



SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS IN BACHELOR OF ARTS (EXTERNAL) – 2011/2012
HELD IN JUNE / JULY 2013

IENG 2.12 INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH - II

Index No:.....

Duration: 3 hours

Answer all questions on this paper itself.

(1) Fill in the blanks with the most suitable prepositions.

1. There is an important article _____ page 23.
2. Please don't lean _____ the glass table.
3. The old woman stayed _____ her house the whole day.
4. The company's reference number is _____ the top of the page.
5. Bala rushed _____ the hairdressing salon to get her hair done.
6. Drive _____ two blocks of flats and you will see the planetarium.
7. They live in a beautiful old house _____ a river.
8. She put the money at the bottom of her suitcase _____ her clothes.
9. I had not seen Tom _____ two years.
10. My dad has been without a job _____ December last year.

(5 marks)

(2) Rearrange the words to get meaningful sentences.

1. neighbours / a / bit / new / our / are / noisy

2. you / do / your / dreams / normally / remember ?

3. arrive / evening / hope / to / this / I / early

4. the / today / promised / send / to / information / Maya

5. very / I / chocolates / like / much / eating

(5 marks)

(3) Complete the following text using the words given below. You need to use a few words more than once.

cottage health directions hospitality records forest visit

A young soldier, whose plane was shot at during the war, landed his plane in a forest and escaped with minor injuries. He tried to make his way out of the 1..... but ended up walking deeper and deeper into it. As he wandered around, he came to an old 2..... It seemed strange to him that a solitary 3..... should exist in the heart of the 4..... . All the same, he thanked fortune for taking pity on him.

An elderly couple lived in the 5..... . They took the soldier in and nursed him carefully back to 6..... They treated him as if he was their own son. When he was fully recovered, they gave him precise 7..... to get out of the forest. He was grateful to them and promised to 8..... them again.

The soldier reported back to camp and told his captain of the old couple's 9..... The soldier was shocked when the captain revealed that the forest had been destroyed by bombs much earlier in the war. The elderly couple, who were officially listed as dead in their 10....., were the parents of one of their young soldiers who had died in the war.

(5 marks)

(4) Complete the sentences with if, when, but or unless.

1. We haven't booked our accommodation. We'll find a hotel we arrive.
2. the weather's nice, it's not worth going to the park.
3. you like action films, you'll love The Matrix. The fight scenes are incredible.
4. I'll go home with you you're going to work late again tonight.
5. She'll never pass the test she starts working hard.
6. We'll talk about the new products the conference finishes.
7. You won't feel good you do some exercise every week.
8. He is a hard worker he couldn't succeed with his life.

9. I'm leaving early. I'll call you I get home.

10. I asked him to wait at the station he left in a taxi.

(5 marks)

(5) Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb to make first conditional form.

1. If I _____ (go) out tonight, I _____ (go) to the cinema.

2. If you _____ (get) back late, I _____ (be) angry.

3. If we _____ (not / see) each other tomorrow, we _____ (see) each other next week.

4. If he _____ (come), I _____ (be) surprised.

5. If we _____ (wait) here, we _____ (be) late.

6. If we _____ (go) on holiday this summer, we _____ (go) to Spain.

7. If the weather _____ (not / improve), we _____ (not / have) a picnic.

8. If I _____ (not / go) to bed early, I _____ (be) tired tomorrow.

9. If we _____ (eat) all this cake, we _____ (feel) sick.

10. If you _____ (not / want) to go out, I _____ (cook) dinner at home.

(10 marks)

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

China's urban future: greener and cleaner

Cities are famously bad for the environment. They are heavy polluters. They cover the countryside with concrete. They make people stressed. By 2030, 60 percent of the world's population will live in cities. If cities stay the same, this will be an environmental disaster. However, some people in China are predicting a different future. By 2030, in Dontang, on Chongmin island near Shangai, half a million people will live in a city that is good for the environment – one that is environmentally-friendly. They will live in a green city.

The main changes will be in the urban areas. All the buildings in Dontang will produce their own electricity from solar and wind power. There will be no petrol cars, only electric ones, and all the homes will only be seven minutes away from public transport. There will be many canals in the city, and solar-powered water taxi will take people around the city.

The planners have also thought about the green spaces. All residents will live near small parks and plants on the roof of most buildings. There will be farms on the island that use organic methods. The plan is that this island city will produce all the food that it needs and there will be large areas of open countryside.

This project won't be cheap. It might cost 100 billion dollars. However, China needs to change the way its cities work. It already has over 90 cities with more than a million people, and this number will double in the next five years. There is no future for polluted and polluting cities.

The green city will improve the quality of life for the residents. They will breathe clean air, they will live near their work place and they will live in a quiet city. Just imagine how quiet the city will be without petrol cars. Can you imagine?

I. Are these statements true or false? Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false.

- a. In the future, the majority of the global population will live in urban areas.

- b. There will not be any cars in the city. _____
- c. People won't live far from buses and trains. _____
- d. The city will import food from the mainland. _____
- e. It will be expensive to build this city. _____

(5 marks)

II. Answer these questions in complete sentences.

- a. What do Chinese predict about pollution in the future?

b. What two sources will be used to produce electricity?

c. Briefly explain the changes that will be made in the urban areas?

d. What does 'green space' refer to?

e. How will the green city be expected to improve the quality of life?

(10 marks)

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

Social learning

As a child grows up, he learns how to behave in ways which are appropriate to the society into which he is born. That is to say, he acquires the patterns of behaviour which are accepted as normal in his society. This process of social learning is generally referred to as socialization. By socialization, then, we mean the process whereby individuals learn the rules, values and practices of the society in which they live. Generally speaking, we can say that this is brought about in two ways: firstly, as a result of the child's upbringing, or the natural interaction with the members of his family and other people in his immediate social environment, and, secondly, as a result of formal education. In some societies we find a certain degree of formal instruction included as part of the upbringing of the child. This occurs, for example, when children are taught certain kinds of ritual behaviour by members of their family or local community. In most societies, however, formal education is

differentiated from upbringing and is conducted as a separate operation. Although this is an over-simplification, let us for the moment use the term 'primary socialization' to refer to social learning that takes place as part of upbringing, as a consequence of the individual's participation in the life of this family and his immediate community. The social learning that results from formal education we will refer to as 'secondary socialization'.

It is possible to argue that the differentiation of the two kinds of socialization is to some extent explained by reference to the complex manpower requirements of the modern state. The social learning acquired through upbringing often needs to be extended because it does not provide for the national need in many countries for trained personnel like clerical workers, technicians, civil servants and so on. In this respect secondary socialization can be regarded as complementary to primary socialization. The former, we might say, provides the individual with skills which allow him to take on specialist employment and to have a role in a larger social environment, whereas the latter allows him to be integrated into the particular social group into which he is born. Thus we might argue that primary socialization defines the individual's role in a small social group and enables him to identify himself as a member of his family and his local community. Secondary socialization, on the other hand, provides for the individual's role in society as a whole and enables him to identify himself as a citizen of the state. In short, and to oversimplify, we might say that the first kind of socialization provides a sense of security and social integration whereas the second provides opportunity and the possibility of social mobility.

However, although it can be argued that the two forms of socialization support each other, it is also true that in some respects they may be in conflict. The ways of thinking which are taught in formal education are often contrary to those learned in primary socialization. Indeed, it is often the very purpose of education to replace patterns of thought and behaviour which have been acquired through primary socialization with others which are considered to be more rational or efficient. For example, there may be certain ritualistic or religious practices which are based on beliefs which are contrary to scientific fact. Again, certain social customs may be inconsistent with principles of efficiency in production and management. The way in which a language is used in formal education, and in some cases the actual language itself, may be very different from what the learner is accustomed to in the social environment of his home and local community. As he learns new ways of using language, the patterns of thinking acquired in primary socialization will tend to be changed.

Answer the following questions:

1. Define socialization according to the given text.

.....
.....
.....

2. What basic difference is there between primary and secondary socialization?

.....
.....
.....

3. Why is secondary socialization regarded as complimentary to the primary socialization?

.....
.....
.....

4. Give an instance where both socialization are in conflict with each other.

.....
.....
.....

5. According to the paragraph 2, what are the roles of both socializations?

.....
.....
.....

(15 marks)

(9) One of your close friends went to Canada for employment last year. Now he has stopped contact with you which makes you feel worried. Write an email to him (only the body of the email is needed) describing your past friendship, memorable events you both shared together, how you helped him in need, how much you worry now, etc. Use around 15 sentences. (15 marks)

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. The page contains 18 such sets of lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

(10) Government is keen on establishing private universities in Sri Lanka, but the university students oppose the establishment of private universities. Write an essay containing arguments in favour of and against private universities. In your essay first write your opinion supporting the private universities, followed by opposing them. Use around 15 sentences.

(15 marks)

