**LEVEL 1: TEST FOR EDITORIAL ASSOCIATES**

**Candidate should attempt ALL parts of the test paper. All changes to be made using the track-change option in MS Word.**

**Time duration to complete the test is 90 minutes.**

**PART 1**

**Reading Comprehension [Total Score 7]**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following text and answer the questions based ONLY on the available information. *Tick TRUE or FALSE to indicate the correct answer.***

**Social media** are computer-mediated tools that allow people, companies and other organizations to create, share, or exchange information, career interests, ideas, and pictures/videos in virtual communities and networks. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social media services currently available introduces challenges of definition; however, there are some common features: (1) social media are Web 2.0 Internet-based applications, (2) user-generated content (UGC) such as text, digital photo or digital video posts are the lifeblood of the social media organism, (3) users create their own profiles for the website or app, which is designed and maintained by the social media organization, and (4) social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals and/or groups. Social media depend on mobile and web-based technologies to create highly interactive platforms through which individuals and communities share, co-create, discuss, and modify user-generated content. They introduce substantial and pervasive changes to communication between businesses, organizations, communities, and individuals. These changes are the focus of the emerging field of techno-self studies. Social media differ from traditional paper-based or industrial media in many ways, including quality, reach, frequency, usability, immediacy, and permanence. Social media operate in a dialogic transmission system (many sources to many receivers). This is in contrast to traditional media that operates under a monologic transmission model (one source to many receivers). Some of the most popular social media websites are Facebook, WhatsApp, Tumblr, Instagram, Twitter, Baidu Tieba and Snapchat. There are many effects that stem from Internet usage. According to Nielsen, Internet users continue to spend more time with social media sites than any other type of site. At the same time, the total time spent on social media in the U.S. across PC and mobile devices increased by 99 percent to 121 billion minutes in July 2012 compared to 66 billion minutes in July 2011. For content contributors, the benefits of participating in social media have gone beyond simply social sharing to building reputation and bringing in career opportunities and monetary income.

**Social media are group of websites for social purpose [True / False]**

**Social media depend only on mobile and web-based technologies [True / False]**

**Snapchat is social media marketing website [True / False]**

**A study shows Internet users spend more time with social media sites than any other type of site [True / False]**

**Among the several advantages of social media, career opportunities and monetary income are some important benefits [True / False]**

**Social media operate under a monologic transmission model [True / False]**

**Social media has restrictions for user-generated content (UGC) [True / False]**

**PART 2**

**Choose the correct sentence [Total Score 8]**

**INSTRUCTIONS: The following examples contain both correct and incorrect sentences, you need to choose the correct sentence. *Tick* 🗹 *to indicate the correct answer(s).***

1. The disk and the hard copy was sent to the publisher. 🞏
2. The disk, as well as the hard copy, were sent to the publisher. 🞏
3. The disk and the hard copy were sent to the publisher. 🞏
4. Every one of the shirts has a green collar. 🞏
5. Every one of the shirts have a green collar. 🞏
6. Neither your proposals nor my plan are acceptable. 🞏
7. Neither your proposals nor my plan is acceptable. 🞏
8. Neither my plans nor your proposal are acceptable. 🞏
9. All girls and boys going on the field trip. 🞏
10. Every girl and boy is going on the field trip. 🞏
11. Every girl and boy are going on the field trip. 🞏
12. My favorite fruit is peaches. 🞏
13. Peaches are my favorite fruit. 🞏
14. Peaches is my favorite fruit. 🞏
15. Mathematics is my favorite subject. 🞏
16. Mathematics are my favorite subject. 🞏
17. Twenty dollars is too much to pay for my dinner. 🞏
18. Twenty dollars are too much to pay for my dinner. 🞏
19. Twenty dollar is too much to pay for my dinner. 🞏
20. Each of us is studying for the test. 🞏
21. Each of us are studying for the test. 🞏
22. Each of us studies for the test. 🞏

**PART 3**

**Spelling [Total Score 20]**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Only ONE word in each row is spelled correctly. *Indicate the correct answer using A, B, or C in the last column.***

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**PART 4**

**Proofreading/copyediting skills [Total Score 65].**

**The following paragraphs contain basic spelling and grammar errors. Please correct them using track-changes.**

Epilepsy is a chronic brian disorder characterized not only by recurrent seizures, but also by their neurobiological, cognitive, psychological, and social consequences as pointed out by the international league against epilepsy (ILAE) in 2014. Psychiatric disorders are very common comorbidities in patients with epilepsy of which depression has the highest prevalence . According to a resent meta-analysis the pooled prevalence of depressive disorders in patients with epilepsy until July 2016 was 22.9%. In some tertiary epileptic centres, the prevalence of depression in patients with epilepsy were even as high as 50% [Ring et al., 1998](#bib22); [Victoroff et al., 1994](#bib31). Cross-sectional study from four cities in China established that the prevalence rate of self reported depressive symptoms in patients with epilepsy were 24.1% ([Fu et al., 2006](#bib6) ).

depressive symptoms in patents with epilepsy are usually relatively mild that might not meet the diagnostic and statistical mannual criteria of major depressive disorder ([Krishnamoorthy et al., 2007](#bib12) ), and symptom such as suicidal idea, frustration intolerance, irritability, and motor agitation are unstable and alternated with symptom-free periods. For this reason, Blumer et al. refer to it as interictal dysphoric disorder (IDD) ([Blumer et al., 2004](#bib2) ), and depressive symptoms in patients with epilepsy are usually unrecognized by clinicians due to the atypical features. For another, since most antidepressants are at a high risk of provoking seizures, especially when used in a rapid dose increase or at excessively high does ([Steinert & Froscher, 2018](#bib27)), the treatments for depressive symptoms in patients with epilepsy are still limited.

Increasing evidence show that there are bidirectional relationships between epilepsy and depression. A large scale clinical investigation by Hesdorffer et al. found that eplipsy were associated with an increased onset of psychiatric disorders and suicide before and after epilepsy diagnosis ([Hesdorffer et al., 2012](#bib7)). An observational study of a population-based cohort by Josephson et al. even found that treated depression (a surrogate for more severe depression than untreated depression) was associated with worse epilepsy outcome ([Josephson et al., 2017](#bib9)). Clinicaly, seizure severity, seizure frequency, antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) taking, and social psychological factors was risk factors that promoted depression in patients with epilepsy. Basic studies further demonstrated that common mechanisms including disturbance of neurotransmitters in the central nervous system, a hyperactive hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, brain structural changes, and inflammatory mechanisms were involved in the comorbidity of epilapsy and depression ([Kanner at al., 2014](#bib10) ).