

cover page

For Questions 1 to 6 refer to the article below.

Global Warming

Global warming is an even that will affect many people and animals all over the world. Humans will be affected the most due to things like temperature increase. Many people believe that global warming began since the industrial revolution during the 18th century. During this time heat-trapping gases began to load in the atmosphere, gases such as carbon dioxide and methane, Global warming will have many negative consequences to humans, animals and even plants.

In the article *Life in the Greenhouse* by Michael D. Lemonick, Lemonick shows that's if we don't stop treating our planet like trash it will have many consequences. Global warming will cause worldwide temperatures to increase more than 1°F, This may not seem like a lot but considering that only 9°F ended the last ice age, so just a 1 degree increase can have an effect on humans and the threat of global warming. Glaciers from mountain tops are disappearing. Coral reefs are dying off, and droughts are becoming common in Asia and Africa. The Arctic permafrost is starting to melt. Plants and animals are even beginning to be affected. They are shifting their range pole ward and to high altitudes. Migration patterns for animals like polar bears and butterflies are being disrupted. Climate zones are shifting dramatically; central Canada is feeling more like Illinois, and Georgia more like Guatemala. "Some scientists believe that the climate will reach a "tipping point" (Which is a point at which even a tiny additional increase would throw the system into violent change)". This increase will have many effects on humans.

The effects of global warming will affect human lifestyles: agriculture would be

thrown into turmoil, public health could suffer, rising seas could contaminate water supplies with salt, stronger sunlight and a warmer temperature could cause respiratory illnesses, and hot spells would become more frequent leading to heat related deaths. Warmer temperatures would widen the range of disease carrying rodents and mosquitoes. This increase of temperatures is happening at a pace that outstrips anything the earth has seen in the past 100 million years. Humans will have a hard time adjusting to the increase.

In the map, "Consequences of Global Warming" it shows the different affects that global warming will have. In North America many diseases have begun to appear in areas such as the Midwest and the eastern border. On the U.S. east coast, the West Nile virus has already spread from New Hampshire to North Carolina. Crops are being destroyed in the U.S. and Mexico especially because of rising temperatures, which could cut maize crops by 20% to 60%. Crops have also being affected in South America. In Africa there was a 3 feet rise in sea level that could affect 4 million people. River flow along the Zambezi could fall steeply, disrupting crop production and possibly producing refugees. These are only few consequences of global warming worldwide.

We may not be able to stop the process entirely, but we can try to keep the climate from reaching a point that we can't stop. If everyone in the world stops polluting and begin keeping their environment clean it would help. Global warming may not be stopped but it can be minimized.

QUESTION 1

The main idea of the passage is **global warming** and its effects on

- A. many people all over the world.
- B. animals all over the world.
- C. many people, animals and even plants.
- D. worldwide temperatures.

QUESTION 2

The purpose of the passage is to describe the

- A. negative consequences of Global warming.
- B. Life in the greenhouse
- C. consequences of Global warming in North America.
- D. migration patterns of animals like polar bears.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following expression best describe the author's perception about Global warming?

- A. casual
- B. very concerned
- C. less concerned
- D. careless.

QUESTION 4

In paragraph 2, the fact that worldwide temperatures will increase more than 1°F will ultimately lead to

- A. a decrease in animal migration patterns.
- B. an increase in disease carrying animals
- C. an increase in human population.
- D. a dramatic shift in climate zones.

QUESTION 5

This passage was most likely written by a

- A. soil scientist
- B. meteorologists
- C. zoologist
- D. medical doctor

QUESTION 6.

Topic: Global Warming

Write a descriptive paragraph in the space provided on the Answer sheet.

Write a paragraph describing what Papua New Guinea can do to minimize the negative consequences of global warming.

For questions 7 to 16 refer to the article below

Use Knowledge to develop PNG

by M Arek, The National, 24th April, 2009

A group of Papua New Guinean professionals have been challenged to translate their knowledge and experiences into workable solutions that could be used to propel the country forward.

They were told that as a young emerging democracy faced with cultural and professional challenges, they, as educated nationals having had the privilege of living and learning outside the country, had the task of ensuring that the knowledge they had acquired was not wasted but translated into development policies that would help rural communities.

However, they were warned that while so much could be discussed, nothing workable could be achieved unless the views and opinions of women were embodied in the different policies, plans, rules and regulations that were drawn up for the country.

The group, members of the PNG-Australia Alumni Association, PNG professionals who studied and lived in Australia were challenged by various diplomatic and Government leaders, including Governor General Sir Paulias Matane, not to confine themselves to their workplaces but offer their wealth of knowledge and expertise they had, to develop rural areas of PNG where more than 85% of the population are.

They were told that the best way to do this was to endorse women in leadership roles as natural leaders.

“International research has shown that when more women are given a chance at leadership, the social indicators of a country improves,” Dame Carol Kidu in her keynote address told the group yesterday.

“That is not to say that men can’t do the job, it is just to emphasize the fact that women need to be

represented at all levels of government,” she said.

She said Melanesian culture was traditionally male-dominated.

They made most of the decision but often from the background, the women only gave them a voice.

They were like the backbone, invisible but indispensable.

The challenge for modern PNG, she said, was to make that indispensable part of society, the women, become visible.

Australian High Commissioner Chris Moraitis also acknowledged that PNG faced its own challenges trying to overcome the issue of gender equality.

He said while it was recognized the world over that greater equality between men and women equated to better development outcomes for everybody, the same could not be said for PNG as it struggles to address issues of violence and abuse.

He said while it was recognized the world over that greater equality between men and women equated to better development outcomes for everybody, the same could not be said for PNG as it struggles to address issues of violence and abuse.

“So we need to create an environment conducive for greater participation of women in more formal roles,” Mr. Moraitis said.

“And this is where you come in. You are PNG’s current and future leaders and opinion makers. A larger part of the task falls on your shoulders.” More than one hundred people participated in the two-day conference at the Holiday Inn in Port Moresby with the theme “Women in leadership in PNG.”

QUESTION 7

According to the article, who gave the key note speech?

- A. Sir Paulias Matane
- B. Dame Carol Kidu
- C. Chris Moraitis
- D. PNG-Australia Alumni Spokesperson.

QUESTION 8

From the context of paragraph 3, the group of Papua New Guineans professionals were warned about

- A. too much rhetoric and no meaningful action in policies.
- B. too much rhetoric and ignoring women's views and opinions in policies and regulations.
- C. ignoring significant contributions of women in sustainable development in PNG.
- D. insignificant educational research in women's roles in PNG.

QUESTION 9

According to the article, the group was made up of professionals who:

- A. previously lived and studied in Australia.
- B. still live and study in Australia
- C. are applying to live and study in Australia.
- D. do their studies with an Australian university

QUESTION 10.

The estimated percentage of the rural population in PNG stated in this article is

- A. Exactly 85%
- B. Less than 85%
- C. More than 85%
- D. Close to 85%

QUESTION 11

What was the main message that was emphasized during the two –day meeting?

- A. Use the knowledge acquired in the workplace
- B. Hold similar meetings in the rural areas.
- C. Involve women in decision making.
- D. Continue the Melanesian culture.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following best describes the term indispensable?

- A. can not do without
- B. become visible
- C. become replaceable
- D. can not over-emphasize

QUESTION 13

The phrase 'to create an environment conducive' refers to

- A. a separate section for men and women.
- B. employees working independently.
- C. employees working under pressure.
- D. friendly workplace for everyone.

QUESTION 14

Dame Carol Kidu's main issue in the key note address is to do with

- A. international research on women in PNG.
- B. providing PNG women more opportunities in leadership roles.
- C. traditional male dominated cultures in PNG.
- D. the Melanesian cultures and research in PNG.

QUESTION 15.

The Australian High Commissioner, Chris Moraitis acknowledged

- A. 85% of people are living in rural population.
- B. gender equality in PNG.
- C. the significance of PNG-Australia Alumni Association.
- D. the significance of national leaders in PNG.

QUESTION 16

The last paragraph reads, "A large part of the task falls on your shoulders," The term 'task' here refers to

- A. getting more women employed in formal roles.
- B. carry out more research on roles of women.
- C. have more women academics in PNG.
- D. to get more women in PNG to study abroad.

Read the article below to answer questions 16 - 22

MADONNA CONFIRMS ADOPTION IN MALAWI

MADONNA has confirmed her attempts to adopt a young Malawian girl and said through a spokeswoman that she is following standard procedures in adopting the child amid criticisms by some that she was using her fame to quicken the process.

The 50-year-old pop superstar also confirmed she took her three-year old son David, also adopted from Malawi, to visit his biological father Yohane Banda for the first time since she and David left the country in 2006.

“Madonna is committed to maintaining an ongoing relationship with David’s Malawian roots,” said Liz Rosenberg in a statement.

Madonna arrived in the African nation with David, her 12-year-old daughter Lourdes and eight-year-old son Rocco, and has toured the country and also visited a daycare centre built by her charity.

But she also came to the country in an attempt to bring home another child from Malawi. In her statement, Madonna confirmed she is trying to adopt a girl named Chifundo Mercy James who is about four years old.

Malawian welfare official and another person involved in the proceedings had confirmed an adoption application was under way and spoke on condition of anonymity because the case is considered sensitive.

The girl’s 18-year-old mother was unmarried and died soon after she gave birth, according to the child’s uncle, John Ngalande. Her father is believed to be alive but has little contact with his daughter, he said.

A coalition of non-governmental organizations called Mwaksungula have criticized Madonna’s adoption attempts, saying that adoption should be the last resort and that children need to be taken care of by their own family.

“Mercy James is a child who has her extended close family members alive and we urge Madonna to assist the child from right here” a statement from the coalition said.

But others have said that the adoption would give enormous opportunities to the child that she would be unable to adhere in the impoverished African nation.

Malawian law is fuzzy on foreign adoptions. Regulations stipulate only that prospective parents undergo an 18 to 24 months assessment period in Malawi, a rule bent when Madonna was allowed to take David to London.

Madonna first travelled to Malawi in 2006 while filming a documentary on the devastating poverty and AIDS crisis. Her charity organization, Raising Malawi Organization, founded in 2006, raises funds to provide food, shelter, education and health care for children.

QUESTION 17

According to the article, Madonna is making an attempt to adopt

- A. David
- B. Rocco
- C. Mercy
- D. Banda

QUESTION 18

Which of the following is true according to the article?

- A. Mercy's mother died after giving birth to her.
- B. Mercy is 5 years old.
- C. Both parents were married when Mercy was born.
- D. Mercy's mother died of depression.

QUESTION 19

Which of the following conditions must be met before a child is adopted in Malawi?

- A. Must be rich and famous
- B. Demonstrate ability in raising children
- C. Contribute to child welfare in Malawi
- D. Must live in Malawi for two years

QUESTION 20

According to the article, the relatives of Mercy prefer that Madonna

- A. supports the child in Malawi
- B. takes the child for adoption
- C. cares for the child on trial basis
- D. puts the child in care centre

QUESTION 21

The phrase '...her fame to quicken the process...' refers to

- A. persuading officials to process the application forms quickly.
- B. bribing officials into processing the application forms quickly.
- C. using her reputation and wealth to speed up application.
- D. using her previous adoption experience to speed up the process.

QUESTION 22

Write a paragraph in the space provided on the Answer Sheet.

Do you think it is a good idea for wealthy and famous people to adopt needy children?

For questions 23 to 32 read the article below and answer then questions accordingly.

Developing eco tourism in PNG

In spite of their enterprising spirit most indigenous ecotourism operators have little understanding of the market dynamics of the tourism industry ... researcher PATRICK KAIKU reports more ...

THE National Goal and Directive Principle No 3 calls on Papua New Guineans to develop and practice self-reliant living. It states that Papua New Guinean economic entrepreneurship “takes place primarily by the use of skills and resources available in the country, either from citizens or the State, or not through dependence on imported skills and resources”.

With a predominantly subsistence based lifestyle, a complex land tenure system, and social organization arranged along clan and tribal affiliations, utilizing our existing ‘resources’ is one way of looking beyond the non-renewable sector.

One path that receives scant attention is ecotourism. If this sector is to become a major contributor to the economy – particularly beyond the commodity prices boom – significant investments must be made as a matter of national development priority.

What is ecotourism?

Ecotourism is a service intensive activity that encourages participation by grassroots people in their local communities. It is defined as ‘nature-based tourism which directly assists in conserving natural resources.’

The Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as ‘responsible travel to areas which conserve the natural environment and sustain the well being of local people.’

Integral in ecotourism are ‘cultural exchanges’ between hosts and visitors. With indigenous knowledge and practices of traditional societies appreciated for their role in the conservation of natural environment

and sustainable development, more promotion of ecotourism is imminent, particularly in line with global initiative on climate change and environmental sustainability. Countries such as Costa Rico have exemplified the capacity for communities to pursue responsible ecotourism through natural resource conservation.

Ecotourism is also known as direct tourism’ because the services are provided directly to tourists. The services that ecotourism provides basically involves an ‘entertaining’ or ‘learning’ experience.

For example, those people who want to enjoy and experience local cultures may find Papua New Guinea an ideal holiday destination to visit and spend their leisure time and money. We are often reminded by policy makers and tourism experts that Papua New Guinea has a comparative advantage in terms of its natural biodiversity and sociocultural complexity.

The challenges for ecotourism

Since Independence, the mining and petroleum sectors have continued to receive high priority from successive national governments. These sectors rely heavily on foreign capital inputs and less on the usage of local skills and resources.

This has led to problems such as unemployment, rural to urban drift, and a lack of indigenous participation in national economic activities.

Also, the wealth that is derived from the industrial sector only benefits a few political elites, or is ‘pilfered’ by

opportunistic chairpersons of landowning groups, or other resource-owner association

For economic participation to be realistic, the windfall gains from the current high commodity prices should be diverted towards the economic infrastructure that supports broad-based economic participation.

Economic infrastructure is the construction, operation, and renovation of physical structures that provide a platform for most economic activities, including telecommunications, electricity, water and waste services, roads, public works

programs, sea ports, airports, and shipping and aviation services.

In the aviation industry, the recent announcement of a joint venture arrangement between two airline companies heralded predictions by travel industry experts of a boost in international tourism. Conversely, the domestic airline market has to meet the demands of efficient travel. Recently, Milne Bay tourism was buoyed by the announcement that the Virgin Blue will be flying the Port Moresby-Gurney route.

QUESTION 23

This article is about the

- A. realistic implementation of economic entrepreneurship in Papua New Guinea.
- B. National Goals and Directives Principle of Papua New Guinea
- C. development of ecotourism and its challenges in Papua New Guinea.
- D. predominantly subsistence based lifestyle in Papua New Guinea.

QUESTION 24

The best interpretation to the clause; “a complex land tenure system” (line 15) would be Papua New Guinea land tenure system is

- A. quite advanced and modern.
- B. currently quite difficult to come to terms with.
- C. supporting ecotourism sustainability.
- D. supporting self-reliant living.

QUESTION 25

How ecotourism is connected to the grassroots people in their local communities?

- A. It involves local people and local knowledge.
- B. It is nature-based and directly assists in the destruction of natural resources.
- C. It involves local people to travel overseas to sell their arts and crafts.
- D. Ecotourism involves constant travel by tourists and other visitors into local sites.

QUESTION 26

Ecotourism is also known as ‘direct tourism’ because the services are provided directly to tourists. Direct tourism can be interpreted as

- A. live mass media shows displayed to entertain tourists.
- B. live services of entertainment’ or ‘learning experiences provided by the hosts for tourists.
- C. leisure time activities for hosts to enjoy and learn from.
- D. natural biodiversity and socio-cultural complexity of the hosts.

QUESTION 27

The first paragraph under the sub-heading, ‘*The challenges for ecotourism*’ above suggests that

- A. the mining and petroleum sectors are directing a lot of government funds into ecotourism.
- B. the mining and petroleum sectors have neglected usage of local skills and resources for too long.
- C. the National Government should reduce funding in the two sectors.
- D. the National Government should provide more funds to the two sectors.

QUESTION 28

The article states problems such as ‘unemployment, rural urban drift, lack of indigenous participation in national economic activities’. Such problems are consequences of

- A. misappropriation and mismanagement by the national politicians.
- B. misappropriation and mismanagement by the grassroots.
- C. investing national governments funds in non sustainable economic activities.
- D. investing national government funds in overseas economic activities.

QUESTION 29

According to the article, realistic economic participation is when windfall gains from the current high commodity prices are diverted towards the economic infrastructure that supports broad-based economic participation. This is done to

- A. improve the performance of windfall gains in the country.
- B. improve the performance of economic activities off shore.
- C. provide a strong platform for most economic activities in Papua New Guinea.
- D. provide a platform for fewer economic activities in Papua New Guinea.

QUESTION 30

The general view and concern expressed in the article is

- A. about the growth and expansion of ecotourism in Papua New Guinea.
- B. about the increase of overseas tourists in Papua New Guinea.
- C. to do with bio-diversity and climate change in Papua New Guinea.
- D. to do with significant potential of ecotourism and its lack of development.

QUESTION 31

The last paragraph of the article tells us about

- A. the joint venture arrangement of two airline companies in Papua New Guinea.
- B. the travel industry experts' predictions that more international tourists will come to Papua New Guinea.
- C. Milne Bay tourism and Virgin Blue travel plans for Port Moresby-Gurney route.
- D. tourism in Milne Bay setting very high standards for other provinces in Papua New Guinea.

QUESTION 32

“Conversely, the domestic airline market has to meet the demands of efficient travel.” According to this quotation from this article, which of the following statements is true?

- A. The domestic airline industry in PNG is adequately meeting travel demands.
- B. The domestic airline industry in PNG is performing efficiently.
- C. The domestic airline industry PNG is not adequately meeting travel demands.
- D. The domestic airline industry PNG has to be localized.

For Questions 33 – 44, refer to the poem below

Thank you for Your Love

- At Koroboro,
You are the Face that shines above all.
On our rainy days, your heart is our shelter,
where laughter replaces fears
- 5 On the sunny days, you are a rose in our gardens
that also shares our sunshine.
You are the rose that never withers.
- In our lovely school,
Your office is our sanctuary.
- 10 In our dull day, your office brings love,
where your smile dries our tears.
On our special days, you are the rainbow of joy.
You are a vessel overflowing with Love
- In our lives,
- 15 You have given us a piece of you.
As we grow up, you will be in our hearts
Though our future is unknown,
you gave us the wisdom to meet it.
Thank You for your LOVE
- 20 We graduate as Mrs. Hales' friends,
children
and students.

by Robert .Baraka

QUESTION 33

The title 'Thank you, for your Love', suggests that this poem will be about

- A. loving a special person B. marrying a special person
C. thanking a special person D. dating a special person

QUESTION 34

In line 2 of stanza 1, implies that the person being referred to

- A. is pretty and has high status
- B. is handsome and has high status
- C. has outstanding qualities
- D. has a lot of wealth

QUESTION 35

In line 2, stanza 1, 'our rainy days', is metaphorically to describe

- A. moments of discomfort
- B. moments of celebration
- C. periods of rainy days
- D. periods of bad weather

QUESTION 36

In line 7, stanza 1, most likely refers to

- A. a rose in a garden.
- B. a person at Korobo school.
- C. a plant in a garden.
- D. a person with the name Rose.

QUESTION 37

In line 13 to 17 of stanza 3, would most likely indicate that students were

- A. happy and anxious.
- B. thankful and empowered.
- C. happy but lost.
- D. thankful but anxious.

QUESTION 38

Lines 8 to 13 of stanza 2 suggests that the teacher is

- A. goal-oriented
- B. student-friendly
- C. teacher-friendly
- D. career-oriented

QUESTION 39

In lines 20, 21 and 22 of stanza 3, the students at Koroboro school view Mrs. Hales primarily more as

- A. their parent
- B. their teacher
- C. their friend
- D. their headmistress

QUESTION 40

The imagery in the poem appeals to two senses of

- A. sight and smell
- B. hearing and taste
- C. touch and taste
- D. sight and touch

QUESTION 41

The poem could be best describe be as

- A. ironic
- B. descriptive
- C. rhythmic
- D. objective

QUESTION 42

Stanza 3 portrays a feeling of

- A. celebration and farewell
- B. celebration and dilemma
- C. celebration and sadness
- D. celebration and anxiety

For Questions 43 – 48, refer to article below

Boomers, Xers, Ys and Dotcoms

The term “baby boomer” was coined in 1979. The terms generation X followed 12 years later. And until late in 1999, the generation following Xers were named “Ys”. The reason for this is that this generation simply followed Xers.

Generation Y refers to people born between 1976 and 1991 and who were aged 10 and 25 years in 2001. However, generation Y is now the generation referred to as generation Dotcom – at least this is the latest trendy term to emerge from the US consulting industry.

It seems that the time lag between the last born of a specific generation, and the popular, and the popular tag given that generation is contracting. For example, the New York Times first used the term ‘baby boomer’ in 1979 – some 18 years after the last baby boomer was born. Canadian author Douglas Coupland published his book defining generation X for the first time in 1991- 15 years after the last Xer was born. And out of the US came out term ‘generation Dotcom’ in 1991 – only eight years after the last Dotcom was born. I was not counting use of the term ‘generation’ as a fully fledged popular tag, since it was

always a term of convenience, and it failed to classify the generation with a mind set, as indeed do the tags for the previous generations. On this basis, the terms used to describe generation Z(those born between 1991 and 2006) should be adopted at some stage around 2010, or about four years after the last of the generation is born.

I should also add that is as difficult for us to think of the term for this generation now as it would have been for someone in 1989 to conceive of the term ‘generation Dotcom’, let alone the word, did not emerge until - 1990s. In this respect, the concept that may eventually label the generation born in the last decade of the 20th century and in the early years of the 21st century may not yet be invented. It may be an impact term in the way that X and Y effectively describe the impact of previous generations. If I was to speculate as to what is the most likely term that we will use to describe 20-somethings in about 2020, I would say it will be a term that describes the impact of previous generations. We may find that 20-something rail against ageing, fading, bullying, geriatric baby boomers; they might be the generation that picks up the pieces of a Dotcom flurry at the turn of the century, having to implement(or recover from) the

dreams of middle-age Dotcoms. The terms actually used to describe these concepts could come out of the media: a book, a television series. After all, sea change is now used as a verb. 'Claytons' now means 'substitute'. A blockbuster movie released in 2015 describing frustrations of youth with old-fart boomers could invent a terms that, suddenly by osmosis and universal agreements, enters the vernacular.

But of course, generation Dotcom is not named because of the speed with which this age group absorbed the internet. Indeed, according to a November 1999 survey of internet usage by adults conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, some 73 percent of Australians aged 18-24 had used the internet over the previous 12 months. The proportions for people aged 25-39 (roughly Xers) was 56 percent, while those aged 40-55 (roughly boomers) was 49 percent.... and you can forget the rest. And

for this reason, those who follow Xers are clearly well grounded in the information age. (Perhaps it was their training with Gameboy and Playstation.)

By November 1999 some 6.2 million Australians reported access to and usage of the internet over the previous 12 months, up from 3.0 millions in February 1998 according to surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This means that the number of adults with access to the internet increased at an average rate of 152,000 per week or 5,000 per day over this period. And of this group, it is those aged 18-24 that are leading the charge with usage rates up from 43 per cent to 73 per cent – and rising. And this is exclusive of Dotcom 9-179 and who are understood to be training on Pokemon at this very moment. Dotcoms are well named, and are perhaps the most obvious for internet service providers.

QUESTION 43

The term baby boomers represents

- A. the year a coin was made.
- B. the name of a coin.
- C. the year the term was coined.
- D. the year a lot of babies were born.

QUESTION 44

The term generation X was coined in

- A. 1975
- B. 1979
- C. 1991
- D. 1999

QUESTION 45

Which of the following statements is not true.

- A. The terms baby boomer was first used in 1979.
- B. The term baby boomer was used when the first baby was born.
- C. The baby boomers were born before generation Y.
- D. The generation Y is now referred as Dotcom.

QUESTION 46

Internet service providers target which generation?

- A. Baby boomers.
- B. Generation X.
- C. Generation Y.
- D. Pokemons.

QUESTION 47

The label associated with generation Y is

- A. Dinks
- B. Yuppies
- C. Dotcoms
- D. Baby boomers.

QUESTION 48

Write a paragraph to explain how an Australian generation of Dotcom 'might' feel if he or she is working in a remote PNG where the only reliable means of communication is the two way radio.

For Questions 49 to 58, refer to the verbs in brackets in the passage. Write the most suitable form of the verb next to the question number on the Answer Sheet.

Contempt of Parliamentary committee and State

Taken from Commentary by Tiikiemb Shiiemb, Sunday Chronicles

Sunday April 26th 2009 Page 20

MANY people in this country may not like or believe in the workings of our National Parliament. Whether for good or bad, this fundamental institution will be here for the long hand. Despite odds it will remain one single institution that people can use and be used to manage the affairs of their lives and be **(49)** by decisions of representatives that are elected to govern and make decisions.

In 2009, two matters of great concern have taken place, these actions or activities are known only by a few people. This article is aimed at bringing to light the actions taken by people in certain quotas; either by design or ignorance that may appear to **(50)** in contempt of the workings of the National Parliament, the people's house of decision making.

The first was that, just a day before the graduation date at the University of Papua New Guinea, its council was convened to determine and approve the list of students that have met the minimum criteria in their studies and can be passed to graduate. That was done without much of a fuss.

There was one item on the agenda of council people did not, and will not know for some time, which wasn't an unauthorized subject matter of great concern. It **(51)** a coup – a bid to take over the PNG Institute of Public Administration by the neighbouring UPNG. Imagine an attempt

to take over one state institution by another by a mere stroke of a pen. Whether the item got **(52)** by council or not, the fact of the matter was that it was placed as an item in the official agenda of a planned take over without ever raising the matter with the council of the PNGIPA. Besides, the paper was prepared in the former format of the National Executive Council submission, an possibly an official crest of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea was affixed to the submission – This is probably an act of concealment of the real intent.

The other matter that has been **(53)** in the newspapers recently is the renovation work being carried out at the Madang based northern regional campus of the PNGIPA; the various acts are by non other than the contender of the forceful takeover – the Divine Word University. For all practical and lawfully purposes, that facility – including the land in Madang **(54)** by the Papua New Guinea Institute of Public Administration, period. The land and the buildings have not changed hence legally between PNGIPA and DWU.

The top management of DWU **(55)** undertaken all this work, including illegal occupation of the land, whilst nothing has been ever finalized or discussed between the councils of PNGIP and DWU. Government has the sole authority on all these has been mute all alone. Seriously, this single issue must be one o the matter of great concern to many parties, yet no one has ever come out to clarify this illegal and contemptuous actions of the established educational institutions such as the UPNG and DWU.

Honourable Anton Nene, the member for Sohe and the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bipartisan Committee on administrative services should be **(56)** that his committee had been greatly undermined by actions described above. Both UPNG and DWU have undermined the work of the Committee. Are these acts not amounting to contempts of Parliament? Why is this ‘silent war’ allowed to permeate under the watchful eye of the Commission for Higher Education? Even the NEC or at least the Minister for Public Service should **(57)** parties about the decisions by Parliament to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the proposed merge or takeover of PNGIPA by DWU or UPNG. Until such time Parliament receives and deliberate on the matter nothing should be done to PNGIPA.

However, the actions that **(58)** appearing in many guises and in different places are acts to sarbotage conducted by desperate men to undermine and distabilise institutions of the state. Indeed, the free hand on exercise of the law of the jungle must be stopped once and for all. Sanity and civility must reign and at all times.

END OF EXAMINATION