

الاسم:
الرقم:

مسابقة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية
المدة: ساعتان ونصف

Part One: Reading Comprehension

(Score: 12/20)

In the following selection, the narrator shares what she has gone through with her daughter who suffers from Diabetes 1. Read it carefully, and then answer the questions that follow.

Diabetes: A Lost Childhood

1 Five years ago, when my daughter Lynn, then aged 10, was diagnosed with Diabetes 1, her seven-year-old brother, Rowan, was unwilling to visit her in the hospital. "Is she going to die?" he asked seriously. Bursting into tears, I could not tell, for I had merely the vaguest idea of what Diabetes 1 was. I now realize that, without insulin, which she will need to inject multiple times every day for the rest of her life, the answer would certainly have been "Yes".

2 Diabetes 1 is an autoimmune condition in which the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas just give up. No one knows why, and there is no cure. Lynn did nothing to cause this to happen, and we have no family history of the condition. She was just unlucky, like the 400,000 other people in the United Kingdom (UK) who suffer from it. The condition is a life sentence: every organ in her body is under constant attack, and the only defense is to pump herself with insulin.

3 We only noticed that something was wrong when Lynn started to drink large quantities of water. At first, I was pleased since I had always thought she did not drink enough. One day, she forgot to take her water bottle to school and went into massive panic. Then I began to suspect that there was a problem. We later learned that the need to drink a lot of water was a result of her body's attempt to flush out the excess sugar in her blood. We were fortunate as our family doctor rushed Lynn straight to the hospital because the lack of insulin could have raised the concentration of sugar in her blood to life-threatening levels.

4 A quarter of the 2,000 children diagnosed annually with Diabetes 1 become seriously ill, and 10 die each year from preventable diabetic ketoacidosis because sometimes the early signs are hard to be detected. It is more common than meningitis among children. However, few parents, including myself, are aware of the symptoms that, along with excessive thirst, can include frequent urination, bed-wetting, weight loss, hunger, blurred vision, vomiting, abdominal pain, thrush and lethargy.

5 In many ways, our carefree, spontaneous life died on the day of Lynn's diagnosis. Organizing medical equipment, testing blood, measuring food portions, and adjusting doses of insulin soon became part of our daily routine. The finger-prick blood tests to check blood sugar levels have to be done at least eight times a day to find out if she needs to give herself more insulin in case the levels are high; otherwise, she has to eat something sweet in case they are low. Ironically, sweets are no longer a pleasure for her now since they are the medicine she needs to take in order to combat low levels of blood sugar.

6 I mourned the loss of Lynn's simple childhood, **where** she could run around with her friends, eat when and what she wanted, and enjoy school. Now, she fails to attend lessons whenever her blood glucose levels rise or fall and has to skip school for frequent hospital appointments. Even exams have become more problematic as the stress sends her glucose levels sky-high, with profound effects on her ability to concentrate.

7 Managing Diabetes 1 is extremely difficult and terribly depressing. No matter how hard she tries, Lynn always fails to keep her blood sugar levels constant and within range for any length of time. Many things can affect her, and their impact is unpredictable. A certain activity can result in shooting these levels up, the fact that makes her feel dreadful; whereas, at another time, it may cause them to drop so low that she gets blurred vision, shakes uncontrollably, and feels numb. Some of the worst times are during the night when I worry that her blood glucose levels may either go so high or so low that she may not wake up.

8 Amazingly, Lynn counts herself as fortunate. Rather than having to inject herself with insulin, she now has a pump permanently attached to provide a constant, adjustable flow; she only has to insert a needle and tubing into her stomach every two days though she still has the daily routine of finger-prick tests. Like all the other inspiring people with Diabetes 1 that we have met, she takes on this massive and relentless burden of responsibility with patience and humor. Nevertheless, underneath, she yearns for a cure so that she can live the life most people take for granted.

9 Earlier in the year, Lynn joined 60 other young people with Diabetes 1 for a lobbying event at the House of Parliament, organized by the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, aimed at persuading the government to commit more funding in order to conduct more research. **It** would make economic sense: the cost of Diabetes 1

to the UK is nearly £2 billion a year and is set to rise to more than £4 billion by 2036. Cases increase by 4% on yearly basis for the under-five children who need intensive intervention for the rest of their lives.

10 Even though insulin was discovered at the very beginning of the twentieth century, it is still the only available medication that can save the life of patients with Diabetes 1. Yet, it is high time we find a cure.

Questions

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

1. Based on Paragraph 1, identify two reasons behind the mother’s sadness. **(01)**
2. Scan Paragraph 3 for two indicators which informed Lynn’s family that she had a problem. **(01)**
3. Based on Paragraphs 5 and 6, how did Diabetes 1 change the life of Lynn and that of her mother? Explain. **(01)**
4. Based on Paragraphs 8 and 9, infer one medical and one governmental measure that could reduce the suffering of children with Diabetes 1. **(01)**

B. The following statements are false because they misinterpret the meaning stated or conveyed in the selection above. Rewrite them correctly. **(01)**

1. Lynn’s mother was only concerned about her daughter’s blood glucose levels during the night.
2. Diabetes 1 can be cured by regular doses of insulin.

C. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Identify the pattern of organization of Paragraph 3. Justify your answer. **(01)**
2. What two different adjectives best describe the writer’s tone in Paragraph 8? Justify your answer. **(01)**
3. Identify two types of evidence the writer uses to achieve credibility. Support your answer with examples. **(01)**
4. What two main types of audience, other than the general reader, might be interested in reading the selection above? State the interest each type finds in it. **(01)**

D. The table below shows the percentages of prevalence of Diabetes 1 by age. Read it carefully, and then answer the question that follows. **(1.5)**

Prevalence of Diabetes 1 by Age				
Age Group	20	21 → 39	40 → 59	60 and above
Prevalence Percentage (%)	0.2	2.6	10.8	23.8

What conclusion can be drawn from the table? Explain your answer in 4 to 5 sentences, using evidence.

E. Based on contextual clues, infer the meaning of each word in the box below. Then fill in the blanks with the correct words to complete the sentences that follow. The words are underlined in the selection. **(01)**

lethargy (Par. 4)	impact (Par. 7)	patience (Par. 8)	intervention (Par. 9)	medication (Par.10)
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1. The _____ of the news about the boy’s disease was thunder-like on his family.
2. Early _____ by the specialists can help reduce the risky effects of some diseases and disorders.
3. The unusual combination of symptoms confused the doctors and made the prescribed _____ ineffective.
4. Doctors detected that he had _____ which was described as a strong indicator of a serious health problem.

F. What does each of the pronouns, bold-typed in the selection above, refer to? **(0.5)**

1. **where** (Paragraph 6)
2. **It** (Paragraph 9)

Part Two: Writing (Choose ONE of the two prompts below.) (Score: 08/20)

Prompt A: *Some people believe that technology stands behind many dangerous diseases; however, others believe that technology has helped doctors diagnose and treat many diseases. Where do you stand? Write a well-organized argumentative essay of 250-300 words in which you show your point of view. Make sure that your essay supports your position and refutes the opposite point of view.*

Prompt B: *“It is said that health and happiness are like money; we never have a clear idea of their value until we lose them.” In a well-organized expository essay of 250-300 words, discuss the above saying focusing on the role of sound physical and mental life habits (eating habits, physical exercise, sleeping well, hobbies, etc.) that a person should adopt in order to enjoy his/her life.*

Diabetes: A Lost Childhood

Q	Answer	Score
I-A-1	First, the mother was sad because she knew that her 10-year-old daughter had Diabetes 1. Second, she did not have enough information about Diabetes 1. (0.5 for each)	01
I-A-2	The first indicator was drinking large quantities of water. The second indicator was getting into a state of panic when she forgot to take a bottle of water to school. (0.5 for each)	01
I-A-3	Diabetes 1 changed Lynn's simple childhood/life into a complicated one: having her blood sugar tested at least eight times a day, depriving her from the company of her friends, preventing her from eating whatever she wanted, and making her skip classes and exams for continuous check-ups. As for the mother, she became just like a nurse (an overloaded mother) because she had to monitor her daughter's medical condition very closely. (0.5 for each)	01
I-A-4	Medically speaking, there should be available devices/equipment that can be used easily in order to free diabetic children from the burden of testing their blood sugar level and injecting themselves manually. At the level of the government, authorities should increase funds on research in an attempt to develop medicinal/medical therapy and a cure for Diabetes 1. (0.5 for each)	01
I-B-1	Lynn's mother was concerned about her daughter's blood glucose levels <u>during the day and night</u> . Or: Lynn's mother was <u>more</u> concerned about her daughter's blood glucose levels during the night.	0.5
I-B-2	Diabetes 1 can be <u>treated</u> by regular doses of insulin.	0.5
I-C-1	It is a chronological pattern of organization. The narrator lists the events that led her to discover her daughter's illness. This pattern is illustrated by the use of time expressions such as "At first", "One day", "Then" and "later". (0.5 for identification and 0.5 for explanation)	01
I-C-2	The writer's tone is surprised/pleased/proud and hopeful/wishful. She is surprised by (happy with) her daughter's brave reaction, trying to cope with her critical condition. In addition, she reveals the wish of her daughter to have a cure and live a healthy life again. (0.5 for each tone with its justification)	01
I-C-3	First, the writer uses numbers as in Paragraphs 2 and 4: "400,000 people suffer from it", "2,000 children", and "10 children die". Second, she uses specific names as in Paragraph 9: "House of Parliament" and "Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation". (0.5 for each type with its examples; any other two types with examples are accepted)	01
	First, parents/family members of diabetes patients might be interested because the	

I-C-4	selection informs them about the dangers of a chronic illness and raises their awareness about the symptoms relevant to it. Second, health organizations/authorities/officials might also be interested because the selection highlights the factors that hinder the process of finding cures for Diabetes 1. (0.5 for each; any other reasonable type with justification is acceptable)	01	
I-D	The table provides statistics (statistical figures) about the relation between age and the percentages of Diabetes 1. Statistics reveal that at the age of 20, people are less likely to be diabetic as the risk is just 0.2%. The risk rises to 2.6% for people aging between 21 and 39 and to 10.8% for those aging between 40 and 59. Whereas, at the age of 60 and above, the risk rises to reach 23.8%. Thus, the older the person gets, the higher the risk of Diabetes 1 will be. (0.5 for the introductory sentence, 0.5 for the explanation with evidence, and 0.5 for the concluding sentence)	1.5	
I-E-1	impact	N.B.: The spelling of words must be correct.	0.25
I-E-2	intervention		0.25
I-E-3	medication		0.25
I-E-4	lethargy		0.25
I-F-1	“where” refers to simple childhood (or childhood)		0.25
I-F-2	“It” refers to the idea of committing more funding for research Or: “It” refers to “committing more funding for research”		0.25
II-A	Content and organization		3.5
II-B	Language and style		3.5
II-C	Tidiness and handwriting		01