

EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

PROFICIENCY TEST IN ENGLISH - LEVEL - I - 2004/2005

[PROPER / REPEAT]

Index No : .....

Time : 03 hours.

Answer all questions on this paper itself.

For Examiner's use only.

Question Number	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1	.....	10
2	.....	10
3	.....	10
4	.....	20
5	.....	25
6	.....	25
Total	-----	-----
	-----	100
	-----	-----

Examiner's Name : .....

Examiner's Signature : .....

Date : .....

Question 01



Select suitable words / phrases from the list given below to fill in the blanks.

detached from, attached to, consists of, contains, supported by,  
includes, fitted over, fixed to, connected to, joined to,

- a) A book .....pages and covers.
- b) An atom .....a nucleus in the centre.
- c) Furniture .....chairs, tables and benches.
- d) Northern Sri Lanka is .....the rest of the Island by the A9 high way.
- e) The break lever is .....the rear wheels of the vehicles.
- f) The front door of the car became .....the frame after the accident.
- g) The branch of the tree is .....the trunk.
- h) The head of the hammer is .....the handle.
- i) The rubber tube is .....the glass tube.
- j) The trunk of the tree is .....the root system.

[1x10=10 marks]

**Question 02**

*Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.*

1. He ..... (know) three other languages besides his mother tongue.
2. 'Do not make a noise'. The students ..... (write) the examination.
3. The Sri Lankan cricket team is leaving for India .....(participate) in the test matches.
4. The Indian Prime Minister ..... (visit) Sri Lanka next year.
5. He was punished for.....(break) the window.
6. Finally the judge ..... (release) the suspect on condition.
7. He came to the office very late because he ..... (miss) the bus
8. A new hostel .....(construct) to accommodate the new students next year.
9. It ..... (rain) heavily since last week.
10. A seminar on the importance of English .....(hold) at the EUSL, last year.

[1x10=10 marks]



**Question 03**

*Form questions to get the underlined word / phrase as the answer.*

Eg: - She lives in a rented house.

Where does she live?

1. The Tsunami tidal waves hit the coastal areas in January this year.

.....

2. Kamal excelled in dance in his teens.

.....

3. The President of the country delivered a speech to the people about the Joint mechanism.

.....

4. The Mahaweli Ganga is the longest river in Sri Lanka.

.....

5. A curfew was imposed to maintain law and order in the country in those days.

.....

6. The cease-fire has been in force for nearly two years.

.....

7. They negotiated a peace agreement to curb violence.

.....

8. An affected man went abroad to earn for his living.

.....

9. They attend lectures in the afternoon.

.....

10. He went to Australia to pursue his higher studies.

.....

[1x10=10 marks]

## Question 04

Fill in the blanks in the following passage with suitable words from the list given below.

### Your behaviour

Behaviour is very important in health. It is natural for someone to have pleasure seeking behaviours. Some attempt 1. \_\_\_\_\_ get pleasure through various unwholesome practices.

The purpose 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the Ayurvedic way of healthy life is to change this 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a health seeking behaviour. It is only then that a person 4. \_\_\_\_\_ get both pleasure and health 5. \_\_\_\_\_ one event. Therefore the daily routine must be tailored 6. \_\_\_\_\_ your personal requirements and customized 7. \_\_\_\_\_ better life.

Ayurveda describes each individual as a state 8. \_\_\_\_\_ balance of the three *doshas*, which govern the different aspects 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the body. *Vata dosha* controls the principle of self-transportation, *pitta dosha* controls internal processes such 10. \_\_\_\_\_ digestion and metabolism, *kapha dosha* encompasses out bodily protection, strength and growth.

Because no two people have the same combination 11. \_\_\_\_\_ these three doshas, every one is a unique individual and personalized care and attention is needed 12. \_\_\_\_\_ the treatment.

When an imbalance occurs, proper diet and lifestyle changes can be implemented 13. \_\_\_\_\_ bring the *doshas* back 14. \_\_\_\_\_ balance. In such case, one may be advised 15. \_\_\_\_\_ force specific *dosha* reducing /aggravation foods, activities and medications or may even opt 16. \_\_\_\_\_ *Pancha Karma* an internal cleansing system of Ayurveda.

The Ayurvedic approach 17. \_\_\_\_\_ diagnose the illness is very systematic and scientific. The logical thoroughness and minuteness of methods employed 18. \_\_\_\_\_ Inquiry and Investigation of each and every factor 19. \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon of the patient concerning his habit, constitution, illness and environment are the prime factors 20. \_\_\_\_\_ the perfect diagnosis.

*Tridosha (Vata, Pitta and Kapha)* are the three Bio-Energies is unique. Balance of *Tridosha* means perfect health, and this is the basic principle of Ayurveda.  
(Sunday observer , 05 -06-2005 , page – 35 , by Dr. Danister L.Perera )

- |       |          |          |         |
|-------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. to | 6. of    | 11. in   | 16. for |
| 2. to | 7. of    | 12. in   | 17. for |
| 3. to | 8. of    | 13. in   | 18. for |
| 4. of | 9. can   | 14. for  | 19. or  |
| 5. to | 10. into | 15. with | 20. as  |

[20 marks]



## Question 05

Read the following passage and answer the questions follows.



(P-1) Almost every body has heard about acid rain and knows that it is something bad. But what exactly is it? What are its effects on plants, animals, human beings, and what can be done to solve this problem.

(P-2) The term acid rain does not convey the true nature of the problem and therefore scientists use the term "acid depositions". This is because the acid, which has formed due to pollution, may return to the earth as a solid or a gas and not just as rain.

(P-3) Depending upon the climatic conditions it could also come down as rain, fog, or snow, and in the wet form it is known as "acid precipitation".

### Sources

(P-4) Certain industries, as well as emissions from vehicles give rise to increase of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in the air. These emissions change into sulphates and nitrates under the influence of sunlight and moisture, and get converted into sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which come down as acid rain.

(P-5) Coal generally contains between 2-3% sulphur, and when it is burned this sulphur is released into the atmosphere. Electric companies and other industries, which burn coal, cause a lot of emission of sulphur dioxide. Other industries which process raw ore containing sulphides in order to obtain copper, zinc, or nickel also cause an increase in sulphur dioxide levels in the atmosphere.

(P-6) The major source of emissions of nitrogen oxides into the air, is from vehicles and other places where fossil fuels are burned. Forest fires, often caused by man, either deliberately or accidentally, are another source of pollution.

(P-7) Naturally occurring phenomena like volcanic activity, lightning, or organic decay, also gives rise to an increase in atmospheric pollutants but not much can be done about these causes.

(P-8) However over 90% of sulphur dioxide emissions and around 95% of nitrogen oxides released into the air are from man made sources.

(P-9) The problem of acid rain is not new. It was first noticed during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when people observed the effects of industrialization on plants and animals. As far back as in 1872, the Scottish chemist, Angus Robert Smith wrote a book " Air and Rain: The beginnings of Chemical Climatology", in which he used the term " Acid Rain", and the name has stuck. The problem has become severe since the 1960s when fishermen noticed a sharp reduction in the quantity of fish in lakes of North America and Europe.

(P-10) The havoc done by acid rain is not localized in the place where it is caused. The atmospheric emissions may travel for several days and over long distances depending upon wind and climatic conditions, before coming down as acid rain. The problem caused in an industrialized area may therefore result in acid rain in the surrounding forests or lakes, or even further away. It is believed that around 50% of the acid rain that occurs in Canada is due to pollution caused in the United States of America, and the effect of polluting industries in England can be felt in Norway.

(P-11) If there were no pollution, the rain would still be acidic. Natural rainfall has a pH of around 6.0. This is because of the effect of Carbon dioxide in the air, which combines with water to form carbonic acid. The effect of this is however negligible, as it is neutralized in the soil by alkaline material like limestone. However the other emissions cause the pH of the rain water to drop below 5.5 and at this level it is considered to be acid rain. The soil cannot now neutralize the acidity of the rain water. In some places the acidification is so severe that the pH drops to around 4.0. Rare cases have been reported of acid rain having pH of around 2-2.25.

(P-12) Both natural vegetation and crops are affected by acid rain. The roots are damaged by acidic rainfall, causing the growth of the plant to be stunted, or even in some cases death. Nutrients present in the soil, are destroyed by the acidity. Useful micro organisms which release nutrients from decaying organic matter, into the soil, are killed or their activity is reduced, resulting in less nutrients being available for the plants. The acid rain falling on the plants damages the waxy layer on the leaves and makes the plant vulnerable to diseases. The cumulative effect means that even if the plant survives it will be very weak and unable to survive climatic conditions like strong winds, heavy rainfall, or a short dry period. Plant germination and reproduction is also inhibited by the effects of acids rain.

(P-13) All living organisms are interdependent on each other. If a lower life form is killed, other species that depended on it will also be affected. Every animal up the food chain will be affected. Animals and birds, like waterfowl or beavers, which depended on the water for food sources or as a habitat, also begin to die. Due to the effects of acid rain, animals which depended on plants for their food also begin to suffer. Tree dwelling birds and animals also begin to languish due to loss of habitat.

(P-14) Mankind depends upon plants and animals for food. Due to acid rain the entire fish stocks in certain lakes have been wiped out. The economic livelihood of people who depended on fish and other aquatic life suffers as a result. Eating fish which may have been contaminated by mercury can cause serious health problems. In addition to loss of plant and animal life as food sources, acid rain gets into the food we eat, the water we drink, as well as the air we breathe. Due to this asthmatic people and children are directly affected. Urban drinking water supplies are generally treated to neutralize some of the effects of acid rain and therefore city dwellers may not directly suffer due to acidified drinking water. But out in the rural areas, those depending upon lakes, rivers, and wells will feel the effects of acid rain on their health.

P - 1  
01. What are affected by acid rain?  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 2  
02. What is the term used by scientists for acid rain?  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 3  
03. Why has the term been changed?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 4  
04. What is known as acid precipitation?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 4  
05. What influence the change of emissions?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 9  
06. What did fishermen notice in lakes?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 12  
07. How does the acid rain damage the plants?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 13  
08. Are all living organisms dependent on each other?  
\_\_\_\_\_

P - 14  
09. What happens to the economic livelihood of people?  
\_\_\_\_\_



10. Select the suitable heading given below and write in the blanks.

a. The heading for para. - 1

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b. The heading for para - 12

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c. The heading for para - 13.

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d. The heading for para - 14.

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- i. Effects on human beings
- ii. Effects on animal and birds
- iii. Effects of acid rain on plant life.
- iv. The effect of acid rain on plant and wild life.

**Question 06.**

Write an article to a magazine on "How Science helps to improve human life".  
[200 words].

Use the following guidelines.

Latest developments in

- [a] computer
- [b] medicine
- [c] agriculture
- [d] travel
- [e] communication, etc.

[25 marks]