

الاسم:
الرقم:مسابقة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية وآدابها
المدّة: ثلاث ساعات**Part One : Reading****(Score: 11/20)**

Read the following article in which the writer surveys studies which might help women achieve equity (justice) and then answer the questions set on it.

- 1 Freud confessed that his " thirty years of research into the feminine soul" left him unable to answer one great question: "What does a woman want?" Modern feminists have been arguing for decades over a variation of it: What should a woman want?
- 2 Recently, two sociologists from the University of Virginia are publishing the answer to a more manageable variation. Drawing on one of the most thorough surveys ever done of married couples, they've crunched the numbers and asked: What makes a woman happy with her marriage?
- 3 Their answer doesn't quite agree with current conventional wisdom. Three decades ago, two-thirds of Americans surveyed said it was better for wives to focus on homemaking and husbands to focus on breadwinning, but by the 1990s, only a third embraced the traditional division of labor. The new ideal – in theory, not in practice – became a partnership of equals who split duties inside and outside the home.
- 4 This new egalitarian marriage was hailed by academics and relationship supporters as a recipe for a happier union. As wives went off to work and husbands took on new jobs at home, couples would supposedly have more in common and more to talk about. Husbands would do more "emotion work," as sociologists call it, and wives would be more fulfilled.
- 5 **That** was the theory tested by the Virginia sociologists, Bradford Wilcox and Steven Nock, who analyzed a survey of more than 5,000 couples. Sure enough, they found that husbands' "emotion work" was crucial to wives' happiness. Having an affectionate and understanding husband was by far the most important predictor of a woman's satisfaction with her marriage.
- 6 But it turns out that an equal division of labor didn't make husbands more affectionate or wives more fulfilled. The wives working outside the home reported less satisfaction with their husbands and their marriages than did the stay-at-home wives. And among **those** with outside jobs, the happiest wives, regardless of the family's overall income, were the ones whose husbands brought in at least two-thirds of the money. These male providers-in-chief were regarded fondly by even the most feminist-minded women – the ones who said they believed in dividing duties equally. In theory, these wives were egalitarians, but in their own lives they preferred more traditional arrangements.
- 7 "Women today expect more help around the home and more emotional engagement from their husbands," Wilcox says. "But they still want their husbands to be providers who give them financial security and freedom."
- 8 These results, of course, are just averages. Plenty of people are happy with different arrangements – including Nock, who makes less than his wife and does the cooking at home. He says that nontraditional marriages may be a strain on many women simply because they've been forced to be social pioneers. "As society adjusts to women's new roles," he says, "women may become happier in egalitarian marriages."
- 9 But I'd bet there's a limit to egalitarianism. Consider what's happened with housework, that source of endless pain. From the 1960s through the '80s, wives cut back on housework as husbands did more. In the 1990s, though equality was almost achieved, wives are still doing nearly twice as much of the work at home.
- 10 **That** seems terribly unfair unless you look at how men and women behave when they're living by themselves: The women do twice as much housework as the men do. Single men are much more likely than single women to leave the bed unmade and the ring around the tub. Those jobs just don't seem as important to men.
- 11 Similarly, there's a gender gap in enthusiasm for some outside jobs. Men are much more willing to take a job that pays a premium in exchange for long hours away from home or the risk of being killed. The extra money doesn't seem as important to women.
- 12 In a more egalitarian world, there would be more wives mining coal and driving trucks, and more husbands scrubbing bathtubs and taking children to doctor's appointments. But that wouldn't be a fairer world, as Nock and Wilcox found.
- 13 The happiest wives in their study were the ones who said that housework was divided fairly between them and their husbands. But those same happy wives also did more of the work at home while their husbands did more work outside home. Nock doesn't claim to have thoroughly understood the feminine soul, but he does have one answer to Freud's question.
- 14 "A woman wants equity," he says. "**That's** not necessarily the same as equality."

Questions

- A.** Answer each of the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences of your own.
1. What is the significance of the writer's reference to Freud in the introduction? (Score: 01)
 2. What change in opinion toward marriage do you cite in Paragraph 3? Explain. (Score: 01)
 3. Skim Paragraphs 4 - 10, then demonstrate two strengths and two limitations of egalitarian marriage. (Score: 01)
 4. What thematic relationship is there between Paragraphs 5 and 6? Explain. (Score: 01½)
 5. With reference to Paragraphs 10 and 11, illustrate how the writer justifies why women eventually do more work at home than men. (Score: 01½)
 6. What tone is expressed in Paragraph 4. Justify your answer. (Score: ¾)

- B.** Skim Paragraphs 3,7, and 8 to complete the following table with three different types of support used by the author, and then give one example of each. Copy the table in your booklet.(Score: 01½)

Number of Paragraph	Type of Support / Evidence	Example
3		
7		
8		

- C.** What does each pronoun in boldface refer to: (Score: 01)
1. That (Paragraph 5)
 2. Those (Paragraph 6)
 3. That (Paragraph 10)
 4. That (Paragraph 14)
- D.** Select from Paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 one example to illustrate each of the following items. (Score: ¾)
1. Contrast
 2. Cause – effect
 3. Comparison (Similarity)
- E.** Scan Paragraphs 2,3, and 5, and then pick words that are closest in meaning to each of the following: (Score: 01)
1. reduced
 2. complete
 3. welcomed
 4. indicator

Part Two : Writing (Score: 09/11)

There are **social, economic, personal, and cultural factors** behind the recent phenomenon of divorce in Lebanon. Focus on two of these factors, elaborate on them, and then suggest practical **solutions** that might bridge disagreements and differences among married couples and keep the family intact. Discuss the topic in a well-organized essay of 400-500 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 content, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting).

SECONDARY CYCLE CERTIFICATE
Exam Session of November 2006
Humanities Section
English as a 1st Foreign Language

Competencies: Utilize reading strategies.
 Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of printed discourse.
 Produce transactional writing.

Answer Key

A.

1. The writer's reference to Freud is significant in more than one way.
 - a. It gives certain weight to the research conducted, for Freud has been an authority in the field of psychology.
 - b. It gives credibility to the work / text.
 - c. It grabs reader's attention.
 - d. It introduces the topic and establishes background information.

N.B. Students are expected to give at least two of the above justifications.

2. In paragraph three, the writer traces a certain change in opinion toward marriage. The result of the first survey conducted in 1970s showed that 2/3 of the Americans preferred traditional division of labor, while in the one conducted in the 1990s, only 1/3 preferred the traditional division.

3.

Strengths of Egalitarian Marriage	Limitations of Egalitarian Marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being a recipe for a happier union - Having an affectionate and understanding husband - Having more in common and more to talk about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Wives) Still doing double work at home - Never making husbands more affectionate or wives more fulfilled - (Women) still wanting their husband to provide them financially

4. The two paragraphs reveal a relationship of contrast. Paragraph 6 gives an idea that contradicts the one expressed in paragraph 5. Paragraph 5 says that division of labor between husband and wife ensures happiness, while in paragraph 6, the writer says that even that did not make wives happy.

5. To show that women eventually do more work than men, the writer produces two examples. The first one is about single women and men. It shows that single women care much for work, while single men show no interest by neglecting house work. The second one demonstrates that men, being interested (enticed by money) in earning more money, are ready to put more effort and even risk their lives, while, to women, that seems insignificant.

6. The general tone in paragraph four is that of approval, optimism, support, and expectations. This is revealed in the word choice used by the writer mainly “hailed,” “supporters,” “recipe for a happier union,” “have more in common,” “more emotion work,” “and more fulfilled”.

B.

Number of Paragraph	Type of Support / Evidence	Example
3	Surveys / Statistics	Two-thirds, One-third
7	Quotations / Experts’ opinion	“Women today... .”
8	Experts’ opinions/ Quotations / Examples	He says nontraditional marriage... . “As society... .” Nock’s experience with his wife

C.

1. That → egalitarian marriage
2. Those → wives with outside jobs
3. That → the hard work performed by women
4. That → equity

D.

1. Contrast

- Paragraph 9, sentence 1, “But I’d... .” /
sentence 4, “In the 1990s, though... .”
Paragraph 10, sentence 2, “Single men are much... .”
Paragraph 11, sentence 2, “Men are much more... .”
sentence 3, “The extra money”

2. Cause – effect

- Paragraph 10, sentence 1, “That seems... .”

3. Similarity

- Paragraph 11, sentence 1, “Similarly, there’s a gender... .”

E. Vocab.

1. reduced: crunched (Paragraph 2)
2. complete: thorough (Paragraph 2)
3. welcomed: embraced (Paragraph 3)
4. indicator: predictor (Paragraph 5)