



EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA

FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE – 2003/2004

(Nov. Dec. 2004)

ENG 1101: English (Level -I)

Answer all the Questions in this paper itself.

Index No:

Time: Two Hours

Question No.	Marks obtained	Maximum Marks
I	10
II	20
III	20
IV	20
V	30
Total:	-----	100
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Name of Examiner :

Signature of Examiner:

Date:



QUESTION: I

Use the correct form of the verb “be” in the present tense to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

1. The bottles of milk in the fridge. The milkin the jug. But the apples on the table.
2. That child hurt. There blood all over him.
3. People careless about conserving water. Water a precious natural element.
4. Oil an inflammable substance.
5. I don't agree with the saying that “Money the root of all evil”.
6. Too much sugar bad for your health.

[10 marks]

QUESTION: II

Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph, substituting suitable words for those given within brackets. Choose the words from the list given below.

The current [1] [decline] in the world biodiversity is [2] [largely] as a result of human activities, such as habitat [3] [destruction], over harvesting, pollution and [4] [inappropriate] introduction of [5] [foreign] plants and animals. The bio diversity of the plant is being eroded at a [6] [terrifying] rate and more so than ever before during the latter part of the 20th century. This is mainly due to the [7] [explosive] population growth. Human beings have, therefore, had to [8] [invade] the habitats of other living things. They have, therefore, destroyed the [9] [habitats] of other living things and destroyed large numbers of species either [10] [willfully] or by chance.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| alien, | encroach, | deliberately, | frightening, |
| mainly, | violent, | homes, | devastation. |
| incongruous, | deterioration, | | |

[20 marks]

QUESTION: III

Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the present simple tense.

1. A physical change from a chemical change.
2. Ice oxygen and hydrogen.
3. Acids blue litmus paper red.
4. The Eastern University many students.
5. Sharks in the sea.
6. The coconut tree a very useful tree.
7. The sea large amounts of salt.
8. Water at 100 degrees centigrade. It
..... at 0 degrees Centigrade.
9. Blood through the human body.
10. Owls at night. They usually
during the day.
11. Some months 30 days: Others
..... 31 days. February usually 28 days.
12. An elephant only vegetable matter. Elephants
never the flesh of other animals.
13. A thermometer an instrument that
..... heat.
14. Iron in water.

[20 marks]

QUESTION: V

Read through the passage and answer the following questions.

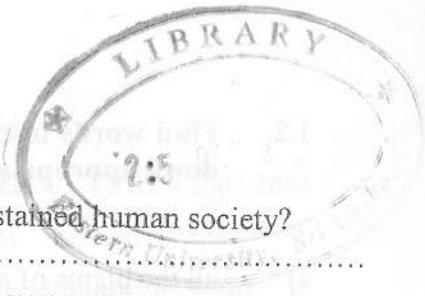
Sri Lanka has a high level of biological diversity. Its biological resources have sustained human society by providing timber, fuelwood, medicinal herbs, fibres, crop plants, fish and animals for domestication. The vegetation has helped regulate the climate, recycle nutrients, protect soil and water, control pest and diseases and provided essential habitats for wildlife.

Sri Lanka has a great richness in diversity of flora. More than 3350 species of flowering plants have been described. Another interesting feature is the high degree of endemism; as many as 23 percent of the species of flowering plants are endemic. Only about six percent of the endemic are found in the broad dry zone plains of the north and east where the flora distribution has been influenced by the proximity of India. The other 94 percent is found in the wet ever green and wet mountain forest of the southwest and south central part of the island.

In Sri Lanka, in the low and mid country wet zone, for example, no more than nine percent of the land area is now under natural forest. However, despite the heavy deforestation that has occurred, there can still be recognized special areas of forest whose floristic composition shows great diversity. One of them is the Singaraja, the only sizeable primeval low land rain forest now remaining in Sri Lanka. A Phytosociological study of Sinharaja carried out by Gunatilleke and his team has shown that in five hectare plots there were as many as 211 species, 119 genera and 43 families represented among the tree with a girth at breast height of 30 cm and more. The endemic species accounted for 86 percent of the individuals enumerated of the 211 species recorded 66 percent were endemic.

Within a given ecological niche there are many species of the same genus, many sub species and varieties of the species. If the habitat is lost many of the species, sub species and varieties die out and become extinct. i.e. Extinction is forever.

There are two factors that have posed a serious threat to the preservation of floristic diversity in Sri Lanka. One is the heavy rate of deforestation which has taken place in the past and will continue in the future as various development projects, village expansion schemes, and new settlement projects are launched. The second factor is the selective felling of trees which causes changes in the floristic composition of the forest and a steady depletion of the trees selectively removed.



1.1.

Paragraph - 01

a) In what ways have Sri Lanka's biological reserves sustained human society?

.....
.....

b) What has provided essential habitats for the wild life of Sri Lanka?

.....
.....

Paragraph -02

c) How many species of flowering plants have been described in Sri Lanka?

.....
.....

d) What factor has influenced the flora distribution of the north and east of Sri Lanka?

.....
.....

e) Where are the most number of species of flowering plants found in Sri Lanka?

.....
.....

Paragraph -03

f) What is the only remaining rain forest in Sri Lanka.?

.....
.....

Paragraph - 05

g) When do many of the different species of plants perish and become extinct?

.....
.....

h) The conservation of floristic diversity in Sri Lanka has been threatened by two factors. What are they?

1.
2.

i) Give a suitable heading for the passage.

.....
.....

[15 marks]

1.2. Find words in the passage to match the following meanings, and write them down appropriately in the blank spaces provided.

- a] all the plants of a particular place, country, or period
- b] sustained
- c] found regularly in a particular place
- d] closeness
- e] having been in existence for a very long time
- f] a suitable place
- g] the natural home of a plant or animal
- h] a greatly reduced amount or number
- i] the act of preventing something from being harmed or destroyed
- j] the act of cutting down the forests of a place

[10 marks]

1.3 What do the following underlined words in the passage refer to?

- a] 'Its' in the second sentence of paragraph 01 :
- b] 'Where' in the fourth sentence of paragraph 02:
- c] 'Whose' in the second sentence of paragraph 03 :
- d] 'Which' in the second sentence of paragraph 05 :
- e] 'Which' in the last sentence of paragraph 05 :

[05 marks]