

University of Ruhuna - Faculty of Technology

BICT (Hons.) and BET (Hons.) Degrees

Level II (Semester II) Examination

September 2020

Course Unit: ENG 2222/ENG 2212, English IV

Time Allowed: 1 ½ hours

Answer all six (06) questions

This question paper contains 09 pages including this instruction page.

Instructions to Candidates:

- This paper carries 60% marks of the course unit.
- Maximum marks allocated for each section of questions are shown.
- Provide answers to the question 5 and 6 in the paper itself. (31- 50)
- Mark the answer with a cross for multiple choice questions given from question 1 to 4 in the answer grid allocated for MCQs(1-30).
- Attach the answer grid of the MCQ to the final paper.

(1). Choose the most suitable answer for the following questions based on “Abstract Writing” (1×10= 10 marks).

1. What are the features of effective scientific writing?
 - a. Clear, concise, and convoluted
 - b. Concise, dense, and compelling
 - c. Clear, concise, and flowery
 - d. Clear, concise, and compelling

2. Which of the following does not help with clarity in scientific writing?
 - a. Use of precise word choice
 - b. Use of metaphors and flowery language
 - c. Making sure pronouns have clear antecedents
 - d. Use of tenses appropriately
3. Which of the following sections is not a basic section of a quantitative research paper?
 - a. Methods
 - b. References
 - c. Criticisms
 - d. Results
4. What is the purpose of the abstract?
 - a. Provide a clear and in depth discussion of the implications of the research
 - b. Discuss the motivation for the research but provide no information about the findings
 - c. Discuss why the authors think the findings are important, to convince the readers to read the article.
 - d. Discuss the results and the findings of the research in detail.
5. Which of the following is the main goal of the methods section of a research report?
 - a. Accurately articulate how you analyzed the data.
 - b. Provide enough detail to allow an independent researcher to replicate your study.
 - c. Outline the demographic information of your participants so that reviewers can access the generalizability of your research.
 - d. Discuss the procedure you used so that readers can decide for themselves if your procedure is biased.

6. Why is it important to discuss participant characteristics such as demographic variability?
 - a. It allows readers to assess the generalizability of your findings
 - b. It is the most important piece of information to help reviews decide if you appropriately chose your data analysis technique.
 - c. It discusses how your recruitment methods are different from past studies.
 - d. None of the above reasons demonstrate why it is important to report participant information.
7. Which of the following is true of the reference sections?
 - a. The author selects only the key references that he or she cites in the rest of the report, and puts them in the reference section.
 - b. The reference section do not have strict formatting guidelines in Engineering.
 - c. The reference section lists all the citations in the research report.
 - d. It is not mandatory to include all the citations according to IEEE.
8. What does it mean to determine your audience?
 - a. Identify individuals who are attending your presentation.
 - b. Identify the individuals for whom you are writing your research article.
 - c. Identify the specific individuals who are likely reviewing your article.
 - d. Identify the individuals whom you are going to interview as a part of your research.
9. Redundancy is most likely influencing which aspect of good scientific writing?
 - a. Being clear
 - b. Being concise
 - c. Being compelling
 - d. Being sophisticated
10. Which of the following is not usually a part of the discussion section in a quantitative research report?
 - a. Present a summary of the important findings and specific results
 - b. Include suggestions for future research and practical applications
 - c. Discussion of what motivates the research and the literature that preceded the current research study.
 - d. Discuss general implications of the research.

(2). Read the comprehension passage given below and select the most suitable answer for each question (2×5= 10 marks).

In many countries the legal systems are very complex. This is because they have been developed over very long times. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an effect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations have to be clever. They have to know and understand all the rules and precedents. A precedent is when a previous decision will have an effect on future cases as it was related to an important point. There are many people who work with the law, such as solicitors or judges. A solicitor is a lawyer who spends most of their time advising their clients and preparing legal documents, such as wills or contracts for buying and selling houses. They need to be very careful and make sure that all the details are correct, otherwise their clients might lose a lot of money.

A barrister is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will either work for the prosecution or defense sides. If they are a prosecution lawyer they are trying to prove that the defendant (the person on trial) committed a crime. They have to present evidence to show that the defendant is guilty. If they are a defense lawyer then they work for the defendant and have to show that the evidence presented is not enough to prove that their client is guilty and he should be judged to be not guilty. Then there are judges and magistrates. A magistrate will hear trials about less serious crimes, while a judge's will be about more serious crimes. These are the people who have to decide what punishment will be given to someone who is guilty. The punishments could range from a small fine up to a long prison sentence, and even a death sentence in some countries. The trial happens in the judge's courtroom, so the judge is responsible for making sure the trial is run fairly and follows the law. If a lawyer believes that a trial was not fair or there was a mistake in the law, they can ask for a new trial that will generally be heard by an appeal court where an appeal judge will be in charge. Often appeal judges will be the most experienced judges in a country, so they know a lot about the law and how to apply it.

11. What do lawyers have to be?

- a. Nice
- b. Clever
- c. Greedy
- d. Wealthy

12. What could happen if a solicitor makes a mistake?

- a. Someone who is innocent could go to prison.
- b. Someone could lose their job.
- c. The client could lose some money.
- d. Solicitor will lose the job.

13. What does a defense lawyer have to do?

- a. Show that the prosecution's evidence is not enough.
- b. Prove that the defendant is guilty.
- c. Show that the defendant was someone else.
- d. Prove that the defense lawyer is intelligent.

14. What is the most severe punishment a judge could give?

- a. A long time in prison.
- b. A fine.
- c. Capital punishment.
- d. Corporeal punishment.

15. Why might an appeal be needed?

- a. The first trial was not fair.
- b. The first trial took too long to finish.
- c. The first trial was done perfectly.
- d. The first trial was not satisfactory.

(3). Select the correct answer for the questions given on reported speech.

(1×10= 10 marks)

16. "He will come tomorrow".

She told me that he tomorrow.

- a. is coming
- b. will come
- c. would come
- d. had come

17. "My mother is taking the bus to work tomorrow".

He told me that his mother the bus to work tomorrow.

- a. is taking
- b. was taking
- c. will take
- d. would come

18. "I will call you".

I told her that I her.

- a. will call
- b. would call
- c. would have called
- d. could call

19. "I have been there".

She told me that she there.

- a. had been
- b. has been
- c. was
- d. were

20. "I will be studying tomorrow".

I told him that I tomorrow.

- a. will be studying
- b. would be studying
- c. will study
- d. would have been studying

21. "Open the window!".

He asked me the window.

- a. to open
- b. open
- c. opened
- d. opens

22. "I have seen that movie".

He told me that hethat movie.

- a. had seen
- b. will have seen
- c. has seen
- d. will have shown

23. "I am flying to India tomorrow".

He told me that hetomorrow.

- a. is flying
- b. was flying
- c. will fly
- d. would fly

24. "I am happy".

She told me that shehappy.

- a. has been
- b. is
- c. was
- d. had been

25. "I have talked to her mother".

He told me that heto her mother. . .

- a. had talked
- b. will have talked
- c. has talked
- d. would have talked

(4). Complete the following dialogues with the most suitable utterances. (1×10=10 marks)

26. A: Let's go for a walk.

B:

A: Where can we go?

B:

- a. I can't / with our friends
- b. Thank you / At 5 o'clock
- c. Certainly / Tomorrow
- d. Of course / to the park

27. A: Did you pass your exam?

B:

A: Was it difficult?

B:

- a. No, I haven't / No
- b. Yes, I did / I don't think it was
- c. Of course, it was / I'm sorry
- d. It's a pity / Nice to see you

28. A: What's the matter with Nirosh? He hasn't come to university today.

B: He has a headache.

A: Let's visit him after lectures.

B:

- a. He is not well / O.K.
- b. He is out / Good
- c. I don't know / O.K.
- d. He is well / I'm busy

29. A:

B: Two regular biriyanis, please.

A:

B: Yes, 2 mojitos, please.

A:

a. What can I do for you?/Sorry, you will have to wait for./Here it is.

b. Excuse me. / Have you drunk? / Just a moment.

c. Hello. What would you like. / Anything else? / Here you are.

d. What will you have? / Could I show you the menu? / Not at all.

30. A:

B: No, I'm waiting for Shehani.

A:

B: I'm not in a hurry. I'll wait till she's ready.

a. Who are you waiting for? / He is out

b. You are waiting for Avishka, aren't you? / He has just left

c. Aren't you coming with us? / But she won't be ready for some time

d. Would you like to wait for Shehani? / He will be ready in a minute.

(5). In the sentences given below replace the phrasal verb which is bolded with the correct academic verb selected from the box. (1×10=10 marks)

postponed, forget, invited, surrendered, discovered, raise, understand, continue, arrive,
overcome

31. Before the meeting ends, I need to **bring up** a point which is of immense importance.

32. The student could **get around** his difficulties by working hard.

33. I'm sorry to say that the meeting has been **put off** until next January.

34. The chairman **called upon** the next speaker to deliver his speech.

.....

35. He **came across** an extraordinary story while searching the Internet.

.....

36. The terrorists finally **gave in** after fighting continuously for twenty four hours.

.....

37. For some reason, they failed to **turn up** on Wednesday.

.....

38. It took them a long time to **get over** from the death of their colleague.

.....

39. The doctor told her to **keep on** taking the medicine.

.....

40. Although she was listening very carefully, she couldn't **make out** what he was saying

.....

(6). Complete the sentences with the correct prefix or suffix. (1×10= 10 marks).

41. In many countries it is legal to keep a gun in your house.

42. He couldn't hide his disappoint at his low grade.

43. She's thinking of going back to university and taking a graduate course.

44. There was a agreement over the bill.

45. I was shocked at his rude

46. She works for a national company. It has offices in over 30 countries.

47. We were very satisfied with the service at the restaurant.

48. She's training to become a psychology

49. The quality of the work was very poor and much of it had to be done.

50. Many people don't trust politic because they tell lies.