



# G.C.E. A/L Examination November - 2016

Conducted by Field Work Centre, Thondaimanaru

In Collaboration with

Zonal Department of Education Jaffna.

**Grade :- 13 (2017)**

**Marking Scheme**

**General English**

- (01) [A]** (i) c - the best (ii) b - much (iii) b - until (iv) a - kindly  
 (v) a - where (vi) b - form (vii) c - was invited (viii) b - spicy  
 (ix) b - could have saved (x) b - although
- (10 Marks)

- [B]** (i) our (ii) and (iii) a (iv) we  
 (v) or (vi) at (vii) the (viii) are  
 (ix) In (x) will
- (10 Marks)

- (02)** (i) This passage is about youth.
- (ii) (a) Time of exuberance (b) Time of strength  
 (c) Leaves behind childhood (d) Valuable period in an individual's life  
 (e) Commences completion of development
- (iii) (a) Evidence from ancient Egypt describing youth as being of no importance (consequence)  
 (b) Evidence from Athens / Socrates describing youth was devalued.
- (iv) (a) The way youths think  
 (b) The way they act.  
 Have an influence on the social, economic and political development of a country
- (v) The progressive generation is the youth.
- (vi) (a) By recognizing the transformations (changes) that are taking place in the country.  
 (b) Strengthening their abilities  
 (c) Overcoming their weaknesses they can develop themselves and the country
- (vii) Many of the social, economic and political changes in Sri Lanka are due to globalization
- (viii) (a) True  
 (b) However unemployment is most acute among youths
- (ix) By making use of the large number of unemployed youths it would be possible to reach a high level of development in Sri Lanka.
- (x) (a) That youths in this country are dependent on their parents and elders for a long period of time.  
 (b) 75.9% of those who were following a degree programme were dependent on their parents, while only 47.4% of non-schooling youths were dependent on their parents. 73.6% of rural youths were dependent on parents whereas only 65.1% of youths on estates were dependents.

- (xi) Fewer youths living on estates are dependent on their parents in comparison of youths living in rural areas.

**OR**

More youths living in rural areas are dependent on their parents in comparison to youths living in estates.

- (xii) (a) change (b) capabilities (c) changes  
(d) workers (e) ambition

(30 Marks)

**(03)**

- A : (i) Good morning. Is that the new World Computer Academy?  
A : (ii) Do you have computer courses for school leavers? / Could you please tell me whether you have computer courses for school leavers?  
A : (iii) How long is the course? / What is the duration of this course?  
A : (iv) How much will it cost?  
A : (v) Is it possible to pay the fees in installments?  
A : (vi) Do you have branches outside Colombo?  
Have you got any branches outside Colombo?  
A : (vii) When will the course begin?  
A : (viii) Do you have to have any qualifications to register for this course?  
Do you need qualifications to register for the course?  
A : (ix) Do you have classes on week - ends?  
A : (x) No, thank you for the information. Good bye. / Bye

(10 Marks)

**(04) SUMMARY**

**[A]** The following sentence are those that include the main point of the summary.

- (i) The impact of armed conflicts on children is so deep and all-encompassing that it is almost impossible to measure fully.  
(ii) But we cannot know the exact number of children who are emotionally affected by the violence that they have seen.  
(iii) In armed conflict, education can serve to both heal and rehabilitate  
(iv) Keeping schools open or re - opening them as soon as possible provides children with a sense of normalcy in the midst of chaos.  
(v) Teachers and other professionals can attend to the emotional effects of violence on children  
(vi) To restore and protect children's right to education in emergencies, UNESCO and UNICEF, developed the "Edukit" concept, in which educational and teacher training materials are sent to the affected areas as soon as possible.  
(vii) There are also programmes to help make schools places where places is practiced and learnt.  
(viii) Children are taught problem - solving, negotiation and communication skills.  
(ix) They also learn to have respect for themselves and others.  
(x) The goal is to reconcile divided communities and prevent future conflicts.

(10 Marks)

**[B]** .....

(10 Marks)

**(05) Composition**

(20 Marks)