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UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

FACULTY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

Academic Year 2023/2024

**Bachelor of Science Honours in Fisheries and Marine Sciences Degree/
Bachelor of Science Honours in Marine and Freshwater Sciences Degree**

Level III Semester II Examination – April / May 2025

FDN 3211

Advanced English II

Time: 3 hours

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Answer all the questions on this paper itself.

Question No:	Maximum Marks	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
Part –A	10		
Part –B	30		
Part –C	30		
Part –D	30		
Total	100		

Signature of the first examiner

Signature of the second examiner

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Part – A

Question – 01

Read the conversation below. Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions by writing the most appropriate number (1-5) in the brackets. There is one extra expression.

Expressions	Relevant Number
(a) Sure. I was involved in something similar where I used to live, counting all the species of moths. I'd enjoy that.	(.....)
(b) They certainly are.	(.....)
(c) Good. I've just moved to this area, and I'm interested in getting involved in your programmes. I was in a similar group where I used to live earlier. Could you tell me something about your activities, please?	(.....)
(d) I totally agree. I'd be happy to help with that. Is it OK to take dogs with us?	(.....)
(e) I could certainly help with that.	(.....)
(f) it is our concern to protect this green planet	(.....)

This is a conversation between an environmental enthusiast and a secretary of the Beach Conservation Club.

Pamath : Hello, the Beach Conservation Club, speaking?

Shamal : Oh ! Hello. My name's Shamal. Are you the right person to talk to about the Beach Conservation Club?

Pamath : Yes, I'm Pamath. I'm the secretary of the Beach Conservation Club.

Shamal : (1).....

Pamath : Of course. Well, we have a mixture of regular activities and special events. One of the regular ones is trying to keep the beach free of litter. A few of us spend a couple of hours a month on it, and it's awful how much there is to clear. I wish people would be more responsible about the environment.

Shamal : (2).....

Pamath : I'm afraid not, as they're banned from the beach itself. You can take them along the cliffs, though. And children are welcome.

Shamal : Right.

Pamath : We also manage a nature reserve, and there's a lot to do there all year round.
For example, because it's a popular place to visit, we spend a lot of time looking after the paths and making sure they're in good condition for walking.

Shamal: (3)

Pamath : Good. And we have a programme of creating new habitats there. We've just finished making and installing nesting boxes for birds to use, and next we're going to work on encouraging insects – they're important for the biodiversity of the reserve.

Shamal: (4).....

Pamath : Oh, and we're also running a project to identify the different species of butterflies that visit the reserve. You might be interested in taking part in that.

Shamal : (5).....

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
05		

Question – 02

Select the most appropriate tag. One has been done as an example.

e.g.

1. You're going to the cinema, tomorrow,.....?

(a) don't you (b) are you (c) won't you (d) aren't you

d

2. I am late, today, ,.....?

(a) aren't I (b) am I (c) don't I (d) weren't I

3. He can't speak Tamil,?

(a) can't he (b) can he (c) won't he (d) isn't he

4. They don't support the government,?

(a) don't they (b) are they (c) will they (d) do they

5. You have brought my notes, you borrowed from me,?

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(a) didn't you (b) haven't you (c) won't you (d) aren't you

6. The train's late, today,.....?

(a) hasn't it (b) is it (c) won't it (d) isn't it

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
05		

Part - A	Total Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
	10		

Part – B

Question – 01

A. Complete the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given within brackets.

1. This time next year, they(spend) their vacation in Italy.
2. I(not/ sleep) well lately. So, I am always tired.
3. She is now in Sri Lanka. She(be) to India several times.
4. When the police arrived at the crime scene, the assassins (leave) that place leaving behind no finger prints.
5. She has made an appointment with a dermatologist next Monday. She.....
..... (see) him at 4.45p.m. next Monday.

B. Complete the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs within brackets.

1. You cannot walk into the room. It(clean) now.
2. We can check our results on the Internet. They.....(release) now .

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3. You(request) to show your membership card at the entrance whenever the security officers ask for them.
4. Last Monday, two most wanted snatch thieves.....(arrest) at a check point in Colombo.
5. The election results,.....(announce)next Monday.

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
10		

Question – 02

Combine the two sentences with the *present participle*.

e.g.

I *arrived* early / I was able to get a seat in the lecture theatre.
Arriving early, I was able to get a seat in the lecture theatre.

1. Gamperaliya was a novel written by Martin Wickramasinghe. / Gamperaliya was made into a film.
.....
.....
2. Mihirana was a tall and strong boy. / He got selected to the college Rugby team.
.....
.....
3. The students finished their assignments. / They submitted them to the supervisor.
.....
.....
4. Upeka got a merit pass for English. / She gave a party to her friends.
.....
.....

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5. The weather was fine. / I went for a walk in the park.

.....
.....

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
05		

Question – 03

Combine the sentences with the words given within brackets. One has been done as an example.

1. A coffee maker is a machine. It makes coffee. [*which*]
A coffee maker is a machine *which* makes coffee.
2. The plane will take off at 17 hours. It has two transits on the way to New York. [*that*]
.....
3. The politician is in prison, now. The police arrested him yesterday. [*whom*]
.....
4. The university has the highest rank among all the universities. I studied there. [*where*]
.....
5. The politicians are elected by the people. They should be free of corruption. [*who*]
.....
6. The road was closed down last week. It is now open for traffic. [*which*]
.....

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
05		

Question – 04

Change the sentences into Reported Speech. One has been done as an example.

1. The director said, "I will arrange a beach cleaning programme, tomorrow."
The director said that he would arrange a beach cleaning programme the following day.

2. The students asked the supervisor. "What is the deadline of the assignment?"
.....
.....

3. The dean told the students, "You will have the study leave, soon."
.....
.....

4. Some tourists asked me, "Is the beach nearby?"
.....
.....

5. The supervisor asked the students, "Please, hand over your thesis before the deadline."
.....
.....

6. The students asked the supervisor, "Can we have an extension for our thesis?"
.....
.....

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
10		

Part - B	Total Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
	30		

Part – C

Question – 01

Choose only ONE word from the text given below and complete the summary.

Fortunately for us, the earth is not completely covered with water. Largely because of the continents and the shape of the sea floor, tides in the real world behave somewhat more differently than they would on a water-covered earth. The tides vary from place to place depending on the location and on the shape and depth of the basin.

As predicted, most places do have two high tides and two low tides a day; that is, they have semidiurnal tides. The east coast of North America and most of Europe and Africa have semidiurnal tides. Some places have a mixed semidiurnal tide, with successive high tides of different height. Mixed semidiurnal tides are characteristic of most of the west coast of the United States and Canada. Diurnal tides occur when there is only one high and one low tide every day. Diurnal tides are uncommon. They occur on the coast of Antarctica and in parts of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and Pacific. [132 words]

The earth is not entirely covered with (1)....., but with continents. The tides in the sea (2).....owing to the place and the other variations of the sea. There are four types of tides – two (3)and two low tides occurring daily. In other words, they are (4).....tides. However, (5).....tides are uncommon; they takes place twice a day. [60 words]

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
05		

Question – 02

Write the most appropriate number (1-5) of the phrase within the brackets to complete the text. There is an extra phrase.

(a). migrate north are the newly pregnant females that did not give birth	(.....)
(b) they migrate to warmer waters to breed	(.....)
(c) humpback whales are wintering in the Hawaiian Islands or the West Indies	(.....)
(d) feed in shallow water in the northern	(.....)
(e) young whales follow the sick whales and get stranded	(.....)
(f) or in small groups along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska	(.....)

The migrations of the great whales are by far the most remarkable. Many baleen whales congregate to feed during the summer in the productive waters of the polar regions of both hemispheres, where huge concentrations of diatoms and krill thrive in the long days. During the winter, (1) The seasons are reversed in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, so when some (2)....., other humpbacks living in the Southern Hemisphere are feeding around Antarctica during the southern summer. Most great whales migrate from winter breeding areas in the tropics to summer feeding areas in colder waters.

The migratory route of the gray whale is the best known of any of the great whales. From the end of May to late September the whales (3) Bering, Beaufort, and East Siberian seas. They begin moving south in late September when ice begins to form. By November they begin crossing through the eastern Aleutian Islands. They eat less while on the move, burning off close to a quarter of their body weight. The whales cover about 185 km (115 mi) per day. They travel alone (4) and down the western coast of North America en route to the Baja California Peninsula in Mexico. Migrating individuals often show spying behavior, pushing their heads out of the water. This raises the possibility that they southern mainland coast of the Gulf of California. It is here that females give birth and males mate with non-pregnant females.

The northbound migration begins by March, after the birth of the 700- to 1,400-kg (1,500- to 3,000-lb) calves. Females mate every two years, and the first to (5)..... They will return 12 months later to give birth. Mothers with calves leave last. On the way north the whales tend to stay farther from the coast and move slower, an average of 80 km (50 mi) per day, because of the newborn calves and unfavorable currents. The last whales leave the coast off Washington

State by early May. They start reaching their feeding areas by late May, completing an amazing eight-month trip of up to 18,000 km (11,200 mi), the longest migration of any mammal.

[Marine Biology-Peter Castro and Michael F. Huber]

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
10		

Question – 03

Read the following text and answer the questions given.

Marine biology is the scientific study of the organisms that live in the ocean. The ocean is a vast realm that contains many strange and wonderful creatures. **It¹** is often the beauty, mystery, and variety of life in the sea that attracts students to a course in marine biology. Even professional marine biologists feel a sense of adventure and wonder in their studies.

There are also many practical reasons to study marine biology. Marine life represents a vast source of human wealth. **It²** provides food, medicines, and raw materials, in addition to offering recreation to millions and supporting tourism all over the world. On the other hand, marine organisms can also create problems. For example, some organisms harm humans directly by causing disease or attacking people. Others may harm us indirectly by injuring or killing other marine organisms that we value for food or other purposes. Marine organisms may erode piers, walls, and other structures we build in the ocean, foul the bottoms of ships, and clog pipes. **They³** may even interfere with our weapons of war, for better or for worse.

At a much more fundamental level, marine life helps determine the very nature of our planet. Marine organisms produce much of the oxygen we breathe and help regulate the earth's climate. Our shorelines are shaped and protected by marine life, at least in part, and some marine organisms even help create new land. In economic terms, it has been estimated that the ocean's living systems are worth more than \$20 trillion a year.

To make both full and wise use of the sea's living resources, to solve the problems marine organisms create, and to predict the effects of human activities on the life of the sea, we must learn **all⁴** we can about marine life. In addition, marine organisms provide clues to the earth's past, the history of life, and even our own bodies that we must learn to understand. This is the challenge, the adventure, of marine biology.

Answer

A.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(c)

(c)

(c)

(c)

Answer these questions.

A. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. Write 'T' for true statements and 'F' for false statement in the cages provided.

- (a) Marine biology which is often the beauty is mysterious.
- (b) Marine life supplies human requirements in different ways.
- (c) Some marine beings attack people, but not other marine organisms.
- (d) Marine beings have a great impact on the climatic conditions.
- (e) The living system in the ocean is worth more than \$20 million per annum
- (f) We must have a comprehensive understanding about the marine life.

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
06		

B. Find the words or phrases which refer to the following words in the text.

- (a) It¹
- (b) It²
- (c) They³
- (d) all⁴

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
04		

C. Answer the following questions in NO MORE THAN FIVE words.

- (a) How do the marine biologists feel about the ocean related to their studies?
.....
- (b) What are the resources that the marine life provides? Mention three.
.....

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(c) How do marine organisms directly inflict harm on the human beings?
.....

(d) What is the basic human requirement produced by marine beings?
.....

(e) What are the clues that the marine organisms help to trace?
.....

Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
05		

Part - C	Total Marks Allotted	1 st Examiner	2 nd Examiner
	30		

