



**PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NORTHERN PROVINCE**



Provincial Level Year End General Exam - 2013

English Language

Grade - 11

Time : 3 hours

Index No :

Marks :

Part I

Test 01

Complete the following dialogue by selecting the most suitable words from the boxes. Write the correct letter in the blanks. One has been done for you.

- Salesman :- Good morning madam. Can I help you?
- Customer :- I'm looking for a (1) to take to my country.
- Salesman :- Is there (2) you like especially?
- Customer :- Yes, I want something different and natural.
- Salesman :- (3) these items you see here are made from coconut trees.
- Customer :- M..m.. very (4) How about that monkey?
- Salesman :- On! It's made of dry coconut husk.
- Customer :- I like that very much. How (5) much b is it?
- Salesman :- It's two hundred rupees.
- Customer :- (6) is the money.
- Salesman :- Thank you very much. Come again

(1) a. souvenir
b. present

(2) a. anything
b. something

(3) a. whole
b. All

(4) a. beautiful
b. fantastic

(5) a. ~~many~~
b. much

(6) a. There
b. here

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

Test 2

Select the correct phrase from the box and complete the notices. One has been done for you.

1)
Reduce your speed.

2)
Do not use horns

3)
Put on your seat belt

4)
Let's stand up now

5)f.....
Let's worship

6)
Keep an umbrella with you.

- The flight is going to take off
- In rainy season
- Pedestrian crossing ahead
- Hospital ahead
- National anthem is going to be sung
- ~~In a temple~~

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

Test 3

Read the following description about Gandhi and write a similar description about Bharathiyar. Use the information given in the table. Write five sentences.

Name	Date of Birth	Date of death	Birth place	Subjects studied	job	
Gandhi	02 - 10 - 1869	11 - 09 - 1921	Rajkot Gujarat	Law	Lawyer	fought against British rulers
Bharathiyar	15 - 08 - 1847	11 - 12 - 1882	Eddayapuram India	Sanskrit and Hindi	Editor and journalist	fought against British rulers

Gandhi was born on October 2nd, 1869 at Rajkot in Gujarat. When he was young, he learned law. Subsequently scholars gave Gandhi the title “Mahatma” which stick on to his name till his death that occurred on 11th September 1921. By profession mahatma Gandhi was a lawyer. He fought against the British rulers.

Bharathiyar was

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

Test 4

Study the chart and fill in the blanks in the sentences given below selecting the correct group of words from the box. The first one is done for you.

Ambitions of Ravi's friends

Names of friends	Ambitions
Ram	Linguist
Naveen	doctor
Lojan	scientist
Mithulan	cricketer
Suboan	pilot
John	singer

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Subojan has to join (f) | a) the main subject of bio stream |
| 2) Lojam must ..read..... | b) more about inventions and discoveries |
| 3) Ram should ..study..... | c) language patterns and sounds. |
| 4) Naveen should ..learn..... | d) in the cricket team |
| 5) Mithulan ..has..to..be..... | e) learn and practise music |
| 6) John should .. | f) an aviation training centre. |

Read the following article and answer the questions given below.

Oliver weerasinghe goes down in the annals of the history of sri Lankan architecture as the first town planner. He planned the new town of Anuradhapura in which he combined ancient architecture with modern aspects. Oliver weerasinghe was also the Ambassador of SriLanka in the USA during the presidencies of Nixon and Johnson.

He opened four ceylonese sub offices and the first Buddhist temple in Washington. He also initiated a programme which assisted sri Lankan students to study in the united states. He was made a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and also of the town planning institute.

1) Where did Oliver weerasinghe serve as an Ambassador of SriLanka?

.....

2) How is his name mentioned in history of Sri Lanka?

.....

3) Where did he open ceylonese consulates?

.....

4) How did he help sri Lankan students?

.....

5) Underline the incorrect answer.

a. He was working in the USA as an ambassador

b. He opened some sub offices in Anurathapura, SriLanka.

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

Test 8

You want to go to the public library. Write a note to your friend in inviting him / her to the library.

Include the following

- ◆ when you want to go
- ◆ what time you want to go
- ◆ where you want him/ her to meet you.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slightly textured appearance and is set against a dark background.

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

Part II

Test 9

Complete the following text by underling the correct preposition given within brackets. The first one is done for you.

The Kokavil Multifunctional Transmission Centre and tower which was commissioned 1) by (with / by) president Mahinda Rajapaksa recently is an important mile stone 2) (on / in) the road 3) (to / by) making SriLanka as Asian International Network hub.

The 175m tower was constructed 4) (at / for) a cost of Rs. 450 million. It will serve for the entire Northern Province 5) (in / of) the Island. The tower is 6) (between / along) Jaffna and Vavuniya, is SriLanka's First ever multi - channel broadcasting tower to be allocated 7) (for / to) the providers.

The tower will help to provide coverage for the entire Northern Province without interruptions 8) (for / after) several decades, especially Tamil channel transmission space 9) (between / through) this tower. The funds for the project were provided 10) (by / to) the Telecommunication. Now it is considered the tallest transmission tower 11) (in / at) the entire South East Asian region.

(½ x 10 = 5marks)

Test 10

Read the following passage in each line. One word is incorrect and it is underlined. Write the correct word in the space provided. The first one is done for you.

<u>Travel</u> by train has many advantages.	1.Travelling.....
First of all,there are no <u>stress</u> traffic jams.	2.
Trains are fast and <u>comfort</u> , too. You can	3.
use the time in <u>difference</u> ways. However	4.
<u>travel</u> by train also has some disadvantages.	5.
For one thing trains are <u>sometime</u> dirty and	6.
delayed.	

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

Test 11

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

Long ago, there 1)was.... [be] a huge apple tree. A boy 2) [climb] to the tree top, ate the apples, took a nap under the shade of the tree.

Time went by, the little boy, 3) [grow] up. One day the boy came back to the tree and he looked. 4) “..... [come] and play with me”, the tree asked the boy. “I need money.”, the boy said. The tree said, “You 5) [can] pick all my apples and sell them. So, you 6) [have] money.

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

rattlesnake

1252

having to think too hard: *She can rattle off the names of all the presidents of the US.* **rattle 'on (about sth)** (informal) to talk continuously about sth that is not important or interesting, especially in an annoying way

- **noun** 1 (also **rattling**) [usually sing.] a series of short loud sounds made when hard objects hit against each other: *the rattle of gunfire* ◊ *From the kitchen came a rattling of cups and saucers.*—see also **DEATH RATTLE** 2 a baby's toy that makes a series of short loud sounds when it is shaken 3 (BrE) a wooden object that is held in one hand and makes a series of short loud sounds when you spin it round, used, for example, by people watching a sports game

rattle-snake /'rætl̩sneɪk/ (also informal **rat-tler** /'rætl̩ə(r)/) **noun** a poisonous American snake that makes a noise like a rattle with its tail when it is angry or afraid

rattling /'rætl̩ɪŋ/ **adv.** ~ **good** (old-fashioned, BrE) very good: *This book is a rattling good read.*

ratty /'ræti/ **adj.** 1 (BrE, informal) becoming angry very easily **SYN** GRUMPY, IRRITABLE: *He gets ratty if he doesn't get enough sleep.* 2 (NAME, informal) in bad condition **SYN** SHABBY: *long ratty hair* ◊ *a ratty old pair of jeans* 3 looking like a RAT

rau-cous /'rɔːkəs/ **adj.** sounding loud and rough: *raucous laughter* ◊ *a raucous voice* ◊ *a group of raucous young men* ► **rau-cous-ly** **adv.** **rau-cous-ness** **noun** [U]

raunchy /'rɔːntʃi/ **adj.** (informal) 1 intended to be sexually exciting **SYN** SEXY: *a raunchy magazine* ◊ *Their stage act is a little too raunchy for television.* 2 (NAME) looking dirty and untidy: *a raunchy old man*

rav-age /'rævɪdʒ/ **verb** [VN] [usually passive] to damage sth badly **SYN** DEVASTATE: *a country ravaged by civil war*

rav-ages /'rævɪdʒɪz/ **noun** [pl.] the ~ of sth (formal) the destruction caused by sth: *the ravages of war* ◊ *Her looks had not survived the ravages of time.*

rave /reɪv/ **verb, noun**

- **verb** 1 ~ (about sb/sth) to talk or write about sth in a very enthusiastic way: [V] *The critics raved about his performance in 'Hamlet'.* [also V **speech**] 2 ~ (at sb) to shout in a loud and emotional way at sb because you are angry with them: [V] *She was shouting and raving at them.* [also V **speech**] 3 ~ (at sb) to talk or shout in a way that is not logical or sensible: [V] *He wandered the streets raving at passers-by.* [also V **speech**] **IDM** see **RANT**

- **noun** 1 (in Britain) a large party, held outside or in an empty building, at which people dance to fast electronic music and often take illegal drugs: *an all-night rave* 2 (NAME) = **RAVE REVIEW**

ravel /'rævl/ **verb** [-I-, US -I-] [VN] to make a situation or problem more complicated **PHRV** **ravel sth out** to open sth which has become twisted or which contains knots **SYN** UNRAVEL: (figurative) *He was trying to ravel out the complicated series of events that had led to this situation.*

raven /'reɪvn/ **noun, adj.**

- **noun** a large bird of the CROW family, with shiny black feathers and a rough unpleasant cry
- **adj.** [only before noun] (literary) (of hair) shiny and black: *raven-haired*

raven-ing /'rævənɪŋ/ **adj.** (literary) (especially of animals) aggressive and hungry: *He says the media are ravening wolves.*

rav-en-ous /'rævənəs/ **adj.** 1 (of a person or an animal) extremely hungry **SYN** STARVING: *What's for lunch? I'm absolutely ravenous.* 2 [only before noun] (of HUNGER) very great: *a ravenous appetite* ► **rav-en-ous-ly** **adv.**

raver /'reɪvə(r)/ **noun** (BrE, informal) 1 (often humorous) a person who likes going out and who has an exciting social life 2 a person who goes to RAVES

rave re-view (NAME also **rave**) **noun** an article in a newspaper or magazine that is very enthusiastic about a particular film/movie, book, etc.

'rave-up **noun** (old-fashioned, BrE, informal) a lively party or celebration

rav-ine /'ræviːn/ **noun** a deep and narrow valley with steep sides **SYN** GORGE

rav-ing /'reɪvɪŋ/ **adj., adv.**

- **adj.** [only before noun] 1 (of a person) talking or behaving in a way that shows they are crazy: *The man's a raving lunatic.* 2 used to emphasize a particular state or quality: *She's no raving beauty.*

- **adv.** **IDM** (stark) **raving 'mad/ bonkers** (informal) completely crazy

rav-ings /'reɪvɪŋz/ **noun** [pl.] words that have no meaning, spoken by sb who is crazy: *He dismissed her words as the ravings of a hysterical woman.*

ravi-oli /'rævi'əʊli; NAmE 'oʊli/ **noun** [U] PASTA in the shape of small squares filled with meat, cheese, etc., usually served with a sauce

rav-ish /'rævɪʃ/ **verb** [VN] (literary) 1 (of a man) to force a woman to have sex **SYN** RAPE 2 [usually passive] to give sb great pleasure

rav-ish-ing /'rævɪʃɪŋ/ **adj.** extremely beautiful **SYN** GORGEOUS: *a ravishing blonde* ► **rav-ish-ing-ly** **adv.** *ravishingly beautiful*

raw /rɔː/ **adj., noun**

■ **adj.**

- **FOOD** 1 not cooked: *raw meat* ◊ *These fish are often eaten raw.*

- **MATERIALS** 2 [usually before noun] in its natural state; not yet changed, used or made into sth else: *raw sugar*

- **INFORMATION** 3 [usually before noun] not yet organized into a form in which it can be easily used or understood: *This information is only raw data and will need further analysis.*

- **EMOTIONS/QUALITIES** 4 [usually before noun] powerful and natural; not controlled or trained: *songs full of raw emotion* ◊ *He started with nothing but raw talent and determination.*

- **PART OF BODY** 5 red and painful because the skin has been damaged: *There were raw patches on her feet where the shoes had rubbed.* ⇨ note at **PAINFUL**

- **PERSON** 6 [usually before noun] new to a job or an activity and therefore without experience or skill: *a raw beginner* ◊ *raw recruits* (= for example, in the army)

- **WEATHER** 7 very cold: *a raw north wind* ◊ *It had been a wet raw winter.*

- **DESCRIPTION** 8 honest, direct and sometimes shocking: *a raw portrayal of working-class life* ◊ (NAME) *raw language* (= containing many sexual details)

- **raw-ness** **noun** [U] **IDM** a **raw 'deal** the fact of sb being treated unfairly: *Older workers often get a raw deal.*

- **noun** **IDM** **catch/touch sb on the 'raw** (BrE) to upset sb by reminding them of sth they are particularly sensitive about in the 'raw 1 in a way that does not hide the unpleasant aspects of sth: *He spent a couple of months on the streets to experience life in the raw.* 2 (especially NAME) with no clothes on **SYN** NAKED—more at **NERVE n.**

raw-hide /'rɔːhaɪd/ **noun** [U] natural leather that has not had any special treatment

Rawl-plug™ /'rɔːlplʌg/ **noun** (also **'wall plug**) (both BrE) (NAME **'wall anchor**) a small plastic tube, closed at one end, that you put into a wall to hold a screw

raw ma'te-ri-al **noun** [C, U] a basic material that is used to make a product: *We have had problems with the supply of raw materials to the factory.* ◊ *These trees provide the raw material for high-quality paper.* ◊ (figurative) *The writer uses her childhood as raw material for this novel.*

ray /reɪ/ **noun** 1 a narrow line of light, heat or other energy: *the sun's rays* ◊ *ultraviolet rays* ◊ *The windows were shining in the reflected rays of the setting sun.*—see also **COSMIC RAYS**, **GAMMA RAYS**, **X-RAY** 2 ~ of sth a small amount of sth good or of sth that you are hoping for **SYN** GLIMMER: *There was just one small ray of hope.* 3 a sea fish with a large broad flat body and a long tail, that is used for food 4 (also **re**) (music) the second note of a MAJOR SCALE **IDM** a **ray of 'sunshine** (informal) a person or thing that makes life brighter or more cheerful

- 1) An action to damage things badly
- 2) Name of a poisonous American snake that makes a noise like a rattle
- 3) A person who becomes angry very easily
- 4) The word for describing uncooked food items
- 5) Talking or behaving in away that shows they crazy.

(1 x 5 = 5marks)

Test 13

Fill in the blanks in the following text using the words given in the box.

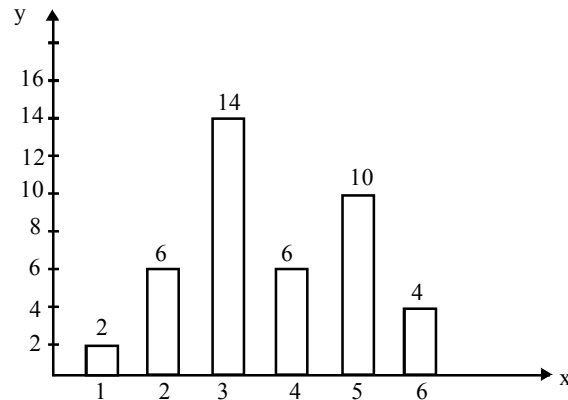
comfortably , young , rich , become , nurse , write , read , into , enough ,
where , in , when , country , house maid

Florence Nightingale was born 1) a good family. Her father and mother had two houses, many servants, and 2) money to travel in Europe. Florence got her name from the city in Italy 3) She was born (4) on may, 12, 1820. She grew up in England. Many people in the 5) were not so rich 6) She was twelve years old, she decided to help Bessie the 7) in her house. She taught Bessie how to 8) and 9) Florence wanted to become a 10), but her parents and sister did not want her to do this 11) ladies from 'good' families did not 12) nurse. Florence's parents hoped that she would get married to a 13) and live 14)

(14 x ½ = 7marks)

Test 14

The following bar chart shows the preferences of the students on an educational tour. Read it and write a description.



x axis

1. Hill country
2. Yala national park
3. Colombo
4. Museum
5. Factories
6. Historical interesting places

The following words will help

less, least, many, more, equal,
nearly, higher

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test 15

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Cable TV began in the 1950s in the United States and Canada as a means of obtaining better reception in remote rural and crowded urban areas, where mountains and high - rise housing might interfere with terrestrial (airwave) transmission. Instead of individual TV aerials picking up signals from the nearest relay station, the pictures were fed by coaxial cable directly into receivers, either underground or via poles. The cable provides protection from interference, helping to improve picture quality.

Coaxial cables can carry much more signal information than the airwaves, thus solving the problem of spectrum shortage that plagued terrestrial broadcasting. In the United States and increasingly in Europe, cable has meant many more channels being made available to the public - though at an extra cost. A monthly subscription fee has to be paid, in order to activate a device that allows the TV receiver to tune into the cable channels. Firms are keen to introduce more "pay - per - view" systems, so that charges can be made for watching individual events, such as a boxing match, or a new film.

In Britain, cable was relatively unimportant until the mid - 1990s (when firms allowed to install cable systems capable of combining TV and telephone Services) Instead of the biggest new force in British broadcasting in the early 1990s was satellite TV, in the form of BSKY B, launched by media magnate Rupert Murdoch. Like cable system elsewhere, this works on a subscription basis. In Asia too, satellite is an important new feature. Small local networks are run by entrepreneurs who invest in a small satellite dish and then charge customers for relaying programmes on to them by cable. Programming is mainly provided by Rupert Murdoch's Hong Kong - based Star TV, which charges high advertising rates for companies to reach the huge audiences these new services attract.

1) Say whether the following sentences are true / false

- a) Cable TV began in the USA and Canada. (.....)
- b) Cable TV was started to obtain good reception in cities. (.....)
- c) The TV receivers has to be paid annually for smooth functioning. (.....)
- d) Coaxial cables can bring more signal than the airwaves. (.....)

(4 x ½ = 2marks)

2) Complete the sentences.

- 1. Coaxial cables solve
- 2. In Britain the biggest force was

(2 x ½ = 1marks)

3) Write the sentence which says that cable TV was not popular in Britain for sometimes?

.....

(1mark)

4) Find from the text similar in meaning to the following.

- 1. Safety -
- 2. addition -
- 3. eager -
- 4. comparatively -

(4 x ½ = 2marks)

5) What do the underlined words refer to

- 1. Where
- 2. Who

(½ x 2 = 1mark)

Test 16

Write one of the following. Use about 200 words.

1. Write on the use and misuse of 'internet'
2. Yesterday you happened to listen to a speech by a doctor on the bad effects of smoking. Write a letter to a friend of yours who is addicted to smoking to give up it.
[In your letter, include all the possible ill effects of smoking]
3. Write a review of a book you have lately read for publication in your school magazine.

4. Continue this conversation.

Hema :- I have an idea of following any three month course when the exam is over.

Raji :- But, I want to go abroad on a tour So that I can

[illegible]

[illegible]