Chapter 5: Health

Additional Readings


http://www.nytimes.com/2004/04/06/education/06STRE.html

Chapter 5 Test (100 points)

Part A. Circle the letter of the phrase that could replace the underlined idiom in each sentence. (10 points)

1. I need to sit near the front of the class. If I sit in the back, I sometimes nod off while the professor is lecturing.
   a. shake my head to show agreement
   b. shake my head to show disagreement
   c. fall asleep
   d. wake up

2. Jim saw the low grade on his test as a wake-up call telling him that he needed to study harder and get extra help.
   a. an alarm clock
   b. a loud noise
   c. a communication by telephone
   d. a sudden realization

3. Keiko and Jee pulled an all-nighter to prepare for their class presentation, but the next day they were almost too tired to speak.
   a. worked for several nights in a row
   b. stayed up all night working
   c. went to a class at night
   d. threw a party at night
4. Rachel was feeling depressed about not making new friends at college. After she talked to a counselor, however, she **bounced back** and started attending events, playing sports, and meeting new people.
   a. recovered quickly
   b. injured herself
   c. moved backward
   d. repeated old habits

5. Kyung listens to music whenever he needs to **snap out of** a bad mood.
   a. snap his fingers to the music
   b. sleep to forget about
   c. quickly bring an end to
   d. feel depressed during

**Part B. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to complete each word collocation. (20 points)**

___ 1. far-reaching a. a discussion
___ 2. take an b. deprivation
___ 3. it’s c. interest in
___ 4. speaking d. implications
___ 5. sleep e. a term
___ 6. get f. an appointment
___ 7. keep g. a problem
8. lead

9. coin

10. solve

h. no wonder

i. depressed

j. in public

Part C. Answer each question by circling T for true or F for false. (10 points)

1. When you work to build consensus in a group discussion, you can agree, disagree, or compromise.

T  F

2. Adjectives in a statement usually indicate an opinion.

T  F

3. Replacing words with synonyms is all that you need to do to paraphrase a passage in a text.

T  F

4. Information from a personal web page or a popular magazine article is always acceptable to cite in a formal written report.

T  F

5. An article without an author’s name is usually not a good source to use for a research report.

T  F

Part D. On a separate piece of paper, write a paragraph-length response to each of the following questions. (60 points)

1. Explain the main similarities and differences between summarizing and paraphrasing.
2. What is a campus health center? Why is it an important resource on a college campus? Enumerate the kinds of services that are usually offered and information that is provided on campus health centers. Which services and information do you think are the most important?

3. Imagine that you are writing a formal research report about college students and stress. You have two sources you are considering using. One, an article called “College Student Blues,” is by an unnamed author. It is published on a popular website about health issues. The other is an article called “Sources of Stress among College Students.” It is written by three authors and published in an academic journal. Explain which source you would probably use and how you would evaluate each source.