

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි] முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது] All Rights Reserved]

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

Q. No. Marks

NEW 31E II

Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 டிசம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2016

ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව II
ஆங்கில மொழி II
ENGLISH LANGUAGE II

පැය දෙකයි
இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
Two hours

Paper II has 8 pages (5 – 12) on two sheets.

Paper II Total

ප්‍රශ්න සියල්ලට ම පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ ම ලියන්න.
எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் இவ்வினாத்தாளிலேயே விடை எழுதுக.
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER ITSELF.

විභාග අංකය
கட்டுண்ண
Index Number

○ Test 9

Fill in the blanks with the following words.

before, as soon as, since, until, during,
so, unless, after, whenever, while

Mahesh will finish his secondary education next year when he is fifteen. He wants to enter the university (1) that.

He's a clever boy. He was able to write computer programmes (2)
he was thirteen. He goes for music classes (3) weekends. He practises music at night when everybody is trying to sleep and (4) he finds time.

He hasn't got much money. (5) he wants to do a part time job, (6) he's in the university.

(7) he has passed his exams he plans to find a job. (8) childhood he has been planning to travel around the world, but his dream will not come true (9) he collects sufficient money. He doesn't want to get married (10) he's thirty.

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Q. 9

 $\frac{1}{2} \times$

Total

5

(See page six)

○ Test 10

Select a word from the box which has a similar meaning to the phrases given within brackets and write it in the space given. There are **three** extra words.

chokes, considerable, clears, accumulate,
perishable, recycle, mistaken, reachable

Look at any roadside garbage dump. In addition to vegetable scraps, paper and broken glass you will notice a (1) (notably large in size) amount of plastic material such as polythene bags, shampoo bottles and old slippers. Vegetable scraps and paper are (2) (capable of being decomposed), but glass and plastic continue to (3) (gather little by little) and harm the environment. Plastic is often (4) (judged wrongly) for food by birds and animals which often leads to their death. It also (5) (blocks and makes movement difficult through) sewer pipes and becomes a trap for living beings in ponds, rivers and oceans.

Q. 10

1 ×

Total

5

○ Test 11

Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

egg and persuaded science because
housekeeper bulb his loved the
never expel story he

Thomas Alwa Edison was one of the greatest inventors of all times. But as a child, he didn't enjoy going to school. When Edison was only seven the headmaster decided to (1) him from his school (2) he refused to do (3) school work, but he (4) stopped learning. His mother (5) him to read about (6)

He enjoyed reading. He (7) to do experiments. When (8) was older he invented (9) phonograph and the light (10) Do you know the (11) of Edison and the (12)

One day he asked his (13) to bring an egg (14) a pan of hot water to the laboratory. When she returned half an hour later he was boiling his watch and timing it with the egg.

Q. 11

½ ×

Total

7

(See page seven)

○ Test 12

Kumar has just returned from a school trip. His family members wanted to know everything about the trip. Given below are the questions they asked. Read the questions and complete the description. *The first one is done for you.*

Father: At what time did you come home?

Mother: Son, will you tell us all about the trip?

Brother: What places did you visit? Have you saved all the photos?

Elder Sister: Can I join you next year?

Baby Sister: What have you brought for me?

Kumar's description.

My father (1) wanted to know at what time..... I had come home. Mother asked me whether I (2) them all about the trip. My brother asked me what (3) and whether I (4) all the photos. My elder sister asked (5) join me the following year. My baby sister wanted to know (6) brought for her.

○ Test 13

Read the following rules to be observed by the visitors to a factory and members of a library. Put them in the correct column, 'FACTORY' or 'LIBRARY'. Write the letter of each rule in the correct column. *The first one is done for you.*

Rules

- a. Do not tear or damage books, magazines or newspapers.
- b. All visitors must wear an identification badge.
- c. Keep complete silence all the time. Do not disturb.
- d. Small children are not allowed on the manufacturing floor.
- e. Reference materials are not allowed to be removed.
- f. Produce your membership card whenever it is asked for.
- g. Follow all safety warning signs. Watch for hot or sharp surfaces.
- h. Do not leave any of your belongings on the study tables.
- i. Audio visual materials can be kept only for two days.
- j. Wear the safety glasses provided near production lines.
- k. In the case of an emergency ask your guide for help.

[illegible]

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use only

Q. 12

1 ×
Total
5

Q. 13

$\frac{1}{2} \times$
Total
<hr/>
5

(See page eight

○ Test 14

You are the secretary of the English Literary Association of your school. The members have decided to make a visit to the National Museum, Colombo. Write a letter to the Director, National Museum. Use about 100 words.

Include: ▲ date and time of the visit.

▲ number of participants.

▲ request: -to see the special collection

e.g. old coins

-to get the service of a tour guide

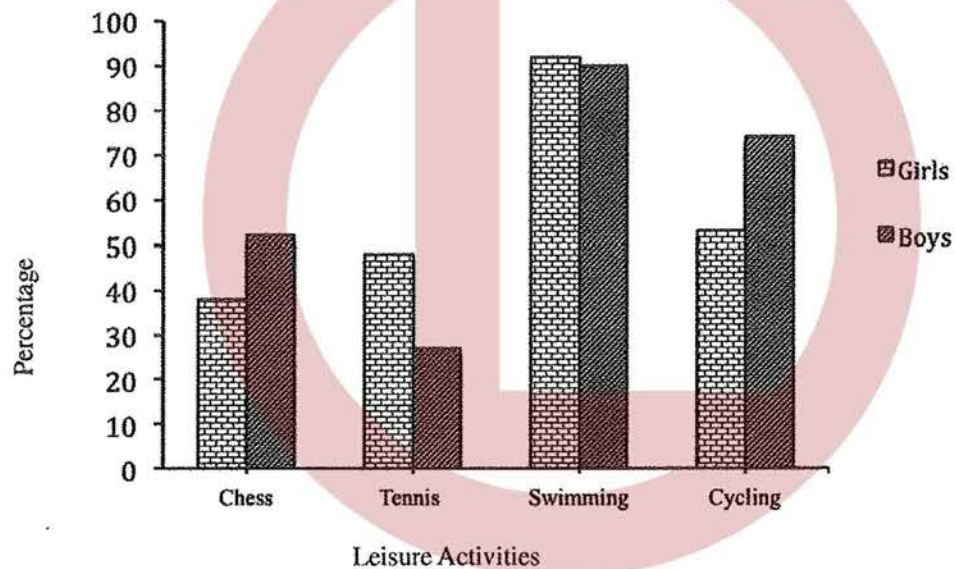
▲ ask permission: -to take photographs

-to have lunch in the premises

OR

The following bar graph shows the leisure activities of some students of the Southern Province. Study the bar graph and write a description about it. Use the following words. Use about 100 words.

highest, almost equal, least, lower than, higher than, most popular, less popular



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Q. 14

C
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O
M

Total

10

○ Test 15

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Olympic Dreams

This happened in the U.S.A.

Charles Paddock was four feet tall and in primary school still. One day he asked his coach, "What can I do to become the world's fastest sprinter? What is the secret of speed?" The coach answered that he should practise hard, everyday.

5 Young Paddock got down to work to achieve his aim, keeping in mind the advice of his coach. In 1920, he became the fastest runner in the Antwerp Olympic Games when he won the 100 metres with a timing of 10.8 seconds.

10 Later, Paddock visited many schools and spent a lot of time talking to school children about his recipe for success. Once when visiting a school in Ohio, he said "If you think you can, you can. If you believe in a thing strongly enough, it can come to pass in your life". Looking at the crowd of faces he said, "Who knows, may be there is an Olympic champion in the making, right here in the auditorium this afternoon."

15 The hush was broken by a skinny boy. He was so nervous that he could hardly speak. He came up to Paddock and said, "Mr. Paddock, I too would like to be an Olympic Champion like you." Touched by the boy's sincerity, Paddock spoke to him. That's what I wanted to be when I was a little bit younger than you. If you work for it, and train hard you can become an Olympic Champion." With shining eyes, the boy promised to do exactly what Paddock told him to do.

20 Though training hard wasn't easy for Jesse Owens (that was the name of the little boy who had spoken to Charles Paddock), he did just that. Jesse's family was very poor and everyone in the family was expected to work. At the age of seven, Jesse had to pick 100 pounds of cotton every day. When he was nine, he worked in a gas station. Working to support his family, because his father was out of work most of the time, and training when he wasn't working, Jesse Owens readied himself for the Olympics. In 1936, he achieved his
25 dream by winning four gold medals at the Berlin Olympic Games.

Paddock's advice that afternoon in Ohio, had produced a new world champion.

1. Say whether the following statements are True or False by writing 'T' or 'F' against each one of them.

- (i) Both Charles Paddock and Jesse Owens practised hard to become Olympic champions. ☐
- (ii) Charles Paddock was Owens' coach. ☐
- (iii) Jesse Owens practised for Olympics while working to support the family. ☐
- (iv) Paddock visited many schools to coach the students. ☐

(½ × 4 = 02 marks)

(See page ten)

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2. What did Paddock want to be when he grew up?

..... (01 mark)

3. What made Paddock speak to Owens very kindly?

..... (01 mark)

4. Complete the blanks using words from the passage.

Jesse Owens was very when he spoke to Paddock.

He became a world Champion because of Paddocks' (01 mark)

5. Underline the correct answer.

According to Paddock, If you believe in a thing strongly,

a. it will happen one day.

b. it will never happen.

c. it will make you happy. (01 mark)

6. Find a word from the passage which has the same meaning as the following.

very thin

silence (01 mark)

7. What do the following words in the passage refer to?

(a) 'you' in line 16

(b) 'that' in line 20 (01 mark)

Q. 15

Total
8

○ Test 16

Write on **one** of the following. Use about 200 words.

(a) An article to your school magazine on the following topic. "My ideas about different types of entertainment".

Include the following:

- ▲ different types of entertainment.
e.g. music, theatre.
- ▲ how they differ from each other.
- ▲ advantages of entertainment.
e.g. relaxing, good past time, knowledgeable etc.
- ▲ the type/ types I like best and the reasons.

(b) A speech you would make at the school Literary Association on "Internet : the advantages and disadvantages".

You may include the following:

- advantages- ▲ immense source of knowledge through search sites
e.g. yahoo, google.
- ▲ easy access through computers, IT centres, mobile phones etc.
- ▲ can get information quickly at a click.
- disadvantages- ▲ very often no one is responsible for quality of information.
- ▲ can get addicted, moves away from the reading habit.

(See page eleven)

(c) An essay on "Let's protect our forests".

You may include the following:

- ▲ why forests are valuable to us.
e.g. reduce the risk of land slides, habitat for wild life, regulate climate.
- ▲ how forests are destroyed.
e.g. forest fires, encroachment (clearing more land), agricultural expansion.
- ▲ what happens when forests are destroyed?
e.g. climate changes, increases temperature, changing rainfall.
affect people, plants and animals.
- ▲ what we should do to protect our forests.
e.g. planting trees.

(d) Complete the dialogue between Ruwini and Migara. They discuss their ideas on places of interest in Sri Lanka.

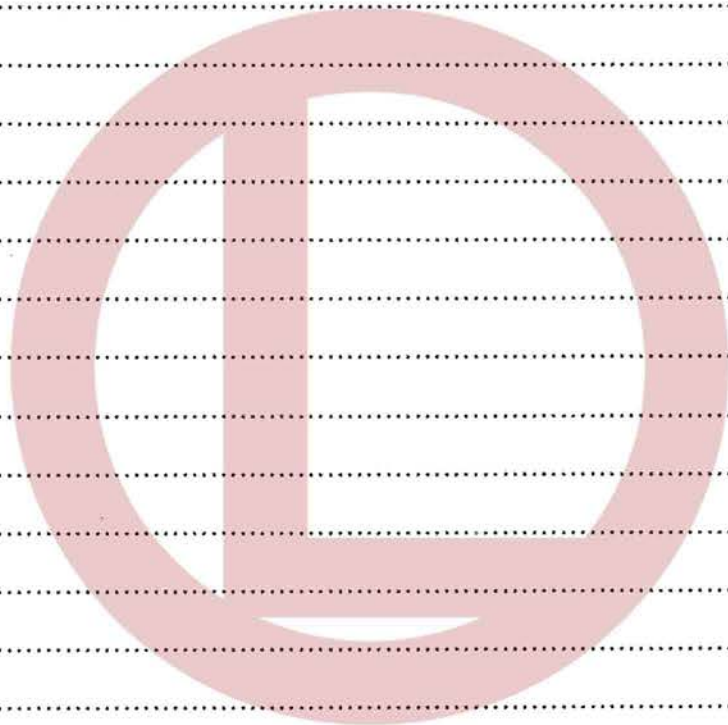
Ruwini: I like visiting wild life sanctuaries.

Rajan: I know that you are interested in seeing animals in their natural habitat, but I like the ruined cities.

Ruwini:

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(See page twelve)

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Q. 16

C
L
O
M

Total

15

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