



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF  
SRI LANKA  
JUL 2009  
COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE / B.ED LSE 1303  
EXAMINATION DIVISION

627

OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE / B.ED LSE 1303  
PART I  
FINAL EXAMINATION 2008/2009

Date: 07<sup>th</sup> July 2009

Time: 03 hours

Index No:

Centre:

Instructions: Answer All Questions.



For Examiner's Use Only

Question No:	Marks Obtained	Maximum
Part A 1	.....	10
2	.....	05
3	.....	15
Part B 4	.....	15
5	.....	20
Part C 6	.....	15
7	.....	20
<b>Total</b>	=====	<b>100</b> ===

Signature of Examiner : .....

Name : .....

**Part A - Grammar and Vocabulary**

1. Complete the sentences given below by underlining a, b, c, or d.



1) Blood carries oxygen ..... the lungs and to other tissues.

- a) to
- b) in
- c) from
- d) at

2) My lecturer gave me ..... good advice on the last day of the academic sessions.

- a) on
- b) a
- c) the
- d) some

3) You must work ..... to get a promotion.

- a) hardly
- b) hard
- c) most hard
- d) hardest

4) Air pollution ..... by the release of poisonous gases into the air.

- a) caused
- b) causing
- c) causes
- d) is caused

5) Flies and other insects are repelled ..... the strong smell of citronella oil.

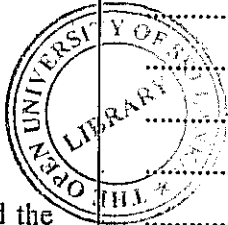
- a) at
- b) from
- c) on
- d) by

6) The green plants restore oxygen to the water ..... the process of photosynthesis.

- a) from
- b) through
- c) in
- d) by

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- 7) Pollution ..... difficult to define, may be considered as the presence of anything in undesirable large concentration.  
a) although c) unless  
b) since d) rather
- 8) Water scarcity has become a global problem ..... the growing population.  
a) became c) due to  
b) due d) from
- 9) Scientists have generally agreed ..... the causes and the consequences of ozone depletion.  
a) on c) for  
b) in d) at
- 10) When Manel was doing her assignment, she ..... the telephone ringing.  
a) hear c) heard  
b) hearing d) was hearing



(10 marks)

2. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the prepositions given below. Each preposition can be used only once.

for, at, in, on, by

1. During the last few days it had been raining ..... the afternoons.
2. It is usually much warmer ..... 3 o' clock in the afternoon than in the morning.
3. We have been waiting ..... over half an hour.



4. The field must be ploughed ..... the end of the month.

5. .... her 21<sup>st</sup> birthday, her parents gifted her a car.

(05 marks)

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

One of the most important contributions of bacteria is the part they play in making nitrogen available to plants. Nitrogen gas (1)..... abundant in the atmosphere (2)..... animals and plants have no means (3)..... converting it into usable forms. (4)..... are however certain kinds (5)..... bacteria that live in the soil, or in the roots (6)..... legume plants, such (7)..... beans that are able (8)..... convert nitrogen gas to nitrites (9)..... nitrates which are eventually built up (10)..... plants into proteins.

(15 marks)

Hand writing, spelling, punctuation and grammar will be taken into consideration when awarding marks.



**Part B - Writing**

4. Rewrite the given instructions in the past passive form

- a) Make a mixture of sand and ammonium chloride.
- b) Dissolve some sodium carbonate powder in water in a beaker.
- c) Put a few drops of cold water on a lump of the heated calcium carbonate.
- d) Weigh an empty test tube, which has a small hole at the end.
- e) Heat the carbonate in a hard glass test tube.

(15 marks)

- i) .....
- ii) .....
- iii) .....
- iv) .....
- v) .....

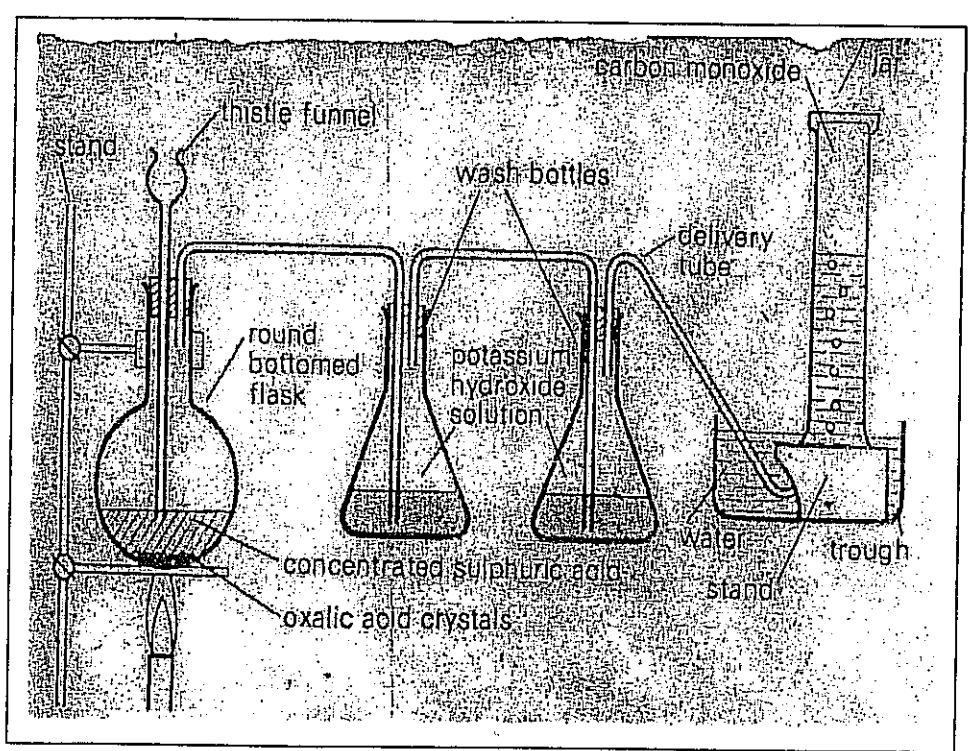
5. Study the diagram given below showing the preparation of Carbon - Monoxide.

Write 5 sentences describing the process.

- a) Use the words given in the brackets
- b) Write the process in the Past Passive Voice
- c) Use the sequence markers

(Note: form of verb may be changed)

### PREPARATION OF CARBON - MONOXIDE



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**Description of Process**

- 1 .....  
.....(put)
- 2 .....  
..... (add)
- 3 .....  
..... (heat)
- 4 .....  
.....(pass)
- 5 .....  
.....(collect)

(20 marks)

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

**Part C - Reading**

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

1           Air pollution is increasingly becoming the focus of governments  
 2           and citizens around the globe. New solutions to **this old problem** are  
 3           being **proposed** tried out and **implemented** with the hope there will be

4 a reduction in air pollution. It is feared that unless pollution control  
5 measures are able to keep pace with the continued pressure of urban  
6 growth, air quality in many of the world's major cities will deteriorate  
7 beyond reason. Action is being taken through new legislation, improved  
8 enforcement of existing legislation and innovative technology.

### Questions

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

(02 marks)

2. a) What is the old problem mentioned in line 02?

(02 marks)

b) What action is being taken?

(02 marks)

c) What do they propose to achieve by taking such action?

(02 marks)

3. a) What is the fear mentioned in line 04?

(02 marks)





b) What solutions does the writer offer?

(02 marks)

4. Give another word which means the same as

i) proposed in line 03

ii) implemented in line 03

iii) deteriorate in line 06



(03 marks)

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

1           The hydrologic cycle is the transfer of water from the oceans to  
2 the atmosphere, to the land and back to the oceans. The processes  
3 involved include evaporation of water from the oceans, precipitation on  
4 land, evaporation from land, and run – off from streams, rivers, and  
5 subsurface groundwater. The hydrologic cycle is driven by solar energy,  
6 which evaporate water from oceans, fresh-water bodies, soils and  
7 vegetation. About 97% of the water on earth is in oceans about 2% is in

8 glaciers and ice – caps. Only about 1% is in freshwater on land and in  
9 the atmosphere. Although only a small fraction represents freshwater, it  
10 is important in moving chemicals, sculpturing landscape, weathering  
11 rocks, transporting sediments and providing our water resources.

12 On land most of the water that falls as precipitation comes from  
13 evaporation of water from land. This means that regional land – use  
14 changes, such as building of large dams and reservoirs can change the  
15 amount of water evaporated into the atmosphere. This also changes the  
16 location and amount of precipitation on land. Furthermore when large  
17 areas of land in cities are paved, storm water runs off quicker and in  
18 greater volume. This increases flood hazards. Bringing water into semi  
19 – arid cities by pumping ground water from distant mountains through  
20 aqueducts may increase evaporation thereby increasing humidity and  
21 precipitation in a region.

22 The main process in the hydrologic cycle is the global transfer of  
23 water from the atmosphere to the land and oceans and back to the  
24 atmosphere. The 1% of the total fresh water in the atmosphere produces  
25 all our fresh water resources through the process of precipitation. Since  
26 99% of the earth's water is unavailable and unsuitable for human use, the  
27 amount of water for which, all the people, plants and animals on earth  
28 compete is less than 1% of the total. However as the world population  
29 increases the use of water will also accelerate.

### Questions

1. With information from Paragraph 01 explain in your own words what is meant by the “hydrologic cycle”?



(02 marks)



6. Explain why "all the people plants and animals on earth..." (lines 27 & 28) compete for a small percentage of water.

(03 marks)

7. What do the following words / phrases refer to in the passage?

i) which in Paragraph 01 line 06

ii) it in Paragraph 01 line 09

iii) This in Paragraph 02 line 18



(03 marks)

8. Give another word / group of words which means the same as

i) hazards as used in Paragraph 02 line 18

ii) global as used in Paragraph 03 line 22

iii) accelerate as used in Paragraph 03 line 29

(03 marks)