



ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES SOFL 1102
SAMPLE MID-TERM EXAM (1)

TIME ALLOWED: 90 minutes

QUOTING / PARAPHRASING / SUMMARIZING / REFERENCING

SOURCE EXTRACTS FOR USE IN PART A

&

SOURCE INFORMATION FOR USE IN PART B

- 1) Source Extract 1 - Paraphrase the extract and add it to the section marked in PART A below.**

In wealthy countries, the rise in average income in the last few decades has led to little increase in individuals' happiness. As important as money is, people around the world report that their happiness is more important and valuable than money.

Source information:

Type of the source: Journal

Name of Author: Emily Diener

Date of release: 2000

Title: Subjective well-being: The Science of Happiness And A Proposal For A National Index.

Title of the Journal: American Psychologist (Volume: 55, Pages: 34-43)

Website: www.psychology.org

2) Source Extract 2 – Summarize the extract and add it to the section marked in PART A below.

Across studies, it was the moral traits ascribed to the in-group that were most strongly associated with individuals' positive views of their in-group and their identification with the in-group. Thus, the more that people saw the group as an important and positive part of themselves, the more they described the group as 'moral'. Positive identification was less strongly and less consistently linked to viewing the in-group as competent or as sociable. People appeared to be most psychologically invested in viewing their groups as moral, rather than intelligent, skilled, warm or friendly.

Source information:

Type of the source: Book
Name of Author: Colin Wayne Leach, Nicole Ellemers & Marry Barreto
Date of Publication: 2007
Title: Group virtue: The Importance of Morality
Publisher's name: Brookstorm

3) Source Extract 3 – Paraphrase the extract and add it to the section marked in PART A below.

Emphasizing one's similarity to the group is one way in which to share the group's morality and to identify oneself as moral. Just as we can emphasize our membership in a successful local sports team by wearing its colors, we can benefit from a moral group by seeing ourselves as a central part of that group.

Source information:

Type of the source: Website
Name of Author: Colin Wayne Leach, Rami Bilali & Sergio Pagliaro Date of release: 2014
Title: Groups and Morality
Site Name: Neuro Psychology
Website: <http://www.neuropsychology.co.uk/>

4) Source Extract 4 – Direct Quote the extract and add it to the section marked in PART A below.

individuals follow norms of being moral in a group partly because they believe that being moral earns them the respect of their fellow members.

Source information:

Type of the source: Article
Name of Author: Nicole Ellemers, Marry Barreto & Sergio Pagliaro Date of release: 2011
Title: Sharing moral values: Anticipated in-group respect as a determinant of adherence to group norms.
Title of the Journal: Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin (Volume: 37, page: 1117)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022>

PART A (4x12=48 MARKS)

- 1) Complete the given article below using the source extracts above. Use each method of borrowing ideas (*paraphrasing, summarizing, quoting*). Do not forget to give reference to the authors.

Are We Good (enough)?

Colin Wayne Leach
University of Connecticut

For a long time in psychology, it was assumed that individuals were more concerned about their group's power, status and achievement, rather than their morality. This followed from the presumption that material wealth translated directly into the physical and psychological health that people seek. Recently, however, it has become clear that the psychological benefits of material wealth are less obvious than were presumed (Diener, 2000). For example, _____

_____. Indeed, large-scale cross-cultural studies show that most people rate moral values (like honesty, helpfulness and justice) as much more important than achievement or power and status (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001).

Group morality is an important aspect of this topic that warrants emphasizing. It is noted by Leach et al. (2007) that to provide comprehensive evidence that the morality of our respective groups matters to us. In addition to showing that people claim that the honesty and trustworthiness of their group matters more to them than their competence or sociability, they examined how much morality matters with more subtle methods. For example, in several studies, they asked participants to indicate how much an important in-group (e.g., their family, their university, their home town) possessed a set of traits. Some of these traits were clearly moral (i.e., sincerity, honesty, trustworthiness) whereas some were about the group's competence (e.g., intelligence, skills) and sociability (e.g., warmth, friendliness). They then used factor analysis to examine what percentage of the overall positivity in the traits ascribed to in-groups was based on moral and non-moral factors.

Paraphrase
Source Extract 1

Summarize
Source Extract 2

Importantly, Leach et al. (2007) also provide experimental evidence of the link between the morality of the group and positive feelings towards it. In two experiments, they presented students with an ostensible research report showing that their peers were either more or less academically honest than students at a rival university. Belonging to a more moral group led individuals to feel greater pride and less shame. In addition, as _____ by _____ (_____)

On the other hand, evidence that the in-group was less moral led to opposite responses — less pride, more shame and less perceived similarity to the group as a whole. Because immoral groups reflect poorly on us as members, we feel ashamed of them and try to distance ourselves from them.

Although it is only recently that people's morality has been seen as mattering as much or more than their power, status and achievement, psychology has long acknowledged that people care about other people's morality (Wojciszke, 2005). We pay close attention to other people's honesty, trustworthiness and fairness because it enables us to decide whether to treat them as friend or foe. Indeed, several studies by Todorov and collaborators show that people judge politicians' and others' trustworthiness in a one-tenth of a second scan of their faces (Willis & Todorov, 2006).

For much the same reason that others' morality matters to us, our own morality matters a great deal. Indeed, we can infer a great deal about who we are as people from our own morality. To a greater degree than evidence of our incompetence or coldness, evidence of our immorality suggests that we may have an immoral character. Thus, moral acts are meaningful.

Moreover, our morality is important to us because we perceive that morality is the glue that holds social relations together. The kind of interdependence enabled by groups and other close relationships requires some basic trust in the morality of the actors involved if individuals are to cooperate for mutual benefit (de Waal, 1996). From troops of chimpanzees to human families, companies and countries, groups can only operate as collective enterprises if their members have some shared basis for cooperation. This is morality at its simplest. To trust others, and to be trusted by others, we must maintain a reputation for being moral and we must have a sense that group members have a shared sense of the "rules of the game". For instance, _____ (_____) _____ that

Without earning this respect for being a moral member of the group, individuals could not expect the care and cooperation that the group provides its members in good standing.

1) Check the source information in part A and choose the correct reference given for each extract.

References

Source Extract 1

- a) Diener, E. (2000). Subjective well-being: The science of happiness and a proposal for a national index. *American Psychologist*, vol. 55, p. 34-43. www.psychology.org
- b) Diener, E. (2000). Subjective well-being: The science of happiness and a proposal for a national index. *American Psychologist*, 55, 34-43. www.psychology.org
- c) Diener, E. (2000). Subjective well-being: The science of happiness and a proposal for a national index. *American Psychologist*, 55, 34-43. www.psychology.org

Source Extract 2

- a) Barreto, M., Ellemers, N., & Leach, C.W. (2007). *Group virtue: The importance of morality*. Brookstorm.
- b) Leach, C.W., Ellemers, N., & Barreto, M. (2007). *Group virtue: The importance of morality*. Brookstorm.
- c) Leach, C.W., Ellemers, N., & Barreto, M. (2007). *Group Virtue: The Importance of Morality*. Brookstorm.

Source Extract 3

- a) Leach, C.W., Bilali, R., & Pagliaro, S. (2014). *Groups and morality*. *Neuro Psychology*. <http://www.neuropsychology.co.uk/>
- b) Leach, C.W., Bilali, R. and Pagliaro, S. (2014) *Groups and morality*. *Neuro Psychology*: <http://www.neuropsychology.co.uk/>
- c) Leach, C.W., Bilali, R., & Pagliaro, S. (2024). *Groups and morality*. *Neuro Psychology*. <http://www.neuropsychology.co.uk/>

Source Extract 4

- a) Ellemers, Barreto, & Pagliaro. (2011). Sharing moral values: Anticipated in-group respect as a determinant of adherence to morality-based group norms. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 37, 1117. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022>
- b) Ellemers, N., Barreto, M., & Pagliaro, S. (2011). Sharing moral values: Anticipated in-group respect as a determinant of adherence to morality-based group norms. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 37, 1117. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022>
- c) Ellemers, et al. (2011). Sharing moral values: Anticipated in-group respect as a determinant of adherence to morality-based group norms. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 37, 1117. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022>

PARAPHRASING / SUMMARIZING / PLAGIARISM
--

PART A (20 MARKS)	
--------------------------	--

Read the following text for questions 1 and 2.

For people to remain ignorant of nature for all or most of their lives, regardless of whether their problems were caused by mankind or resulted from natural causes, is a prelude to disaster, particularly since we all depend on the biosphere for sustenance, water, oxygen, natural resources and energy. How can we expect to receive the gifts and reap the benefits from the biosphere without taking the effort to understand and protect it?

Trevors, J. T., & Saier, M. H. (2010). A tale of two worlds: The natural world and the artificial world. *Water, Air, and Soil Pollution*, 205 (1), 37-38.

1. Read the following paraphrase / quote in comparison with the original text above and decide if they are acceptable (✓) or not acceptable (X). (2x2=4)

a) Trevors and Saier (2010) contend that humankind's ignorance of the problems caused by nature can result in catastrophes, for they depend on the biosphere for vital resources, such as air, food, water, and energy. Benefitting from the biosphere and receiving its gifts require that humans know about it and preserve it.

b) According to Trevors and Saier (2010), "regardless of whether their problems were caused by mankind or resulted from natural causes, is a prelude to disaster" (p.36).

2. Each of the following paraphrases / quotes has a mistake. Find and write the mistake underneath each excerpt. There is only one mistake. (4x4=16 pts)

- a) Humans' persistent ignorance of nature throughout or for the biggest part of their life prepares the way for disasters, irrespective of the human or natural source of the problems, due to their dependence on the biosphere for air, food, energy, and natural resources. It is crucial to harvest the advantages of the biosphere and get what it offers in order to develop knowledge about it and preserve it (Trevors & Saier, 2010).

- b) Trevors and Saier (2010) argue that because of their dependence on the biosphere for air, food, water, energy, and natural resources, humans' continuous ignorance of nature for all or most of their lives, is a prelude to disaster irrespective of the natural or human cause of the problems. Without taking the effort to understand and protect the biosphere, humankind cannot expect to receive its gifts and reap its benefits.

- c) For humans to remain unknowledgeable about nature throughout or for the biggest part of their lives, irrespective of whether their problems were created by mankind or emerged from natural factors, prepares the way for disasters to occur, especially because all humans are dependent on the biosphere to get air, food, water, natural resources, and energy. It is not possible to benefit from the biosphere and receive what it offers without making the effort to obtain knowledge of it and maintain it (Trevors & Saier, 2010).

- d) Trevors, J.T. and M.H. Saier (2010) ask the reader, "How can we expect to receive the gifts and reap the benefits from the biosphere without taking the effort to understand and protect it?" (p.37).

Read the following text for questions 1 and 2.

There are many reasons why biodiversity scientists have been unable to exercise collective policy influence in the same way as their colleagues in climate research. “Biodiversity is not the same as greenhouse gases,” says Sukhdev. An intergovernmental science team assessing greenhouse gases makes sense because climate change affects everyone, he says. But biodiversity is the responsibility of individual nation states, which makes the reasons for a world scientific panel less obvious. “Why should China be interested in [conserving India’s] Royal Bengal tiger,” he asks, “or for that matter, why should India be interested in the Chinese panda?”

Masood, E. (2018). The battle for the soul of biodiversity. *Nature*, 560, 423-425.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05984-3>

1. Read the following summaries of the original text above and decide if they are the acceptable (✓) or not acceptable (X). (2x2=4 pts)

- a) In his article, Masood (2018) outlines the differences between biodiversity and climate change and arrives at the conclusion that the latter is a more popular and widely acknowledged problem due to its global nature.

- b) Biodiversity scientists are not as successfully influential as those that conduct climate research because biodiversity is regarded as a national matter unlike the global problem of climate change (Masood, 2018).

2. Each of the following summaries has a mistake. Find and write the mistake underneath each excerpt. There is only one mistake. (4x4=16 pts)

- a) The national/local characteristic of biodiversity in contrast to the global nature of climate change is suggested in the article as the main impediment to biodiversity scientists' successful exertion of influence.

- b) Masood (2018) references and endorses the view that a multi-national team of scientists from different governments to assess greenhouse gases is considered reasonable since everyone in the world is affected by climate change.

- c) According to Masood (2018), India's indifference to the conservation of the Chinese panda demonstrates the national aspect of biodiversity in contrast to the global aspect of climate change and underlies biodiversity scientists' failure to be as influential as their colleagues studying the climate.

- d) According to Masood (2018), the main reason why biodiversity scientists have been unable to exercise as much collective policy influence as their colleagues in climate research is that biodiversity is the responsibility of individual nation states. In contrast, climate change affects everyone.
