



SOUTH EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS IN BACHELOR OF ARTS (EXTERNAL)

2008 / 2009 HELD IN AUGUST - 2009

IEN 2.12 – INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH - II

Index No:

Time: Three hours

Answer all the questions on the paper itself .Use separate sheets for question no 7.

1) To complete the part of sentences in column A, select the most suitable phrases from column B and write the relevant **letter** in the box. One has been done for you.

A

B

- 1) You mustn't drink alcohol
- 2) You mustn't keep medicine
- 3) You don't have to play cricket
- 4) You don't have to be a member
- 5) Newspapers mustn't
- 6) You don't have to drink alcohol
- 7) Children mustn't be allowed
- 8) You mustn't be surprised
- 9) Newspapers don't want to say

f

- a. to enjoy it
- b. when you go into a pub
- well c. if teachers object to the new curriculum
- d. to run up and down the aisle of the aircraft
- e. to use the tennis court
- f. when you drive
- g. where children can reach them
- h. who provided their information
- i. mislead the public

(8 marks)

2) The underlined verbs are wrongly used. Write the correct form in the space against each line.

- 1) Why does Mrs. Lafeer laughing? (_____)
- 2) Why are the workers grumble? (_____)
- 3) Why weren't you come with us? (_____)
- 4) Why is Mr. Sameer runs up the drive way? (_____)
- 5) Why do Anne always make a fuss? (_____)
- 6) Why wasn't Kamil and Kareem playing in the match yesterday? (_____)
- 7) Why don't you answering the phone? (_____)
- 8) Why hasn't she coming? (_____)
- 9) Why was they in the bed? (_____)
- 10) Why did they wanted a new alarm system for their house? (_____)

(10 marks)

3) A word is given at the end of each line in bracket. Write it in one of the blanks in the line to make the sentence meaningful.

1. They _____ live in the house _____ they have bought thirty years ago. (**still**)
2. I wrote _____ three letters _____ morning. (**this**)
3. Jahan has agreed _____ lend _____ us her car. (**to**)
4. I have sold _____ my car _____ bought a bike. (**and**)
5. I heard _____ a baby crying for _____ of the night. (**most**)
6. Adam has _____ completed _____ his A level. (**already**)
7. Tina has applied for _____ jobs _____. (**Several**)
8. Nina came here _____ night to return my _____ book. (**last**)
9. My handwriting _____ is smaller _____ Adam's. (**than**)
10. It is _____ to reach the _____ winning post. (**impossible**)

(05 marks)

4) Change the following sentences into passive.

1. The secretary of the Nature Club invited me to a party.

2. She will read the names of the participants.

3. We were decorating the classroom.

4. A farmer in the field killed a python.

5. The manager has submitted the initial plan of the new project.

(10 marks)

(4) Complete the sentences with sensible endings.

- a. If I know the truth,
- b. If the teacher is absent,
- c. If I had known that he was a policeman,
- d. If I were the president of this country,
- e. If I won a lottery,
- f. What will happen if?
- g. Who will teach the subject if?
- h. I won't come to class if
- i. I would have brought an umbrella if
- j. Your name would be deleted from the list if

(10 marks)

(5) Rewrite the following sentences in the reported speech.

- a. Teacher said, 'Please open the door'.
.....
- b. My father said, 'You mustn't talk with him'.
.....
- c. Irfan said, 'I won't come to class tomorrow'.
.....
- d. Jahan said, 'I know the truth'.
.....
- e. Shanthy said to her mother, 'I want to buy a ring'.
.....

(5 marks)

(6) Read the newspapers stories and answer the questions below.

1 Match the newspapers stories (a-d) with four of the headlines (1-7)

Story a: headline _____

Story b: headline _____

Story c: headline _____

Story d: headline _____

a The police have arrested eight protesters during an anti-globalisation march in Princes Street in the centre of Edinburgh. At first the event was peaceful, but the atmosphere deteriorated later in the day. Police made the arrests when a small group of demonstrators broke away from the main demonstration.

b The World Wildlife Fund has said that sea water is not the solution to the world's water problems. Countries like Australia and Spain are turning salty sea water into fresh water for farming and drinking. But the environmental organisation says in a new report that desalination plants are expensive and are environmentally unfriendly.

c Farmers in the south of France are worried about global warming. The changing climate could halt their traditional way of life. According to a new study, it will be very difficult to grow the right grapes for the famous Bordeaux wines if temperatures continue to rise.

d The demand for responsible tourism is growing, according to British travel agents. A new survey shows that more than 50% of British holidaymakers say that they would like to know more about the environmental policies of their travel companies. Many tourists also want to measure their carbon footprint, but only a very small number are ready to spend more money on travel.

1 Government demands urgent action

2 New evidence of global warming

3 New water problems

4 Police stop demonstrators

5 Travellers want more information

6 Wine growers in trouble

7 World leaders discuss climate change

2 These sentences come at the end of the newspaper stories. Match the sentences (1-4) with the stories (a-d).

Sentence 1: story _____

Sentence 2: story _____

Sentence 3: story _____

Sentence 4: story _____

1 But it is good news for wine-producing countries in the north of Europe where temperatures are lower.

2 There has been no reduction in the number of cheap flights from British airports.

3 They smashed car windows and threw bottles at police officers.

4 We should look for ways of recycling our water, the report continues.

3 Find these words in the stories and underline the best definition.

- a) deteriorated
became better / became worse
- b) desalination plants
factories that change sea water into fresh water / vegetables that change sea water into fresh water
- c) halt
continue / stop
- d) policies
plans or actions / prices

4 Read the stories and say if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- a) The demonstration in Edinburgh began peacefully.
- b) A small group of angry demonstrators joined the march.
- c) People drink salty water in Australia.
- d) Desalination plants are good for the environment.
- e) French farmers do not care about global warming.
- f) Hotter weather is not good for some grapes.
- g) British tourists have become more interested in the environment.
- h) Many British holidaymakers are happy to have more expensive holidays.

(7) Read the passage and answer the questions below.

The Mona Lisa

The world's most famous smile - and the world's most famous painting — is Leonardo's Mona Lisa (La Gioconda). But how much do you know about her? Who is the mysterious woman and why is her smile so special?

A Leonardo began work on this portrait around 1500 and spent many years working on it. The art historian Giorgio Vasari said that it shows the young wife of a merchant from Florence. She is probably smiling because she is pregnant. But Leonardo never gave the picture to the merchant. He kept it for himself.

B Later the French king bought it and put it in the royal palace at Fontainebleau. Centuries later, the French king Louis XIV moved the palace to Versailles and the painting moved too. For a short time, Napoleon had it in his bedroom, but the Mona Lisa moved to the Louvre when it became a museum.

C Leonardo did not finish most of his paintings and the Mona Lisa is probably unfinished, too. She has no eyebrows or eyelashes and this is not normal for paintings of the time. X-ray

photographs show that Leonardo also changed her hair at least once.

D Leonardo's painting is extremely life-like, but many experts are not sure that it is a portrait of the woman from Florence. There are many theories, but perhaps the most interesting is that it is a portrait of Leonardo himself. An American expert has compared Leonardo's self-portrait and the Mona Lisa. She has found that many of the features are exactly the same.

E The two most important features of a face are the corners of the eyes and the mouth. If you look at the painting, you will see that these features are blurred - they are much less clear than the rest of the face. As a result, the viewer has to imagine what the Mona Lisa is thinking. The mystery of her smile is just a bit of clever artistic technique.

1 Read the article about the Mona Lisa and match the paragraph titles to the paragraphs.

- a) Unfinished work (paragraph C)
- b) Who really was the Mona Lisa? (paragraph _____)
- c) The birth of a painting (paragraph _____)
- d) The French connection (paragraph _____)
- e) The secret of the smile (paragraph _____)

2 Read the article again and say if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- a) Leonardo painted the Mona Lisa about five hundred years ago.
- b) He painted it very quickly.
- c) The Mona Lisa is a portrait of Vasari's wife.
- d) Louis XIV put the painting in the palace at Fontainebleau.
- e) The Louvre has not always been a museum.

- f) The Mona Lisa's appearance has changed.
- g) The Mona Lisa is possibly a self-portrait of Leonardo.
- h) You can't see the Mona Lisa's mouth very well.

3 Find these words in the article and underline the best definition.

- a) portrait (paragraph A)
a picture of a building / a picture of a person
- b) merchant (paragraph A)
a businessman / a businesswoman
- c) life-like (paragraph D)
it looks real / it moves
- d) blurred (paragraph E)
easy to see clearly / difficult to see clearly
- e) technique (paragraph E)
a machine or motor / a way of doing something

10) Read the passage and answer the questions.

One day a cheetah was brought to the Moscow zoo. I was a section director there, and I had never seen a cheetah before. But I had read that they were graceful, handsome beasts that readily adapted themselves to people.

The crate in which the animal was brought was pulled up near a cage. When the door was opened, out stepped the spotted beast that looked very much like a leopard. A second look, however, and I saw thin legs and a body as graceful as a wolfhound's.

The cheetah came out slowly and went directly to the water trough. For a long time he lapped the water greedily. And then, without even touching the meat that had been put down for him, without sniffing around his new living quarters, he lay down in the furthest corner of his cage. This seemed strange. Usually the first thing an animal does is to acquaint himself with his new surroundings.

I suspected that the cheetah was not well. And in the morning when the attendant came in, the animal was still lying in the same spot. His meat was untouched.

We called the veterinarian, who was an old, experienced man. It is no easy job to treat a wild beast. But he had cured quite a few of them.

The doctor watched the cheetah for a time and listened to his breathing. All the while the animal lay there, making no effort at all to get up. The vet came to the conclusion that the cheetah had caught a cold, which by now had probably turned into pneumonia.

It was important that the animal be given medicine at once. But this was difficult. The cheetah refused all food, and when the medicine was placed in his water, he stopped drinking. Day by day he grew weaker. His eyes looked sunken. And when he stood up, we could see his legs tremble.

During the night an electric heater was brought in to give him warmth. We watched him around the clock. He continued to refuse food. Finally the doctor declared that he must be made to eat, or else he would die.

Made to eat! Easier said than done. When meat was placed right in front of his nose, he would simply turn his head aside. Then an idea suddenly came to me. If I went into his cage, he might take the food from my hands. I suggested this to the vet. But he dismissed the idea with a wave of his hands.

What's the matter with you? Why take such risks? I tried to tell him there would be no risk. The cheetah was so weak he could hardly stand up on his legs. And furthermore, one could see from his behavior that he was not a fierce animal. Besides, I had no intention of going into his cage without taking precautions. After all, I was the head of the department. I could take whatever action I felt was right. But that didn't mean that I went foolishly.

1. Who is the narrator of this story?

2. Which phrase tells you that the narrator has seen a cheetah for the first time?

3. Why is cheetah compared to a leopard?

4. Which sentence tells you the cheetah is so thirsty?

5. What was strange to the narrator?

6. What precautionary action did the narrator take to save cheetah?

7. Explain the sentence "we watched him around the clock"

8. Why did they bring the electric heater?

9. What could the following words be best replaced with?

Tamed _____

Breathe in _____

Acquisitively _____

Neighboring _____

10. What were the symptoms of the disease that the cheetah has been suffering from?

11. How did the vet respond when the narrator wanted to go into the cage?

12. Quote the sentence that tells you the narrators attempt to save cheetah was correct.

(16 marks)