

University of Ruhuna
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences & Technology
Proficiency in English Examination 2016
Level I - Preliminary English II
FDN 1220

2½ Hours

Index No. _____

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Question No.	Maximum Mark	Mark Obtained
1	10	_____
2	15	_____
3	05	_____
4	10	_____
5	20	_____
6	18	_____
7	02	_____
Total	<u>80</u>	=====

Examiner's Signature:

Date:

Answer all questions.

1. Copy the passage on the screen, onto your answer sheet.

(10 marks)

2. Arrange the following segments to make a coherent invitation. The first one has been done for you as an example.

at _____

Daughter of Mr & Mrs Satis Tennekoone

Son of Dr & Mrs H. K. Ibbagamuwa _____

Extend our warmest and cordial invitation to _____

Capt. Ian firmin

from 9.00 am to 4.00 pm _____

Grand Oriental Hotel (Lotus Ballroom) _____

Galle _____

Their Ceremonial Wedding _____

On Tuesday, 31st January, 2017 _____

(Poruwa Ceremony, 10.15 am) _____

Together with our parents _____

To grace the occasion of _____

13/2, Wakwelle Rd _____

091 - 8531322 _____

RSVP _____

Tilini

Sampath _____

1

(15 marks)

3. Match the headings with the passages (numbers) below. One has been given as an example. **N/B. There are more headings than passages, so you will not be using all the headings.**

1

Marine biology is the scientific study of organisms in the ocean or other marine or brackish bodies of water. Given that in biology many phyla, families and genera have some species that live in the sea and others that live on land, marine biology classifies species based on the environment rather than on taxonomy. Marine biology differs from marine ecology as marine ecology is focused on how organisms interact with each other and the environment, while biology is the study of the organisms themselves.

2

Observations about various organisms and environments were of course a major part of human activities since the earliest times, since the very survival of early Homo sapiens depended on this knowledge to obtain food and provide defense against dangerous plants and animals. Near the end of the Bronze Age, the Egyptians were not a maritime people, and the Greek and Hebrew civilizations had not yet developed to the point where they could make extensive sea voyages (and no written records are known from that time). The Phoenicians, however, were accomplished navigators and sailors, and made voyages throughout the Mediterranean for the establishment of colonies and commerce. They made voyages outside the Straits of Gibraltar, into the Atlantic, and made extensive voyages along the coast of Africa. They apparently recognized the higher tides of the Atlantic, and considered the possibility of a water mass that surrounded all lands. During the Bronze Age, the Minoans of Crete and later the Mycenaean Greeks must also have made voyages within the Mediterranean. The Homeric poems (written several hundred years later by Homer, as the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*), describe events around 1200 BC, and involve fairly extensive sea voyages (at least for that era).

3

Marine biology is a branch of biology and is closely linked to oceanography. It also encompasses many ideas from ecology. Fisheries science and marine conservation can be considered partial offshoots of marine biology (as well as environmental studies). Marine chemistry, physical oceanography and atmospheric sciences are closely related to this field.

3

An active research topic in marine biology is to discover and map the life cycles of various species and where they spend their time. Marine biologists study how the ocean currents, tides and many other oceanic factors affect ocean life forms, including their growth, distribution and well-being. This has only recently become technically feasible with advances in GPS and newer underwater visual devices. Most ocean life breeds in specific places, nests or not in others, spends time as juveniles in still others, and in maturity in yet others. Scientists know little about where many species spend different parts of their life cycles. For example, it is still largely unknown where sea turtles and some sharks travel. Tracking devices do not work for some life forms, and the ocean is not friendly to technology. This is important to scientists and fishermen because they are discovering that by restricting commercial fishing in one small area they can have a large impact in maintaining a healthy fish population in a much larger area far away.

One of the early professional naturalists that made significant contributions to marine biology was Charles Darwin. Darwin, most famous for his later works on theories of evolution, was commissioned early in life as a naturalist on the *HMS Beagle* expeditions (1831-1836). Darwin collected and studied numerous marine organisms during this famous voyage, which eventually led to his famous subsidence theory of coral reef formation (for atolls), and a classification of barnacles that is still useful today. Observations he made on the *Beagle* expedition also provided him with the ideas that he later used to formulate his theory of evolution and natural selection.

The marine ecosystem is large, and thus there are many subfields of marine biology. Most involve studying specializations of particular animal groups, such as phycology, invertebrate zoology and ichthyology. Other subfields study the physical effects of continual immersion in sea water and the ocean in general, adaptation to a salty environment, and the effects of changing various oceanic properties on marine life. A subfield of marine biology studies the relationships between oceans and ocean life, and global warming and environmental issues (such as carbon dioxide displacement). Recent marine biotechnology has focused largely on marine biomolecules, especially proteins, that may have uses in medicine or engineering. Marine environments are the home to many exotic biological materials that may inspire biomimetic materials.

Headings	Numbers
Distribution factors	
Early history	
Inflation factors	
Introduction	
Modern history	
Related fields	
Subfields	6

(05 marks)

4. Read the poem and fill in the blanks with words from the box. The first one has been done for you as an example. (NB There are more words than blanks, so you will not be using all of them.)

The Blind Boy

They say, flowers are beautiful and are of _____ shades

The things they speak of as they can _____

I don't understand, mother, so here I am to _____

Please explain to me, I _____ know these things.

Except for the _____ of flowers, what is meant by 'colour'?

Nevertheless, I, too, realize that _____ are delicate

Is there _____ called 'light'?

_____, why is it that I _____ make sense of these?

I feel the _____ during the day more than at night
 Is _____ more of a difference than what I feel?
 I can't figure it _____, because, they say, I am a _____ boy
 If so, will I _____ as I grow up?
 _____, why _____ you weeping _____?
 I can feel them _____ down my arm
 Don't cry, mother, don't cry, I was _____ joking
 Shall I rush _____ come back after hitting the boys who lied to me?

– Sagara Palansuriya (1908-1961)

– adapted from a translation by: Indunil Madhusankha

and	are	beautiful	blind	can	can't	do
don't	fragrance	heat	just	learn	mother	out
petals	see	something	tears	trickling	understand	different

(10 marks)

5. Insert the necessary capitalization and punctuation in the following sentences. The minimum number of insertions required is given at the end of each sentence. The first one has been one for you as an example:

1. pandit w d amaradeva 5 december 1927 – 3 november 2016 was a prominent sri lankan vocalist violinist and composer (12)

Pandit W D Amaradeva (5 December 1927 – 3 November 2016), was a prominent Sri Lankan vocalist, violinist and composer.

2. primarily using traditional instruments like sitars tablas and harmoniums amaradeva incorporated sinhala folk music with indian *raga* in his work (7)

3. many consider pandit amaradevas contribution to the development of sinhala music as unmatched hence without argument he is cited as the maestro of sri lankan music (11)

4. in the mid-1950s amaradeva in his *jana gayana* project consulted experts of the kandyan dance tradition like pani bharata kiriganita gunamala ukkuva and suramba in his path to understand what constituted sinhala folk music (18)

5. in doing so amaradeva created a uniquely sinhala music style that stayed true to folk tradition while incorporating outside influences (4)

6. his work was vital in the creation of the *sarala gee* genre practised subsequently by artists like victor ratnayake sunil edirisinghe and sanath nandasiri (9)

7. he also contributed songs to films like *ran mutu doowa vasanthaye dadasak* and *sita devi* as well as tele-drama such as *swayanjata* (12)

8. pandit amaradeva was the recipient of numerous awards including the philippine ramon magsaysay award 2001 indian padma sri award 2002 and sri lankan presidents award of kala keerthi 1986 and deshamanya award 1998 (23)

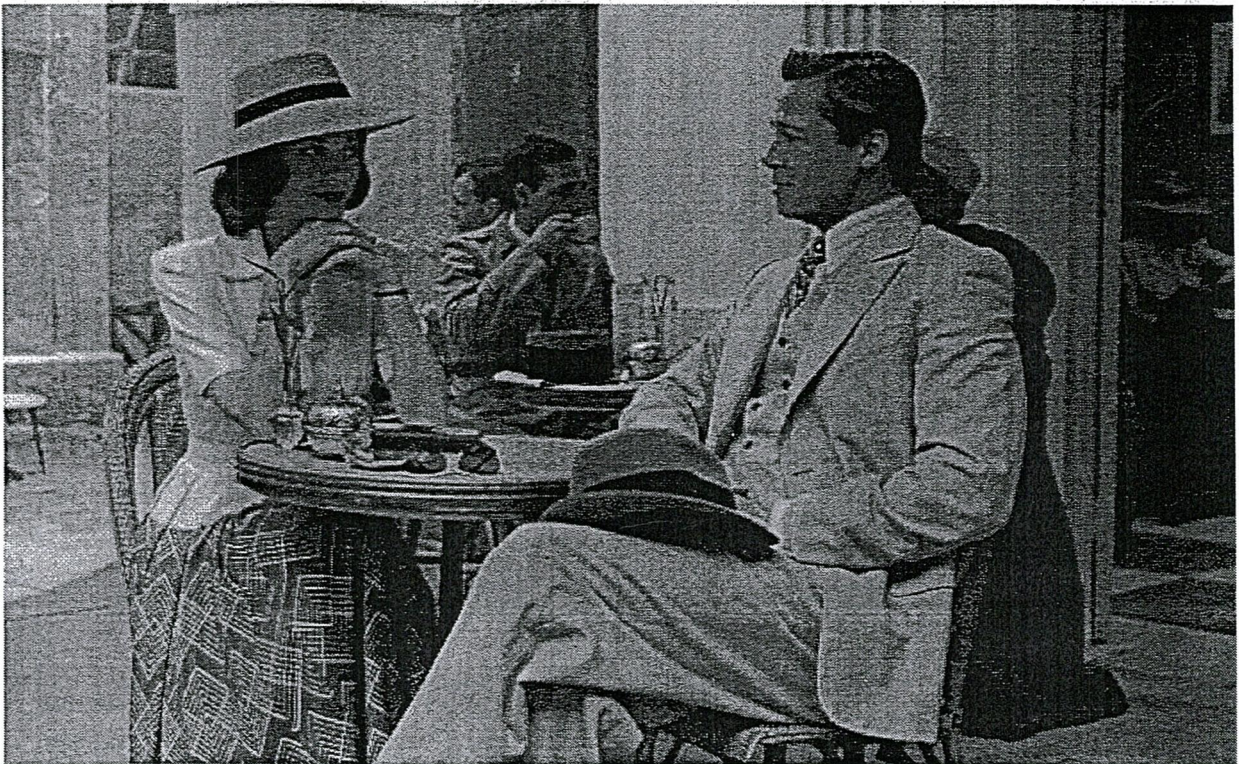
9. he also represented sri lanka in many forums including the unesco 1967 manila symposium (7)

10. his contribution to the university of ruhuna was the composition of the university anthem (4)

11. he died at the kalubowila hospital on 3rd november this year and was cremated at independence square with state honours (7)

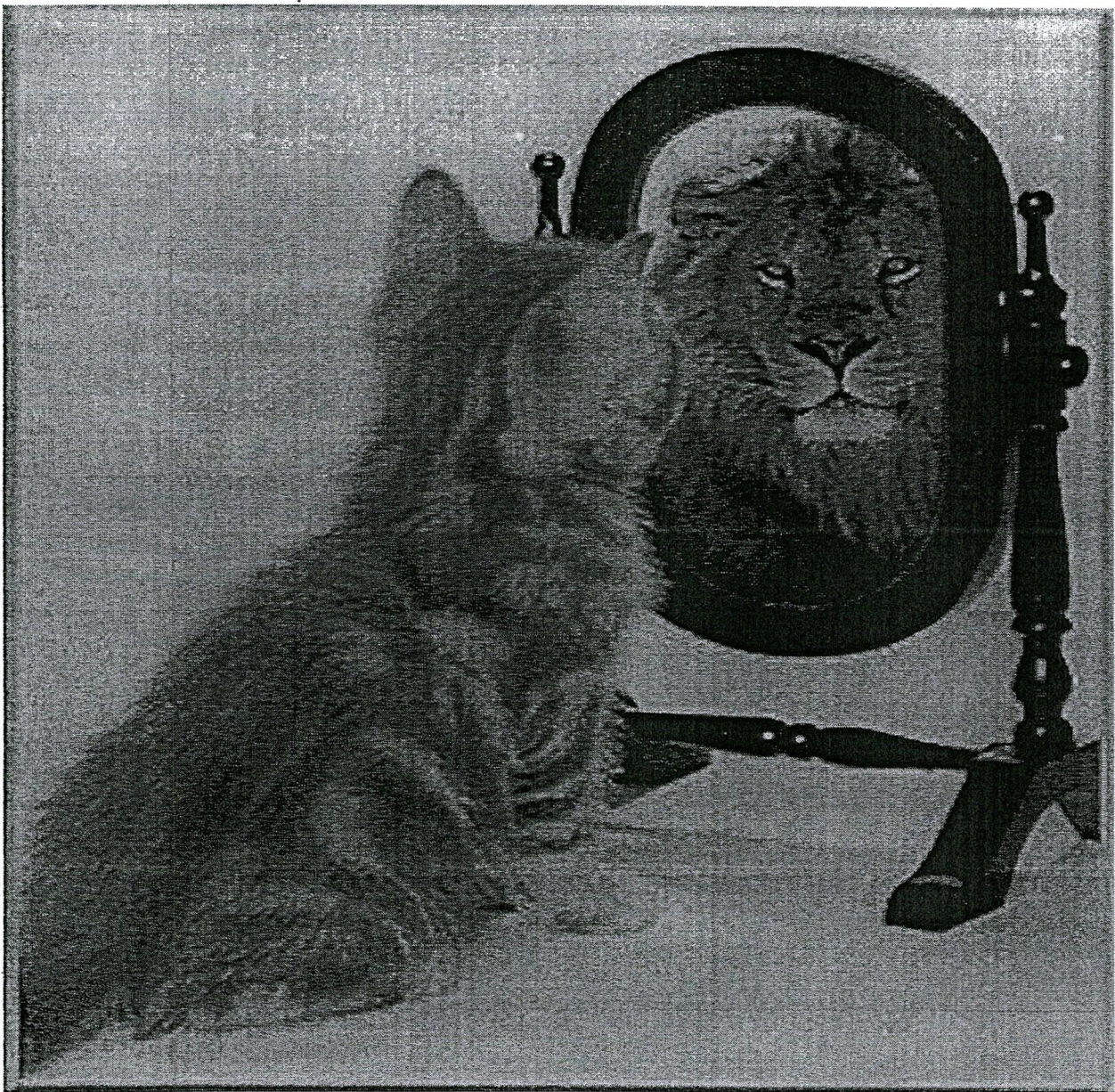
(20 marks)

06. (a) Write five sentences describing the following picture.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

(b) Comment on the following picture, in three sentences.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(18 marks)

07. Write one characteristic each, of
- (a) spontaneous speech

and

- (b) prepared speech

(02 marks)