

ID NUMBER:



**Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology**

**B.Sc. Special Honours Degree in Information Technology**

**EL 121 – English Language Skills 11**

**Year 1 Semester 11 – June Intake**

**Final Examination**

**2017**

**Duration: 03 hour**

**Instructions to Candidates**

1. The paper contains 14 pages including the cover page.
2. The paper contains three questions. Answer all questions.
3. Provide answers on the paper itself.
4. Total marks for this paper is 100, which contribute 50% towards the final grade.

Q1 20	Q2 50	Q3 30	Total 100%

**Question 1 - Listening Comprehension****(20 marks)**

Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.

**Section 1****Questions 1-5**

Complete the details below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Example

**Identification and security check:** Platinum Card Service

**Card number:** 6992 (1)..... 1147 8921

**Name:** Carlos da Silva

**Postcode:** (2).....

**Address:** (3)..... Vauxhall Close, London

**Date of birth:** 13 July (4).....

**Mother's maiden name:** (5).....

**Questions 6-10**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.

Before the caller and operator continue the telephone conversation, look at Questions 6 to 10

6) The caller has paid

- A less than the computer shows.
- B more than the computer shows.
- C £500 twice.

- 7) The caller is also worried about
- A a bill that is too high.
  - B an overpayment to a restaurant.
  - C a payment that he does not recognize.

8) The interest

- A went up in April.
- B has not changed.
- C has gone down.

9) The caller's number is

- A 020 7997 9909.
- B 020 7989 7182.
- C 020 8979 7182.

10) The operator will ring the caller

- A tomorrow.
- B in two hours.
- C very soon.

## Section 2

### Questions 11-13

You are going to hear a radio interview about giving up smoking.

First you have some time to look at Questions 11-13.

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D.

- 11) Mr. Gold had problems because he
- A hated smoking.
  - B smoked.
  - C couldn't touch his toes.
  - D was very lazy.

12) Mr. Gold used to travel across London to

- A get exercise.
- B see London at night.
- C get cigarettes.
- D buy food.

13) What did Mr. Gold have difficulty within the past?

- A running
- B giving up smoking
- C getting to sleep at night
- D getting up early in the morning

#### Questions 14-20

Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD for each answer.

14) Mr. Gold stopped smoking on .....

15) Mr. Gold said he was..... if people had not seen him smoking.

16) The worst side effects he experienced were .....

17) He saw giving up smoking as an .....

18) It was easier for Mr. Gold to stop smoking than he had .....

19) The radio presenter would like to have Mr. Gold's .....

20) The presenter hopes listeners will find their own..... to success.

(Source : [https://www.ielts-exam.net/practice\\_tests/48/IELTS\\_Listening\\_7\\_Section\\_1/434/](https://www.ielts-exam.net/practice_tests/48/IELTS_Listening_7_Section_1/434/))

**Question 2 – Reading Comprehension****(50 marks)****Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.****UNIVERSITIES IN BRITAIN**

- A) Today in Britain there are 124 state universities, but only one private university - the University of Buckingham. Before the 19th century there were only six universities: Oxford, Cambridge, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St Andrews. Universities were usually linked to the Church and were established between the 13th and 15th centuries. They often have good reputations, beautiful old buildings, traditions and usually offer a wide range of courses.
- B) A number of universities were established in the 19th and early 20th centuries as a result of the industrial revolution and they began training highly skilled people for industry. These universities were generally established in major industrial centres such as Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle and other big cities. Sometimes called modern or civic universities, these universities have the advantage of well-established libraries, academic specialities and accommodation that is close to campus. These universities are often able to provide accommodation for all first year students.

C) A number of new universities were established in the 1960s when children who were born after World War II entered the higher education system. The government decided to expand higher education to educate these students. The advantage of these universities is that they are well planned and most of the living and teaching facilities are on campus.

D) Before 1992, higher education in the UK was split into polytechnics and universities. The polytechnics provided skilled people for the industries situated in their region - they focused on vocational and professional subjects. For many years, polytechnics didn't have the same influence as universities. However, by 1992, educational standards in polytechnics were as good as universities and many became universities. Many of these universities also offer diploma courses.

E) These universities are made of several smaller colleges which come together to form a single university under a senate committee. There are only seven of these institutions in the UK - London University, Oxford and Cambridge are examples. Specialist colleges offer a range of courses in one discipline- for example agriculture, music, design or medicine. Some of these colleges may only offer- postgraduate programmes. These colleges are usually small, with a limited number of students.

F) Universities have different locations. The older universities often have teaching facilities and student accommodation situated close together. Students in these usually socialise in a particular part of the city and there is a strong sense of community despite being in a large city. Some city campuses are situated on the outskirts of the city. These very often have the space to provide sports facilities and accommodation. They are also close enough to the city for students to enjoy city life. Some universities, notably Oxford and Cambridge, have a collegiate structure - that is, students are members of colleges within the university. These colleges are the centre of social life and academic life. Academic staff usually live at the college, and students and staff enjoy easy relationships.

**2. Skimming and Scanning a passage for specific information**

**2.1 The Reading Passage has six paragraphs A–F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below, and justify your selection with information from the passage.**

(Selecting the correct heading = 1 mark; Justifying your selection = 2 marks)

**List of Headings**

1. Campus types
2. Old Universities
3. University Colleges
4. Universities during the industrial revolution
5. Rising standards in higher education
6. The second expansion
7. Former polytechnics

i) Paragraph A: .....

**Justify your selection:**

.....  
.....

ii) Paragraph B: .....

**Justify your selection:**

.....  
.....

iii) Paragraph C: .....

**Justify your selection:**

.....  
.....

iv) Paragraph D: .....

Justify your selection:

.....  
.....

v) Paragraph E: .....

Justify your selection:

.....  
.....

vi) Paragraph F: .....

Justify your selection:

.....  
.....

(3 x 6 = 18 marks)

## 2.2 Answer the questions below in complete sentences, using your own words.

i) Why were several universities established during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?

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

ii) What did the government decide to do in the 1960s?

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

iii) What qualification do many former polytechnics provide?

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

iv) What is the advantage of old universities with a collegiate structure?

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

(2 x 4 = 08 marks)

**2.3 To which type of universities do the following descriptions match? Write the abbreviated form of the type of university, in the space provided.**

**Types of universities**

- i) old universities - OU
- ii) civic universities - CV
- iii) new universities - NU
- iv) former polytechnics - FP
- v) university colleges - UC

**NB: You may use any answer more than once.**

**Description**

- 1) have accommodation and educational facilities on campus. ....
- 2) provide various courses on a single subject. ....
- 3) have lecturers and students living in the same place. ....
- 4) were linked to religious institutions. ....
- 5) were built in growing cities. ....
- 6) offer diploma courses. ....

7) offer vocational and professional subjects .....

(  $2 \times 7 = 14$  marks )

2.4 Explain what the writer means in the following statements, in your own words.

a). For many years, polytechnics didn't have the same influence as universities.

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

b). Some city campuses are situated on the outskirts of the city.

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

(  $3 \times 2 = 06$  marks )

2.5 Explain the meaning of the following phrases in terms of the context.

i) Paragraph A – good reputation

.....  
.....

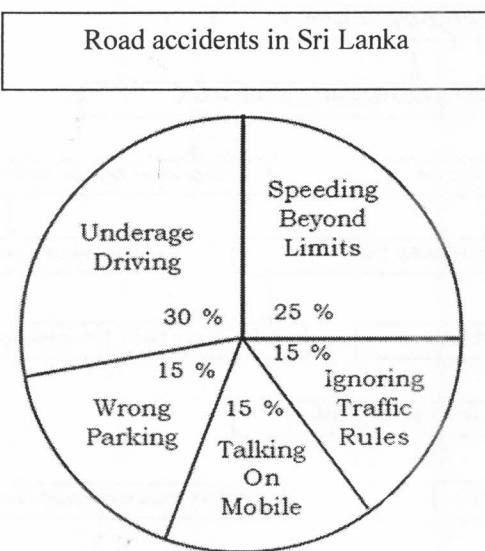
ii) Paragraph E – one discipline

.....  
.....

(  $2 \times 2 = 04$  marks )

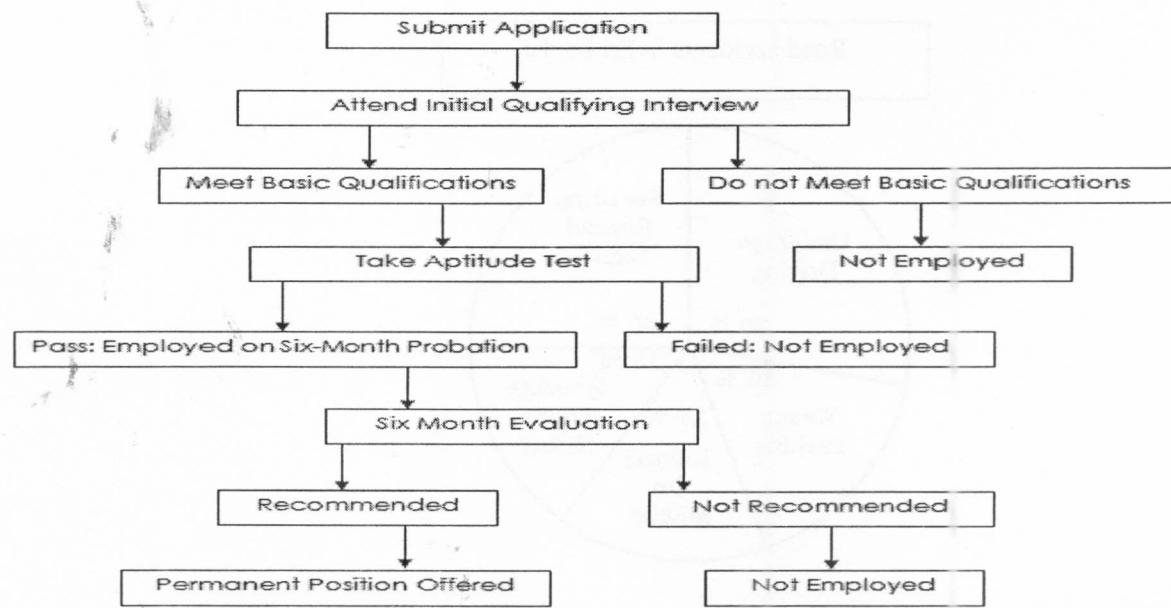
**Question 3 – writing****3.1 Describing a graph****(10 marks)**

Observe the following pie chart and prepare a write up of about 100 words describing the causes of 'Increasing Road Accidents' in 2003.



**3.2 Describing a process****(10 marks)**

The diagram below shows the various stages involved in the recruitment process in the ACME Corporation. Describe the process by selecting, reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



**3.3 Writing a summary****(10 marks)****Read the passage and Summarize in about 100 words and provide a suitable topic.**

Influenza, or 'the flu' is an infection of the lungs and the surrounding areas. This infection of the respiratory tract is caused by the influenza virus. The virus usually spreads during the winter in temperate climates. When many people catch the flu at the same time, the situation is called a flu epidemic.

The proteins that coat the flu virus change constantly. As a result, new strains of the flu virus circulate every few years. In some countries, people at high risk are encouraged to get a flu vaccination every year. Some of the people at risk are those over 65 years, children with heart or lung conditions and health care workers.

People with flu infections feel as if they have a cold, but the signs and symptoms are usually more severe. Body areas other than the respiratory tract may be infected. Signs and symptoms include weakness, chills, fatigue, muscle aches, headache, fever, running nose and cough. The signs and symptoms could last for a week to ten days.

The influenza virus is spread largely through the air. A typical situation is where one person infected with the flu coughs or sneezes when in close proximity with another person. Droplets of the virus, suspended in the air, are breathed in by the other person. Once the virus lands on the lining of the nose, throat or other body areas related to breathing, it reproduces rapidly.

Usually the flu goes away with a rest, drinking plenty of fluids and taking mild pain medication. Health care providers may prescribe certain medication for people who are at high risk. When symptoms do not go away after seven to ten days, there is difficulty in breathing or persistent high temperatures, a health care provider should be consulted.
