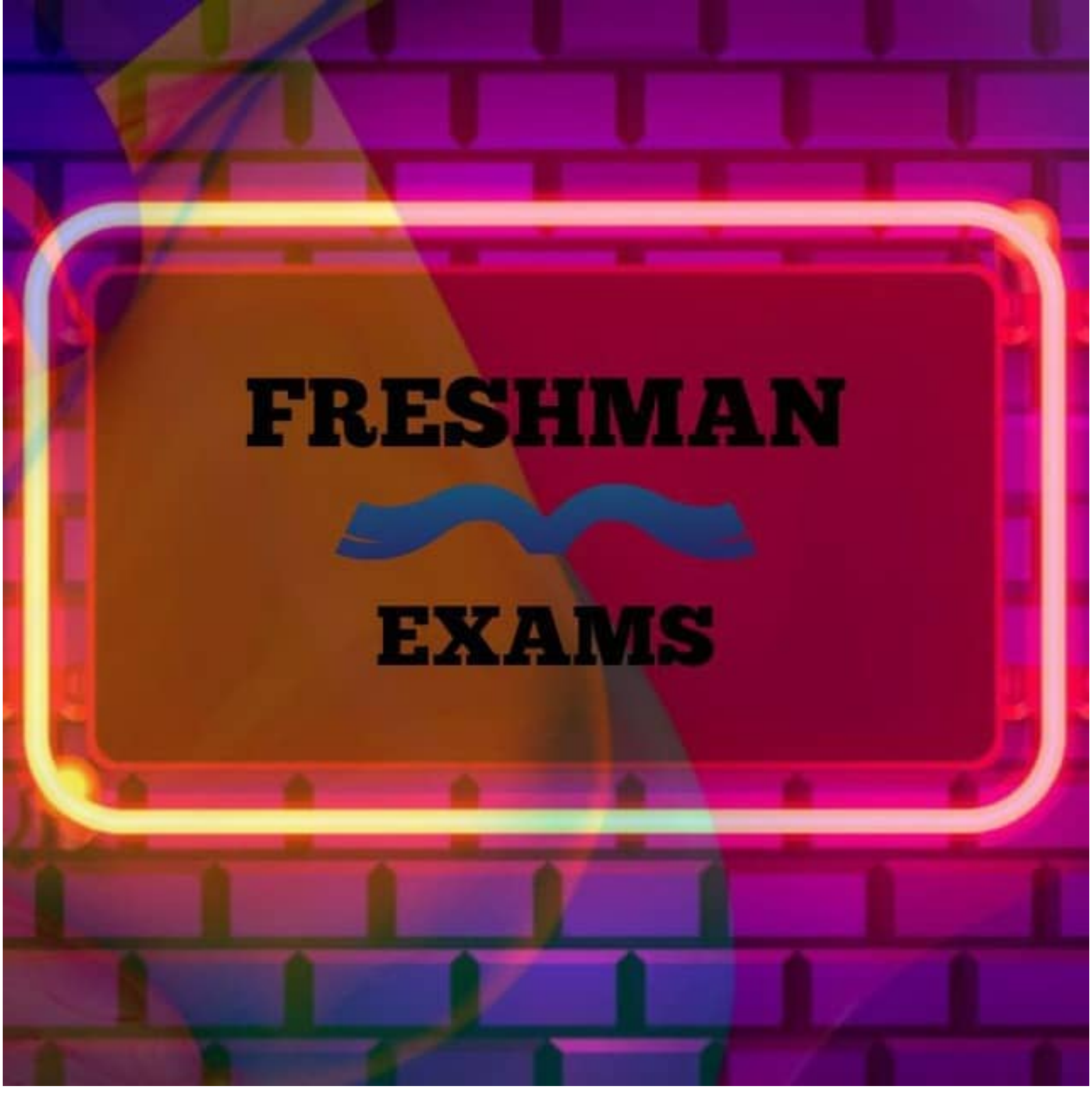


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HAWASSA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE COURSE "COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH SKILLS I"

Date: 19 January/2016
Maximum weight: 60%
Time allotted: 2 hrs.

General Instruction

1) Be sure that your exam contains six pages; and
2) Write all your answers on the exam paper itself.

Read the passage below carefully and answer the different questions that follow

Culture and Emotions

[1] The range and quality of human emotions is potentially the same for all human groups. It is in the course of growing up in a particular culture that the range narrows and becomes shaped to a pattern. Fear, love, anger, hostility, shame, guilt, grief, joy, or indifference become channeled by culture so that **they** appear in different situations, against different objects and persons, or hardly appear at all. Each culture selects, elaborates, and emphasizes certain feelings about the self, others, and the world as appropriate or not. **This** is communicated in direct and indirect ways. A boy who learns not to cry may have been told that crying is only for girls. He also is surrounded by males who do not cry. Both experiences help pattern his inner responses to situations.

[2] Because human emotions have an "inner" reality, they are felt to be "natural," part of "human nature." As Americans drawing on our own experience, we consider it natural for a mother to love her child, for an individual to be jealous of another's success, for people to be sad when someone dies. The seeming naturalness of human emotions leads us to see them as causes for certain kinds of behavior. War is then explained by people's natural aggression; marriage is viewed as the result of love, mother-hood as an expression of the maternal instinct, and frees-enterprise capitalism as the inevitable expression of a natural desire to get ahead in the world. In all of this we have lost sight of the role of culture and its tremendous impact on the human psyche. We project emotions we have been trained to feel on peoples in other cultures. We consider our own emotional responses as "natural" and responses that differ from ours as "unnatural."

[3] It becomes hard for us to understand cultures in which several women married to the same man are not jealous of each other, in which mothers neglect their children's health and permit them to die, or even kill **them.** Every culture sets up expectations not only about how people are supposed to behave but also about how they should feel in different situations. In our own culture, we are taught that it is not good to "carry a grudge," to store up anger or hatred

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College of Social Sciences
Dept of English Language and Literature

against a person who has hurt us. In cultures where the blood feud exists, as among the Pathans of the North West frontier of Pakistan, an individual is not only allowed to feel the desire for revenge, but his or her very honor will depend on it. A man who doesn't avenge a lost loses face for himself and his whole group of kin.

[4] As one looks over the history of humankind, one kind of emotional behavior does seem to stand out. That is violence: aggression, destructiveness. Because of the seeming universality of this human trait, many people have sought the reason for it in a biological explanation; "people" they say, "are inherently aggressive." Yet aggression, like other emotional patterns, differs so among cultures, which we must include it among "those habits and capacities acquired by people as a result of membership in a particular human group."

[5] There are numerous societies in which practically no physical aggression occurs. Some of these societies, like the Pygmies of the Ituri forest in Africa, are hunting societies. Another society in which there is no physical aggression is that of the Semai of the Malay Peninsula. The Semai consider themselves, and are considered by others, as a nonviolent people. They believe that anger is a bad thing and it has been observed that they rarely do get angry. Semai life is not without conflict, however, which usually occurs over the sexual favors of women. But when one individual is offended by another, The Semai believe that the offended person will become the victim of an accident if he or she stays angry. If a person feels offended by another, he or she can ask for compensation for his or her distress. If the offender denies the offense, he or she will pay the compensation. If not, hostility simmers, leading at the very most to insults and the spreading of rumors. No murder has ever been recorded in Semai society. Given the existence of such nonviolent cultures as the Pygmies and the Semai, then, we must examine very carefully the theory that people are by nature aggressive and warlike. We cannot overlook the fact that people have the capacity for making peace as well as war, for cooperation as well as for deadly competition.

[6] Although the expression of such emotions as anger, fear, disgust, surprise, sadness, and happiness differ from culture to culture, there does seem to be some evidence of a cross-cultural universality in the facial expressions used to convey these emotions. The question has therefore been raised of whether these expressions may have a biological basis. At the same time, however, it is equally clear that culture and experience have a strong effect on the shaping of facial expressions that convey emotions. Some emotions, such as contempt, seem to have culturally specific facial movements. In yet other cases, the importance of masking emotions will affect all facial movement in the presence of other people. Where people are taught to be polite and sensitive to the feelings of others, as in Japan for example, this will affect the facial movements used in the presence of others. Negative feelings towards others will not be as frequently expressed by facial movement among the Japanese as among Americans, for instance. To the American, it seems as if the Japanese smile far more than we do and in situations where to us a smile seems inappropriate.

Haramaya University
College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Instruction I: Answer questions by choosing the best one from the given alternatives (10%)

_____ 1. Which one do you choose to be the best title to the text you have read?

A) Universality of emotions
B) Culture and emotions
C) Human experience and emotions
D) Human nature and making emotions

_____ 2. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 1?

A) All human groups have similar ways of feeling and expressing emotions
B) The range and quality of human emotions is potentially quite different
C) Culture may have strong influence in channeling emotions and feelings
D) All cultures and experiences will not influence feelings and emotion of adults

_____ 3. As indicated in paragraph 1, boys are directly taught not to cry through

A) Telling the boy that males do not cry
B) Teaching the boy how to cry
C) telling the boy that girls cannot cry
D) teaching the boy crying is for girls

_____ 4. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 3?

A) Even though all people have the same emotions, these are expressed to a different degree in different cultures.
B) It is universal that people feel pain at death, enjoy a free enterprise economic system, and feel jealous of others' success.
C) Although emotions appear "natural," they are tremendously influenced by cultural patterning.
D) All cultures include "unnatural" people who do not feel sad at death, who neglect their children, and who carry grudges.

_____ 5. According to the passage, what does "a person who does not avenge hurt loses face for himself and family" mean?

A) To store up anger or hatred against a person who has hurt him or her.
B) To accept all expectations required by the culture of a group of kin.
C) A person's and his relatives honor depends on revenge actions taken.
D) A person's emotional feelings depend on the loss of anger and hatred.

_____ 6. As one kind of emotional behavior,

A) Violence, aggression, destructiveness is not a cultural trait across all tribes.
B) Aggressiveness is similar to all cultures as a universal emotional pattern.
C) Aggressiveness is an emotional pattern with different potentials among groups.
D) Aggressiveness is an emotional pattern out of the culture of a group.

_____ 7. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 3?

A) Emotions and feelings such as anger and hatred are simple to understand.
B) Every culture sets up expectations how to behave and feel in situations.
C) Emotions and feelings can be framed by individuals themselves.

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D) Every cultural group can have natural behaviors and feeling to demonstrate.

8. What is the purpose of the description of the Semai society in paragraph 5?

A) To show that physical aggression is natural and universal elsewhere on Earth.
B) To show that physical aggression is biological and inherent elsewhere on Earth.
C) To show that some societies are naturally immune from physical aggression.
D) To show that cultural beliefs can avoid physical aggression in some societies.

9. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 6?

A) Almost all emotions and feelings are expressed in similar behaviors across cultures.
B) Facial expressions are universal to reveal emotions with cultural differences.
C) Negative emotions and feelings have a cross-cultural universality everywhere.
D) If people show smile as an expression of feeling, it is taken appropriate everywhere.

Instruction II: What do the words and/or phrases refer to in the questions below (5%).

1. In paragraph 1, line 4, the pronoun '**they**' refers to _____
2. In paragraph 1, line 6, '**this**' refers to _____
3. In paragraph 3, line 3, the pronoun '**them**' refers to _____
4. In paragraph 3, line 6, the pronoun '**us**' refers to _____
5. In paragraph 3, line 8, the phrase '**loses face**' refers to _____

Instruction III: Guess the meaning of the words below from context of the text you read; the first has been done for you (5%).

1. 'impact means _____effect on_____
2. elaborate _____
3. instinct _____
4. hostility _____
5. kin _____
6. contempt _____

Instruction IV: Find words in the text with similar meanings to the words given below; the first has been done for you (5%).

1. Possibilities (paragraph 1) _____potentially_____
2. Feelings or passions (paragraph 2) _____
3. Mind or consciousness (Paragraph 2) _____
4. Abilities or capabilities (paragraph 4) _____
5. Payment or reward (paragraph 5) _____
6. Natural or genetic (paragraph 6) _____

Instruction V: There are underlined words in the passage you have read. Match these words with their definitions; the first has been done for you (5%).

Definitions	words
1) A strong feeling you express when something you don't like happens----	anger/grudge

2) Asking for or doing things without aggressive behavior or force _____
3) To be angry when someone you love shows interest in someone else _____
4) The way people behave or act for different feelings and situations _____
5) To think that other people have the feelings we have ourselves _____
6) The customs, ideas, beliefs, etc. of a society or country _____

Instruction VI: Read the summary of the passage given below and fill in the missing words by using **only one word** for each gap to complete the paragraph (4%).

The range and quality of human emotions is potentially the same for all human groups. Because human _____ have an "inner" reality, they are felt to be "natural," part of "human nature." Every culture sets up _____ not only about how people are supposed to behave but also about how they should feel in different situations. As one looks over the history of humankind, one kind of emotional _____ does seem to stand out. That is violence, aggression, destructiveness. There are numerous societies in which practically no physical aggression occurs. Although the expression of such emotions as anger, fear, disgust, surprise, sadness, and happiness differ from culture to culture, there does seem to be some evidence of a cross-cultural _____ in the facial expressions used to convey these emotions.

Instruction VII: Use the correct forms of words in brackets to complete the following sentences; write answers on the space provided in each question (5%).

1. I arrived on Monday and today is Thursday. I _____ (be) here since Monday.
2. I came on Monday and I left on Thursday. I _____ (be) there four days ago.
3. **John:** How long _____ (you/live) in Paris?
   Paul: Fifteen years - we came back to live in Britain in 2010.
4. **Elizabeth:** How long _____ (you/live) in Britain?
   Jana: Four years. And we really like it here.
5. Peter _____ (be) a member of the cricket team since last September.

Instruction VIII: Match the *If-clause* under column 'A' to its *main-clause* under column 'B'; Write answers on the space given at the left margin of each question (5%).

Column A	Column B
_____1. If I were tall	A. I'll drink a glass of white wine with it.
_____2. If I hadn't eaten so much	B. I may arrive on time.
_____3. If I had won the competition	C. I might have stayed in my room.
_____4. If I don't miss the train	D. I'd invest my money in property.
_____5. If I could swim	E. I can have a shower before the meeting.
_____6. If I move house	F. I wouldn't have felt so sick now.
_____7. If I hadn't lost the keys	G. I would have got a new sports car.

_____8. If I arrive on time
_____9. If I eat fish for dinner tonight
_____10. If I were you

H. I would be a good player of volleyball.
I. I'll buy an old cottage in the countryside.
J. I would go to a Greek island.
K. I won't feel so sick now.

Instruction IX: Write the appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets to complete the texts below (5%).

A. I usually (1) _____ (get up) late on Saturday. It is the beginning of the week-end, and I like to relax. But on that particular Saturday two months ago I (2) _____ (have to) get out of bed at 6:00 AM. Terrible sounds of sirens and horns (3)_____ (come) from the street straight into my room. I (4)_____ (walk) over to the window to see what was happening. Two cars (5) _____ (crash) on the corner near the bakery. Lots of angry people were screaming and shouting at each other. The baker was trying to calm everybody. He (6) _____ (bring) out coffee and cookies for everyone. "What a nice neighbor!"

B. Mike and John are best friends. They (7) _____(meet) at a birth day-party three years ago. They both (live) in Orlando, America. Usually they (8) _____ (meet) every weekend and read some books together. Mike had a terrible accident a year ago, so he always (9)_____(need) a wheelchair. It all happened when they went to mountain bike tour in the country last summer. There, he (10) _____ (fall) onto a rock and broke his left leg.

Instruction X: Write a paragraph of 8-10 sentences about your dormitory life at Hawassa University (4%).

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