



المادة: لغة إنكليزية متخصصة

المدة: ساعة

الدورة: الأولى

المرحلة: إجازة

السنة المنهجية: الثانية / علم البيانات

الاستاذة: هالة الحاج

## PART I – Reading and Summary (20 marks)

### Text

In recent years, large amounts of information have been produced through everyday activities such as online shopping, social media use, and digital communication. This information, often called data, can be collected and analysed to help organisations understand behaviour and improve their services. For example, companies may analyse data to understand customer preferences, improve products, or plan future actions.

Data analysis involves cleaning data, identifying patterns, and interpreting results. While these processes can support decision-making, they do not automatically lead to correct conclusions. Results may be affected by poor data quality, limited samples, or incorrect assumptions. In addition, numbers alone may not explain the reasons behind certain behaviours. For this reason, data analysis is most effective when combined with human judgment and contextual understanding.

### Task

In 70–90 words, summarize the text.

Your summary should:

- State the **main purpose of data analysis**
- Mention **what data analysis involves and what it can be used for**
- Briefly explain **two limitations or challenges**

Write in your own words. Do not include examples or minor details.

## PART II – Academic Causality and Hedging (20 marks)

### Exercise 1 – Academic causality (10 marks)

Rewrite each pair of sentences as **one sentence** using the prompt in brackets. Use formal academic expressions of causality.

1. The dataset is highly imbalanced. The classifier fails to detect fraud.  
(Start with: *One reason why...*)
2. The sample size is very small. The confidence intervals are wide.  
(Start with: *A consequence of...*)
3. There is a large amount of missing data. The model accuracy decreases significantly.  
(Start with: *As a result...*)

### Exercise 2 – Tentative cause–effect language (10 marks)

Rewrite each sentence using **tentative, hedged language**. Avoid sounding too certain.

1. High screen time causes lower productivity in remote workers.
2. Feature X increases the risk of customer churn.
3. Regular use of the fitness app improves users' long-term health outcomes.

## PART III – Academic Reasoning and Logic (35 marks)

### Exercise 1 – Identifying Fallacies (10 marks)

Read each statement and identify the fallacy.

1. "This model is accurate because it gives accurate results."
2. "The report should not be trusted because the author is not a real data scientist."
3. "Using predictive tools is like guessing the future."
4. "Sales increased after the new system was introduced, so the system caused the increase."
5. "People who criticize technology want to stop all technological progress."

### Exercise 2 – Methodological caution (10 marks)

Choose the most appropriate academic term.

1. The findings should be interpreted with caution due to the limited \_\_\_ of the dataset.  
(a) popularity  
(b) validity  
(c) creativity
2. Because the data were collected inconsistently, the \_\_\_ of the results may be compromised.  
(a) efficiency  
(b) reliability  
(c) relevance
3. The conclusions are constrained by the lack of external \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) performance  
(b) generalizability  
(c) accuracy

### Exercise 2 – Description vs Evaluation (5 marks)

Indicate whether each sentence is **Description (D)** or **Evaluation (E)**.

1. The model achieved an accuracy of 82% on the validation dataset.
2. This level of accuracy indicates strong predictive performance.

### Exercise 3 – Coherence and logical flow (10 marks)

Choose the best connector.

1. \_\_\_ the model performs well on historical data, its performance on future data remains uncertain.  
(a) Moreover  
(b) Nevertheless  
(c) For example
2. The dataset is relatively small; \_\_\_, the results should be interpreted cautiously.  
(a) similarly  
(b) therefore  
(c) meanwhile

### Part IV- Writing: (25 marks)

Write **one paragraph (120–150 words)** expressing your personal opinion. You may use examples, personal experience, or general observations.

- A- Do you think technology makes everyday life easier or more complicated? Explain your opinion and give reasons or examples.
- B- Should people rely more on technology or on human judgment when making important decisions? Explain your opinion and support it with examples.