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 I Examination – October / November 2024

FDN 3111

Advanced English-I

Time: 3 hours

Index No:

Answer all the questions on this paper itself.

For Examiners' Use Only				
Question No:		Maximum Marks	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
Part –A	1	05		
Part –B	1	05		
	2	15		
	3	10		
Part –C	1	05		
	2	10		
	3	20		
Part –D	1	10		
	2	20		
Total		100		

Signature of the first examiner .....

Signature of the second examiner .....

Part – A (Written Oral)

Question – 01

Compiete the conversation with the expressions given in the grid. Put the most suitable number (1-5) in the brackets to make the conversation meaningful. There is an *extra* expression.

• *Yes that's right. Primrose Land Sales here. How can I help you*	[....]
• *No, sometimes I wished I bought another compartment.*	[....]
• *OK. Well, there's one on High-level Road which is Rs.32, 500 a month.*	[....]
• *Well, obviously the quality of the area. And then whether there's a garden."*	[....]
• *Oh well... we are most interested in the Northern areas actually.*	[...]
• *Yes, Mr Kumar. What sort of thing were you looking for*	[....]

Janaki: "Hello ... Primrose Land Sales."
Raj: "Oh hello; is that Primrose Land Sales?"
Janaki: "(1).....?"
Raj: "Hello. I'm ringing just to make enquiries about renting a house. I am Raj Kumar.
Janaki: "(2).....?
Raj; "Two-bedroomed house with a garden."
Janaki: "Well... yes, sir, just to let you know that our main areas. We deal with, are the City Centre itself."
Raj: "City Centre ... uh-huh."
Janaki: "And the north suburbs."
Raj: "(3)....."
Janaki: "Right... yes... What sort of price are you thinking of?"
Raj: "Well... could you give me some idea?"
Janaki: "Certainly. It really ranges from Rs.25, 000 per month."
Raj: "Only Rs.25, 000?"
Janaki: "No, up to about Rs.40, 000 depending on a number of different factors."
Raj "What does it depend on?"
Janaki : "(4)....."
Raj: "Well, as I said, we do want a garden."
Janaki: "And a garden pushes up the price."
Raj: "Right... well, we wouldn't necessarily need a garage. I think about Rs.35, 000 a month would be our limit."
Janaki: "(5)....."

Raj: "Yes, that'd be great."
Janaki: "Looking at our files ... I think we've got one which might suit you ..."

Raj: "Hang on. I'll just get a pen. Right."

Janaki: "OK. Well... Would you like to have a look at a couple of properties, sir?"
Raj: "Yes, are the bills included?"
Janaki: "Well, that one just includes the water bill."
Raj: "OK, right."

Marks Allotted	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
05		

Part – B (Grammar)

Question – 01

Complete the blanks with the following words.

[over / with / up / across / off]

a) When I was cleaning my room, I came .....my middle-school diaries.
b) The paint is starting to come..... the wall in the kitchen.
c) I'm sorry I missed your birthday party. Something came..... at the last minute, and I couldn't go
d) Every time I ask him to do something, he always comes up..... a list of excuses.
e) You can come .....this problem, soon.

Marks Allotted	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
05		

Question – 02

Write the correct forms of the verbs given within brackets to complete the blanks.

1. I think the German team.....(win) the FIFA world cup next time.

2. The students.....(check) every day before they enter the university premises.
3. They .....(invite) us to the party, but we didn't go
4. My project.....(complete) last week, and I can submit it this week.
5. Tomorrow at this time, our team.....(play) against South Africa..
6. Don't switch off the radio, I .....(listen) to it.
7. I promise you, if I had money, I.....(give) you.
8. When I went to the station yesterday, the train.....(leave) , so I was late to get to the office..
9. Yesterday, when Pamath .....(watch) a film, he ..... (hear) an unusual noise outside.
10. I ..... (sit) in a café last night when a bomb..... (explode) outside.
11. We.....(study) in the university since 2020.
12. I..... (lose) my keys - can you help me look for them?
13. Viraj..... (work) at the moment, you can not disturb her.

Marks Allotted	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
15		

Question – 03

Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.

a) The supervisor asked the students, "please, hand over your assignment before the deadline"

.....

.....

b) The tourist asked me, "Where is the turtle hatchery?"

.....

.....

c) The lecturer said, "I will recap the previous lecture, tomorrow."

d) Nina asked me, "Will you give me your notes?"

.....

.....

e) The president said, "I can make a change"

.....

.....

Marks Allotted	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
10		

Part – C (Reading)

Question – 01

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

A team of researchers in the United States and Australia led by Jenna Jambeck, an environmental engineer at the University of Georgia, analyzed plastic waste levels in the world's oceans. They found that China and Indonesia are the top sources of plastic bottles, bags and other rubbish clogging up global sea lanes. Together, both nations account for more than a third of plastic detritus in global waters, according to a report in The Wall Street Journal. The original source data can be found here.

In 2010, 8.8 million metric tons of mismanaged plastic waste came from China with an estimated 3.53 million metric tons of it ending up in the ocean. A total of 3.2 million metric tons of mismanaged plastic waste came from Indonesia and it is estimated that 1.29 million metric tons became plastic marine debris. The United States is also guilty of polluting oceans with plastic, but at a much lower level than China. Annually, 0.11 million metric tons of waterborne plastic garbage comes from the United States.

[171 words]

Some university based researchers experimented on plastic (1)..... levels in the oceans in worldwide, two countries, China and Indonesia are accused of adding one third of plastic (2).....in global waters. The main (3).....are of plastic bottles, bags and other (4).....The United States is also accused of this eco-sin, but, its contribution is (5).....than China.

[53 words]

Marks Allotted	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
05		

Question – 02

Write the number next to each expression that meaningfully fits into the blanks of the text given below.

A	*that well-developed planning is a necessary part*	(.....)
B	*than a solitary individual a plan should be developed*	(.....)
C	*of still waters has decreased by 35 – 75% over the past 100 years*	(.....)
D	*be in private ownership and thus removed from the direct influence*	(.....)
E	*keep a few fish in a pond, as increasing regulation and demands*	(.....)

Ecologically, still - waters are described as standing 'open' water, a term that covers wetlands including fens, marshes and temporary flashes as well as inland water bodies such as lakes, ponds, meres and reservoirs. It is estimated that there are 3344 km 2 of still - waters in the UK, of which 95% are less than 1 hectare (1 hectare (ha) is equal to 10 000 m 2) in area, which means that there are at least 400 000 lakes, ponds and dams in the UK. It is also estimated that the number (1)....., although numbers are considered to have increased in recent years. The management of still - waters as ecologically important systems is therefore of high priority for the UK 's biodiversity and, as fisheries are often the primary use of such waters, there will be a requirement for fishery management skills that deal with the suitability of the environment to support fish. It is thought that as many as 90% of the nation still–waters may (2)..... of conservation bodies, regulators and freshwater scientists, further emphasizing the role of fishery managers. In addition, UK managers often manage fisheries on continental Europe, mainly for UK fishermen. There has been a growing

rend for the recreational fisheries in England to be based in such still - waters, in particular those for coarse fish. This has created a need for the systematic management of many ponds, dams, gravel pits and lakes to maintain good populations of fish and good - quality fisheries. At the same time, the management of such fisheries is becoming increasingly complex. It is no longer sufficient to (3)..... for high - quality fishing experiences by the public force the manager to stricter policies. Underlying this is the fact that still - water pond management is a business in many instances and must satisfy customers to make a profit by providing good – quality fishing; the manager can only achieve this by providing a suitable environment and good - quality fish. Fisheries management, in common with most other activities that involve a combination of problem solving and improvement that result in physical solutions, requires(4) ..... of the process. Fishery managers are no different from us all in as much as we all plan. We all plan to lesser or greater degrees: we plan what we are going to eat, for example, and where and when we are going to buy the food we have decided to eat. However, the way we approach fisheries management planning often needs to be more prescriptive. Each fishery will ideally have a written management plan that will have been developed for it; certainly where the fishery management involves more (5).....and put in place as a priority. It is important to ensure that the aims and objectives are clear and understood, that the actions required to achieve them are well considered and planned, and that the tools to measure or monitor the management actions are in place at the onset of the plan and not developed as an afterthought.

[Fisheries Management A Manual for Still-Water Coarse Fisheries-Ash Girdler]

Marks Allotted	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
10		

Question – 03

Read the following text and answer the questions given below.

Sea grasses are found in shallow salty and brackish waters in many parts of the world, from the tropics to the Arctic Circle. Sea grasses are so-named because most species have long green, grass-

like leaves. They are often confused with seaweeds, but are actually more closely related to the flowering plants that you see on land. Sea grasses have roots, stems and leaves, and produce flowers and seeds. They evolved around 100 million years ago, and today there are approximately 72 different sea grass species that belong to four major groups. Sea grasses can form dense underwater meadows, some of which are large enough to be seen from space. Although they often receive little attention, they are one of the most productive ecosystems in the world. Sea grasses provide shelter and food to an incredibly diverse community of animals, from tiny invertebrates to large fish, crabs, turtles, marine mammals and birds. Sea grasses provide many important services to people as well, but many sea grass meadows have been lost because of human activities. Work is ongoing around the world to restore these important ecosystems

Even though sea grasses and seaweeds look superficially similar, they are very different organisms. Sea grasses belong to a group of plants called monocotyledons that include grasses, lilies and palms. Like their relatives, sea grasses have leaves, roots and veins, and produce flowers and seeds. Chloroplasts in their tissues use the sun's energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into sugar and oxygen for growth through the process of photosynthesis. Veins transport nutrients and water throughout the plant, and have little air pockets called lacunae that help keep the leaves buoyant and exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the plant. Like other flowering plants, their roots can absorb nutrients. Unlike flowering plants on land, however, they lack stomata—the tiny pores on leaves that open and close to control water and gas exchange. Instead, they have a thin cuticle layer, which allows gasses and nutrients to diffuse directly into and out of the leaves from the water. The roots and rhizomes (thicker horizontal stems) of sea grasses extend into the sediment of the seafloor and are used to store and absorb nutrients, as well as anchor the plants. In contrast, seaweeds (algae) are much simpler organisms. They have no flowers or veins, and their holdfasts simply attach to the bottom and are generally not specialized to take in nutrients. Scientists are studying what genes were lost and which were regained as sea grasses evolved from algae in the sea to plants on land, and then transitioned back to the sea.

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

a) The sea grasses are very much similar to the fruit bearing trees on the land.

b) The sea grasses and sea weeds are interrelated basically.

c) The human intervention is a potential threat to the sea grasses.

d) The little air-filled pockets in the sea grasses make themselves afloat.

e) The plants on the land are an evolution of the sea grasses.

[05 Marks]

B. Answer the questions. Use no more than FIVE WORDS.

1. Where are sea grasses seen in many parts of the world?

   .....

2. Why are they called sea grasses?

   .....

3. How long does its evolution date back?

   .....

4. How many categories of sea grasses are there?

   .....

5. How do they help to the other sea dwelling communities?

   .....

6. What is the threat for them?

   .....

7. State two others of its family.

   i)..... ii).....

8. What helps sea grasses float in the water?

   .....

9. What is the only difference, they have in comparison with other flowering plants on land?

   .....

[10 Marks]

C. Complete the fact file with the information in the text. Use not more than TWO WORDS.

a) Their tissues contain .....

b) Sun's energy.....carbon dioxide and water into sugar and oxygen for growth.

c) Nutrients and water are transported by .....

d) Their leaves have.....

e) These plants are anchored by roots and.....

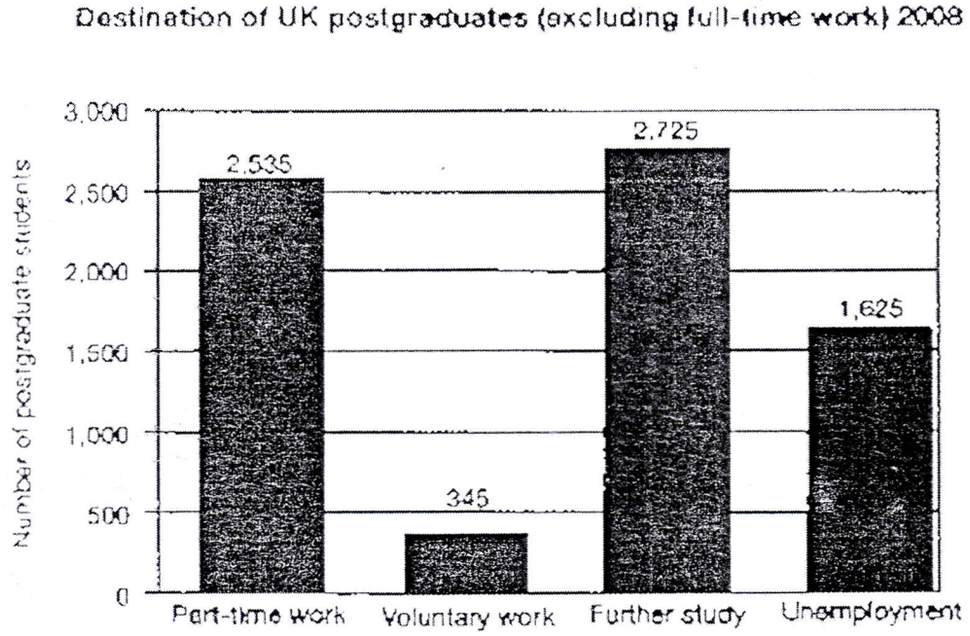
[05 Marks]

Marks Allotted	1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
20		

Part – D (Writing)

Question – 01

Describe the following bar chart in 150 words.



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Marks Allotted		1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
C	04		
L	04		
O	02		
Total	10		

Question – 02

Write a composition on "*The causes and effects of climatic change and how to mitigate it*" in about 180 to 200 words. Include the following sub topics:

- What climatic change is
  How the weather works all around the world
- Causes
  Human activities have been the main cause of climate change
- Effects
  Global warming / ecosystem disruptions
- Mitigation
  Stop unhealthy human interventions in environment / reduce carbon emissions /implement concept of carbon removal

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Marks Allotted		1st Examiner	2nd Examiner
C	08		
L	08		
O	04		
Total	20		