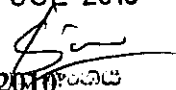




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 THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
 COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE / B.ED LSE 1303
 PART I
 FINAL EXAMINATION 2009/2010
 EXAMINATION DIVISION

0928

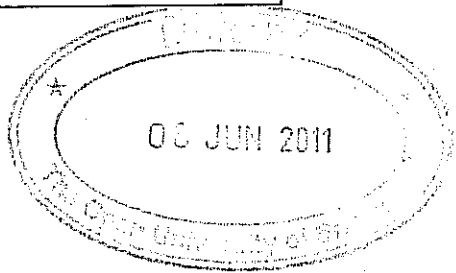
06 JUL 2010

 EXAMINATION DIVISION

Date: 06th July 2010
 Time: 03 hours

Index No:

 Centre:

Instructions: Answer All Questions.



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Question No:	Marks Obtained	Maximum
Part A 1	15
2	15
Part B 3	15
4	20
Part C 5	15
6	20
Total	=====	100 ====

Signature of Examiner :

Name :

14) Wet grasslands are of a traditional farming system.

- a) part
- b) section
- c) area
- d) subject

15) The lecturer by the end of the month.

- a) advised to the students to submit their project
- b) advised the students to submit their project
- c) adviced to the students to submit their project
- d) adviced the students to submit their project

(15 marks)

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

Many forms of mining currently used including river sand mining, sea coral mining and riverbed gem mining are environmentally damaging. River sand is mined to (1)..... used in the building industry. Current levels (2)..... extraction in inappropriate locations have however led (3)..... serious environmental impacts. Sand mining (4)..... damaged river banks, deepened the rivers (5)..... increased coastal erosion. Coastal erosion arises (6)..... river sand replaces sand lost (7)..... the beach by receding wave action Sand (8)..... by lowering the riverbed causes (9)..... intrusion of sea water. Salt water intrusion upstream (10)..... the dry season along the Kelani river (11)..... come upto the water intake points (12)..... Colombo city at Ambatale and along (13)..... Nilwala Ganga which affects (14)..... Matara town supply. In many other (15)..... in the Southern and Western Provinces, intruding salt water enters irrigation systems destroying crops.

(15 marks)

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3 However unplanned tourism development without provision for sewage
4 treatment and other environmental safeguards continue to damage the
5 environment. This is illustrated by the contrast between Bentota, which
6 is a planned tourist development and Negombo and Hikkaduwa where
7 tourism has developed with little planning. A common waste treatment
8 plant is now planned for the Bentota resort hotels. The Government
9 of Japan has signed an Agreement to provide the infrastructure for
10 coastal tourist hotels between Marawila and Galle. Planning for tourism
11 development also reduces the social conflicts between tourism
12 and other sectors. Fishermen in particular complain that their traditional
13 rights of access to and use of the beach are hindered by tourist hotels.

Questions

1. Why are most tourist hotels located in coastal area?

(02 marks)

2. a) As mentioned in the passage, how does planned tourism differ from unplanned tourism?

(03 marks)

b) What are the examples given to illustrate this point?

(02 marks)

