

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD  
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA  
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION  
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL  
MAY 2015

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<b>SUBJECT:</b>	ENGLISH – Oral
<b>DATE:</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> April 2015
<b>TIME:</b>	P.M. (approx. 10 minutes)

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**CANDIDATE’S PAPER**

**PART 1 – Passage for Reading (5 marks)**

We have all heard the phrase “a cluttered desk, a cluttered mind.” Indeed, as thousands of self-help books will tell you, being neat and tidy leads to improved mental health, life satisfaction, and better thinking.

But, it is true. It turns out that it depends on what we are trying to do. In a nut shell, orderly environments prompt us to stick to valued social norms, like being generous or eating healthily. However, disorderly environments have their perks too. For instance, disorder promotes a creative mindset.

In a paper published this month in the journal *Psychological Science*, psychologists set out to test exactly how organized versus disorganized environments alter our thinking and behaviour. So, they ran a simple test. They paid volunteers to fill out a series of questionnaires in either an orderly workspace or a disorderly one – the former neat and tidy, the latter with papers strewn everywhere. While in the workspace, the volunteers learned that the office they were using was involved in a charity that gave books and toys to children in need. The question was, did the volunteers wish to donate to the charity? Sure enough, people in the clean environment were more generous in their donations.

But, the story isn’t as simple as order is good and disorder is bad. In another study, the psychologists had people sit in either a disorderly or orderly room while they performed a task designed to tap creativity. Participants were asked to imagine that a company wanted to create a new use for the Ping-Pong balls it manufactured. They had to come up with alternate uses for the Ping-Pong ball. People sitting in the disorderly room generated more uses for the Ping-Pong ball that were also more creative. The idea is that a disorganized environment inspires us to break away from order and convention – to think outside the box.

Adapted from: *Psychology Today*

**PART 2 – Discussion on a Topic (Long Turn) (5 marks)**

Choose ONE topic from the list below and speak about it for an extended period of time:

- a. Vegetarianism
- b. Beach or countryside?
- c. Camping
- d. The right to education
- e. An ideal evening
- f. Going offline

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<b>SUBJECT:</b>	ENGLISH – Oral
<b>DATE:</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> April 2015
<b>TIME:</b>	P.M. (approx. 10 minutes)

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CANDIDATE'S PAPER

**PART 1 – Passage for Reading (5 marks)**

I've always wanted to visit Japan, though I can't quite explain why. Somewhere in the mix of childhood influences ranging from *You Only Live Twice* and *Shogun*, came an impression of a complex, contradictory and quietly beautiful culture that fascinated me.

There's one thing all the guidebooks agree on, though: don't go in August. Go in springtime, when the cherry blossom blooms. Or in autumn, when the greenery turns a blazing copper. But avoid hot and humid August. So, on 9 August last year, my friend Emma and I depart. Tokyo, when we get there, has caught the tail end of a super-typhoon. After a long flight, it's genuinely refreshing to walk through the sweeping curtains of rain. Itchy-eyed and numbed with jet lag, we nevertheless manage to shuffle around the excellent Tokyo National Museum, everything feeling slightly unreal and accompanied by a constant clip-clop refrain as though someone were following us around with a little marching drum. In fact, it turns out that there is a young couple in exquisite kimonos and those dazzlingly white, slightly strange socks, their chunky wooden sandals beating the distinctive tattoo as they walk around. Struggling to stay awake, we find a nice little place to eat. There's much pointing and laughter as we negotiate our way around the menus, but the waiters are kind and helpful and we're screened from our fellow diners by laminated curtains. We drive back through a violent storm, Tokyo now bursting into blurry neon life: the cab driver is wearing white gloves, and the car has whispering automatic doors, like something from the future as envisioned in the 1970s.

Above all, it's the people who make Japan. I've never been met with such extraordinary kindness, courtesy and friendliness. There's far more English spoken than people lead you to think, and signage is bilingual – especially on the trains. I plan to return – in the spring, of course, or the autumn – as soon as I can. If this sounds evangelical, it is. Even in sultry August, Japan is a wonder. Go.

Adapted from: *The Guardian*

**PART 2 – Discussion on a Topic (Long Turn) (5 marks)**

Choose ONE topic from the list below and speak about it for an extended period of time:

- A childhood memory
- Hitchhiking
- Unhealthy habits
- Reading for pleasure
- The bright side of social media
- Important things in life

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<b>SUBJECT:</b>	ENGLISH – Oral
<b>DATE:</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> April 2015
<b>TIME:</b>	P.M. (approx. 10 minutes)

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CANDIDATE'S PAPER

**PART 1 – Passage for Reading (5 marks)**

Our brains are busier than ever before. We're assaulted with facts, jibber-jabber, and rumour, all posing as information. Trying to figure out what you need to know and what you can ignore is exhausting.

At the same time, we are all doing more. Thirty years ago, travel agents made our airline and rail reservations, salespeople helped us find what we were looking for in shops, and professional typists or secretaries helped busy people with their correspondence. Now we do most of those things ourselves. We are doing the jobs of 10 different people while still trying to keep up with our lives, our children and parents, our friends, our careers, our hobbies, and our favourite TV shows.

Our smartphones have become like appliances that include a dictionary, calculator, web browser, email, Game Boy, appointment calendar, voice recorder, guitar tuner, weather forecaster, GPS, texter, tweeter, Facebook updater, and flashlight. They're more powerful and do more things than the most advanced computer 30 years ago. And we use them all the time, part of a 21st-century mania for cramming everything we do into every single spare moment of downtime. We text while we're walking across the street, catch up on emails while standing in a queue – and while having lunch with friends, we surreptitiously check to see what our other friends are doing. At the kitchen counter, cosy and secure in our domicile, we write our shopping lists on smartphones while we are listening to that wonderfully informative podcast on urban beekeeping.

But there's a fly in the ointment. Although we think we're doing several things at once, or "multitasking", this is a powerful illusion. A neuroscientist at MIT and one of the world experts on divided attention, says that our brains are "not wired to multitask well... And every time they do, there's a cognitive cost in doing so." So we're not actually keeping a lot of balls in the air like an expert juggler; we're more like a bad amateur plate spinner, frantically switching from one task to another.

Adapted from: *The Guardian*

**PART 2 – Discussion on a Topic (Long Turn) (5 marks)**

Choose ONE topic from the list below and speak about it for an extended period of time:

- Taking care of ourselves
- Hiking or a gentle walk?
- Dangerous holiday destinations
- The importance of dialogue
- Headphones or ghetto blaster?
- A favourite view

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**CANDIDATE'S PAPER**

**PART 1 – Passage for Reading (5 marks)**

If there is one criticism John Green receives often, it is that he keeps writing the same book: nerdy guy in love with gorgeous girl, add road trip. His fourth novel, *The Fault in our Stars*, departs from that successful formula to even greater success: this is his best work yet.

Narrator Hazel Grace Lancaster, 16, is (miraculously) alive thanks to an experimental drug that is keeping her cancer in check. In an effort to get her to have a life since she withdrew from school at 13, her parents insist she attend a support group at a local church, which Hazel describes in an older-than-her-years voice as a "rotating cast of characters in various states of unwellness." Despite Hazel's reluctant presence, it's at the support group that she meets Augustus Waters, a former basketball player who has lost a leg to cancer. The connection is instant, and a (doomed) romance blossoms. There is a road trip—Augustus, whose greatest fear is not of death but that his life won't amount to anything, uses his "Genie Foundation" wish to take Hazel to Amsterdam to meet the author of her favourite book. So maybe there's not a new formula at work so much as a gender swap. But this is smart, witty, profoundly sad, and full of questions worth asking, even those like "Why me?" that have no answer.

The plot is wonderful, the characters are absolutely believable and you do completely fall in love with them. Hazel and Augustus are fantastically drawn, and the voice of them both is very funny and very well done. It is not a sick lit novel, even if it might seem like one, at first glance. It is a story about two people in love, one of whom has cancer. It also has a certain philosophical bent in which it discusses the meaning of life and death.

Adapted from: *Publishers' Weekly* and *The Guardian*

**PART 2 – Discussion on a Topic (Long Turn) (5 marks)**

Choose ONE topic from the list below and speak about it for an extended period of time:

- a. Changing food habits
- b. Trains or buses?
- c. Priorities in life
- d. A favourite videogame
- e. The future of paperless books
- f. Using gadgets to multitask

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<b>SUBJECT:</b>	ENGLISH – Oral
<b>DATE:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2015
<b>TIME:</b>	P.M. (approx. 10 minutes)

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**CANDIDATE’S PAPER**

**PART 1 – Passage for Reading (5 marks)**

Using a smartphone or iPad to pacify a toddler may impede their ability to learn self control, new research has shown. The research also says heavy use of mobile devices at a very young age is having an impact on children’s development and behaviour.

Researchers at Boston University School of Medicine expressed alarm that, although the adverse effects of television and video on very young children is well understood, society’s understanding of the impact of mobile devices is much less understood. The researchers warned that using a tablet or smartphone to divert a child’s attention could harm “their social-emotional development”. The researchers pointed out that while there is plenty of expert evidence that children under 30 months cannot learn as well from television and videos as they can from human interaction, there has not been enough investigation into whether interactive apps on mobile devices produce a similar result.

The scientists pointed out that: “If these devices become the main method to calm and distract young children, will they be able to develop their own internal mechanisms of self-regulation?” They also questioned whether the use of smartphones and tablets could interfere with the ability to develop empathy, problem-solving skills and elements of social interaction. These skills are all typically learned during unstructured play and communication with peers.

So instead, researchers are urging parents to increase “direct human to human interaction” with their offspring. They also encourage more “unplugged” family interaction in general and suggest young children may benefit from “a designated family hour” of quality time spent with relatives – without any television and mobile devices being involved. Playing with building blocks may help a toddler more with early maths skills than interactive electronic gadgets, the researchers found.

Adapted from: *The Guardian*

**PART 2 – Discussion on a Topic (Long Turn) (5 marks)**

Choose ONE topic from the list below and speak about it for an extended period of time:

- a. Alien life and new worlds
- b. Cooking and tasting new food
- c. Too much information in our online world
- d. A perfect morning
- e. Living dangerously
- f. My next holiday

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**SUBJECT:** ENGLISH  
**DATE:** 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2015  
**TIME:** 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

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**ANSWER BOTH SECTIONS**

You are advised to spend about 1 hour on each task.

***SECTION A – LANGUAGE (60 marks)***

**1. ESSAY (30 marks)**

Write approximately 500 words on **one** of the following:

- a) You have just seen an advert for a job that is ideal for you and which you would like to apply for. Write the covering letter required for this job application, explaining why you feel you are suited for this job. Your name and address are: “A. Sander, 22, Triq il-Qronfla, Bulebel BLB0000”.
- b) Write a short story to give an alternative ending to a film you enjoyed watching.
- c) Networking.
- d) Describe the scene surrounding a recent arrival as you sit in an airport arrivals lounge.
- e) Social media is changing how people learn about news, and recent events such as the Arab Spring or more locally, the Hunting Referendum, might never have happened in a world without internet. Discuss.
- f) An International Youth Organisation to which you belong sent you to participate in a conference of international speakers all discussing an important common theme (for example: Climate Change, Sport, The Role of Young People in Politics, or any other theme of your choice). Write a report to outline the main events and themes which were raised by the speakers during the conference.



## 2. COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY (30 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

5 Early last month, Bill Gates released a video of one of the latest ventures funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: the Omniprocessor, a Seattle-based processing plant that burns sewage to make clean drinking water. In the video, Gates raises a glass of water to his lips. Just five minutes ago, the caption explains, that water was human waste. Gates takes a sip. “It’s water,” he says. “Having studied the engineering behind it,” he writes, on the foundation’s blog, “I would happily drink it every day. It’s that safe.”

10 According to the Gates Foundation’s estimates, at least two billion people lack access to proper sanitation. The Omniprocessor’s approach seems to be the perfect solution. It offers proper waste disposal in place of contamination, and clean drinking water where access is lacking. In fact, the technology has been around for years, and its **efficacy** is an established fact. So why hasn’t it been widely adopted yet?

15 That’s precisely the question that Paul Rozin, along with Brent Haddad, Carol Nemeroff, and Paul Slovic, tackled in a series of studies spanning more than two thousand American adults and several hundred college students. The results were published, in January, in the journal *Judgment and Decision Making*. “The problem isn’t making the recycled water but getting people to drink it,” Rozin told me recently. “And it’s a problem that isn’t going to be solved by engineers. It will be solved by psychologists.”

20 In the first series of studies, the group asked adults in five cities about their backgrounds, their political and personal views, and, most important, their view on the concept of “recycled water.” On average, everyone was uncomfortable with the idea—even when they were told that treated, recycled water is actually safer to drink than unfiltered tap water. That discomfort, Rozin found, was all about disgust. Twenty-six per cent of participants were so disgusted by the idea of toilet-to-tap that they even agreed with the statement, “It is impossible for recycled water to be treated to a high enough quality that I would want to use it.” They didn’t care what the safety data said. Their guts told them that the water would never be drinkable. It’s a phenomenon known as contagion, or, as Rozin describes it, “once in contact, always in contact.” By touching something we find disgusting, a previously neutral or even well-liked item can acquire—permanently—its properties of **grossness**.

30 Feelings of disgust are often immune to rationality. And with good reason: evolutionarily, disgust is an incredibly adaptive, life-saving reaction. We find certain things instinctively gross because they really can harm us. Human secretions pass on disease. Noxious odours signal that your surroundings may be unsafe. If something feels slimy and sludgy, it’s likely a moisture-rich environment where pathogens may proliferate. Disgust is powerful, in short, because it often signals something important.

35 It’s easy, though, to be disgusted by things that aren’t actually dangerous. In a prior study, Rozin found that people were unwilling to drink a favourite beverage into which a “fully sterilized” cockroach had been dipped. **Intellectually**, they knew that the drink was safe, but they couldn’t get over the disgust. In another experiment, students wouldn’t eat chocolate that had been **moulded** to look like poop: they knew that it was safe but its appearance was too much to handle. Their response makes no logical sense. When it comes to recycled water, for  
40 instance, Rozin points out that, on some level, *all* water comes from sewage: “Rain is water

that used to be in someone's toilet, and nobody seems to mind." The problem, he says, has to do with making the hidden visible. "If it's obvious then people are upset."

45 Toilet-to-tap water isn't the only public-health advance being held back by human  
squeamishness. In places where protein is short, for example, insects can provide a needed  
source of nourishment; they are already abundant, and raising them commercially is  
environmentally friendlier than raising livestock. But most of us learn early on that insects are  
gross. In a study currently under review, Paul Rozin, Matthew Ruby and Christen Chan  
50 looked at people's willingness to eat bugs in the United States and India. Less than half of the  
participants said that they would be willing to eat insects regularly for as little as a week—  
even if they were just mixed, in trace amounts, into flour. The negative attitude seems to be  
on the rise even in cultures in which eating insects used to feel natural; rates of insect  
consumption are falling. "As groups get more globalized and westernized, they start eating  
55 foods like us," Rozin says. "They know insects are offensive to people they want to be like,  
and so they stop eating them."

So what can be done to break the disgust? One possibility, already in play in the  
**water-deprived** country of Singapore, is to force people to adopt a new policy from the top  
down, opposition be damned. Singapore currently uses a processing system, called NEWater,  
which is not unlike the Omniprocessor. The government is gradually, and randomly,  
60 introducing recycled water into reservoirs and holding tanks throughout the country. They  
hope to expand the plant's operations to the point where they will no longer be dependent on  
foreign governments for their drinking water. Alas, in countries like the United States, that  
approach isn't feasible: it's too much of a dictatorial, top-down intervention.

It's possible, though, that clever marketing could be enough to **circumvent** disgust. In  
65 Rozin's water study, for example, thirty-nine per cent of participants said that they would be  
more willing to try recycled water if it had been held in an aquifer for ten years; forty per cent  
said that they'd be willing to try it if it had travelled a hundred miles, as opposed to one mile.  
Distance makes it seem somehow less objectionable. Gates touts the fact that the  
Omniprocessor can turn sewage into drinking water in only five minutes. But that speed may  
70 be self-defeating. It might be better to stress the miles and miles of pipe through which the  
water must travel before it arrives at your tap.

- a. Give the meaning of the following words as they appear in context (**bold**): efficacy (l. 10); grossness (l. 28); Intellectually (l. 37); moulded (l. 39); water-deprived (l. 57); circumvent (l. 64) (6 marks)
- b. In your own words, explain what the "Omniprocessor" is. (3 marks)
- c. Explain why according to Rozin, the problem "will be solved by psychologists" (l. 17). (3 marks)
- d. The article identifies "disgust" as "a life-saving reaction" (l. 30), and also claims that people are often "disgusted by things that aren't actually dangerous" (l. 35). How are these two ideas related? (3 marks)
- e. What does the author of the article mean in calling the example of Singapore's NEWater a "a new policy from the top-down" (l. 57-58)? (3 marks)
- f. Use between 80-100 words to summarise the issues highlighted in the text that lead Rozin to say that "The problem isn't making the recycled water but getting people to drink it" (l. 15-16). (12 marks)

**SECTION B – LITERATURE (30 marks)**

Choose ONE of the texts below and answer ONE of the three questions set on the text. All answers must be supported by close reference to the text. Essays should be no less than 450 words.

**Text 1: Graham Greene *The Heart of the Matter***

a. Discuss the themes of forgiveness and guilt in *The Heart of the Matter*.

**Or**

b. Graham Greene described Scobie as “a weak man with good intentions doomed by his big sense of pity.” Discuss Scobie’s character in the light of this statement.

**Or**

c. Write an essay on the importance of the following passage to the novel *The Heart of the Matter*.

These topics are being offered to you as guidelines:

- the relation of the passage to the plot or action of the novel;
- what the passage reveals about any of the characters in the novel;
- the relation to the central themes of the novel.

‘The feast,’ Father Rank said. His joviality filled the room with hollow sound. For twenty-two years that voice had been laughing, joking, urging people humorously on through the rainy and the dry months. Could its cheeriness ever have comforted a single soul? Wilson wondered: had it even comforted itself? It was like the noise one heard rebounding from the tiles in a public baths: the laughs and the splashes of strangers in the steam-heating.

‘Of course, Father Rank. Immediately, Father Rank.’ Father Rank without being invited rose from his chair and sat himself down at a table which like the chairs hugged the wall. There were only a few places laid and Wilson hesitated. ‘Come on. Sit down, Mr. Wilson. Only the old folks will be eating with us – and Tallit of course.’

‘You were saying something about a rumour?’ Wilson asked.

‘My head is a hive of rumours,’ Father Rank said, making a humorous hopeless gesture. ‘If a man tells me anything I assume he wants me to pass it on. It’s a useful function, you know, at a time like this, when everything is an official secret, to remind people that their tongues were made to talk with and that the truth is meant to be spoken about. Look at Tallit now,’ Father Rank went on. Tallit was raising the corner of his black-out curtain and gazing into the dark street. ‘How’s Yusef, you young rogue?’ he asked. ‘Yusef’s got a big house across the street and Tallit wants it, don’t you, Tallit? What about dinner, Tallit? We’re hungry.’

**Text 2: Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie *Purple Hibiscus***

- a. When Beatrice and Ifeoma discuss marriage they disagree on its importance. Ifeoma claims, “sometimes life begins when marriage ends.” Beatrice insists, “At least somebody will take care of them when they marry.” Discuss how marriage is portrayed in *Purple Hibiscus*.

**Or**

- b. When Papa-Nnuku prays, he also prays for Eugene. Discuss Kambili’s surprise at this and comment on how Kambili’s reaction is part of the question concerning religion in *Purple Hibiscus*.

**Or**

- c. Write an essay on the importance of the following passage to the novel *Purple Hibiscus*. These topics are being offered to you as guidelines:
- the relation of the passage to the plot or action of the novel;
  - what the passage reveals about any of the characters in the novel;
  - the relation to the central themes of the novel.

Jaja will come home soon, Father Amadi wrote in his last letter, which is tucked in my bag. You must believe this. And I believed it, I believed him, even though we had not heard from the lawyers and were not sure. I believe what Father Amadi says; I believe the firm slant of his handwriting. *Because he has said it and his word is true.*

I always carry his latest letter with me until a new one comes. When I told Amaka that I do this, she teased me in her reply about being lovey-dovey with Father Amadi and then drew a smiling face. But I don’t carry his letters around because of anything lovey-dovey; there is very little lovey-dovey anyway. He signs off with nothing more than ‘as always.’ He never responds with a yes or a no when I ask if he is happy. His answer is that he will go where the Lord sends him. He hardly even writes about his new life, except for brief anecdotes, such as the old German lady who refuses to shake his hand because she does not think a black man should be her priest, or the wealthy widow who insists he have dinner with her every night.

His letters dwell on me. I carry them around because they are long and detailed, because they remind me of my worthiness, because they tug at my feelings.

**Text 3: Robert Bolt *A Man for All Seasons***

a. Discuss how Bolt explores the theme of conscience in *A Man for All Seasons*.

**Or**

b. “When the king wants something done, I do it.” Describe Cromwell’s character in the light of this line from *A Man for All Seasons*.

**Or**

- c. Write an essay on the importance of the following passage to the play *A Man for All Seasons*. These topics are being offered to you as guidelines:
- the relation of the passage to the plot or action of the play;
  - what the passage reveals about any of the characters in the play;
  - the relation to the central themes of the play.

**Cromwell** (*an admiring murmur*) Oh well done, Sir Thomas. I’ve been trying to make that clear to His Grace for some time.

**Norfolk** (*hardly responds to the insult; his face is gloomy and disgusted*) Oh, confound all this... (*with real dignity*.) I’m not a scholar, as Master Cromwell never tires of pointing out, and frankly I don’t know whether the marriage was lawful or not. But damn it, Thomas, look at those names... You know those men! Can’t you do what I did, and come with us, for fellowship?

**More** (*moved*) And when we stand before God, and you are sent to Paradise for doing according to your conscience, and I am damned for not doing according to mine, will you come with me, for fellowship?

**Cranmer** So those of us whose names are there are damned. Sir Thomas?

**More** I don’t know, Your Grace. I have no window to look into another man’s conscience. I condemn no one.

**Cranmer** Then the matter is capable of question?

**More** Certainly.

**Cranmer** But that you owe obedience to your King is not capable of question. So weigh a doubt against a certainty and sign.

**More** Some men think the Earth is round, others think it flat; it is a matter capable of question. But if it is flat will the King’s command make it round? And if it is round, will the King’s command flatten it? No, I will not sign.

**Text 4: Ian McEwan *Atonement***

- a. Truth and lies play a major role in *Atonement*. Without limiting your answer to Briony, explore how these two antonyms are evident throughout the novel.

**Or**

- b. Discuss the significance of the nursing vocation chosen by McEwan for Cecilia and Briony.

**Or**

- c. Write an essay on the importance of the following passage to the novel *Atonement*. These topics are being offered to you as guidelines:
- the relation of the passage to the plot or action of the novel;
  - what the passage reveals about any of the characters in the novel;
  - the relation to the central themes of the novel.

‘Little fellow! What’s the matter?’

For the moment, he could not trust himself to speak. Instead, he held up his sock and with it gestured along the corridor. Cecilia leaned out and saw Pierrot some distance off, also barefoot, also holding a sock, and watching.

‘You’ve got a sock each then.’

The boy nodded and swallowed, and then at last he was able to say, ‘Miss Betty says we’ll get a smack if we don’t go down now and have our tea, but there’s only one pair of socks.’

‘And you’ve been fighting over it.’

Jackson shook his head emphatically.

As she went along the corridor with the boys to their room, first one then the other put his hand in hers and she was surprised to find herself so gratified. She could not help thinking about her dress.

‘Didn’t you ask your sister to help you?’

‘She’s not talking to us at the moment.’

‘Why ever not?’

‘She *hates* us.’

Their room was a pitiful mess of clothes, wet towels, orange peel, torn-up pieces of a comic arranged around a sheet of paper, upended chairs partly covered by blankets and the mattresses at a slew. Between the beds was a broad damp stain on the carpet in the centre of which lay a bar of soap and damp wads of lavatory paper. One of the curtains hung at a tilt below the pelmet, and though the windows were open, the air was dank, as though exhaled many times. All the drawers in the clothes chest stood open and empty. The impression was of closeted boredom punctuated by contests and schemes – jumping between the beds, building a camp, half devising a board game, then giving up. No one in the Tallis household was looking after the Quincey twins, and to conceal her guilt she said brightly, ‘We’ll never find anything with the room in this state.’