



Speech Communication
FSC 3132
Faculty of Science - July 2016
2 hours

Index No:

Answer all the questions

Question Number	Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
01	15	.....	.....
02	10	.....	.....
03	10	.....	.....
04	20	.....	.....
05	25	.....	.....
Practical (Oral)			
06	20	.....	.....
Total	100		

First Examiner:

Date:

Second Examiner:

Date:

Question 01

Given below are some language expressions in speech communication. Each expression falls under one of the three categories “formal”, “Informal” and “Neutral”. Follow the example given.

E.g.

(1) Saying you have forgotten.

“Excuse me; do you remember the general number of the University of Ruhuna?”

- (a) Sorry, I can't remember (Neutral)
- (b) Sorry, no idea (Informal)
- (c) I am sorry; I must admit that I don't remember. (Formal)

(2) Introducing someone.

“You introduce your brother to someone”.

- (a) You know him, he is my brother. (.....)
- (b) I would like to introduce my brother to you. (.....)
- (c) Excuse me, do you know him he is my brother (.....)

(3) Saying you are displeased or angry.

Your friend has borrowed your camera without asking you. You tell your friend.

- (a) I am extremely very unhappy, you haven't returned my camera (.....)
- (b) It is really not nice you have taken my camera without asking (.....)
- (c) Why the hell you didn't tell me you took my camera (.....)

(4) Asking for permission

You are buying a skirt in a shop. You want to see if it fits you before you buy it.

- (a) Mind if I try this on (.....)
- (b) Can I try this on, please (.....)
- (c) I wonder I could try this on (.....)

(5) Telling someone to do something

You have just stopped a taxi and are telling the driver where to go.

- (a) Hey! take me to the station square! (.....)
- (b) Will you please take me to the station square! (.....)
- (c) Would you mind taking me to the station square, please! (.....)

(6) Advising someone no to do something

You are near the front of the queue outside the Skylite Cinema. Somebody approached you and asks you if there is any chance to get into the cinema.

“Is this the queue for” The Legend of Tarzan”

- (a) Yes! But I wouldn't wait if I were you (.....)
- (b) Yeah! No way to get in. (.....)
- (c) I wouldn't advise you to wait (.....)

Marks	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
15		

Question 02

(A) Complete the blanks in the text with the words given below

[for example / in other words / next/ first of all / in conclusion / as it were / lastly]

..... , it is important to understand why people commit crimes, , what are the motives which make people do things they would never normally do? , a young man steals clothes from a shop, is it because he is unemployed? or mentally disturbed? , it is essential to consider whether punishment makes any difference, or is it just, , a kind of revenge? , how can we help victims of crime? , how can we get to the roots of the problem, rather than just attacking the symptoms?

(B) There are some dialogues give. Complete the blanks with the words/ phrases given in the Brackets. There are two additional words or phrases.

[basically / mind you/ let me see / look]

- (i) A: “What is the emergency mobile number of the ICU?”
B: , I have it here somewhere.
- (ii) A: “It is quite a problem”
B: “..... , why don't you let me sort it out?”
A: “Would you? Thanks a lot.”
- (iii) A: “It is raining heavily, isn't it?”

B: "Yeah."

A: "..... it is August, so it is normal not surprising".

Marks	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
10		

Question 03

There are some expressions given below. Put them under the most suitable heading related to a discussion. One has been done.

Expression

- i. *I take your point about your proposal, but is rather time consuming.*
- ii. If I can just stop you for a moment.
- iii. As I was saying earlier.
- iv. Are you implying that it will not function smoothly?
- v. As we are running out of time, we are going over to the next item in the agenda.
- vi. I can sum it up by saying that it is a problem of creativity versus control.

Heading

- (a) To avoid disagreeing directly (hedging)

I take your point about your proposal but it is rather time consuming.

- (b) To conclude a discussion.

.....

- (c) To change over the topic.

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.....

- (d) To check that you understand what someone has said.

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.....

- (e) To refer back to what was said earlier.

.....
.....

intelligent. We then tried playing these calls back to other monkeys and they responded in ways that showed they knew the meaning. What's more, the same calls would be recognised by other species, like Campbell's monkeys. So they are communicating across species. And since then we have found that hornbill birds can understand these calls and they too can understand all the different meanings.

Among scientists, the idea that animals and birds might be sentient has been around a long time. Chimpanzees are perhaps the most obvious species for comparisons with humans, but their abilities can still surprise, as when researchers at Georgia State University's language research centre in Atlanta taught some to 'speak'. They taught the animals to use voice synthesisers and a keyboard to hold conversations with humans. One chimp developed a 3,000 word vocabulary and tests suggested she had the language and cognitive skills of a four-year-old child.

Perhaps the most surprising signs of intelligence have been found in birds whose tiny heads and small brains were long assumed to be a complete barrier to sentience. All that is changing fast, however, with many species showing powerful memories and reasoning power. A few years ago Irene Pepperberg of the Massachusetts institute of Technology taught a parrot to recognise and count up to six objects and describe their shapes.

Last year that was topped by Alex Kacelink, a professor of behavioural ecology at Oxford, who discovered that crows are capable of using multiple tools in complex sequences, the first time such behaviour had been observed in non-humans. In an experiment seven crows successfully reeled in a piece of food placed out of reach using three different lengths of stick. Crucially, they were able to complete the task without any special training, suggesting the birds were capable of a level of abstract reasoning and creativity normally associated only with humans.

Last week it emerged that researchers from Padua University in Italy had found that birds were able to read numbers from left to right, as humans do, and count to four even when the line of numbers was moved from vertical to horizontal. They also showed that birds performed better in tests after a good night's sleep.

All this is powerful evidence against the idea that people are unique.

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Criteria	Marks	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
Language	15		
Organisation	10		
Format	05		
Total	25		



UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH - EXAMINATION (JULY 2016)

LEVEL II

Answer all the questions

Time: 3 hours

Index No.

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Marks	First Marking	Second Marking
01	05	.....	.....
02	05	.....	.....
03	05	.....	.....
04	15	.....	.....
05	15	.....	.....
06	15	.....	.....
07	12	.....	.....
08	13	.....	.....
09	15	.....	.....
Total	100	.....	.....

Signature of First Examiner: Date:

Signature of Second Examiner: Date:

Question 01

Read this article about Marija Kuzma and write questions to elicit the answers given below. The first one has been done for you.

Marija Kuzma comes from Croatia. She's 20 and she's studying medicine at the University of Zagreb. The course lasts six years and it's all in English. It's hard work, but she's enjoying it a lot. She lives at home with her father, mother and grandmother. She can speak three foreign languages - English, French, and Italian. She speaks Italian because her grandmother always spoke to her in Italian when she was very young. After she graduates, she's going to work in West Africa because she wants to travel and help people.

1. Where does she come from?

Croatia.

2.

Medicine.

3.

Six years.

4.

Her father, mother and grandmother.

5.

Three languages.

6.

Because she wants to travel and help people.

(05 marks)

Question 02

Write the correct form of the word given in brackets that fits the spaces of the following text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

WHEN BOSSES MAKE SPEECHES

For business managers, public speaking is part of the job. A survey of (0) **leading** (lead) companies found that chief executives received on average 175 (1) (invite) a year to speak at conferences. Some executives love public speaking but some have an enormous (2) (like) for it.

There are plenty of experts giving (3) (advise) to them on how to interest (4) (listen). According to Carmine Gallo, author of a book on public speaking, it is essential to avoid giving too much information and to keep the audience's (5) (attend). He points to the example of John Chambers, the chief executive of Cisco Systems, whose (6) (technical) involves walking off the stage and into the audience, where he asks a question or rests a hand on a person's shoulder in the style of a television talk-show host. Speaking without notes, he (7) (sure) that he maintains constant eye contact with his audience.

And then there is the (8) (legend) public speaker Herbert D Kelleher, former chief executive of Southwest Airlines. He would gather his ideas (9) (short) before a speech, jotting notes on a pad. 'People would ask after he spoke, "Can I have a copy of the speech?";' said Edward Stewart, senior director of public relations at Southwest. 'We'd say, "(10) (fortunate) even Herb doesn't have a copy".'

(05 marks)

Question 03

Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the words given below.

when, while, so, until, before, after, who, that, as soon as, just as

I remember a night last December when everything went wrong for me. I had an invitation to a party, but I didn't check the date and time (1) I left home. (2) I arrived at my friend's house, I knew that something was wrong- nobody was there. (3) I talked to some neighbours, I didn't know my friends were on

holiday! There was no point in hanging around, (4) I decided to drive home. On my way home, the car stopped. I had run out of petrol. What's more, I had walked two miles (5) I found a petrol station. (6) I was waiting for some petrol, I started talking to a girl (7) was also waiting in the queue. (8) I was about to pay, I realised I'd left my wallet at home. The girl was called Marie and she offered to give me a lift in her car. Unfortunately, it was an old car (9) she had bought twenty years ago and (10) we left the petrol station, it broke down! In the end, Marie had to pay for a taxi for both of us.

(05 marks)

Question 04

Put the verb within brackets into the correct tense or verb form to make the following text readable.

Example: Last week I went (go) to Jaffna because I wanted to see (see) the Jaffna Fort.

Sometimes I get interested in people who I've never even met. For example, it happened the other day when I (1) (be) in the city of Hamville. I (2) (be) on my way to Hamville in the early morning. I (3) (read) the newspaper on the train when I (4) (notice) a man sitting in the seat opposite mine. The man (5) (be) middle-aged and (6) (look) quite ordinary but had a strange scar on his forehead and underneath his chin there was a tattoo of a very small dragon. The man (7) (sit) next to the window and from time to time (8) (look) out of it anxiously, occasionally taking an old watch out of his pocket.

When we (9) (arrive) at the station, the man (10) (take) his bag from the luggage rack above the seats and (11) (get) off the train. There was something mysterious about him, so I decided (12) (follow) him. He (13) (not get) on a taxi, but walked slowly among the people in the station and (14) (go) out of the railway station carrying his bag. He then went across the road and started (15) (walk) along the river.

He crossed over a bridge and then went to the main square and sat on a bench in the old square in front of the cathedral. I waited and stood behind a tree in the square.

After five minutes two men went up to him. He started (16) (run) away from them but while they (17) (run) after him, one of them took out a gun. Two minutes later police cars and vans (18) (come) screeching into the square. Heavily armed police officers jumped out and (19)(put) the man in one of the vans before leaving again at high speed. The next day, in the newspapers, I found out that the police (20) (capture) one of the most important leaders of organised crime in the whole country.

(15 marks)

Question 05

Following is a magazine article about four authors. Read the article carefully, identify the referents of the statements (1-15) that describe their particular behaviours, write "A, B, C or D" in the box provided in front of the statements that correspond with their names. One author may be chosen more than once. The statements are given below the article.

(15 marks)

The best-sellers book club

Fancy being an author? We asked some of Britain's favourite best-selling writers to share the secrets of their success

A. JOANNE HAARRIS

Her novels have attracted millions of fans worldwide.

MY BIG BREAK I was a full-time teacher and made time to write my first novel before and after school. It took two years. Then I spent a fortune on posting manuscripts to agents. I found one, but he got discouraged when my manuscripts were rejected, so I sacked him and wrote my next novel, which my next agent loved. He got me a deal for both novels.

HOW I WORK I travel a lot, on promotional work, but when I'm at home I work in my library, looking out onto the garden. I don't want to do lots of research, so I stick to subjects I know about.

MY BEST ADVICE 100,000 titles are published in the UK every year. For each, 100 are rejected. If, knowing this, you still want to write and you love it, you're on the right track.

THE SECRET OF MY SUCCESS I don't believe in a magic wand. You need ability, luck and hard work.

B. LAUREN CHILD

She writes and illustrates children's books for two to ten-year-olds.

MY BIG BREAK After school, I did an art course. Then I did all sorts of jobs – making lampshades, working as an assistant to artist Damien Hirst (I painted a lot of the spots on his paintings). I wrote my first book in the hope it would become an animation. I found an agent, but didn't get a deal for five years. I didn't lose heart, as so many people were positive about it. Eventually I got a deal and was asked to do a second book.

HOW I WORK In the early days I used to work while I answered the phones at a graphic design agency. Some illustrations take hours, and I prefer having other people around. Now, I've just bought a new house and have a studio, but I'm not sure how long I'll be able to stand working by myself.

MY BEST ADVICE Read as much as you can before you even think of writing. And you can't please everyone – above all, your work must interest you.

THE SECRET OF MY SUCCESS I keep stories simple, but always add a quirky touch – children really like the more bizarre moments in life. I also have a very honest audience who tell me what they think.

C. FREYA NORTH

She writes lively, fast-paced fiction.

MY BIG BREAK I was doing a PhD in Art History and bought a computer. The sheer joy of typing then deleting stuff was compulsive and I started to write fiction that I actually wanted to read. After four years of rejections, I presumed I was doing something wrong. Then I worked for a publishing company and realized I needed an agent. I sent my manuscript with fake reviews I'd made up myself to lots of agents. One took me on and got me a three-book deal.

HOW I WORK I used to work at our kitchen table, but now I go to the library. Touch – typing was the best thing I ever learnt. I never interrupt the flow and just throw in asterisks if I can't think of an adjective. It's as if the story and the characters have taken me over and I have to struggle to keep up!

MYBEST ADVICE Let your character dictate the story. It could be the most intricate plot in the world, but if the characters aren't 'real', no one will care.

THE SECRET OF MY SUCCESS I write simply and keep chapters short so my readers can enjoy them on journeys home at the end of a bad day. I want them to giggle.

D. MANDA SCOTT

She has written a cult series of historical novels.

MY BIG BREAK. I was a veterinary anaesthetist. On my 30th birthday, I was climbing a mountain and I was happy, but all I could think about was work on Monday. I decided to follow my heart and make a living from writing. I was among the finalists in a writing competition and from that got a deal for my first book.

HOW I WORK I have a routine: in the morning, edit everything, from the previous day, then I walk my dogs and write in the afternoon.

MY BEST ADVICE Read bad books and work out what makes them bad. Read the books you love and work out why you love them. Write what you will really, really want to read. Always.

THE SECRET OF MY SUCCESS I'm good at judging what needs to be factual and what I can make up.

Which author,

feels that she is not completely in control when she is writing?

1	
---	--

took action in response to someone's negative view of her chances of getting her work accepted?

2	
---	--

thinks that her current working arrangement may not be permanent?

3	
---	--

decides when information given in her books does not have to be true?

4	
---	--

did something dishonest while trying to get her work accepted?

5	
---	--

is unwilling to do a great deal of background work for her books?

6	
---	--

was offered her first contact as a result of an earlier success?

7	
---	--

makes sure that her books contain strange elements?

8	
---	--

got great pleasure from carrying out a certain process repeatedly?

9	
---	--

draws attention to the likelihood of a new author getting their work accepted

10	
----	--

wants people to be cheered up by her books?

11	
----	--

feels that it is an advantage that people give her their sincere views on her work?

12	
----	--

recommends analysing various aspects of other authors' books?

13	
----	--

leaves sentences incomplete while she is writing?

14	
----	--

felt that her job was taking up too much of her attention?

15	
----	--

Question 06

Given below is a text about environmental disasters. Read it carefully and do the tasks that follow.

1.) Write the letter of the sentences (a-g) that fits the gaps in the text (1-6). There is one extra sentence you do not need. (06 marks)

- a) But geological evidence shows that 73,000 years ago there was a much greater eruption.
- b) Even prosperous Europe has suffered and large areas of France, Britain and Germany have all been under water.
- c) That is probably not the most important factor either.
- d) Third, the other bits of land you might have been able to farm are now useless.
- e) On top of all that, add climate change and the spectre of global warming.
- f) For example, the Yellow River, once notorious for flooding the Chinese landscape, failed to reach the sea at all on 226 days in 1997.
- g) One answer is overpopulation.

Hell and High Water

The last few years have been the worst period on record for environmental disasters and experts are predicting far worse to come. Tim Radford reports.

Here is how to become a disaster statistic. Move to a shanty town on an unstable hillside near a tropical coast. Crowd together as more and more people arrive. Wait for the world to get a little warmer. More evaporation means more rain, which means the slopes will get progressively more waterlogged. One day, the land will turn to mud, and the neighborhood will begin to go downhill. Literally. And if the slope is steep enough, the landslide will accelerate to more than 200 miles an hour. Peter Walker, of the international federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, has seen it all too often. "First, your house has been washed away. Second, the land that you farmed has disappeared. (1)"

In the last decade, floods, droughts, windstorms, earthquakes, avalanches, volcanic eruptions and forest fires have become increasingly common. There has been disastrous flooding in

Asia, Africa, Central and South America and Oceania. (2)

Storms have been getting worse everywhere too, with a growing number of hurricanes hitting the US, the Caribbean and Central America. Drought has affected large areas of Sub-Saharan Africa for years and many other zones are becoming drier. (3)

A number of nations have already been in armed conflict over water, and drought in the West of the US has resulted in enormous forest fires.

Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have always been a threat in certain parts of the world. A volcanic eruption virtually wiped out the small Caribbean island of Montserrat in 1997 and there have been serious earthquakes in Greece, Turkey and EL Salvador. The quake that rocked the small Central American country of EL Salvador in 2001 came as the people were still rebuilding their houses and recovering from 1998's Hurricane Mitch.

So why is nature beginning to turn on us? (4) The population of the world is growing at the rate of 10,000 people an hour, 240,000 every day, nearly 90 million a year, with most of the growth in the developing world. People in agricultural areas, unemployed and sometimes undernourished, move to the cities, and then set up homes on poor soil, crowded into substandard building. (5) This has mainly been caused by the mismanagement of the world's resources: carbon emissions from rich countries; the activities of the big multinational companies; the deforestation of the world's forests. As a result, a hotter ocean breeds fiercer cyclones and hurricanes. It surrenders greater quantities of water as evaporation, and more powerful winds dump this water against mountainsides with increasing fury. Atlantic hurricanes, for instance, are 40% more intense now than they were 30 years ago.

Volcanoes and earthquakes are even more dangerous than in the past as around half the world's population now lives in cities. There are more than 500 active and semi-active volcanoes, about fifty of which erupt each year, and more than 500 million people now live within range of a volcanic eruption. An even greater number live at risk, in some degree, from earthquakes which have taken a toll of more than 1.6 million lives in the last hundred years.

All the betting from the disaster professional is that things will get worse. Professor McGuire, of University College London, is a volcanologist who has been warning for years that the world has not seen the worst nature can do. The worst eruption in human history was probably Mt Tambora in 1815, In Indonesia. It pumped so much dust into the stratosphere

that it effectively cancelled the following summer in Europe and America. (6) “It reduced temperatures by maybe 6°C in some places and the whole planet was plunged into winter for years. And there are about two of these events every 100,000 years...”

2.) Write answers to the following questions.

(05 marks)

1. What is the attitude of the journalist towards the future?

.....
.....
.....

2. Who is most likely to be a victim of natural disasters?

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.....
.....

3. Why are there now more hurricanes, floods and droughts?

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4. Why are volcanoes and earthquakes more dangerous now?

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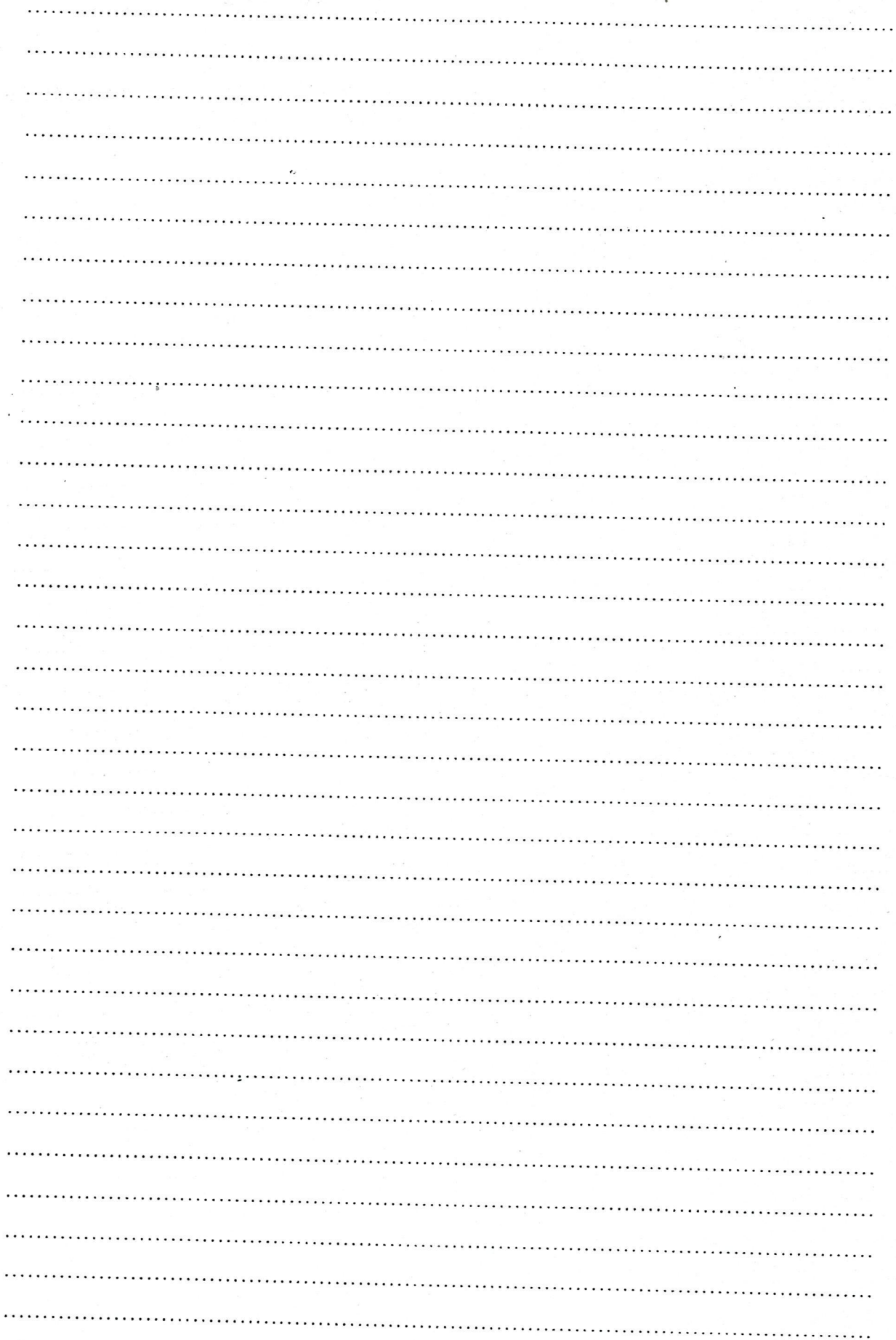
5. What could be the biggest threat to the planet in the future?

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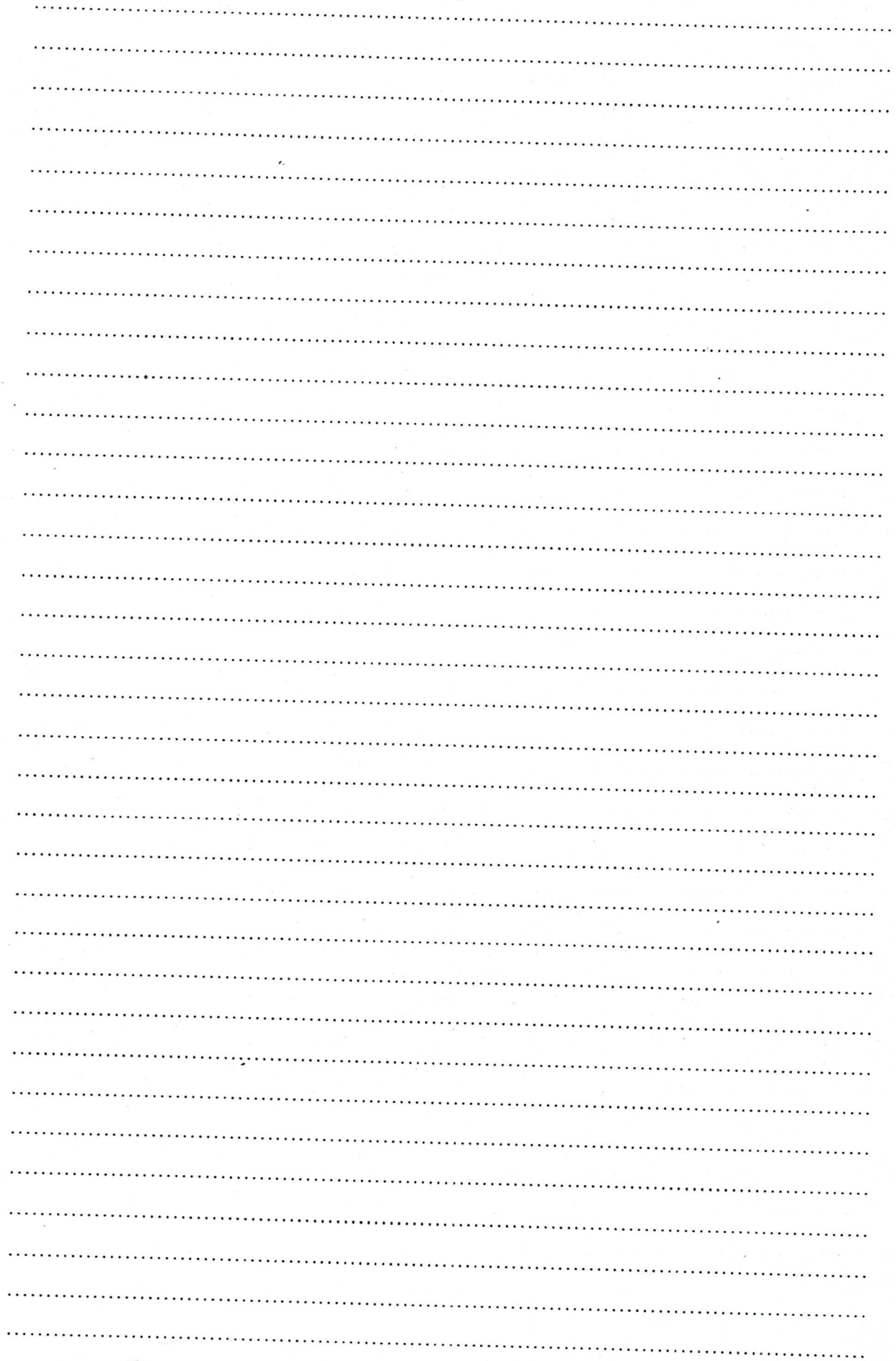
6. What effects might this threat have?

(04 marks)

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