

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
DIPLOMA IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE



FINAL EXAMINATION

- September 2024

ADVANCED READING SKILLS

- LED3507/LSD1207

DURATION

- THREE HOURS (03 hours)

DATE: 29.09.2024

TIME: 01.30 pm. - 04.30 pm

Index No:

Question No:		Marks Obtained	Maximum
Part A	1	.....	05
	2	.....	10
Part B	3	.....	40
Part C	4	.....	15
	5	.....	<u>30</u>
Total			100
		=====	=====

Name of Examiner :

Signature of Examiner :

Part A

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the word given within brackets.

The first blank is filled for you.

You don't have to live near an ocean to protect coral reefs. You can start by (1)**changing (change)** your consumer habits, and then take it a step further by advocating for higher level change. The first step is to become a more conscious consumer and embrace the reuse movement. Shop at grocery stores that have bulk bins, and (2).....(bring) your own reusable bags and containers to fill. Avoid purchasing items that are wrapped in (3)..... (necessary) plastic packaging. Bring your own to-go containers to restaurants. Try to repair something that's broken rather than (4) (replace) it. Next, take it to the ensuing level by becoming a change advocate. Push for (5)..... (policy) that limit waste and curb greenhouse gas emissions. Use your voice as a voter to sign petitions. Let your government representatives know you care by writing letters and making phone calls. (6) (final), take it corporate—put pressure on corporations to adopt more environmentally friendly practices and reduce the impact of their production and packaging.

(05 marks)

2. Fill in the blanks with matching sentences or clauses given below. Write only the corresponding letter on the space provided.

After gaining independence from Great Britain in 1948, the country demoted the English language in 1956 and (1)Martin Wickramasinghe led the cause (2)and rural customs. He wrote several books depicting them and (3)around his birthplace in Koggala, near Galle, on the south coast of Sri Lanka. (4) before westernization and modernization destroyed it. He was a journalist for much of his life and only began to make a living from his books past middle age. *Madol Doova* (1947) is (5)....., a Tom Sawyer/Huck Finn-like adventure of two boys – the leader Upali and his faithful and superstitious sidekick Jinna – who escape from dull,

confining middle-class village life in the 1890s and find an island on which to live. People from all walks of life in Sri Lanka know of the book and its prolific writer.

- A: Wickramasinghe's agenda was to capture Sri Lankan culture
- B: arguably his most famous book
- C: set about rediscovering its cultural roots
- D: established a large folklore museum and campus
- E: to preserve his country's folklore

(10 marks)

Part B

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

The use of herbal medicines continues to expand rapidly across the world with many people now resorting to these products for treatment of various health challenges. This past decade has witnessed a tremendous surge in acceptance and public interest in natural therapies both in developing and developed countries, with these medicines being available not only in drug stores, but now also in food stores and supermarkets. It is estimated that up to four billion people (80% of the world's population) living in the developing world rely on herbal medicinal products as a primary source of healthcare and traditional medical practices which involves the use of herbs and is viewed as an **integral** part of the culture in those communities.

The use of herbal **remedies** has also been widely embraced by many consumers in developed countries with alternative medicines now becoming mainstream in the UK and the rest of Europe, as well as in North America and Australia. In fact, while countries like the UK have a historical tradition of using these medicines, their use is also widespread and well established in some other European countries as well. In these countries, the most important among many other reasons for seeking herbal therapy is the belief among consumers that it will promote healthier living. Herbal medicines are, therefore, often viewed as a balanced and moderate approach to healing and **those** who use them as home remedies and over-the-counter drugs spend huge amount of money

on herbal products. This explains in part the reason sales of herbal medicines are **booming** and represents a substantial proportion of the global drug market.

As the global use of herbal medicinal products continues to grow and many more new products are introduced into the market, public health issues, and concerns surrounding their safety are also increasingly recognized. Although some herbal medicines have promising potential and are widely used, many of them remain untested and their use also not monitored. This makes knowledge of their potential adverse effects very limited and identification of the safest and most effective therapies as well as the promotion of their use more difficult. It is also common knowledge that the safety of most herbal products is further compromised by lack of suitable quality controls, inadequate labelling, and the absence of appropriate patient information. It has become essential, therefore, to furnish the general public including healthcare professionals with **adequate** information to facilitate **their** understanding of the risks associated with the use of these products and to ensure that all medicines are safe and of suitable quality.

Essentially, herbal remedies consist of portions of plants or unpurified plant extracts containing several constituents which are often generally believed to work together synergistically. The recent resurgence of public interest in **these** remedies has been attributed to several factors some of which include various claims on the efficacy or effectiveness of plant medicines, preference of consumers for natural therapies and high cost and side effects of most modern drugs among others.

In addition to all the above-mentioned factors, the marketing strategies and efforts by various manufacturers of herbal medicines and **their** sales representatives have projected these products into the limelight. Various advertisements including television and radio programmes have significantly increased consumers' awareness and given the herbal products undue respectability and credibility. These advertisements are carefully presented to attract the different age groups of people that exist in the society. Children are encouraged to use herbs for their nutritional values, the youth for their euphoric effects and to prevent or slow the onset of aging, older persons for their anti-aging or rejuvenating effects and women for slimming and beauty enhancing effects.

Although herbal medicines have shown promising potential with the efficacy of a good number of products clearly established, many of them remain untested and their uses are either poorly monitored or not even monitored at all. The consequence of this is an inadequate knowledge of their mode of action, potential adverse reactions, and interactions with existing orthodox pharmaceuticals and functional foods to promote both safe and rational use of these agents. Since safety continues to be a major issue with the use of herbal remedies, it becomes imperative, therefore, that relevant regulatory authorities put in place appropriate measures to protect public health by ensuring that all herbal medicines are safe and of suitable quality.

Questions

1. Name 4 regions in the developed world that have embraced the use of herbal remedies.

(04 marks)

2. What is the most important reason for consumers in the developed world to seek out herbal medicines?

(01 mark)

3. Name five concerns regarding the safety of herbal medicines.

(05 marks)

4. Why is it essential to furnish the public with adequate information about these products?

(02 marks)

5. What do herbal remedies consist of?

(02 marks)

6. (i) How have television and radio advertisements been used to increase consumer awareness of these products?

(02 marks)

(ii) Give 3 examples of different age groups targeted using advertisements

(03 marks)

7. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* based on the information given in the passage.

- (i) It is estimated that 80% of the world's population rely on herbal medicinal products as a primary source of healthcare
- (ii) The global market for herbal medicinal products is growing
- (iii) Herbal medicines are only popular in the developing world
- (iv) Advertising has given herbal products undue respectability and credibility
- (v) Many herbal medicines remain untested and poorly monitored

(05 marks)

8. Write the meaning of the following words underlined in the passage as applicable to the text.

- (i) Integral in paragraph 01 line 09.
- (ii) Remedies in paragraph 02 line 10.
- (iii) Booming in paragraph 2 line 20.
- (iv) Adequate in paragraph 03 line 31.
- (v) Efficacy in paragraph 06 line 48.

(10 marks)

9. What do the following words refer to?

- (i) **those** in paragraph 02 line 17.
- (ii) **their** in paragraph 03 line 31.
- (iii) **these** in paragraph 04 line 35.
- (iv) **their** in paragraph 05 line 40.

(04 marks)

10. Give a title for the passage

(02 marks)

Part C

4. Read the passage above (Part B) and convert the information presented within it into a note. The note should be well structured and follow the outline/ linear note format.

(15 marks)

5. Write a summary of the passage above using not more than 200 words. Use the given space and write only one word in each box. Marks will be deducted for language errors.

(30 marks)

[illegible]

