

Revision ~~XXXXXX~~

Section I: Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

(Total: 15 points)

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is clinically diagnosed as an anxiety disorder and affects up to 4 percent of adults and children. People who suffer from this debilitating disorder have distressing and obsessive thoughts, which cause them to perform repetitive behaviors such as counting silently or washing their hands. Though OCD sufferers understand that their obsessions are unrealistic, they find it stressful to put these intrusive out of their minds. Those who suffer from obsessive-compulsive disorder develop strict behavioral patterns that become extremely time-consuming and begin to interfere with daily routines. Many people with OCD delay seeking treatment because they are ashamed of their own thoughts and behavior. (1)

OCD sufferers experience worries that are both unreasonable and excessive and act as a constant source of internal stress. Fear of dirt contamination are very common obsessive thoughts. The obsession with orderliness and symmetry is also common. In other cases, persistent thoughts are centered on doubts, such as whether or not a door is locked or a stove is turned off. Impulses, such as the urge to swear in public or to pull a fire alarm, are other types of OCD symptoms. In order to be diagnosed with OCD, a sufferer must exhibit obsessions and/or compulsions that take up a considerable amount of time (at least one hour per day). (2)

To combat excessive thoughts and impulses, most OCD sufferers perform certain repetitive rituals that they believe will control their anxiety. These compulsions can be either mental or behavioral in nature. Common rituals include excessive checking, washing, counting, and praying. Over time, OCD sufferers attach strict rules to their compulsions. For example, a woman who is obsessed with cleanliness might wash her hands three times before having a meal in order to get the thought of the dirty dishes or silverware out of her mind. However, in many cases, the compulsions aren't related to the obsession at all. A man obsessed with the image of dead animals might count silently up to 500 or touch a specific over and over in order to block the images. Holding onto objects that would normally be discarded, such as newspapers and empty containers, is another common compulsion. (3)

OCD symptoms generally begin between the ages of 10 and 24 and continue indefinitely until a person seeks treatment. A child's upbringing does not seem to be part of the cause of the disorder, though stress can make the symptoms stronger. The underlying causes of OCD have been researched greatly and point to a number of different genetic factors. While studies show that OCD and its related anxiety disorders are often passed down through families, the specific symptoms for each family member are rarely the same. For example, a mother who is obsessed with order may have a son who can't stop thinking about a single word or number. (4)

Research on OCD sufferers has found certain physiological trends. In particular, many studies show an over-activity of blood circulation in certain areas of the brain. As a result of this increase in blood flow, the serotonergic system, which regulates emotions, is unable to function effectively. Studies have also shown that OCD sufferers have less serotonin than the average person. This type of abnormality is also observed in Tourette syndrome and Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder. People who developed tics as children are found to be more susceptible to OCD as well. Many reports of OCD point to infections that can trigger the disorder, namely streptococcal infections. It is believed that a case of childhood strep throat can elicit a response from the immune system that produces certain neuropsychiatric disorders, such as OCD. (5)

Because OCD sufferers tend to be so secretive about their symptoms, they often put off treatment for many years. The average OCD sufferer waits about 17 years before receiving medical attention. As with many anxiety disorders, early diagnosis and proper medication can lessen many of the symptoms and allow people to live fairly normal lives.

Most treatment plans for OCD involve a combination of medication and psychotherapy. Both cognitive and behavioral therapies are used to teach patients about their disorder and work through the anxiety. Serotonin reuptake inhibitors are prescribed to increase the brain's concentration of serotonin. This medication successfully reduces the symptoms in many OCD sufferers in a short amount of time. For cases when OCD is linked to streptococcal infection, antibiotic therapy is sometimes all that is needed. (6)

1. Find the word in the designated paragraph which matches the meaning of the following words (5 pts):

1.	Paragraph 1	Wearing	
2.	Paragraph 2	Fixation	
3.	Paragraph 3	Abandon	
4.	Paragraph 4	Raising	
5.	Paragraph 6	Identification	

2. State True/False/Not given for the following statements: (1x5=5 pts)

- People with Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are often found to be ashamed of their thoughts and actions.
- Individual's obsessions or compulsions that take up minimum an hour of time daily can clinically be treated as OCD.
- OCD is one of the top 20 causes of illness-related disability, worldwide, however, OCD sufferers may lead fairly sound and normal lives.
- The way a child is brought up can be the determining factor for the cause of OCD.
- An increase in the brain's concentration of serotonin can be detrimental to the symptoms of OCD.

3. Answer the following questions: (2x2.5=5 pts)

- What is Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)?
- Can Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) be treated? If yes, what do the treatment plans for OCD involve?

Section 2: Grammar and editing

(5 points)

The underline sentences contain errors on **parallelism**. Circle the best answer from the options given below.

An old man who asks for money outside of my local department store has made me a believer in sharing with the poor. About a year ago, this old man began to appear on my route to Tali Department Store every Saturday at noon. My lunch break is not very long, the store is some distance from my office, and 1) buying my Saturday lunch is fairly expensive. Due to my work schedule, which is 2) busier than most of my colleagues, I could not pay attention to that old man properly. At first I would just walk past him or ignore him, but the more often I saw him looking ill-fed and penniless, the more I felt sorry for him. Finally, I began dropping the change I got after buying my lunch into his white plastic bowl and 3) shared my lunch with him. It felt good to be a little bit generous, so I started making sure I had change for him before I left the office. Soon he came to recognize me and started giving me a joyful thank you 4) every time we were meeting. Now we greet each other like old friends or fond acquaintances. If I do not see him in his usual place at the usual time, I worry that something bad has happened to him. When I see him back at his post, not only do I feel relieved, 5) but I also feel happy too. This small act of generosity and friendliness has left a huge impact on me; it has changed me a lot.

- 1) a. It is fairly expensive to by my Saturday lunch
b. My Saturday lunch is fairly expensive
c. Buying my Saturday lunch was expensive too
d. To buy my Saturday lunch is fairly expensive
- 2) a. busier than that of most of my colleague
b. busier than most of my colleagues'
c. busier than that of my colleagues'
d. busier than that of most of my colleagues'
- 3) a. sharing my lunch
b. was sharing my lunch
c. to share my lunch
d. also begin to share
- 4) a. every time we had been meeting
b. every time we have been meeting till now
c. every time we met
d. every time we had been meeting afterwards
- 5) a. but I feel happy too
b. but also I feel happy as well
c. but I also feel happy
d. but also happy too

Section III: Writing (30 points)

A. Essay structure:

(10 points)

Below is the outline of an essay. You must 1) write the title, 2) complete the thesis statement, 3) provide topic sentence for each of the developmental/body paragraphs, and 4) write the concluding paragraph.

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

Did you sometimes get disheartened with failure and think of dropping task? But then your soul gives you an extra push to not to give up. It is dedication that gives you that extra push. And finally you achieve your expected success. Dedication is not just being good at something; it is being great. It is having the passion for a certain thing. A person may work hard in school, earn college scholarships, and go on to getting a great job. Those take a lot more effort and work. Or one may grow up rich, could afford to go to the best college, and get a job in his father's company. They both achieve their dreams. But the person who is dedicated no matter he is born rich or poor, will achieve success. Dedication gets you to where you want to be in life. Dedication is when you absolutely love something, do whatever it takes to keep pursuing your goal.....

1. Give a suitable title
2. Complete the thesis statement on the space provided above

1
1.5

3. Write a topic sentence for the 1st body Paragraph 1.5

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4. Write a topic sentence for the 2nd body Paragraph 1.5

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5. Write a topic sentence for the 3rd body Paragraph 1.5

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6. Write a befitting conclusion (50-70 words) 3

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Essay writing: (ANYONE)

20 pts

Descriptive topic

Narrative topic

Process topic