

University of Ruhuna

Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences & Technology

BSc in Fisheries and Marine Sciences Degree and

BSc in Marine and Freshwater Sciences Degree Examination - 2018

Advanced English II

FDN 3110

Duration: 3hours

Index No.

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Marks	1 st Marking	2 nd Marking
01	10	.....	.....
02	10	.....	.....
03	10	.....	.....
04	10	.....	.....
05	10	.....	.....
06- A	05	.....	.....
B	15	.....	.....
07	15	.....	.....
08	15	.....	.....
Total	100	=====	=====

1st Examiner's Signature: Date :

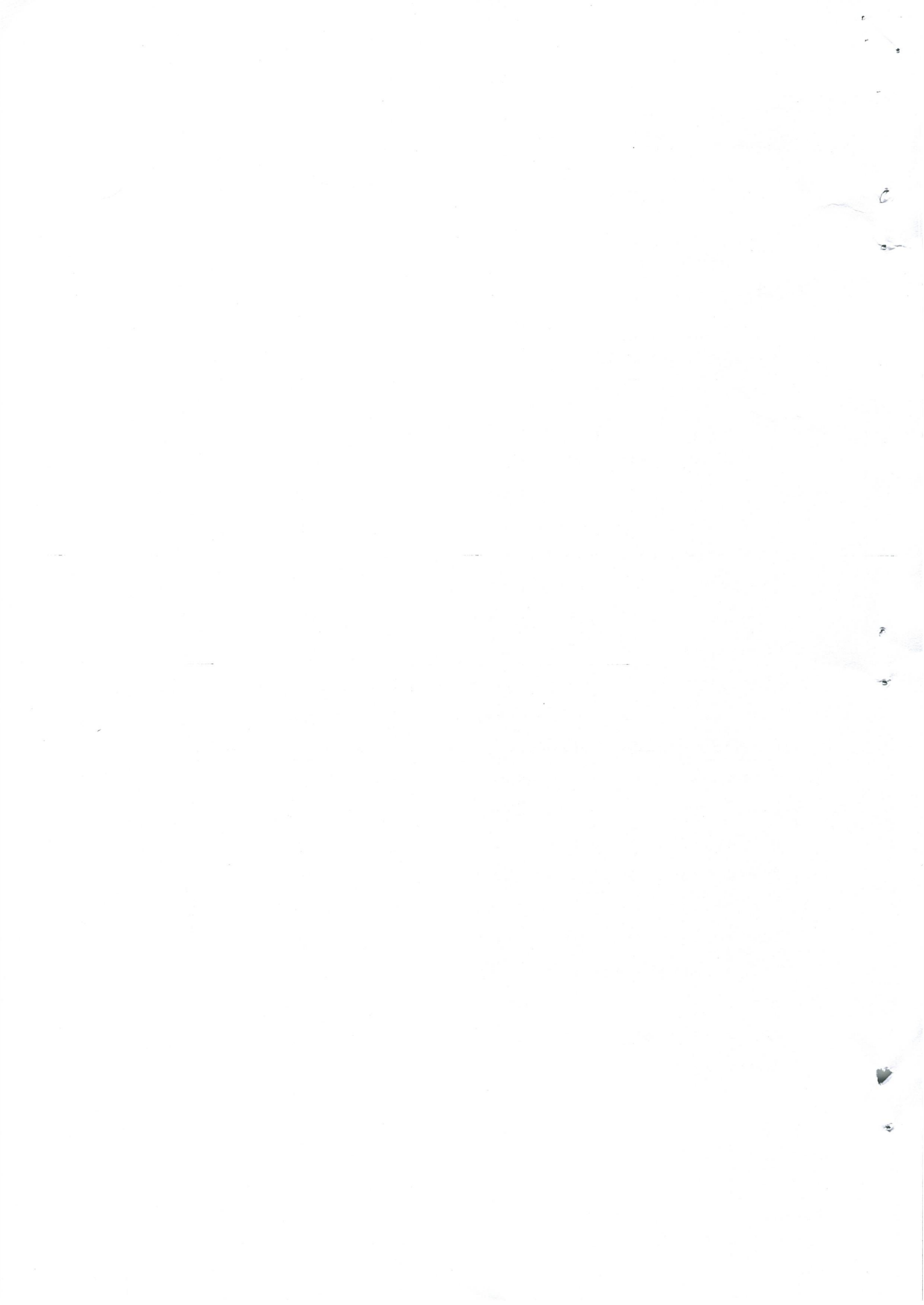
2nd Examiner's Signature: Date:



QUESTION 01

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word given in the brackets.

- a) Fisheries management up to now has generally failed to protect resources from being
(overexploit/ overexploiting/ overexploited/ overexploits)
- b) The number of people on fisheries for a livelihood has been estimated at 200 million worldwide.
(dependent/ depend/ depending/ depends)
- c) In Sri Lanka there are about 970 fishing villages around the coast, each one or more fish landing centers.
(comprised/ comprises/ comprising/ comprise)
- d) The major fish districts are Jaffna, Gampaha, Puttalam, Trincomalee, and Mannar, accounting for 60% of the coastal fishery production.
(production/ producing/ product/ produced)
- e) The development of coastal aquaculture is one of the of the Inland Fisheries Division, which has set up a marine culture unit for the purpose.
(functions/ functioning/ function/ functioned)
- f) The Sri Lanka Fisheries Training Institute was established in 1975 with Japanese to impart theoretical and practical training for the improvement and development of off-shore and deep-sea fishing techniques.
(assistant/ assist/ assisted/ assistance)
- g) sea temperature and current flows will likely bring shifts in the distribution of marine fish stocks.
(changed/ changing/ change/ changes)
- h) The fisheries sector of Sri Lanka provides direct employment to about 150,000 people while another 100,000 are employed in activities.
(relate/ relation/relating/related)
- i) The benefits of fish consumption are also particularly important for people living with HIV/AIDS.
(nutritional/ nutrients/ nutritious/nutrient)



j) Fisheries science is changing rapidly and has diversified to studies on the impacts of fishing on seabirds, mammals, rare fish, habitats and ecosystems.

(include/includes/included/ including)

(Marks 01x10=10)

QUESTION 02

The following sentences are jumbled. Arrange them to make meaningful sentences.

a) in aquaculture/ there/ poor environmental/ a number of/ are/ practices.

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b) is traded/ as 39% of production / seafood/ food commodities/ is/ among/ the most traded.

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c) according to/ fuel/ the main/ fisheries/ used/ in/ energy/is/ recent research.

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d) fish stocks/ sea temperature/ in the distribution/ will likely bring/ of marine/ changing/ shifts.

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e) waterways and oceans/ two thirds of the planet/ the world's/ covers/ of the surface/ about.

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f) fisheries/ still/ of the world's/ unmanaged/ a large part / is/ industries.

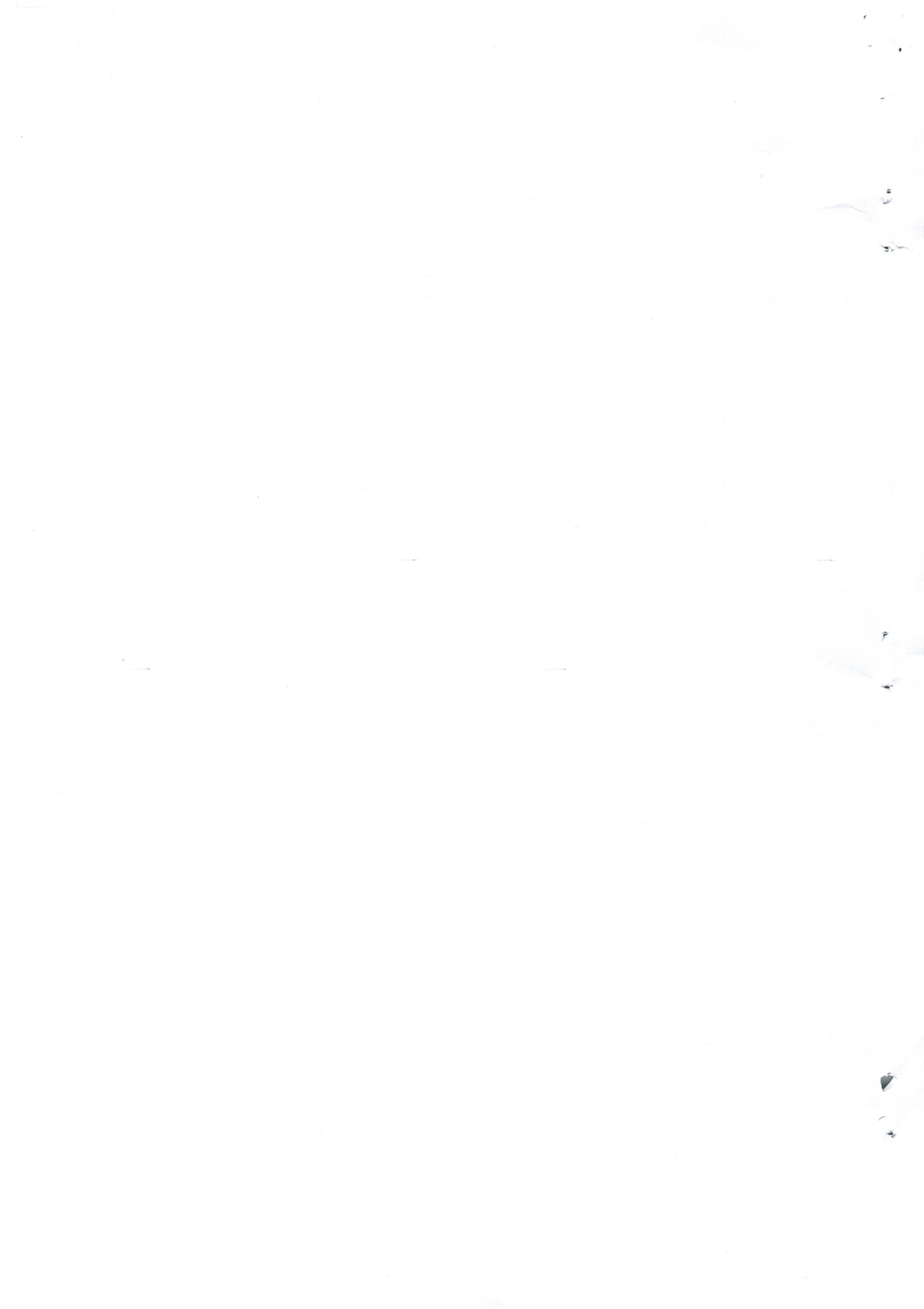
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g) environmental challenges/ food production/ the new modes of/ cause/ using the ocean for /

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h) the environment/ to protect/ to remove/ pollutants/ we need/ the waste water/ in.

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i) is essential/ to the sustainability/ maintenance/ wastewater/ of every system.

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.....

j) any authority/ special care/ in designing/ fisheries policies /must be given/ by

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(Marks 01x10=10)

QUESTION 03

Complete the following conditional sentences with meaningful clauses.

a) If you press this switch,

b) If I had known that you were ill,

c) If you have understood the lesson,

d), it would be more beautiful than this.

e) If the students had received the message,

f), I would have gone home earlier.

g) If you had planned things at the start,

h) If we are expecting juniors,

i) If the students didn't complete their assignments next week,

j) I would have sent you a post card while I was on holiday if I,

(Marks 1X10=10)

QUESTION 04

The following statements are in direct speech. Re write them in indirect speech in the given space

a) The senior students asked the juniors, "Have you ever been to the new faculty complex?"

b) The new comer asked a senior student, "Where is the nearest canteen?"

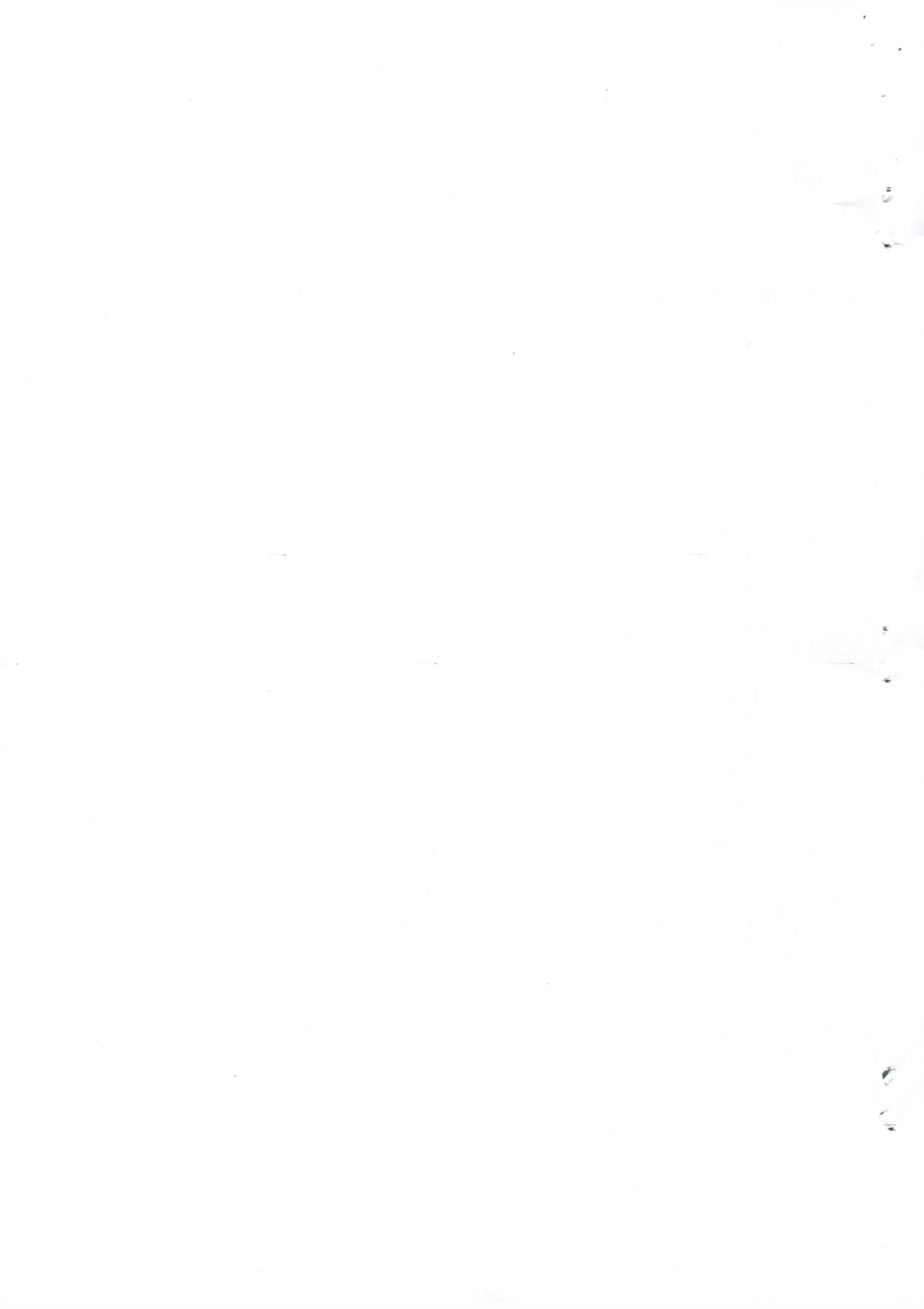
c) The newly appointed student leader stated, "I will protect all your rights."

d) The lecturer said the students, "You must do your homework."

e) The couch asked the students, "Would you like to take a break?"

f) The student union emphasized, "Despite all the threats, we must continue our protest against SITAM."

g) The presenter advised the students, "Be on time at the conference hall."



h) My friend said, "I will have stayed in Eliya Kanada hostel for three years by the year 2019."

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i) He said, "You should go to the lab to test this experiment."

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j) John asked Malinda, "What is the best University in Sri Lanka?"

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(Marks 01x10=10)

QUESTION 05

Join the following pairs of sentences meaningfully by using - **ing** form.

1. I did not know the new location. I had to ask for directions.

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2. I have photo-copied all the handouts. I handed over them to my roommate.

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3. Who is that pretty girl? She is dancing with our cousin.

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4. He was rejected by his team. He decide to join with a new team.

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5. He took the key out of his pocket. He opened the door.

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6. My friend had lost much blood in the accident. He became unconscious.

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7. Dimuth injured his right arm. He was playing hockey.

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8. My friend worked hard. He won the gold medal for the best student.

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9. He was sitting at a table. The table was covered with beautiful flower decorations.

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10. We had to stand in a queue. We were waiting for the bus.
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(Marks 01X10=10)

QUESTION 06

A. Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the words given in the box.

The (1)..... consumption of natural resources has led to their depletion. This is creating a lot of problems for the environment as well as its inhabitants. Natural resources such as coal and petrol are non-renewable sources of energy. Because of their excessive consumption, these resources are becoming (2) This will lead to an increase in energy costs. When oil prices increase, prices of other commodities will also increase because of the increase in the cost of transportation. The growing (3) is the main factor that leads to the (4) of natural resources. Over 7 billion people live on this planet. They all need food to eat and water to drink. In many parts of the world, people don't even get potable water. This problem is particularly worse in developing and undeveloped countries. (5) is also increasing the demand for fuel. The world is hungry for resources. There are too many vehicles on the road. They all need oil. To power the factories and the vehicles, we are exploiting all available sources of energy. Consumerism has also played an important role in the exhaustion of natural resources. People want to show off their wealth; so they build big homes and buy cars. They buy the latest gadgets as soon as they hit the market. They are not all (6)..... about the environmental impact of their actions. This has to change. The government and other agencies have to spread (7)..... about the need to conserve our resources. To conclude, consumerism and industrialization are the main factors (8)..... to the depletion of natural resources. This is an alarming development with far-reaching consequences. The only way to (9) the negative effects is to prevent the mindless consumption of natural resources at any (10) There should be legislations to protect the environment. Also, we should focus on renewable energy resources.

Cost	exhausted	leading	mitigate	population	exploitation	awareness
Industrialization	worried	excessive				

(Marks 0½x10= 05)

B.

Coral reefs, often called "rainforests of the sea", form some of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth and are by far our richest marine habitat. Most coral reefs are built from stony corals, colonies of tiny animals found in marine waters. These corals consist of polyps that cluster in groups. Polyps belong to a group of animals that also includes sea anemones and jellyfish.

Sri Lanka has an abundance of coral reefs around most part of the island. They are rich in biodiversity with over 180 hard coral species recorded. The colourful coral reefs with tropical fish and other marine species, and ship wrecks with spectacular artificial reefs can be explored at several diving and snorkeling locations. The varying coral and rock formations have its own beauty for dive enthusiasts to explore. Dive centers around Sri Lanka offer day dives and some even night dives. Snorkeling expeditions are available for the less adventurous to marvel at the beauty of the corals and marine life from shallower seas.

Corals come in a variety of shapes, sizes and colour. Essentially there are two types of corals: soft corals (hermatypic) and hard or stony corals (ahermatypic). Coral reefs in Sri Lanka are categorized under fringing reefs, patchy reefs, sandstone reefs and rocky reefs. Corals in varying degree may also cover the latter two reef types. All four habitats are distinctly different, but may be found mixed together.

Sri Lankan coral reefs are generally considered to be offshore reefs and near-shore fringing reefs as true barrier reefs are not present. Pseudo barrier reefs, parallel to the shoreline and lying some distance away and forming a broad 'reef lagoon', are found between Vankalai and Silavaturai, south of Mannar, and also the offshore reefs at Great Basses and Little Basses. The Bar Reef in Kalpitiya is the largest patchy reef.

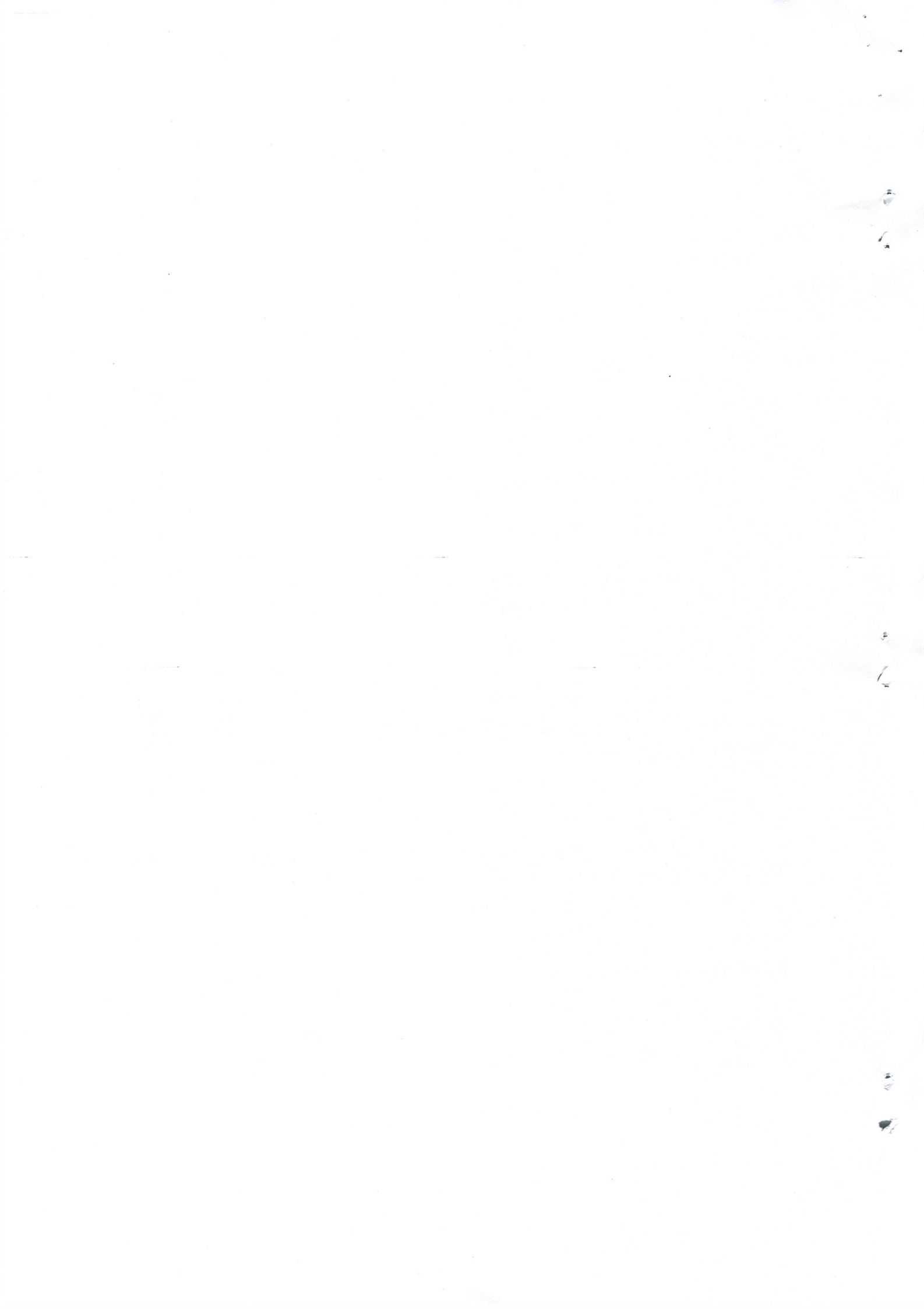
Reefs are being sacrificed for practical reasons. Coral form a major component of lime, an important material in Sri Lanka's construction industry. From gathering coral rubble on the seashores, people have been fuelled by increasing demand to break, and now to mine the coral. Coral mining is a global problem, and can be a major problem here for an island country smaller than most. Mining cannot only harm the reef itself, but the very life forms it supports, and which in turn support it. Coral is the principle source of lime for Sri Lanka's construction industry, supplying approximately 90 percent of the lime used. Coral is also used as an inexpensive source of soil ameliorate which reduces acidity in agricultural lands. In certain parts of the southwestern coastal sector, coral has been mined for almost four hundred years. Traditionally, only relic reefs behind beaches were mined. The growth of the construction industry since the late 1960's has stimulated the coral mining industry and led to the destruction of living reefs. Despite mining, a number of other causes too stand as threats for the natural growth of the coral reefs. Fisheries, marine ornamental fishing, tourism, pollution, sedimentation, natural disasters and ElNino were such major threats.

Sri Lanka does not lack laws to protect reefs. Ranging from the umbrella National Environment Act to more specific ones like the Coastal Conservation Act and the Marine Pollution Prevention Act, Sri Lanka's legislation appears on the surface to answer all the problems. Various laws cover all physical breakage of the coral reef, pollution of the coral reefs, involvement in its trade and export. Why then does the coral reefs of this country continue to disappear? The very abundance of laws can defeat the purpose that they themselves set out to do. Since coral forms a subject of several laws, it also becomes the subject of all the various authorities formed under the various laws. This means overlapping of functions and opens the door to the practice of "passing the buck." Ignorance, lack of enforcement, the need for a steady income now overcoming the need to keep our shores from physically disintegrating in the future and the inability to see that man cannot live on bread alone.

(Extracted from: www.slam.lk & <https://www.elaw.org>)

- 1.) Read the above passage and answer the questions.
 - a) Why coral reefs are referred as 'rainforest of the sea?'
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 - b) Sri Lanka has an abundance of coral reefs around most part of the island. What are the different varieties of coral reefs found in Sri Lanka?
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 - c) Reefs are being sacrificed for practical reasons. Coral mining is a global problem, and can be a major problem here as well. Despite mining mention other major threats for coral reefs.
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 - d) Sri Lanka does not lack laws to protect reefs. What are the laws mentioned in this passage which focus on the preservation of coral reefs?
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 - e) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
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(Marks 02x 05=10)



2. Find words or phrases similar in meaning from the text for the following phrases given below.

- a) different from each other -
- b) very impressive -
- c) given up or lost -
- d) full of danger and excitement -
- f) a large amount of something -

(Marks 01 x5= 05)

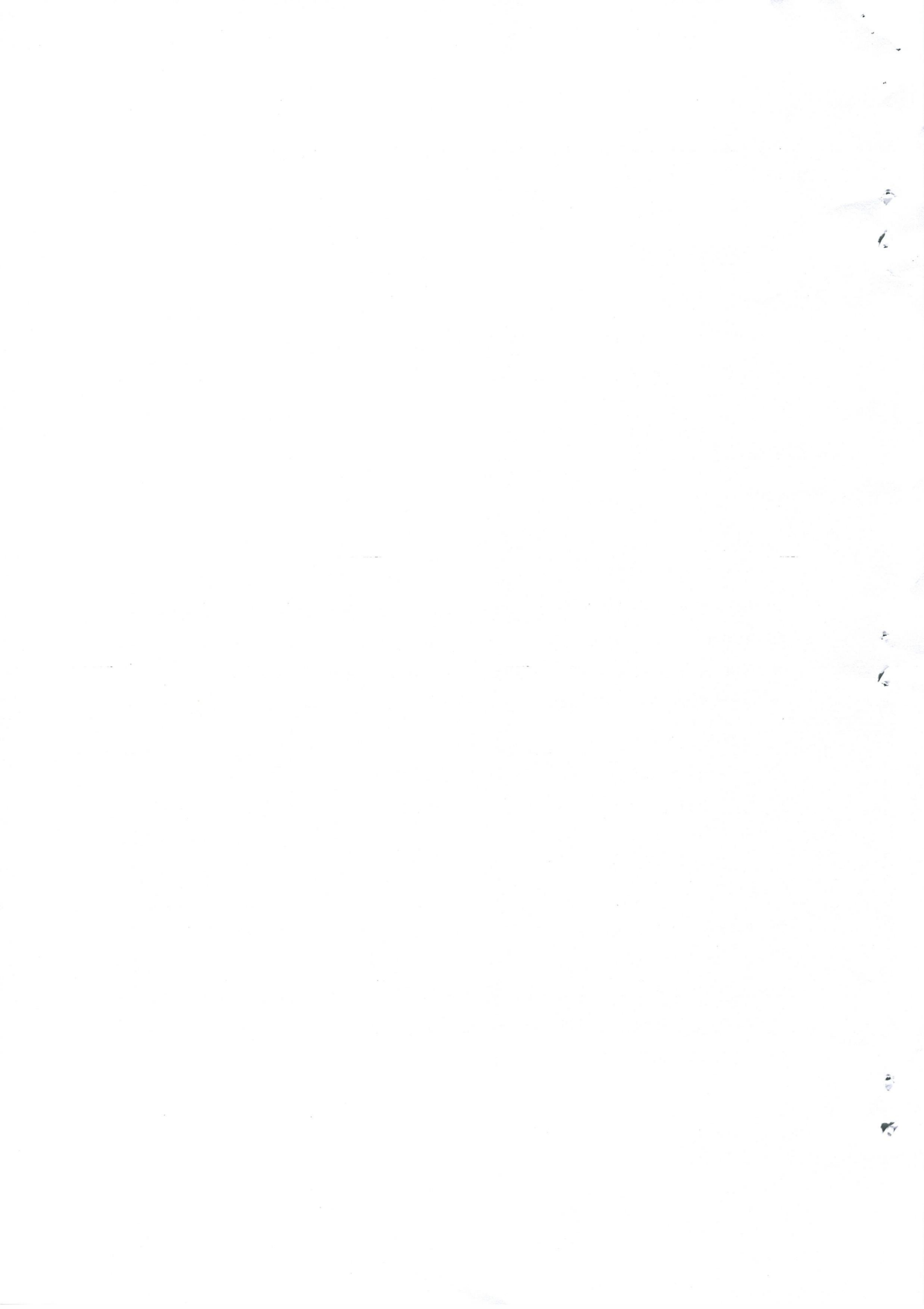
QUESTION 07

Paraphrase the following passages.

1. Throughout the developing world, the fisheries sector provides the basis for the livelihoods and nutrition of millions of people, and constitutes a significant source of foreign exchange for many developing economies. Despite its considerable contributions to development, however, it is often not seen as a priority sector by policy makers or donor agencies, and activities such as aquaculture are frequently seen as relatively low-priority for the allocation of scarce resources such as water. (Cambria Finegold)

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2. From ancient times, fishing from oceans, lakes and rivers has been a major source of food, a provider of employment and other economic benefits for humanity. Ocean productivity seemed particularly unlimited. However, with increased knowledge and the dynamic development of fisheries and aquaculture, it was realized that living aquatic resources, although renewable, are not infinite and need to be properly managed, if their



contribution to the nutritional, economic and social well-being of the growing world's population was to be sustained. (Fisheries Management)

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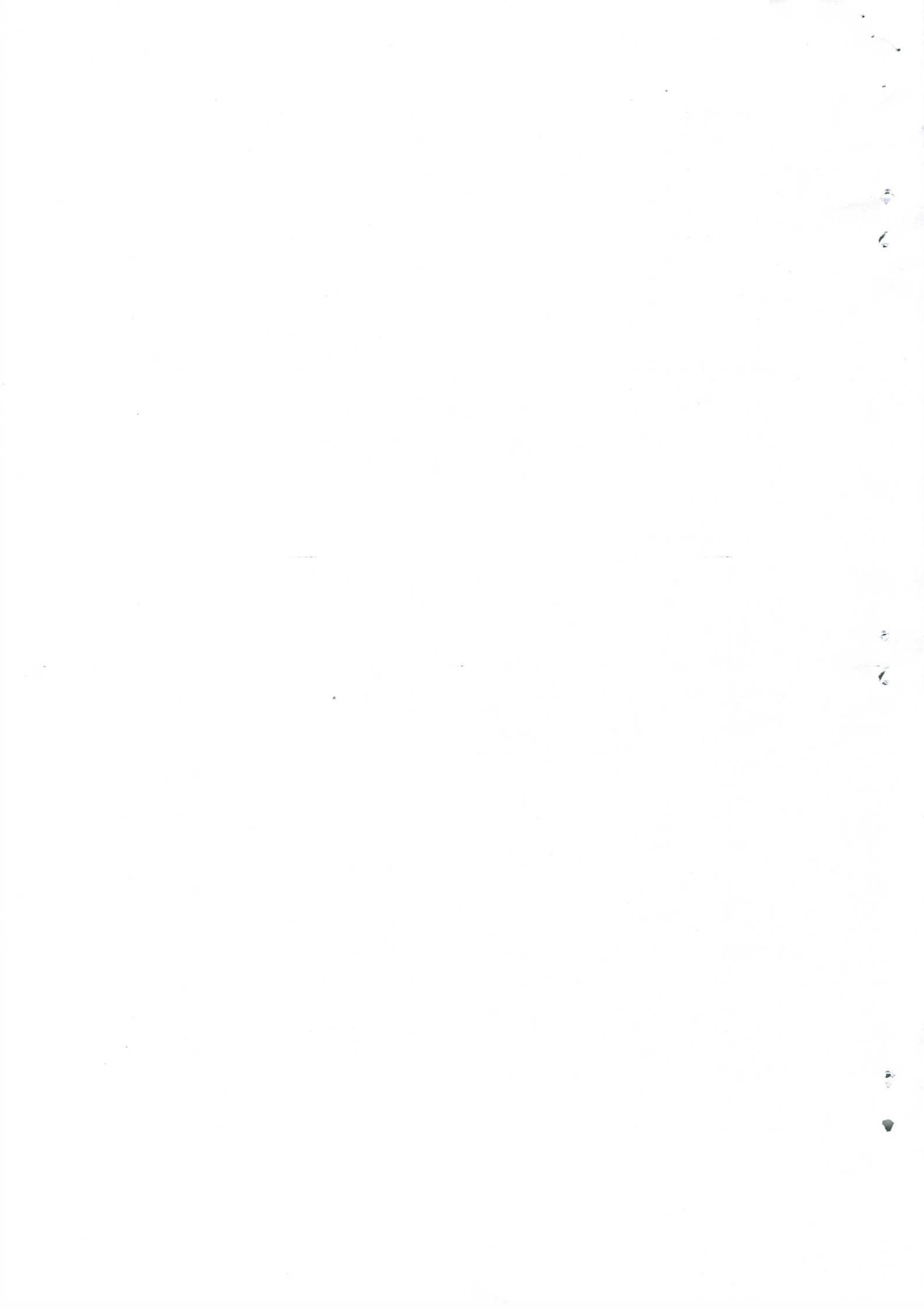
3. Climate changes may affect fisheries and aquaculture directly by influencing fish stocks and the global supply of fish for consumption, or indirectly by influencing fish prices or the cost of goods and services required by fishers and fish farmers. (World Fish Center)

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4. Every wastewater system must have suitable tools and the required specialized equipment available to perform maintenance. These tools and equipment should be of good quality, because they are likely to be used for many years. (Handbook on Waste Management)

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5. In Sri Lanka the private sector plays a dominant role in the production, marketing and distribution of fish. Most fishing vessels are privately owned. The construction of boats, the supply of engines, spares, fishing gear and requisites are also private-sector operations with limited involvement by the state. The efforts of the private sector are regulated by state-sector intervention in distribution and price stabilization and the provision of infrastructure. (Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal)



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(Marks 03x05= 15)

QUESTION 08

Humankind has been damaging the seas for decades by discharging pollutants into the water, destroying coastal ecosystems and overexploiting fish stocks. Ocean warming and ocean acidification are new global-scale threats affecting the seas today. 90% of the world's fisheries are already fully exploited or overfished, while billions of unwanted fish and other animals die needlessly each year. Unsustainable fishing is the largest threat to ocean life and habitats.

Read the above description and comment on the following statement in about 150 words. **“The Ocean is in danger and man should bear the main responsibility for the destruction.”**

(Marks 15)

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