

الاسم:	مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية و آدابها
الرقم:	المدة ساعتان ونصف

Part One: Reading**(Score: 11/20)**

In the following selection, the writer sheds light on how women and men respond differently to pain. Read it carefully, and then answer the questions that follow.

Women's Coping Strategies

- 1 A new study by researchers at Ohio University suggests that women are more likely than men to use coping strategies, such as relaxation to deal with arthritic pain and also are better at decreasing the emotional impact of severe pain on their lives.
- 2 For this study, 48 men and 99 women diagnosed with either osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis were asked to keep a daily record of their activities. For 30 days, participants recorded the amount of pain they experienced and their response to the pain. During **their** project, the researchers found that women employed a variety of coping mechanisms, including relaxation, distraction, looking at the pain in a different light and seeking emotional support from others when they had pain, says Francis Keefe, professor of health psychology and principal investigator on the project at Ohio University.
- 3 "The study suggests women may be better at regulating the emotional aspect of pain and therefore able to limit its emotional consequences," Keefe says. None of the female study participants had taken part in formal coping skills training prior to the study's onset, Keefe adds. The techniques the women used were developed on their own.
- 4 "On days when women experienced high pain, they were much more likely to use emotion-focused coping," Keefe says. "And, on the days after these high-pain days, men were much more likely to report that their mood was poor. However, women did not show this pattern." The research also found that female patients reported more joint pain than men.
- 5 "Certainly, in our society, we're taught to act in certain ways," Keefe says. "Men don't show their feelings and don't seek out assistance as readily as women. That may very well be what's going on in this case."
- 6 His study findings are important for clinicians who treat arthritis patients, Keefe says, because **it** suggests male patients may need more coping skills training. In addition to these study findings, Keefe presents research results from two studies of spousal response to patients suffering from osteoarthritis.
- 7 In a study of 48 osteoarthritis patients and their spouses, the researchers videotaped the couples as they performed regular household tasks, such as sweeping the floor. "In the patients, **we** were looking for signs that the patient was hurting," Keefe says. "In spouses, we wanted to see how they responded to the pain their husbands or wives were experiencing." Researchers found that husbands and wives tended to do these tasks together. Women who had arthritis, however, reported more pain during the tasks. However, the husbands of these women were more likely to encourage and support their partners and less likely to take over the tasks **themselves**.
- 8 "Taken together, these findings suggest that both husbands and wives may benefit from spouse-assisted training in pain control skills," Keefe says. "The fact that husbands are supportive is positive, but they also may need to learn specific techniques to help their partners deal with higher levels of pain during daily tasks."
- 9 A final study was designed to measure a spouse's ability to detect his or her partner's pain. Researchers videotaped 19 osteoarthritis patients doing daily activities, such as sitting, standing and walking. Each patient then watched the videotape and graded the pain he or she felt during each act. In the next phase, each spouse reviewed the videotape of her or his partner, and graded their husband's or wife's pain following the same scale.

10 “If the spouse was a woman, she was much better at tracking her partner's pain than male spouses were at tracking their wives' pain,” Keefe says. It could be that women can pick up on their partners' pain more accurately than men. However, the study suggests that even though women may be more perceptive in detecting their partners' pain, they may need special training to help their spouses deal more effectively with that pain.

11 “Clinicians should be aware that there are often differences in the pain reporting of men and women, and sometimes pain therapy will need to be tailored differently according to the patient's gender,” Keefe says.

12 The studies, funded by a \$530,000 NIH (National Institutes of Health) grant, also suggest that involving a patient's spouse in her or his therapy could improve pain management and overall quality of life for the patient. “Spousal training could be a very important key to the success of a treatment program designed to help arthritis patients deal with their pain,” Keefe says.

Questions

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

1. What four coping techniques do women employ in dealing with pain? **(Score: 0.5)**
2. How do men and women differ in coping with their extreme pain? **(Score: 01)**
3. How does Paragraph 5 reflect the issue of “gender differences”? **(Score: 01)**
4. Scan Paragraphs 5, 6, and 8 to explain why men fail to cope with arthritis pain. **(Score: 01)**
5. In reference to the above selection, infer two roles that pain plays in a couple’s life. **(Score: 01)**

B.

1. Identify the conclusion in the above selection, and state its functions. **(Score: 01)**
2. Select two types of audience (other than the general reader) who might be interested in reading the selection, and state the interest each finds in it. **(Score: 01)**
3. What pattern of organization does the writer use in Paragraph 7? Justify. **(Score: 01)**
4. What **cohesive device** and **thematic relationship** bind Paragraphs 5 and 6? Explain. **(Score: 01)**

C. In the above selection, Francis Keefe presents the findings of three important studies on gender and pain. Skim Paragraphs 6 through 10, using phrases, and fill in the chart below with appropriate information as indicated. Copy the chart in your booklet. **(Score: 1.5)**

Studies	Suggestions for Therapy
First Study	
Second Study	a. b.
Third Study	

- D. What does each bold-typed pronoun in the selection refer to? **(Score: 01)****
1. **their** (Paragraph 2)
 2. **it** (Paragraph 6)
 3. **we** (Paragraph 7)
 4. **themselves** (Paragraph 7)

Part Two: Writing **(Score: 09/20)**

*Some believe that a husband and a working wife should cooperate inside and outside their home in order to improve the financial and social well-being of the family. However, others consider this cooperation disadvantageous in terms of shifting gender roles, claiming that women should restrict their attention to home and family. **Where do you stand concerning the above two positions? In 250-300 word essay, argue in support of your position.** 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 **ideas and organization, language, style and tidiness. (Score: 05 for ideas and organization; 03 for language and style; 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	The coping techniques that women employ in dealing with pain include: resting (relaxation), diverting attention (distraction), regarding pain in a different way and asking for emotional assistance.	0.5
I-A-2	Under extreme pain, women reflect a more emotion-focused response in contrast to the foul (poor) mood revealed by men. N.B: 0.5 for women's response and 0.5 for men's response	01
I-A-3	In Paragraph 5, Keefe explains that men and women are affected by their culture. Men, unlike women, are raised not to show their feelings or seek assistance. This justifies the difference between women and men in dealing with pain.	01
I-A-4	Men with arthritis suffer because they lack specific techniques and training that help them cope with unbearable pain. Moreover, men never express their emotions and rarely ask for help. N.B: 0.5 for each role	01
I-A-5	Pain plays positive roles in a couple's life since it brings them together making them more supportive, sympathetic, and encouraging. Also, in some cases, pain motivates the partners to help each other in daily chores.	01
I-B-1	The conclusion is represented in Paragraphs 11 and 12. Paragraph 11 recommends that clinicians take into consideration the differences between men and women when prescribing pain therapy. Paragraph 12 suggests that future pain management would be enhanced by further spousal training. N.B: 0.5 for identification and 0.5 for the functions	01
I-B-2	First, married couples (with one partner or both having arthritis) would be interested in reading the above selection because they will learn how to cope with pain and how being involved in their partner's therapy would be of great help. Second, clinicians would be interested to know that males need more coping skill training, for there are differences in the pain reporting of men and women and that pain therapy will need to be adapted to the patient's gender. N.B: 0.5 for each type with its justification	01
I-B-3	The pattern of organization employed in paragraph 7 is "comparison and contrast". The writer is comparing and contrasting the responses of patients to those of their spouses. He uses expressions like "In the patients...In spouses....", "husbands and wives tended to do these tasks together", "Women... reported more pain...", "The husbands...were more likely... and less likely ..." (Description of a process with appropriate support is an acceptable answer.) N.B: 0.25 for identification and 0.75 for the justification	01

I-B-4	<p>The word “His’ cohesively (indirectly) links Paragraphs 5 and 6 because it refers to “Keefe” which is mentioned in Paragraph 5. The thematic relation is that of cause-effect. Paragraph 5 mentions the reluctance of men in asking for help when in pain as a cause for the weak coping skills (effect) mentioned in Paragraph 6.</p> <p>Or: It is a problem-solution relationship. Paragraph 5 states the problem of men’s reluctance in asking for help when in pain, and Paragraph 6 suggests the solution which is providing men with coping training sessions.</p> <p>N.B: 0.5 for cohesive device and 0.5 for one of the two mentioned thematic relationships</p>	01								
I-C	<table border="1" data-bbox="320 539 1262 842"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 539 544 595">Studies</th> <th data-bbox="544 539 1262 595">Suggestions for Therapy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 595 544 651">First Study</td> <td data-bbox="544 595 1262 651">More coping skill training for males</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 651 544 763">Second Study</td> <td data-bbox="544 651 1262 763"> a. Spouse-assisted training in pain control skills for both husbands and wives b. More specific techniques to be learned by males </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 763 544 842">Third Study</td> <td data-bbox="544 763 1262 842">Special training for women to help their spouses deal more effectively with pain</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>N.B: 0.5 for each study’s suggestion</p>	Studies	Suggestions for Therapy	First Study	More coping skill training for males	Second Study	a. Spouse-assisted training in pain control skills for both husbands and wives b. More specific techniques to be learned by males	Third Study	Special training for women to help their spouses deal more effectively with pain	1.5
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I-D-1	their: researchers	0.25								
I-D-2	it: study	0.25								
I-D-3	we: researchers	0.25								
I-D-4	themselves: husbands	0.25								
II-A	Ideas and organization	05								
II-B	Language and style	03								
II-C	Tidiness and legible handwriting	01								