



# EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA

SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN ARTS & CULTURE -  
(2013-2014) - 2014/2015 (October/November - 2016)

## NEL 2110 Intermediate General English - I

Time: 02 hours

Index No: 031115120167

Instructions to the candidates:

1. Duration: Three (02) Hours
2. Answer all questions on the paper itself.
3. Marks will be deducted for wrong spellings and grammar.
4. Read each question carefully and answer them.
5. This paper consists of 07 pages.
6. Write your Index Number clearly on the space given.

Examiner's use only

Question Number	Marks Obtained
1	.....
2	.....
3	.....
4	.....
5	.....
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=====	

## Question 1.

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

### Sustainable Energy Sources

#### What are sustainable energy sources?

Sustainable energy sources are often regarded as including all renewable sources (naturally replenished) such as sunlight, wind, rain, and geothermal heat. Included in this definition is electricity and heat generated from solar, wind, ocean, hydropower, biomass (energy from plants), geothermal (energy from inside the earth), and biofuels and hydrogen derived from renewable resources. These resources usually also include technologies that improve energy efficiency. Fossil fuels are not considered sustainable energy sources because human consumption of fossil fuels creates a decrease in this type of fuel, not a constant or continual growth.

**Solar Energy.** The Latin word for sun is “solar” and thus solar energy is a powerful source of energy coming from the sun. For billions of years, the sun has produced energy. It is estimated that the sunlight that shines on the Earth for one hour is capable of meeting the energy demands of the whole world for an entire year! Can you imagine that?

Solar energy can be converted into other forms of energy, most commonly heat and electricity. John Herschel, a British astronomer in the 1830s, used a solar collector box to cook his food while on an African expedition exploring differing terrain. Today, people use solar energy as an integral part of their lives and for all sorts of things ranging from heating water in homes to space heating in buildings, from drying farm products to generating electrical energy, and even heating their swimming pools!

Photovoltaics is the process of using solar energy directly to make electricity using specific devices. Electricity can also be produced indirectly from steam generators which use solar thermal collectors in heating a working fluid. How does solar energy actually work? The sun’s light is harnessed by passive solar systems for heating or cooling buildings, flat plate solar collectors, and solar concentrator power systems. The sun’s heat is used to create steam, which then turns a turbine to produce electricity.

The drawbacks to solar energy are the large area required for collection and the manner in which it comes to the surface of the earth.

**Wind.** Wind is classified as sustainable because wind will continually be produced as long as there is the sun shining on the Earth in orbit. Wind is caused by the uneven heating of the earth’s surface by the sun. Today, wind energy is used to generate electricity.

The modern use of wind turbines originated in the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the Dutch used wind power to recover hundreds of thousands of acres of land by draining the Rhine River Delta. For the next 300 years, this design was used to pump water, grind grain, and to saw wood. Now, through advances in the fields of aerodynamics and composite materials, modern electric power generating turbines was invented. These machines vary in size from as small as one meter to a hundred meters in rotor diameter, and from 100-1000 kilowatts in power output.

Wind energy cost is determined by the cost of installing the wind turbine and the amount of energy produced. The use of wind-generated electricity is growing around the world.



Question 2.

Fill in the blank with suitable preposition given in the box. You can use one preposition

**off    around    of    for    to    behind    on    down    in    up**

Smarty always woke up early (1) ..... the morning. He picked up the milk and got (2) ..... school. Shabby slept late. "Shabby, if you don't wake up you will not (3) ..... time for school," said his mother. In the meantime Smarty had got ready (4) ..... to school.

..... school Shabby was late yet again. "You will have (6) ..... stay back school as punishment," said Miss Hound, the headmistress.

....., there is a party in my house. All (7) ..... you are invited," said Shorty. Smarty and Furry were very excited. "I will get ice cream for the party," said Furry. "I will bring my mama's pudding," said Smarty.

..... Smarty looked at Shabby and asked, "What will you bring, shabby?" "I will ... er ..., try to be on time," said shabby lazily.

..... Everyone had arrived on time, (8) ..... 7 o'clock in the evening. Smarty was there, so was Furry but Shabby had not yet come. He was still at home. Shabby took a long time to decide what to wear.

..... During the party, Smarty got a clean hit in the game of Nine Pins. He knocked (9) ..... the pins. Shorty said, "Why don't we have a lemon and spoon race?" Everyone agreed. The race ended in a tie between Smarty and Furry.

..... It was time for dinner. All the games had made everyone hungry.

..... Shabby reached Shorty's house and rang the bell (10) ..... the schedule. Shorty opened the door and said, "Shabby, we had such a wonderful time but you are late and your mama has gone home."

..... Shabby was very sad that he had missed the party. He promised never to be late again.

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|-----------|------------|
| (1) ..... | (6) .....  |
| (2) ..... | (7) .....  |
| (3) ..... | (8) .....  |
| (4) ..... | (9) .....  |
| (5) ..... | (10) ..... |

**Question 3.**

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the **verb** given in brackets.

It (1) ..... (be) very important to document sources in the writing process. If this fails, the whole effort that the writer (2) ..... (take) will be lost and that would lead to mislead the reader too. Various types of documentation (3) ..... (use) during the writing process. But parenthetical documentation is very essential and one of the important types of documentation in the (4) .....(write) process. The list of works cited at the end of the research writing (5) ..... (play) an important part in the acknowledgement of sources. The writer must indicate the reader not only what works (6) ..... (use) in the research work but also exactly what the writer (7) ..... (derive) from each source and exactly where in the work the writer found the material of the source. But it may not be sufficient for the reader, since the time taken for referring to the acknowledgement section may delay the reading process. To overcome this type of problem which would be faced by the reader, the most practical way is to supply the information in the parenthesis wherever the writer (8) ..... (incorporate) another's words, ideas, facts, or data. The word parenthesis (9) ..... (be) originated from the Greek word *parentithenai* that (10) ..... (mean) "put in beside." This word itself indicates the usage of parenthesis.

(1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

(4) .....

(5) .....

(6) .....

(7) .....

(8) .....

(9) .....

(10) .....



**Biomass.** Organic material which has stored sunlight in the form of chemical energy is considered biomass. This type of fuel includes wood, wood waste, straw, manure, sugar cane, and additional byproducts from a variety of agricultural processes.

Undergoing the process of photosynthesis, the chlorophyll in plants with the help of the energy of the sun converts the carbon dioxide from both the water and air from the ground into carbohydrates (complex compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen). When these carbohydrates are burned, they change back into carbon dioxide and water to release the sun's energy.

In addition to the typical process of burning, biomass can be changed into liquid fuels or cooked in a process called "gasification" to make combustible gases. Scientists are exploring which crops in these contemporary times are best suited for energy generation. More efficient and cleaner ways to use biomass are also being studied.

**Hydropower.** Hydropower is a clean, renewable energy source which converts kinetic energy from water (acting as potential energy that is stored) into electricity by turning a turbine.

The amount of available energy in water is determined by the flow of the water and the fall of the water. This is one of the oldest sources of harnessing a source of energy by humans. In ancient times, water wheels were used over 2000 years ago.

Electrical power can be generated from the oceans in the forms of tidal power, wave power, and thermal conversion, ocean currents, ocean winds, and salinity gradients.

Some of these have a disadvantage. Specific to note are the river-based hydroelectric dams which have been known to upset the natural wildlife of the region. Tidal-based hydroelectric dams can cause widespread wildlife problems as the time span between low and high tides is disrupted, and boats are left stranded in low tides.

**Geothermal Energy.** Geothermal energy, heat from the earth, is used as an efficient heat source in small applications like greenhouses. This heat energy can be found almost everywhere from the dirt in our own backyards to remote wells in countries like Indonesia.

In most cases, mineral water is heated from the earth. Using geothermal energy is affordable, sustainable, and a good choice for the environment.

Underline the suitable answer.

What causes wind?

- The sudden change in temperature during the day.
- The clouds moving in circles in the atmosphere.
- The uneven heating of the earth's surface by the sun.
- All of the above.

According to the text, solar energy is used for all of these reasons except \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. heat for homes          | b. space heating in buildings |
| c. drying of farm products | d. heating saunas             |
| e. heating swimming pools  |                               |

3. According to the text, biomass includes \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. wood and wood waste
- b. straw, sugar cane and manure
- d. lake, stream and river water
- e. byproducts from agriculture

4. What is the form of sunlight stored in the organic materials?

- a. physical energy
- b. wind energy
- c. chemical energy
- d. geothermal energy

5. What is the disadvantage in using the hydropower?

- a. power disruption
- b. upset the natural wildlife
- c. drying of agricultural lands
- d. cannot be used for a long time.

(5 X 2 = 10 Marks)

B) Select one form of sustainable energy described in the text. Write a summary of this type of energy. Include a definition and the advantages/disadvantages.

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(1 X 10 = 10 Marks)

C) Why is sustainable energy so important?

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(1 X 5 = 5 Marks)

(Total 25 marks)

Question 4.

Complete the following **questions** so as to get the answers given below each of them.

1. Where .....?

I live in New York.

2. Who.....?

Nero was playing the fiddle while the Rome was on fire.

3. When.....?

The train is expected to arrive at 5 AM.

4. Whose.....?

We use Anna's house to have a group study.

5. How.....?

She goes to movies once a month.

(5 X 3 = 15 Marks)

**Question 5.**

Write a dialogue that would take place between you and your friend Kathleen. Use at least 5 utterances for each person. The topic of your dialogue is about Sustainable Energy Sources.

You: .....

Kathleen: .....

You: .....

Kathleen: .....

You: .....

Kathleen: .....

You: .....

Kathleen: .....

You: .....

Kathleen: .....

(10 X 3 = 30 Marks)