

الاسم: مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية
الرقم: المدة ثلاث ساعات

Part One: Reading

(Score: 11/20)

Read the following text in which the writer highlights the positive side(s) of pain after a dramatic experience, and then answer the questions that follow.

Gain after Pain

- 1 Do you believe that bad things happen to people and that by following the rules and living right you will avoid suffering? Do you believe that your life is predictable and stable? Many of us hold these beliefs, and when crises occur in our lives, these assumptions about life are challenged. Such crises and the questioning that arises from them may bring unexpected changes, including hard-won wisdom.
- 2 What is the worst thing that ever happened to you? What is the best thing? For some people, these are the same. **That** is what we learned in our studies of people who are survivors of traumatic events. Consider Jerry.
- 3 Jerry was living the life that many young people aspire to, playing in a successful rock band. But one night, the bus carrying the band crashed. When Jerry woke up in a hospital, he learned that he would never walk again. His career as a traveling musician was pretty much over, too.
- 4 When we talked to him a few years later, while sitting in his wheel-chair, he said the accident was the best thing that had ever happened to him. Perhaps he was in denial, or perhaps he was employing an unconscious defense mechanism. But we think Jerry was describing the experience of what we call post-traumatic growth. Jerry valued the disabling accident because it steered him in a new, fulfilling direction that he was convinced he wouldn't have found otherwise. He returned to college, completed graduate school, and became a rehabilitation counselor, responsible for a program that helps people with accessibility problems at home and at work. Although most people who endure trauma do not claim that the trauma was a good thing, many have found that their suffering leads to valued changes.
- 5 In America, two events have recently presented major challenges to many people — the war in Iraq and Hurricane Katrina. We are rightly concerned about the negative effects of these events on **those** who have now left them behind, those of us who have known people who have survived them, and those of us who have only watched from afar. What has become evident in recent years, however, is that in the midst of suffering and loss is survival and resilience. Beyond **that**, there can be something more—transformation and growth.
- 6 We have discovered that survivors of crises, including life-threatening illness, accidents, crime, combat and natural disaster, can experience, along with the pain and distress, five kinds of positive transformations: a greater sense of personal strength, closer relationships with others, a greater appreciation of life, including a more meaningful spiritual life, and new opportunities and life paths. In the struggle to make sense out of what they have gone through, people can develop new ways of looking at life that allow them to live fuller, wiser and more purposeful lives.
- 7 Ever since the Vietnam War, we have understood that some returning veterans, especially those who have seen extended and horrible combat, are haunted by post-traumatic symptoms and guilt.
- 8 But there seems to be a popular idea that all combat veterans will inevitably have trauma symptoms. The truth is that most American veterans returning home from war go on to lead good lives without psychiatric difficulties.
- 9 Moreover, some veterans, including those from Iraq, see their war experience as having benefited them, even transformed them in highly positive ways. They may be wounded, they may have regrets and they may still face difficult challenges. But they may now see themselves as stronger, wiser and more closely connected to other humans.
- 10 Because of their difficult experiences, these soldiers or survivors of other severe challenges

may be a future source of knowledge about how to live wisely and how to create societies that better allow us to do that. They, like so many of us who have experienced suffering and loss, may also see the wisdom in the paraphrase of an old religious hymn: Shun not the struggle; it is a gift.

Questions

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

1. What traditional concept is being challenged in the first paragraph? Explain. (Score: 0.5)
2. What lesson can one learn from Jerry’s tragic incident? Illustrate. (Score: 01)
3. What is the popular view about combat veterans? What does the writer say to refute it? Provide evidence. (Score: 01)
4. What is paradoxical about the religious hymn “Shun not the struggle; it is a gift.”? (Score: 01)

B.

1. Why does the writer of the above text start with a series of questions? Illustrate. (Score: 0.5)
2. How are paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 thematically related? Support with evidence. (Score: 01)
3. Select two types of readers who might be interested in the above text and state the interest of each. (Score: 01)

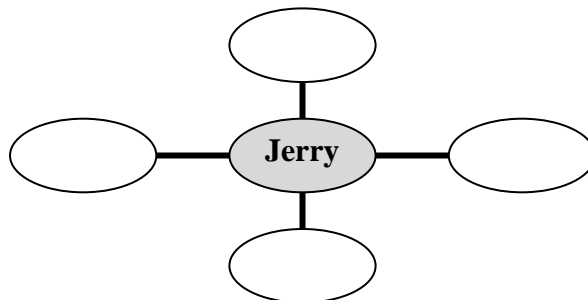
C. Identify the pattern of each of the following sentences as quoted from the above text.

(Score: 01)

1. Sentence 3 of paragraph 1, “*Such crises...hard-won wisdom.*”
2. Sentence 1 of paragraph 5, “*In America... hurricane Katrina.*”
3. Sentence 3 of paragraph 5, “*What has become... and resilience.*”
4. Sentence 1 of paragraph 7, “*Ever since the... symptoms and guilt.*”

D.

1. Copy, and then fill in the web below with **four** adjectives that best describe Jerry after the traumatic event. (Score: 01)



2. Taking the above adjectives into consideration and in 2 or 3 sentences, draw a character sketch of Jerry as portrayed. (Score: 01)

E. What does each of the underlined, bold-typed pronouns in the text refer to? (Score: 01)

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. That, paragraph 2 | 3. that, paragraph 5 |
| 2. those, paragraph 5 | 4. that, paragraph 10 |

F. Select from paragraphs 2, 4, 5, and 7 words that almost mean the following. (Score: 01)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. resulting in a violent emotional shock | 3. the quality of being able to recover rapidly |
| 2. directed | 4. individuals experienced in soldiering |

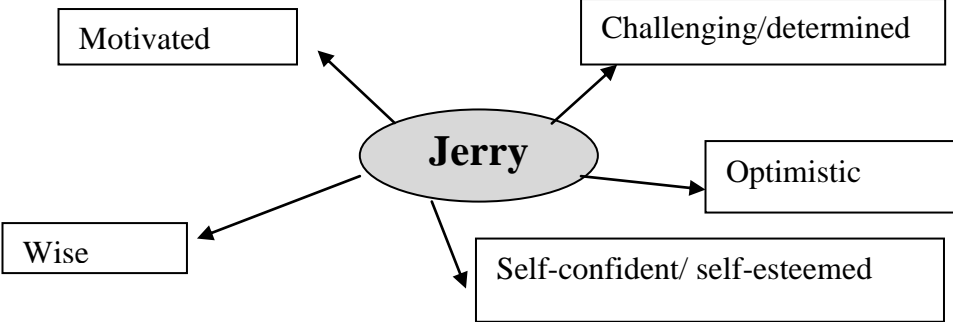
Part Two: Writing

(Score: 09/20)

It is believed that hardships and crises at times might be the cornerstone for success and great achievements in life. In an essay of 400-500 words discuss the above statement, and then shed light on a case of a person you have known or read about who has surpassed the barriers of life and, consequently, achieved what he/she has always wanted in spite of all difficulties. Make sure 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 ideas, language and style, and tidiness.

(Score: 05 for ideas and organization, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting)

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	What is being challenged is the assumption that by adhering to rules and living appropriately, one will avoid suffering. The writer challenges this belief saying that life is unpredictable and unstable.	0.5
I-A-2	Catastrophes might trigger inner incentive to innovate, challenge and go on achieving something of value though in a different direction.	01
I-A-3	The popular view is that all combat veterans will inevitably have trauma (shock) symptoms. The writer refutes this idea believing that most American veterans returning home lead a good and normal life. Paragraph 6 fully supports this issue.	01
I-A-4	The hymn is a paradox: struggle, which is something negative, is a gift (something positive). The whole text focuses on the validity of crises which bring unexpected changes including the purification of the human spirit and hard-won wisdom.	01
I-B-1	The many questions at the beginning of the introductory paragraph arouse the reader's interest and curiosity, raise sensitive issues in general terms and finally prepare the reader for possible answers in the body of the article.	0.5
I-B-2	Thematically, what binds paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 is the relationship of reinforcement, addition, and support. The three paragraphs cite the positive sides of crises at times. The writer uses exemplification to reinforce and support such a relationship.	01
I-B-3	Audiences 1. Survivors of traumatic events These are the center of the whole text. Evidently, they will learn a lot from the challenging case of the survivors. In other words, they will be given the inner incentive to survive and consequently become maturer. 2. Psychiatrists and psychologists These might be interested in the symptoms and the various effects of traumatic events on patients. 3. Government officials These are the ones to provide the survivors with proper facilities and aid to continue their lives normally.	01
I-C-1	Cause / Effect	0.25
I-C-2	Exemplification	0.25
I-C-3	Comparison- Contrast; Cause – Effect	0.25
I-C-4	Chronological Order ; Cause –Effect	0.25

I-D-1		01
I-D-2	Jerry is self-confident in his determination and willingness to challenge his paralysis. He seeks a different role in life motivated by both optimism and wisdom.	01
I-E-1	That (Par. 2) = refers to the idea that the worst and the best are the same.	0.25
I-E-2	Those (Par. 5) = People amidst the crises/ people who have undergone crises and left them behind	0.25
I-E-3	That (Par. 5) = Survival and resilience in the midst of suffering and loss	0.25
I-E-4	That (Par. 10)= Living wisely	0.25
I-F-1	traumatic	0.25
I-F-2	steered	0.25
I-F-3	resilience	0.25
I-F-4	veterans	0.25
II-A	Ideas and organization	05
II-B	Language and style	03
II-C	Tidiness and legible handwriting	01