Eastern University, Sri Lanka
English Language Teaching Unit

First year Fist Semester Examination in Agriculture - 2009/2010 (Old Syllabus)
[June 2011] (Repeat)

ENG 1101 – English (Level – I)

Time: 02 hours

Index No: .....

Answer all questions on this paper itself.

For Examiner's use only.

Question Number	Maximum Marks	Marks obtained
I	20	.....
II	20	.....
III	30	.....
IV	30	.....
	.....	.....
Total	100	
	.....	.....

Examiner's Name : .....

Examiner's Signature: .....

Date : .....

01. Circle the error from underlined words/phrases and write the correction within the brackets.

1. $\underline{Despite}_{A}$ most mushrooms are $\underline{edible}_{B}$, some species $\underline{cause}_{C}$ serious $\underline{poisoning}_{D}$

( )

2. $\underline{Lightly}_{A}$, sandy soil $\underline{absorbs}_{B}$ water more $\underline{quickly}_{C}$ than clay $\underline{or}_{D}$ loam

( )

3. It is a $\underline{chemical}_{A}$ called capsaicin $\underline{that\ gives}_{C}$ hot peppers $\underline{their}_{C}$ $\underline{spice}_{D}$ flavor.

( )

4. Animals $\underline{that}_{A}$ hibernate $\underline{usnally}_{B}$ eat large $\underline{numbers}_{C}$ of food $\underline{in\ the}_{D}$ autumn

( )

5. In its $\underline{purely}_{A}$ state, hydrochloric acid is $\underline{a\ gas}_{B}$ but $\underline{it}_{C}$ is $\underline{almost}_{D}$ always used as a solution in water.

( )

6. $\underline{During}_{A}$ the depression of the 1930, $\underline{many}_{B}$ artists $\underline{were\ giving}_{C}$ $\underline{jobs}_{D}$ by the federal Arts Project.

( )

7. Aspirin is $\underline{recommend}_{A}$ to $\underline{many}_{B}$ people for $\underline{its}_{C}$ ability $\underline{to\ thin}_{D}$ the blood.

( )

8. Fireflies $\underline{product}_{A}$ light through a $\underline{complex}_{B}$ chemical reaction $\underline{that\ take}_{C}$ place within $\underline{their}_{D}$ abdominal cells.

( )

9. The columbine flower $\underline{can}_{A}$ survive $\underline{in}_{B}$ almost $\underline{any\ type}_{C}$ of $\underline{gardens}_{D}$ condition in the United States.

( )

10. A future system of $\underline{solid}_{A}$ waste $\underline{managements}_{B}$ should begin with $\underline{reduction}_{C}$ in the $\underline{amount}_{D}$ of waste.

( )

(2 x 10 = 20 marks)

02. Turn the following active sentences into their corresponding passive forms.

1. A remote switch operates the new robot

   .....

2. A good carpenter can restore old furniture.

   .....

3. When my bicycle broke, I repaired it.

   .....

4. A teacher should praise students who do well.

   .....

5. An umbrella will shade you from the sun.

   .....

6. If you sit silently, you can hear the birds sing.

   .....

7. They have kept the treasured jewels in the bank.

   .....

8. On the last test, she had surpassed her previous score.

   .....

9. Before you can turn on the lamp, you must plug it into the socket.

   .....

10. My friends secretly told me that he was going to get married.

    .....

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

03. Read the passage and answer questions on it in complete sentences.

Venus Flytrap

The Venus flytrap (also Venus's Flytrap or Venus' Flytrap), Dionaea muscipula, is a carnivorous plant that catches and digests animal prey – mostly insects and arachnids.

With the ability to clamp shut in a half-second, the Venus flytrap's reaction time seems fit for the animal kingdom. Insects need to touch two of the flytrap's hairs consecutively in order for the plant to react, but the precise mechanism that shuts the trap remains unclear. It now seems that when the plant is touched, the electrical potential of the leaf is altered, triggering a host of cellular-level events.

Its trapping structure is formed by the terminal portion of each of the plant's leaves and is triggered by tiny hairs on their inner surfaces. When an insect or spider crawling along the leaves contacts a hair, the trap closes if a different hair is contacted within twenty seconds of the first strike. The requirement of redundant triggering in this mechanism serves as a safeguard against a waste of energy in trapping objects with no nutritional value.

The plant's common names refer to Venus, the Roman goddess of love, whereas the genus name refers to Dione. Dionaea is a monotypic genus closely related to the waterwheel plant and sundews.

The Venus flytrap is a small plant whose structure can be described as a rosette of four to seven leaves, which arise from a short subterranean stem that is actually a bulblike object. Each stem reaches a maximum size of about three to ten centimeters, depending on the time of year.

The leaf blade is divided into two regions: a flat, heart-shaped photosynthesis-capable petiole, and a pair of terminal lobes hinged at the midrib, forming the trap which is the true leaf. Scientists are currently unsure about the evolutionary history of the Venus flytrap; however scientists have made hypotheses that the flytrap evolved from Drosera (sundews).

The holes in the meshwork allow small prey to escape, presumably because the benefit that would be obtained from them would be less than the cost of digesting them. If the prey is too small and escapes, the trap will reopen within 12 hours. If the prey moves around in the trap, it tightens and digestion begins more quickly.

Healthy Venus flytraps will produce scapes of white flowers in spring, however, many growers remove the flowering stem early (2-3 inches), as flowering consumes some of the plant's energy, and reduces the rate of trap production. If healthy plants are allowed to flower, successful pollination will result in the production of dozens of small, shiny black seeds.
(Source : DN/May 12, 2011)

1. How is Venn's flytrap also called?

.....

.....

2. What does the flytrap feed on?

.....

.....

3. Why is it said that fly trap fits for the animal kingom?

.....

.....

4. What should be done for the plant to react?

.....

.....

5. What is unclear, according to the writer?

.....

.....

6. How is the trapping structure of flytrap formed?

.....

.....

7. What is Dionaea?

.....

.....

8. How are the following parts of flytrap described?

Structure :.....

Stem : .....

Leaf blade : .....

9. What is the hypotheses made on by scientists?

.....

.....

10. What is the reason mentioned that the small prey is allowed to escape?\

.....

.....

11. When does the trap tighten?

.....

.....

12. Why is the flowering stem removed early?

.....

.....

13. What will happen when the plants are allowed to flower?

.....

.....

14. Find similar words to the given phrases

a. an animal killed for food by another : .....

b. a process by which something takes place : .....

c. no longer needed : .....

d. a process by which green plants synthesize nutrients : .....

e. a proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence : .....

f. a device to catch and retain animals : .....

g. an activity allows fertilization:.....

(30 Marks)

04. Write on the following topic in 200 words.

A speech on a relevant topic to be delivered among farmers who are not aware of modern farming practice, harmful effects of chemical, proper post harvesting techniques etc...,