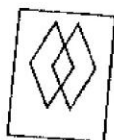


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SLIATE

SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION
(Established in the Ministry of Higher Education, vide in Act No. 29 of 1995)

Higher National Diploma in Building Services Engineering/ Higher National Diploma in Engineering (Civil/Electrical/Mechanical)/ Higher National Diploma in Food Technology/ Higher National Diploma in Information Technology/ Higher National Diploma in Quantity Surveying/ Higher National Diploma in Technology (Agriculture)/

Second Year – 2nd Semester Examination – 2019

BSE 2201, EN 2204, FT 2205, HNDIT 2405, QS 22082, CC 2201, CSPT 2207
English for Technology IV – Paper B

Instruction for candidates:

Answer four questions only
Question one (01) is compulsory
Answer only in booklet.

No of pages : 06
No of questions : 05
Time : Two hours

Questions 1

Write an essay on one of the following topics in **300** words.

- Contribution of the government for the development of agriculture in Sri Lanka.
- Role of technology for solving world problems.
- Food insecurity for nutritional gap in Sri Lanka.
- Impact of drug use on human body.
- Importance of environmental law in Sri Lanka.

Questions 2

[25 Marks]

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Garbage cans are not magical portals. Trash does not disappear when you toss it in a can. Yet, the average American throws away an estimated 1,600 pounds of waste each year. If there are no magic garbage fairies, where does all that trash go? There are four methods to managing waste: recycling, landfilling, composting, and incinerating. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses. Let's take a quick look at each.

Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. Recycling can reduce

pollution, save materials, and lower energy use. Yet, some argue that recycling wastes energy. They believe that collecting, processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than landfilling.

Landfilling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, landfilling is when people bury garbage in a hole. Over time the practice of landfilling has advanced. Garbage is *compacted* before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more garbage can fit in each landfill. Large liners are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic garbage juice doesn't get into the ground water. Sadly, these liners don't always work. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. Not to mention that all of that garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills.

As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Compositing is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do onsite somewhere, like home or school, it's hard to do after the garbage gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile or they will pollute the soil. There's a lot of plastic in garbage, which makes it hard to compost on a large scale.

One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are two main ways to incinerate waste. The first is to create or harvest a fuel from the waste, such as methane gas, and burn the fuel. The second is to burn the waste directly. The heat from the incineration process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air. Also, some critics worry that incinerators destroy valuable resources that could be recycled.

Usually, the community in which you live manages waste. Once you put your garbage in that can, what happens to it is beyond your control. But you can make choices while it is still in your possession. You can choose to recycle, you can choose to compost, or you can choose to let someone else deal with it. The choice is yours.

1. Which best explains why the author begins the text by talking about magical garbage fairies?

- a. He is putting a common misconception to rest.
- b. He is trying to get the reader's attention.
- c. He is addressing his concern in a serious way.
- d. He is supporting his argument with evidence.

2. Which best defines the meaning of *incineration* as it is used in the text?
- To bury waste materials in a large hole
 - To allow waste products to decompose and become fertilizer
 - To burn waste materials and harvest the energy
 - To turn waste materials into products like book covers
3. Which was not cited in the third paragraph as an issue with landfilling?
- Landfills are smelly.
 - Usable materials are wasted in landfills.
 - Landfills may pollute the water supply.
 - It is difficult to find locations for landfills.
4. Which conclusion could best be supported with text from the passage?
- Each method of waste management has its drawbacks.
 - Recycling is without a doubt the best way to handle waste.
 - Incineration is the best way to process waste.
 - All large cities should create massive compost piles.
5. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- Landfills take up a lot of space.
 - Composting is good for the soil but it can be hard to do.
 - The process of composting is very complicated and scientific.
 - There is a lot of plastic garbage in landfills.
6. Which best expresses the meaning of the word *compacted* as it is used in the third paragraph?
- Garbage is burned before it is thrown in a hole.
 - Garbage is put in trucks before it is thrown in a hole.
 - Garbage is crushed smaller before it is thrown in a hole.
 - Garbage is put in a can before it is thrown in a hole.
7. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this?
- To convince readers to recycle and compost
 - To persuade readers that recycling is a waste of resources
 - To compare and contrast recycling and landfilling
 - To inform readers of methods of waste management

8. Which is not included in this text?
- A description of how trash is collected
 - A description of the uses of compost
 - A description of the two methods of incinerating trash
 - A description of how landfills have advanced over time
9. Which best explains why composting is not feasible on a large scale?
- People wouldn't want to touch all of that gross rotting food.
 - It would smell too bad in densely populated cities.
 - It would attract rodents that would spread disease.
 - Plastic would get into the compost and turn it into a pollutant.
10. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?
- The Magic of Recycling: Bringing Back What Was Once Lost*
 - Methods of Waste Management: Pros and Cons*
 - Recycling, Landfilling, or Composting: Which is Best for You?*
 - Do Your Part: How to Save the Earth by Recycling and Composting*
11. Summarize the article. Be sure to cover the pros and cons of the four methods of waste management. (1.5x10=15 Marks)

Questions 3

(10 Marks)
[25 Marks]

- (I) Change the following sentences into reported speech.
- The students said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."
 - She said, "I will do this for him."
 - Aunty asked us, "Did you feel cold?"
 - The policeman ordered him, "Get out of the car."
 - They said, "We were in Canada last week."
 - The doctor told me, "Stop smoking."
 - My wife asked me, "where are you going?"
 - The customer asked, "Is the car new or second – hand?"
 - The teacher asked us, "could you please be quite?"
 - The waiter asked me, "do you want tea or coffee?"

(2x10 = 20 Marks)

(II) Write 5 meaningful and grammatically correct sentences using the given words.

1. committee
2. occasion
3. administration
4. crisis
5. alternative

Questions 4

(1x5 = 5 Marks)
[25 Marks]

(I) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs from the brackets.

(grow up / cut off/ woke up / handed out/ ring back/ gave up/ filled up/ broke out/ found out/ take over)

1. Larger companies sometimes _____ smaller ones.
2. I _____ playing football a long time ago because of a knee injury.
3. The energy company _____ our electricity because we didn't pay.
4. I have all the information that you need, but I am busy. Can I _____ you _____ in half an hour.
5. After browsing the internet for some time, we finally _____ where he lived.
6. You are acting like a child. When will you _____?
7. Maria _____ the job application and gave it to the secretary.
8. The teacher _____ the test books to the class.
9. The police have been looking for him since he _____ of the prison.
10. I _____ at 3 in the morning and couldn't get back to sleep again.

(1.5x10 = 15 Marks)

(II) Fill in the blanks with the most suitable gerunds giving in brackets.

(smoking / having/talking/stealing/ taking/ living/
going/telling/giving/arriving)

1. I don't fancy _____ out tonight.
2. She avoided _____ him about her plans.
3. He enjoys _____ a bath in the evening.
4. She kept _____ during the film.
5. Do you mind _____ me a hand?
6. I don't recommend _____ the bus.
7. Can you imagine _____ without TV?
8. They tolerate _____ but they prefer people not to.
9. I anticipate _____ on Tuesday.
10. He denies _____ money.

(1x10 = 10 Marks)

[25 Marks]

Question 5

You are applying for a foreign scholarship which is offered for MSc. Highlighting your educational and professional qualifications, working experience and relevant skills, prepare a CV and the covering letter to be sent for the above scholarship.

[25 Marks]

