



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
ALTERNATE EXAM

COURSE CODE : COM112
COURSE TITLE : Reading and Writing Fundamental
LECTURER(S) : Laurima Jacobs
DATE :
TIME :
DURATION : 2 Hours
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Students are reminded to read **ALL** questions and instructions in each section very carefully.
2. Answer ALL questions from Section A. This section is worth 20 marks.
3. Answer ONE question from Section B. This section is worth 30 marks.
6. **NB:** Bags, books, as well as writing paper not given by the invigilator should be deposited at the front of the examination room or as otherwise indicated.
7. **NB:** All cell phones are disallowed in the examination room.
9. Please number your responses accurately.
10. Write your ID Number on *each* answer sheet.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A: Reading Comprehension [30 marks]

Read the following passage carefully and answer ALL the questions based on it.

¹ Describing and displaying feelings are not the same. Many times people think they are describing when in fact they are displaying feelings or evaluating. If describing feelings is so important to communicating effectively, why don't more people do it regularly? There seems to be at least four reasons why many people don't describe feelings.

² Many people have a poor vocabulary of words for describing the various feelings they are experiencing. People can sense that they are angry; however, they may not know whether what they are feeling might best be described as annoyed, betrayed, cheated, crushed, disturbed, furious, outraged, or shocked. Each of these words describes a slightly different aspect of what many people lump together as anger.

³ Many people believe that describing their true feelings reveals too much about themselves. If you tell people when their behavior hurts you, you risk their using the information against you when they want to hurt you on purpose. Even so the potential benefits of describing your feelings far outweigh the risks. For instance, if Peter has a nickname for you that you don't like and you tell Peter that calling you by that nickname really makes you nervous and tense. Peter may use the nickname when he wants to hurt you, but he is more likely to stop calling you by that name. If, on the other hand, you don't describe your feelings to Peter, he is probably going to call you by that name all the time because he doesn't know any better. When you say nothing, you **reinforce his behavior**. The level of risk varies with each situation, but you will more often improve a relationship than be hurt by describing feelings.

⁴ Many people believe that if they describe feelings, others will make them feel guilty about having such feelings. At a very tender age we all learned about "tactful" behavior. Under the premise that "the truth sometimes hurts" we learned to avoid the truth by not saying anything or telling "little" lies. Perhaps when you were young your mother said, "Don't forget to give Grandma a great big kiss." At that time you may have blurted out, "Ugh ---it makes me feel yucky to kiss Grandma. She's got a mustache." If your mother responded, "That's terrible --- your grandma loves you. Now you give her a kiss and never let me hear you talk like that again!" then you probably felt guilty for having this "wrong" feeling. But the point is that the thought of kissing your grandma made you feel "yucky" whether it should have or not. In this case what was at issue was the way you talked about the feelings --- not your having the feelings.

⁵ Many people believe that describing feelings causes harm to others or to a relationship. If it really bothers Max when his girlfriend, Jane, bites her fingernails, Max may believe that describing his feelings to Jane will hurt her so much that the knowledge will **drive a wedge into their relationship**. So it's better for Max to say nothing, right? Wrong! If Max says nothing, he's still going to be bothered by Jane's behavior. In fact, as time goes on, Max will probably lash out at Jane for other things because he can't bring himself to talk about the behavior that really bothers him. The net result is that not only will Jane be hurt by Max's behavior, but she won't understand the true source of his feelings. By not describing his feelings, Max may well drive a wedge into their relationship anyway.

⁶ If Max does describe his feelings to Jane, she might quit or at least try to quit biting her nails; they might get into a discussion in which he finds out that she doesn't want to bite them but just

can't seem to stop, and he can help her in her efforts to stop; or they might discuss the problem and Max may see that it is a small thing really and not let it bother him as much. The point is that in describing feelings the chances of a successful outcome are greater than they are in not describing them.

⁷ To describe your feelings, first put the emotion you are feeling into words. Be specific. Second, state what **triggered the feeling**. Finally, make sure you indicate that the feeling is yours. For example, suppose your roommate borrows your jacket without asking. When he returns, you describe your feelings by saying, "Cliff, I [indication that the feeling is yours] get really angry [the feeling] when you borrow my jacket without asking [trigger]." Or suppose that Karla has just reminded you of the very first time she brought you a rose. You describe your feelings by saying, "Karla, I [indication that the feeling is yours] get really tickled [the feeling] when you remind me about that first time you brought me a rose [trigger]."

⁸ You may find it easiest to begin by describing positive feelings: "I really feel elated knowing that you were the one who nominated me for the position" or "I'm delighted that you offered to help me with the housework." As you gain success with positive descriptions, you can try negative feelings attributable to environmental factors: "It's so cloudy; I feel gloomy" or "When the wind howls through the cracks, I really get jumpy." Finally, you can move to negative descriptions resulting from what people have said or done: "Your stepping in front of me like that really annoys me" or "The tone of your voice confuses me."

Questions

1. Identify

- a. The writer's purpose [2 marks]
- b. The intended audience [1 mark]

For Questions 2-7, choose the letter next to the correct answer. [1 mark each]

2. The author uses the term "describing your feelings" to refer to:

- a. Keeping your feelings inside
- b. Giving a nonverbal response to feelings
- c. Putting your feelings into words calmly
- d. Telling "little" lies

3. From the reading, we can conclude that describing feelings

- a. is usually easy for people
- b. is often a good way to solve problems
- c. should be done only for positive feelings
- d. should make you feel guilty

4. Which sentence can we infer is the **best** way to describe a feeling?
- Although Paulina has difficulty understanding what the main idea is, she says nothing as the course lecturer moves on to the next topic
 - Neil calls Joanna the day after their date and says, "I want you to know how much I enjoyed our evening together. You're a lot of fun."
 - Ali jumps out of his seat and yells joyfully as Real Madrid scores the final goal.
 - Peggy's office-mate chews gum noisily, cracking and snapping it. Peggy shrieks, "How inconsiderate can you be? You're driving me crazy with that noise!"
5. Which strategy does the writer use **most** to clarify his ideas
- Question and answer
 - Examples/illustrations
 - Process analysis
 - Similes
6. According to paragraph 6, describing one's feelings would most probably result in
- A white lie
 - Relationship being ruined
 - The unacceptable behavior being stopped
 - Too much information being given
7. According to the writer, using the pronoun "I" to describe a feeling means that the individual is
- Taking ownership of the feeling
 - Describing the feeling
 - Stating the trigger
 - All of the above
8. **True or False?**
- We can infer that people who describe their feelings tend to be physically healthier than those who withhold feelings
 - Describing one's feelings has no benefits at all.
- [1 mark each]**
9. Provide your own example to illustrate **[2 marks each]**
- A positive feeling
 - A negative feeling

10. i. Explain in your own words the point being made in paragraph 3. **[2 marks]**
ii. Quote one detail to support the point **[1 mark]**
11. In what way is paragraph 7 related to paragraphs 2-5? **[2marks]**
12. What is the central theme or main idea of the entire passage? **[2 marks]**
13. Explain in your own words what each expression means as used in the passage
- i. **Reinforce his behavior** [paragraph 3]
 - ii. **Drive a wedge into the relationship** [paragraph 5]
 - iii. **What triggered the feeling** [paragraph 7] **[2 marks each]**

SECTION B Writing [30 marks]

Choose **ONE (1)** topic from the list below. Write a five paragraph essay.

1. Safety Standards in the Workshop
2. My Views on the Dennery Segment Music Genre.
3. Students of SALCC Should Be Taught to Read and Write Kwéyòl.
4. The Importance of Learning a Trade
5. What Can We Do to Reduce Plastic Pollution in Saint Lucia?

End of Examinations