



United International University
QUEST FOR EXCELLENCE

English Language Institute (ELI)

Mid-Term Examination Year: 2022 Trimester: Summer 22

Course Code: ENG 1011 Course Title: English I

Time: 2 hours

Full Marks: 60

Name of the student:	
Section:	Student ID:
Date of the Exam:	

Score:

Obtained Marks	Full Marks
	60
Finally Countable Marks (Half of the obtained marks):	30

Marks Distribution:

Topics	COs	POs of SoSE	Marks	Marks Obtained
Reading	CO 2	PO 10	20	
Writing	CO 1	PO 12	20	
Listening	CO 3	PO 12	10	
Speaking	CO 4	PO 12	10	
Total Marks			60	

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Create and develop ideas through fluent and error free writing

CO2: Skim, scan and infer from different reading texts in the target language

CO3: Interpret different listening texts of the target language

CO4: Apply target language for establishing spoken communication in different contexts

Full name of the Faculty member:	Signature:
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Signature of the invigilator :

Part A: Reading (Marks: 20)

Passage no.1: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar, and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and several types of cancer. Although some people who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains undereducated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts—areas in low-income neighborhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food—may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Although there have been some recent government efforts to reduce the number of food deserts, more community-based efforts should be encouraged and supported.

Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centers. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there in the first place. Major food retailer chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighborhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from the fresh meats, dairy products, and produce available at supermarkets. Residents of these areas who do not have cars are thus forced to travel long distances on public transportation to do their grocery shopping, or else they are limited to the food available at local convenience stores and gas stations. These types of food retailers often only sell packaged, processed foods that offer little nutritional value.

Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas; recent estimates suggest that those living in the poorest areas of a city experience 2.5 times more exposure to fast food restaurants than the wealthiest inhabitants of the city. Because individuals

who live in food deserts tend to get their meals from fast food restaurants or convenience stores, they often suffer from a variety of health issues. Research has found that individuals who live in low-income neighborhoods are much more likely to develop problems with obesity, diabetes, and hypertension than those who live in more affluent neighborhoods.

A solution to the problem of food deserts seems obvious: more supermarkets should be built in low-income neighborhoods. The problem with this solution, of course, is that it is difficult to lure supermarket chains into poor areas. Because poorer people have less money to spend on food, supermarket chains do not consider them to be attractive customers. One way that the government can help to offset this issue is by offering tax breaks or other incentives for supermarkets in low-income areas. In 2010, the Obama administration implemented the Healthy Food Financing program, which is a set of initiatives designed to help bring grocery stores into areas currently designated as food deserts. While this federal program is a commendable effort to improve low-income residents' access to healthy food, local initiatives often have a stronger and more immediate impact. Community gardens, independent food stores, co-ops, and farmers' markets are all examples of local initiatives that can substitute for or supplement the opening of a major chain supermarket. Despite the time, dedication, and funds required for community members to initiate such programs, these efforts can be incredibly beneficial, not only in providing people with access to healthier foods, but also in instilling a sense of community in the residents of these neighborhoods.

1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following statements. If false, write the correct answer. [CLO2/PLO1] 4x0.5=2

- A. People who live in low-come areas can enjoy eating nutritious food because they can grow fresh fruits and vegetables. _____
- b. The main reason for the obesity is not because of the food that contain sodium and sugar, but the foods that contain low calories. _____
- B. The retailers sell packaged food for the poor people so that the poor people can eat nutritious foods. _____

- C. Business people want to build supermarkets in low-income areas because they can earn more money from the poor people. _____

2. Choose and tick the correct answer.

4x0.5=2

A. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- i. Supermarkets' Contributions to Obesity in America
- ii. The Dangers of Fast Food
- iii. Food Deserts: the Problem and the Solutions
- iv. Food Deserts and Rural America
- v. Inconvenience Stores: Why Processed Food Will Kill You

B. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for *affluent*?

- i. Healthy
- ii. Updated
- iii. Corrupt
- iv. Distant
- v. Wealthy

C. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for *commendable*?

- i. Useless
- ii. Praiseworthy
- iii. Essential
- iv. Superficial
- vi. Unique

D. Based on information in the passage, it can be guessed that the author considers major supermarkets to be-

- i. More interested in increasing their profits than in helping people.
- ii. Unwilling to build new stores in low-income neighborhoods because of distance.
- iii. Willing to build fast food restaurants to stop the obesity problem.
- iv. Business oriented and do not want to open supermarkets in the low-income areas.

The short questions for that Passage

3. Answer the following questions. [CLO2/PLO1]

3+1+2=6

- a. What is poor diet? Explain how do food concerned people eat poor diet too?

Ans: _____

- b. Give two reasons why poor-income people suffer malnutrition.

Ans: _____

- a. Do you think that poor people in Bangladesh are eating nutritious foods? If not, give your opinion about how the government in Bangladesh can ensure food and nutrition for the people in low-income areas.

Ans:

Passage no.2: Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Cloud Computing

Cloud computing means storing and accessing data and programs over the Internet instead of on one's computer's hard drive. It involves computing over a network, where a program or application may run on many connected computers at the same time.

For some, cloud computing is a **metaphor** for the Internet. It typically uses connected hardware machines called servers. Individual users can use the server's processing power to run an application, store data, or perform any other computing task. Thus, instead of using a personal computer every-time to run the application, the individual can now run the application from anywhere in the world.

For businesses, cloud computing is an ideal way to reduce expenses. For example, companies may buy services in the cloud. That is to say, instead of installing applications on every single computer in the company, cloud computing would allow workers to log into a Web-based service (a cloud) which hosts all the programs individual users would need for their job. Everything would run on remote machines and local computers task would **rely** just on connecting to those machines.

While cloud computing could change the entire computer industry, there are still some **concerns** about the security of the data stored on the remote machines. It is true that it promises to **offload** many tasks. However, this technology raises a fundamental question. Is it safe to store one's data on someone else's computer? The cloud service provider needs to establish clear and relevant policies that describe how the data of each cloud user will be accessed and used. Cloud service users should also be able to encrypt data that is processed or stored within the cloud to prevent unauthorized access.

(280 words)

1. Write True or False. (4x0.5 =02)

- a. In cloud computing, data is stored locally.
- b. Cloud computing offers an economical model for businesses.
- c. Cloud computing technology adds workload on local machines.
- d. This technology offers a perfect solution for businesses without any concerns.

2. Match the words from Column A to the meanings in Column B. (4x0.5 =02)

Column A	Column B
a. Metaphor	i. Problem
b. Rely	ii. Symbol
c. Concerns	iii. Get rid of
d. Offload	iv. Depend

3. Write short answer to the following questions. (3x2= 6)

a. How does cloud computing work?

b. Describe the advantages of using cloud computing in business.

c. In what ways do you think the cloud safety issues could be resolved?

Part B: Writing (Marks: 20)

A. Summarize the following text.

Marks: 10

Today parents are increasingly worried about the safety of their children, they are not letting them go out to play outside. As a result, children are no longer playing outside but shutting themselves away in their rooms and losing themselves in individualistic activities such as television viewing and computer games. Yet, if they had the chance, they would rather get out of the house and go to the cinema, see friends or play sport. In fact, when asked what their ideas of a good day was, only 1 in 7 said that they would turn on the television.

British teenagers have always gone back to their bedrooms, leaving the younger children to play in the sitting room, garden or kitchen. However, children from the age of 9 are now turning to their bedrooms as a place to socialize. Bedroom culture has become a fact of life in the past 20 years with families getting smaller and homes getting more spacious. Increasing wealth has also contributed to the rise of the bedroom culture.

72% of British children aged 6 to 17, have a room, they do not have to share with a brother or sister, 68% have their own music installation, 34% have an electronic games controller hooked up to the television, 21% have video, 12% have a PC. On average children devote 5 hours a day to TV viewing. Even so, only 1 child in 100 can be classified as a real TV addict, a child who spends a worrying 7 hours or more watching TV or playing computer games. As the use of PCs increase, reading skills are expected to suffer. 57% of the children say they enjoy reading, but only 1 in 5 children can be classed as book-lover.

Although children generally have few favorite programs, they mostly watch television to kill time when they are bored and have nothing to do. Moreover, the difference between individualistic media use and social activities such as chatting with friends is less extreme than is commonly believed. Children gossip about television soap characters and make contact with other children on internet and visit friends to admire new computer games.

As a result of the bedroom culture, it is becoming rarer for children over age of 10 to watch television with their parents. Once in their rooms, children tend to stay up watching TV for as long as they wish. Consequently, it is getting harder to control children's viewing. One father told researchers that he drew the line at 9:00 pm. His son, on the other hand, said, "They tell us

[illegible]

1. He can sleep late. He doesn't have school tomorrow.(because)
2. It is raining. The children are playing outside. (although)
3. He is very hungry. He said he is not going eat any pizza tonight .(However)
4. You had better wear a helmet before you go for roller blading. You could hurt yourself badly. (otherwise)
5. You are eligible for a subsidized bus pass. You are a Full time student.(Hence)

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1. Diaz:

_____?
?

Natalie: I am trying to concentrate in my studies now, please cancel the birthday surprise plan.

2. Harold:

_____?
_____?

Ricardo: He is planning to buy a new car.

3. Dion:

_____?

Michel: She has an appointment with her doctor in the evening.

4. Isabella:

_____?

Trevor: He takes care of his Grandmother.

5. Liana:

_____?

Kim: He became the champion in that tournament, and the celebration of it is tomorrow.

Part-C (Marks-10)

Listening

Part-D (Marks-10)

Speaking