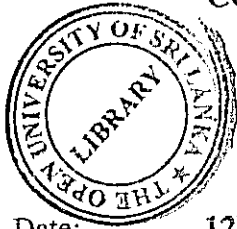




OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE / B.ED LSE 2303 / 1603



PART II
FINAL EXAMINATION 2007/2008

Date: 12th July 2008

Time: 03 hours

Instructions: Answer All Questions.

Index No:
Centre:

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Question No:	Marks Obtained	Maximum
Part A 1	10
2	15
Part B 3	30
4	15
Part C 5	15
6	<u>15</u>
Total		100
	=====	====

Signature of Examiner :

Name :

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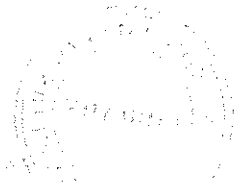
2. Fill in the blanks in the following passage with suitable words. Use only ONE word in each blank space.

An increasing amount of food, medicine and manufactured goods have come from discoveries, made in genetic engineering laboratories. Researchers have the technical knowledge (1)..... improve our food supply. Genes (2)..... a tomato and a potatoe (3)..... combined to produce a 'pomato' that (4)..... more nutritional value than either vegetable. Similarly (5)..... researchers have perfected embryo transfer, (6)..... procedure in which fertilized eggs (7)..... taken from prize winning cows (8)..... implanted in ordinary cows. (9)..... the ordinary cows (10)..... give birth to superior animals. Genetic engineering (11)..... made exciting break throughs (12)..... medicine too.

Although genetic engineering may (13)..... the greatest discovery in history, some scientists fear (14)..... it is potentially dangerous. They fear (15)..... science may create new types of deadly bacteria, that would spread rapidly because the human body would have no natural defence against it.

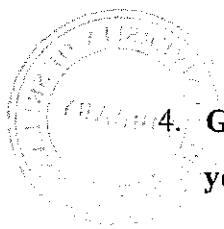
(15 marks)





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A vertical column of 20 horizontal dotted lines, intended for examiner use.

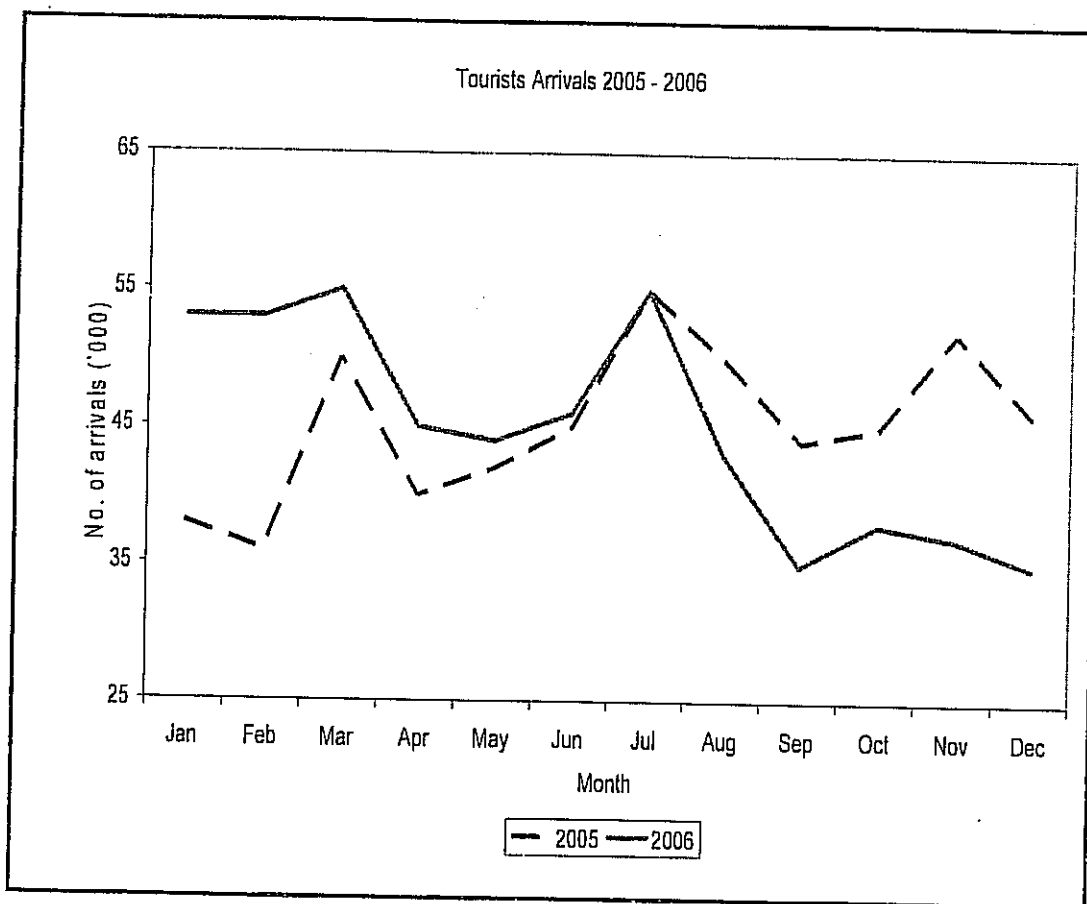


4. Given below is a graph showing the monthly tourist arrivals for the years 2005 and 2006.

Analyse the graph and write 07 sentences. Use the words given below.

Your analysis should include

- i) an introductory sentence
- ii) five sentences using the words
lowest, higher, but, although, whereas,
- iii) concluding sentence





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Part C - Reading

5. Read through the following passages and answer the questions given below.

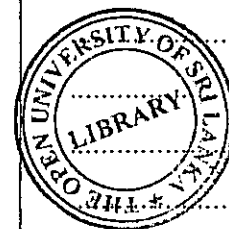
Answers should be written in complete sentences in your own words as far as possible. Marks will be deducted for grammar and spelling mistakes

1 Over the next 20 years, up to 345 million acres of fertile land is
2 expected to lose much of its agricultural value, says the Food and
3 Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. Urgent action is
4 needed to **halt** the loss, or food problems in developing countries will
5 worsen.

6 Some 745 million acres of arable land, had already been damaged
7 by man – made soil degradation, meaning **it** has lost much of its
8 agricultural productivity, says a group of 250 soil scientists consulted by
9 the Netherlands – based International Soil Reference and Information
10 Centre.

11 Another 2.25 billion acres of once – rich land has become
12 moderately degraded, which means that it has suffered a **decline** in
13 productivity. If no restoration is undertaken on such land, it may be
14 strongly degraded in the near future..

15 Only 11 percent of the world's land area has no limits on its use
16 for agriculture. Some 28 percent of land area is too dry; 23 percent has
17 chemical imbalances; 10 percent is too wet; 6 percent is permanently
18 frozen; and the soil is too shallow on the remaining 22 percent.



19 Soil is, in effect, a non – renewable resource. Once destroyed, it
20 is practically gone forever. Under most conditions, soil is formed at a
21 rate of 1 inch every 250-1,200 years. In all, it usually takes 3000-12,000
22 years to make agriculturally productive land.

23 FAO says that the earth is currently losing up to 17.5 million
24 acres cultivated land a year due to soil degradation. If the process is not
25 halted, it would negate all agricultural gains from the opening of new
26 lands to farming and pasture over the next 20 years.

27 'Land degradation is now proceeding so rapidly that few African
28 countries can hope to achieve sustainable agriculture in the near future,
29 while serious food consequences could eventually be felt as well in Latin
30 America and Asia,' says Saouma.

31 Land degradation can at least partially be blamed for the famines
32 in Ethiopia in the 1970's and 80s, along with low rainfall, population
33 growth and civil war.

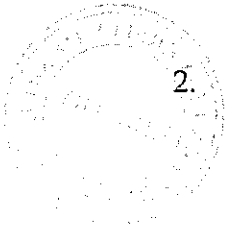
Questions

1. a) What does FAO stand for?

(01 Mark)

- b) Why is it mentioned in Paragraph 01?

(02 marks)



2.

What extent of the total land

a) has lost its agricultural productivity?



(01 mark)

b) has suffered a decline in productivity?

(01 mark)

3. Why does the writer say that soil is a non – renewable resource?

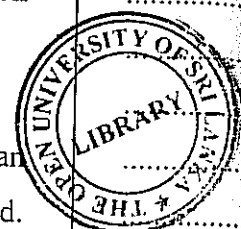
(02 marks)

4. List the causes for the famines in Ethiopia.

(02 marks)

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Dotted lines for writing answers.



6. Read through the following passage and answer the questions given below.

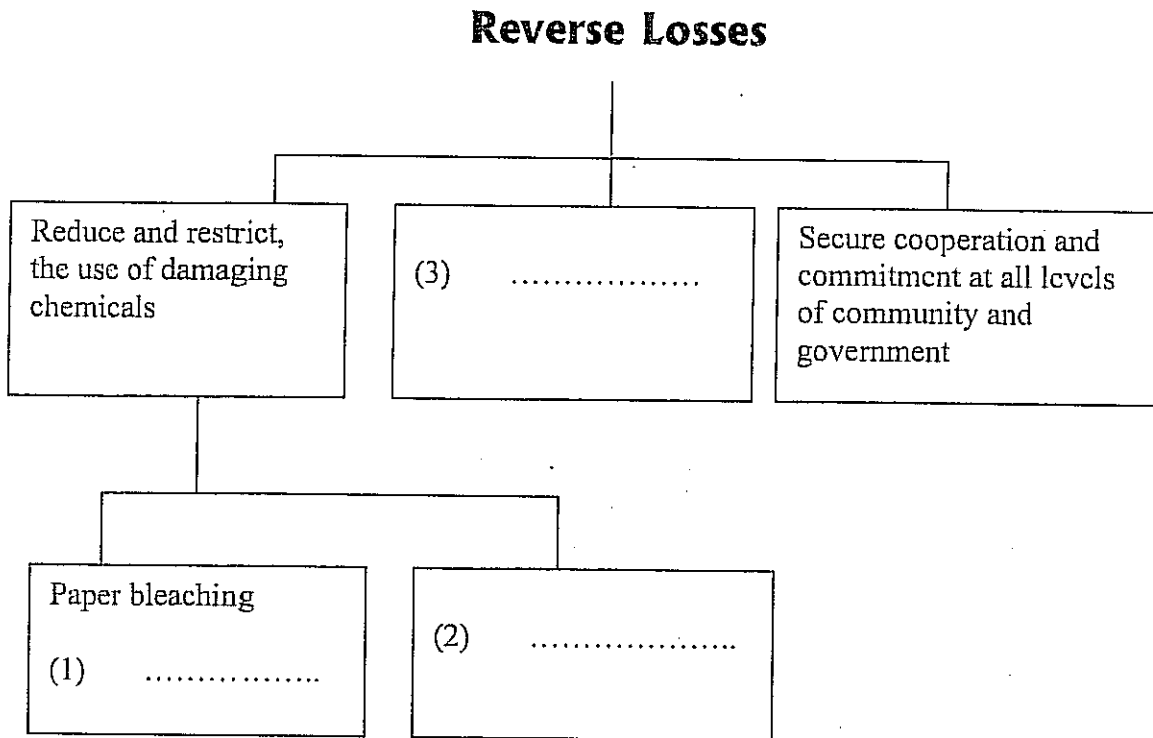
1 The world's seas which are very important to both human
2 economies and the planet's life systems, have been gravely injured.
3 Human actions have done most of the damage, some of it now
4 irreversible. Few agreements have been reached on how joint efforts can
5 be made to save these shared resources.

6 Among the Earth's sea – dependent populations, there appears to
7 be little or no money for marine protection, or in many cases even for
8 basic sanitation services and sewage treatment. Fishermen seasonal
9 dockworkers, small scale farmers, and migrant workers are facing
10 growing hardship. As resources become scarce and tensions rise, the
11 fishing industry, tourist resorts, oil and gas developers, and shipping
12 facilities are all taking losses.

13 To reverse these losses will require at least three politically
14 difficult but ecologically essential steps. The first is to reduce and restrict
15 the use of damaging chemicals; chlorine in paper bleaching, and
16 phosphates, nitrates, and chlorine in detergents and pesticides. These are
17 chemicals that persist in the environment, bioaccumulation in animal
18 tissues, cause direct damage to individual species and entire aquatic
19 ecosystems, exacerbate anoxia, and disrupt the earth's carbon cycle.
20 Banning or limiting their use will allow ecosystems to slowly reestablish
21 their national equilibrium.

22 The second step is to secure financial commitments from
23 industrial countries and private companies, to invest in basic
24 infrastructure to handle the sewage and waste from cities. The third, and
25 most critical, step is to secure cooperation – commitment to joint
26 management in lieu of preoccupation with extraction and control at all

4. a) With information from the passage complete this chart.



(04 marks)

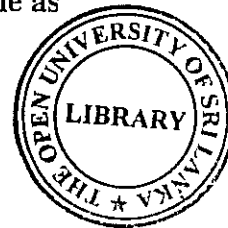
5. What do the following words refer to?

- i) it in Paragraph 01 line 03
- ii) their in Paragraph 03 line 20
- iii) their in Paragraph 03 line 21

(03 marks)

6. Give a word /group of words which means the same as

- i) require in Paragraph 02 line 13
- ii) salvaged in Paragraph 05 line 33



(02 marks)