

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



FINAL EXAMINATION

- **October 2016**

ADVANCED READING SKILLS

- **LSD1207**

DURATION

- **THREE HOURS (03 hours)**

DATE: 21.10.2016

TIME: 9.30 am. - 12.30 pm

Index No:

Question No:

Marks Obtained

Maximum

Part A

1

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15

Part B

2

.....

40

Part C

3

.....

15

4

.....

30

Total

100

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Name of Examiner :

Signature of Examiner :

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN PART A AND PART B.

Part A

1. **Fill in the blanks in the following passage with suitable words. Use only ONE word in each blank.**

Globalization has a significant effect on labour practices. The new global distribution of labour (1) led to a reduction of unskilled jobs (2) richer countries. But there has (3) been greater pressure, as we have seen, for (4) flexible labour. This derives (5) the speed of corporate and technological change – workers must turn their hands quickly to (6) wider variety of activities and retrain regularly. This trend – arising (7) all economic sectors has led to a decreasing reliance (8) key communicators and gate keepers (9) possess specialist language skills.

Trends suggest (10) is a growing need for people in various jobs (11) communicate with each other directly, (12) in the transnational activities of world trade, there is less likelihood (13) they share the same language. As a (14) , more people in a wider variety of jobs require a (15) competence in English.

(15 marks)

Part B

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. The lines have been numbered for easy reference.

1 As many developed countries become the destination for migrants, the ethnic mix is
2 changing and with it fears of the erosion of national identity, as represented in a shared
3 national language and values. Anxiety is growing about what appears to be the increasing
4 separateness of some ethnic communities. In cities in North America and Western
5 Europe, it may not be necessary to be fluent in the national language in order to find work
6 or obtain access to key services, including shopping, healthcare and voting. Ethnic
7 communities may be sufficiently large to be self-sustaining and public services
8 increasingly cater for linguistic minorities.

9 There is another side to such separate, parallel lives. In ancient times, there was little
10 movement of individuals. Aside from periods of mass migration, only particular classes
11 travelled: some kinds of traders, explorers, soldiers, entertainers, scholar-monks. In the
12 modern age, travel became easier as technology improved. European empires involved
13 much coming and going, and emigration to the new colonies. During war time, large
14 numbers of people came into contact with new cultures and languages. But by and large,
15 once individuals and families moved, they also moved on, leaving behind old
16 relationships and starting a new life and identity.

17 We now live in a world in which migrants do not have to break connections with friends
18 and family to begin the generations- long process of assimilating to a new identity. Not
19 only is it possible to retain close contact with the 'home' community, on a daily basis via
20 email and telephone, it is also possible for people to read the same newspapers as those
21 being read in the community they have left, watch the same television programmes on
22 satellite television, or borrow the same films on DVD. Furthermore, we can see with the
23 perspective of the 21st century that patterns of emigration are now reversible. Chinese or
24 Indian immigrants who intended to make new lives in America – even adopting

25 citizenship – may none the less return to their native countries, bringing with them young
 26 families who did not grow up there.

27 Social network ties which were broken in modernity – it was assumed forever – are
 28 everywhere becoming reconnected. The main leisure use of the internet is said to be
 29 family genealogy. Families and communities which were separated generations ago by
 30 emigration are finding each other once again. Third generation immigrants in English-
 31 speaking countries are often keen to learn the heritage languages of **their** grandparents,
 32 creating an important new motivation for foreign language learning amongst ethnic
 33 minority communities in the UK and USA. Internet sites such as ‘Friends Reunited’
 34 allow people who were at school together, or who worked together, to make contact
 35 again. Ties of affiliation are being reconnected, helping to create a different texture to
 36 society: one which is more dispersed and diasporic and less dependent on geographic
 37 proximity for close network ties.

(Adapted from *English Next 2006*)

Questions

- 1) i. What is the issue that is causing concern in some western countries?

(02 marks)

- ii. Why is it no longer necessary in some cities in North America and Western Europe to know the national language of the country?

(02 marks)

- 2) What information does the author give about travel in ancient times?

(02 marks)

- 3) i. Name three factors that led to the development of travel in the modern age.

(03 marks)

- ii. What can be considered as one of the chief features of such instances of travel?

(02 marks)

- iii. In what way is the situation of migrants now different?

(02 marks)

- 4) Why does the author say that patterns of migrations are “reversible”?

(01 mark)

- 5) Do you agree with this statement? “YES” or “NO”? Cite a sentence/s from the passage which supports your view.

“The internet has become one of the main tools that connect people who have been separated by migration.”

(02 marks)

- 6) How has migration increased interest in learning foreign languages?

(02 marks)

- 7) Why does the author mention the internet site “ Friends Reunited” ?

(02 marks)

- 8) Determine the meaning of the prefix/s and suffix/s in each of the words given below.

- i) national
- ii) separateness
- iii) sufficiently
- iv) premodernity
- v) citizenship
- vi) genealogy
- vii) relationships

(10 marks)

9) What do the following words refer to?

i) they in line 15

ii) those in line 20

iii) they in line 21

iv) who in line 24

v) their in line 31

(10 marks)

Part C

3. Use your note taking skills and transfer the information given in the passage (Part B) into a linear note.

(15 marks)

4. Write a summary of the passage in approximately 150 words using the grid given below.

(30 marks)

[illegible]
