

**EXAM PREPARATION**  
**BC-II**  
**CHAMIKA DAHANAYAKE**

**JULY 2017:**

**Question No.01**

A. Listen to this short talk on ‘All Roads Lead to Rome’. Select the best answer for each question.

You will hear the extract twice. You must complete both Part A and Part B.

All Roads Lead to Rome

1. This expression is about-
  - a. the country called- Rome
  - b. building roads
  - c. final outcome
  - d. different methods
2. What is meant by ‘a **literal** meaning’?
  - a. opposite
  - b. same
  - c. different
  - d. original
3. What did the Romans use to indicate distance?
  - a. Stone mile markers
  - b. Pillars
  - c. Display boards
  - d. Boulders
4. Roman roads were used to transport-
  - a. people, timber, sand
  - b. military units, goods, Knowledge
  - c. Knowledge, weapons, treasure
  - d. Goods, scholars, building material
5. What helped the Roman Empire expand and achieve great power?
  - a. Scholars and their knowledge
  - b. Wealth and political power
  - c. Complex road systems
  - d. military power

(5 marks)

**B.** Write short answers to the following questions.

1. What does the figurative expression *All roads lead to Rome* mean? (2 marks)

.....

2. What was the Golden Milestone? (1 marks)

.....

3. How did ancient Roman roads help make the Roman Empire so powerful?  
(2 marks)

.....

**(Total 10 Marks)**

**MAR 2017:**

**SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION**

**1. According to the speaker, some users of social media are----.**

- A) always occupied with it
- B) Frequently disconnected from it
- C) afraid to be disconnected from it
- D) difficult to be contacted through it

**2. De-individuation is-----.**

- A) loss of contact with the outside world
- B) the inability to deal with other people
- C) loss of self –awareness and identity
- D) the ability to work well with others

**3. According to the speaker, why is ‘phone literacy’ important?**

**Because it teaches people how to...**

- A) minimise the use of electronic devices
- B) maximise the use of electronic devices
- C) use electronic devices in an unrestricted manner
- D) use electronic devices in a productive manner

**4. Which statement is NOT part of the speaker’s main idea in this talk?**

- A) He thinks that all should focus on encouraging maximum use of social media
- B) He thinks the ‘person’ is more important than the ‘device’.
- C) He thinks we should create a culture that discourages negative use of social media
- D) He thinks we should not allow devices to control our lives.

**5. According to the speaker, how should we define an addiction?**

- A) Based on the number of hours spent by the user
- B) Based on the impact created on the user’s life
- C) Based on the variety of devices used by a person
- D) Based on financial value of the activities by the user

## Part B: READING

(Total 40 Marks)

Read the following passage about 'Motivation in the workplace' and answer the questions below.

### Motivation in the Workplace

#### THE BLOG

02/05/2013 02:59 pm ET | Updated Apr 07, 2013

By Michael S. Broder, Ph.D.



**a)** Business leaders and manager at all levels usually agree on one thing: It's a constant challenge to keep others in the work environment motivated and productive. This is especially true given the reality that what drives one person can be quite different than what drives another. Thus, to be effective in creating a maximally productive work environment, it's crucial to understand on an individual basis exactly what motivates each unique person you are trying to influence.

**b)** Some people are principally motivated by the simple belief that their job is secure and the reassurance that their work won't become too hard or overwhelming. When motivating someone like this, accept their limitations and avoid pushing them toward advancement (which may feel to them like more of a threat than a reward, whether or not they admit it). Assuming that their work is satisfactory, however, continue to assure them of their security by maintaining consistency in their tasks, so they remain capable of sufficiently doing their jobs.

**c)** For others, the structure itself that exists within a company or organization is a perfect ongoing motivator for those who thrive in environments with clear and perhaps even rigid rules, procedures and guidelines. Doing what is expected, not making waves and staying on "the good side" of the authority is what keeps them going on a day-to-day basis as well as their power to "rule" *their* subordinates. For these employees, provide positive reinforcement for following procedures and rules or doing things "by the book." However,

like the first group, avoid pushing them out of their comfort zones.

**d)** For many, it's the opportunity to impress others or receive praise or validation, since their primary motivator is actually to gain recognition or approval from others. While you might correctly assume that practically everyone likes the approval of others, some people actually *need* it to flourish and don't do as well when they aren't feeling validated. So take the time to recognize that these individuals are doing a good job, for example, in the form of awards (such as, "employee of the month", etc.) to help them feel appreciated and as though they are part of a "family" that appreciates both the job they do and them as people. Any way you can convey the message to "keep up the good work" can have a huge impact.

**e)** In our society compensation via salary, perks or other tangible rewards and benefits is obviously the most common form of motivation offered; and for some employees, it's enough to motivate them maximally. Such employees or coworkers respond best to such things as raises, bonuses, time off and better benefits.

**f)** Notice that it's the employer — managers or company policy — that provides all of the motivators discussed so far. However, those who fall into the next two categories distinguish themselves by the fact that the principal way they are motivated is *intrinsically* or from within. In other words, they are most satisfied by doing and being challenged by what they love and feel passionate about. As a manager or supervisor, it is crucial to recognize such individuals for the unique *abilities* and *inner drive* to perform them that they can contribute to your mission, since they see their work as a calling and their work environment as a place to be creative and to apply their unique gifts and talents. They need to enjoy their work and fit best in an environment which values their contribution.

**g)** The highest level of self-motivation comes from the opportunity to serve a purpose greater than oneself. This may be the commitment to play an important role in serving a cause one believes in or solving an important problem — that's much larger than oneself. For these employees, the satisfaction of bettering the lives of others, changing some aspect of the world or simply giving back is what actually motivates them.

So the next time you're struggling to find a way to further one of your employee's ability to thrive in the workplace, explore what he or she might really be needing — on an individual basis — to give you the best they've got.

(edited and adapted from '[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-s-broder-phd/employee-motivation-productivity-\\_b\\_2615208.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-s-broder-phd/employee-motivation-productivity-_b_2615208.html)')

(i) Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false according to the text above. Circle the correct answer. (06 marks)

1. Triggers for motivation are unique to each individual. T / F
2. Encouraging people who are satisfied with their current level to do better is important. T / F
3. Enforcing strict rules and regulations will encourage some employees. T / F
4. Some employees are 'traditionalists' as they like to work their way up the hierarchy. T / F
5. Managers can use praise and validation to motivate all employees to increase productivity. T / F
6. A high level of motivation is directly linked with the effort management takes to encourage it within their organizations. T / F

(ii) Match the following **Main Idea** sentences to the correct paragraph in the article. Circle the letter (a- g) of the relevant paragraph.

(10 marks)

1. Showing employees that they are engaged in a 'service', motivates some people.

1. **a**    2. **b**    3. **c**    4. **d**    5. **e**    6. **f**    7. **g**

2. Creating a positive environment through external stimuli i.e. competitions etc.

1. **a**    2. **b**    3. **c**    4. **d**    5. **e**    6. **f**    7. **g**

3. Financial and other tangible rewards can be used to motivate employees

1. **a**    2. **b**    3. **c**    4. **d**    5. **e**    6. **f**    7. **g**

4. Intrinsic motivation should be encouraged through training programmes in the work place.

1. **a**    2. **b**    3. **c**    4. **d**    5. **e**    6. **f**    7. **G**

5. Giving the freedom to be creative in their job, is yet another way to improve motivation for some employees.

1. **a**    2. **b**    3. **c**    4. **d**    5. **e**    6. **f**    7. **g**

(iii) Write a sentence using the following word to bring out its meaning:

1. inner drive:

(03 marks)

.....  
.....

2. intrinsic:

.....  
.....

3. abilities:

.....  
.....

(iv) Evaluate this article in terms of professional English. Do you think the ‘style’ of writing used by the writer is suitable for his purpose? Explain by giving examples.

(3 marks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
**(Total 22 Marks)**

**DEC 2017:**

**Question No.05**

Read each sentence and choose the correct verb in parenthesis. Underline the correct answer.

1. The coach (was, were) very excited that the team won the tournament.
2. They (is, are) one of the highest scoring teams in the league.
3. My best friend (were, was) there when I arrived.
4. Where (do, does) your parents live?
5. Alex (has, have) two older brothers who play baseball as well.
6. Each teammate (have, has) a trophy to take home now.
7. Making the pizza (are, is) a lot of work.
8. The team (have, has) only one last season left.
9. The coach (agrees, agree) that I should practice more in the off-season.
10. How (does, do) you feel about coming off the bench next year?

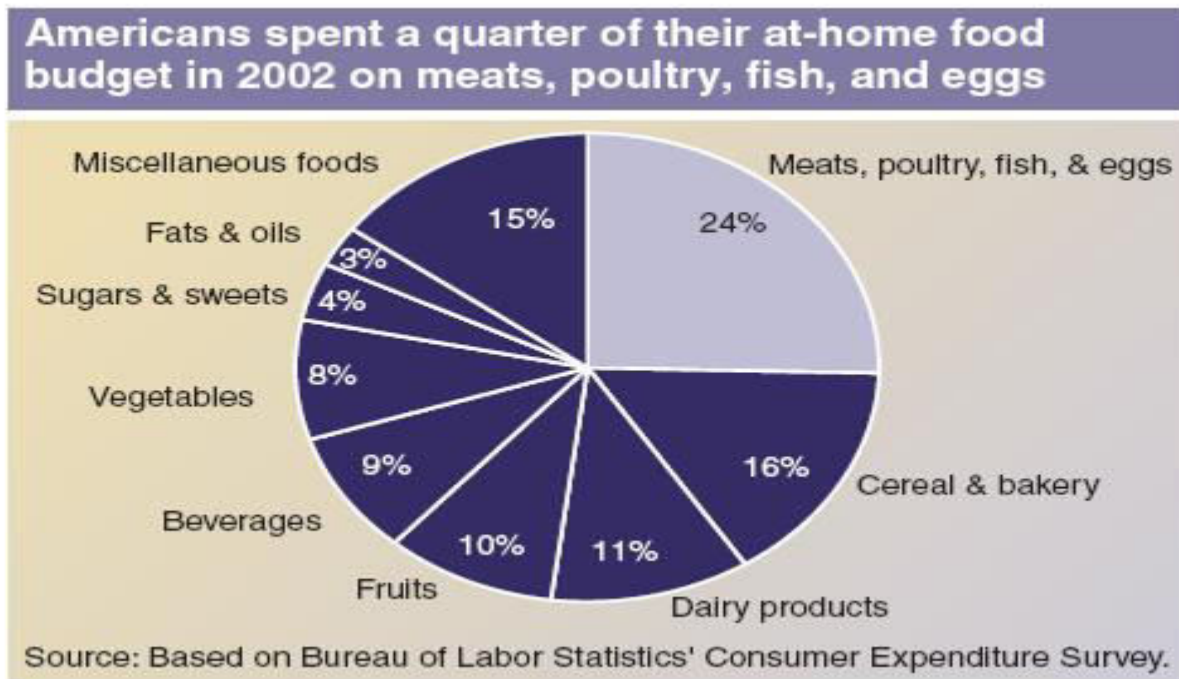
**(10 Marks)**

**Question No.04**

Select the most appropriate word from the text box below and write it in the relevant blank in the description.

fruit and vegetables / constitute/ cereals and bakery / add up /food  
budget/ coffee, tea, and soda / food / sugar and sweets/





The graph shows American spending on food for the home. Overall, the largest areas of expenditure are on meats, fish and eggs, cereals and dairy products.

The highest percentage of spending is on meats, fish and eggs. This totals over a quarter of the **1. ....**. The second biggest area is **2. ....** products. These account for 16% of total spending. Dairy products comprise just over one-tenth of expenditure on **3. ....**, while **4. ....** together account for almost 20% of spending.

Just under one-tenth of spending goes on beverages such as **5. ....**. The smallest categories in the typical US food budget are fats and oils, at 3%, and **6. ....**, at 4%. Finally, miscellaneous food items comprise 15% of purchases.

In conclusion, dairy products, cereals, meat and fish **7. ....** more than half of expenditure, while fruits and vegetables **8. ....** to a further 20%.

**(Total 16 Marks)**

