



UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA
දුරස්ථ හා අඛණ්ඩ අධ්‍යාපන කේන්ද්‍රය
தொடர் தொலைக் கல்வி நிலையம்
CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION



පළමු වසර ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී උපාධි පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර - නව නිර්දේශය)
අප්‍රේල් 2017
முதலாம் வருட கலைத்தேர்வு பரீட்சை (வெளிவாரி - புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்)
ஏப்ரல் 2017
1st YEAR (100 LEVEL) EXAMINATION IN BACHELOR OF ARTS (EXTERNAL -
NEW SYLLABUS) APRIL 2017

FND E 101

BASIC ENGLISH TEST 2017
Three Hours

Registration No:

Question	Total Marks	Computation of Marks	Marks Scored
PART A MCQ	40		
PART B: Q 01 Reading	20		
Q 02 Sentence Construction	20		
Q 03 Letter Writing	10		
Q 04 Description	10		
TOTAL	100		

Marked by: Entered by:



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GCE O/L English Grade: GCE A/L General English Grade:

FND E 101
Basic English Test 2017

Answer ALL Questions

3 Hours

PART 1

Look at these examples. The correct answer is underlined.

- a. In warm climates people / like / likes / are liking / is liking / sitting outside in the sun.
- b. If it is very hot, they sit / at / in / under / on / the shade.

Now begin. Underline the correct answers. Please note that wrong answers will be penalised. Each wrong answer will result in the deduction of ¼ mark.

- 1 Water / be freezing / is freezing / freezes / will freezes / at a temperature of 0°C. 1-----
- 2 In some countries / there is / is / there will be / it is / hot all the time throughout the year. 2-----
- 3 In hot countries people wear light clothes / for keeping / to keep / for to keep / keeping / cool. 3-----
- 4 In Peradeniya they have / the good / good / a good / an good / weather almost all year. 4-----
- 5 Most Mediterranean countries are / more warm / warmest / the more warm / warmer / in October than in April. 5-----
- 6 Parts of India don't have / the / some / any / most / rain for long periods. 6-----
- 7 In the North Pole / it is / there is / it has / there are / a lot of snow. 7-----
- 8 Climate is very important in / most of / most / the most / mostly / people's lives. 8-----
- 9 Even now there is / least / little / few / less / we can do to control the weather. 9-----

- 10 In the future / **we'll need / we are needing / we can need / we need** / to get a lot of power from the sun and the wind. 10-----
- 11 The history of the Football World Cup is / **very / quite a / a quite / quite** / short one. 11-----
- 12 Football / **has been / is being / was / will be** / played for **above / over / more than / many** / a hundred years, but the first Football World Cup 12-----
- competition / **did not be / was not / was not being / will not be** / held until 1930. 13-----
- Uruguay / **could win / were winning / had won / was winning** / the Olympic football 14-----
- final in 1924 and 1928 and wanted / **be / being / to be / to being** / World Champions for the third time. 15-----
- Four teams entered from Europe, but with / **a little / much / few / little** / success. 16-----
- It was the first time / **which / that / when / how** / professional teams / **are playing / will have played / would play / had played** / for a world title. 17-----
- 20 It wasn't until four years / **later / more / further / before** / that a European team succeeded / **to win / in winning / win / at winning** / 18-----
- for / **the / a / its / our** / first time. The 1934 World Cup was 19-----
- again won by / **a / our / the / one** / home team, 20-----
- / **what / this / who / which** / has been the case several 21-----
- times since then. 22-----
- 25 The 1934 final was / **among / between / against / by** / two European teams, Czechoslovakia and Italy. Italy, 23-----
- / **what / which / that / who** / won, 24-----
- went on / **to win / winning / to won / to have won** / the 1938 final. 25-----
- Winning successive finals is something that / **is not / was not / will not be / has not been** / achieved 26-----
- again until Brazil did / **that / these / them / it** / in 1958 and 27-----
1962. If Brazil / **would have won / would win / had won** / 28-----

- will win** / in 1966 then the authorities would have needed to 30-----
 / **have** / **let** / **make** / **made** / the original World Cup replaced. 31-----
- 32 Many / **persons** / **people** / **person** / **peoples** / nowadays believe that
 everyone should learn to use computers. 32-----
- 33 Children seem to find computers easy, but many adults
 aren't used to / **work** / **the work** / **the working** / **working** / with
 electronic technology. 33-----
- 34 There aren't / **no** / **any** / **some** / **not** / easy ways of learning to
 programme a computer. 34-----
- 35 The only way to become really proficient is to practice
 a lot / **on your own** / **with yourself** / **by your own** / **on your self** /. 35-----
- 36 You can pick up the basics quite quickly if you / **want**
to / **would** / **are willing to** / **have to** / make an effort. 36-----
- 37 Most adults feel it would be easier if only they / **would**
have started / **would start** / **had started** / **started** / computer
 studies earlier. 37-----
- 38 Some people would just / **rather** / **more** / **prefer** / **better** / not
 have anything to do with computers at all. 38-----
- 39 Computer technology is moving so fast that hardly / **anybody** /
nobody / **no one** / **every one** / can keep up with it all. 39-----
- 40 Everyone has **difficult** / **difficulty in learning** / **difficulties to**
learn / **it difficult to learn** / if they can't get 'hands-on'
 experience. 40 -----

(40 marks)

PART B

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, more commonly known as 'Mahatma' (meaning 'Great Soul') was born in Porbandar, Gujarat, in North West India, on 2nd October 1869, into a Hindu Modh family. His father was the Chief Minister of Porbandar, and his mother's religious devotion meant that he was brought up to believe in the values of mutual tolerance, non-injury to living beings and vegetarianism.

Born into a privileged caste, Gandhi was fortunate to receive a good education, but proved to be a mediocre student. In May 1883, aged 13, Gandhi was married to Kasturba Makhanji, a girl also aged 13, through the arrangement of their respective parents, as was customary in India. Following his entry into Samaldas College, at the University of Bombay, she bore him the first of four sons, in 1888. Gandhi was unhappy at college. Following his parent's wishes to study Law, he was offered the opportunity of furthering his studies overseas, at University College London, aged 18, starting there in September 1888.

Determined to adhere to Hindu principles, which included vegetarianism as well as avoiding alcohol, he pursued the philosophical study of religions, including Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism and others, having professed no particular interest in religion up until then. Following completion of his legal studies, and his return to India, he found work difficult to come by and, in 1893, accepted a year's contract to work for an Indian company in South Africa.

Although not yet enshrined in law, the system of 'apartheid' was very much in evidence in South Africa at the turn of the 20th century. Despite arriving on a year's contract, Gandhi spent the next 21 years living in South Africa, and fought against the injustice of racial segregation. On one occasion he was thrown out of a first class train carriage, despite being in possession of a valid ticket. Witnessing the racial bias experienced by his countrymen served as a catalyst for his later activism, and he attempted to fight segregation at all levels. He developed his theoretical belief in non-violent civil protest during this period.

On his return to India in 1916, Gandhi developed his practice of non-violent civic disobedience still further, raising awareness of oppressive practices in Bihar. He also encouraged oppressed villagers to improve their own circumstances, leading peaceful strikes and protests against British rule. His fame spread, and he became widely referred to as 'Mahatma' or 'Great Soul'. [Adapted from <http://www.history.co.uk/biographies/mahatma-gandhi>]

[20 marks]

- 1.1 When was Gandhi born?
- 1.2 How old was Gandhi when he married?
- 1.3 How many sons did Gandhi have?

1.4 During what time period did Gandhi live and work in South Africa?

1.5 What incident of injustice did Gandhi experience in South Africa?

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.....

1.6 Why was Gandhi called “Mahatma”?

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1.7 What similarities did Gandhi encounter in South Africa and India?

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1.8 Provide a suitable title for this passage:

1.9 Explain in your words what you consider to be the main lessons to be learnt from Gandhi’s life and values as contained in this passage.

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2. Please use the following words in sentences that bring out the meaning of these words clearly. (Example: Examination – I sat for the GCE A/L examination in 2012 and obtained 3 A passes in my main subjects, but was only able to obtain an S pass in English.) **[20 marks]**

2.1 Lucky:

.....

2.2 Continuing:

.....

.....

2.3 Open up:

.....

.....

2.4 Noisome:

.....

.....

2.5 Distance:

.....

.....

2.6 Leadership:

.....

.....

2.7 It's:

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2.8 Graduate:

.....

.....

2.9 Bigger:

.....

.....

2.10 Election:

.....

3. Write a **letter** of about 100 – 150 words on **one** of the following topics, using the space provided below. **[10 marks]**

- (a) Describing to a friend living abroad how you have studied for this exam. **OR**
- (b) Thanking a friend or relative for assisting you when you needed help. **OR**
- (c) Expressing sympathy to a friend on the death of a close family member.

