



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

Intermediate English I
FDN 2110 (R) / 2111

Duration: 3hours

Index No.

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Marks	1 st Marking	2 nd Marking
01-A	10	.....	.....
B	10	.....	.....
02-A	05	.....	.....
B	05	.....	.....
03	10	.....	.....
04	10	.....	.....
05-A	10	.....	.....
B	7½	.....	.....
C	2 ½	.....	.....
06	10	.....	.....
07 - A	10	.....	.....
B	10	.....	.....
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

1st Examiner's Signature: Date:

2nd Examiner's Signature: Date:

QUESTION 01

1. (A) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets
- 1) I (walk) along the street when I suddenly (feel) something hit me in the back. I (not know) what it was.
 - 2) Your roommate who (come) here the other day (seem) very nice. I (enjoy) meeting her.
 - 3) When I arrived my friend (wait) for me. He was a bit angry with me because I was late and he (wait) for a very long time.
 - 4) “..... You (see) the news today?” “No, not yet. I (watch) it at ten.
 - 5) “Can you ride bikes?” “Of course I can, but I (not ride) one for years.”
 - 6) “I (hear) that you and your friend are building a hotel. How long you (do) that?”
 - 7) “I (be) to India five times. I love the place. Anyway, you ever (be) there?”
 - 8) Our University (organize) a cultural show next month to raise money for the faculty building-fund.
 - 9) We are not late. Don't worry. The train (arrive) at 10.30 and it (reach) Dambulla at 2.30 as it is scheduled.
 - 10) I (live) with some of my friends until I find a place. Don't worry. I (promise) to inform you as soon as I find a good apartment.

(Marks 01x10=10)

(B) There is an error in each of the following sentences. This error can be a wrong word, a word omitted or wrong word order. Underline the error first and then write the correction in the space provided.

- 1) Dr. Malith was accompanied with an intern who is specializing in Orthopedic surgery at the university medical school.-
- 2) She was very busy last year. She couldn't hardly find time to sleep.-

- 3) The *Grapes of Wrath* are one of my favorite books, but I preferred the original movie when I saw it a couple of years ago.-
- 4) It's impossible to know whose going on the field trip to the Uma Oya construction site-
- 5) Whenever we went to beach my friends and I always visit *Ice Corner*, our favorite store-
- 6) What a bad weather is that? It has already ruined all my set plans-
- 7) Between all the students, only Chamal had done her assignment and knew the answer to the question-
- 8) Yesterday was my friend's birthday, so I decide to surprise her with a bucket of flowers that I planted and nurtured in my own garden-
- 9) Our sport master was such a success in the university that he was always surrounded with admiring students from the university-
- 10) We arrived early at the airport-

(Marks 01x 10=10)

QUESTION 02

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

Aquaculture is a production technology with its origins in Egypt and China thousands of years ago. Beginning in the 1970s, a significant (1)..... took place as better control over the production process (2)..... a number of new technologies and production practices to develop. These changes dramatically improved the (3)..... of aquaculture products both as sources of basic food and as cash crops. The competitiveness of aquaculture has further been increased by the product development and marketing that was possible with a more (4)..... supply. The combined effect of productivity and market growth has made aquaculture the world's fastest growing animal-based food sector of the last decades. While aquaculture has been a success in terms of (5)..... production, it also faces strong (6) in many countries because the new technologies that are enabling the increased aquaculture production are a new (7)..... of food production with new channels to interact with the environment. There are numerous examples of (8) practices,

although the technology is not inherently unsustainable, and there are also numerous examples of sustainable practices. It is accordingly of the highest importance to encourage sustainable practices and (9) “mining” of locations and unnecessary environmental (10)

Impacts	change	predictable	enabled	competiveness
Mode	opposition	discourage	increased	opposition

(Marks 0½ x10=05)

(B). Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the suitable form of the words given in brackets.

From ancient times, (1) (fish) from oceans, lakes and rivers has been a major source of food, a (2) (provide) of employment and other economic benefits for humanity. Ocean productivity seemed particularly (3)..... (unlimit). However, with increased knowledge and the dynamic development of fisheries and aquaculture, it was (4) (realize) that living aquatic resources, although renewable, are not infinite and need to be properly managed, if their (5) (contribute) to the nutritional, economic and social well-being of the (6) (grow) world’s population was to be sustained. However, for nearly three decades, because of the dramatic increase of pollution, abusive fishing techniques worldwide, and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, catches and landings have been (7) (shrink) and fish stocks declining, often at alarming rates. Stock depletion has negative implications for food security and economic development and reduces social welfare in countries around the world, (8) (special) those relying on fish as their main source of animal protein and income such as subsistence fishers in developing countries. (9) (live) aquatic resources need to be properly managed, if their benefits to society are to be (10)..... (sustain).

(Marks 0½x10=05)

QUESTION 03

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

- 1) came / of the 20th century/ oceanography/ in the modern sense / at the beginning/ into existence

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- 2) about earth/ its diversity of / one of the amazing things / is/ environments and life.

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- 3) today/ use/ scientists/ for underwater research / both submersibles and scuba.

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- 4) four study areas /Marine Science/ beyond the traditional/ involves/ science disciplines.

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- 5) responsible/ allows/ you to make/ ocean literacy/ decisions/ related to the ocean

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- 6) the natural world/ how it works/ scientists/ interpret/ to understand/ from their observations.

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- 7) aims/ the optimal and sustainable/ fisheries management/ of the fishery resources/ utilization / to achieve.

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- 8) have proved / is / marine science/ earth science/ part of / an integral/ scientists/ that.

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- 9) is useful / it / areas of high concentration/ energy/ the areas of low concentration/ from/ to /because /flows.

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10) they /filter/ to the environment/ mangrove swamps are important / is that/ runoff water/ the main reason.

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(Marks 01x10=10)

QUESTION 04

Change the following sentences appropriately into the passive voice.

1) I was surprised when I heard that they had approved my scholarship application.

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2) I'm not very athletic. Other students always chose me last for sports teams

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3) Hopefully, scientists will have cured cancer by the year 2050.

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4) People are debating this issue around the world.

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5) Someone will announce the winner of the contest tomorrow.

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6) Journalists were bombarding the actor with questions.

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7) Nobody has painted these walls yet.

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8) Can we solve the problem?

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9) It is a big factory. He has employed five hundred people there.

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10) While I was on holiday someone stole my camera from my hotel room.

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(Marks 01x10= 10)

QUESTION 05

Read the following passage and do the tasks set on it.

As a tiny island surrounded by the Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka is blessed with a large fishing ground filled with the most delicious bounties of the Indian Ocean. With a long history of harvesting the benefits of the surrounding ocean, Sri Lanka is home to a large fishing community who brave mighty waves to bring home the best seafood from the Indian Ocean. With the end of three decades' long war, which made almost 65% of the country's local coast-line inaccessible to the local fishing community, Sri Lankan seafood industry has recorded a 5% growth rate for the last five years.

Around 4,500 multi-day fishing boats flying the Sri Lankan flag are currently operating in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and high seas in the convention area of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) targeting mainly tuna and bill fish. About 1,600 boats of this multi-day fishing fleet operates in the high seas and these boats are in the range of 10 - 18 meters in length. The fish caught by these fishing boats are brought to Sri Lankan ports and used for local consumption and export.

The most sought-after fresh seafood produce of Sri Lanka includes fresh tuna, shrimp and prawn, crab and lobster, fish maws, Beche-de-mer or sea cucumber, cuttle fish and squids and sprats. By maximizing the fishing fleets and introducing new technologies to the fishing community, Sri Lanka has launched itself as a leading tuna supplier to the global seafood market. The country today supplies yellow fin and big eye tuna species to a range of countries including USA and Japan. Sri Lankan tuna is the most sought-after variety by Japanese consumers for sashimi and sushi, and Sri Lanka's tuna exports to Japan largely include fresh tuna blocks, tuna loins, tuna steaks and tuna toppings.

Sri Lanka also exports value-added shrimp varieties like Nobashi ebi or stretched shrimp and butterfly cut shrimp to the Japanese Markets while providing head-on, headless, shell on, peeled and cooked shrimp to the American and other Asian markets. Sri Lankan seafood suppliers also provide the international markets with Spanish Mackerel, trevally, barracuda, groupers, snappers, white mullet, parrot fish and ribbon fish as major fish varieties while blue swimming crab accounts for the majority of the country's crab exports. Wild caught or cultured tiger prawns and Indian white prawns are among the top prawn varieties exported to American and Asian Markets.

Sri Lankan seafood suppliers combine traditional knowledge with modern technology to deliver fresh seafood to suit a global palate and to keep up with the demand for quality assurance. There are about 32 EU-approved processing plants in Sri Lanka. The country successfully complies with the stringent regulations imposed by importing countries and adheres to HACCP, BRP, Friend of Sea and other food security environment friendly requirements. Sri Lanka has adopted a national fisheries control strategy to provide awareness and encourage fishermen to comply with the international conservation and management measures in respect of the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks found in Sri Lanka's EEZ and high seas. The strategy also focuses on implementing an effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) programme to ensure that fishermen,

owners and skippers of fishing boats follow the conservation and management measures specified by laws and regulations.

A modern and technically improved Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) has been established in the country to prevent national fishing vessels from drifting to other countries' territorial waters. Location, speed, states of the crossing boundaries, fishing type and fishing duration of any boat engaged with the system can now be tracked. This information will be used for the data verification system which will compare the log-book data and the VMS track data before issuing the catch certificates of a particular boat.

With a relatively small supply chain channel and state-of-the-art storage and packaging facilities available to almost all the fishermen communities and seafood traders, Sri Lankan seafood reaches its destinations across the globe in the most natural and fresh quality ever.

(Extracted from: <http://www.srilankabusiness.com>)

A. Mark whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG) in the space given at the end of each statement.

- 1) Although Sri Lanka is home to a large fishing community, it has a short history of harvesting the benefits of the surrounding ocean.
- 2) With the end of the war Sri Lankan seafood industry has reached a 25% growth rate for the last five years.
- 3) At present nearly 4550 multiday fishing boats are operating in the exclusive economic zone and high seas in the convention areas of the Indian Ocean.
- 4) Shrimp and Prawns are the most famous seafood products available in Sri Lankan markets.
- 5) Sri Lanka is considered as one of the leading tuna supplies to the global market.
- 6) Sri Lanka supplies yellow fin and big eye tuna species to the countries such as USA and Japan.
- 7) Sri Lankan tuna is the most preferred variety by Chinese consumers for sashimi and sushi.
- 8) Sri Lanka exports fresh tuna blocks, tuna loins, tuna streaks and tuna toppings and value added shrimp varieties to the Japanese markets.

9) Sri Lanka is a leading provider of head-on, headless, shell on, peeled and cooked shrimp to the North American and Carrabin markets.

10) Indian White Prawn is one of the top prawn varieties that Sri Lanka export to American and Asian markets.

(Marks 01x10 =10)

B. Answer the following questions.

1) Why do Sri Lankan sea food suppliers combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in their production process?

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2) Mention the regulations and environment friendly requirements that Sri Lanka follows in the long run of sea food productions?

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3) What are the benefits of adopting a national fisheries control strategy for a developing country like Sri Lanka?

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4) At present a modern and technically improved Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) has been established in the country. What are the benefits Sri Lanka has received so far with the implementation of VMS?

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5) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage.

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(Marks 01½ x05=7½)

C Find out suitable similar words and phrases from the passage for the words and phrases given below.

- a) Goods or things that are given or provided freely in large amounts-
- b) To gather or collect -
- c) A group of ships that move or work together -
- d) A number or collection of different things -
- e) To establish or create -

(Marks 0½x05 = 2½)

QUESTION 06

Fill in the blanks using the phrases given below the text. Write down the correct letter in the blanks provided.

What is Bycatch?

The incidental capture and mortality of non-target marine animals during fishing is known as bycatch, and (1) to marine biodiversity worldwide.

Much of the fishing industry targets specific species for capture. Unfortunately, other animals (2) when attracted to the bait or target catch, or are simply unable to avoid capture or entanglement in fishing gear. One of the most widely publicized examples of bycatch occurred during the 1970s, when thousands of dolphins perished in tuna purse seine nets in the Pacific.

Although solutions have since been implemented, bycatch is still a (3) and in all seas, sparing no group of animals—from delicate corals to massive whales.

Some would argue that bycatch is (4) of supplying the world with wild-caught seafood. However, too often the scale of mortality is so high that it threatens the very survival of species and their environments. Every year, at least 7.3 million tons of marine life are caught incidentally. In some fisheries, the percentage of bycatch far outweighs the amount of target catch. For example, for every shrimp caught by nets dragged behind trawls in the Gulf of Mexico, over four times its weight is bycatch. There are many cases (5) of bycatch.

In 2007, the world learned that the baiji, a freshwater porpoise found only in China's Yangtze River, finally succumbed to decades of incidental hooking (among other causes of mortality) and is now (6) In Mexico's Gulf of California, the population of another porpoise known as the vaquita has been reduced to just several hundred animals, and gillnets

continue to entangle and kill many every year. In the Northwest Atlantic, Canada and the US are working to ensure that the North Atlantic right whale, now numbering over 400 individuals, does not perish from fatal entanglements in fishing lines. These are not rare examples, but part of a systemic problem worldwide. Bycatch also takes a serious toll on fishermen. It results in damaged gear, reduced catches, (7)

(8)is that there are solutions to the threat that bycatch poses to endangered species. One approach is to reduce fishing or direct it away from hotspots of conflict between fishing operations and non-target animals. (9) and methods that keep the fishing industry active but that reduce bycatch to levels at which it no longer poses a threat to the survival of non-target species. The challenge is to identify (10)with the fishing industry.

(Extracted from; <http://www.bycatch.org>)

- a) believed to be extinct
- b) the good news is that
- c) the most practical solutions in collaboration
- d) is one of the principal threats
- e) there are also fishing technologies
- f) widespread problem in all fisheries
- g) illustrating the devastating impact
- h) and fishing restrictions that threaten their economic survival.
- i) become hooked or trapped
- j) an acceptable consequence

(Marks 01x10=10)

QUESTION 07

A. Man has resulted in the process of climate change and it is the prime reason behind most of the natural calamities witnessed in the present world. Global warming, which is converting into a slow onset disaster, is a result of human interference with nature. Deforestation, depletion of ozone layer, landslides etc. have been giving warning to humans about the upcoming problems. Still, there are no considerable measures implemented to control the damage. The development is coming at the cost of nature. Hence, there is a need to change perception of life. It is necessary to remember the ancient times when life was seen as integral part of the natural scheme wherein humankind was given an opportunity to work for the benefit of the entire universe without disturbing or playing with it.

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