



An initiative by the National Savings Bank & Ministry of Education

‘Learning is a treasure
that will follow
its owner everywhere’

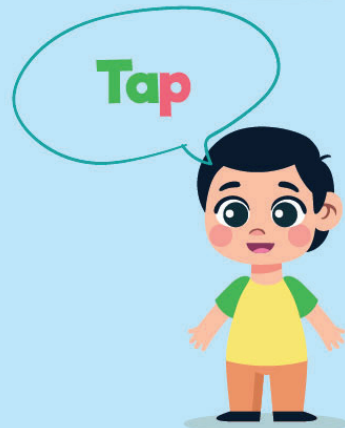
- A Chinese proverb -



First Letter Last Letter

Here's a fun game to play with your friends..
Say a word and tell your friend to say another word starting from
the last letter of your word.

Remember, you only have 10 seconds to say the next word!
This is how you do it



Preface

The Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: ‘Our Common Future’ published in 1987, defines sustainable development as “the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. These elements are interconnected, and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies.

As a global effort to address the indignity of poverty, the Member States of United Nations Organization unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York. The Summit led to the elaboration of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015. The MDGs established measurable, universally-agreed objectives for tackling extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly diseases, and expanding primary education to all children, among other development priorities.

In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda. The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) at its core, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.

In the SDG priority list by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Quality Education ranks the fourth signifying the importance bestowed upon having a complete formal education for an individual. Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

As per the guidelines provided by the Sri Lankan Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017, National Savings Bank (NSB) has developed a Sustainable Development Policy incorporating four Sustainable Development Goals out of the 17 Goals declared by UNDP: ‘Good Health and Well Being’, ‘Quality Education’, ‘Clean Water and Sanitation’ and ‘Affordable and Clean Energy’.

Accordingly, as an effort to address the Goal of Quality Education and recognizing the critical need for solid English language skills in an era of globalization, technological advancement, and a modernized labour markets NSB has implemented the project “English is Simple” with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education.

Lack of English proficiency is a key constraint affecting the employability, higher education opportunities and confidence in a globalized world. Although teaching English as a second language to all school children has been a key social policy of successive governments of Sri Lanka since the early 1950s while the Census of Population and Housing data indicate that English literacy is merely 22% among Sri Lankan population above 15 years of age. Further, the statistics of the Department of Education indicate that the English Language has the lowest pass rate in the G.C.E (O/L) examinations and as per the G.C.E. (O/L) Examination 2017 English Language results, 81 national schools out of 353 were having the pass rate below 50%.

Accordingly, under the project, measures will be taken to improve the English language proficiency of the students of Grade 8, 9, 10 & 11 in the above-mentioned 81 national schools. As the Government authority responsible for the education of school children, the English & Foreign Languages Branch of the Ministry collaborates with the Bank in designing a separate curriculum, training teachers and monitoring the performance.

With the financial support of NSB, the Ministry of Education will be conducting the student-based study sessions, teacher training sessions for English language teachers of the said 81 schools and inter school English language competitions. The subject knowledge & new teaching methodologies learnt will then be passed on to the students via after school sessions, English language competitions etc.

As an international language and a basic requirement for many professions the project will encourage the academics, parents and school children in the area to take up the subject with confidence.



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C.I- 4.3

Find synonyms and antonyms for given words.

Help students to identify synonyms and antonyms for given words.

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonym : A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.
eg: 'shut' is a synonym for 'close'

Antonym : A word opposite in meaning to another.
eg: bad - good

1. Match the synonyms.

- I. begin
- II. dangerous
- III. collect
- IV. dishonest
- V. brave
- VI. astonish
- VII. achieve
- VIII. eminent
- IX. calamity
- X. big

- a. hazardous
- b. deceitful
- c. courageous
- d. surprise
- e. accomplish
- f. commence
- g. distinguished
- h. enormous
- i. disaster
- j. accumulate

2. Match the antonyms.

- I. inferior
- II. exact
- III. emigrant
- IV. conceal
- V. eager
- VI. advance
- VII. accept
- VIII. extravagant
- IX. miserable
- X. simple

- a. immigrant
- b. reluctant
- c. refuse
- d. happy
- e. superior
- f. reveal
- g. complicated
- h. retreat
- i. thrifty
- j. vague

3. Complete the puzzle.

1 s		7 l			8 t		9 f
2 n							
3 u		10 d					
				4 g			11 e
5 r						6 w	

Across →

1. Not making any noise
2. Opposite of positive
3. To open or to loosen by releasing a fastening
4. Basic physical unit
5. Make something fresh again
6. Plural form of 'I'

Down ↓

1. Opposite of plural
7. Thick piece of wood from a tree
8. Threefold
9. Run away.....
10. Early period of the day
11. evening

C.L- 4.4

Uses affixes to change the word class and the meaning of the word.

Suffixes

By adding suffixes the meaning of a word and the word class of a word can be changed.

-ly	immediate (adj)	immediately (Adv)
-fully	careful (adj)	carefully (Adv)
-ness	happy (adj)	happiness (N)
-tion	introduce (v)	introduction (N)
-sion	supervise (v)	supervision (N)
-ment	develop (v)	development (N)
-ance	perform (v)	performance (N)
-ous	courage (v)	courageous (Adj)
-some	trouble (N)	troublesome (Adj)
-er	teach (v)	teacher (N)

1. Complete the following table

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
beauty			beautifully
	manage	manageable	
	educate		educationally
wonder		wonderful	
care			carefully

2. Write the correct form of the word given within brackets.

- I. Nadini can sing (beautiful)
- II. The (sweet) of her voice never fails to mesmerize her audience.
- III. Her (popular) has made her reach the peak in the music world.
- IV. Her fans always admire her (perform) on stage.
- V. She has been the most popular..... (sing) of the year for 3 years consecutively.

C.I- 4.7

Uses nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs appropriately.

Write the correct form of the word in the blanks.

1. The sun shone
The moon is very tonight.
The of her mother's eyes soothed her.
(bright, brightness, brightly)
2. The of the scenery captured the heart of the tourist.
The mountainous areas the environment.
(beautify, beautiful, beauty)
3. The child's was praised by the principal and the teachers.
The of the electric bulb paved the way for many other inventions.
Many people problems by unnecessary involvement.
(create, creativity, creation)
4. Everyone knows the value of in moulding a child's life.
It is the responsibility of a government to all children by providing equal opportunities.
Higher qualifications are required for better employment opportunities.
(educate, educational, education)
5. The soldiers' mission to rescue the victims was highly
Although she was injured, the athlete completed the race.
Everyone needs courage and determination to in life.
(succeed, successful, successfully)

C.I- 4.5

Forms plurals of words.

Plurals

There are certain words we use on a regular basis, especially in mathematical and scientific contexts, that are borrowed from Latin or Greek. Many of these words retain their Latin or Greek plurals in maths and science settings. Some of them also have anglicized plural forms that have come into common use.

nouns/<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/irregular-plural-nouns/>

- Nouns with an *-is* ending can be made plural by changing *-is* to *-es*.
(pronounced /i:z/)
axis – axes (/æksi:z/)
analysis - analyses
crisis - crises
thesis – theses
- Plurals of the following words can be formed by changing *-on* ending to *-a*.
Phenomenon – phenomena
Criterion - criteria
- Some words ending in *-um* replace *-um* with *-a* to form the plural.
Curriculum – curricula /curriculums
Memorandum - memoranda/memorandums
Bacterium -bacteria
Medium – media

1) Select the correct word.

1. This dictionary has several (appendix/appendices).
2. Chlorine is added to water to kill (bacterium/bacteria)
3. What are the (criterion/criteria) used in selecting prefects?
4. The two (axis/axes) x and y represent the favourite subjects and the percentage respectively.
5. Thunder, lightening and rain are natural (phenomenon/phenomena).

Plurals of compound nouns

- The plural forms of compound nouns can be formed by adding 's' to the principal word /head of the compound.

blackboard - blackboards

car park – car parks

passer - by – passers - by

guest of honour – guests of honour

- Compound nouns with -ful

Compound nouns with -ful can have two possible plurals.

spoonful – spoonfuls / spoonsful

handful – handfuls / handsful

bucketful – bucketfuls / bucketsful

1. Write the plural form.

rainbow -
headache -
staircase -
lighthouse -
suitcase -
raincoat -
windmill -
timetable -

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Add two (spoonful) of sugar to the tea.
2. (lighthouse) are like traffic signs on the sea.
3. (passer-by) described what they saw after the accident.
4. Both the (car park) are full. We have to park somewhere else.
5. You should go to a doctor if you get frequent (headache)
6. Ramani has two (sister-in –law)
7. There are two (by-way) connecting to this road.

C.L- 4.8

Uses collective nouns and compound nouns.

Collective Nouns

Collective nouns are nouns that refer to a group of people, animals or things.
e. g. team, family, jury, squad, orchestra, crowd, audience, committee, government

- Collective nouns may be treated as singular or plural depending on their meaning. (They take a singular verb form or pronoun when thought of as a single unit, but a plural verb or pronoun when thought of as a collection of individuals).

e.g. The jury gave its unanimous decision.
 The jury are arguing.

1. Match and write collective nouns

a	board	musicians	.....
	troupe	players	.....
	crowd	directors	.....
	congregation	spectators	.....
	group	singers	.....
	team	dancers	.....
	band	worshippers	.....
	choir	students	.....
	pack	rice	.....
	chest	lightening	.....
	shelf	soap	.....
	bowl	paper	.....
	galaxy	stars	.....
	bunch	keys	.....
	flash	cards	.....
	bar	drawers	.....
	piece	books	.....

e. g. a board of directors

2. Complete the sentences using suitable collective nouns.

crowd of spectators

chest of drawers

choir of singers

piece of paper

flash of lightening

bowl of rice

team of players

troupe of dancers

1. The are practising in the playground.
2. I put my clothes in the
3. The sang the hymns.
4. The audience clapped when the came on stage.
5. Mother wrote the shopping list on a
6. The was followed by loud thunder.
7. I had a for dinner.
8. A large turned up to watch the final game.

Compound Nouns

- Compound nouns are words for people, animals, places, things, or ideas made up of two or more words.
- Compound nouns often have a meaning that is different, or more specific than the two separate words.
e.g. blackboard, breakfast,

Compound nouns can be:

- Single words : firefly, bedroom, makeup, notebook, restroom, baseball
- Hyphenated words : son-in-law, well-being, six-year-old
- Two separate words : rain forest, full moon, swimming pool, first aid, post office

Some ways of forming compound nouns

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| • | Noun | + noun | = bedroom |
| • | Adjective | + noun | = greenhouse |
| • | Verb | + noun | = swimming pool |
| • | Preposition | + noun | = underground |
| • | Noun | + verb | = rainfall |
| • | Noun | + preposition | = passer-by |

Underline the compound nouns in these sentences.

1. I got up early to watch the sunrise.
2. Our school has a swimming pool.
3. We have our breakfast at 7 o' clock.
4. There is a nice merry-go-round in the carnival.
5. Please go to the post office and buy two stamps.
6. Last night we watched the full moon.

3. Match words and form compound nouns.

motor	fish	goldfish
rain	bike	.....
gold	bow	.....
cross	coat	.....
lady	house	.....
rain	works	.....
light	bird	.....
book	case	.....
time	board	.....
notice	table	.....
fire	word	.....

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct compound nouns.

rainbow	sunshine
playground	football
ladybird	breakfast
ice cream	grandfather

It was a Saturday. Chaminda and his little sister Piyumi got up early and had their Since it was a lovely day with bright, their took them to the nearby to play. On their way, their grandfather showed them a in the sky. It was so colourful. Chaminda met some friends and they played Piyumi played hopscotch. She saw a beautiful on a leaf of a plant. The children enjoyed themselves very much. As it was a hot day, their grandfather bought them on their way back.

C.L- 5.2**Extracts specific information from various types of texts.**

1. Read the weather forecast and answer the questions.

Showers or thundershowers will occur at times in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern and North-western provinces. Strong winds and rough seas are expected for the sea areas from Mannar to Pottuvil, Colombo, Galle and Hambantota. Wind speed could increase up to 70 kmph at times. Fishermen are advised not to venture into the above sea areas. These windy conditions are likely to continue in the North-western, Western, South-western and Southern sea areas of the island until tomorrow (21st) morning.

- I. In which provinces will thundershowers occur?
- II. What weather conditions are expected for sea areas in Colombo, Galle and Hambantota?
- III. What could increase up to 70kmph?
- IV. Who is advised not to go into the sea areas with a possible increase in wind speed?
- V. Until when are the windy conditions expected to continue?

2. Read the airport arrivals board and complete the sentences.

ARRIVALS					
AIRLINE	FLIGHT	SCHEDULED TIME	ARRIVING FROM	TERMINAL	STATUS
Sri Lankan Airlines	UL 402	11.10	Melbourne	01	Arrived at 11.10
Turkish Air	TK 6554	11.25	Istanbul	02	Arrived at 11.30
Qatar Airways	QR 667	11.30	Doha	04	Expected at 11.40
Emirates	EK 443	11.45	Dubai	03	Delayed
Kuwait Airways	KU 376	11.55	Kuwait	01	Expected at 11.55
Air India	AI 4323	12.05	Mumbai	02	Expected at 12.10

1. Flight UL 402 arrived from
2. Flight TK 6554 has arrived at terminal
3. Flight UL 402 belongs to Airlines.
4. Flight EK 443 from Dubai will be
5. Flight KU 376 is expected to arrive at a.m.

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Steam Engine

The steam engine was first invented by Thomas Savery in 1698 and was improved by James Watt in 1770's. It uses steam from boiling water to move pistons back and forth creating movement. This was a very important invention. Before the steam engine, factories and mills were powered by water, wind, horses or people. Wind power was irregular. Water was a good power source, but factories had to be located near water. Using steam power was more efficient and convenient. Soon, steam engines replaced watermills and windmills and were used to power factories, mills, trains and boats. Although steam engines were later largely replaced by electricity and internal combustion engines (gas or diesel), steam power is still used in various applications even today.

1. When was the first steam engine invented?
2. Who improved it?
3. What does a steam engine use as its source of power?
4. How were the factories powered before the invention of the steam engine?
.....
5. Why wasn't wind power considered an efficient source of power?
.....

C.L-5.3

Transfers information into other forms.

1. Read the given facts about Sri Lanka and write a paragraph.

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

- Name : Sri Lanka
- Location : an island in the Indian Ocean
- Climate : tropical
- Capital : Sri Jayawardanapura, Kotte
- Major exports : apparel, tea, rubber, coconut, spices
- communities : Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers
- Languages : Sinhala, Tamil, English
- Religions : Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity
- Famous historical and religious places:
 - Temple of the Tooth, Kandy, Sri Mahabodhi, Madhu Church, Koneswaram Kovil, Dawatagaha Jumma Mosque
 - ancient cities - Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa
 - world heritage sites - Sigiriya, Sinharaja forest, Galle Fort

4. Read the given information about the annual Inter-House Sports Meet of Vijaya Vidyalaya and write a report about it to a newspaper.

**Annual Inter-House Sports Meet
2019**

of Vijaya Vidyalaya - Mapura

will be held on 28th January 2019

from 1.00 p.m. onwards

at the College Grounds.

Chief Guest -Mr. Ananda Peiris

(Captain of the National Football Team)

We cordially invite you to this occasion.

Principal, staff and the students



PROGRAMME

EVENTS	TIME
Welcoming the Chief Guest	1.00 p.m.
Opening Ceremony	1.10 p.m.
Lighting of the Olympic lamp	1.20 p.m.
100m – Under 13, 15, 17,19	1.30 p.m.
200m– Under 13, 15, 17,19	1.45 p.m.
400m– Under 13, 15, 17,19	2.00 p.m.
4 x 100m relay – Under 13, 15, 17,19	2.15 p.m.
Group Events – Under 13, 15, 17,19	2.30 p.m.
Invitation Relay	2.45 p.m.
March Past	2.55 p.m.
Address by the principal	3. 20 p.m.
Address by the Chief Guest	3.40 p.m.
Distribution of Awards	4.00 p.m.
Closing Ceremony	4.30 p.m.

C.L-5.4

Reads and responds to simple poems.

1. Read the poem and answer the questions.

The Land of Counterpane

When I was sick and lay a-bed,
I had two pillows at my head,
And all my toys beside me lay,
To keep me happy all the day.

And sometimes for an hour or so
I watched my leaden soldiers go,
With different uniforms and drills,
Among the bedclothes, through the hills;

And sometimes sent my ships in fleets
All up and down among the sheets;
Or brought my trees and houses out,
And planted cities all about.

I was the giant great and still
That sits upon the pillow-hill,
And sees before him, dale and plain,
The pleasant land of counterpane.



-Robert Louis Stevenson-

Counterpane - bedspread

Drills - military exercises

Fleets - groups of ships

Dale - a low area between the hills –especially in northern England

1. Why was the poet in bed?
2. What did the poet have beside him to make him happy?
3. Who went with different uniforms and drills?
4. Where did the poet send his ships?
5. Find words from the poem that rhyme with the following words.
doubt –
will –

2. Read the poem and answer the questions.

The Ice cream Man

When summer's in the city,
And brick's a blaze of heat,
The ice cream man with his little cart
Goes trundling down the street

Beneath his round umbrella,
Oh, what a joyful sight,
To see him fill the cones with mounds
Of cooling brown and white:

Vanilla, chocolate, strawberry,
Or chilly things to drink
From bottles full of frosty-fizz
Green, orange, white, or pink.

His cart might be a flowerbed,
Of roses and sweet peas,
The way the children cluster round
As thick as honeybees.



—Rachel Field—

1. Who goes down the street with his little cart?
2. What are the mounds of cooling brown and white?
3. What are the colours of the fizzy drinks?
4. What do the following words refer to?
flowerbed -
honeybees -
5. Write the name of a season mentioned in the poem.
6. Find and write the line which says that the weather is very hot.
.....
7. Find words from the poem that are similar in meaning to the following words.
piles -
gather -

3. Read the poem and answer the questions.

Rabbit and Lark

'Under the ground
It's rumble and dark
And interesting'
Said Rabbit to Lark

Said Lark to Rabbit
'Up in the sky
There's plenty of room
And it's airy and high.'



'Under the ground
It's warm and dry
Won't you live with me?'
Was Rabbit's reply.

'The air's so sunny
I wish you'd agree,'
Said the little Lark
'To live with me.'

But under the ground
And up in the sky,
Larks can't burrow
Nor rabbits fly.

So skylark over
And Rabbit under
They had to settle
To live asunder

And often these two friends
Meet with a will
For a chat together
On top of the hill.

-James Reeves-

1. Select the correct answer.
 - i. Rabbit and Lark are
 - a. friends
 - b. enemies
 - c. strangers
 - ii. According to Rabbit, it is under the ground.
 - a. airy
 - b. interesting
 - c. sunny

- iii. According to Lark, it is up in the sky.
 - a. dark
 - b. airy
 - c. warm
- iv. This poem conveys the message that
 - a. rabbits and birds can't be friends.
 - b. you must have similar interests to be friends.
 - c. very different people can be friends.
2. Find words from the poem that are similar in meaning to the following.

Make a hole in the ground-

Away from each other-

C.L - 5.5

Reads and responds to stories.

To the teacher,

- Introduce simple stories of different genres to students.
e.g. fairy tales, adventure stories, simplified classics etc.
- Choose story books that are written in simple clear language.
- Encourage students to read at least 1 or 2 paragraphs of a story book a day.
- Encourage students to guess the meanings of new words through context and then refer to a dictionary.

How Akbar met Mahesh Das

One day, Emperor Akbar and his men went hunting. **They** realized that they had lost their way and travelled a long way from Agra, their capital. Soon, they reached a place where three roads met. Do you know which road goes to Agra?' Akbar asked his men. But his men were confused. All the roads looked the same. Just then, a young man came walking down one of the roads. Akbar's men stopped him and brought him to the Emperor. He looked at the young man and said, 'Do you know which road goes to Agra?' The young man smiled and said, 'Sir, no road goes to Agra or any other place.'

Akbar's men were surprised and they thought, 'How can anyone speak with the Emperor like this?' Akbar controlled his anger and asked, 'What do you mean?'

The young man smiled again and said, 'People go from one place to another, not roads.' Akbar's anger vanished, and both of them laughed.

Akbar asked the young man, 'What's your name?' 'Mahesh Das,' he said. 'And, what's your name?'

Akbar's men were shocked, but the emperor smiled and said, 'You are speaking to Akbar, the Emperor of Hindustan.' **He** continued, 'I need witty men like you in my court. The Emperor took off the huge emerald ring from his finger and gave it to the young man. 'Come and see me in the court. Bring this ring with you. Then I will recognize you.'

Mahesh Das took the ring.

‘And now, young man, show us the road that we should take to go to Agra,’ the king said. Mahesh Das smiled and pointed at the road.

1. Who lost their way while going to the capital?
2. Why were Emperor Akbar’s men confused when they reached a place where three roads met?.....
3. What was the answer given by the young man when the emperor asked him which road went to Agra?
4. What did the young man mean by his answer?
5. What do the following words (bold and underlined) refer to
They -
He -
6. Find words similar in meaning to the following words from the story.
understood -
disappeared -.....

2. Read the story and answer the questions.

Damon and Pythias

Damon and Pythias were best of friends. Once the two of them travelled to Syracuse, a nearby city. There, Pythias unfortunately said a few words against the king. The king had Pythias arrested and sentenced to death.

Pythias made a request to the king. He said, ‘Couldn’t I just go home and tell my family what happened and get prepared before I am killed?’ The king refused to allow him to do so as he expected him to flee the moment he was set free. Damon said, ‘I’ll stay with you while Pythias goes home to say goodbye. If he doesn’t come back, you can kill me instead.’ The king, hearing these words, couldn’t believe that someone could have so much trust in a friend. Nevertheless, he agreed to let Pythias go. He gave Pythias a month’s time. If he wasn’t back by the end of the month, the king would kill Damon instead.

Pythias went home, said goodbye to his family and set off for Syracuse where he would be put to death. Alas! On his way back, the ship was attacked by pirates. Pythias tried to explain his situation to the pirates, but **they** just threw him overboard. Pythias swam to the shore, but he didn’t have any money nor a horse to ride. Panic gripped him. He was worried that Damon might get killed. His love for his friend made him run as fast as he could towards the king’s palace.

Meanwhile the king beamed, ‘As I suspected! Pythias has abandoned you. I told you he’d never come back.’ Damon knew his friend would never leave him to be killed. He knew Pythias would surely come back.

On the day the sentence was to be carried out, the king had Damon tied up and taken outside into the courtyard of the palace to be killed. Damon was still not worried. He knew Pythias would come. And sure enough, just as Damon was about to be executed, Pythias came running in. He was disheveled and his clothes were in rags. **He** had lost his shoes and had to run barefoot the whole way. His feet were covered in blood. Yet he was happy to be back in time to relieve his friend. He cried out, ‘Damon, I’m

here! I'm ready to be killed now.' Tears flowed from everyone's eyes as Pythias put his own head on the block.

The king was so moved by their great friendship that he decided not to kill Pythias. Instead, he made the two friends his advisors in the court.

Damon and Pythias-English Treasure – Radhika Karthikeyan - Macmillan education

1. What were the names of the two friends?
2. To which city did they travel?
3. Who was sentenced to death by the king of Syracuse and why?.....
4. What happened to the ship Pythias was travelling on ?.....
5. What did the king do in the end?
6. Underline the words that can be used to describe Damon and Pythias.
honest, proud, loyal, trustworthy, quick-tempered, brave

Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

7. Pythias begged the king to forgive him and set him free. (.....)
8. Damon offered to stay with the king until Pythias came back. (.....)
9. The king believed that Pythias would come back as promised. (.....)
10. Damon believed that Pythias would come back as promised. (.....)

11. Which words uttered by the king show that he did not trust Pythias to come back?

.....
.....

12. What do the words in bold refer to:
they -
He -

C.L - 6.1

The Past Continuous Tense

This tense is formed with 'was/ were' + present participle.

affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I } He/she } was working It - was working.	I was not working. He/she was not working. It was not working.	Was I working? Was he/she working? Was it working?
You } We } were working They }	You } We } were not working. they }	you Were we working? they

The past continuous tense is used:

- a. to indicate that an action was already in progress when another action occurred.

When I went home, my sister was helping my mother.

- b. when the interest is not much in the point or the period of past time but in the activity itself and its continuity.

They were cleaning the house this morning.

- c. to indicate gradual development

It was getting darker.

- d. In descriptions, along with the simple past, in a narrative.

Mother was reading a book. Father was reading the newspaper. Suddenly, the phone rang. ***Father stopped reading to answer the phone.***

- e. To indicate that two or more activities stated were continuing at the same time and to emphasize the continuous nature of the activities stated.

While mother was cooking, father was washing the car.

2. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. It (rain) when we started our journey.
2. While my sister (play) the piano, I wrote my essay.
3. I (arrange) my desk this morning.
4. The bus (drive) fast when the traffic lights changed to red.
5. Road menders (repair) the road yesterday.

3. Complete the story using the past tense.

Heavy rains caused problems to many people of the Ratnapura district recently. Severe flooding (affect) several areas. This in turn (lead) to disruption to the power and water supply in the area. Trees uprooted by heavy winds (make) many roads impassable. Workers of the Municipal Council (work) tirelessly to remove the fallen trees. Boats and helicopters (provide) food and shelter for the flood victims. Army soldiers (save) the lives of many. People (have) to stay in temples and higher grounds for days until help (arrive). Everyone (appreciate) the unity of the nation in such a situation.

Past Perfect Tense

This tense is formed with

had + past participle of the verb

- a. It describes an action completed in the past before another past action that is either mentioned or implied.

When we entered the classroom, the bell had rung.

e.g. The boys had got everything ready before they started the journey.

- b. It replaces the simple past tense and the present perfect tense in reported speech after the reporting verb in the past tense.

e.g. She told me that she had already done her homework.

- c. It is used with such verbs as *hope, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose, want to* indicate that a past idea, intention or wish was not realized.

e.g. They had wanted to help but were not able to go there in time.

4. Use the past perfect tense to complete the words.

1. After Meenu (finish) her work, she had her lunch.
2. I washed the floor when the painter (go).
3. By the time he got to the party, everyone (have) their dinner.
4. The concert already (begin) when we entered the stadium.
5. After Vishwa (make) breakfast, he phoned his friend.

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. My sister (never be) to a circus before, so she was very excited.
2. The alarm clock..... (not ring) yesterday morning and I (be) late for work.
3. Last night I (dream) about going to a fairy land.
4. My little brother(take)a shower, brushed his teeth and (go) to bed.
5. When I came in, Malika(read)
6. Before we left, we (book) a hotel room.
7. We felt relieved after they (arrive) safely.
8. Last year we (buy) a dog.

Uses English grammar for the purpose of accurate and effective communication.

C.L - 6.1

Constructs simple sentences.

1. Present Perfect Continuous Form

This tense is formed with

has/have + been + ing form

It is used to talk about an action which started in the past and has been in progress up to the present.

e.g. It has been raining since last night.

Saman has been learning French for six months.

He's out of breath: he has been running.

Affirmative – *I have been writing.*

Negative – *I have not been writing.*

Interrogative – *Have I been writing?*

2. Past Perfect Continuous Form

This tense is formed with

Had + been + -ing form

It is used to indicate an action that had been in progress up to a certain time in the past.

*e.g. Mr. Perera had been driving for two hours when his car broke down.
His hair was wet because he had been swimming.*

Affirmative – I had been writing.

Negative – I had not been writing.

Interrogative – Had I been writing?

Choose the correct answer.

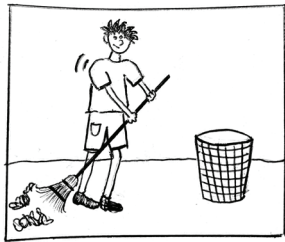
1. I am very tired. I all day.
 - a. didn't work
 - b. haven't worked
 - c. have been working
2. My sister since early morning.
 - a. is studying
 - b. has been studying
 - c. had studied
3. They for a long time so they looked tired.
 - a. are studying
 - b. had been studying
 - c. study
4. "What?", my mother asked me.
 - a. have you been doing
 - b. had you done?
 - c. have been done
5. I was happy to tell her that I all day.
 - a. am playing
 - b. have play
 - c. had not been playing

Passive Voice – Continuous Form

1. Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative	-	Mother is preparing dinner. <i>Dinner is being prepared by mother.</i>
Negative	-	Mother is not preparing dinner. <i>Dinner is not being prepared by mother.</i>
Interrogative	-	Is mother preparing dinner? <i>Is dinner being prepared by mother?</i>

Form passive voice sentences to describe the following pictures.



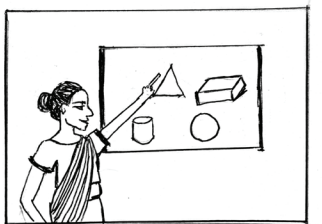
floor - sweep

The floor is being swept



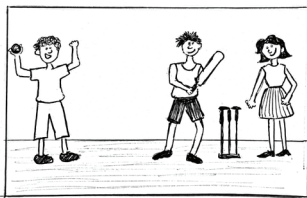
mangoes - pluck

.....



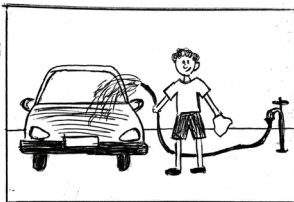
picture - draw

.....



cricket - play

.....



car - wash

.....



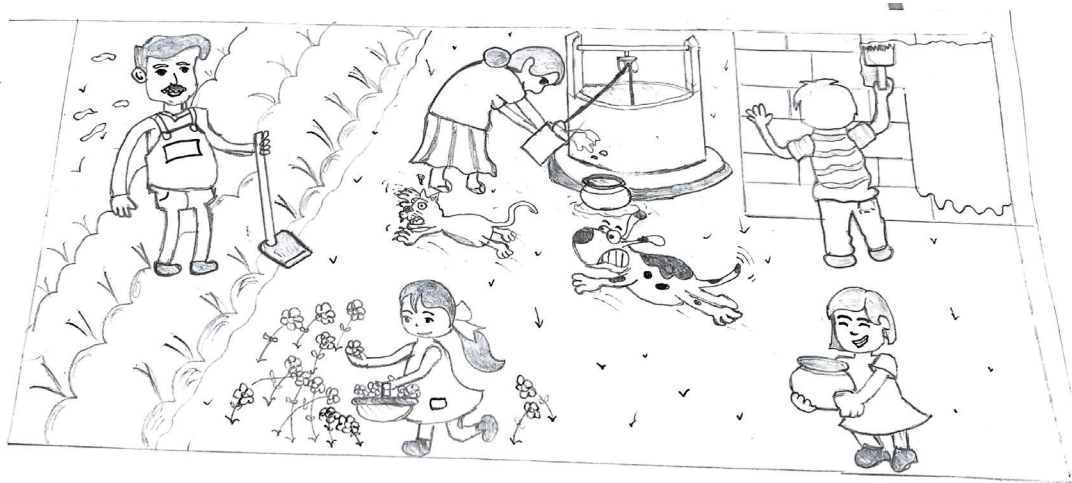
trees - plant

.....

2. Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative	-	Mother was preparing dinner. <i>Dinner was being prepared by mother.</i>
Negative	-	Mother was not preparing dinner. <i>Dinner was not being prepared by mother.</i>
Interrogative	-	Was mother preparing dinner? <i>Was dinner being prepared by mother?</i>

Construct meaningful sentences to describe what is being done in the picture.



1. The field is being tilled by the farmer.
2. The cat
3. The wall
4. Water
5. A pot
6. Flowers

3. Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative	-	Mother has prepared dinner. <i>Dinner has been prepared by mother.</i>
Negative	-	Mother has not prepared dinner. <i>Dinner has not been prepared by mother.</i>
Interrogative	-	Has mother prepared dinner? <i>Has dinner been prepared by mother?</i>

Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

I. The Internet has increased the knowledge of the students.

a. *The knowledge of the students has been increased by the internet.*

II. The Internet has provided many cyber courses.

.....

III. Teachers have selected suitable websites for the students.

.....

IV. Some students have used the internet to complete their assignment.

V.

VI. A student has made a new web page.

VII.

VIII. Police have reported many cases of misuse of the internet.

.....

4. Past Perfect Tense

Affirmative - Mother had prepared dinner.

Dinner had been prepared by mother.

Negative - Mother had not prepared dinner.

Dinner had not been prepared by mother.

Interrogative - Had mother prepared dinner?

Had dinner been prepared by mother?

Write the sentences in passive voice.

There was a shramadana in our school last Saturday. I got late to get to the school because the bus I was travelling on broke down. By the time I reached the school I found that my friends had attended to the following.

1. My friends had weeded the vegetable garden.

.....

2. They had cleaned the drains and gutters.

.....

3. They had dug a compost pit.

.....

3. They had collected the broken desks and chairs.

.....

4. They had painted part of the school wall.

.....

5. Future Perfect Tense

Affirmative Mother will have prepared dinner before 7.00 p.m.

Dinner will have been prepared by mother before 7.00 p.m.

Negative Mother will not have prepared dinner before 7.00 p.m.

Dinner will not have been prepared by mother before 7.00 p.m.

Interrogative Will mother have prepared dinner before 7.00 p.m.?

Will dinner have been prepared by mother before 7.00 p.m.?

Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

The following sentences refer to some changes that you will see when you visit your village next time. Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

1. My grandmother will have maintained the back garden.

The back garden will have been maintained by my grandmother.

2. My grandfather will have painted the house white.

.....

3. The gardener will have plucked coconuts.

.....

4. The villagers will have cleaned the lotus pond.

.....

5. The road builders will have widened the road leading to the village.

.....

6. My uncle will have trimmed the hedges.

.....

C.L - 6.7

Uses prepositions appropriately.

- till
 - until
- } used of time and place, meaning 'up to.'

She worked till 3.00 p.m.

The Indian hockey team will be in Sri Lanka until next Monday.

- towards - movement in the direction of, or closer to.
She stood up and walked towards the door.
- round - around, during
Temple flowers bloom round the year.
The puppy ran round the bush.
- since - used for time, meaning from a certain time till the time of speaking
He has been ill since last week.
- Within - during a particular period of time or before it has passed.
She rushed to the place within an hour.
- off - away from
He fell off the ladder and hurt his knee.
She got off the bus.
- during - used with periods of time
During the rainy season
During holidays
During 1969
- beyond - 'to the further side of' or 'outside the range of'
The school is beyond the lake.
The car is beyond repair.
- after - at a later time
Used with a noun, pronoun or a gerund
after dinner
after you
after going home
- before - earlier than something
Used with a noun, pronoun or gerund
before lunch
before you
before going home

- against – ‘opposite’ or ‘in opposition to’
You shouldn’t do anything that is against the law.
- upon – more formal use of ‘on’
once upon a time
Upon his knees

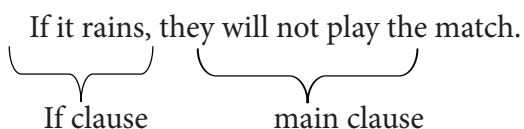
Select the correct preposition.

1. Schools usually have their second term vacation August.
(during, upon, since)
2. Mrs. Perera worked in our school her retirement.
(against, until, beyond)
3. The child fell..... the bus.
(after, off, till)
4. She usually brushes her teeth meals.
(by, during, after)
5. You should wash your hands having your meals.
(during, before, within)
6. The ambulance arrived minutes of the call being made.
(within, upon, beyond)
7. The earth moves the sun.
(towards, round, within)
8. She has been studying early morning.
(since, before, after)
9. Two eyewitnesses gave evidence the reckless driver.
(upon, against, off)
10. The cricketers were garlanded their arrival after their glorious victory.
(upon, before, since)



Identifies ‘If’ type 1.

Conditional sentences have two parts: The ‘if’ clause and the main clause.



If Type 1

Possible/probable

Type 1 -This type is used in possible situations. (things that can happen)

If + simple present → will/shall/can/may + verb infinitive

e.g. If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

If you do not study hard, you will not pass the exam.

We can also use 'unless' in negative sense.

Unless you work hard, you will not pass the exam.

“If” Type 2

This type refers to things that are unlikely to happen.

If + simple past → would /could/might + verb infinitive
should → (with 'I' and 'we')

If you studied hard, you would pass the exam.

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.
(imaginary situations)

Type 3 -Impossible Situations

Refers to situations in the past and actions that could have happened in the past if a certain condition had been fulfilled.

e.g. If you had studied hard, you would have passed the exam.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. If I won a lottery, I (help) the poor.
2. If the sun (shine) we can play outside.
3. If it had been a sunny day, we (take) beautiful photographs.
4. If I (know) his address, I could visit him.
5. If I were you, I (not do) that.
6. Unless the alarm (ring) I will not wake up.
7. If I had learnt Japanese, I (go) to Japan.
8. If I (have) a car, I would give you a lift.
9. If we (have) more time we would have visited all the places.
10. They will not be able to finish their homework unless they(start) now.

C.L- 6.11

Uses Reported speech.

What a person says can be reported either directly or indirectly.

- In direct speech we repeat the speaker's exact words.

He said , "I am very happy."

In converting direct speech into reported speech we have to do the following changes.

Changes in Tenses**Simple present into simple past.**

- is/am → was
- are → were
- eat/eats → ate

present continuous into past continuous.

is eating → was eating
are eating → were eating

present perfect into past perfect

has eaten → had eaten
have eaten → had eaten

Past tense into past perfect

ate → had eaten

past continuous into past perfect continuous

were eating → had been eating

Changes in modal verbs

will → would
shall → should
can → could
may → might

'would', 'should', 'ought', 'might', 'used to', and 'could' are not changed.
'must' remains the same or sometimes changes to 'had to'

The tense is not changed

- If the statement is a general truth.

The teacher said, 'The sun rises in the east.'

The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

- If the reporting verb is in the present tense.

The girl **says** 'I am a student.'

The girl says that she is a student.

Changes in place and time expressions

Direct

Indirect

Now

then

This

that

These

those

Here

there

Ago

before

Direct

Indirect

Today

that day

Tomorrow

the next day/the following day

Yesterday

the day before/the previous day

Next week

the following week

Last week

the week before/the previous week

Change into Indirect Speech

Direct speech	Indirect speech
1. He said, "I am hungry."	He said that he
2. The student said, "I am writing notes now."	
3. The boy said, "I found a coin in my pocket."	
4. The secretary said, "We are having a meeting tomorrow."	

5. The teacher said, “ I will take you to the lab today.”	
6. Saman said, “I bought a new bag yesterday.”	
7. The student said, “I completed my assignment last night.”	
8. The manager said, “I will raise your salary next week”	
9. The teacher said, “Sugar is sweet.”	
10.Mother says, “They are late.”	

C.L- 6.6

Uses adjectives appropriately.

Adjectives

Simply defined, an adjective is a word that tells us something about a noun.

e.g. **tall** man **beautiful** flower

Adjectives can be used to describe:

- size – a **small** ball
- age – **young** boys
- shape – the **round** table
- colour – **pink** flowers
- origin – a **Japanese** doll
- purpose – **running** shoes

1. Write adjectives to describe the following words.

..... ice-cream

A butterfly

A rock

A journey

..... kittens

A..... tree

A..... river

A..... planet

A..... wind

A..... story

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

harmful , delicate , human, open , main

It is a welcoming sight to see sunlight streaming through. Beams of sunlight come through 1) _____ windows and doors. Sunlight is the 2) _____ source of life. But it can be dangerous too as sunlight contains 3) _____ ultraviolet rays. They can damage the 4) _____ tissues in 5) _____ eyes and skin. The ozone layer in the atmosphere prevents these rays from reaching the earth. Therefore it is important to protect the ozone layer.

C.L - 6.9

Uses adverbs appropriately

Adverbs

Adverbs describe action.

- Adverbs of manner – show how something happens or is done - *carefully, angrily*
- Adverbs of place – where something happens - *here, there*
- Adverbs of frequency - how often something happens - *always, never, daily*
- Adverbs of time –when something happens - *tomorrow, today*
- Adverbs of degree – intensity of an action- *fairly, hardly*

1. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

- The dog barked loudly.
- It rained heavily.
- I live here.
- My father usually comes home at 6 o'clock.
- I always visit my grandparents during my school holidays.
- Our uncle will visit us tomorrow.

2. Fill in the blanks using the words given in brackets as adverbs.

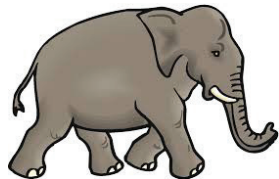
- I (accident) put salt in my tea.
- We won the match..... (easy)
- The children (quiet) tiptoed into the kitchen.
- The player (quick) jumped up to catch the ball.
- The security guard (polite) asked the lady to open her bag.

3. Categorize the underlined words under adjectives and adverbs.

It was a fine day. The sun was shining brightly. Three children were cleaning the garden with their mother. Janak, the eldest among them, pruned the bushes. His sister Lakmali swept the garden. The youngest child, Namal carefully collected the dry leaves and put them in the compost pit. Mother pulled up weeds in the flower beds. 'These weeds are very troublesome,' she remarked. 'They grow so fast.' Suddenly a strong wind blew across the garden and the sun disappeared behind the dark clouds. Mother looked at the sky thoughtfully and said, 'I think it's going to rain. We'd better go inside.' Lakmali immediately gathered the clothes off the clothes-line. Janak and Namal hurriedly put the garden tools away. Mother grabbed the bundle of firewood. They entered the house just as the first raindrops began to fall.

Animals

The Elephant



The elephant is a huge animal. It has long ears and a long trunk. Elephants live in forests. They roam freely for many kilometers per day. Elephants like to eat leaves and fruit. The elephant has a sharp memory. It can carry heavy logs using its trunk. The elephant has become a helper to humans in many ways. Elephants carry people on their backs and take them for sightseeing. Elephants are used in religious processions in Sri Lanka.

Write a similar description about the cow.



The cow

Places

1. Read the description about Unawatuna and write a similar description about one of the following places using the guidelines.

Unawatuna

Unawatuna is situated in the Galle district. Unawatuna is a famous destination for tourists. The Unawatuna beach is popular among local and foreign tourists alike. It is surrounded by a range of mountains. Many people love swimming in the beach. Some go on glass - bottomed boats to see different types of fish, beautiful corals and sea plants. Unawatuna is a crowded area.

Name of the place	Sigiriya	Peradeniya Botanical Gardens
Where it is situated	Dambulla	Kandy
What is special about the place	Rock fortress	Beautiful flowers and plants
What people do there	Climb the rock Enjoy the view	Watch flowers, relax
Special features	Water fountains	Orchid house

Things/objects

1. Describe the following objects referring to their shape, colour and material.

	shape	colour	material	other
Mr. Perera's briefcase	rectangular	black	leather	expensive
My pen	cylindrical	blue	plastic	flowery patterns on the barrel
Our refrigerator	rectangular	white	Steel plastic	energy-saving

My pen is cylindrical in shape and it is blue in colour. Its body is plastic and there is ink inside it. It has a cap to cover the point. It has flowery patterns on the barrel.



Writes for official purposes.

Writing formal letters

your address
 date
 the address of the person you are writing to.
 salutation
 body of the letter
 closing
 signature

- Salutation

Dear Sir/Madam

Dear Mr Ms Dr Prof.

To Whom It May Concern – Use only when you do not know to whom you must address the letter. e.g. writing to an organization

- The body of the letter

Contacting the recipient for the first time

I am writing to

inform you that .../enquire about/make a complaint

Making reference to a previous letter

I am writing this letter regarding

Making a request

We would be grateful if you could

Could you please

We would appreciate it if you would

- Ending the letter

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely/Yours faithfully

Read the following letter.

This is a letter of request.

No 23, Flower Road
Nagoda
19-07-2020

Director
National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority
Moratuwa

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a 20-year-old school leaver and I am interested in a career in the IT field. I would like to follow the web designing course you offer in your institute.

Please let me know the duration of the course, the days and the times the course is conducted and the course fee. I would also like to know if the course fee can be paid in installments.

I would be very grateful if you could send me an early reply.

Yours faithfully,
Hirushi Jayamanne

1. Imagine you are the President of the Science Club of your school. The Science Club has decided to take grade the 10 students of your school to see the Planetarium. Write a letter to the Director of the Planetarium to reserve a date and a show time for the visit. Include the name of your school, number of students who will visit the Planetarium and inquire about the prices of the tickets.
2. You are the secretary of the English Literary Association of your school. The Zonal Director of Education attended your school English Day as the chief guest. Write a letter thanking him/her for attending the event.
3. You bought a story book from a bookshop. Later you found that some of the pages of the book were missing. Write a letter to the manager of the bookshop asking for a new book or a refund. Include the following:
 - Name of the book
 - Price of the book
 - Date you bought the book
 - Page numbers of the missing pages

4) This is the letter Yogesh wrote to Expo Lanka (PVT) Ltd. Read it and complete the application form.

23/87, School Lane,
Vavuniya.
02-05-2020

Human Resources Manger,
Expo-Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd.,
Colombo 12.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Requesting an Application

I am interested in applying for the post of Management Trainee in your company advertised in the 'Sunday News' on 23rd April, 2019. I am 22 years old and passed my G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination in the Commerce stream with 3 B passes and I have the required qualifications for the post. Please be kind enough to send me an application form. I have enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Yogesh Balachandran

Given below is the application form sent by Expo-Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd to Yogash.
Complete it with your personal information.

APPLICATION	
1. Post Applied	:.....
2. Name in full	:
3. Address	:
4. Contact No	:.....
5. E-mail	:
6. Date of Birth	:
7. Age	:
8. Gender	:
9. Educational Qualifications:	.....

10. Co-curricular Activities:	.....

11. Work Experience :	.....

12. Names and telephone numbers of two non-related referees:	.....

I certify that the details given by me are true and correct.	
Date:	Signature:

C.I- 8.12

Uses question words to get information.

1) Form questions with the words given to get the given answers.

1.(who-your-best friend)

.....

Maheshi

2. (why the -girl-crying)

.....

Because she is alone.

3. (how-operate-this-machine)

.....

With a switch.

4. (where-go-you-yesterday)

.....

I went to my aunt's.

5. (who- teaches-English)

.....

Mrs. Ranaweera.

2) Write questions to get the underlined answers. One is done for you.

Notice

A book fair will be held on 28th, 29th and 30th October 2020 from 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. in the Exhibition Hall of BMICH to raise funds for an orphanage. The book fair is organized by the Youth Centre, Colombo. All are invited.

20-07-2020

Secretary
Youth Club

1. What is the notice about?

A book fair

2..... held?

To raise funds for an orphanage

3..... be held?

From 28th - 30th October 2019.

4..... start?

At 8.30 a.m.

5.....held?

At the Exhibition Centre of BMICH.

6..... the book fair?

Youth Centre, Colombo

C.L- 8.11

Describes past events and actions.

Simple Past Tense

- Expresses an action in the past without indicating any connection with the present.
- -an adverbial of past time, indicating a point of time or a period of time, is often used in the sentence.
 - o She wrote her first novel in 1980.
 - o Nuwan came to school yesterday.
 - o I bought a new dictionary last Friday.
 - o We heard about the accident an hour ago.

Formation of the simple past

- The simple past tense of regular verbs is formed by adding *-ed* to the infinitive.
work-worked
- Verbs ending in 'e' add 'd' only.
love- loved
- A one-syllable word ending in a consonant, forms the past tense by doubling the final consonant.
Stop- stopped
- Verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a consonant, change the 'y' into 'i' before adding *-ed*.
carry- carried
- The negative is formed with '*did not*' and the infinitive (without *to*)
I did not work.

1. Rewrite the passage in past tense.

Kamani will visit her grandmother who is sick. She will take some apples for her. Kamani’s mother will make some vegetable soup for her mother. Kamani will take her little brother too with her. She will reach her grandmother’s place in the morning and spend several hours there, helping her grandmother.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs within brackets.

Last month we (1) (decide) to go on a trip to Nuwara Eliya. At six a.m. on a bright morning, we (2) (set) off for the railway station. My father (3) (buy) tickets for us and we (4) (wait) at the platform until the train (5) (arrive). We (6) (get) on the train happily and we (7) (sing) songs during our journey. The train (8) (reach) Nanu-oya at 12 noon. We (9) (take) a taxi and went to the hotel, where we were staying. We (10) (visit) the beautiful flower gardens and many other places. We (11) (leave) Nuwara Eliya after spending an interesting holiday.

C.L-7.9

Uses modals meaningfully.

- “Ought to” is used to say that it is the right thing to do something.

e.g. You ought to tell the truth to your parents.

- “Need ” is used to express necessity.

e.g. You need not get up early tomorrow.

Need I write my full name?

Select the appropriate word.

1. You obey your parents. (need, ought to)
2. You brush your teeth daily. (need, ought to)
3. You waste your money. (need not, ought not to)
4. Youtell Suren about the meeting. I’ve already told him. (needn’t/oughtn’t)
5. We leave now. It is getting late. (ought, need to)

C.L - 6.2

Uses pronouns appropriately.

A reciprocal pronoun is a pronoun which is used to indicate that two or more people are carrying out or carried out an action of some type, with each receiving the benefits of that action simultaneously.

- *each other* (2 people)

when you want to refer to two people you normally use 'each other.'

e.g. My friend and I help each other.

- *one another* (3 or more people)

when referring to more than two people we use 'one another.'

e.g. *When my family have dinner, we tell one another about our day's events.*

Complete the following sentences using 'each other' or 'one another.'

1. The students must co-operate with on this project.
2. Vishwa and Ruwan help in their school work.
3. The students spent the afternoon helping
4. The two girls looked at
5. The students congratulated after the completion of the project.

C.L-7.9

Writes compositions.

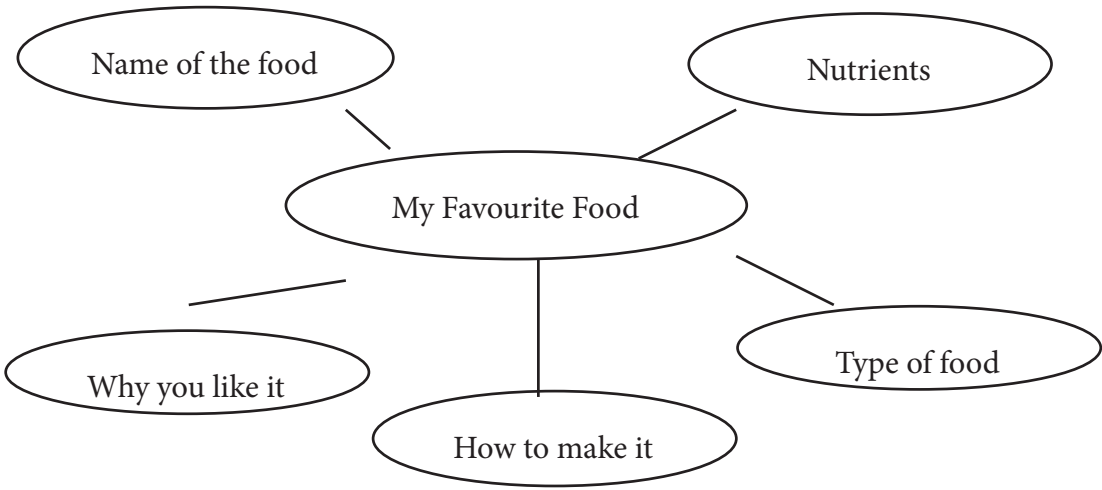
1. Complete the following passage on 'My Favourite Sport' using the words given.

run , matches, popular, wickets, play, team , eleven, hit, limited, score

My Favourite Sport

I like cricket very much. I like to 1) and watch cricket alike. Cricket is a 2) game. There should be 3) players to play the game with a bat, ball and 4) It is a 5) game. You 6) runs when you 7) the ball and 8) between the wickets. There are 9) overs matches and test 10) I hope I will be a cricketer one day.

2. Using the mind map write a composition ‘on My favourite Food.’



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Write a composition on ‘The type of music I like.’ Use the guidelines.

- What type of music you like
- Singers/performers you like
- Why you like them
- Any other features

.....

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C.I- 8.12

Uses question words to get information.

1. Form questions to get the given answers.

- is/what/ father/Nalini's
..... Nalin's father is a mechanic.
- will/the/when/here/arrive/bus
..... It will arrive at 6 a.m.
- be/the/who/chief/will/guest
..... The Zonal Director of Education
- whom/he/there/did/with/go
..... He went with his uncle.
- are/waiting/they/in/ why/queue/the
..... To buy bread.

C.I-7.2

Describes pictures

1. Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



1. This is a picture of.....
2. There are
3. They are
4. There is a
5. She is
6. One girl iswhile the other is
7. There are large trees along
8. The bin is

2. Complete the blanks with suitable words

This picture shows some schoolchildren cleaning the (1).....and the (2).....There are four children and (3).....teacher in the (4). The teacher is (5).at something. Both boys are (6)..... The girl with a (7). is collecting garbage while the other girl is (8).....a dustbin. There are (9).trees along the (10).....

C.L-7.3

Writes for personal purposes

1. Read the different invitations and write invitations for the situations given below.

Invitation

The Principal, the staff and
the students of
Central College - Pelmadulla
cordially invite
Mr/Mrs.....
to the Annual Sports Meet
on 12th February 20.....
from 1.30p.m. onwards
at the Public Grounds.
The chief guest will be the
Minister of Sports and Welfare,
Sabaragamu Province.

Invitation

ENGLISH DAY 2021
Of
Panadura High School
will be held at the main hall on
20th June 20.....
from 1.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
We would be delighted to
have you on this occasion.

The Principal,
the staff
and the students

Mr. and Mrs. Gamini Perera
request the honour of the presence of
Mr/Mrs.
at the marriage of their daughter
Dhahami
to
Kusal
Son of Late Mr. Lal Silva and Mrs. Silva
at
Golden Rose Banquet Hall, Boralessgamuwa
on 24th June 2019
from
9.30 a.m. onwards
(Poruwa Ceremony at 10.10 a.m.)

RSVP
20, 5th Lane
Maharagama



Please Join us for
Malki's 15th
BIRTHDAY
PARTY!
31st of July
From 4.00 p.m.to
7.00 p.m.
Place: 1A/ 10.
Saman Mawatha,
Pannipitiya

RSVP
Contact no: 0712345678



1. Write an invitation to your friends inviting them to your birthday.
2. Write the invitation to be sent to the parents for the Annual Concert of the school.
3. The Young Inventors' Club of your school has organized an exhibition.
Write the invitation to be sent to other schools.
4. Write an invitation to the opening ceremony of a new building in the school.

2. Complete the blanks. Re-arrange the phrases/ clauses and complete the blanks appropriately.

No 33/A, High level Road,
Maharagama.
20.05.20...

Dear Suvee,

Thanks for the Get Well Card. It's (1)..... Yesterday
(2)..... after the surgery. It's very painful but anyhow I must
get over this (3)..... I must get back to
(4).....How (5).....
It's a great help (6)..... I (7).....
..... for the term test. Please (8)
.....
.....

See you soon.

With love,

Kithu

1. card / beautiful / a
2. a few / I / steps / walked
3. bedridden/as/fed up/with/ I/being/for/months/am
4. possible/ normal routine/ my / as soon as
5. the latest/ at school? about/ news /
6. you /copy/ the notes /that/for me
7. hope/ be /I'll / to come/able /
8. term test/ let/ of /the / me know/ the date.

3. Complete the letter with the given phrases.

parents must be very happy , that you passed your exam, neglecting your studies ,
would do it and I am proud of you, we can celebrate,

101/B, Samanmal Mawatha,
Homagama.
20.07.20.....

Dear Gehan,

Congratulations! I am very happy (1).....
..... with flying colours.

I knew that you (2).....

Your (3)about
your achievement. They were a bit worried about you when I met them last.
They told me that you were too interested in badminton and that you were (4)
.....

I am planning to come and see you. Then (5) By
the way, you wanted to do many things but I think it's better to focus on one thing.
Then you can reach your goal.

See you soon.

Regards,

Chethin

C.I-7.4

Writes instructions.

When giving instructions we can ask a person

- to do something
- not to do something
- or
- how to do something.

Example:

- *Use the ATM to deposit money.*
- *Don't insert coins to the machine.*
- *Check and confirm the information before inserting the envelope.*
- *Don't insert more than forty notes in one envelope.*
- *You can use the ATM to deposit money.*
- *You cannot insert coins to the machine.*
- *You must check and confirm the information before inserting the envelope.*
- *You must not insert more than forty notes in one envelope.*

1. Match the road signs with their meanings.

1. Be careful! .



a. level crossing ()

2. Beware!



Ahead.

b. speed limit ()

3. Limit your speed.



c. men at work ()

4. Don't blow the horn.



d. pedestrian crossing ()

5. Use the



to cross the road.

e. silent zone ()

2. Write suitable instructions for the given situations

1. (library – silent)
.....
2. (temple – remove shoes)
.....
3. Wall- not- stick posters)
.....
4. (flowers- not- pick)
.....
5. (taps- close- after use)
.....

3. Write instructions that you would give a friend who wants to find the meaning of a new word.

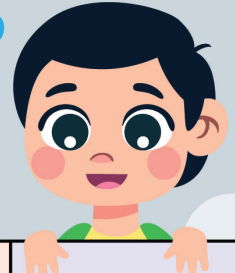
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Complete the following conversation. Use the words in brackets and form an instruction with the words given. You may use the following words.

(must, have to, should)

- Lasith : Dilan has broken his leg. Wetake him
to the hospital immediately.
- Nishad : We have to inform his parents. You call them now..
- Lasith : We move him carefully. Should we call an ambulance?
- Nishad : I think we
- Lasith : You..... not move him till I call the ambulance.
- Nishad : Ok . You had better hurry up.

Scattergories



Letters	Animals	Foods	Places	People	Verbs
B	B ear	B read	B adulla	B andula	B ite
D					
T					
K					
N					
F					
M					
R					
C					
W					
S					

You have one minute to fill in the blank cages for each letter.
Get together with 5 friends to do this game..

100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

 **START**

Snakes & Ladders

“English is Simple”

As the premiere Savings Bank of Sri Lanka, the National Savings Bank (NSB) strongly believes that the education is the passport to the future. Apart from its contribution to the Sri Lankan economy NSB plays a major role as a leading socially responsible corporate citizen.

As a CSR initiative, the Bank pledged to support the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) which were introduced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). UNDP adopted 17 global goals to provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet by 2030.

In order to address the Goal number 4 of UNSDGs, “Quality Education”, NSB is partnering with the English & Foreign Languages Branch (EFLB) of Ministry of Education to launch the SDG project “English is Simple” with the objective of uplifting the English education of the school children.

We hope that this book will guide you to enrich your English knowledge skills which will help you to win the world tomorrow.

