**English for international relations and economics**

**Revision**

# I. Types of exam questions

**1. Questions on the content of a given speech that you will watch:**

Comprehension questions in True/False or multiple choice format

Take notes as you watch the video, you won’t be able to watch it again. You can use the transcript and/or subtitle as you watch.

**2. Questions on the rhetorical strategies of the speaker**

**Examples:**

1. What is the specific purpose of the speaker?

It could be to inform, to persuade, or to reinforce people’s feelings about something. You also need to explain exactly what the audience is going to be informed or persuaded about.

2. What is the audience of this speech?

They could be people all over the world, a particular association, classmates etc.

3. How does the speaker establish credibility?

The speaker can do that by referring to sources (surveys, books particular names, dates etc to show that he/she is knowledgeable), personal experiences (to show how deeply involved or closely related he/she is to the topic), appearing honest, truthful and ethical (by acknowledging pitfalls, weaknesses, limitations). Also being a well-known or popular person or having a high post establishes his/her initial credibility.

4. What introductory or conclusive techniques are used in the speech?

Introductory techniques: sharing common experiences, arousing curiosity, asking rhetorical/true questions, using a provocative statement or a memorable quotation. After drawing the listeners’ attention the speaker usually gives a preview of the speech.

Conclusive techniques: summary of key points, reference to the future, wish for the future, some positive thinking, or addressing the audience directly.

5. Identify the rhetorical strategies in a given extract e.g. common ground

Usually by making a point that he/he and the audience have many things in common. For example, common interests, problems, fears, etc This is usually done through the use of “we” “our” etc.

6. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. questions. What purpose do they serve?

Questions could be either rhetorical or true asking for answers. They are sometimes found in parallel structure for emphasis. They are used to draw attention, to involve the audience (rhetorical), to strengthen a point, or to introduce the next point

7. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. contrasts and parallelism. What purpose do they serve?

For example: Rather than an old continent, the EU is a dynamic power. (contrast)

For example: let us think not only of a “Two-speed India” but a “Two-speed world” (parallelism + contrast) They usually serve to place emphasis on points.

8. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. cohesion and intentional repetition of words or key phrases

Cohesion is achieved through cohesive devices (also, in addition, but…), repetition of key ideas or phrases, or announcement of the structure of his/her speech.

Intentional repetition of words/phrases achieves emphasis or cohesion

9. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. short sentences/phrases. This is done mainly for emphasis.

10. What is the main rhetorical structure of the speech (narration, description, exemplification, classification/division, comparison/contrast)

Format of questions on rhetorical strategies: true/false, multiple choice, which of the following is NOT used.

**3. 1 open writing question** with subquestions on your opinion in relation to the topic (and probably in relation to other speech taught) (5 pts for quality & content of writing)

**4. Questions on the theory section of the exam. (The following are only examples of the types of questions asked in the exam. They are not the actual questions that will be asked in the exam.)**

1. Use of APA in references and in-text citations (identify the correct or the incorrect use)

2. What are the ethical responsibilities of a speaker?

3. What should be included in a rationale?

4. Write four introductory techniques used in speeches.

5. What are the different purposes/roles of presentational aids?

6. What are the 2 basic characteristics of an appropriate topic?

7. What should a good speaker do when delivering a speech (voice characteristics flexibility, refrain from reading, have eye contact, the role of stress)

8. What are the main characteristics of public speaking?

Format: multiple choice, which is correct or in correct?

**5. Questions on the core ideas of speeches taught. (The following are only examples of the types of questions asked in the exam. They are not the actual questions that will be asked in the exam.)**

1. In “The rise of humans”, Harrari claims that …

2. How does power shift in “The global power shift”?

3. Who controls the world in “Who controls the world”?

4. What is the core argument in “The economics of enough” by Dan O’Neil?

5. What is the fictional story we all believe in “the way we work is broken”

6. What does Eric Lee argue about China’s communism and democracy?

7. Why democracy matters in “Why democracy matters”

8. What education system is presented in “Barefoot revolution”?

9. How should education change in “Learning revolution”?

10. How are people motivated to work hard according to

11. “Why fascism is tempting” according to Harrari and how can we prevent it?

12. What ways are suggested in “How technology can fight extremist and online harassment” by Green?

# II. Overall structure of the exam

1. Questions on the content of a given speech
2. Questions on the speech techniques of the speech
3. Open question
4. Questions on the theory of doing research and presenting orally & the core ideas of speeches taught
5. Vocabulary exercise (matching- multiple choice)
6. Vocabulary exercise (sentence completion- multiple choice)
7. Vocabulary – derivatives (write the derivatives)

**Terminology revision**

**The following exercises are intended for revision and they are not in the exact format of the final exam.**

**A. Match the words with their definitions**. **(20 pts)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Tap (into) | 1. To spend |
| 1. Impediment | 1. System of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state |
| 1. Advent | 1. The degree to which an investor utilizes borrowed money |
| 1. Judiciary | 1. Old, outdated, out of use |
| 1. Fiscal | 1. Economic |
| 1. Leverage | 1. To grant (especially as appropriate) |
| 1. Incentive | 1. A system in which advancement in based on individual ability or achievement |
| 1. To consume | 1. Uncontrolled, widespread |
| 1. To accord | 1. Full of energy and activity |
| 1. Obsolete | 1. Dogmatic, partisan, narrow-minded |
| 1. Rampant | 1. Motive |
| 1. Augmentation | 1. The arrival of someone/something important |
| 1. Sectarian (e.g. violence) | 1. Increase, making sth larger |
| 1. Vibrant (e.g. economy) | 1. Gain access to, take advantage of |
| 1. Meritocracy | 1. Obstacle, problem |
| 1. Floating | 1. Indirect consequences |
| 1. Implications | 1. Legally obligated, responsible |
| 1. Liable | 1. Asking people questions by means of a questionnaire about their opinion |
| 1. Survey | 1. Exchange rates that are not fixed |
| 1. Retaliation | 1. Revenge |

**B. Fill in the blanks with one of the words given. (20pts)**

alleviation interconnected dignity benign curb

testament viable robustness government instrumental

zero-sum adversity downturns mandates pledged

coerced bilateral assets smuggled sovereignty

A. The fact that Bulgaria and Romania have been able to join the EU is a 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the ability for change that these societies have exhibited.

B. My topic today, global economic stability, is of particular interest at this meeting because the currently 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ global outlook provides an opportunity to take measures that will improve the 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the international economy and increase global stability in the future.

C. We are now all deeply 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What that means is the idea of a nation state acting alone, working alone, is no longer a 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposition.

D. The point about democracy is not 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s not about the things it brings, i.e. peace within a nation or with its neighbors. It’s about reflecting the value of equality and of 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; that each individual should have an equal right in the formation of their 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

E. Governments have promised to 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emissions to meet the target agreed for 2010.

F. The 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the suffering of the poor should remain our main target in the future.

G. The more robust economies are, and the more flexible, the better they withstand 11\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the more it will be possible to moderate the impact of global 12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

H. This is not a 13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ game. One economy does not protect itself at the expense of another.

I. In some countries legislation 14\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the use of arrest for perpetration of various types of domestic abuse and violence.

J. Economic abuse involves preventing the victim from being economically independent, finding employment, and acquiring 15\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

K. The Cuban missile crisis was resolved as the US government 16\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to never invade Cuba and to remove their missiles from Turkey and Italy.

L. In human trafficking, a person is 17\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from another person and transported illegally to a country where his/her legal entry would be denied.

M. Legislation should protect people who are manipulated and 18\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do things against their will.

N. According to the UN convention for the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), each coastal state can defend its 19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in its EEZ if it is challenged because of conflict of interests.

O. In 2013 Egypt and Greece set up a 20\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committee for the delineation of their maritime borders despite the expected objection by Turkey.

**C. Put the words in brackets into their appropriate derivative form. (20pts)**

A. India is central to global 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stable), peace and economic 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prosper).

B. Greece already serves as a pool of legal 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know), 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (legislation) initiatives, 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (administration) services and technology transfers.

C. Apart from the demoralizing 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (affect) on the world at large and the possibilities of 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (disturb) arising as a result of people’s desperation, the consequences to the economy of the US should be 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to all.

D. There are clouds in the horizon; continuing 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (geography) uncertainty, 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pay) imbalances, 11\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not-comfort) high-energy prices. Still last year’s growth performance was 12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (impress) by any standard.

E. If our times are characterized by globalization of power, then where power resides, 13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (govern) must follow. Please notice I’m not talking about government. I'm not talking about setting up some global democratic institution. I’m referring to a means to legitimize global space.

F. Modern assumptions about China’s one party-system being operationally rigid, 14\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (politics) closed and morally 15\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not-legitimate) are wrong. Instead, the opposites of 16\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (merit) and legitimacy are true.

G. If democracy is to be rebuilt, if it is to become 17\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (vigor) and 18\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (vibrate), then it is necessary not just for the public to learn to trust their 19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(politics) but for their 19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trust their public. In this way the 20\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (honest) in the language, the local democracy can really work.