THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
07 JUL 2010
EXAMINATION SECTION

0622

COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE / B.ED LSE 2303 / 1603

PART II

FINAL EXAMINATION 2009/2010

Date: 07th July 2010

Time: 03 hours

Index No:

Centre:

Instructions: Answer All Questions.

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Question No:		Marks Obtained	Maximum
Part A	1	.....	10
	2	.....	15
Part B	3	.....	30
	4	.....	20
Part C	5	.....	25
	Total		100
		========	===

Signature of Examiner : .....

Name : .....

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Part A - Grammar and Vocabulary

1. (A) **Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate form of the words given in the brackets. Spelling mistakes will be penalized.**

1) The tourists were not satisfied with the ..... facilities provided to them. (accommodate)

2) The transport sector in Sri Lanka is considered the third major fuel ..... . (consume)

3) ..... accidents have played a major role in environmental pollution. (Industry)

4) If you wish to ..... complete the English course at the OUSL, you must make an effort to work many hours at home. (success)

5) Managing 'key customers' becomes important for the ..... and long time growth of any organization. (survive).

(05 marks)

(B) **Add a prefix or suffix to each of the following words and make a meaningful sentence.**

register, present, admit, construct examine

1. .....
.....

2. .....
.....

3. .....
.....

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4. .....

.....

5. .....

.....

(05 marks)

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

Ecotourism is considered the fastest growing market in the tourism industry, according to the World Tourism Organization. Ecotourism focuses on local cultures and wilderness adventures keeping (1)..... mind not to create (2)..... mishap or disturbance in (3)..... life cycle of nature. It (4)..... typically defined as travelling (5)..... destinations where the flora, fauna (6)..... cultural heritage are (7)..... primary attractions. Responsible ecotourism includes programmes (8)..... minimize the adverse effects (9)..... traditional tourism on the natural environment (10)..... enhances the cultural integrity (11)..... the local people. Therefore (12)..... addition (13)..... evaluating environmental and cultural factors, providing incentives (14)..... hospitality providers to promote recycling, energy efficiency, water re – use (15)..... the creation of economic opportunities for local communities are an integral part of ecotourism.

(15 marks)

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

Part B - Writing

3. **Choose only one of the topics given below and write an essay.**

   a) **Discuss the importance of Tourism in developing countries with special reference to Sri Lankan economy.**

   b) **'Fluency in the English Language will enhance career opportunities' Discuss.**

   c) **The benefits and drawbacks of distant education at the OUSL. Discuss. Support with personal experiences.**

Your essay should contain

i) **at least 05 paragraphs and each paragraph must contain at least 4 sentences.**

ii) **an introduction**

iii) **03 body paragraphs**

iv) **a conclusion**

(30 marks)

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4. **Study the graph which shows the earning from exports from Sri Lanka for the period of 2008 – 2010.**

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

   Your analysis should include

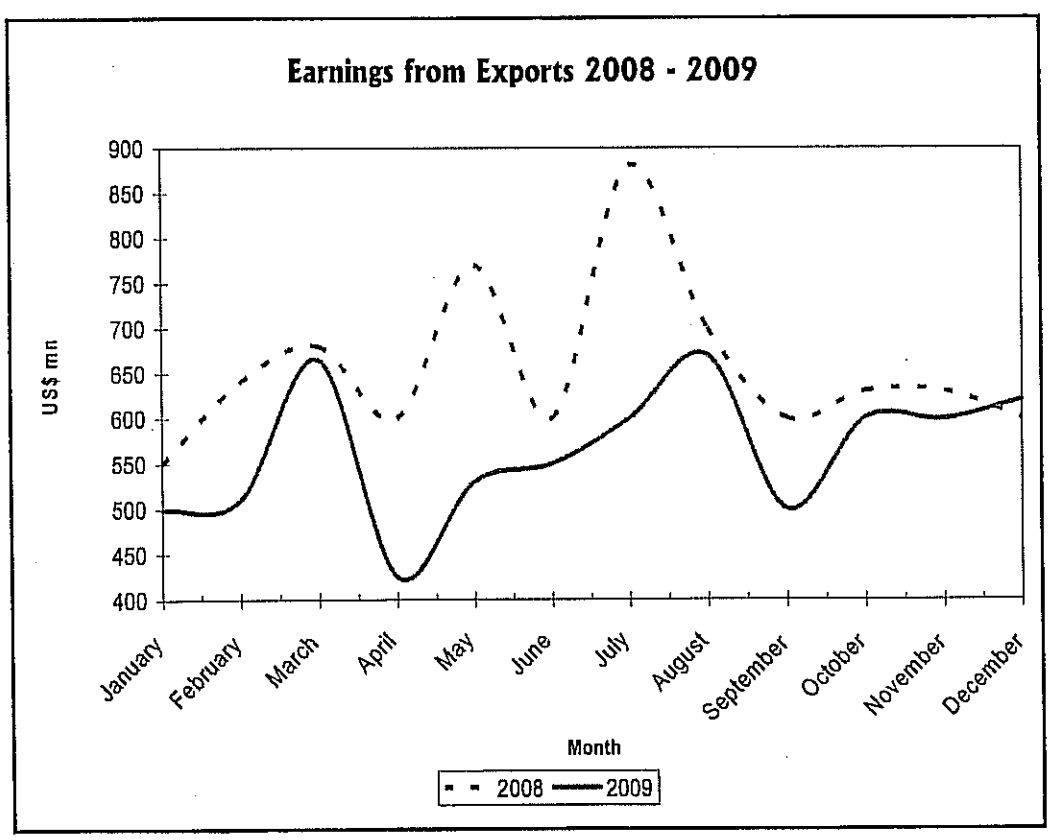
   i) **an introductory sentence**

   ii) **five sentences using the words**

   drop, stable, both, peak,

   where as,

   iii) **concluding sentence**



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1. Introduction .....
.....

2. .....
.....(drop)

3. .....
..... (stable)

4. .....
..... (both)

5. .....
..... (peak)

6. .....
.....(where as)

7. Conclusion .....
.....

(20 marks)

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Part C - Reading

5. **Read through the following passage 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

If renewable energy is abundant and economical, then why isn't it being harvested on a larger scale? The answer stems in partly from the difficulty of storing and moving energy from ephemeral, intermittent sources such as the sun and the wind. While oil can be moved from remote areas by tanker, and coal by barge, sunshine is hard to carry to far-off cities.

Electric power produced by renewable energy could be stored and transported to the user, but at some cost. Electric batteries are expensive, heavy, and must be recharged **frequently**. Power lines also are costly, generate potentially dangerous electromagnetic fields, and lose energy over long distances due to resistance in the lines. Nonetheless, extended transmission of electricity is already common: California, for example, relies on hydropower produced nearly 1,000 miles away in British Columbia.

Given the limits on moving electricity, it makes more sense to convert renewable power to a gaseous form that is cheap to transport and easy to store. Hydrogen is an almost completely clean-burning gas that can be used in place of petroleum, coal, or natural gas. It releases none of the carbon that leads to global warming. And **it** can be produced easily by

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running an electric current through water—a process known as electrolysis.

Hydrogen can be transported almost any distance with **virtually** no energy loss. Over distances greater than 400 miles, it costs only about one-quarter of the cost of sending electricity through a wire. Gases are also less risky to move than any other form of energy— particularly compared with oil, which is frequently spilled in tanker accidents and during routine handling.

Hydrogen is much more readily stored than electricity—in a pressurized tank or in metal hydrides, metal powders that naturally absorb gaseous hydrogen and release **it** when heated. Years' worth of hydrogen could be stocked in **depleted** oil or gas wells in regions such as the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Moreover, hydrogen can provide the concentrated energy needed by factories and homes. It can be burned in lieu of natural gas to run restaurants, heat warehouses, and fuel a wide range of industrial processes. Around the home, new hydrogen-powered furnaces, stove burners, and water heaters can be developed that will be much more efficient than today's appliances.

The gas can also be used to produce electricity in small, modular generators that turn out heat and power for individual buildings. Such co-generating plants would produce far less pollution than today's power plants do in getting a similar amount of electricity to individual users. Hydrogen can be used to run automobiles, using either an internal combustion engine or, more efficiently, a fuel cell .

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Eventually, hydrogen fuel could be even more prevalent than oil is today. The gas could become cost-competitive as a transportation fuel within the next two decades.

The transition to hydrogen as a major energy source will be eased by the ability to mix hydrogen with natural gas up to a one-to-ten ratio with minimal alteration of the existing infrastructure of gas pipelines, furnaces, and burners. Thus, as natural gas reserves are gradually depleted and prices rise in the early part of the next century, hydrogen can gradually be worked into the mix.

Questions

1. What is the main idea of Paragraph 01?

(03 marks)

2. According to paragraph 02 what is / are the
   a) advantages and

(02 marks)

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b) disadvantages of using electric power?

(03 marks)

3. What is the alternative for electricity suggested by the writer in paragraph 03?

(01 mark)

4. Explain 'electrolysis' as given in the passage ?

(02 marks)

5. List 04 advantages of using hydrogen as a source of power.

(04 marks)

6. What does the writer mean by `hydrogen can gradually be worked into the mix' in lines 52 & 53?

(03 marks)

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7. Give a suitable title to the passage. (Do not exceed eight words.)

(02 marks)

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

a) **it** in paragraph 03 line 19

b) **it** in paragraph 05 line 30

(02 marks)

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

i) **frequently** in Paragraph 02 line 09

ii) **virtually** in Paragraph 04 line22

iv) **depleted** in Paragraph 05 line 31

(03 marks)

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