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Provincial Department of Education - NWP

73 E I

Second Term Test - Grade 13 - 2020

Index No. English - I Three hours only

Instructions

- ♦ Answer **all** the questions in **Part A** and **Part B**.
- ♦ The texts you choose to answer questions from **Part A must not be** the same as those you answer from **Part B**
- ♦ Write the number and letter of each question clearly.

Part A

(This part carries **32 marks**. each question carries **08** marks)

1. **Comment briefly on any one of the following passages, explaining its significance to the play from which it is taken.**
 - a. It gives me wonder great as my content
To see you here before me. O my soul's joy!
If after every tempest come such calms,
May the winds blow till they have waken'd death!
And let the laboring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and duck again as low
As hell's from heaven! If it were now to die'.
 - b. 'I have great comfort from this fellow: methinks he
hath no drowning mark upon him; his complexion is
perfect gallows. Stand fast, good Fate, to his
hanging: make the rope of his destiny our cable,
for our own doth little advantage. If he be not
born to be hanged, our case is miserable.'
 - c. "Listen! you think I'm crazy about the warehouse?(he bonds fiercely toward her slight figure.) You
think I'm in love with the Continental Shoemakers? You think I want to spend fifty five years down
there in that –Celotex interior! With fluorescent-tube! Look ! I'd rather somebody picked up a crowbar
and battered out my brains-than go back mornings! I go! Everytime you come in telling .That God damn
'Rise and shine!'

- d. "- He picks up the paper.
- What about this listen to this
He refers to the paper
A man of eighty seven wanted to cross the road But there was a lot of traffic. see He couldn't see how he was going to see through, he crawled under a lorry.
- e. "Tell the boys in your language that this is a very big day in their lives.'
'Gentlemen this old fool says this is a hell of a big day in our lives.'
The man laughed.
'They are very happy to hear that sir.'

2. Comment briefly on any one of the following passages, explaining its significance to the novel from which it is taken.

- a. "He looked a little disturbed and worn,she thought. But he said not a word to her about her revelation , even when they were alone. Could he have had it? Unless he began the subject she felt that she could say nothing . So the day passed,and it was evident that whatever he thought he meant to keep to himself.
- b. "The land is to be sold," he said." ,We are to move", Sivaji came this morning. He says there is nothing to be done."
I could not take it in. I gaped at him unbelieving. He nodded as if to emphasise that what he had said was so.
" The tannery owners are buying the land. They pay good prices.'
"The tannery! That word brought instant understanding. Realization came like a rocket,swift and fiery.'
- c. She walked out into the vacuum of the hot afternoon without any objective, bothered by a veil of flies. Thatch, old tins ,cock's plumage glittered drably; She made for the place where the yellow bakkie was hidden, only because it was somewhere else- there was nothing belonging to her ,in the vehicle,anymore. Ants had raised a crust of red earth on the dead branches that once had formed a cattle –pen. With a brittle black twig she broke off the crust, grains of earth crisply welded by ants' spit,and exposed the wood beneath bark that had been destroyed; bone-white the wood was being eaten away, too, was smoothly scored in shallow running grooves as if by a fine chisel.
- d. "This was not the first time my employer had raised such a question ;indeed it seems to be something which genuinely troubles him. On this occasion, in fact, in fact, a reply of sorts did occur to me as I stood up there on the ladder; a reply to the effect that those of our profession ,although we did not see a great deal of the country in the sense of touring the country-side and visiting picturesque sites, did actually 'see' more of England than most, placed as we were in houses where the greatest ladies and gentlemen of the land gathered.?"
- e. "Hello, sir. It's good of you to come to the zoo."
I come here all the time. One might say it's my temple. This is interesting...."He was indicating the pit.. "If we had politicians like these goats and rhinos we'd have fewer problems in our country. Unfortunately we have a prime minister who has the armour plating of a rhinoceros without any of its good sense."

- (3). **Comment briefly on the following passage, explaining its significance to the short story from which it has been taken.**

Dee is lighter than Maggie, with nicer hair and a fuller figure. She's a woman now, though sometimes I forget. How long ago was it that the other house burned? Ten, twelve years? Sometimes I can still hear the flames and feel Maggie's arms sticking to me, her hair smoking and her dress falling off her in little black papery flakes. Her eyes seemed stretched open, blazed open by the flame reflected in them. And Dee.

- (4). **Comment briefly on the following extract, explaining its significance to the poem from which it has been taken.**

I walk into a room
Just as cool as you please,
And to a man,
The fellows stand or
Fall down on their knees.
Then they swarm around me,
A hive of honey bees.
I say,
It's the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth,
The swing in my waist,
And the joy in my feet.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman, That's me.

Part B

(This part carries 68 marks. Each question carries 17 marks)

5. Drama

Answer any one of the following questions. Do Not answer the question which is based on the text you selected in question 1 of Part A above.

- “Desdemona’s own actions are as equally crucial to Iago’s mechanisms to make **Othello** a tragic play.” Do you agree?
- " **The Tempest** by Shakespeare is a mixture of love, comedy ,fascination and tragedy ".Do you agree?
- What unpleasant realities in life are faced by the key characters in Tennessee William's play **The Glass Menagerie**? Discuss how each character strive to evade from the reality.
- How do the characters become very powerful in the plot construction in the play **The Dumb Waiter** by Harold Pinter. Discuss with illustrations from the play.
- How does Athol Fugard convey that the black are affected by the system of apartheid in **Sizwe Bansi is Dead**?

6. Novel

Answer any one of the following questions. Do Not answer the question which is based on the text you selected in question 2 of Part A above.

- a. "In **Tess of the d'Urbervilles**, Thomas Hardy pictures a traditional system moving away to a modern capitalist society with degenerating values." Discuss.
- b. "**The Nectar in a Sieve** by Kamala Markandaya depicts a transient society, in which its characters become constant victims." Comment.
- c. **July's People** by Nadine Gordimer is a political masterpiece which presents certain clashes between individuals when confronting with 'The power Shift' took place in the then period". Do you agree?
- d. "The contrast between the old and the new is one of the main thematic concerns of **The Remains of the Day** by Kazuo Ishiguro." Illustrate with reference to the text.
- e. What major idea is conveyed by the unreliability of the narrative in the novel and the persevering character of Pi in **Life of Pi** by Yann Martel?

Short story

- (a) Of the short stories in your syllabus, which one do you consider to be the most effective in depicting conflict-ridden living styles. Write a critical appreciation of this story justifying your choice.

OR

- (b) What common elements do the short stories you have studied offer about the clash between old traditional views and modern views creating 'Life' an unbalanced thing.?
- (c) Using detailed examples from at least two short stories in your syllabus, describe how individuals are confronted with problems when living in mixed cultures.

8. Poetry

- (a) Write a brief introduction to a selection of at least three poems in your syllabus which discuss the themes of feminism and gender issues.

OR

- (b) The poetry of Victorian and Romantic poets depicts various psychologies to life. Discuss this statement with reference to poetry of Victorian and Romantic poets.

OR

- (c) Critically analyze one of the following:
 - (i) The differences in the structure, content and style in Elizabethan and Metaphysical poems,
 - (ii) Perspectives on influence of Nature on Man and the surrounding in any two poems in your syllabus.
 - (iii) Characteristics Augustan Poetry in any two prescribed poems in your syllabus.



Provincial Department of Education - NWP

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Second Term Test - Grade 13 - 2020

Index No. English - II Three hours only

Instructions

- ♦ This question paper consists of four questions. All questions are compulsory.

Part A

1. Write a composition on ONE of the following topics, paying attention to relevant facts and supporting evidence, structure, organization, coherent argument, accurate language and expression.

1. Does the Present Curriculum in Education in Sri Lanka meet with the demands of the 22nd Century?
2. Responsibility of the Superior powers in the world to make a "better" place for the poor.
3. Man is powerless and helpless in the height of a natural calamity.
4. Write a creative composition which incorporates the phrase "Finally everything leads to nothing..."
5. A Review of a Sri Lankan Television drama/ teledrama which deals with the theme of Irresponsible nature of Adults
6. Write a report on Graduate scheme Job Opportunities in Sri Lanka.

2. Reading comprehension and précis.

(a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. (10 marks)

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly.

Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the

vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is in idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tires made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Hybrid vehicles save up to 30% of the fuel used in conventional vehicles. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline, the cost of operating them is less than the cost of operating conventional vehicles. Therefore, hybrid vehicles are gaining in popularity. According to a recent study, over the five years it typically takes for a person to pay for a car, a typical hybrid car driver would save over \$6,000 in gasoline costs. Almost all the world's major automakers are planning and producing safe and comfortable hybrid vehicles to meet the demand for these increasingly popular vehicles. Although hybrid vehicles do represent a marked improvement in environmentally conscious engineering, there still remains one significant potential drawback: battery disposal. Batteries are difficult to dispose of in an environmentally safe manner. To properly dispose of the battery in a hybrid car requires substantial effort. If the battery is not disposed of properly, the environmental impact of a hybrid car can be equal, if not greater than, that of a regular gas only car. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy-efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?
 - I) Two braking systems are used in most hybrid vehicles.
 - II) Approximately 30% of vehicles on the road are hybrid vehicles.
 - III) Some HEVs have engines which turn off when the vehicle is not moving.

a) I only b) II only c) III only d) I and II only
2. According to the passage, HEVs use two types of propulsion mainly in order to
 - a) go faster.
 - b) use gasoline efficiently.
 - c) provide a comfortable ride.
 - d) provide a safe driving experience.
3. In the underlined word, regenerative most closely means
 - a) electric b) gasoline c) powerful d) restorative
4. In the context of the passage, which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic?
 - a) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles, but hybrid vehicles are the more socially responsible vehicles to operate.
 - b) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles, they are better for drivers and for the environment.
 - c) Conventional vehicles are faster than hybrid vehicles, but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment than conventional vehicles.
 - d) Since hybrid vehicles are much less expensive to purchase and operate than conventional vehicles, they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.

5. The language used in the text is ,
 - a. Argumentative with a tone of accusation.
 - b. Factual with imagination.
 - c. Casual with elaborations.
 - d. Factual with descriptions.

6. Which one of these is false about hybrid vehicals?
 - a. when the vehicle does not move,the engine does not turn off.
 - b. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems.
 - c. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine.
 - d. Hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator.

7. Which one is a use of Hybrid vehicles?
 - a. electric motor is not needed to power the vehicle.
 - b. Use of motor gasoline.
 - c. Battery disposal.
 - d. Operation cost is less.

8. Hybrid vehicles are considered efficient because,
 - a. they have generative braking systems.
 - b. because gasline engine powers the brakes
 - c. the cost of operating is less.
 - d. energy used in braking is lost.

9. The tone of the passage is,

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. Critical. | c. Informative. |
| b. Argumentataive. | d.descriptive. |

10. In conventional vehicles,
 - a. the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly.
 - b. power production is high.
 - c. two types of propulsion is used.
 - d. they use the gasoline engine as a generator.

***Write the letter of the correct answer in your answer script against the number of the relevant question**

- (b). Write a précis summarizing the passage given in question number 2 above, following the instructions given below. Use your own words as far as possible. (20 marks)
 1. Begin the précis on a new sheet. Divide your page into 5 columns, number the lines.
 2. Write the précis in approximately 200 words. The acceptable range is 205-210 words.
 3. State the number of words you have used.

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it, using your own words as far as possible. You need to provide evidence from the text in support of the positions you have taken.

They have these celebrity tours where the general public are guided from mansion to mansion. The point is to oggle. Look: this is where Oscar-winning actress X lives on summer vacation. Over here: a bungalow where Emmy-nominated actor Y was shot dead in 1989 ... Similarly, if I picked you up in a car and drove you around the Sunshine Coast, we could make a little tour ourselves, tracing my father's various business ventures from the mid-1970s to the present day. There's the restaurant in Caloundra where my parents first planted themselves as two dewy-eyed newlyweds just arrived from Hong Kong. Over in Minyama, you'll see a pink and blue Asian supermarket, my father's biggest gamble, where he found out the hard way that most people are still content to cook Asian food from a jar, rather than use the raw ingredients. Our road trip would be a strange coastal pilgrimage, through bustling Thai restaurants by the sea ... to deserted takeaways near abandoned theme parks. All over the region, we'll find randomly chosen plots of land, marked in Dad's mind for unspecified projects I can't even begin to understand. Present me with a map, though, and I could place coloured thumb-tacks on all the spots where my father has built, opened, developed or invested in something. Link them up, and we've got ourselves a bit of a tangle. All of Dad's businesses can be traced back to 1975, a time when Australians saw China as the epitome of exoticism. China: it was on the other side of the world. What they knew of the Chinese was limited to a few scattered things like communism, and what seemed to be their national cuisine: deep-fried slabs of hacked-up hog meat, slathered in artificial sauce and served with rice. If you lived in Caloundra, you would have ordered this meal from my parents, two of the first Chinese people to arrive in the area. In contrast to Hong Kong – a throbbing, stinking metropolis of concrete, where people hung out their laundry thirty storeys up – Caloundra was a ghost town. Literally so: everyone was white . . . By the time Dad was running his new restaurant, Happy Dragon, his reputation had taken off. Situated in a beachside hotel resort, it boasted a cocktail bar and framed art you plugged into the wall. When switched on, the picture simulated a real, flowing waterfall, which blew our minds. In summer, we'd drink pink lemonade and swim in the resort's freezing kidney shaped pool, pretending we were famous and devastatingly rich, which – to some extent – we were. By then, Dad was earning enough money to send all five kids to a private school, and our pocket money became spontaneous and unplanned, like some demented game-show. Here, have five dollars a week! Or how about twenty dollars to cover the fortnight? Here's fifty dollars today! Dizzy with success, Dad drafted plans to realise a lifelong dream: an Asian supermarket, on top of which we'd live in mansion-like splendour ...

It wasn't long before Dad closed the place down and was forced to sell . . . He couldn't go back to Chinese restaurants. In the years that had passed, they'd become a joke – dinky novelty eateries that displayed Christmas lights in April and served food on mismatched melamine plates. Melamine. Even the name suggested something tragic and poisonous, something that might kill you. The Chinese were being pushed out to make way for other ethnicities. In any other context, this would be called ethnic cleansing; in hospitality, it was just called business. So Dad became Thai, just like my uncles in Canada had turned Japanese. I'd never seen him work so hard. Tammy and I worked at his Thai restaurant in the holidays, and the shifts were frantic. Dad would work behind the counter, a multi-tentacled blur of efficiency. One moment, he'd be pulling out the emptied guts of rice-cookers; the next, he'd be removing something from the fryer with one hand and garnishing satay sticks with the other. Every night, I came home smelling as if I'd worked all day in a rancid margarine factory. Even after soaking my shirt, it would stink of grease. I'd take extra-long showers to work off the grime, and then I'd look into the mirror and notice bags under my eyes. With a mixture of fascination and horror, I realised I was starting to look

and smell just like Dad . . . Even now, whenever I'm on the Sunshine Coast, I'll get stopped in shopping centres by perfect strangers, men and women in their fifties and sixties, who ask me whether I'm one of Danny's boys. It's not surprising: our physical resemblance is growing stronger. And when I say yes, they tell me that Danny's like a star around here, and pin me down with stories about the first time they met him in Caloundra, or how they miss the Asian groceries he used to sell, or the meals he made them at Happy Dragon. But what they love most of all is the Thai restaurant he's got right now, which has become a local institution. But that's only part of the picture, I want to say, and I almost offer to take them on a tour of all his businesses: the ones that took off, and the ones that faded out. It'll end with a stop at his latest project: towering extensions to his old house, which he plans to rent out or sell. If you were to drive past it more than once, you'd see the place expanding like a pop-up book in slow motion. You could watch it sprout balconies and improvised-looking storeys from the original base, like a tree that's begun to sprout new and unlikely branches. It's the home of a star, you'd think, or the place where a local celebrity must live.

1. What type of a setting is described in the text?
2. What is the speaker's relationship with this particular setting?
3. Comment on the character of the speaker's dad.
4. How does the closure of the restaurant affect the speaker and his dad?
5. Which type of an influence do you find between the characters mentioned in the text and China?

4. **Read the following poem and answer the questions given below it, using your own words as far as possible. You need to provide evidence from the text in support of the positions you have taken.**

(20 marks)

I Died For Beauty

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb,
When one who died for truth was lain
In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed?
"For beauty," I replied.
"And I for truth - the two are one;
We brethren are," he said.

And so, as kinsmen met a-night,
We talked between the rooms,
Until the moss had reached our lips,
And covered up our names.

(Dickinson. "I Died for Beauty")

1. Who are the two died ?Explain what are special about them?
2. Do you think they were successful when living? Why do you say so?
3. What made them call each other 'brethren'?
4. Comment on the phrase "Until the moss had reached our lips, And covered up our names."In which way this phrase is related to the main idea of the poem?
5. In which way can you contrast the two characters?