. Study the time line and answer the questions that follow.

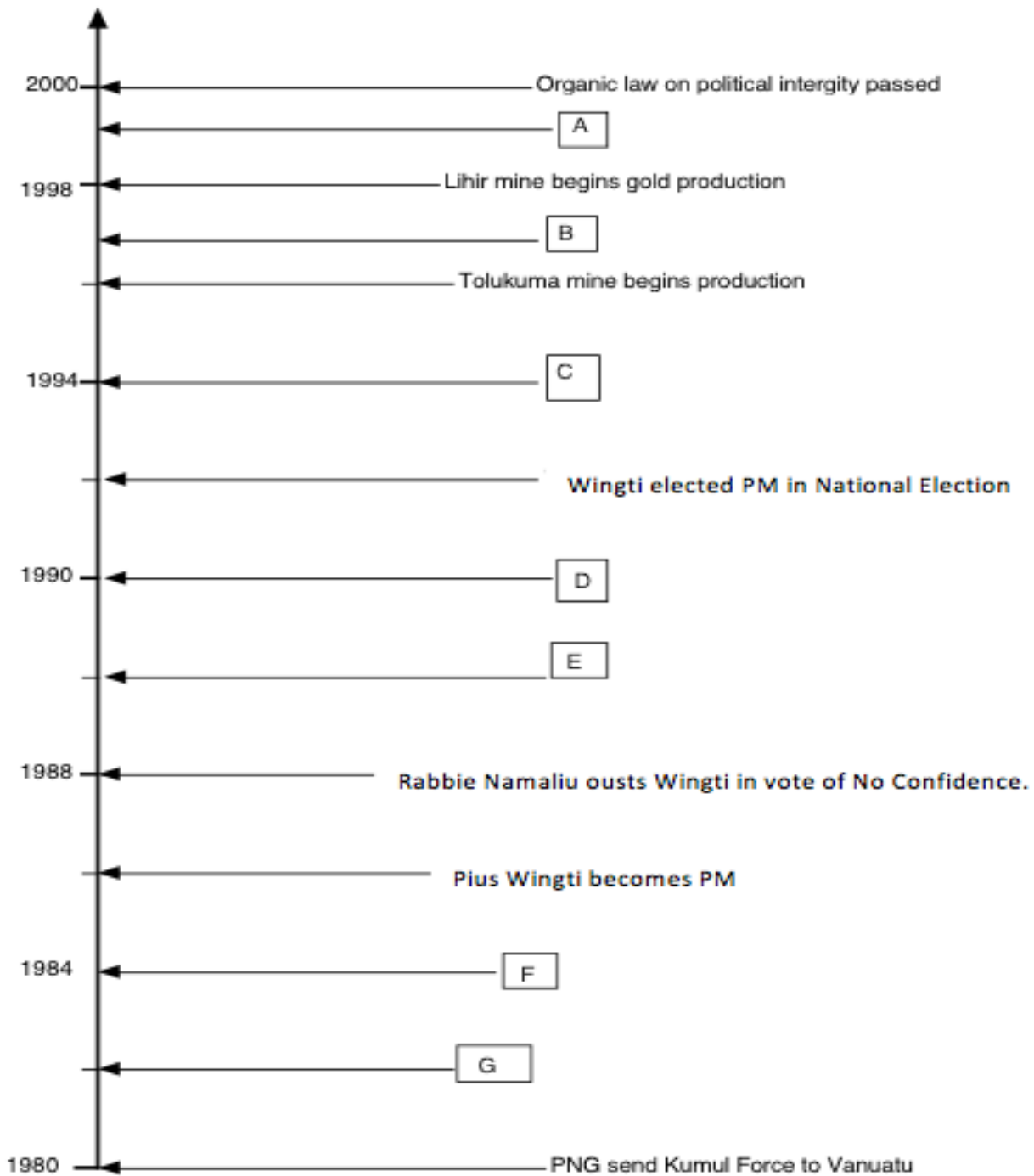


Write the correct letter corresponding to the correct event on the time line.

- (i). Italy's and Europe's first facist dictator Benito Mussolini comes to power. (1)
- (ii). In Germany Hitler and the Nazi Party came to power. (1)
- (iii). Italy and Japan sign diplomatic agreements with Germany. (1)
- (iv). Germany takes over Austria. (1)
- (v). Germany invades Czechoslovakia (1)
- (vi). Japan bombs Pearl Harbour and forces USA into war. (1)
- (vii) Great Depression begins in USA (1)

QUESTION 39.**Some Political and Economic Events between 1980-2000**

Study the timeline carefully and answer the questions that follow.



Source: Waiko J.D. *PNG: A history of our times*, Melbourne Oxford University Press. 2003. (pp.199-211)

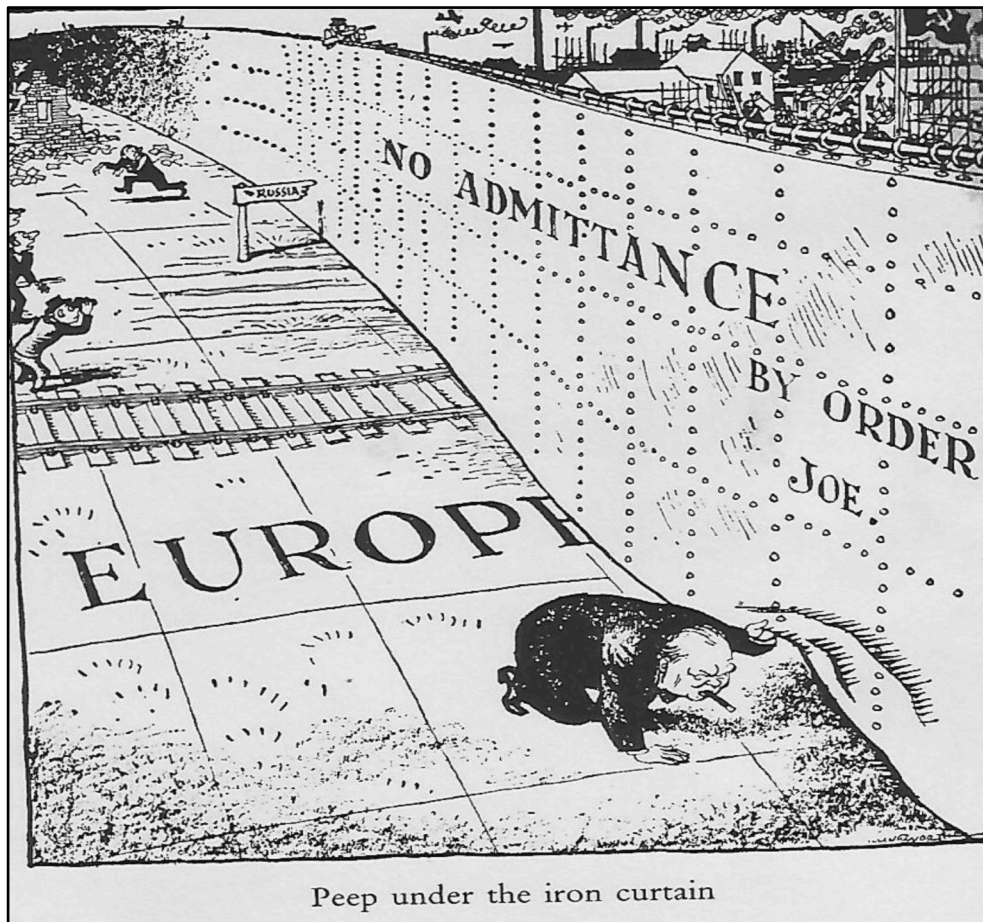
- (i). OK Tedi began mine production (1)
- (ii). BRA forced closure of BCL mine (1)
- (iii). Pogera mine began production (1)
- (iv). Kina is floated and Sir Julius Chan became Prime Minister (1)
- (v). El Nino caused serious drought (1)
- (vi). Sir Mekere Morauta ousted Bill Skate in Vote of No Confidence (1)
- (vii). PNG's second National Election is held (1)

QUESTION 40.

Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.

PEEP UNDER THE IRON CURTAIN.

This cartoon was published in Britain's daily mail newspaper in March 1946.



Source: Codon, C, *Making of the Modern World*. Melbourne; MacMillan, 1994, (p462)

- (i). Who was Joe referred to on the cartoon? (1)
- (ii). Name the person peeping under the iron curtain. (1)
- (iii). Across which continent had the iron curtain fallen? (1)
- (iv). Where did the person peeping under the curtain come from? (1)
- (v). Which country is located behind the curtain? (1)
- (vi). Which event in European history does this cartoon portray? (1)
- (vii). **TRUE or FALSE:** From 1946 – 1949, most Eastern European countries were under communist rule. (1)

END OF EXAMINATION

HISTORY PAPER – 2015

ANSWER BOOKLET

Write your name, your province and school codes and your candidate number correctly and clearly in the space provided below.

| Year | | Province | | School | | | Candidate No | | |
|------|---|----------|--|--------|--|--|--------------|--|--|
| 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | |

Candidate Name: _____

School Name: _____

ANSWERS WRITTEN ON THE QUESTION PAPER OR ANY OTHER PAPER WILL NOT BE MARKED. WRITE ANSWERS NEATLY IN THE SPACES AS PROVIDED IN THIS ANSWER BOOKLET.

FOR MARKERS' USE ONLY

| SECTION B | Score | Markers' Initials | |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| | | Marker 1 | Marker 2 |
| QUESTION 31 | | | |
| QUESTION 32 | | | |
| QUESTION 33 | | | |
| QUESTION 34 | | | |
| QUESTION 35 | | | |
| QUESTION 36 | | | |
| QUESTION 37 | | | |
| QUESTION 38 | | | |
| QUESTION 39 | | | |
| QUESTION 40 | | | |
| FINAL TOTAL | | | |

START YOUR WORK ON THE NEXT PAGE

SECTION B – SHORT-ANSWERS

Write your answer in the space provided below. Your answers must be clear and precise.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| QUESTION 31 | | |
| (i) | _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iii) 1. | _____ | 1 |
| 2. | _____ | 1 |
| (iv) | _____ | 1 |
| (v) | _____ | 1 |
| (vi) | _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q31 TOTAL |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| QUESTION 32 | | |
| (i) | _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iv) | _____ | 1 |
| (v) | _____ | 1 |
| (vi) | _____ | 1 |
| (vii) | _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q32 TOTAL |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|
| QUESTION 33 | | |
| (i) | _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iv) | 1. _____ | 1 |
| | 2. _____ | 1 |
| (v) | 1. _____ | 1 |
| | 2. _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q33 TOTAL |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| QUESTION 34 | | |
| (i) | _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iv) | _____ | 1 |
| (v) | _____ | 1 |
| (vi) | _____ | 1 |
| (vii) | _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q34 TOTAL |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| QUESTION 35 | | |
| (i) | _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iv) | _____ | 1 |
| (v) | _____ | 1 |
| (vi) | _____ | 1 |
| (vii) | _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q35 TOTAL |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| QUESTION 36 | | |
| (i) | Letter: _____ Name: _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | Letter: _____ Name: _____ | 1 |
| (iii) | Letter: _____ Name: _____ | 1 |
| ((iv) | Letter: _____ Name: _____ | 1 |
| (v) | Letter: _____ Name: _____ | 1 |
| (vi) | Letter _____ Name: _____ | 1 |
| (vii) | Letter: _____ Name: _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q36 TOTAL |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| QUESTION 37 | | |
| (i) | _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iv) | (a) _____ | 1 |
| | (b) _____ | 1 |
| (v) | _____ | 1 |
| (vi) | _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q37 TOTAL |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| QUESTION 38 | | |
| (i) | _____ | 1 |
| (ii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iii) | _____ | 1 |
| (iv) | _____ | 1 |
| (v) | _____ | 1 |
| (vi) | _____ | 1 |
| (vii) | _____ | 1 |
| For Markers Use Only | | Q38 TOTAL |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| QUESTION 39 | | |
| (i) _____ | | 1 |
| (ii) _____ | | 1 |
| (iii) _____ | | 1 |
| (iv) _____ | | 1 |
| (v) _____ | | 1 |
| (vi) _____ | | 1 |
| (vii) _____ | | 1 |
| <i>For Markers Use Only</i> | Q39 TOTAL | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| QUESTION 40 | |
| (i) _____ | 1 |
| (ii) _____ | 1 |
| (iii) _____ | 1 |
| (iv) _____ | 1 |
| (v) _____ | 1 |
| (vi) _____ | 1 |
| (vii) _____ | 1 |
| <i>For Markers Use Only</i> | Q40 TOTAL |