

Part One: Reading

(Score: 11/20)

Read the following selection in which the writer argues in favor of allowing rewards for the donation of organs from the dead rather than the living. When you are through with the reading, answer the questions that follow.

Let's Pay for Organs

- 1 Pennsylvania plans to begin paying the relatives of organ donors \$300 for funeral expenses. It would be the first jurisdiction in the U.S. to reward organ donation. Indeed, it might even be violating a 1984 U.S. government law that declares organs a national resource not subject to compensation. Already there are voices opposing the very idea of pricing a kidney.
- 2 It is odd that with 62,000 Americans desperately awaiting organ transplantation to save their life; no authority had yet dared offer money for the organs of the dead in order to increase the supply for the living. If we are able to do anything to alleviate the catastrophic storage of donated organs, should we not?
- 3 One objection is that Pennsylvania's idea will unevenly affect the poor. The rich, it is argued, will not be moved by a \$300 reward; it will be the poor who will succumb to the incentive and provide organs.
- 4 So what? Where is the harm? What is wrong with rewarding people, poor or not, for a dead relative's organ?
- 5 Moreover, everything in life that is dangerous, risky or bad unjustly hits the poor: slum housing, street crime, small cars, and hazardous jobs. By this logic, coal mining should be outlawed because the misery, risk and diseases of coal mining disproportionately fall on people who need money. The sons of investment bankers do not go to West Virginia to mine. Instead, they go there to run for the Senate.
- 6 In fact, the real objection to the Pennsylvania program is this: **it** crosses a fateful ethical line regarding human beings and their parts. Until now, we have upheld the principle that one must not pay for human organs because doing so turns the human body and human life into a commodity. Violating this principle, it is said, puts us on the slippery slope to establishing a market for body parts. Start by paying people for their dead parents' kidneys, and soon we will be paying people for the spare kidneys of the living. Selling auto parts is acceptable whereas selling body parts is prohibited.
- 7 Well, what's wrong with **that**? The libertarians ask. Why should a destitute person not be allowed to give away a kidney that **s/he** may never need so that s/he can live a better life? Why can't a struggling mother give her kidney, so her children can go to university?
- 8 The answer is that little thing called human dignity. According to the libertarians' logic, a poor mother ought equally to be allowed to sell herself into slavery or any other kind of degradation in order to send her children through university. Our society, however, draws the line and says no. We have a free society, but freedom stops at the point where you violate the very integrity of the self.
- 9 We cannot allow live kidneys to be sold at market. It would produce a society in which the poor are literally cut up to serve as spare parts for the rich. Accordingly, no decent society can permit that.
- 10 But kidneys from the dead are another matter entirely. There is a distinction between strip-mining a live person and strip-mining a dead one. To be honest about **it**, a person is not a commodity, whereas a dead body can be. Despite the fact that the dead body is treated with respect which is why humans bury their dead, a living soul is granted more reverence.
- 11 The Pennsylvania program is not just justified; it is too timid. It seeks clean hands by paying third parties, the funeral homes, rather than giving cash directly to the relatives. Why aren't they paid directly? And why aren't they paid \$3,000 instead of \$300? That might even address the concern of the rich and the poor. After all, \$3,000 is real money even for bankers and lawyers.
- 12 The Pennsylvania program does cross a line. But not all slopes are slippery. There is a new line to

be drawn, a very logical one: rewards for organs, but not from the living.

13 Why? Because there are 62,000 people desperately clinging to life, some of whom will die if we don't have the courage to move the moral line and hold it.

Questions

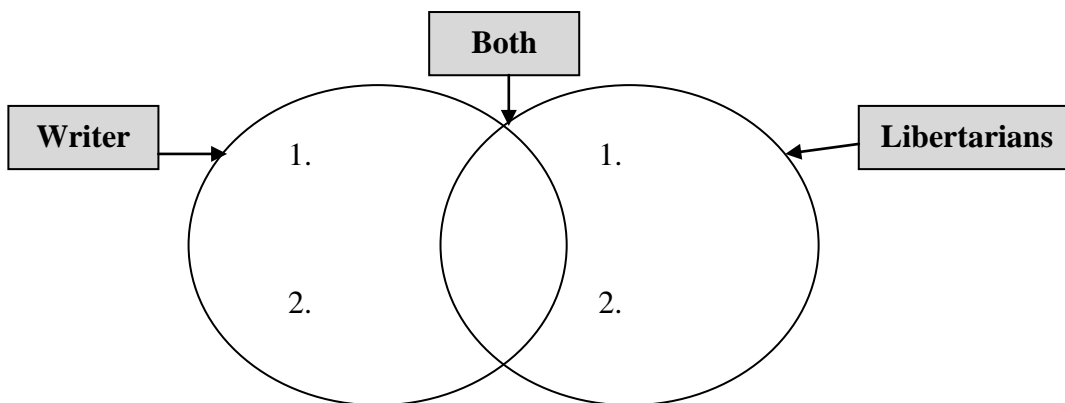
A. Answer each of the following in 1-4 sentences of your own.

1. How is the state of Pennsylvania violating the 1984 U.S. law of organ donation? (Score: 01)
2. Identify the two objections raised by some people against selling and buying the organs of the dead. (Score: 01)
3. How is social injustice portrayed in Paragraph 5? (Score: 01)
4. In reference to Paragraph 11, what do you infer about the Pennsylvania program? (Score: 01)

B.

1. The writer uses a lot of questions in the selection. What purpose(s) do they serve? (Score: 01)
2. Identify two types of audience, other than the general reader, who would be interested in the selection above, and state the interest each finds in it. (Score:1.5)
3. Identify the thematic relation between Paragraphs 2 and 13. Justify your answer. (Score: 01)

C. Scan Paragraphs 7 through 10 and find how the writer's position concerning organ donation is similar to and different from that of the libertarians. Copy the Venn diagram in your booklet, and fill it with **one** similarity and **two** differences. Use phrases. (Score:1.5)



D. What do the **bold-typed** pronouns refer to? (Score: 01)

1. **it** (Paragraph 6)
2. **that** (Paragraph 7)
3. **s/he** (Paragraph 7)
4. **it** (Paragraph 10)

E. Find words in Paragraphs 3, 6, and 7 that have similar meanings as the following. (Score: 01)

1. yield to
2. supported
3. an article of trade
4. lacking the simplest things of life

Part Two: Writing

(Score: 09/20)

The latest advance in the field of medicine (organ transplantation, plastic surgery, cardiac operations, prosthetics etc ...) has reflected positively on individuals and their lives.

Discuss a case(s) where such advance has left positive effects on the individual and social levels. Develop the topic in a well-organized essay of 250-300 words. See that in your introduction, you put your reader in the general atmosphere of your topic and clearly provide a thesis statement, and that each of your body paragraphs starts with a topic sentence which you back up with relevant supporting details. Draft revise, and proofread your essay. Your writing will be assessed for both ideas and form. (Score: 05 for ideas and organization, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting).

الاسم:
الرقم:

مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية
المدة ساعتان ونصف

مشروع معيار التصحيح

Part of the Q	Answer Key	Mark
	Competencies: - Utilize reading strategies - Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of written discourse - Produce transactional writing	
I-A-1	The 1984 law states that organs are a national resource and should not be purchased. However, the current practice is that organ donation is paid for.	01
I-A-2	The first objection is that only the poor will be tempted by the \$300 to donate the organs of their dead relatives; the rich won't. The second objection is that it will turn the human body into a commodity: something to sell and buy. (0.5 for each objection)	01
I-A-3	On one side, the poor live in dangerous conditions such as slum housing, street crimes, small cars, and risky jobs. On the other side, the rich seek their personal interests and live in luxurious conditions. (0.5 for each)	01
I-A-4	The Pennsylvania program lacks a clear vision. Payments are made to the third parties rather than providing it to the relatives of the deceased. In addition, the amount paid is too low.	01
I-B-1	The use of questions serves many purposes. a. It eliminates monotony (sentence variety). b. It keeps the reader alert and interested. c. It helps involve the reader in the problem and consequently force him or her into taking a position.	01
I-B-2	The first type might be legislative authorities, for they will be persuaded into passing legislations or laws that would allow paying for the dead. A second type might be medical professionals who have to deal with the shortage of donated organs. Another type might be families of patients awaiting organ transplantation who might be interested to know more about the topic in order to save their beloved ones. (Two types are enough; each type with its interest 0.75)	01.5
I-B-3	The thematic relation is that of reinforcement. Paragraph 2 points out that tens of thousands of Americans are in desperate need of organs. Paragraph 13 emphasizes the same idea by stating that most of those Americans will die if they do not allow paying a reward for the organs of dead people. (0.5 for the relation and 0.5 for the justification)	01

I-C	Writer (0.25 each)	Both (0.5)	Libertarians (0.25 each)	01.5
	1. Paying for organs from the dead	Paying for organs to provide for patients	1. Paying for organs from the living	
	2. Respecting human dignity		2. Marginalizing human dignity	
I-D-1	“it” refers to Pennsylvania program			0.25
I-D-2	“that” refers to paying people for organs / selling body parts			0.25
I-D-3	“s/he” refers to destitute person			0.25
I-D-4	“it” refers to the distinction between strip-mining a live person and strip-mining a dead one			0.25
I-E-1	succumb			0.25
I-E-2	upheld			0.25
I-E-3	commodity			0.25
I-E-4	destitute			0.25
II-A	Ideas and organization			05
II-B	Language and style			03
II-C	Tidiness and legible handwriting			01