

# Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2009

**GENERAL 1**

**(One and a half hours)**

*Answer **all** four questions. Each question is worth 25 marks.*

*Answers should be written on examination stationery.*

*You need not answer the questions in the order set, but you must start each one on a new piece of paper. If you have not finished a question after 20 minutes you are advised to leave it and go on to another. Return to any unfinished question if you have time left at the end of the paper. **Remember to write your candidate number on every piece of paper.***

*You are permitted 15 minutes' reading time before starting this paper. It is recommended that you use this time to familiarize yourself with the outline of the questions rather than trying to work out any of the answers in detail. **YOU MAY NOT WRITE ANYTHING DURING THIS PERIOD.***

**[Question 1 begins overleaf]**

**Question 1**

Ogden Nash (1902-1971) was an American poet who wrote humorous verse. A selection of his poems is on Insert A. Read the poems carefully and answer the questions below.

**Part A**

(i) Here is one of Nash’s limericks, “Arthur”, with the lines in the right order, but missing the last word of each line. The words are listed below in random order. Put them in the right gaps.

There was an old man of .....  
Who coated his tonsils in .....  
Thus converting his .....  
From a thunderous .....  
To a soft, oleaginous .....

butta / mutta / Calcutta / snore / roar [1]

(ii) Here is an eight line poem, “The Duck”, with the lines in the wrong order. Put them back into the right order.

Of a puddle or pond / It does not cluck / It bottoms up / It quacks / It is specially fond /  
Behold the duck / A cluck it lacks / When it dines or sups [2]

(iii) An epigram is a very short poem, with only two or three lines. Here is one of Nash’s epigrams, “The Cow”, with the words in the wrong order. Put them back into the right order, including the punctuation marks.

bovine / moo / cow / is / one / milk / the / end / other / is / ilk / the / the / of / ; / ,  
/ . / , [3]

(iv) Write a suitable ending for the two poems below, in the style of Ogden Nash.

An epigram entitled “The Mules”

In the world of mules  
.....

A four-line poem entitled “Celery”

Celery, raw,  
Develops the jaw,  
.....  
.....

[5]

## Part B

In an introduction to a volume of Nash's poems, another author, Anthony Burgess, wrote,

*"...he brought a new kind of sound to our literary diversions / And didn't care much about breaking the poetic laws of the Medes and the Persians."*

(i) What do you think Burgess means by "a new kind of sound"? Use examples from Nash's poems to support your answer. [4]

(ii) What "poetic laws" do you think Nash breaks? Use examples from Nash's poetry to support your answer. [4]

Burgess went on to ask,

*"What kind of writer is he – serious or jocular? / Is he demotically beerbarrelish or classically pocular?"*

(iii) How might Nash be considered a "serious" poet? You should consider his themes as well as his language. Use examples from Nash's poetry to support your answer. [6]

## Question 2

The floor of a large empty box is marked out into squares as shown in the diagram.

C <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>
S <sub>10</sub>	I <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>
S <sub>9</sub>	I <sub>6</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>5</sub>
C <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>8</sub>	S <sub>7</sub>	S <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>

C - corner square  
S - side square  
I - inside square

A mouse is placed inside the box. The mouse is female.



A timer is set and the position of the mouse is recorded every minute for a total of 15 minutes. The results obtained are shown below:

Time (minutes)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Position of mouse	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>10</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>

(i) Draw a table to show how frequently the mouse is recorded in a corner square, a side square and an inside square. [1]

(ii) What can you conclude from this experiment? Suggest explanations for your answer. [3]

The results observed are considered to be the standard behaviour of this mouse.

Some food is introduced into one square in the box and the experiment is repeated. The following results are obtained:

Time (minutes)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Position of mouse	C <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>5</sub>	S <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>7</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>

(iii) On which **type** of square is the food most likely to have been placed? Give a reason for your answer. [2]

It is assumed that the behaviour of the mouse is significantly altered if there is a greater than 60% difference from its standard behaviour in any type of square.

- (iv) Calculate the percentage change in how frequently the mouse was recorded in each type of square. Did the presence of the food significantly alter the behaviour of the mouse? [3]
- (v) Suggest reasons for the outcome of this experiment. [2]

The experiment is run twice more to investigate the breeding behaviour of the mouse. This time some week-old bedding of a **male** mouse is placed on a square inside the box. Male mouse A is from the same breeding population as the female mouse. Male mouse B is from a different breeding population, but still of the same species. The same female mouse is used as before and she has never been in contact with any male mouse previously. The following data is obtained:

Time (minutes)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Position of mouse in box with bedding A	C <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>8</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>6</sub>	S <sub>7</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>
Position of mouse in box with bedding B	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	I <sub>6</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	S <sub>10</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>9</sub>

- (vi) On which squares exactly do you think bedding A and bedding B were placed? Explain your answer, including any assumptions you might have made. [3]
- (vii) Which of the two male mouse beddings is preferred overall? [1]
- (viii) Suggest how the female can distinguish between the different beddings having never encountered a male mouse previously. [2]
- (ix) The female mouse's behaviour in this experiment is unexpected. Explain why this is the case and try to account for the results observed. [3]

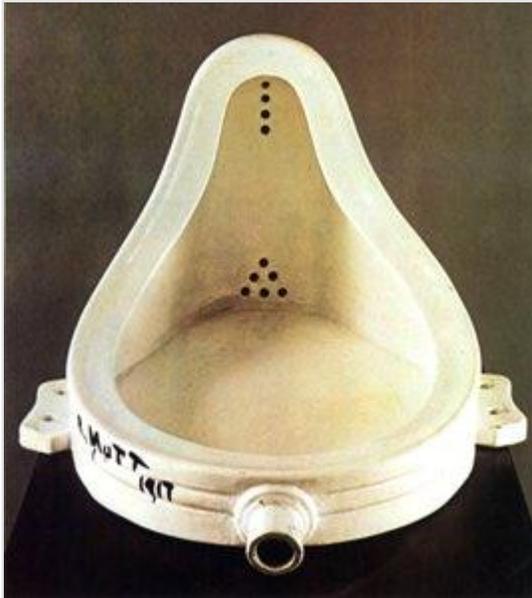
If all female mice from this breeding population behave in this way, then sexual selection will occur. Sexual selection is a process which can gradually alter a breeding population based on the mating choice of the female. If the female of a species shows a particular preference for a male characteristic when selecting a mate, then the males that carry this characteristic have an increased chance of breeding successfully. Consequently the characteristic concerned is more likely to be passed onto the next generation.

- (x) Do you think sexual selection occurs in human populations? Discuss your answer as fully as possible. [5]

### Question 3

Marcel Duchamp was a member of the Exhibitions Committee of the Independent Society of Artists in New York City which, in 1917, decided to hold a jury-free exhibition: this meant that anyone could enter, any artistic object could be entered, and it would be exhibited without being rejected. Without the knowledge of any of the members of the Society, Duchamp purchased a men's urinal from a plumbing supplier, signed it 'R. Mutt' and entered it into the show with a letter signed 'Richard Mutt'. He titled the work *Fountain*.

At the next meeting of the Independent Society of Artists, *Fountain* was dismissed as inadmissible to the show. Duchamp protested that the work should be admitted and exhibited because of the promise and the premise of the jury-free show (that anyone could enter, and that anyone could enter anything). The other artists still refused, and Duchamp resigned in protest.



**Source A.** Marcel Duchamp: *Fountain*: 1917. New York (lost). Porcelain urinal rotated ninety degrees.

- (i) Why did Duchamp call this work *Fountain*? [3]
- (ii) Describe two features of this work that make it distinctly different from traditional works of art. [4]
- (iii) Read the introductory paragraphs again. Considering the information provided, why do you think that this work was rejected from the exhibition organised by the Independent Society of Artists? [6]

## Source B

(‘The Richard Mutt Case’ written by Marcel Duchamp after *Fountain* was withdrawn from exhibition).

### The Richard Mutt Case

*They say any artist who pays six dollars may exhibit. Mr. Richard Mutt sent in a fountain. Without discussion, this object disappeared and was never exhibited. What were the grounds for refusing Mr Mutt's fountain:–*

- 1. Some contended it was immoral, vulgar.*
- 2. Others that it was plagiarism, a plain piece of plumbing.*

*Now Mr Mutt's fountain is not immoral, that is absurd, no more than a bathtub is immoral. It is a fixture which you see every day in plumbers' show windows. Whether Mr Mutt made the fountain with his own hands or not has no importance. He CHOSE it. He took an ordinary article of life, placed it so that its useful significance disappeared under the new title and point of view – created a new thought for that object. As for plumbing, that is absurd. The only works of art America has produced are her plumbing and her bridges.*

(iv) With reference to ‘The Richard Mutt Case’ explain how the artist justifies this object as a work of art. [6]

(v) Duchamp’s *Fountain* is regarded as a work of ‘conceptual’ art (i.e. using an object to express an idea). With reference to Sources A and B discuss what might be the aim and purpose of conceptual art. [6]

#### Question 4

Study the information provided and answer the questions which follow.

Here are the two candidates for the Presidency of Trania along with their Vice Presidential running mates.

Giles Cane – Presidential Candidate for Moral Party



Wants reform of public life

Promotes family values and religious faith

Demands censorship of the media

Mary Strang – Presidential Candidate for People's Party



Promotes legislation in support of the environment

Wants better housing for the poor

Demands long-term support for the unemployed

Bob Bates – Vice Presidential Candidate for Moral Party



First Moral Party Afro-Caribbean candidate

Popular especially amongst ethnic minorities

Relatively inexperienced in front line politics.

Neil Hardwork – Vice Presidential Candidate for People's Party



Working-class background

Very experienced in a range of areas of political life

Survived a recent scandal of an extra-marital affair

Electoral System in Trania:

1. Each constituent votes once in the country in which he lives.
2. Each county is allocated the number of electoral points appropriate to the size of its population.
3. The party that wins in a county receives all the electoral points for that county.
4. In the case of a tie the candidate with the highest popular vote from all the counties put together wins the election.
5. Each party has a ticket made up of a Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate.

## Information about the Counties

<b>North 20 Electoral Points</b>	<b>East 30 Electoral Points</b>	<b>South 30 Electoral Points</b>	<b>West 20 Electoral Points</b>
Socially conservative	Working class	Large and growing immigrant population	Middle class community
Anti-immigration	Growing unemployment	Smaller affluent communities	Demand for wider choice of schools
Large numbers of religious believers	Poor housing and hospitals	Rising levels of crime	Wish for lower taxes
<b>Huge Moral Party majority at last election.</b>	<b>Traditional People's Party supporters</b>	<b>Very unpredictable county as immigrant population has grown so fast</b>	<b>Least predictable result historically</b>

(i) The media in Tramania know that this is a fascinating election. The more time they devote to the election the more people will vote in North, South and West. Why might the media have mixed feelings about giving this extra coverage? [4]

(ii) Giles Cane might have picked Sally Smiles as his vice presidential candidate based on her good work in local government in North. Should he have picked her over Bob Bates given the issues and likely voting? [4]

(iii) In what way was Mary Strang taking a gamble when she picked Neil Hardwork as her deputy? [4]

(iv) Traditionally the Moral Party have come closest to winning in East when fewer voters have turned out, but the constituents of East are more excited than usual about the election because Neil Hardwork comes from the county. How might this likely shift in voting behaviour affect Giles Cane's election strategy? [3]

(v) What single factor do you think might decide this election? Briefly explain your answer. [2]

(vi) In reality, many people don't vote in elections because they don't believe their individual vote means anything. Why might voters in each of these four counties have different reasons for believing this? [8]

[End of paper]

## INSERT A – POEMS BY OGDEN NASH

EPIGRAMS	FOUR LINE POEMS	LIMERICKS
<p><i>The Jellyfish</i></p> <p>Who wants my jellyfish? I'm not sellyfish!</p> <p><i>The Eel</i></p> <p>I don't mind eels Except as meals. And the way they feels.</p> <p><i>Reflection on Babies</i></p> <p>A bit of talcum Is always walcum.</p> <p><i>Further Reflection on Parsley</i></p> <p>Parsley Is gharsley</p> <p><i>Biological Reflection</i></p> <p>A girl whose cheeks are covered with paint Has an advantage with me over one whose ain't.</p>	<p><i>The Ostrich</i></p> <p>The Ostrich roams the great Sahara. Its mouth is wide, its neck is narra. It has such long and lofty legs. I'm glad it sits to lay its eggs.</p> <p><i>The Wasp</i></p> <p>The wasp and all his numerous family I look upon as a major calamity. He throws open his nest with prodigality, But I distrust his waspitality.</p> <p><i>The Cobra</i></p> <p>This creature fills its mouth with venom And walks upon its duodenum. He who attempts to tease the cobra Is soon a sadder he, and sobra.</p> <p><i>The Rhinoceros</i></p> <p>The rhino is a homely beast, For human eyes he's not a feast. Farewell, farewell, you old rhinoceros, I'll stare at something less prepocerous.</p>	<p><i>Benjamin</i></p> <p>There was a brave girl of Connecticut Who flagged the express with her pecticut, Which her elders defined As presence of mind, But deplorable absence of ecticut.</p> <p><i>Carlotta</i></p> <p>There was an old man in a trunk Who inquired of his wife, "Am I drunk?" She replied with regret, "I'm afraid so, my pet," And he answered, "It's just as I think."</p> <p><b>EIGHT LINES</b></p> <p><i>The Germ</i></p> <p>A mighty creature is the germ, Though smaller than a pachyderm. His customary dwelling place Is deep within the human race. His childish pride he often pleases By giving people strange diseases. Do you, my poppet, feel infirm? You probably contain a germ.</p>