

**EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA**

**FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN ARTS & CULTURE- 2017/2018  
(November-December 2019)**

**BASIC ENGLISH -I                      AEL 1112**

**Time: 02Hours**

**Index No: .....**

**Instructions to the candidates:**

**Answer all the questions on this paper itself.**

**For Examiner's use only**

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>Marks Obtained</b>
01	30	
02	10	
03	10	
04	05	
05	10	
06	15	
07	20	
<b>Total</b>		

**Section I**

**Reading Skills**

**Total Marks: 30**

**Q1. Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:**

There were about 12,000 elephants in Sri Lanka at the beginning of this century. The elephant population today is estimated 2000-3000. One reason for this drop in the size of the elephant population in Sri Lanka is the export of animals. Sri Lanka has been exporting elephants for nearly two thousand years.

Another reason for the dwindling population of the elephants is that during the British period huge areas of the Hill country were changed from elephant habitat to human use. At the same time the elephants were thought of as pests. Therefore people who killed elephants were given money as a reward. Between 1945 to 1948, 3500 elephants were killed for money in the Northern Province and 2000 were killed between Galle and Hambantota.

Thirdly, although elephants were protected after independence; irrigation and housing projects have taken away more of the elephants' traditional habitat.

Today elephants are like an island surrounded by humans. This not surprisingly, leads to conflict between humans and elephants. Elephants have seasonal migratory routes. They like to move in search of food and water. Therefore they need larger areas of land. But, as Sri Lanka's human population grows, humans take more and more of their land each year for agriculture.

This has led to more and more conflict between humans and elephants. In 1991, 32 humans were killed by elephants. This number increased to 66 in 1992, 105 in 1993, and 188 in 1994. It dropped by 90 in 1995 and rose again to 120 in 1996. There have been 190 reports of property damage by wild elephants in 1993, 418 in 1994 and 623 in 1996.

(Adapted from – The Island, 5.10.97)

1. Provide a suitable heading for the above text

.....

3 Marks

2. Has the elephant population increased or decreased at present compared with that of the beginning of the century?

.....

3 Marks

3. What are the factors that contributed to the above answer, according to the text?

.....  
.....  
.....

3 Marks

4. How long has Sri Lanka been exporting elephants to overseas?

.....  
.....

3 Marks

5. What does the writer compare elephants to?

.....  
.....  
.....

3 Marks

6. According to the above paragraph, why do humans and elephants conflict?

.....  
.....  
.....

3 Marks

7. Why do elephants migrate seasonally every year?

.....  
.....  
.....

3 Marks

8. What do you understand by the phrase "seasonal migratory routes". Use your own words to explain.

.....  
.....  
.....

3 Marks

9. Summarise the above text in 30 words.


**Section II**

**English Language Structure**

**Total Marks: 35**

**Q2. Make questions by using the correct verb forms into the gaps. To make questions use Simple Present Tense.**

1. .... you ..... well water? (to drink)
2. .... Mala and Priya ..... their pets? (to feed)
3. .... your tutor ..... your homework? (to check)
4. .... they ..... in the new house? (to live)
5. .... the cat ..... on the wall in the mornings? (to sit)

10 Marks

**Q3. Find the correct conditions (types of if-clauses) and underline the correct answer for each question.**

1. If it rains, I'll wear a raincoat.  
A. type I (probable condition)  
B. type II (improbable condition)  
C. type III (impossible condition)
2. If we had taken enough water, we wouldn't have been thirsty.  
A. type I (probable condition)  
B. type II (improbable condition)  
C. type III (impossible condition)

3. If the children were older, they would go to the party.
  - A. type I (probable condition)
  - B. type II (improbable condition)
  - C. type III (impossible condition)
  
4. Vithu could fly to India if he had more money.
  - A. type I (probable condition)
  - B. type II (improbable condition)
  - C. type III (impossible condition)
  
5. If Mathan does the washing up, his mother will have more time for him.
  - A. type I (probable condition)
  - B. type II (improbable condition)
  - C. type III (impossible condition)

10 Marks

**Q4. Make correct passive phrases (not sentences). Mind the tenses in brackets.**

1. Astronauts- send to the moon (will-future)  
.....
2. Children- see in the park (Simple Past)  
.....
3. Eggs- boil (Simple Past)  
.....
4. the computers -replace (Past Progressive)  
.....
5. my house-break in (Present Perfect)  
.....

05 Marks

**Q5. Match the verbs given below with the prepositional phrases given within the brackets and write the answers in the lines provided.**

(at the airport, behind the tree, during the night, on the beach, on the phone, out of the window, out with friends, outside the stadium, to music, to the swimming pool)

1. hang .....
2. listen .....
3. talk .....

- 4. go .....
- 5. arrive .....
- 6. look .....
- 7. sleep .....
- 8. lie .....
- 9. wait .....
- 10. hide .....

10 Marks

**Section III                      Writing Skills                      Total Marks: 35**

**6. Write a letter to your friend describing a festival/ programme held at the Eastern University**

**Words: 100**

15 Marks

Include the following:

- ✓ Type of festival/programme held
- ✓ Purpose of the festival/programme
- ✓ Organising of the programme
- ✓ Highlights of the programme
- ✓ Any other relevant details

26.11.2019

Dear Ramesh,

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Handwritten text on lined paper, mostly illegible due to blurring and noise. Some faint words like "I" and "is" are visible.

Regards,  
Nishanthini

7. Write an essay on the following

Words: 150

20 Marks

A person you like most Or

A leader you admire

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an essay.



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning most of the page width.