

PART I: READING AND VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it. From the given four alternatives (A, B, C, D), choose the best answer you think, and write only the letter of your choice on the space provided on the separate answer-sheet.

What sets good and bad leaders apart in the coronavirus era?

(Lawrence Hamilton, the conversation: June 7, 2020)

Crises bring out the best and worst of politicians and populations. Folly, fear and fortitude are on display everywhere. In the main, democracies have fared better than non-democracies in handling the coronavirus pandemic. But the record is very varied indeed. What explains this? What can be done about it?

- 5 Among democratic regimes, at the one extreme we have seen denialism, the denigration of scientific advice and an obsession with putting the economy before lives. This is especially evident in the United States and Brazil. At the other we have witnessed the organized, prudent, empathetic responses of countries such as South Korea, New Zealand, and Finland. South African president Cyril Ramaphosa initially did very well, but some subsequent decisions might
- 10 damage his good record.

- The USA and Brazilian responses to the pandemic, led by President Donald Trump and President Jair Bolsonaro, have been characterized by secretive, narcissistic, paranoid, hubristic and impulsive decision-making. These actions have endangered the lives and livelihoods of their residents, over which they have a duty of care. The data bears this out well. Despite having
- 15 arrived on their shores relatively late, the pandemic has ripped through their populations, with no sign of abating. They lead in infections and deaths.

At the other extreme, a common denominator has been a firm attempt by political leaders "follow the science" and control the spread of the virus and fake news from the outset.

20 combination of transparency, prudence, empathy, timing and courage has produced excellent results in South Korea, New Zealand and Finland.

South Africa's response has been **lauded**, though it is beginning to attract criticism for heavy-handed policing and some inexplicable decisions.

25 What becomes clear is that in these fast-moving and life-defining times in democracies a great deal depends on the quality of the elected leadership. Democracies that happen to have leaders who simultaneously engage empathetically with those they govern and are informed by good science are best able to deal with the crisis. They gather clear-eyed knowledge of their countries' particular circumstances, and display courage and timing in making critical and sometimes unpopular decisions. They are able to overcome many of the challenges that the pandemic throws up.

30 Democracy helps, but it is not the deciding factor. What matters most is what kind of leader is in place, where his or her priorities lie: the well-being of the populace or the interests of a small group. Four of the top five performing countries in terms of lives saved and control of the spread of the virus have women leaders: New Zealand's Jacinda Ardern, Finland's Sanna Marin, Germany's Angela Merkel and Taiwan's Tsai Ing-wen. These women display empathy and firm focus on the well-being of their populations.

35 Politicians judge best when they listen to their populations and learn from the science. That is why democracy is uniquely placed to **engender** good judgements, as the Indian economist Amartya Sen argued with regard to famines, and I have argued elsewhere. Yet, it would be mistaken to think that democracy guarantees good judgement. If the **purveyors** of conspiracy theories and exemplars of prejudice are also your democratic leaders, democracy itself cannot resolve things. It only gives citizens the power to remove those leaders at the next election.

40 In the current crisis, Ramaphosa has done a much better job than Trump and Bolsonaro. He got off to a great start. He acted firmly, quickly, with clear justification and impressive results. So Africans have just emerged from one of the most severe lockdowns imposed anywhere in the world. This kept the infection rate nearly as low as that of South Korea, though it is shooting up. During this period, however, there have been at least two problematic decisions that undermine public trust and thus how people may behave.

The first is the decision to ban the sale of tobacco. Even if we could distinguish sharply between
basic needs and other needs – something I dispute – the idea that addiction to smoking falls into
the latter category, and that, along with the fact that COVID-19 is a respiratory disease, justifies
the ban, is misguided. For an addict, the need for a cigarette may often trump even the need for
vital nutrition. The second is the decision to allow religious gatherings to resume under lockdown
level 3. Having spent so long restricting gatherings, to now allow larger gatherings seems like
folly. It is well known – cases abound from South Africa to South Korea – that, like funerals,
large religious gatherings are super-spreading events.

Along with the ban on tobacco products and the incorrect assumption that the state could directly
meet the basic nutritional needs of the population via the delivery of food parcels, the response to
the religious lobby is reminiscent of Juvenal's comment under imperial Rome some two
thousand years ago that all the people really want is "bread and circuses". This is not what
people want or need. They require the power to express their actual needs and interests and the
democratic means to ensure that government responds to these. In sum, Ramaphosa's good
leadership has been undermined by a paternalistic attitude to people's needs and seeming
deference to South Africa's powerful religious lobby.

Two things can be learnt from the varied responses to the coronavirus crisis. First, we must use it
to find a roadmap for how we can properly make the health and well-being of a state's
population the *raison d'être* of its government. The first thing to identify is that health is not the
"absence of disease" but the status we each have when our ever-changing needs are optimally
satisfied. For this, we need a politics that allows us to express and assess our needs, and
determine who is best placed to represent us in responding to these needs, all in non-dominating
conditions. Second, given that it is no accident that those leaders who have responded worst to
this crisis have also been the main sources of countless conspiracy theories and misinformation,
we must learn to keep oligarchs away from political power. Under representative democracy,
bar outright revolution, we do not have the power to affect the everyday decisions of our
representatives, but we can keep those with exclusive social and economic interests out of
positions of political power.

Comprehension Questions (15 Pts.)

1. Which one of the following characteristics is **FALSE** about the good leaders?
 - A) listen to their citizens and use science
 - B) never make decisions disliked by their people
 - C) prioritize things to be done
 - D) never allow fake news disturb them
2. Hamilton seems to see the extent of the COVID-19 crisis based on
 - A) democracies and non-democracies
 - B) developed and underdeveloped regions
 - C) lost lives and prevalence of the virus
 - D) women leaders and male leaders
3. The author thinks that Cyril Ramaphosa is
 - A) a best leader
 - B) among the worst leaders
 - C) a religious leader
 - D) neither the best nor the worst leader
4. The best sub-title for the ideas discussed in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 (lines 23 – 41) could be
 - A) democracy and coronavirus pandemic
 - B) women leaders in Europe
 - C) the power of citizens
 - D) leadership and democracy
5. Which one of the following assertions is **TRUE**, according to Lawrence Hamilton?
 - A) Health is more than being free from disease
 - B) Women are better than men
 - C) Religious assembly should not be prohibited
 - D) Democracy guarantees good judgment.
6. People must
 - A) not worry too much about COVID-19
 - B) remove their leaders in the next election
 - C) be satisfied with bread only
 - D) prevent self-interested individuals from power

7. Which one of the following facts is **TRUE** about the United States and Brazil?

- A) Their leaders are open and kind to their people
- B) They are found in the same continent
- C) They are led by elected leaders
- D) The leaders have focused on the well-being of their citizens

8. In the last paragraph, Hamilton

- A) summarizes the discussion
- B) answers the question: what is to be done?
- C) explains the difference
- D) hypothesizes

9. Look at the title of the article. According to the author, their _____ sets them apart

- A) education
- B) life experience
- C) wealth
- D) priority

10. The article was published

- A) a year ago
- B) last month
- C) seven years ago
- D) recently

Reference Questions (9 Pts.)

What does each of the following words/phrases refer to in the passage?

11. "this" (line 3)

- A) the record
- B) democracies did better
- C) the difference
- D) the crisis

12. "we" (line 5)

- A) politicians
- B) Americans
- C) researchers
- D) people

13. "This" (line 45)

- A) South Africa
- B) lockdown
- C) public trust
- D) people's behavior

14. "it" (line 45)

A) the infection rate

B) COVID-19

C) the lockdown

D) the crisis

15. "thelatter" (line 50)

A) other needs

B) respiratory disease

C) basic needs

D) smoking

16. "it" (line 64)

A) COVID-19

B) the coronavirus crisis

C) the government

D) wellbeing

Vocabulary Questions (9 Pts.)

What does each of the following words/phrases most likely mean in the passage?

17. "lauded" (line 21)

A) strongly stressed

B) condemned

C) praised

D) lowered

18. "engender" (line 37)

A) threaten

B) dangerous

C) produce

D) very

19. "purveyors" (line 39)

A) filters

B) spreaders

C) lovers

D) fighters

20. "deference" (line 62)

A) variation

B) opposition

C) agreement

D) respect

21. "raison d'être" (line 66)

A) reason

B) purpose

C) weakens

D) strength

22. "bar" (line 72)

A) except

B) pole

C) rode

D) also

PART II: GRAMMAR AND WRITING

DIRECTION- A: You are given a shortened conversation between Ms. N. (an old patient) and John Wales (a medical doctor). Based on the Direct Report Version, complete the missing parts in the Indirect Report Version. Use **only one word** for each blank space. Write your answer on the separate answer-sheet. (12 Pts.)

Last Song — Sharing Humanity while Maintaining Boundaries

Ms. N. said, "You must sing for me." "I'm dying, after all."

"I have never sung for a patient before," John said; "this visit isn't about me; it is about you."

"But you must," she insisted.

"You are asking me to cross a boundary—that invisible line in medicine that marks the edges of professional behavior appropriate to our clinical roles. We learn in medical school to maintain a distance between ourselves and our patients," he explained.

Indirect Report Version

Ms. N., who was suffering from malignant bowel obstruction, asked John Wales, who was her home palliative care physician, to sing for her, although she _____²³_____ at the gate of death. He told her that he had never sung for a patient before, and _____²⁴_____ visit wasn't about _____²⁵_____; it was about _____²⁶_____. However, Ms. N. insisted that _____²⁷_____ had to.

John Wales explained that _____²⁸_____ _____²⁹_____ asking _____³⁰_____ to cross a boundary: that invisible line in medicine that marks the edges of professional behavior appropriate to _____³¹_____ clinical roles. He said that _____³²_____ learned in medical school to maintain a distance between _____³³_____ and _____³⁴_____ patients.

DIRECTION- B: Read the following texts, and for each gap, choose the most suitable word from the given list of words. Write your answer on the separate answer-sheet. Use a word only once. (5 Pts.)

<i>are considered</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>whom</i>	<i>considered</i>
<i>must</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>who</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>whose</i>

Love versus Lust

Love is something that is cultivated between two people and grows over time, through getting to know him or her and experiencing life's many ups and downs together. 35 involves commitment, time, mutual trust, and acceptance.

Lust, on the other hand, has to do with the sex-driven sensations that draw people toward one another initially and is fueled primarily by the urge to procreate. Characterized by sex hormones and idealistic infatuation, lust blurs our ability to see a person for 36 he or she truly is, and consequently, it may or may not lead to a long-term relationship.

Pharmacology

Pharmacology is a branch of medicine, biology and pharmaceutical sciences concerned with drug or medication action. 37 a drug may be defined as any artificial, natural, or endogenous (from within the body) molecule 38 exerts a biochemical or physiological effect on the cell, tissue, organ, or organism (sometimes the word pharmacology is used as a term to encompass these endogenous and exogenous bioactive species). More specifically, it is the study of the interactions that occur between a living organism and chemicals that affect normal or abnormal biochemical function. If substances have medicinal properties, they 39 pharmaceuticals.

T H E E N D

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