



UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH - EXAMINATION (February 2018)

ENG 1b10

Answer all the questions

Time: 3 hours

Index No.

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Marks	First Marking	Second Marking
01	05	.....	.....
02	10	.....	.....
03	05	.....	.....
04	10	.....	.....
05	10	.....	.....
06	15	.....	.....
07	15	.....	.....
08	15	.....	.....
09	15	.....	.....
Total	100	.....	.....

Signature of First Examiner: Date:

Signature of Second Examiner: Date:

Question 01

Read this passage and form questions to elicit the answers given below. The first one has been done for you.

Stelios Haji-Ioannou was born in Greece in 1967. He was educated in Athens, and then he studied economics at the London School of Economics. When he was only 17, he drove a Porsche (a very expensive car). He started his first business, a shipping company when he was 25. He sold it in 2005 for 1.3 billion dollars. Stelios is best known for creating Easyjet, which is Europe's largest low cost airline. It has over 100 jets.

1 Where was Stelios born?

Greece.

2?

Economics.

3?

A Porsche.

4?

He was 25.

5?

1.3 billion dollars.

6?

Over 100 jets.

(05 marks)

Question 02

Rearrange the following sentence parts to form meaningful sentences. (10 marks)

1. prohibited / inside / Smoking / the bus / is.
.....
.....
2. out / of / children / Keep / medicine / reach / of .
.....
.....
3. spread / Dr Simon / with / on / a rake / the field / fertilizer.
.....
.....
4. The / is / in / need / of / new / school / equipment / some.
.....
.....
5. extensive / The / Olympics / television / receive / coverage.
.....
.....
6. sciences / The / botany / and / include / life / biology.
.....
.....
7. need / maintain / and / physical / mental / your / to / You / health.
.....
.....
8. conditions / crashed / in / weather / adverse / into / the sea / The / plane.
.....
.....
9. carried out / controlled / The / tests / in / a / were / environment.
.....
.....
10. pollution / source of / a major / is / Heavy / urban areas / in / noise / traffic flow.
.....
.....

Question 03

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).

Where does motivation come from?

Most of us are (0) reasonably (reasonable) motivated to do well in life. But there's a big difference between (1) (ambition) people who push themselves to be more and more (2) (succeed), and the people who have (3) (expect) and who just want to move through life (4) (steady) , step by step. Some experts claim that an adult's level of motivation is fixed in their early (5) (child) and that highly motivated people have often had to cope with some sort of (6) (please) experience or with a problem such as an (7) (ill) or physical disability. They say this inspires people to show how they can overcome even the (8) (great) difficulties. But psychologists (9) (belief) that this is not the full story and that for both children and adults, (10) (encourage) and reward are essential.

Question 04

(05 marks)

Read the text and write the answer (a, b, c or d) which best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(10 marks)

It's dog's life

Will it ever be possible for us to know (0) a what our pets are thinking or feeling? Actually, this day may not be so (1) away. A Japanese toy making company has come up with a gadget that can read a dog's emotions. The company calls their (2) the 'Bowlingual'. The device is (3) to a special collar which the dog (4) around its neck, and can (5) information about the dog's feelings electronically to a handset kept by the dog's owner.

The company claims that the Bowlingual can (6) six different feelings, by interpreting the ways in which the dog barks. But how does the bilingual actually (7)

.....? Scientists analysed the barks they recorded from a number of dogs in various different situations and (8) six general patterns of sound relating to different feelings. The Bowlingual is programmed with these patterns and can (9) them to a sound a dog makes and then translate this into a sentence that can be (10) understood. Some examples of what dogs apparently say are 'I'm lonely,' and 'Please play with me a bit more!'

- 0 a) exactly b) really c) absolutely d) totally
- 1 a) much b) distant c) far d) long
- 2 a) construction b) development c) invention d) building
- 3 a) carried b) attached c) communicated d) planned
- 4 a) fetches b) holds c) wears d) transfers
- 5 a) extend b) spread c) push d) send
- 6 a) accept b) know c) realise d) recognise
- 7 a) work b) play c) find d) go
- 8 a) shared b) divided c) identified d) associated
- 9 a) suit b) match c) design d) give
- 10 a) easily b) simply c) fluently d) surely

Question 05

Fill in the blanks of the following email with the correct tense or verb form of the verbs given within brackets.

Example: Last Friday I went (go) to Jaffna to meet (meet) my best friend, Darshan.

Dear Shani

Hope everything is OK. What time (1) you (get) home yesterday morning after you (2) (give) me a lift to the Colombo airport? I know you (3) (wait) for some news from me! Well I got here safe and (4) (come) to the University flat an hour ago. Actually, it took me more than 14 hours to come to Stirling. When I (5) (come) to Glasgow this evening, there were some people from Stirling at the airport, waiting for me.

From Glasgow, we came here by van. As soon as I (6) (come) here, they (7) (give) me my room that I (8) already (book). I share the flat with two girls from Nigeria and Japan. They (9) (be) as nice and friendly as you, my friend.

Tomorrow morning I (10) (go) to the University and I (11) (complete) the registration first. Then, I think they (12) (issue) me the University identity card. For that, I (13) already (fill) in an application online. On the first day, senior students usually (14) (welcome) newcomers warmly! I'm really excited and I (15) (send) you some photos after the orientation programme.

It's very cold here now and I (16) (wear) a leather jacket. People say that the temperature (17) (go) down below zero in the winter! I can't (18) (imagine) myself living in such cold climate. But I'm sure I (19) (get) used to everything soon.

I should stop now. I've got to help the friends to prepare dinner. Please (20) (give) my regards to your parents.

Lots of love

Mali

(10 marks)

Question 06

Read the text carefully and do the tasks set on it.

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

- a) Lost parts will be imported or regenerated.
- b) This knowledge will help reduce suicide rates, one of the major causes of death worldwide.

- c) ... the most sensational discovery ever, that is, confirmation that life really does exist on Mars.
- d) It is now routine to extend the life of laboratory animals by 40%.
- e) ...your fridge will 'know' when you are low on milk or any other item, ...
- f) Soon their existence will be no more controversial than the existence of other galaxies 100 years ago.
- g) It could cause a global revulsion against eating meat...

(03 marks)

Life in 2060

An international group of 40 scientists have made some very surprising predictions about the future. They say that in the next 50 years the way we live will change beyond our wildest dreams. Here are some of their predictions. You may find some of them surprising.

Bea Rosenthal reports.

1. Life expectancy

Within 50 years, living to a 100 while still enjoying active, healthy lives will be the norm. Professor Richard Miller of the University of Michigan says:

'(1) We will be able to do the same for humans.' So with regular injections, centenarians will be as vigorous as today's 60-year-olds. Women will be able to give birth well into old age; their biological clocks could be extended by 10 years.

2. Growing body parts

Professor Ellen Heber-Katz says: 'People will take for granted that injured or diseased organs can be repaired in much the same way as we fix a car. (2) Damaged parts will be replaced. Within 50 years whole-body replacement will be routine.' But doctors will need huge supplies of organs for transplant. Where will they come from? Scientists say these could be grown inside animals from human cells.

3. Understanding the brain

We don't yet know how the brain gives us our awareness of being alive. 'But,' says Professor Susan Greenfield of Oxford University, 'in 50 years' time we may have a clearer idea of how the brain generates consciousness.' Studies of the brain and the nature of consciousness will

bring much greater understanding of disorders such as schizophrenia and depression. (3) Other scientists go further than Professor Greenfield. They believe that by 2060 computers will develop their own consciousness and emotions. Human beings may eventually be replaced by computers in some areas of life.

4. Understanding animals

Thanks to a device which can 'read' emotions, feelings, and thoughts, we will be able to 'talk' to animals. The story of *Dr Dolittle will be fact, not fiction. 'This could first work with primates, then mammals, then other vertebrates, including fish,' says Professor Daniel Pauly from Canada. '(4), so we might all become vegetarian.'

* Fictional character for children

5. Discovering aliens

A number of scientists predict that the biggest breakthrough in the next 50 years will be the discovery of extra-terrestrial beings. Dr Chris McKay of NASA says: 'We may find evidence of alien life frozen in the ancient permafrost on Mars.'

Scientists hope that the current interest in space missions to this planet means that there is every chance of making (5) Dr McKay also believes that evidence of alien life forms may even be found here on Earth.

6. Parallel universes

Advances in quantum physics will prove that there are parallel universes. In fact there may be an infinite number of them. These universes will contain space, time, and some of them may even contain you in a slightly different form. For years parallel universes only existed in the works of science fiction, but now Professor Max Tegmark says: '(6)

7. Our homes

What might our houses be like in the second half of the 21st century? This is Professor Greenfield's prediction:

As you enter the living room, sensors will detect your presence and the walls will start to glow. Talk to the walls and, activated by your voice, they will change to a colour of your choice, 'pink' to 'green' to 'blue', whatever suits your mood.

Sink into your glowing cyber-armchair, relax in the knowledge that the house computer will perform all your everyday household tasks. The voice system in the chair will address you by name and advise a change in position that will be better for your spine.

In the kitchen, and it will automatically send orders to the supermarket. However, it is in the kitchen where 'new' meets 'old'. Food remains in its old-fashioned form.

Pills, so confidently predicted in the 20th-century to replace food, exist, but nobody wants them. There is too much pleasure in cooking, chewing and tasting all kinds of food.

2.) Are these sentences True (✓) of False (×)? The first one has been done for you.

- 1.) Women will be able to give birth at aged 100. (.....**x**.....)
- 2.) It will be possible to replace all the parts of the body. (.....)
- 3.) Animals parts will be used for transplantation. (.....)
- 4.) Scientists think that computers won't ever to do the work of the human brain. (.....)
- 5.) Scientists believe that if we can talk to animals, we won't want to eat them. (.....)
- 6.) Alien life has already been found on Mars. (.....)
- 7.) There could be an infinite number of other universes. (.....)
- 8.) The walls in your house will change colour to suit your mood. (.....)
- 9.) Your armchair will help you do your housework. (.....)
- 10.) Pills will replace food. (.....)

(09 marks)

3.) What is the advantage of studying the brain and the nature of consciousness?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4.) Where do scientists believe they may discover evidence of extra-terrestrial beings?

.....

.....

.....

.....

5.) Why does nobody want pills instead of food?

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

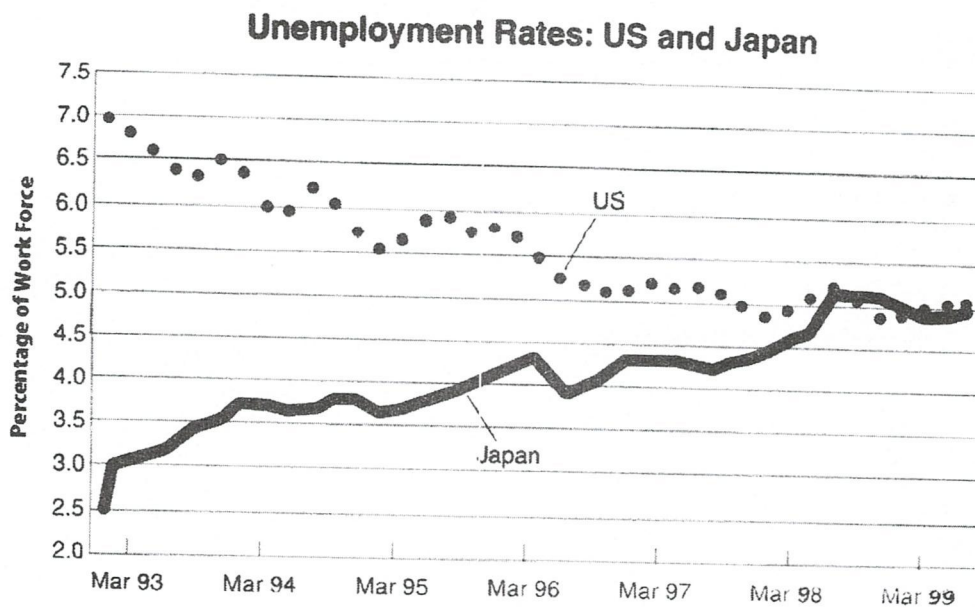
(03 marks)

Question 07

The graph below shows the unemployment rates in the USA and Japan from March, 1993 to March, 1999.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write about 150 words.



(15 marks)

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