Universidad de Costa Rica
Escuela de Lenguas Modernas

Material para preparación Examen de Posgrado
Parte B

Julio 2020

Article: "School feeding programs' role in forming eating habits"

By Cervato-Mancuso, Westphal, Araki and Bógus

The reading is in a PDF (separate document).

Based on the article do the following exercises

Total: 31 points

Part I. PRE-READING

Focus only on the abstract and Introduction sections. Circle T if the statement is TRUE and F if the statement is false. (5 points)

1. The study included the same number of students from private and public schools.   T   F
2. The phenomenon studied has been rarely researched by specialists.   T   F
3. Brazil presents a legal framework to enhance students' nutritional well-being.   T   F
4. Young learners receive money to participate in healthy life practice activities.   T   F
5. Both the students and teachers' roles about the topic will be part of the study.   T   F

Part II. READING

A. Multiple choice. Circle the letter of the option that correctly completes each sentence according to the information provided in the section Method. (5 points)

1. In paragraph VI, the hypothesis is _____ .
a) amplified
b) challenged
c) absent

2. Paragraph VII _____ both the participants and _____ .
a) mentions / previously used documents
b) describes / quantitative data
c) states / newly created instruments

3. Paragraph VIII focuses on _____ .
a) explaining procedures and codification
b) recalling narrative statements from participants
c) analyzing the legal implications of anonymity in research

4. Table 1 helps to establish that the minority of schools that participated in the study are _____.
a) from a higher Social Exclusion Index and large size
b) from and average Social Exclusion Index and agricultural regions
c) from a lower Social Exclusion Index and small size

5. According to the explanatory text for Table 1 (under the table), the variable of social exclusion is expressed through _____.
a) percentages

b) intervals

c) hundreds of students

B. Write 'TRUE', 'FALSE' or 'IT' (Impossible to Tell) according to paragraphs X-XVI from the section Results. (5 points)

1. In schools, food used to contain a lot of fat as a result of precarious budgets. _____

2. Some participants in the study claim that meals need to be more varied. _____

3. All changes made to eating habits within the school are supported by parents. _____

4. Teachers are seen as promoters of the new trends in food consumption at school. _____

5. Certain products are wasted because students do not get water to drink with the food. _____

C. Circle the number of the <u>two</u> sentences that do not correspond to the information presented in the section Results, paragraphs XVII-XXVI. (2 points)

1. There is an undeniable positive response from teachers who do not see their lessons affected by the meal times.
2. Amongst the potential benefits of the school policies, one of them is to provide learning experiences while children eat with their peers.
3. The socioeconomic status of the students analyzed reflects a healthy and consistent diet at home.
4. Young learners are unable to share school experiences with their own parents.
5. Consumers could identify meaningful sanitary risks in some food-related situations.
6. FNS is a concept that goes beyond mere food ingestion; it also applies to progress within the communities.

D. Based on paragraphs XXVII-XXXVI from Discussion, determine if the inferences are REAL (R), FALSE (F) or NOT IMPLIED (NI). Write F, R, or NI in the space provided. (5 points)

1. It is likely that citizens think that school authorities have less decision-making power regarding the food in school than what the one they actually have. _____

2. Menu acceptance will be even higher when teachers sit down with students at least two times a day. _____

3. The total amount of experts working with school authorities will remain satisfactory. _____

4. Workers who serve food at school will probably not be remembered by children after classes. _____

5. Parents with fewer children may be able to establish constructive eating habits in the young population and avoid failure at a later age. _____

E. Using the terms from the list, complete the following paraphrase of paragraph XXXVIII, lines 1 to 11 in the section Discussion. No options are repeated, and two options are not used. (6 points)

dealing	study	favorable	linked
notoriety	oblivion	obstacles	picking up

Meal contamination has been historically **(1)** _____ to FNS since its inception. Not long ago, the issue has gained **(2)** _____ due to **(3)** _____ in the physical space. Conversely, in a research project evaluating the interaction of health with nutrition in Santa Catarina and **(4)** _____ with feeding managers, principals, educators and learners, the **(5)** _____ showed that organic foods are likely to become **(6)** _____ for both students and the regional commerce.

Part III. Post-Reading

Establish how the article you read can help a person with the following problem:

> ***Our community does not know what the eating habits are in the local school. Is there any way to approach and organize the information and the variables that derive from students and teachers' perspectives?***

To give your answer, use support from the text and include the number of paragraphs and lines in your answer. You can use Spanish. **(3 points)**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

PRACTICE 2 / Time: 2 hours and 15 minutes

Article: "Privacy and user awareness on Facebook"

By Phillip Nyoni and Mthulisi Velempini

The reading is in a PDF (separate document).

Based on the article, do the following exercises.

Total: 45 points

Part I. PRE-READING

Using the title, the abstract and paragraphs I-II ONLY, choose the correct option. (5 points)

1. The main discourse of the article is _____.
a) exposition
b) enquiry
c) argumentation

2. Research has led to _____ in regards to the protection of users' privacy.
a) the increase of third parties
b) child awareness
c) a sense of urgency

3. The predominant rhetorical pattern of the **Significance** section is _____.
a) description
b) classification
c) definition

4. In terms of the knowledge users have about privacy risks, the average Facebook consumer may be described as _____.
a) trustworthy
b) uneducated
c) well-informed

5. The expression **LEAST** related to the content of the article is _____.
a) violation
b) target
c) lackey

Part II. READING

A. Read paragraphs III, IV, V, VI and VII choose T (true), F (false) or IT (impossible to tell). (5 points)

T   F   IT   **1.** Knowing more about how privacy works is an unrelated factor to an individual's decision to have more secure filters.

T   F   IT   **2.** Records on Facebook privacy incidents where created until it reached 50.3 million users.

T   F   IT   **3.** Egypt and South Africa share the majority of Facebook users in Africa.

T   F   IT   **4.** Privacy has been relegated as a lesser Facebook priority, as addressed by a relevant person who designed the site.

T   F   IT   **5.** Previous studies excluded the problems of privacy in college students due to online threats against the researchers.

B. Using the terms from the list, complete the following paraphrased summary of paragraphs VIII and IX. No options are repeated, and three options are not used. (7 points)

breach	disposition	exposure	felons	inactive
inclined	advocates	reluctant	scanning	services

Personal information can be traced back to data like location and expenses for **(1)** _____. Users create content, and Facebook uses it. There is a(n) **(2)** _____ to share confidential events such as travelling and professional advancement accomplishments. As a result, businesses and **(3)** _____ may use this sensitive information. Damaging purposes for the obtained data remain a(n) **(4)**_____. A 2015 report showed that Facebook searched for both **(5)** _____ users and those **(6)** _____ to be trailed by the company. Users must be in control of their data given this type of **(7)**_____ in security.

C. Match the following excerpts from paragraphs X, XI, XII, and XIII with the correct discursive function on the right. The ellipsis represents the content of the sentence.
No options are repeated, and two options are not used. (5 points)

TEXTUAL PIECES	DISCURSIVE FUNCTIONS
(1) Another scam that (…) young teenage users. **(P X)**	**( )** Amplifying a description
(2) If the parents (…) scam is successful. **(P. X)**	**( )** Stating a major potential risk of the careless publishing of personal information
(3) It is possible (…) their Facebook data. **(P. XI)**	**( )** Including a definition to explain interconnections between the parties involved in Facebook
(4) This model gives (…) without user content **(P. XII)**	**( )** Showing an effect of the general absence of understanding about data treatment
(5) A lack of awareness (…) approach towards privacy. **(P. XIII)**	**( )** Describing the perpetrators in cybercrimes
	( ) Listing solutions in the central research issue
	( ) Using a generalization of probability to explain the exposure of consumers

D. Based on paragraphs XIV, XV and XVI, choose R (real inference), F (false inference) or NI (not implied inference). (6 points)

1. **R   F   NI**   Risk theory may help users of Instagram, another network, to avoid being victims of scams.

2. **R   F   NI**   The most common online harassers are school bullies.

3. **R   F   NI**   Posting sexist, racist or xenophobic comments are likely to affect one's employment prospects.

4. **R   F   NI**   Once you are hired in any company, they are forced by law to exclude any information you post from any possible retaliation.

5. **R   F   NI**   Westin and Wacks present incompatible reasonings about the definition of privacy.

6. **R   F   NI**   The option for data minimization is in the present a powerful deterrent against dangerous service providers.

E. Using the information of the section "Methodology", complete the following summary chart. (6 points)

Research approach	Mix-methods
Instruments and purpose	A. _____ **(1)**: polling checklist 　-To gather data from the profiles B. Fake account 　-_____ **(2)** C. Short surveys on user's general awareness on privacy policies on Facebook 　-To validate the data obtained previously
Participant requirements	Users who were… -NUW stakeholders. -heterogeneous professional background. -_____. **(3)**
Facebook choice rationale	-widely used in Africa and South Africa -_____ **(4)**
NWU rationale	-diverse number of individuals including African students and employees
Research reach	-generalizable _____ **(5)**
Procedures	I. _____ _____ **(6)** II. 257 users were "friended" by the false profile and informed about its purpose III. 2 surveys were sent to validate the previous data: the first one was sent to 25 participants and the second one to 30 volunteers

F. Based on the information on the section "Results" (paragraph XXII to XXVIII), choose the number of three sentences that DO NOT CORRESPOND to the information provided. (3 points)

1. There was a higher level of male participation on the first stage of the study.

2. A minority of the participants have their have their personal information completely available.

3. There are multiple ways in which disclosed information can be misused by others.

4. Partial availability of information is as safe as no availability at all.

5. Sharing location is the great risk that global positioning has.

6. Cyberbullying is always done to the person who posts the pictures.

G. Based on the section "Discussion", circle the option that best completes each statement. (5 points)

1. The use of Metadata (**increases/decreases**) the risk of being surveilled.

2. There (**could/could not**) be a link between exposing users' information and criminal acts.

3. The privacy policy is not user friendly which (**obscures/clarifies**) the understanding of the shared responsibility that is core to the policy.

4. The conceptual model of responsibility (**is/is not**) part of the privacy policy of Facebook.

5. Facebook and the direct users of the profiles (**are/are not**) the only ones who have to ensure a responsible use of the data available.

Part III. Post-Reading

Based on the overall article and the section "Conclusion", answer the following questions. Indicate the section(s), paragraph(s) and/or line(s) that support your answers. (3 points)

What is the connection between the conclusions and the observation of the phenomenon under study? In what way(s) are the conclusions valid?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Article: "Chocolate intake and risk of clinically apparent atrial fibrillation: the Danish diet, cancer, and health study"

By Elizabeth Mostofsky, et al.

The reading is in a PDF (separate document).

Based on the article, do the following exercises.

Total: 50 points

Part I. PRE-READING

Based ONLY on the paratext (title and subheadings) and the abstract, choose the correct option to complete each statement. (3 points)

1) The main discourse of the text is_____.

a) argumentation

b) exposition

c) enquiry

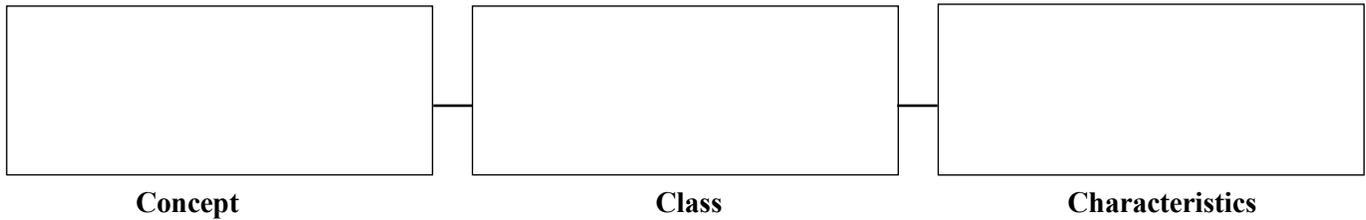2) The phenomenon studied in the article is _____.

a) the Danish diet

b) clinically apparent atrial fibrillation

c) the average chocolate intake among the Danish

3) Using the abstract as a parameter, the text will lack information about _____.

a) instruments used

b) limitations of the study

c) differences between men and women

Part II. READING

A. Based on paragraph I of the section "Introduction," identify a real definition and complete the following diagram. (3 points)
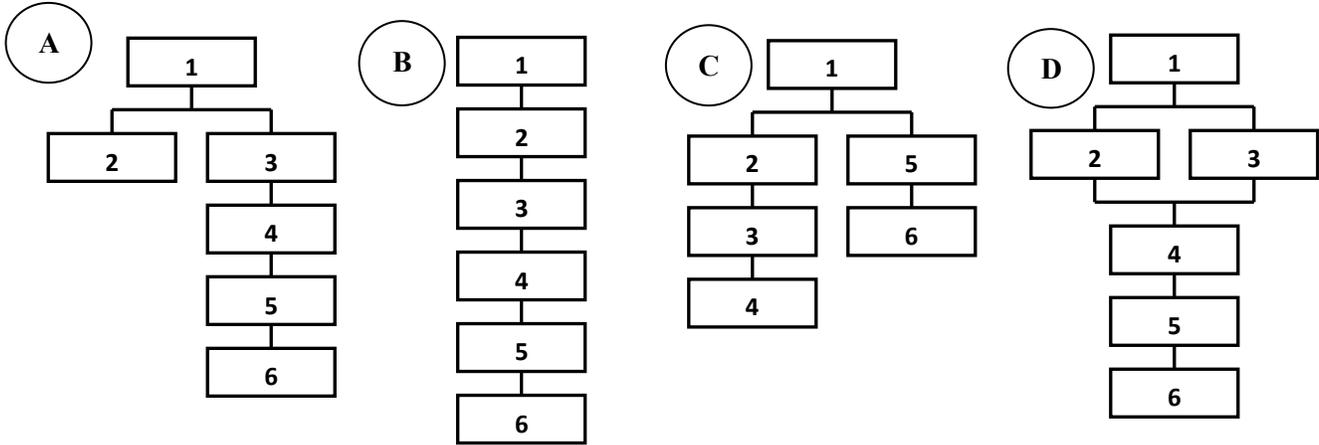

Concept   Class   Characteristics

B. Based on paragraphs I to IV of the section "Introduction," choose the appropriate option to complete each statement. (6 points)

1. Paragraph **I (presents / lacks)** a nominal definition of the concept atrial fibrillation (AF).

2. Paragraph **II** contains information on **(previous research / limitations of the study)**.

3. The possible **(consequences / treatments)** of atrial fibrillation (AF) are listed in paragraph **III**.

4. The sentence "Higher levels of inflammation sometimes result in endothelial damage, increased platelet activation and increased expression of fibrinogen that leads to electrical and structural remodeling of atrial tissue and thereby increase AF risk" **(is /is not)** equivalent in degree to the generalization provided in the paragraph III, lines 5-10.

5. The study's hypothesis **(is / is not)** explicitly stated in paragraph **III**.

6. The **(conclusion / purpose)** of the study is stated in paragraph **IV**.

C. Using paragraph V (section "Methods: study population), paragraph VI (section "Chocolate intake), and paragraph VII (section "Atrial fibrillation"), choose T (true), F (false) or IT (impossible to tell). (5 points)

T   F   IT   1. The information for the study was taken exclusively from The Danish National Patient Register and other personal records.

T   F   IT   2. The study didn't have approval of the Danish Data Protection Agency.

T   F   IT   3. An important variable of the study was the participants' chocolate intake.

T   F   IT   4. Swedish women eat more chocolate per serving compared to Swedish men.

T   F   IT   5. The Danish National Patient Register offers current information on people's diagnoses and hospital visits.

D. Choose the LETTER of the diagram that best reflects the levels of generalization of paragraph VIII of the section "Atrial fibrillation." The number of the sentences corresponds to the number in the diagram. (1 point)

1. "The outcome…period."

2. "Diagnoses…version)."

3. "From January…(I.48)."

4. "The validity…cohort."

5. "If a…misclassification."

6. "In the line...as AF."

E. Using paragraph IX (section "Other covariates"), decide if the answers of the following questions can be found in the text. Write YES or NO in the blanks. (4 points)

_____ **1.** Where did you get the information from?

_____ **2.** Why was the variable of body mass index (BMI) included?

_____ **3.** How many participants were there at the time of recruitment?

_____ **4.** Who collected the information on body mass index (BMI), blood pressure, and cholesterol?

F. Using paragraphs X, XI, and XII of the section "Statistical analysis", extract the information requested below. You may use ellipses. Write the initial and final word of the section with the ellipses in the middle ("X…Y"). (4 points)

1. A sentence from paragraph **X** making reference to a similarity with previous studies:

_____

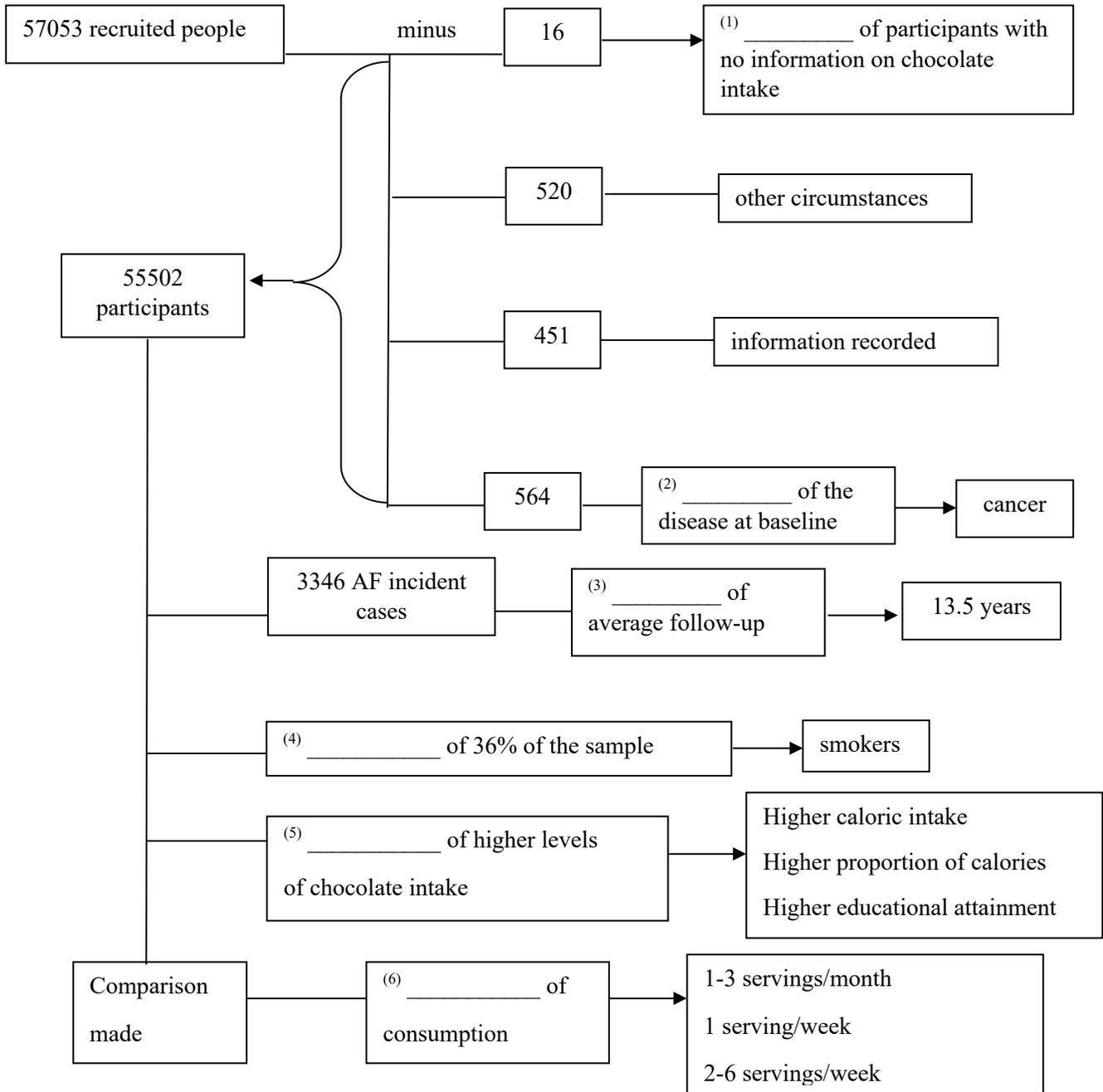2. A sentence containing both generalizations of probability and quantity:

_____

3. A source of caffeine besides chocolate:

_____

4. A sentence from paragraph **XII** containing a generalization of quantity with the lowest degree possible:

_____

G. Based on paragraphs XIII and XIV of the section "Results: Danish Diet, Cancer and Health Study," complete the following diagram showing the organization of the information in the text. Use a NOUN to complete each of the descriptive categories. Do not repeat words from the diagram. (6 points)

57053 recruited people	minus	16 → (1) _____ of participants with no information on chocolate intake
		520 — other circumstances
55502 participants	←	451 — information recorded
		564 → (2) _____ of the disease at baseline → cancer

3346 AF incident cases → (3) _____ of average follow-up → 13.5 years

(4) _____ of 36% of the sample → smokers

(5) _____ of higher levels of chocolate intake → Higher caloric intake / Higher proportion of calories / Higher educational attainment

Comparison made → (6) _____ of consumption → 1-3 servings/month / 1 serving/week / 2-6 servings/week

H. Based on paragraphs XV, XVI and XVII of the section "Results: Danish Diet, Cancer and Health Study," choose the letter "R" if the inference is REAL, "F" if it is FALSE or "NI" if it is NOT IMPLIED. (5 points)

1. R   F   NI   Sex as a variable does not reflect any changes among the sample population.

2. R   F   NI   Hypertension is considered a pre-condition for cardiovascular disease.

3. R   F   NI   Sensitivity analyses are only used for samples of under 300 participants.

4. R   F   NI   If a diabetic patient, sharing characteristics with people from the study, drinks a cup of tea, the person may experience similar effects as if they consumed a portion of chocolate

5. R   F   NI   Reverse causation is a factor of little importance for similar future analyses.

I. After reading paragraphs XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI and XXII (section "Discussion") choose the main discursive function for the following textual pieces of the paragraph. Write the number of the function in the parentheses. There are TWO OPTIONS that must not be used. (5 points)

TEXTUAL PIECES	DISCURSIVE FUNCTIONS
( ) In the Danish Diet, Cancer and Health Study (…) may confound the association. **(P. I)**	1-Stating the role of chemical substances on the body system
( ) Our results are consistent with (…) the results did not reach statistical significance. (P. II)	2-Establishing a connection between a variation of the substance and the participants' behavior
( ) There are several potential sources (…) men and women enrolled in the Danish Diet, Cancer, and Health Study **(P. III)**	3-Listing the socioeconomic factors of the participants in recent studies
( ) In addition, a typical 100 calorie serving (…) with moderate chocolate intake **(P. IV)**	4-Showing a contrast of the findings with other research done previously
( ) A randomized trial found (…) overall lower Caloric intake **(P. V)**	5-Sharing results of consumption of the main substance with dairy products
	6- Narrowing the results in terms of a variable of the sample population
	7-Revealing a measure taken in the study by foreseeing a possibility of misreading causes from the audience

J. Based on paragraphs XXIV and XXV of the section "Discussion," choose the option that correctly completes the statement. (3 points)

1. The specialists remain **(fully sure / unsure)** of how variable chocolate intake influenced the risk of AF.

2. From their findings, the authors **(support / object to)** the notion of validity in the study.

3. Key research strengths are **(criticized / listed)** at the end of the section.

Part III. POST-READING

A. Based on the section "Conclusions," choose the correct option to answer the question below. (1 point)

In terms of enquiry conclusions, what kind of conclusion does the text portray?

   A. Discarding hypothesis with evidence from previous studies

   B. Discarding hypothesis with a description of a possible focus for further research

   C. Restatement of initial hypothesis with a suggestion of a problem for further research

   D. Restatement of initial hypothesis by making reference to the findings of this and previous studies

B. Based on the ENTIRE TEXT, write (A) one argument to convince a friend to eat chocolate and (B) a response showing opposition. Support your argument by using evidence from the text (explained in your own words). USE SPANISH ONLY. Be concise. Include the name of the section, the paragraph and line(s) used. 4 points

> **SITUATION: You are a little worried about your friend who started to show some signs of arrhythmia (atrial fibrillation or AF), so you want to convince him/her to eat chocolate to reduce the risk of future health problems.**

My doctor wants me to change some eating habits and he suggested me eating chocolate, but I really don't like milk chocolate. It is just too sweet!

(B) Opposition:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

(A) Your argument against your friend's point of view with support from the text:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

YOUR FRIEND

YOU

Article: "School feeding programs' role in forming eating habits"

Part I. PRE-READING
1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

Part II. READING
Exercise A
1. c
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b

Exercise B
1. IT
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

Exercise C
Ideas 1 and 3 do not correspond to the text.

Exercise D
1. R
2. R
3. F
4. F
5. IT

Exercise E
1) Linked, 2) notoriety, 3) obstacles, 4) dealing, 5) study, 6) favorable

Part III. POST-READING
Students must refer to the methodology and data collection process which involved interviews, observations and all the testimonials given by students and school staff. The article focuses on this process as way to know what people think about meals and their role as agents of change.

ANSWER KEY PRACTICE 2

Article: "Privacy and user awareness on Facebook"

Part I. PRE-READING
1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c

Part II. READING
Exercise A
1. F
2. IT
3. F
4. T
5. IT

Exercise B
1) services, 2) disposition, 3) felons, 4) exposure, 5) inactive, 6) reluctant, 7) breach

Exercise C
1. Another scam that (…) young teenage users. **(P X)** = Describing the perpetrators in cybercrimes

2. If the parents (…) scam is successful. **(P. X)** = Stating a major potential risk of the careless publishing of personal information

3. It is possible (…) their Facebook data. **(P. XI)** = Using a generalization of probability to explain the exposure of consumers

4. This model gives (…) without user content **(P. XII)** = Amplifying a description

5. A lack of awareness (…) approach towards privacy. **(P. XIII)** = Showing an effect of the general absence of understanding about data treatment

Exercise D
1. R

2. NI

3. R

4. F

5. F

6. NI

Exercise E

1. Online observation of users of Facebook
2. To test the difficulty of creating a clone of a user's profile
3. liked the NUW Facebook page
4. publicly available and searchable profiles
5. to other similar contexts/broader community of African Facebook users
6. 357 profile pages of users were compared against the polling checklist

Exercise F

Ideas 1, 4 and 6 do not correspond to the text.

Exercise G

1. increases
2. could
3. obscures
4. is not
5. are not

Part III. POST-READING

La conexión se centra especialmente en que se estableció una relación entre la falta de conciencia acerca de la disponibilidad de información personal en los perfiles de Facebook y la incidencia de ataques fraudulentos, entre otros, a usuarios con los niveles de protección bajos. Esto principalmente porque los usuarios no tienen claridad de la responsabilidad compartida que implica la seguridad de su información.

A través de la recolección de evidencia por medio de la observación de los perfiles y el "ataque" del perfil falso es que el estudio logra comprobar y confirmar dicho fenómeno. Además, la validez de las conclusiones se da puesto que también la etapa III de la recolección de datos permite realmente validar la información recolectada en las primeras etapas de la investigación, lo que permite reconfirmar las hipótesis implícitas del estudio. Las secciones de resultados y discusión confirman dichos puntos.

ANSWER KEY PRACTICE 3

Part I. PRE-READING
1. c   enquiry
2. b   clinically apparent atrial fibrillation
3. b   limitations of the study

Part II. READING
Part A
Concept: Atrial fibrillation (AF)
Class: the most common arrhythmia
Characteristics: in clinical practice, affecting 2.7–6.1 million people in the USA and 8.8 million in the European Union

Part B
1. lacks
2. previous research
3. consequences
4. is
5. is
6. purpose

Part C
1. False
2. False
3. True
4. IT
5. True

Part D
Diagram D

Part E
1. Yes
2. No
3. No
4. Yes

Part F
1. "Consistent with prior studies...day." (P. I)
2. "Because there was no gradient...covariate." (P. I)
3. coffee, tea, and soft drinks
4. "We tested the proportional...sex." (P. III)

Part G
1. number
2. name
3. time
4. identity/habit
5. effects
6. frequency

Part H
1. F
2. NI
3. NI
4. R
5. F

Part I
Answers according to the way they appear in the parentheses
(7)
(4)
(6)
(1)
(2)

Part J
1. unsure
2. support
3. listed

Part III. POST-READING

Part A
Option C

Part B

Possible argument and support (A):
I think you should eat chocolate with a higher cocoa content instead of milk chocolate. Actually, a study on chocolate intake in Denmark demonstrated that there is a "lower rate of AF with higher levels of chocolate intake for both men and women." (P. XIX)

Possible opposition (B):
I don't know. Most of the chocolate you find here is milk chocolate and it has a lot of calories.