



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES

2018

LL. B. DEGREE PROGRAMME ADMISSION TEST

PAST QUESTION PAPER

Teaching and learning college (TLC)

Paper III - English Paper

- Total mark allocation for this paper is 100. You are required to obtain a minimum of 25 marks.
- If you fail to obtain the minimum mark of 25 you will be disqualified for the enrollment even if you have obtained the highest marks for the other subjects.
- Answer All Questions.
- Time: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

I. Complete each sentence with an appropriate form of the verb in parenthesis (bracket).

As an adult, I very much appreciate (give) (1) the opportunity to travel extensively with my parents when I was a child. Those experiences were important in (form) (2) my view of the world. I learnt (accept) (3) different customs and beliefs. At times, I would resist (go) (4) away on another trip when I was a teenager. In the end, I always (accompany) (5) my parents and I (be) (6) grateful that I (do) (7) I didn't understand at that time how those trips would influence my later life. My (be) (8) a compassionate and (care) (9) adult is due to a large part of my (expose) (10) to many different ways of life as child.

II. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. Please use the space provided.

Impact of rapid urbanization, food security issues and cleaner food production in the Western Province

It is evident that the rate of urbanization over the past 50 years has been very slow in the Western Province and the share of urban population remains at 25% of the country's population. Another significant feature is that the social mobility of people from rural to urban areas is at a low level.

The island nation with more than 20 million people show notable differences across the household sectors. It also experienced a dramatic rise in food price during the global crisis in 2008, and many households in Sri Lanka are known to be vulnerable to food insecurity. The country has also brought into focus on poverty elimination and strengthening the food security situation.

In the island, 83% of the total population, people still live in rural areas in which 5% of the population is referred to as the estate sector and they are working and living in these estates that produce tea, rubber and coconut. The remaining 17% of the population of Sri Lanka live in the urban areas (Department: of Statistics, 2013)

The estimated economically active national population (the labour force) in 2010 was about eight million. The main labour force participation at 66% is considerably higher than that of the female labour force participation at 34%. Of the employed labour, 43% was employed in the service sector, 32.7% in the agriculture sector and 24% in the industrial sector. The agricultural sector national average of 32.7% is grossly understood due to downward averaging by urban districts with 55-68% of the population involved in agriculture. These high percentages are downwardly averaged by two urban districts with large population

density having less than 10% involved in some kind of agriculture. Thus, it is critical to recognize the involvement of the large labour force of men and women regionally employed in agriculture, as the livelihood of people depend on improved agriculture practices.

In recent years, the food security has been a major concern amongst policy makers in both the developed and the developing countries and the researchers at global level have not been still able to arrive at an acceptable measure of food security. However, it is well accepted that there exists an aggravated measure of security at the national level, which does not reflect disparities across the sub-groups or regions. On the other hand, food prices also have increased in recent years and by the year 2013 food prices almost doubled from its 2006/ 2007 prices, while on the average, all prices have increased by 75% from the same base-year level. When the city's required quantities of food are transported from the producing areas, a large quantity gets destroyed or perished to a great extent as either not being fit for human Consumption or for reasons of not being fresh or hygienically packed. Moreover, food has been grown using chemical fertilizers. Further, carbon food-print and food-mile cost have been very high.

City of Colombo in the Western Province faces population and environmental complexities. The population is fast increasing and problems are arising when adequate food supply and the lack of land space to live get diminished at an alarming rate, due to ever-increasing population. Thus, based on the available statistics, the Western Province is home to about 20% of the national population and people occupy only 5% of the country's land area. According to climate change vulnerability assessed by the Environment Ministry, (2011), 70% of the Sri Lankan population will live in cities by 2030. According to the same report, agriculture, urban and housing sector will be increasingly affected by flood, sea-level rise and increased temperature regimes. Since food production in the city is not sufficient for the residents and employee visitors; transporting food from other producing areas, though a necessity; the country is still menaced by negative impacts on both agricultural productions and transportation by vehicles that use fossil fuel, causing increased food-mile rates, because the cultivated land is located in the low-lying areas ,which go under floods due to unpredictable rain regimes as well as the fact that much land areas are being negligently abandoned (lying fallow) or willingly converted into residential and commercial areas that fetch increased financial gains. Thus, the food-related disasters are predicted to be on the increase along with the economic and social vulnerability. Sri Lanka's urban plans include eco-system designed-principles and low-cost climate change adaptation strategies such as rehabilitating and reconnecting productive green spaces throughout the city *i.e.* the recent developments in the *Nawala* and *Bellanwila* areas. This strategy arises from stream-water management by reducing the surface run-off (water-flow) during rain and enhancing seepage (infiltration) into the ground soil which reduces flood risks and the retained underground water. Thus it would provide water for food production.

Adapted from the Outcome Document Western Province Climate Change Summit -Colombo 2015

Question

According to the summit report 2015, the rate of urbanization in the country over the past 50 years has been slow.

a. At what percentage has the share of urban population remained stationary?

b. What is the level of social mobility from rural to urban-areas?

a.

b.

2. What kind of notable differences has the 20 million population of the country experienced across the households of the country? Give two notable differences.

a.

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b.

.....

3 a. What percentage of country's population is still living and working in the plantation estates of tea, rubber and coconut, whereby this area or locality is referred to as the Estate sector?

b. What is the percentage of the remaining population of the country that lives in the urban areas?

a.

b.

4 a. What was the quantitatively estimated active population or the labour force in 2010?

b. What can you say about the labour force population participation of the country compared to the female labour force?

a.

b.

.....

5. State clearly the respective sector-wise employment rate in the country?

a.

b.

c.

6. Colombo City in the Western Province faces with population and environmental complexities. Mention these complexities and give their occurrence.

a.

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b.

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7. a. mention the two negative impacts that endanger or menace food production in the Colombo City.

b. Briefly explain the nature of each impact.

a. (i)

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(ii)

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b.

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8. What are the urban plans projected by governments for sustainable development for the Western Province as per the aforesaid Outcome Report?

a.

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b.

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9. How does the Western Province Councils support policy lobbying and policy formulation?

a.
.....
b.
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10. What did the partnerships of various International Resources Centres undertake to do about urban agriculture and food security in the Western Province?

a.
b.

III. Write two paragraphs of not more than 200-225 words on ONE of the topics given below.

(You may use information from the reading passage, if you wish)

Grammar, spelling, vocabulary and logical presentation of facts will be considered when awarding marks.

Topic A	Topic B
<p>There are many reports which show us environment damage, protecting the environment, energy and resource conservation.</p> <p>We have seen the wanton damage caused by collecting river sand from river bed / bank of major rivers of the country.</p> <p>In the paragraphs, state the many factors that have contributed to the exploitation of river beds /banks (for sand removal).</p> <p>Discuss how should the state and we, as citizens ensure that our riverbeds and banks are protected / safeguarded.</p>	<p>In urban areas and more especially Colombo and other sub-urban areas, huge heaps of untreated rubbish get accumulated to very large tonnage of mounds of rubbish causing slips during the rains causing a large toll of casualty, damage to house & property and degrading the eco-system including ground water contamination and other adverse outcomes.</p> <p>The immediate contributory causes were, very poor management of domestic rubbish and industrial waste as well as sudden changes of rain patterns due to massive deforestation (logging forests). In your writing, discuss how the state and we, as citizens should ensure an eco-friendly environment about tackling the issues of environment damage and conserve waste, energy and encourage sustainable development.</p>