



SLIATE

SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

(Established in the Ministry of Higher Education, vide in Act No. 29 of 1995)

BSE-2102 - Higher National Diploma in Building Services Engineering/ EN-2103 - Higher National Diploma in Engineering (Electrical) / QS-21072 - Higher National Diploma in Quantity Surveying / CSPT-2107 - Higher National Diploma in Consumer Science and Product Development / HNDIT-2305 - Higher National Diploma in Information Technology

Second Year – 1st Semester examination – 2020
English for Technology III –B

Instruction for candidates:

Answer four questions only	No of pages	: 04
Question one (01) is compulsory	No of questions	: 05
Answer only in booklet.	Time	: Two hours

Question 01

Write an Essay on one of the following with not less than 300 words.

1. Challenges the engineering industry face due to Covid -19 pandemic.
 2. Sri Lanka needs to diversify tourism industry to develop it to the next level.
 3. Failures are the pillars of success.
- [25 Marks]

Question 02

Read the text below and answer the questions set on it

Renewable energy is energy that is environment-friendly because it is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally **replenished**. Examples of these renewable resources include sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. There is a distinction between renewable energy and alternative energy. The latter is generated from alternatives to fossil fuels and need not be renewable.

Global investments in renewable technologies were estimated to be more than US\$286 billion in 2015. Countries like China and the United States invest heavily in wind, hydro, solar and biofuels. Globally, there are an estimated 7.7 million jobs associated with the renewable energy industries, with solar photovoltaics being the largest renewable employer. As of 2015 worldwide, more than half of all new electricity capacity installed was renewable.

There are a lot of benefits to using renewable energy. First, naturally replenished energy resources are found over wide geographical areas, in contrast to non-renewable resources, which exist only in a limited number of countries. In addition to that, rapid deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency is resulting in significant energy security, climate change **mitigation**, and economic benefits. The results of a recent review of the literature concluded that as greenhouse gas emitters begin to be held liable for damages resulting from greenhouse gas emissions resulting in climate change, a high value for liability mitigation would provide powerful **incentives** for deployment of renewable energy technologies.

There are other undeniable advantages of renewable energy. Renewable technologies are also suited to rural and remote areas and developing countries, where energy is often crucial in human development. Former United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has said that renewable energy has the ability to lift the poorest nations to new levels of prosperity. Besides, as most renewables provide electricity, renewable energy **deployment** is often applied in conjunction with further electrification, which has several benefits.

In international public opinion surveys, there is strong support for promoting renewable sources such as solar power and wind power. At the national level, at least 30 nations around the world already have renewable energy contributing more than 20 percent of energy supply. National renewable energy markets are projected to continue to grow strongly in the coming decade and beyond. Some places and at least two countries, Iceland and Norway generate all their electricity using renewable energy already, and many other countries have set a goal to reach 100% renewable energy in the future. For example, in Denmark, the government decided to **switch** the total energy supply (electricity, mobility and heating/cooling) to 100% renewable energy by 2050.

Renewable energy systems are rapidly becoming more efficient and cheaper. Their share of total energy consumption is increasing. Growth in consumption of coal and oil could end before long due to increased uptake of renewables and natural gas.

(A) State if the following statements are True or False. (1 × 5 = 5marks)

1. Renewable energy is more widespread compared to non-renewable energy.
2. Solar energy industry provides about 7.7 million jobs worldwide.
3. Some Europe countries use only renewable sources for their energy needs.
4. Electricity is a by-product of most renewable energy forms.
5. At least 30 countries will be able to cover their total energy requirement from renewable forms by 2050

(B) Write answers to following questions (2 × 5 = 10 marks)

1. What is the difference in nature between renewable energy and alternative energy?
2. Mention two forms which have been popularly identified as suitable to be developed as renewable energy.
3. Mention some energy needs of an economy as given in the text.
4. What is the role of renewable energy in under-developed countries?
5. "High expenses as compensation for environmental damage by non-renewable energy encourages some countries to shift to renewable energy forms." Do you agree? Support your answer with evidence from text.

(C) Match the words in bold that with the given the words/ phrases. (2 × 5 = 10 marks)

1. reduce the intensity:
2

2. refill:
3
5. transfer:
5

3. put into use:
4
5

4. motivating action:
2

[25 Marks]

Question 03

(A) Fill in the blanks in the following conditionals.

1. I (tell) a story if you go to sleep.
2. If she had known about your problem, she (help) you.
3. We would live in igloo houses if Sri Lanka (belong) to North pole.
4. If our economy strengthens, we (attract) more investors.
5. If people (obey) health guidelines, we could keep Covid -19 under control .
6. Modern facilities would not have been found if scientists (not, invent) new technology.
7. If politicians worked genuinely, our country (develop) fast.
8. If it (not, rain , our picnic would have been a great success.
9. If players practise properly they (perform) better.
10. Our health (improve) if we ate what we grew.

(1 × 10 = 10 marks)

(B) Make your own grammatically correct and meaningful sentences for following modals.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. ought to | 2. Used to | 3. may | 4. must | 5. can |
| 6. could | 7. shall | 8. should | 9. will | 10. would |

(1.5 × 10 = 15 marks)

[25 Marks]

Question 04

(A) State whether the following sentences are compound or complex.

1. If he had driven more carefully, the driver could have avoided the accident.
2. Despite his great knowledge he is not popular as a good teacher.
3. She worked with determination to pass the exam with the highest marks.
4. After reading news paper father went to town.
5. Shakespeare is not only a poet but he is also a play writer.
6. The child resembles neither his father nor his mother.
7. Having examined the patient doctor discharged him.
8. Any citizen can vote once (s)he is eighteen years old.
9. The union met with its members, and they accepted the contract.
10. The firemen explained what caused the fire in the building.

(1 × 10 = 10 marks)

(B) Form compound or complex sentences from the following conjunctions.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Both | 2. Either .. or | 3. Not only ... but also | 4. Although | 5. Who |
| 6. How | 7. Since | 8. As | 9. Before | 10. While |

(1.5 x 10 = 15 marks)
[25 Marks]

Question 05

- a. Prepare an advertisement to introduce a new security camera to the Sri Lankan market.

(10 marks)

- b. Imagine that you are a building contractor and you receive a telephone call from a life insurance agent encouraging to get a life insurance cover. Prepare the telephone conversation which takes place between you and the agent using at least ten utterances.

(15 marks)

[25 Marks]