

**UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA**  
**FACULTY OF TECHNOGY**  
**ENGLISH I (THEORY) - EXAMINATION (July 2017)**  
**ENG 1114**

**Answer all the questions**

**Time: 2 hours**

**Index No.**

**For Examiner's Use Only**

Question	Maximum	Marks	First Marking	Second Marking
01	10	.....	.....	.....
02	10	.....	.....	.....
03	15	.....	.....	.....
04	20	.....	.....	.....
05	15	.....	.....	.....
06	15	.....	.....	.....
07	15	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	.....	.....	.....

**Signature of First Examiner:** ..... **Date:** .....

**Signature of Second Examiner:** ..... **Date:** .....

## Question 01

Underline the correct sentence.

1. Is there any salt? I can't see one.  
Is there any salt? I can't see any.  
Are there any salts? I can't see them.
2. There's some apples, but only a little.  
There's some apples, but only few.  
There are some apples, but only a few.
3. There's much bikes parked in the street  
There are a lot of bikes parked in the street  
There are lots bikes parked in the street
4. Have you got much unemployment in your town?  
Have you got the unemployment in your town?  
Have you got much unemployed people in your town?
5. Only a few people believes the boy's story.  
Only a little people believes the boy's story.  
Only a few people believe the boy's story.
6. How much homeworks does she have tonight?  
How much homework does she have tonight?  
How many homeworks do she have tonight?
7. There aren't many sugar and there aren't any cups.  
There isn't much sugar and there isn't any cups.  
There isn't much sugar and there aren't any cups.
8. There was many snow last winter.  
There was a little snow last winter but not many.  
There was some snow last winter but not much.
9. How lovely! Somebody gave you some flowers.  
How lovely! Anybody gave you some flowers.  
How lovely! Somebody gave you any flowers.
10. I went anywhere very interesting for my holiday.  
I didn't go anywhere very interesting for my holiday.  
I didn't go somewhere very interesting for my holiday.

(10 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).

### An Important English Town

The site of the town of Winchester was a (0) natural (nature) place for a (1) ..... (settle), at the point where a river cut through the chalk of the (2) ..... (south) hillsides. A simple camp at St Catherine's Hill was the (3) ..... (early) known use of the site. This was followed by an Iron Age hill-fort, but this was left uninhabited by 100 BC. It was the Romans who finally established the town and surrounded it with a (4) ..... (defence) wall for the (5) ..... (protect) of their people and trade.

With the (6) ..... (build) of its first cathedral in the seventh century, the town became an important (7) ..... (religion) centre. Later King Alfred, who had (8) ..... (success) pushed back the invading Danes, moved his palace to Winchester. The town then experienced rapid (9) ..... (develop), and its (10) ..... (centre) role in English history was underlined in 1066 when the conquering Normans, like Alfred, made Winchester their capital.

(10 marks)

## Question 03

Fill in the blanks of the following dialogues with the words from the box.

worst	latest	friendlier	as	funniest
funnier	than	more	tastier	like
was	what	the	most	as

1. A: I started a new job today, working in an office.  
B: Really! How did it go?  
A: It was OK. I was a bit nervous.  
B: What are the other people (1) \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: They're very nice. They seem (2) \_\_\_\_\_ than the people in my old job, and the job is much (3) \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.  
B: You worked in a shop before, didn't you?  
A: Yes. Working in an office is better (4) \_\_\_\_\_ working in a shop, I'll tell you! That was the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ job I've ever had. I hated it.
2. C: We went out for a meal to Luigi's last night – you know, that new Italian restaurant.  
D: Mm, I know. What (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it like?  
C: It was (7) \_\_\_\_\_ best Italian meal I've ever had, and it wasn't as expensive (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Giovanni's, so I think we'll go there again.  
D: Yes. Giovanni's used to be the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ popular restaurant around here, but then it started getting very expensive.  
C: And the service isn't (10) \_\_\_\_\_ good as it used to be.  
D: What did you have?  
C: Paul and I both had veal, but mine was cooked in wine and herbs, and it was (11) \_\_\_\_\_ than Paul's. But he liked it.  
D: It sounds great.
3. E: Have you read John Harrison's (12) \_\_\_\_\_ book, Going Round the World?  
F: No. (13) \_\_\_\_\_'s it like?  
E: I think it's the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ book he's written. I laughed out loud all the way through.  
F: I didn't like The Truth and the Light, the one that came out last year.  
E: Neither did I. This one's much (15) \_\_\_\_\_.  
F: Can I borrow it?

(15 marks)

### Question 04

Fill in the blanks of the following newspaper article with the correct tense or verb form of the verbs given within brackets. You may use Passive voice as well.

**Example:**

I asked Saman to do (do) the shopping but he hasn't done (not do) it yet.

Paintings by Monet, Rembrandt, and Degas have been stolen from the Boston Museum. Yesterday afternoon two thieves wearing police uniforms (1) ..... (arrive) at the museum and asked the guard (2) ..... (show) them Monet's paintings. They said that they (3) ..... (receive) a telephone call at the police station that morning telling them that the paintings were in danger. The guard immediately let them (4) ..... (see) the paintings. The thieves told him (5) ..... (turn off) the alarm system and then suddenly they made him (6) ..... (lie) on the ground and they tied his arms and legs. They worked very quickly and carefully and when they (7) ..... (collect) the best paintings they (8) ..... (leave) the museum quietly and calmly through the front door. The director of the museum, Mr. Haas has said:

' The thieves (9) ..... (take) our best pictures. I (10) ..... (work) here for 12 years and I can't believe that this (11) ..... (happen). How did they manage (12) ..... (take) them so easily?

They might (13) ..... (try) (14) ..... (sell) them to an art collector in Europe, but this will be difficult because the paintings are so well known. If they (15) ..... (not be) so well known, it would (16) ..... (be) easier (17) ..... (sell) them. We have decided (18) ..... (employ) more guards, and a new alarm system (19) ..... already ..... ( put ) in. I'm sure the police will find the thieves and our paintings, but they think it might (20) ..... (take) a long time . '

(20 marks)

## Question 05

Read the article given below and do the tasks set on it.

### Apple Macintosh

Are you a MAC user? For many, home computers have become synonymous with Windows and Bill Gates, but there has always been a loyal band of Apple Macintosh users, whose devotion to the Apple brand and its co-founder Steven Jobs is almost religious.

Steven Jobs and Steven Wozniak dropped out of college and got jobs in Silicon Valley, where they founded the Apple computer company in 1976, the name based on Jobs' favourite fruit. They designed the Apple I computer in Jobs' bedroom, having raised the capital by selling their most valued possessions - an old Volkswagen bus and a scientific calculator. The later model, the Apple Macintosh, introduced the public to point and click graphics. It was the first home computer to be truly user-friendly, or as the first advertising campaign put it, 'the computer for the rest of us'.

When IBM released its first PC in 1981, Jobs realised that Apple would have to become a more grown-up company in order to compete effectively. He brought in John Scully, the president of Pepsi-Cola, to do the job, asking him 'Do you want to just sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to change the world?' Scully and Jobs began to argue bitterly, however, and after a power struggle, Jobs was reluctantly forced to resign.

By 1996 Apple was in trouble, due to the dominance of Windows software and the increasing number of PC clones which could use it. Jobs, having had great success with his animation studio Pixar, was brought back to the ailing firm for an annual salary of \$1, and the company gradually returned to profitability. Apple's computers cost more than most PCs, and have a more limited range of software available for them, but their great appeal has been the attention to design making Apple the cool computer company. The launch of the stunning multi-coloured iMac in 1997, followed by the sleek new iMac in 2002, marked the end of the computer as an ugly, utilitarian machine and brought the home computer out of the study and into the lounge. As Steve Jobs put it, 'Other companies don't care about design. We think it's vitally important.'

Apple's fortunes were transformed again with the development of the iPod in 2003, which soon became a must-have gadget and brought about a boom in Internet music sales. And of course it was beautifully stylish.

Write answers to the following questions.

1. When and where did the Apple computer company begin?

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2. Where did the name of the company come from?

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3. Why did the Apple Macintosh become a success?

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4. Why has the company's progress not always been easy?

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5. What features of Apple computers do people see as negative?

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(15 marks)









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