

**SOUTH EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**  
**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS (EXTERNAL) – 2006 / 2007**  
**Held in May 2007**

**IEN 2.11 – INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH - I**

Answer all the questions. Use separate sheets where necessary.

Index No:.....

Time: 03 Hours

**1. Underline the appropriate word.**

1. There's an interesting article (at/on) page 14.
2. Cosmo café is (across/left) the road from the supermarket.
3. Please don't lean (against/along) this glass table.
4. Joan's bungalow is (opposite/outside) a condominium.
5. The old lady stayed (at/inside) her house the whole day.
6. Marie isn't (in/on) this photograph of our class reunion.
7. The language academy is (before/to the right) of the medical centre.
8. His beliefs are (opposite/the opposite of) mine.
9. The company's reference number is (at the top/on the top) of the page.
10. Billie's sculpture is (on the left side/on my left).

(5 marks)

**2. Make questions from the sentences using the word given in brackets.**

1. I live in a flat near the centre of a town. (Where?)  
.....

2. I speak three languages? (How many?)  
.....

3. I'm learning English because I need it for my job. (Why?)  
.....

4. I've been learning English for three years. (How long?)  
.....

5. I went to the cinema last night. (Where?)  
.....

(10 marks)

**3. Complete each sentence using who/whom/whose/where.**

1. What is the name of the man ..... car you borrowed?
2. A cemetery is a place .....people are buried.
3. An orphan is a child ..... parents are dead.
4. The place ..... we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
5. A pacifist is a person ..... believes that all wars are wrong.

(5 marks)

**4. Write the following sentences in the present simple passive using the words in brackets.**

a. Thousands of cars every year (steal)

.....

b. All the tickets over the Internet (sell)

.....

c. A lot of the world's gold in South Africa (produce)

.....

d. The rooms every morning (clean)

.....

e. Millions of barrels of oil to Europe (export)

.....

(10 marks)

**5. Read the passage and answer the questions below.**

**THE GREAT COMMUNICATORS**

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the telephone (including the cell phone!), the fax, and e-mail. Television, movies, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use

their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language-about 6,000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Communication technologies were very important in the development of ancient societies:

- Around 2900 B. C., paper transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the fifteenth century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.

Radio, movies, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media are changing our world every minute of every day.

1. Which animals are mentioned? What can they do?
2. What is special about human communication? What can *we* do?
3. Which four forms of media are mentioned in the last paragraph?
4. What is good and bad about information technology today?

(10 marks)

**6. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.**

### **The Computer**

In the forefront of the technological revolution is the computer. A single silicon computer chip, which organizes and communicates information, can hold over a million electronic signals-called data bits. Computer owners can link up to electronic bulletin boards or to systems that offer many kinds of information, such as news, stock prices, and other data. Computers are especially valuable in business; for example, a company can set up computer conferences, connecting many thousands of employees at many sites in the world. Of course, computers can only provide data; they cannot yet think and write creatively, make decisions, and so on. Moreover, there are problems: for instance hackers – those who experiment with computers as a hobby – can break into computer systems and steal valuable information from businesses and governments.

### **Electronic Surveillance**

High-technology systems help in searches, such as for missing children or survivors of accidents. In addition, new technological devices (tiny microphones, laser sensors, video cameras, and the like) make surveillance possible. Companies can program computers to check their employees' work, law enforcement agencies can use electronic equipment to search for criminals, and so on. But the use of high-tech surveillance is not without its problems. In one legal case, for instance, a judge had to disallow hours of videotaped

evidence on the activities of a political group. He felt that the group's privacy had been invaded through the use of the equipment and that the court could not allow technological snooping (watching or listening to others without their knowledge of it). Many people feel that increases in crime are increasing the need for high-tech surveillance; but its critics are concerned about the protection of civil rights and freedoms.

### **Medical Technology**

In recent years, there have been great advances in medical technology. For instance, scientists have created many kinds of artificial body parts (heart valves, plastic, totally mechanical hearts, electronic limbs, implants for ears and the like). Other major discoveries have been made in the field of genetic engineering: perhaps in the future, new genes will be created through the control of DNA, the chemical that determines a person's sex, height skin color, etc. Critics are concerned, however, about the possible abuse of medical technology. For example, modern medicine can extend life, but some people oppose the use of life-support systems for the terminally ill, those who have no chance of recovery. The new medical possibilities are challenging traditional human values.

### **Technology in the Work Place**

The new technology helps industry and business; companies with high-tech equipment have been able to increase profits and expand their markets, and new products are being created all the time. However, there is a growing concern that some new technologies will cause major unemployment problems. Robots are already widely used to make automobiles, and it is feared that in this and other manufacturing industries they will eliminate many jobs. Of course, for countries that produce robots, many high-tech jobs are also created. In the future, more workers will have more time for creative thinking and problem solving but it is uncertain that our educational systems will be able to meet the challenges of the technological age.

### **The Technological Revaluation and the Earth**

Advances in science and technology have led to amazing breakthroughs in many other fields as well. Some of these developments are not without their disadvantages, however. A major example is pollution. Industries using chemicals have been creating poisonous waste products that cannot easily be disposed of.

When fuels such as coal and oil are burned, they change the earth's atmosphere in ways that may prove harmful to life. Also, chemicals in our food, water, air, etc. may produce terrible results in the future. There have been many advantages and disadvantages to the technological revolution. It is hoped that we will be able to control it for the benefit of the earth and its people.

- 1) Why do you think that computers are valuable?
- 2) Who do you think, as described in the passage, are hackers?
- 3) What are the benefits of high-tech devices?
- 4) What are the influences of technology in the medical field and business?
- 5) What are some of the major disadvantages of high technology?

(20 marks)

**Writing**

7. You are the Managing Director in M&M Pvt. Ltd that deals with software development. You would like to recruit a trainee for your company and you prefer one with a computer degree and experience in the field. Prepare an advertisement to be published in a newspaper.

(10 marks)

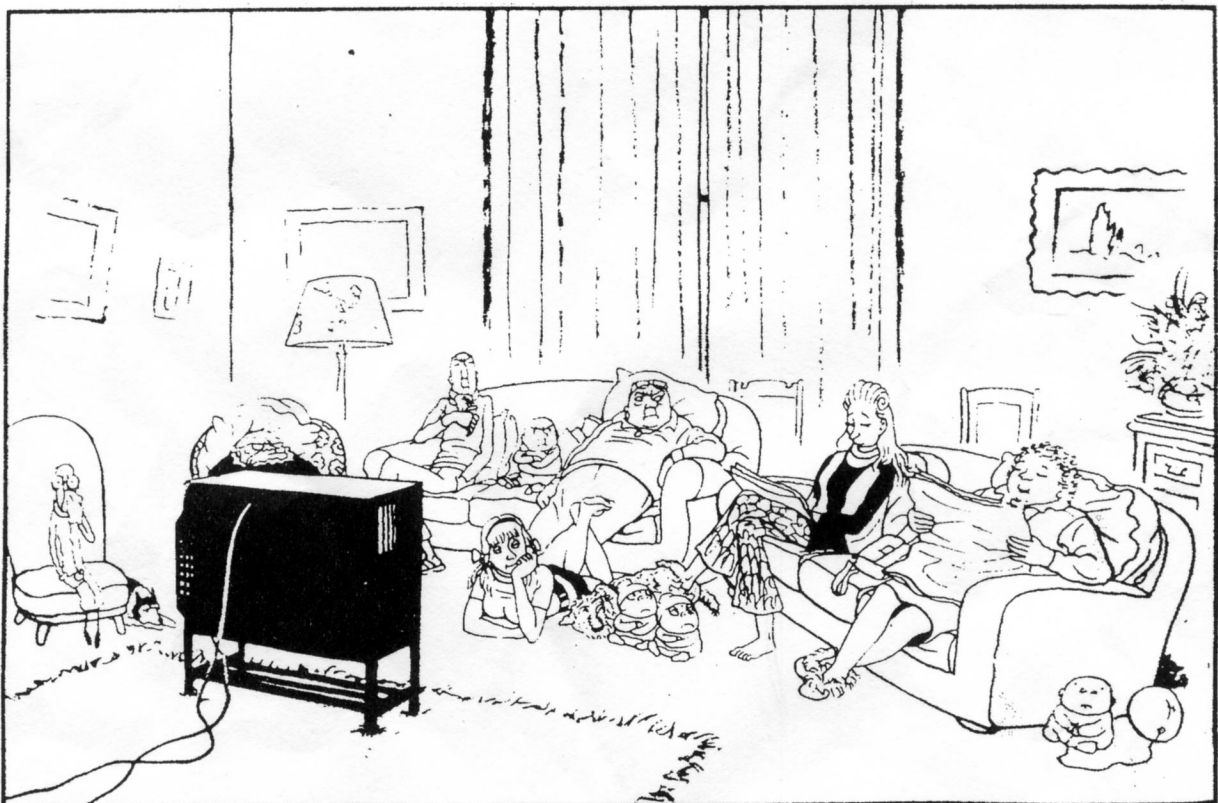
8. An extract of the diary of Mr. Nilam is given. He works in a private company as an Asst. Manager, Marketing. Read the diary and write a cohesive paragraph describing what he did on Monday. Begin like this. On Monday at 9.00 am Nilam .....

Monday 27/5/2007	
9.00 am	office
10.00 am	meeting with the Director, Marketing
11.00 am	daughter's school
12.00 noon	lunch with overseas delegates
2.00 pm	production site
3.00 pm	seminar for trainees
7.00 pm	cinema with friends

(10 marks)

9. Write 10 sentences describing the picture

(10 marks)



10. Suppose you appeared for an interview at Coopers & Lal Pvt. Ltd last month and at the interview they had promised that they would appoint you to the post. But recently you have come to know that someone else has been appointed to the post on the recommendation of a local politician. Write a letter expressing your displeasure and the inconveniences caused to you in this regard. Assume all necessary details.

(10 marks)