

SLIATE

SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION
(Established in the Ministry of Higher Education, vide in Act No. 29 of 1995)

Higher National Diploma in English

Second Year, Second Semester Examination-2016

EN2211-Advanced Reading & Vocabulary Development II (PT/FT)

Instructions for Candidates:

Answer any five (5) questions

All questions carry equal marks.

No. of questions : 06

No. of pages : 08

Duration : 03 hours

Question 01

01. Read the text and write *yes* if the following statements agree with the information in the text or *No* if the statements contradict the information. Which word/phrase helped you to find the answer? Write that phrase or word which helped you to find your answer. (1x10=10 marks)

The brain of the beholder

The cave figures of Lascaux, Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa, a cubist painting by Pablo Picasso and the African **artefact** that **inspired** Picasso's work. These works of art are separated by great gulfs in time, different social and political systems, and language divides. Yet despite these variations, there is art in each place and era. That there is a seemingly **universal impulse** to express oneself this way suggests that human beings are neurologically hardwired for art.

Imagine yourself in the Louvre in Paris, pushing through the throngs to behold the Mona Lisa's **enigmatic** smile. Or recall the first time you ever saw the Sydney Opera House. Most likely your skin tingled, you felt a thrill and you paused for a moment of **reflection**. Even glimpses of **mundane** objects such as the latest curvaceous kettle, can inspire something similar. Art and design critics will describe how formal qualities like proportion are **choreographed** to produce the viewer's **rush**. But the fact that **aesthetic** experience can inspire such a biological response suggests that it's a stimulus neuroscientists could analyse just as **deftly**.

And that's exactly what they are doing. In laboratories and galleries around the world, researchers are showing how the organization of the brain relates to the **conception** and experience of art. This is the **burgeoning** field of neuroaesthetics, in which scientists are discovering that- rather than **transcending** the ordinary – art and aesthetics are part of everyday experience. They're also finding that, in some **fundamental** ways, art really is an **expression of human nature**.

Ex: Mona Lisa is an abstract painting

Yes, cubist painting

- I. Pablo Picasso got the idea for one of his paintings from an ancient work of art from Africa.
- II. The desire to create art is limited to certain parts of the world.
- III. Mona Lisa has a mysterious smile in the image.
- IV. When people look at works of art it provokes serious and careful thought.
- V. Ordinary objects can be aesthetically pleasing.
- VI. Art critics believe that artistic elements are arranged and combined together in order to create a feeling of excitement.
- VII. Researchers are analysing how the brain creates the idea of art.
- VIII. Neuroaesthetics is failing to catch on in the world of science.
- IX. Scientists have discovered that art is a way of rising above everyday life.
- X. Aesthetics really reflects the human society and behaviours.

02. Mark the correct meaning of the underlined phrase or word (1x10= 10 marks)

- I. The woman who came to look after the invalid was a warm-hearted person

i kind and friendly	ii quiet
iii very hot	iv beautiful
- II. They were very desperately poor and the parents decided to take the children to the forest and leave them there

i very unhappy	ii extremely unlucky
iii had no means at all	iv quite happy
- III. The doctor worked hard to lessen the man's pain. He wanted to relieve him from suffering

i make him live	ii save him
iii depend on him	iv lie down
- IV. The pilot saw the enemy aircraft heading straight at him and realized that he was in hot water.

i fell into water	ii happy
iii. in trouble	iv unwelcome
- V. After two days of starvation the wild horse was easy to handle

i had a handle	ii trying to run away
----------------	-----------------------

iii tame

iv eating well

VI. The young doctor entered the order when he realized that there was a lot of suffering around him.

i to order

ii went away

iii became a monk

iv organized himself

VII. Your performance at the examination depends on the effort you put in

i swings on

ii plays

iii succeeds

iv will be determined by

VIII. The holy priest was calm and sparing of speech.

i spoke a lot

ii never spoke a word

iii did not speak much

iv dumb

IX. The Minister's untiring efforts in improving agriculture helped to increase food production

i resulted

ii continued trying

iii courage

iv sick of

X. Although the leader is no more the good work he had done lives on

i remains unchanged

ii helps people

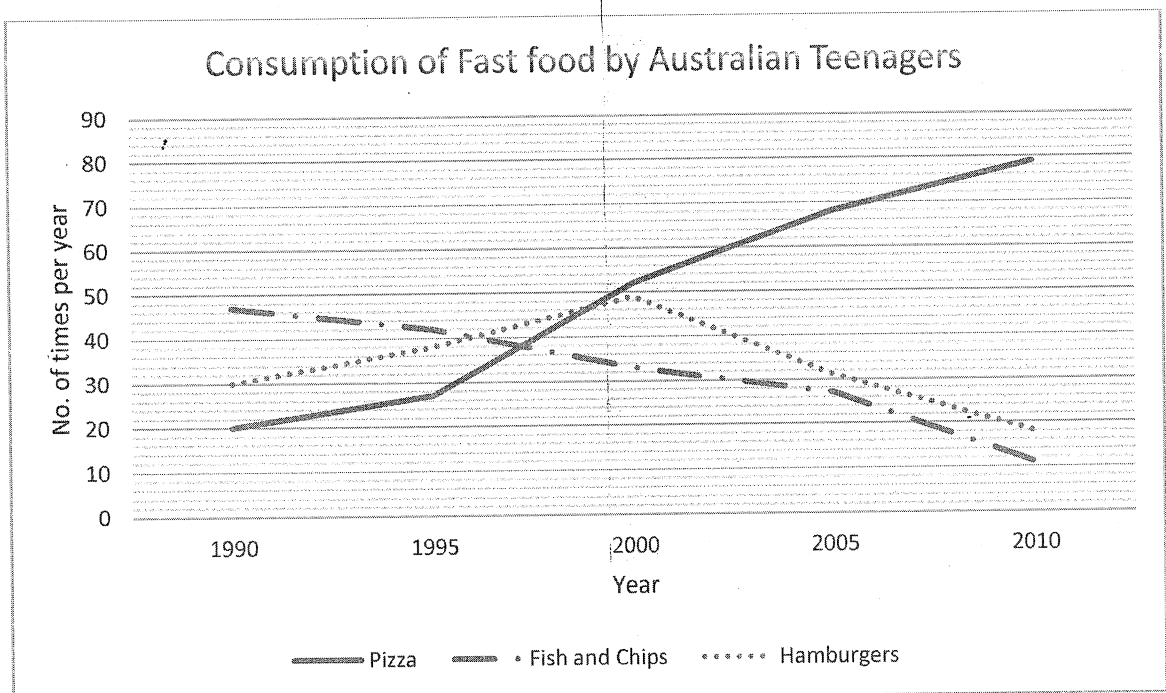
iii finished

iv provides employment

Question 02

Study the graph given below and answer the questions.

(20 marks)



- I. Rephrase the title of the line chart in your words (2 marks)
- II. Identify the significant trends of this chart with reference to the following points and explain them (do not use more than 100 words) (12 marks)
- Consumption of pizza
 - Consumption of fish and chips
 - Consumption of hamburgers
- III. According to the chart what would be the values for the year 2015 with regard to the consumption of (6 marks)
- Pizza
 - Fish and chips
 - Hamburgers

Question 03

1. I. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Nowadays mountain climbing is considered one of the world's most adventurous sports. It is both a stimulus and a test, a stimulus in that it enables men and women leading sedentary lives in cities, offices and factories to rejuvenate themselves through hard exercise in health-giving sun and air, a test because it brings out qualities of determination, leadership, strength, skill and endurance. Then it brings its devotees into contact with nature untamed and unspoiled, at her grandest and most beautiful. It appeals to the young particularly because of their love of adventure and the pioneering instinct.

From the earliest times mountains have been regarded as mysterious and aloof from the ordinary affairs of plain and city. Our ancestors looked upon them with awe and fear. Gods, devils, dragons, the spirits of the dead dwelt on their inaccessible summits ready to wreak vengeance on the rash intruder.

Yet as man slowly and painfully freed themselves from his primeval fears and superstitions, a spirit of enquiry gained ascendancy. What was to be found on those lonely summits where lightning played? Fearfully a few bold spirits began to cross mountain ranges at first for the sake of commercial enterprise for military reasons. The Alpine passes, for instance were opened up for both purposes, from ancient times to the times when tunnels were made to link Italy with France and Switzerland. Slowly men lost their dislike and fear for mountains and began to realize that to view them and adventure upon them was an exciting experience. In that moment was born the spirit of mountaineering as a sport.

1. What are the main characteristics of mountaineering? (2 marks)
2. Why is it a stimulus? (1 mark)
3. Why do the young like mountaineering? (1 mark)
4. How did our ancestors look upon our mountains? (1 mark)

5. Give two reasons which made people climb mountains at the beginning? (2 marks)
6. How did the spirit of mountaineering develop as a sport? (1 marks)
7. 'Mountaineering helps personality building' Do you agree? Why? (2 marks)

II. Use the following words in your own sentences (10 marks)

- a) determination
 b) ascendancy
 c) vengeance
 d) devotees
 e) intruder

Question 04

I. Complete the text with the words given below.

alternative	converting	eco-friendly	emit
engine	fuel fumes	greenhouse gases	plant
solar			

Fuelling our cars

Our love of the fuel-burning car with its poisonous exhaust (1)..... has had a devastating effect both on our environment and on oil supplies. It is unlikely we will abandon our cars in large enough numbers to resolve this problem, so there is a pressing need to find an (2).....fuel. Many car companies are exploring (3)..... energy sources. Hybrid cars were first developed in 1997 and these are likely to become more commonplace in the future. Hydrogen vehicles that use (4)..... panels to extract hydrogen from water are also likely to be readily available in the near future. These vehicles (5).....only water vapour and so do not contribute to (6)..... However, critics say that building a network of fuelling stations and (7).....existing petrol stations to hydrogen will prove too costly and will limit this vehicle's potential. Nevertheless, countries such as the US, Germany, Japan and Iceland already have ambitious hydrogen plans.

Others believe that biofuels are the future. These fuels are based on (8).....oils and so can be grown. The concept of using vegetable oil as a (9).....dates back to 1895 when Dr.Rudolf Diesel developed the first diesel (10) to run on vegetable oil. He demonstrated his engine at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1900 and described an experiment using peanut oil as

fuel in his engine. In 1912, Diesel said, 'The use of vegetable oils for engine fuels may seem insignificant today. But such oils may become in the course of time as important as petroleum and the coal tar products of the present time

II. Based on the above passage, state whether these statements are true or false.

(2x5=10 marks)

- 1) Cars that run on electricity and petrol appeared in 1997.....
- 2) Water is produced from the exhausts of hydrogen cars
- 3) It will be relatively inexpensive to change current petrol stations for hydrogen cars.....
- 4) Biofuels are non-renewable.....
- 5) In 1912 diesel was seen as an important fuel source.....

Question 05

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Pollution

Thick black smoke curling out of smokestacks, horrible-tasting chemicals in your drinking water, pesticides in your food — these are examples of pollution. Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Some obvious kinds of pollution are pollution of the air, soil, and water. Some less obvious, or less salient, kinds of pollution are radioactive, noise, light pollution, and green-house gasses. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust. Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of emissions, or waste output, from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000

deaths in the world each day. Radioactive pollution can be caused by leaks or spills of radioactive materials. These materials can come from medical sources, nuclear power plants, or laboratories which handle radioactive materials. Air, soil, and water can be polluted by radioactivity. It can cause damage to animals, both internally and externally, by eating, drinking, or touching it. It can cause birth defects and genetic problems. It can cause certain cancers and other deadly diseases. Noise pollution can be caused by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise. It can also be caused by military or experimental sonar. Noise has health effects on people and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems. In animals, it can cause communication, reproductive, and navigation problems – they have difficulty finding their direction. Sonar has even caused whales to beach themselves because they respond to the sonar as if it were another whale. Light pollution can be caused by advertising signs, stadium and city lighting, and other artificial lighting (like the light caused by night traffic). Artificial lighting has health effects on humans and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure and affect sleeping and waking rhythms and immunity. It might be a factor in some cancers, such as breast cancer. In animals, it can affect sleeping and waking rhythms, navigation, and reproduction. In addition, greenhouse gases have caused a warming effect on the earth's climate. The greenhouse gases are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, and ozone. They are naturally-occurring gases in the atmosphere, but human activity has increased their concentration in the atmosphere. For example, the levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere have risen due to the burning of fossil fuels. The effect is a rise in global temperatures. The higher temperatures cause the melting of glaciers, a rise in the water level of oceans, and the disruption of both land and marine life, including that of humans. Although carbon dioxide is necessary for plants to survive, it is also considered to be a kind of pollution because high levels of carbon dioxide have caused the oceans to become more acidic. It is not possible for anyone to predict the exact timing and effects of global pollution and global climate change brought about by pollution. There is general agreement by scientists that the global climate will continue to change, that the intensity of weather effects will continue to increase, and that some species of animals will become extinct. There is also general agreement, or consensus, that humans need to take steps to reduce emissions of waste products and greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, make adaptations to the changes that are occurring, and figure out ways of reversing the trends of pollution and global warming.

- i. What are the examples for salient kinds of pollution and for less obvious kinds of pollution? (4marks)

- ii. What are the factors that cause air pollution? (1 mark)
 - iii. Explain the difference between the primary pollution and the secondary pollution (3 marks)
 - iv. How does the water pollution occur? (2 marks)
 - v. How does the artificial lighting affect human health and animals? (4 marks)
 - vi. Give three examples for green house gases (3 marks)
 - vii. Fill in the blanks in the following flow chart (3 marks)
- Burning of fossil fuel → _____ → _____ → rise in the water level → _____

Question 06

I. Find a phrasal verb in column B for the meanings given in column A and make five sentences using phrasal verbs. (10 marks)

A

- 1. communicate
- 2. survive
- 3. discover
- 4. keep quiet
- 5. learn
- 6. understand
- 7. maintain the same level
- 8. look for information in a reference book
- 9. mentally calculate
- 10. take care of

B

- picking up.....
- shut up.....
- work out
- catch on.....
- keeping up.....
- get across.....
- find out.....
- look up.....
- look after.....
- get by.....

II. Correct the collocation errors in these sentences (10 marks)

- 1. After a careful analysis from the situation we decided to cancel the trip

.....

- 2. Regular exercise can be to benefit for people with asthma

.....

- 3. We need to create for a new design

.....

- 4. I am looking up the definition from this word.

.....

- 5. We should use products that are environmentally good.

.....