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SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Efficiency Bar Examination and Second Language Test for Officers in Sri Lanka
Administrative Service, Sri Lanka Engineering Service, Sri Lanka Scientific Service and
Sri Lanka Architects' Service - 2011 (April/May)

(15) English

Two hours

Answer all the questions.

Question 01 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of verb given in brackets. (10 marks for 10 items)

Example: There.....*are*..... (be) several factors that produce success.

- 1.1 In any economy, everyone(play) an important role to contribute to GDP.
- 1.2 It(be) the people who make it possible for the economy to grow.
- 1.3 The employer(have) to allow the employee to resign as he wanted to join the public sector.
- 1.4 If the present doses of fertilizer are not sufficient enough to produce good harvests, higher doses(need) to be added.
- 1.5 If an employee is always late for work, the management(take) suitable action.
- 1.6 The employee (resign) as soon as he got the letter of appointment to his new post.
- 1.7 Farmers (be) the backbone of an agricultural economy.
- 1.8 Work on many development projects(go on) at present.
- 1.9 In January 2011, many victims of the floods(provide) shelter in schools.
- 1.10 Large extents of paddy cultivation (be) under water during January 2011.

Question 02 Join the following pairs of sentences with suitable coordinating words.
Do not repeat the same word. (10 marks for 5 items)

Example: The government grants fertilizer subsidies. Farmers produce bigger harvests.

Farmers produce bigger harvests because the government grants fertilizer subsidies.

2.1 Inland fisheries are not well developed. Inland fisheries can be developed.

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2.2 The Police are trying to reduce road accidents. The Police have installed cameras at many points in the Colombo city.

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2.3 Many citizens save money in banks. The interest rates are not very attractive.

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2.4 The weather in January 2011 was not the usual for that time of the year. Production in several spheres was affected.

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2.5 In some areas, the farmers have continued cultivation. The farmers do not have sufficient irrigation water.

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Question 03 The text below does not have the words, (*a, an, the,*) to complete the meaning. Write the correct word of the three in each blank. If you think any blanks do not need a word tick () it. (10 items for 10 marks)

When there are floods in Colombo,Colombo Municipal Council faces massive task. All roads go under water as

water does not flow freely.official of the Council explained that great deal of land filling contributes to this problem. Many of the rate payers suffer many inconveniences but

Council has not been able, so far, to provide acceptable solution. According to certain sources, situation will become worse before it becomes better, if at all it will.

Question 04 The prepositions in the following text have been removed. Write the appropriate prepositions to make the text meaningful. (10 items for 10 marks)

If a teacher migratesanother country government approval and then returns, he or she has apply to the State Service Commission the relevant Provincial Council seek reinstatement as a teacher in Sri Lankan Schools. action to be taken, the teacher's personal file has to reach the Commission the Provincial education Ministry. If the teacher returns three months of departure, the process will help his reinstatement.

Question 5 Join the pairs of sentences with the words given in the box. One word can be used only once. (5 items for 10 marks)

who, when, where, that, which

5.1 The law was announced in the year 2009 .
The law reduced the import duty on cars.

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5.2 The State has the power to take over lands.
The lands are not under cultivation.

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5.3 The public makes large contributions to help the victims.
There are floods.

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5.4 Some citizens do not have their names in the electoral register.
These citizens cannot vote at elections.

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5.5 The Municipal Council repaired the road.
A large hole had appeared on the road.

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Section B

8.6 What are the names given to the function of trees when they absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere? (2 marks)

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8.7 Where can one find the stock of carbon in a forest area? (2 marks)

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8.8 Why is the process described important? (2 marks)

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8.9 What is the relationship between a forest close to the equator and carbon absorption? (2 marks)

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8.10 Where will the carbon absorption rate not be as high as in SR and KDN? (2 marks)

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Section C

8.11 What do the following words, as used in the text, mean? (Total for 5 items 2 ½ marks)

- a) absorption in line 03 =
- b) retained in line 15 =
- c) parameter in line 18 =
- d) represents in line 19 =
- e) located in line 25 =

Section D

8.12 What do the following words refer to? (Total for 5 items 2 ½ marks)

- a) 'They' in line 06
- b) 'It' in line 14
- c) 'it' in line 18
- d) 'which' in line 26
- e) 'these' in line 35

Reading Text

Some Sri Lankan scientists recently completed studies on the carbon absorption rate in two well known forest reserves of the country. These are 5 the Sinharaja (SR) and the Kanneliya-Dediyagala-Nakiyadeniya (KDN). They have shown that the total carbon stock of SR is 305 metric tonnes per hectare while KDN recorded 312. The carbon 10 stock is the amount of carbon in the standing biomass (= the mass of organic matter) of the forest at a given point of time.

It is the amount of carbon absorbed 15 through photosynthesis and retained during a given period of time. This absorption, called carbon sequestration, is important because it is the parameter that represents the contribution from a 20 forest to climate change control.

(Adapted from an article written by Malaka Rodrigo to the Sunday Times of 02 January

2011

An interesting factor is that the total annual carbon dioxide absorption rate in SR is lower than in KDN. It has been pointed out by the scientists that this is 25 because KDN is located in a slightly warmer environment **which** receives a little more solar radiation than SR. Both these are due to the fact that KDN is located closer to the equator. These 30 together encourage a greater degree of photosynthetic rate. SR absorbs 2.52 % of Sri Lanka's total annual emissions of carbon dioxide while KDN's contribution is 3.26%. In 35 comparison to these, the carbon absorption rate in the dry zone forests and montane forests (e.g. Horton Plains, Knuckles) is expected to be lower.

40 (234 words)