



The Open University of Sri Lanka
Department of Physics
Bachelor of Science Degree Programme-2019/2020
Communication Skills -FNU 3201/PCU1163 -Level 3
Final Examination

Date: 02nd January-2020

Time: 9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m.

Index No
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Instructions to Candidates

- (1) This paper consists of five (5) questions and you are asked to write answers to all the questions.
- (2) Your hand writing must be legible.
- (3) You must write your index number in the box provided.
- (4) Write answers in the paper itself.

Question No	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Total	

Q 1 Read the paragraph carefully and answer the questions given below.

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Child abuse has been recorded for a long time in literature, art and science in many parts of the world. Reports of infanticide, mutilation, abandonment and other forms of violence against children date back to ancient civilizations. The historical record is also filled with reports of unkempt, weak and malnourished children cast out by families to fend for themselves and of children who have been sexually abused. The charitable groups and other organizations concerned with children's wellbeing, who have advocated the protection of children have been existed for a long time. Nevertheless, the issue did not receive widespread attention by the medical profession or the general public until 1962. With the publication of a seminal work, "The battered child syndrome", by an author in the field of medicine, Dr William C. Shiel Jr (MD, FACP, FACR). The term "battered child syndrome" was coined to characterize the clinical manifestations of serious physical abuse in young children.

Child abuse is, any injury intentionally inflicted on a child by a caregiver or during discipline. While the caregiver is usually an adult, most often the mother of the child, it can also include teenagers who are in the caregiving role, like a babysitter or a camp counselor. It is important to understand that, child abuse must involve injury, whether physical or emotional, visible or not immediately visible. So, while the most child care professionals such as psychiatrists, psychologists, pediatricians, and teachers do not recommend the use of corporal punishment due to the risk of emotional damage and accidental physical injury, spanking a child does not automatically constitute child abuse unless the child sustains some kind of injury.

Many children worldwide suffer abuse every year, affecting all educational and socioeconomic levels, ethnicities, cultures, and religions. The most common form of child abuse in the world is being left at home alone without adult supervision, also called supervision neglected. All forms of neglect account for about 75% of the child-abuse reports made to child welfare authorities. Other common forms of child abuse include physical assault, physical neglect, emotional abuse, and sexual assault that involves physical contact.

Child abuse has far-reaching negative effects on its victims and on society. Survivors of child maltreatment are at greater risk for physical, emotional, work, and relationship problems throughout childhood and into adulthood. Children who are victims of abuse often experience symptoms of stress in reaction to the abuse, in addition to symptoms that are specific to the kind of abuse they have suffered. The signs and symptoms of abuse often vary according to the age and developmental stage of the child. It is also important to understand that victims of child abuse suffer abuse in more than one way, so the child may demonstrate symptoms consistent with more than one kind of maltreatment.

Examples of less specific signs and symptoms of children who become a victim of child abuse include a tendency to either avoid, overly please or ingratiate themselves to the abuser, poor school performance, irritability or quickness to anger, crying more often or easily, anxiety or panic, frequent complaints of physical symptoms, like headaches and stomachaches, young kids may act younger than their age or than they had previously, spending more time alone, away from friends and family, becoming more "clingy" and more dependent on certain relationships, expressing thoughts about hurting him or herself or others, more risk-taking behaviors or showing less concern for their own safety.

(i) Write a suitable heading to the above paragraph in the space provided. (The heading must contain less than five words)

(ii) When did the issue start receiving a widespread attention by the medical professionals and the general public?

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(iii) Write the phrase which is used by the writer who wanted to say that, these types of violations were taken place in many parts of the world long time ago.

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(iv) What is the name of the book which was first written about the harassments to children according to the paragraph?

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(v) Write the name of the author.

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(vi) What is the most common form of child abuse in the world?

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(vii) Who are the well-known child care professionals as stated in the paragraph?

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(viii) What are the less specific signs and symptoms of children, who have become victims of child abuse?

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(ix) What are the common forms of child abuse in the world?

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(x) Write a paragraph on "The Protection of Child Rights". Use about 75 words

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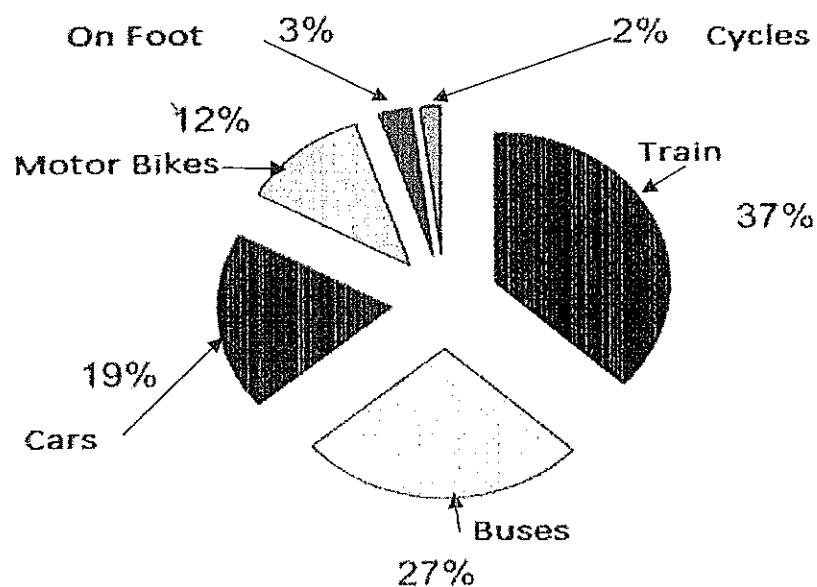
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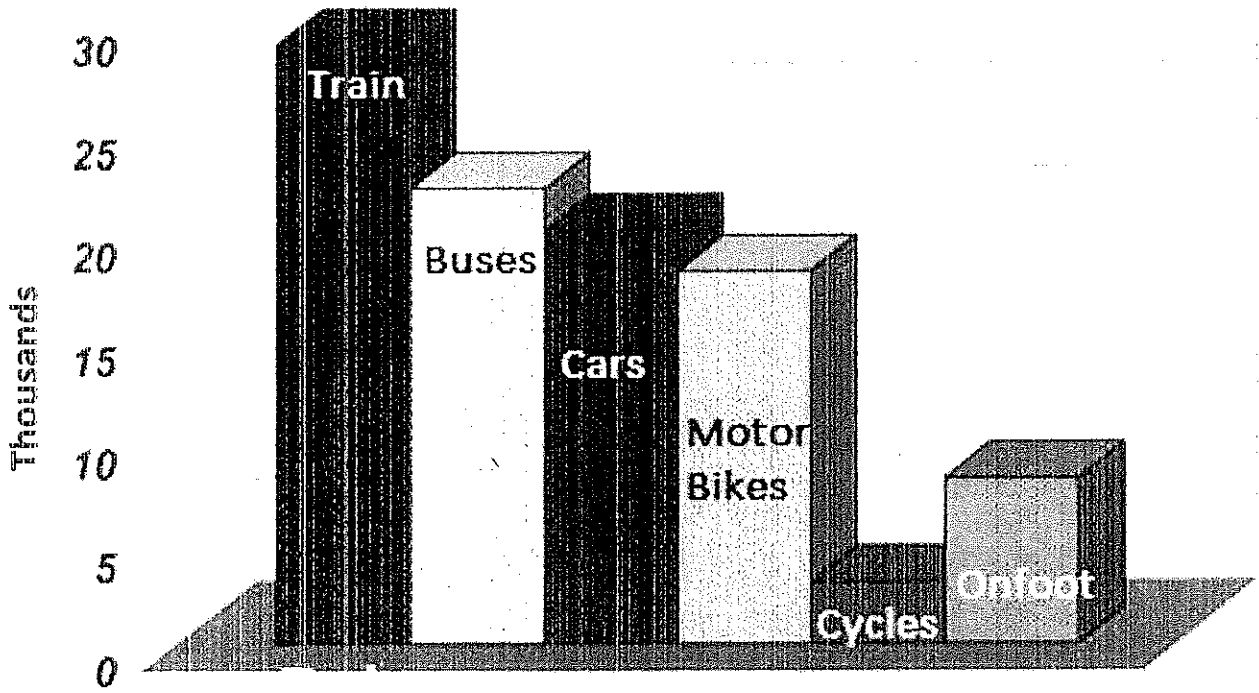
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- Q 2 The bar chart given below illustrates the modes of transport of people that are used to travel to their work places daily. The pie chart gives their percentage values. Considering both the charts describe the bar chart. Use about 100 words.





Q 3 Read the paragraph on volcanic eruption carefully and fill in the blanks using the appropriate word given in the box below.

Volcanic Eruption

In general, magmas that are generated deep within the Earth begin to rise because they are less dense than the (1)..... solid rocks. As they (2)....._they may encounter a depth or pressure where the dissolved gas no longer can be held in solution in the (3)....., and the gas begins to form a separate phase It makes bubbles just like in a bottle of (4)..... beverage when the pressure is reduced. When a gas bubble forms, it will also continue to grow in size as pressure is reduced and more of the gas comes out of solution. In other words, the gas bubbles begin to (5)....._ If the liquid part of the magma has a low viscosity, then the gas can expand relatively easily. When the magma (6)..... the Earth's surface, the gas bubble will simply burst, the gas will easily expand to atmospheric pressure, and an effusive or non-explosive (7)..... will occur, usually as a lava flow. If the liquid part of the magma has a high (8)....., then the gas will not be able to expand very easily, and thus, pressure will build up inside of the gas bubbles. When this magma reaches the surface, the gas bubbles will have a high pressure inside, which will cause them to burst explosively on reaching (9)..... pressure. This will cause an explosive volcanic eruption and the production of pyroclastic material.

Mount St. Helens last erupted in 1980. In March 21, 1980 a 4.2 earthquake occurred (10)..... the volcano signaling the beginning of an eruption. Small eruptions took place through mid-April and the summit of the mountain developed a new crater due to the explosions. By the end of April (11)..... showed that the north face of the mountain had begun to bulge upwards and outwards at rates up to 1 m per day. By May 12, the bulge had (12)..... parts of the northern part of the volcano a distance of about 150 m.

(13)..... now recognized that this bulge could soon develop into a landslide. At 8:32 AM on May 18, 1980 a magnitude 5.0 earthquake occurred beneath Mt. St. Helens. This led to a violent eruption that took place over about the next minute. The earthquake triggered a large (14)..... that began to slide out to the north, initially as three large blocks. As the first block, began to slide downward, the magma chamber beneath the volcano became exposed to atmospheric pressure. The gas inside the magma (15)..... rapidly, producing a lateral blast that moved outward toward the north. As the second slide block began to move downwards a vertical eruption column began to form above the volcano. The (16)..... blast rapidly overtook the slide block and roared through an area to the north of the mountain, knocking down all trees in its path and (17)..... all living things, within the next 10 seconds the third slide block moved out toward the north.

The landslide thus became a (18)..... avalanche and left a deposit extending about 20 km down the valley (see map below). The southern shores of Spirit Lake were displaced about 1 km northward and the level of the lake was raised about 40 m.

Volcanoes and Volcanic Eruptions within about the first minute of the eruption the (19)..... of Mount St. Helens had been reduced by about 500 m. The magma however continued to erupt in a Plinian eruption column that reached up to 26 km into the atmosphere. The eruption column collapsed several times to produce (20)..... flows that moved into Spirit Lake and the upper reaches of the Toutle River Valley.

Pyroclastic	suffocating	expanded	landslide
summit	Geologists	surrounding	displaced
debris	carbonated	surveys	rise
lateral	expand	magma	eruption
atmospheric	reaches	viscosity	beneath

Q 4 Read the paragraphs carefully and write the topic and topic sentence in the space provide.

(1) Although those who study language may disagree over a precise definition because they dispute some concepts, such as whether or not language must have a written and/or oral component, they agree that language is a rule-based system of signs. Saying that language is rule-based usually makes people think of other kinds of situations where rules are enforced by a particular authority. Language rules, however, are not enforced by any authority figure; language police do not exist. Instead, language rules are conventions.

Topic

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Topic Sentence

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(2) Traditional cultural practices reflect the values and beliefs held by members of a community for periods often spanning generations. Every social grouping in the world has specific traditional cultural practices and beliefs, some of which are beneficial to all members, while others have become harmful to a specific group, such as women. These harmful traditional practices include early and forced marriages virginity testing, widow's rituals, female genital mutilation, breast sweeping/ironing, the primogeniture rule, practices such as 'cleansing' after male circumcision, and witch-hunting.

Topic

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Topic Sentence

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(3) Science is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe. The earliest roots of science can be traced to Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia in around 3500 to 3000 BCE. Their contributions to mathematics, astronomy, and medicine entered and shaped Greek natural philosophy of classical antiquity, whereby formal attempts were made to provide explanations of events in the physical world based on natural causes. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, knowledge of Greek conceptions of the world deteriorated in Western Europe during the early centuries (400 to 1000 CE) of the middle ages.

Topic

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Topic Sentence

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(4) It is very important to care about politics because you should know what is going on around you. Also, it is important to have a say in what is going on around you. The political decisions people make will affect many lives. Many people see politics as the government and the laws being made, and that is true, but it is way more complicated than that. Every law that is made will impact many. Sometimes the decisions will affect people in a bad way. Every vote that you make will either break people or make people.

Topic

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Topic Sentence

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- (5) For centuries, Sri Lanka has been a popular place of attraction for foreign travelers. The Chinese traveler Fa-Hien visited Sri Lanka as early as the 410 AD/CE, and in the twelfth century, Italian explorer Marco Polo claimed Sri Lanka to be the best island of its size in the world. Despite its small size, Sri Lanka possesses a high level of biodiversity and wildlife resources, and is rated among the 34 biodiversity hotspots in the world. Many species of flora and fauna are indigenous to Sri Lanka. This has made the island a country with the highest rates of biological endemism in the world.

Topic

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Topic Sentence

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Q 5 Read the sentences carefully and rearrange them by putting the correct number in their respective box so as to get a meaningful text. One has been done for you.

He died at his home in Colombo, Sri Lanka on March 19, 2008 at age 90.

He lost his ability to walk as a result of the decline caused by Post-Polio Syndrome and was confined to a wheelchair during the last two decades of his life.

They split in December 1953. As Clarke says, "The marriage was incompatible from the beginning".

He obtained first class honors in Physics and Mathematics at the King's College, London, in 1948.

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Arthur C. Clarke was born in the seaside town of Minehead, Somerset, in England

In 1945 he published the technical paper "Extra-terrestrial Relays" laying down the principles of the satellite communication with satellites in geostationary orbits - a speculation realized 25 years later.

Arthur C. Clarke suffered from Post-Polio Syndrome, which is a physically degenerative condition that affects people who have recovered from the illness caused by the polio virus.

In 1936 he moved to London, where he joined the British Interplanetary Society

His only non-science-fiction novel, *Glide Path*, is based on this work.

There he started to experiment with astronautic material in the BIS, write the BIS Bulletin and science fiction.

During World War II, as a RAF officer, he was in charge of the first radar talk-down equipment, the Ground Controlled Approach, during its experimental trials.

In 1953 he met an American named Marilyn Torgenson, and married her less than three weeks later.

After the war, he returned to London and to the BIS, which he presided in 46-47 and 50-53.

Today, the geostationary orbit at 36,000 kilometers is named The Clarke Orbit by the International Astronomical Union.

His invention has brought him numerous honours, such as the 1982 Marconi International Fellowship, a gold medal of the Franklin Institute and the Vikram Sarabhai Professorship of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

Clarke first visited Colombo, Sri Lanka (at the time called Ceylon) in December 1954.

