

AN
Class
South Pass

ENGLISH COURSE

FOR

GRADE ELEVEN

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

AN ENGLISH COURSE
FOR
GRADE ELEVEN

REVISION MATERIAL FOR ENGLISH READING
COMPREHENSION

G. C. E.

(Advanced Level)

PREPARATORY CLASSES

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INTRODUCTION

THE material contained in this book is designed for the revision stage of the Intensive English Reading Comprehension Course in the G.C.E. Advanced Level Preparatory Classes.

The selection of the items and the emphasis they receive have been determined by their usefulness in Reading Comprehension and, at the same time, by the particular difficulty of certain aspects of grammar for students in Ceylon

The short passages, (a) and (b), are intended for use by less advanced students, who will at first benefit more from simpler reading texts and exercises. In each case, the two short passages deal with the same grammatical items as the longer passage which follows them.

Department of Education

August, 1966

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NOTE TO THE TEACHER

LESSON 2 C

This lesson deals with a situation which existed before the establishment of a single University with Campuses at Colombo, Gangodawila, Katubedde, Kelaniya and Peradeniya. Full details of the new scheme were not available at the time this reprint went to press. The teacher is therefore kindly requested to acquaint the pupils with the present situation.

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1a. Ceylon

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean. It is 272 miles long. The broadest part of the island is 140 miles wide. It has an area of 25,352 square miles. There are many communities in Ceylon. They are the Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers, Europeans and Indians. Ceylon has a population of about twelve million people. The capital of Ceylon is Colombo.

(c. 60 words).

Vocabulary : island, ocean, area, square miles, community, population.

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What is Ceylon ?
- (b) Where is Ceylon ?
- (c) What is the population of Ceylon ?
- (d) What is the capital of Ceylon ?
- (e) How long is the island ?
- (f) How wide is the broadest part of the island ?
- (g) Which part of the island is 140 miles wide ?
- (h) How many communities are there in Ceylon ?
- (i) What are the six communities in the island ?
- (j) What is Colombo ?

2. Answer 'Yes' or 'No' to the following questions :—

- (a) Is Ceylon an island in the Indian Ocean ?
- (b) Is it 300 miles long ?
- (c) Is it 250 miles long ?
- (d) Is the broadest part 140 miles wide ?
- (e) Does the island have an area of 20,000 square miles ?

- (f) Are there many communities in the island ?
- (g) Are there ten communities in the island ?
- (h) Does Colombo have a population of about twelve million people ?
- (i) Does Ceylon have a population of about twelve million people ?
- (j) Is Colombo the capital of Ceylon ?

3. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the following words :—
Ocean, capital, island, population, area.

- (a) Ceylon is an.....
- (b) Ceylon's.....is about twelve million.
- (c) The.....of Ceylon is Colombo.
- (d) It is in the Indian.....
- (e) Its.....is 25,352 square miles.

4. Put the following words and phrases under (a), (b) and (c) in the right order :

(a) the Indian Ocean

is

an island

in

Ceylon

(b) about 12,000,000 people

has

a population

of

Ceylon

(c) 140 miles

is

the broadest part

wide

of the island

1b. The Lion

The lion is called the King of Beasts. There are lions in the forests of Africa and India, but there aren't any lions in the forests of Ceylon. There are lions in the Dehiwela Zoo. The male lion is a beautiful animal. He has a long, shaggy mane. Young lions have yellow or golden manes and old lions have black manes. The female lion or lioness does not have a mane. She has a short, thick, glossy coat.

Lions are dangerous animals.

(c. 80 words).

Vocabulary : beast, shaggy, mane, glossy, dangerous.

1. Answer the following questions :—
 - (a) Which animal is called the King of Beasts ?
 - (b) Are there lions in Ceylon ?
 - (c) Are there lions in the forests of Ceylon ?
2. Are the following statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 - (a) There are lions in the forests of Africa. ✓
 - (b) There aren't any lions in the forests of India.
 - (c) The male lion is called a lioness.
 - (d) Lions have long manes.
 - (e) Old lionesses have black manes.
3. Give the opposites of the following words :—
long, wide, beautiful, thick, old.
4. Make sentences from the following table :—

There aren't		boys maps charts clocks	in this classroom	.
Are there	any			—
				?

1c. Madya Maha Vidyalayas

Madya Maha Vidyalaya is another name for a Central School. There are about sixty Madya Maha Vidyalayas in Ceylon. These schools usually have classes from Grade Nine to G. .C. E. (Advanced Level). Co-education is common in Central Schools, but there are a few exceptions. Clever students from rural schools can get scholarships to Madya Maha Vidyalayas. There is a special scholarship examination for Grade Eight pupils. Central Schools have hostels for scholars.

In Central Schools there are facilities for the study of Science subjects as well as Arts subjects. So every Central School has a well-equipped science laboratory. Here students can study subjects like physics, chemistry and biology. These schools also have classes in practical subjects such as woodwork and metal work. Most Central Schools also have a reference library for the use of students especially those in the G.C.E. Advanced Level classes. The school library has books of many kinds. There are encyclopaedias and dictionaries for reference, and fiction, newspapers and magazines for general reading.

Some of these schools have only one session per day. In some Central Schools there aren't enough laboratories for all the science students. So most of the senior students in these schools have practical work in the afternoon session.

Many Central Schools have large playgrounds where students can play games like football, rugby, volleyball and netball. Some of the best netball players in the island are girls from Central Schools.

(c. 240 words).

Structural items

Present form of the verb ' to be '

there is/are	but, so
can	as well, also
have/has	some, many, a few, all
for	from, to

Vocabulary

primary	enable	practical	magazines
co-education	special	reference	rugger
exception	facilities	encyclopaedias	
example	well-equipped	dictionaries	
scholarships	laboratory	fiction	

- (a) Give another name for a Central School.

(b) How many Madya Maha Vidyalayas are there in Ceylon ?

(c) What is the highest class in a Madya Maha Vidyalaya ?

(d) Is there co-education in all Madya Maha Vidyalayas ?
- Are these statements *right* or *wrong* :

(a) All Madya Maha Vidyalayas have science laboratories.

(b) All Madya Maha Vidyalayas have classes from Grade Eight to G. C. E. Advanced Level.

(c) All Madya Maha Vidyalayas have two sessions per day.

(d) There are about sixty Central Schools in Ceylon.
- (a) Is your school co-educational ?

(b) Are there primary classes in your school ?

(c) Do you have double sessions in your school ?

(d) Give an example of an Arts subject.

(e) Is there a hostel in your school ?

(f) Are you a boarder or a day-scholar ?

(g) Are you a Science student or an Arts student ?

(h) Can you play football/netball ?

4. (i) Fill in the blanks with *for* or *to* :

- (a) We go the laboratory our science practicals.
- (b) I went the library borrow a magazine.
- (c) Royal College is a school boys.
- (d) Our school has a hostel scholars.

(ii) Fill in the blanks with *so* or *but* :

- (a) I have an umbrella I can go out in the rain.
- (b) I have a car I don't have a driving licence I cannot drive it.
- (c) You are late you must hurry.
- (d) That school is a Central School there are no boys in it.

5. Here are a number of sentences with inappropriate words in them. Can you write them out correctly ?

Our school has a well-equipped playground where students can do practical work in rugby and chemistry. It also has a reference laboratory full of magazines, encyclopaedias and physics. There is also a large library where students can learn to play games like fiction and netball.

6. Some of the girls in our class are wearing black shoes today.
All of them have white socks on.
None of them has red shoes on.
A few of them have brown shoes on.
Many of them have white shoes on.

Read the 5 sentences above. Are the following statements wrong or are they possibly right ?

- (a) Leela is in my class. She is wearing brown socks and red shoes.
- (b) Rupa is in my class too. She is wearing white socks and white shoes.
- (c) Kamala is also in my class. She is wearing black socks and red shoes.

7. Look for a word in the passage beginning with *co-* (together, with each other)...

Now look at these words :—

co-operate co-ownership co-incident co-ordinate

Look for their meanings in your dictionary.

8. Look in the passage for a word ending in *-ship*.

Now look at these words :—

friendship hardship authorship

kinship relationship ownership

Look for their meanings in your dictionary.

9. Look in the passage for a word beginning with *well-*

Now look at these words :—

well-planned well-read well-built well-lit

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :

(a) Co-education is common in many Central Schools.

(b) Promising students from rural schools can get scholarships to enable them to attend Madya Maha Vidyalayas.

(c) Central Schools provide facilities for the study of Science subjects as well as Arts subjects.

2a. The Glow-Worm

The glow-worm is an insect with a green light at its tail. It is dark brown, with pink on its chest. There are two spots of bright red on each division of its body. The glow-worm is a hunter ! Its food is a very small kind of snail. The glow-worm's method of attack is interesting. It can make the snail unconscious and then feed on it. But the glow-worm cannot really eat. It can only drink. It can drink by changing its food into a thin liquid.

(c. 80 words)

Vocabulary : glow-worm, insect, chest, spots, division, snail, method, attack, unconscious, liquid.

1. Answer the following questions :—
 - (a) What is the glow-worm ?
 - (b) What colour is the glow-worm ?
 - (c) Where are the two spots of bright red ?
 - (d) What is interesting about the glow-worm ?
 - (e) What is its method of attack ?

2. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—
 - (a) What does the glow-worm have at its tail ?
 - (b) What is there on each division of its body ?
 - (c) What is the glow-worm's food ?
 - (d) Can the glow-worm eat ?
 - (e) How does the glow-worm drink ?

3. Look for the following words in the reading passage. Then match them with their definitions :
 - (a) an insect : a way of doing something
 - (b) a division : like water
 - (c) a method : to go to fight against someone or something
 - (d) to attack : a part divided off
 - (e) liquid : a small creature

4. The following sentences are jumbled. Write them correctly :—
 - (a) glow-worm/insect/is/an/the
 - (b) chest/has/pink/its/on/it
 - (c) hunter/a/is/glow-worm/the
 - (d) food/kind/of/its/is/snail/a
 - (e) method/is/attack/interesting/its/of
 - (f) unconscious/make/snail/can/the/it
 - (g) on/then/feed/it can/it
 - (h) really/glow-worm/eat/but the/cannot
 - (i) only drink/can/it.
 - (j) food /drink/can/its/into/changing/a/by/it/liquid

2b. The Sun's Family

Planets are not stars. They have no light of their own. They can only reflect the Sun's light. There are nine planets in the Sun's family. They are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. The Sun's family is called the Solar System. Mercury is the baby of the Sun's family. Venus is a beautiful planet. It has a soft light. Venus is the evening star. Sometimes it is also the morning star. Mars has a bright, fiery light. Are there people on Mars? Perhaps we will find out. Jupiter is a giant planet. Its light is very bright. Saturn is a ringed planet. Jupiter has four large moons or satellites. The Earth and Neptune have only one moon each. Uranus has four moons.

(c 125 words)

Vocabulary : planet, reflect, fiery, giant, satellite.

1. Are the following statements *right* or *wrong* ?

- (a) Planets are stars.
- (b) Planets reflect the moon's light.
- (c) The Sun's family is called the Solar System.
- (d) The Earth has one moon.
- (e) Jupiter and Uranus have four moons each.

2. Read the passage again and fill in the blanks :

Planets.....the Sun's light. There are.....planets in the Solar System.is the smallest planet. is a beautiful planet.is a very big planet. The ringed planet is.....

3. Rewrite the following sentences using *not* :—

- (a) Planets are stars.
- (b) India is an island.
- (c) Negombo is the capital of Ceylon.
- (d) The female lion has a mane.
- (e) We can look at the sun.

4. Change into questions :—

- (a) There are people on Mars.
- (b) There are many communities in Ceylon.
- (c) There are lions in the African forests.
- (d) There are lions in India.
- (e) There are planets in the Solar System.

2c. Universities in Ceylon

There are four Universities in Ceylon. They are the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya, the University of Ceylon at Colombo, Vidyalankara University at Kelaniya and Vidyodaya University at Gangodawila. There are facilities for the study of Science subjects as well as Arts subjects, at these Universities. There are courses in Medicine, Chemistry, Physics, English, Law, Agriculture, Oriental Studies, Engineering, for example.

To enter these Universities, students from Maha Vidyalayas have to pass in four subjects at the G.C.E Advanced Level Examination. This is a competitive examination, and of the successful students, only the best can enter any one of these Universities. University students are called undergraduates. There are three types of University students. They are the residential students, the non-residential students and the external students. External students cannot attend lectures at the University. They have to study privately but they can take the University degrees. Non-residential students can attend lectures but they have to live outside the University campus. Residential students have to live on the campus. There are Halls of Residence for these students. Wijewardena Hall in the University at Peradeniya is an example of a Hall of Residence for male students ; Hilda Obeysekera Hall in the same University is a Hall of Residence for female students. There is co-education in these Universities.

Each University has a Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is like the Principal in a school. He is responsible for the administration of his University. The teachers of the Universities are called lecturers. There are many lecturers in each subject. The lecturer in charge of a subject is called a Professor. There are many

Professors in each Faculty, and one of them is the Dean of the Faculty. For example, in the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya there is the Faculty of Oriental Studies, and there is the Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies. There are five Professors in this Faculty. They are the Professors of Sinhala, Tamil, Sanskrit, Pali and of Buddhist Civilization. There are several lecturers in Sinhala.

Each of Ceylon's four Universities has a well-equipped library. University students can borrow books from the lending section of the library. They can also do reference work in the reference section.

Each of these Universities has a playing field. Here the students can play games like cricket, football, tennis and rugger. There is also a gymnasium for physical training.

(c. 385 words).

Structural Items

As in the 'Madya Maha Vidyalayas'
have to

Vocabulary

gymnasium	residential	campus	administration
competitive	external	residence	
successful	privately	responsible	

- (a) How many Universities are there in Ceylon ?

(b) Name the University at Gangodawila.

(c) Name three types of University students.

(d) Can external students attend lectures at the University ?

(e) Is there co-education at Vidyodaya University ?
- Are these statements *right or wrong* ?

(a) The University Entrance examination is competitive.

(b) Residential students may live outside the campus.

(c) Wijewardena Hall is a Hall of Residence for female students.

(d) There is co-education at Vidyalankara University.

(e) A Vice-Chancellor is responsible for the administration of his University.

(f) All the Universities in Ceylon have playing fields.

3. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) Where do residential University students live ?
- (b) Who is responsible for the administration of your school ?
- (c) What are University teachers called ?
- (d) Is there a Faculty of Medicine at Vidyalankara University ?
- (e) Where can University students do reference work ?

4. Read paragraph 4 of the reading passage again and write out the following sentences correctly :—

Each University has a Principal. The teachers of the Universities are called Deans. There are many Professors in each subject. The chief Professor in each Faculty is called the Vice-Chancellor. Non-residential students have to live on the campus.

5. Match the following sentence parts :—

University students are called	lecturers.
University teachers are called	undergraduates.
Ceylon is called	Spot.
Nagadipa is called	Mohan.
Our baby brother is called	Lanka.
My dog is called	Nainativu.

6. Put the following phrases into suitable blank spaces in the sentences :—

have to get	have to catch	have to be
have to wake up	have to work	

I early in the morning.

I the school bus at seven o'clock.

I in school before a quarter to eight.

I five credit passes at the G.C.E. examination,

so I hard in school.

7. Look for a word in the passage which means almost the same as :—

having to do with the outside
grounds round a University
a University teacher
the study of farming
living in
the art and science of treating sick people.

8. Look for a word in the passage beginning with *non-* (not)
Now look at these words :

non-Christian
non-Ceylonese
non-vegetarian
non-competitive

Do you know what they mean ?

9. Give opposites of the following words :—

enter	competitive	external	residential
lend	conscious	ill-equipped	

10. Translate the following into Sinhala/Tamil :

The Vice-Chancellor is like the Principal in a school. He is responsible for the administration of his University. The teachers of the University are called lecturers.

3a. Kumar's Bicycle

Kumar's bicycle has a flat tyre. He cannot ride it now. He has to repair it. He has no money, so he is repairing it himself. He has taken out the inner tube. He has tested it and he has found the puncture. He has a tube of rubber solution and a piece of rubber. He is going to stick a patch on the puncture. When Kumar has repaired his bicycle, he can ride it again.

(c. 80 words)

Vocabulary : tyre, repair, inner, tube, patch, puncture.

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) Whose bicycle has a flat tyre ?
- (b) Why can't Kumar ride his bicycle ?
- (c) Why is he repairing his bicycle himself ?
- (d) What has he found ?
- (e) What is he going to stick on the puncture ?
- (f) When can Kumar ride again ?

2. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?

- (a) Kumar's father is going to repair his bicycle.
- (b) Kumar is going to stick a patch on the puncture.
- (c) Kumar cannot ride his bicycle now.

3. Read the passage again and fill in the blanks :—

- (a) Kumar has the inner tube.
- (b) He has it.
- (c) He has the puncture.
- (d) Kumar is going to his bicycle.
- (e) He is going to a patch on the puncture.
- (f) He is going to his bicycle again.

4. Fill in the blanks with *a(n)* or *the* :—

- (a) Ceylon is island in Indian Ocean.
- (b) Kumar's tyre has puncture.
- (c) He has found puncture and is going to repair it.
- (d) glow-worm is insect with green light at its tail.

3b. In the Science Laboratory

All the boys in the laboratory are very busy today. They are doing their practical work. Look at Sunil. He is going to do an experiment. He has set up his apparatus. He is ready to begin. Ramesh is busy too. He has drawn a diagram of a toad and he is going to label it. Upali has dissected a rat. He has put a specimen of rat tissue on a glass slide, and is going to look at it through a microscope.

John and Sarath are cleaning out the cupboard. They have taken out all the bottles. John is wiping them and Sarath is putting them back on the shelves.

(c. 110 words).

Vocabulary : laboratory, practical, experiment, apparatus, diagram, toad, label, dissect, specimen, tissue, slide, microscope.

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) Where are the boys ?
- (b) What is Sunil going to do ?
- (c) What has he done ?
- (d) What has Ramesh done ?
- (e) What is he going to do ?
- (f) What is Upali going to do ?
- (g) What are John and Sarath doing ?
- (h) What have they done ?

2. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What has Sunil set up ?
- (b) What has Ramesh drawn ?
- (c) What is Ramesh going to label ?
- (d) What has Upali dissected ?
- (e) Where has he put the specimen of rat tissue ?
- (f) What is he going to look at through the microscope ?
- (g) What are John and Sarath cleaning out ?
- (h) What have they taken out of the cupboard ?
- (i) What is John wiping ?

3. Read these three sentences and complete (i)—(iv) :—

- (a) Kumar *is going to wash* his shirt tomorrow.
- (b) Kumar *is washing* his shirt (now).
- (c) Kumar *has just washed* his shirt.
 - (i) (a) Mary is going to draw a map tomorrow.
 - (b) Mary a map (now).
 - (c) Mary a map.
 - (ii) (a) Leela in a race next week.
 - (b) Leela is *running* in a race (now).
 - (c) Leela in a race.

- (iii) (a) I my sister to the doctor.
 (b) I my sister to the doctor.
 (c) I *have just taken* my sister to the doctor.
- (iv) (a) They their clothes to the laundry tomorrow.
 (b) They their clothes to the laundry (now).
 (c) They *have just sent* their clothes to the laundry.

4. Fill in the blanks with *is, are, has* or *have* :

- (a) I just eaten my lunch.
 (b) My aunt sewing my new dress.
 (c) He finished his work.
 (d) you written to your uncle ?
 (e) Where you going ?

3c. An Annual General Meeting

Members, we have met today for the Annual General Meeting of our association, the Youth Club of Kandana. I am going to make use of this opportunity and tell you some of the things our club has done during the past year. Our committee has enrolled 30 new members, so our numbers have gone up to 150.

Our Club has been very active during the past year. We have organized two trips for our members—one, a pilgrimage to Katarama and the other, a picnic to Bolgoda Lake. We have not been idle in the field of sport. We have already played three friendly matches with other Clubs—one, a cricket match against the Youth Club of Kandy and the other two, football matches against the Foxes and the Lions, both of Jaffna. We have also challenged the Youth Club of Matara to a netball match.

We have drawn up an ambitious programme for the coming year. We have made plans to take a lease of 100 acres of land and grow vegetables. We are going to sell these vegetables at a fair price and help to bring down the cost of living.

There are also plans for a public performance of a Sinhala play next April. We have to do this if we are going to raise money for our agricultural project. We have already written to Mr. P. A. S. Silva, the well-known playwright, and he has promised to help us.

Our Secretary has written to all our members about this, but so far we have had very few inquiries. If you have not received the Secretary's notice, please contact him after the meeting.

Many of our members have not sent in their subscriptions to the Treasurer. If you have not paid your subscriptions for 1970 please do so after the meeting.

(c. 300 words)

Structural items

The Present Perfect Tense

The Future with 'going to'

Vocabulary

annual	organize	ambitious	playwright
opportunity	pilgrimage	programme	inquiries
enrolled	picnic	agricultural	subscription
active	challenge	project	

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) How many new members are there ?
- (b) How many members are there altogether ?
- (c) How many members were there last year ?
- (d) Against whom have they played a cricket match ?
- (e) Whom have they challenged to a netball match ?
- (f) How many acres are they going to take on lease ?
- (g) What are they going to grow ?
- (h) Who has promised to help with the Sinhala play ?
- (i) Who is Mr. P. A. S. Silva ?
- (j) Name all the Clubs mentioned in this passage.

2. Are the following statements *true* or *false* ?

- (a) The committee has enrolled 150 new members.
- (b) They have organized two trips to Kataragama.
- (c) They have organized a pilgrimage to Bolgoda Lake.
- (d) They have played a cricket match against the Youth Club of Kandy.

- (e) They have already taken a lease of 100 acres of land.
- (f) They are going to grow vegetables on the land.
- (g) Mr. P. A. S. Silva is a well-known actor.
- (h) Many members have inquired about the play.
- (i) A few members have not paid their subscriptions.

3. Make sentences from the following table :—

Have you	written seen read acted in been to	a Sinhala a Tamil an English	play ?
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4. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from within the brackets :

The students have (cleaned, cleaning, clean) the classroom this morning. They have (sweep, swept, sweeping) the floor. They have (arranging, arrange, arranged) the desks and chairs. Someone has (clean, cleaned, cleaning) the blackboard. Chandra has (put, putting) flowers in the vase. No one has (opened, open, opening) the doors and windows.

5. Make questions from the following table :

Are	you they we	going	to buy to sell to build	a house	next week ? next year ? next month ?
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6. Complete the sentences with a suitable word from within the brackets :

- (a) What are (you, he, I) going to plant here ?
- (b) What are (he, we, I,) going to do this afternoon ?
- (c) What is (she, they, we) going to give you on your birthday ?
- (d) I (is, are, am) going to see a doctor tomorrow.
- (e) She (is, are, am) going to become a nurse.

7. Complete the sentences with the appropriate word from within the brackets :
- (a) (write, written)
I am going to.....
I have just.....
- (b) (sweep, swept)
She has just.....the room.
She is going to.....the floor.
- (c) (eat, eaten)
They are going to.....their lunch.
They have just.....their lunch.
8. Look for the names of these people in your passage :
- (a) He writes plays for the theatre.
(b) He sends letters, keeps records and so on for an association.
(c) He looks after the money of an association.
(d) He belongs to a group or society.
(e) They attend to the special business of an association or society.
9. Look in the passage for a word which means almost the same as :
- once a year
a chance
to make preparations for
to invite a team to play a game to see which team is better
a plan or scheme
questions
10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :
- (a) Our Secretary has written to all our members about this.
(b) If you have not received the Secretary's notice, please contact him.
(c) If you have not paid your subscriptions for 1970, please do so after the meeting.
(d) We are going to sell these vegetables at a fair price and help bring down the cost of living.

4a. Ceylon's Exports

The chief exports of Ceylon are tea, rubber and coconut. Tea grows best in the hills. Coconut trees thrive on the plains along the coast. Rubber needs a hot, wet climate. Ceylon does not grow enough rice for her own needs. So she cannot export rice. She has to import it from countries like Burma, Egypt and China.

(c. 55 words)

Vocabulary : exports, thrives, a plain, the coast, need, import.

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What are the chief exports of Ceylon ?
- (b) Does Ceylon export rice ?
- (c) Does Burma export rice ?
- (d) Does tea grow well on the plains ?
- (e) Where does tea thrive ?
- (f) Where do coconut trees thrive ?

2. Are the following statements *right* or *wrong* ?

- (a) The chief import of Ceylon is rice.
- (b) Ceylon grows enough paddy for her own needs.
- (c) Ceylon grows coconut trees.
- (d) Rubber grows best in the cool hills.

3. Look in the passage for a word which means almost the same as :

- to send out to other countries
- to bring in from other countries
- to grow well
- the edge of a country at the sea
- flat land

4. Fill in the blanks, choosing a word from within the brackets :

- (a) Elephants (live, lives) in the forests of Ceylon.
- (b) Water (boil, boils) at 100° centigrade.
- (c) A snake (hiss, hisses) when angry.
- (d) Mice (bite, bites) with their sharp teeth.

4b. Four Undergraduates

Nimal, Krishna, John and Kamala are four undergraduates of the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. They live in the Halls of Residence. Nimal and Krishna live in Jayatileka Hall. John lives in Marrs Hall and Kamala in Obeysekera Hall. Nimal and Kamala want to become doctors, so they are undergraduates in the Faculty of Medicine. Krishna wants to be an engineer. He attends lectures at the Faculty of Engineering. John has no plans for the future. He is an undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts. He follows a course of lectures in History, Economics and Sinhala.

(c. 95 words).

Vocabulary : undergraduate, residence, engineer, Faculty, attend, plan, course, Economics.

1. Read the passage and answer these questions in complete sentences :

- Where do Nimal and Krishna live ?
- Who lives in Obeysekera Hall ?
- What does Krishna want to be ?
- What are John's plans for the future ?
- Why are Nimal and Kamala undergraduates of the Faculty of Medicine ?
- Can you name three Arts subjects ?

2. Make sentences from the following table :

Asoka Gemunu Sarath	attends follows	lectures courses	in the Faculty	of Medicine. of Arts. of Engineering.
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3. Using one of the following words, fill in the blanks :

(live, lives)

- The four undergraduates.....in the Halls of Residence.
- Kamala.....in Obeysekera Hall.
- Where does Kamala..... ?
- Where do Nimal and Krishna..... ?

4. Match the questions (a)—(e) and their answers listed below :

- (a) Where does Kamala live ?
- (b) Where do Nimal and Krishna live ?
- (c) What does Nimal want to be ?
- (d) Where does tea grow best ?
- (e) Where do coconut trees grow best ?

They live in Jayatileka Hall.

He wants to be a doctor.

They grow best along the coast.

She lives in Obeysekera Hall.

It grows best on the hills.

4c. Bees

Have you seen bees at work in your garden ? Watch them flying from flower to flower. Watch them sucking up the nectar with their long, flexible tongues. Have you ever paused to think about the life of these industrious insects ?

Bees do not live alone. They live with other members of their large family. Each family of bees makes up one colony or group. Each colony has a hive to live in. A beehive is made up of six-sided cells or compartments.

Thousands of bees live in a hive. There are three types of bees in a hive. They are the Queen bee, the drones and the workers. The Queen is the head of the colony of bees. She does not rule them, but her presence is essential. She keeps the members of the group together. She has one essential responsibility to perform. She lays eggs.

The drones are the males in the colony. They are lazy creatures. They do not work. Their only function is to help the Queen by fertilizing her eggs. They do this by mating with her. An unmated Queen bee lays only unfertilized eggs and unfertilized eggs produce drones. There are about two to three thousand drones in each hive.

Fertilized eggs produce worker bees. Unlike the drones, the workers attend to all the work of the hive. They build their home on trees or in the hollows of trees. They fly out into fields, forests and gardens and collect nectar and pollen. They convert this nectar into honey and store it in cells. They bring water to the hive. They ventilate the hive and also protect it from their enemies. They feed their Queen and look after her young ones. These are the responsibilities of the worker bees. There are about thirty to forty thousand worker bees in each hive.

All these bees—the Queen, the drones and the workers—live and work together.

(c.325 words)

Structural items

The Simple Present

Vocabulary

flexible	compartments	fertilize	ventilate
pause	drone	mate	convert
industrious	function	hollows	nectar
colony	essential	pollen	

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) Do bees live alone ?
- (b) What is a family of bees called ?
- (c) Where does a family of bees live ?
- (d) Name the three types of bees in a hive.
- (e) What is the chief function of the Queen bee ?
- (f) How many drones are there in a beehive ?
- (g) How many worker bees are there in a hive ?
- (h) What is the function of a drone ?
- (i) What are the functions of a worker bee ?

2. Are the following statements *right* or *wrong* ?

- (a) Bees are birds.
- (b) The Queen bee rules her colony of bees.
- (c) A mated Queen lays fertilized eggs.
- (d) Bees have long, flexible tongues.
- (e) Each cell in a hive has four sides.
- (f) Unfertilized eggs produce worker bees.
- (g) There are about forty thousand drones in a hive.
- (h) Worker bees are industrious insects.
- (i) Bees collect nectar and pollen from flowers.
- (j) Bees build their hives on trees.

3. Match the following sentence parts :

- (a) A hive : is made up of words.
- (b) A house : is made up of books.
- (c) Water : is made up of cells.
- (d) Matter : is made up of rooms.
- (e) A library : is made up of atoms.
- (f) A sentence : is made up of hydrogen and oxygen.

4. Choosing the right word from within the brackets re-write the following sentences :

Bees (are living, live, lives) in hives. They (builds, build, are building) their hives on tree-tops. These hives (are, is, have) made up of cells. All the bees in a hive (are working, work, works) together.

5. Match each word in *List A* with a suitable word from *List B*.

<i>List A</i>	<i>List B</i>
co-education	hills
Ceylon	University
undergraduates	Faculty
cells	Solar System
Dean	plains
planet	beehive
coconut	library
residential students	Central School
tea	campus
encyclopaedia	Indian Ocean

6. Look for words in the passage beginning with *un-*. Now look at these words :

unkind

unfaithful

unhappy

unfinished

untidy

undo

unsuspecting

uncover

7. Look for a word in the passage which means almost the same as—

hardworking

very necessary

special work or duty

to cause fresh air to flow through

to change from one state to another

8. Fill the gaps in the following sentences :—

Example —

Soma *lives* in Colombo.

She *does not live* in Matara.

Where *does* Soma *live* ?

- (a) Pushpa *works* in an office.

She.....not *work* in a factory.

Where.....Pushpa..... ?

- (b) Ceylon.....tea.

She *does not export* rice.

What.....Ceylon..... ?

- (c) Female bees.....

Drones.....not.....

Do female bees *work* ?

- (d) Bees make honey from nectar.

They not honey from pollen.

..... they honey from nectar ?

9. Put the following words and phrases in the right order in (a) (b) and (c) to make sentences :

(a) of trees	(b) fly out	(c) honey
on trees	collect	this nectar
in the hollows	forests and gardens	in cells
their home	nectar and pollen	they
or	into fields	into
they build	they	and store it
	and	convert

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :

- (a) Have you seen bees at work in your garden ?
- (b) Watch them sucking up the nectar with their long, flexible tongues.
- (c) The Queen does not rule the colony of bees but her presence is essential.
- (d) All these bees—the Queen, the drones and the workers—live and work together.

5a. Advertising

Advertising has become a highly specialized art in modern times. In the modern business world, supply is usually much higher than demand. So the consumer has to choose between different brands of the same product. The manufacturer tries to persuade the customer to buy his particular brand. This is called advertising. He advertises in the press and on posters. He sings about his product on the commercial service of the radio. He hires attractive sales-girls to distribute samples of his product. He organises competitions and quiz programmes with attractive prizes for the winners. He advertises on the screens of local cinemas. He organizes television programmes about his product. Neon lights flash his advertisements in big cities. Manufacturers spend a great deal of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think it is the best. The manufacturer has paid to make us think so.

(c. 145 words).

Vocabulary: advertising, specialized, demand, brand, product, manufacturer, persuade, poster, sample, quiz, screen, neon, flash.

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) Who has to choose between different brands of the same product ?
- (b) What does a manufacturer advertise ?
- (c) Who hires the sales-girls ?
- (d) What do the sales-girls distribute ?
- (e) Why do we buy a particular product ?

2. Rewrite the following sentences in the plural :—

My brother works in an office in Colombo. He goes to work by train. He sets off early every morning. He does not have time for breakfast at home. He has his breakfast in the office canteen.

3. (a) Make sentences from the following table :—

I We You They	always usually sometimes never	go	to class to school to the office	late.
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(b) Make sentences from the following table :—

I am We are He is They are	sometimes usually always never	at home	on Poya days. on pre-Poya days. on holidays.
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4. Match the following words and their meanings :—

- consumer - a manufactured article
- manufacturer - he buys at a shop
- customer - he produces things in a factory
- product - he uses manufactured articles

5b. The Silkworm

The source of silk, a very important textile in the modern world, is the cocoon of the silkworm. The silkworm lives its life in four stages. First there is an egg. The egg hatches and a caterpillar or silkworm comes out. It eats, grows and bursts out of its skin several times. It then spins a long, slender thread and winds the thread round and round its body. It goes to sleep in this silken nest or cocoon. The caterpillar is now a chrysalis. Inside the cocoon, the chrysalis changes into a butterfly. It then breaks out of its cocoon and spends the last stage of its life as an insect. But many billions of silkworms do not live to become butterflies. To get silk, the breeders of silkworms steam the cocoons. This kills the chrysalis inside. Every yard of silk means the death of thousands of silkworms in the chrysalis stage.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary: textile, cocoon, silkworm, stage, hatch, spin, chrysalis, breeder.

1. Read the passage and answer the following questions :—

- (a) What is a very important textile in the modern world ?
- (b) What is the source of silk ?
- (c) How many stages are there in the life of a silkworm ?
- (d) What does the caterpillar become next ?
- (e) What changes into a butterfly ?
- (f) Do many silkworms live to become butterflies ?
- (g) Why do breeders of silkworms steam the cocoon ?
- (h) What is a cocoon made of ?

2. Fill in the blanks with *do* or *does* :—

- (a) a chrysalis change into a butterfly ?
- (b) drones help to build the beehive ?
- (c) Why manufacturers spend money on advertisements ?
- (d) What Nimal want to be ?
- (e) Where John and Nimal live ?

3. Fill in the blanks :—

First, butterflies lay These eggs hatch into or silkworms. These caterpillars spin a silky nest round themselves. These nests are called A caterpillar inside its cocoon is called When the cocoons burst, come out.

4. Putting in the words given in brackets, re-write the following sentences :—

- (a) Silkworms lay their eggs on the leaves of mulberry trees. (usually)
- (b) I have finished my work. (just)
- (c) My mother wakes up at 5 o'clock. (every morning)
- (d) He is going to buy a van. (next month)

5c. Carnivorous Plants

Are you a vegetarian ? Vegetarian animals are called herbivores or herbivorous animals. Do you know that the elephant, the largest animal on land today, is a herbivore ? Yes, it's strange but true. A normal, full-grown elephant weighs about six tons, but it eats nothing but vegetable matter. Flesh-eating animals are called carnivores or carnivorous animals. Do you know that there are carnivorous plants as well? It's strange but true. Plants usually prepare their own food from the water and salt dissolved in the soil. But plants sometimes grow in poor soil. To make up for this deficiency, they trap small insects and digest their bodies. So, they are carnivorous.

Carnivorous plants use ingenious devices to trap insects for their food. The pitcher plant is a common insectivorous plant in Ceylon. This plant has a clever trap shaped like a pitcher or jug. This pitcher even has a lid to keep out the rain. The mouth of the pitcher is covered with a sweet, sticky substance. Insects come to the pitcher to drink this honey or nectar. They want some more, so they crawl into the pitcher and drink the honey at the bottom. The inner wall of the pitcher is covered with fine hairs. These hairs point downwards, so the insects cannot climb out of the pitcher. They die inside it. Then the plant digests their bodies and absorbs them as food.

There are also stories of a giant, man-eating cactus in the desert of Arizona in America. They say that the branches of this cactus spread out like arms. Sometimes a man or animal unsuspectingly strikes against these branches. The branches quickly fold round the man or animal and crush it to death. Strange : but is it true ?

(c. 295 words).

Structural items

The Simple Present

is called

Do you know that..... ?

Adverbs—usually, sometimes

so, but

from, with, for

Vocabulary:

vegetarian

carnivorous

carnivore

herbivorous

herbivore

strange

dissolved

substance

deficiency

ingenious

insect

devices

desert (*n*)

spread

crawl

matter

trap (*v*)

trap (*n*)

unsuspectingly

crush (*v*)

1. (a) Give another name for a flesh-eating animal.
 (b) Give an example of a herbivore.
 (c) What is the largest animal on land today ?
 (d) Name a common carnivorous plant in Ceylon.
2. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 (a) A baby elephant weighs about six tons.
 (b) The elephant is the largest animal in the world today.
 (c) Elephants are carnivorous.
 (d) The pitcher plant is insectivorous.
 (e) The pitcher plant does not grow in Ceylon.
 (f) The outer wall of the pitcher is covered with fine hairs.
 (g) The pitcher is a trap for insects.
 (h) There is a giant, man-eating cactus in Ceylon.

3. (a) Are you a vegetarian ?
 (b) Are there any deserts in Ceylon ?
 (c) Are lions herbivorous or carnivorous ?
 (d) Why do insects come to the pitcher plant ?
 (e) What is the largest animal in the world today ?
4. Look in the passage for a word which means almost the same as—

flesh-eating	substance	clever
very big	honey in plants	caught in a trap
something lacking	take it	make
a person who does not eat meat		

5. Fill in the blanks with one of the following words :—
 astronomy, biology, botany, zoology, entomology.

- (a) The study of plants is called———.
 (b) The study of insects is called———.
 (c) The study of animals is called———.
 (d) The study of living things is called———.
 (e) The study of the stars is called———.

6. Make sentences from the following table :—

Do you know that	a lion can eat 25 pounds of meat at one meal ?
	a full-grown elephant weighs about six tons ?
	the pitcher plant traps insects for food ?
	horses sleep standing ?
	the sacred Bo-tree at Anuradhapura is the oldest historic tree in the world ?
	light travels at 196,000 miles a second ?

7. Here is a list of words from your lesson. Write them down in the order in which you would find them in a dictionary :

vegetarian	insect	carnivore	carnivorous
deficiency	dissolved	substance	ingenious
trap	trapped	strange	essential
matter	desert	herbivorous	herbivore

8. Choosing the correct word from within the brackets, rewrite the following sentences :—

My friend Kamala is a (vegetarian, herbivore). She (does, do) not eat meat. She does not even (eat, eating) fish or eggs. I am not a (vegetable, vegetarian). I (eat, eats) fish, meat and eggs.

9. Using one of the given subjects, complete the following sentences 1 and 2 :—

(a) An elephant, I

1. do not eat meat.
2. does not eat meat.

(b) We, He

1. do not listen in to the radio.
2. does not read the daily newspaper.

(c) Sita, They

1. do not come to school by bus.
2. does not go to the office by train.

(d) You, Your mother

1. do not speak English.
2. does not speak Tamil.

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :

(a) Are you a vegetarian ?

(b) A normal, full-grown elephant weighs about six tons.

(c) Do you know that the elephant is not a carnivore ?

(d) Vegetarian animals are called herbivores.

6a. Gravity

The earth continuously spins in space. But we do not fall off the surface of the earth. We can move on it like flies walking on a tennis ball. Why don't we fall off ? The earth contains an enormous amount of matter. Its mass is great. Every particle of matter on the earth pulls upon every other particle of matter. We call this pulling force gravity. This force of gravity keeps us from falling off the earth.

(c. 75 words).

Vocabulary: continuous, spin, particle, gravity, fly off, enormous

1. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?

- (a) The earth sometimes stops spinning.
- (b) We can move on the surface of the earth.
- (c) A fly cannot walk on a tennis ball.
- (d) The earth contains many particles of matter.
- (e) We do not fall off the earth because of the force of gravity.

2. Look for the following words in your reading passage. Then match them with their definitions :

- (a) continuously : to hold within itself
- (b) spin : very large
- (c) contain : a very small piece
- (d) enormous : without stopping
- (e) a particle : turn round and round

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given below:
from, on, to, in, of

- (a) The earth spins space.
- (b) There are 365 days a year.
- (c) A fly can walk a tennis ball.
- (d) Different kinds plants grow the earth.
- (e) The distance the moon the earth is about 238,500 miles.

4. Choose the correct form of the verb from the words within brackets :—

- (a) The earth (rotate, rotates) on its axis.
- (b) We (do, does) not fall off the earth.
- (c) The force of gravity (keeps, keep) us from falling off the earth.
- (d) The rotations of the earth (take, takes) twenty-four hours each.
- (e) The moon (give, gives) us no heat.

6b. The Earth

The earth spins in space somewhat like a top. It rotates on its axis. At the same time it travels round the sun. There is always a part of the earth facing the sun. It is then day for that part of the earth and night for the other part. Our days and nights are caused by these rotations of the earth. One rotation of the earth takes twenty-four hours and one revolution of the earth round the sun takes 365 days.

(c. 80 words).

Vocabulary: top, rotate, axis, measure.

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—

- (a) On what does the earth rotate ?
- (b) What does the earth travel around ?
- (c) What causes our days and our nights ?
- (d) How many hours does one rotation of the earth take ?
- (e) Which movement of the earth takes 365 days ?

2. Change the following statements into questions :—

- (a) The earth spins in space somewhat like a top.
- (b) It rotates on its axis.
- (c) A part of the earth always faces the sun.
- (d) The earth is a ball or sphere 25,000 miles in circumference.
- (e) The earth's atmosphere or air-layer surrounds it completely.

3. Choose the correct form of the verb from the words within brackets :—

- (a) The sun (rises, is rising) every day.
- (b) We (measure, are measuring) our days by the movement of the earth.
- (c) One rotation of the earth (takes, has taken) twenty-four hours.
- (d) We (finish, have finished) our lunch and now it is time for school.
- (e) We (do, have done) our homework. We are going to play.

4. Change the following sentences into the plural: —

- (a) A silkworm becomes a butterfly.
- (b) A manufacturer advertises his product.
- (c) A bee lives in a hive.
- (d) An undergraduate studies at a university.
- (e) A worker bee feeds its queen.

6c. The Sun

Life on earth—impossible without the sun! Day after day we experience heat and light, but we seldom consider the origin of these wonders. The sun has many wonders. There is, for example, its great distance from the earth. The distance of the sun from the earth is about ninety-three million miles. A journey from the earth to the sun, even in a fast rocket, means travel for several hundred years.

The sun is a very large star. The planet earth is small in comparison. One hundred and nine globes the size of the earth can stretch from one side of the sun to the other. The sun makes us feel hot, even at a distance of ninety-three million miles. This is not surprising. The temperature on the surface of the sun is about ten thousand degrees Fahrenheit. But we receive only a very small part of this heat. The total heat of the sun can melt a column of ice two and a quarter miles thick and ninety-three million miles high in one second.

The brightness of the sun is equally astonishing. The sun's total light is equal to the light of 1,575,000,000,000,000,000 wax candles! This very long row of figures gives us some idea of the brilliance of the sun. As we said earlier, we receive only a very small part of the sun's heat. We also receive only a very small part of its light. This is sufficient for the growth of trees and plants, and for the existence of animals on earth. Too much heat and light destroy the balance of life. The heat and light from the sun come in just the right quantities for life on earth.

(c. 280 words).

Structural items

The Simple Present

Vocabulary

impossible	mean (v)	column	growth
experience	temperature	astonish	existence
seldom	surface	figure	destroy
consider	degree	idea	balance
origin	receive	brilliance	quantity
wonder	total	sufficient	

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—
 - (a) Is life on earth possible without the sun ?
 - (b) What is one of the wonders of the sun ?
 - (c) What is the distance of the earth from the sun ?
 - (d) Is the sun a small star ?
 - (e) What is the temperature of the sun ?
 - (f) Does the earth receive the full heat of the sun ?
2. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 - (a) We get light and heat from the sun .
 - (b) The distance from the earth to the sun is very great.
 - (c) The sun is smaller than the earth.
 - (d) The sun is a cold star.
 - (e) There is life on the sun.
 - (f) We receive a very large part of the sun's heat and light.
 - (g) The heat and light we receive is sufficient for the growth of trees and plants and for the existence of animals on earth.
 - (h) Too much or too little heat and light can make life on earth impossible.
3. Read paragraph two of the reading passage again and write out the following sentences correctly :—

The sun is a very small planet. The star Earth is big in comparison. The temperature on the surface of the sun is very low. But we receive a very large part of this heat.

4. Look in the reading passage for the following words, then match them with their definitions :—

(a) impossible	∴ knowledge or skill gained by practice
(b) experience	∴ not often
(c) seldom	∴ not able to be or not able to happen
(d) to consider	∴ a world going round the sun
(e) origin	∴ degree of heat or cold
(f) planet	∴ to think about
(g) temperature	∴ place from which a thing begins
(h) to melt	∴ to get
(i) to receive	∴ enough
(j) sufficient	∴ to become liquid by heat

5. (A) The words in the following sentences are jumbled. Arrange them in their correct order, and insert the correct punctuation :—

- (a) brightness/the/is/astonishing/of/equally/sun/the
(b) receive/we/but/small/very/only/a/heat/this/of/part
(c) of/much/too/heat/balance/light/and/the/life/destroy

- (B) The phrases in the following sentences are jumbled. Arrange them in their correct order and insert the correct punctuation :—

- (a) from the earth/there is/its great distance/for example
(b) is about ten thousand degrees Fahrenheit/of the sun/on the surface/the temperature.
(c) of the sun/from the earth/the distance/is about ninety-three million miles
(d) from the sun/come in just the right quantities/for life/the heat and light/on earth
(e) the existence of animals/and/this is sufficient/and plants/for the growth of trees

6. Pick from your reading passage a word ending with—

- (a) -ly
(b) -th
(c) -ance
(d) -ness

Then give whichever endings you think suitable to the words below.

-th	-ly	-ance	-ness
grow			clever
clever			distant
friend			light
wide			maintain
usual			brilliant

7. Match the following sentence parts :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Astronomy is the study | of the stars. |
| (b) There is no life | in twenty-four hours. |
| (c) The earth rotates once | at the stars through telescopes. |
| (d) Astronomers look | to the moon. |
| (e) Men can send rockets | on the sun. |

8. Match the words in the two columns. The words in 'A' are synonyms. The words in 'B' are antonyms.

'A'		'B'	
(a) origin	: dissolve	(a) destroy	: insufficient
(b) consider	: beginning	(b) impossible	: dim
(c) melt	: get	(c) sufficient	: create
(d) receive	: think	(d) fast	: possible
(e) sufficient	: distant	(e) bright	: thin
(f) far	: portion	(f) small	: slow
(g) part	: enough	(g) thick	: great

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below :
call, travels, put, carries, sends, move, crosses, becomes, comes, separate.

HEAT

Heat and light are different forms of energy. Energy moves and it makes other things like trains, for example,.....too. Heat moves in different ways. The sun.....a great amount of heat into space. A great part of the heat on earth.....from the sun. But nothing.....this heat from the sun to the earth.

Ninety-three million miles.....the sun from the earth. The sun's heat.....this great space in the form of waves.

Heat.....in another way too. Heat flows from hotter to colder materials. Scientists.....this *conduction*. a silver spoon in a saucepan of boiling water. The bowl of the spoon.....hot. Then the heat travels up the silver handle.

10. Translate the following sentences :—

- (a) The sun has many wonders. There is, for example, its great distance from the earth.
- (b) Day after day we experience light and heat, but we seldom consider the origin of these wonders.
- (c) A journey from the earth to the sun, even in a fast rocket, means travel for several hundred years.
- (d) The heat and light from the sun come in just the right quantities for life on earth.
- (e) This is sufficient for the growth of trees and plants, and for the existence of animals on earth.

7a. Martin Silva

Martin Silva is a bus-driver. He lives at Nagoda with his wife and seven children. His wife's father also lives with them. He is too old to do any work. He sits and chews betel all day. Mr. Silva has been very ill for over a month. He cannot go to work yet. He is not well enough to go to work. He is still too weak to drive a bus. His eldest son is twenty-five. He teaches in a school at the next village, Dunkanda. He lives at Dunkanda because it is too difficult to travel there daily. All the other children in the family still go to school—except Soma, the youngest. She is only four and a half. She is too young to go to school yet.

(c. 130 words).

Vocabulary driver, chew, daily, except.

1. Read the passage and answer the following questions :—

- (a) What is Mr. Silva ?
- (b) Where does he live ?
- (c) With whom does he live ?
- (d) How many children does he have ?
- (e) How old is his eldest child ?
- (f) How old is his youngest child ?

2. Look at the following sentences :—

Mr. Perera is *too old to do* any work.

Why can't Mr. Perera do any work ?

Because he is *too old*.

Now read the following sentences and answer the questions below :—

(a) Mr. Silva is *too weak to drive* a bus.

Why can't Mr. Silva drive a bus ?

(b) It is *too difficult to travel* to Dunkanda daily.

Why can't he travel to Dunkanda daily ?

(c) Soma is *too young to go* to school.

Why can't Soma go to school ?

3. Give the opposites of—

ill, weak, young, rich.

4. Look at the following sentence :—

Soma is *too young* to go to school.

This means the same as

Soma is *not old enough* to go to school.

Now re-write the following sentences in the same way :—

(a) Mr. Silva is *too weak* to drive a bus.

(b) Mr. Silva is *too ill* to go to work.

(c) That man is *too poor* to afford a car.

7b. The Eskimoes

Some Eskimoes still live in primitive conditions. They have not changed their primitive way of life yet. But modern ideas are beginning to influence them. Their winter homes are still igloos. They still use dog sleds for travelling. The winter is too cold to hunt, so Eskimoes live on their stores of seal meat. But seal meat alone is not enough to satisfy Eskimoes throughout the year. In summer, therefore, they hunt reindeer, bear and walrus. Eskimoes live in very difficult conditions. For example, in the arctic lands, there is not enough wood to make furniture or tools. Eskimoes,

therefore, use bone for their bows. Their cooking pots are made of soft soap-stone. Only clever workmen can live in these conditions. The Eskimoes are clever workmen. That is why they have lived so long in the arctic lands.

(c. 140 words.)

Vocabulary : primitive, condition, influence, igloo, sled, seal, reindeer, bear, walrus, influence, store (*n*), satisfy, tool.

- Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—
 - What are the winter homes of the Eskimoes called ?
 - What do some Eskimoes still use for travelling ?
 - Why do Eskimoes live on their stores of seal meat in winter ?
 - Why do Eskimoes hunt reindeer, bear and walrus in summer ?
 - Why do Eskimoes use bone for their bows ?
- Replacing *yet* with *still* and *still* with *yet* rewrite the following sentences :—

e.g.—He has *still* not finished his homework.

He has not finished his homework *yet*.

- Kumar's typewriter is still not in working order.
 - China has not entered the U.N.O. yet.
 - Science has still not found a cure for cancer.
 - The examination results are not out yet.
 - Men have still not reached Mars.
- Make six sentences from the following table :—

These	exercises	are too difficult for	Grade Eight pupils	to do quickly.
	translations		Grade Seven pupils	
	passages		Grade Six pupils	

- Make six sentences from the following table :—

Kumar Mr. Silva Mr. Perera	does not	earn get	enough money	to maintain	a car.
				to run	
				to buy	

7c. The Village of Ambana

The village of Ambana lies in a valley in Sabaragamuwa. There is a circle of mountains around it. These mountains rise to great heights, isolating this little hamlet from the rest of the country. For hundreds of years, a tributary of the Kalu Ganga has flowed through the valley to join the main river. For centuries this stream has washed down the fertile soil from the hills and has filled the valley with it. This has made the valley very suitable for paddy cultivation. There are about fifty families living in this valley. They have made the valley their home and paddy cultivation their main occupation. Generally in Ceylon, the farmer has two seasons—the Maha and the Yala—for the cultivation of paddy, but in this valley the farmers grow only the Maha crop. They grow their paddy along the banks of the little river. They sow the seed about September. To sow the seed, they must prepare the fields. To do this, they have to wait for the rains. When the rains come and supply the fields with water, the farmers plough the fields. Then they drain away the surplus water. When they have done this, they sow the seed paddy. A few days later, the seeds sprout. From now on, the farmers have to wait eagerly for the grain to appear. Then they have to wait till it is ripe enough for them to harvest. This happens about March.

The methods of farming in this village are still primitive. The villagers have not given up their ancient methods of cultivation yet. Even today, they still use the age-old wooden plough and buffaloes to plough their fields. They have not ceased using the mattock or the mamoty yet. They have not stopped using their feet to turn the soil into a soft mud yet. They are still following the primitive methods of their ancestors. There are many reasons for this. Some of them are not educated enough to change their primitive ways of farming. Others are too contented to alter their habits. But although they use ancient tools and primitive methods to grow their paddy, their fields have always yielded a rich harvest. This has made the village of Ambana a happy place to live in.

(c. 395 words).

Structural items

- 'still' (with affirmative)
- 'yet' (with interrogative and negative)
- too to — infinitive
- enough to — infinitive

Vocabulary

hamlet	crop	mattock	contented
valley	grain	isolate	concern
district	harvest	prepare	main
tributary	methods	drain away	surplus
slope	farming (<i>n</i>)	wash down	eagerly
cultivation	villager	sprout	primitive
occupation	plough	appear	ancient
season	centuries	ceased	mammy

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (a) Where is the village of Ambana ?
 - (b) Where is the circle of mountains ?
 - (c) What benefits has the little stream brought to the village of Ambana ?
 - (d) What is the main occupation of the people in this valley ?
 - (e) When do the farmers plough the fields ?
 - (f) What do the farmers do before they sow the seed paddy ?
 - (g) What must the farmers do when the grain is ripe ?
 - (h) Why haven't the farmers of Ambana given up primitive methods of farming yet ?
 - (i) Do these farmers still use their feet to turn the soil into a soft mud ?
 - (j) What do the farmers plough their fields with ?
 - (k) Have the primitive methods of cultivation affected the harvest ?

2. Match the following sentence parts :—

<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) I am not tall enough(b) I am not strong enough(c) Nimal is not old enough(d) My father is not rich enough(e) The athlete was not fast enough	<ol style="list-style-type: none">to lift the table.to buy a car.to go to school.to win the race.to touch the ceiling.
--	--

3. Match the following sentence parts :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) The table is too heavy | - for her to wear. |
| (b) The clothes are too old | - for her to lift. |
| (c) The coffee is too hot | - for the family to live in. |
| (d) The mangoes are too high | - for them to drink. |
| (e) The house is too small | - for them to swim in. |
| (f) The sea is too rough | - for them to reach. |

4. Make one sentence out of the two sentences in the following manner :—

e.g.—The table is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
The table is too heavy for me to carry.

- (a) The ceiling is very high. I cannot reach it.
- (b) The box is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
- (c) The land is very infertile. They cannot cultivate it.
- (d) The tea is too hot. He cannot drink it.

5. Re-frame the following sentences using 'enough' :

e.g.—The water is too dirty for me to drink.
The water is not clean enough for me to drink.
I am too short to touch the ceiling.
I am not tall enough to touch the ceiling.

- (a) The book is too big for me to put in my pocket.
- (b) The man is too foolish to understand.
- (c) Nuwara Eliya is too cold for me to live in.
- (d) The bed is too small for me to sleep in.
- (e) Asian countries are too under-developed to do without foreign aid.

6. Fill in the blanks using *still* or *yet* :

- (a) He hasn't returned home He is at school.
- (b) The shop is closed. It hasn't opened
- (c) Aren't you ready ? No, I am getting ready.
- (d) They haven't sent a man to Mars They are trying.
- (e) The farmers of Ambana use the wooden plough. They have not stopped using primitive tools

7. (A) Find words similar in meaning to the following in the passage :—

- (a) village
- (b) hundreds of years
- (c) methods
- (d) ancient
- (e) ceased

(B) Find words (in the passage) opposite in meaning to the following. If you do not understand a word, refer to your dictionary :—

- (a) unsuitable
- (b) infertile
- (c) subsidiary
- (d) modern
- (e) discontented

8. Make sentences from the following tables :—

(a)

The boy	is	still	reading writing	a	story. letter.
The man					
He					
She					

(b)

They	still	visit see telephone	my friends.
You			
I			

(c)

I	haven't	finished started seen begun	the work the book the exercise the painting	yet.
You				
We				
They				

9. Note that 'must' and 'have to' are used to express obligation and necessity. 'Have to' implies an obligation or a habit imposed by external circumstances while 'must' implies the speaker's support of these external circumstances. Now fill in the blanks using either 'have to'/'has to' or 'must'.

- (a) You.....see me today. Those are my orders.
- (b) You.....see the Principal today. He has asked you to do so.
- (c) He.....be punished. I approve of it.
- (d) He.....be punished for being late.
- (e) You.....clean the garden. I want this done today.

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :

- (a) The methods of farming in this village are still primitive.
- (b) They have not stopped using their feet to turn the soil into a soft mud yet.
- (c) Some of them are not educated enough to change their primitive ways.
- (d) The farmers are too contented to alter their habits.
- (e) To sow the seed, they must prepare the fields.

8a. A Plant's Struggle for Life

Plants cannot live without water and light. The water problem is most severe in deserts. Plants like the yucca send their roots deep into the ground. They can then tap the water stored far below. Most cacti have shallow roots. When it rains the cactus absorbs as much water as possible. It stores this water in its stems. Plants usually lose a lot of water by evaporation through their leaves. Therefore, desert plants have tougher leaves than other plants. Sometimes prickly spines cover these desert plants. Spines slow down the loss of water.

All green plants must have light. Most trees and grasses grow best in full sunlight. But some plants do not need much light. Full sunlight kills them. For example, some plants grow 450 feet below the surface of the water. Down there the light is weaker than full moonlight.

(c. 145 words.)

Vocabulary : severe, desert, tap, store, cactus, absorb, fleshy, stem, evaporation, tough, prickly, spine.

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—

- (a) Where is the water problem for plants most severe ?
- (b) Is the root of the yucca longer than the root of the cactus ?
- (c) What happens to the cactus when it rains in the desert ?
- (d) Why do desert plants sometimes have prickly spines ?
- (e) In what kind of light do plants usually grow best ?
- (f) In what place is the light weaker than full moonlight ?

2. Look at example (a) and change the following sentences similarly.

e.g.—(a) Colombo is not as busy as New York.

- (a) New York is busier than Colombo.
- (b) Cake is tastier than bread.
- (c) Electric lights are safer than bottle lamps.
- (d) China is larger than Japan.
- (e) Siberia is colder than England.
- (f) London is larger than Colombo.

3. Look at all the comparatives and superlatives in your reading passage. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with suitable words from this list :—

hardier, more popular, best, most popular, thicker

- (a) English is the.....world language.
- (b) The cactus is.....than the rose.
- (c) Hindi films are.....than English films in Ceylon.
- (d) Tropical forests are.....than temperate forests.
- (e) Milk is the.....food for babies.

4. Fill in the blanks with *a* or *the* :—

(a) Most Central schools in Ceylon have.....reference library. In such schools.....reference library has books of many kinds.

(b)vegetarian animal is called.....herbivore..
.....largest herbivore iselephant.

- (c)family of bees makes upcolony or group.drones aremales in..... colony.
- (d) Venus isbeautiful planet. It has.....soft light.
- (e) There are five Professors in.....Faculty of Oriental Studies. They are.....Professors of Sinhala, Tamil, Sanskrit, Pali and of Buddhist Civilization.
- (f)pitcher plant iscommon carnivorous plant in Ceylon.

8b. The Size of the Universe

The earth seems big. But it is only one tiny particle floating along with billions of other particles in space. Our sun is also one such particle. It is only a large star at the edge of our galaxy, the Milky Way. Nine small planets and about two thousand smaller bodies all rotate in order round it. There are many stars larger and brighter than the sun in the Milky Way. There are also billions of other galaxies as big as the Milky Way, or bigger, in the universe. The farthest galaxies are more than two billion light years away from the earth. A light year is the distance that light travels in one year, or 5.8 billion miles. Each galaxy is made up of millions of stars, gases and of interstellar dust. There is a vast distance between one galaxy and another. Does this give you some idea of the size of the universe ?

(c.145 words).

Vocabulary : float, billion, galaxy, planet, interstellar.

1. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 - (a) The earth is the largest object in the universe.
 - (b) The sun is not as bright as many other stars in the Milky Way.
 - (c) Two thousand and nine bodies revolve in order round the sun.
 - (d) Scientists use time to measure distances in the universe.
 - (e) The galaxies in the universe are very close to one another.

2. Look at the example and change the following sentences in the same way :—

(A) *e.g.*—(a) The earth is smaller than the sun.

(a) The earth is not as big as the sun.

(b) A train is not as fast as an aeroplane.

(c) Adam's Peak is not as high as Everest.

(d) Hambantota is not as wet as Kalutara.

(B) *e.g.*—(a) London is generally not as warm as Nuwara Eliya.

(a) Nuwara Eliya is generally warmer than London.

(b) Europeans are fairer than Asians.

(c) Dogs are cleverer than birds.

3. Look for *opposites* of the following words in the passage :

vast, closest, disorder, larger, dimmer

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :—

(a) good better

(b) worse

(c) clever

(d) busier

(e) more industrious

(f) fertile

8c. Climate and Vegetation

The equator is an imaginary line round the middle of the earth. It divides the earth into two roughly equal parts. The areas close to the equator are hotter than those farther away. India and Ceylon, for example, are much hotter than countries like France and England. India and Ceylon have tropical climates. France and England have temperate climates. The coldest regions on earth are near the North and South Poles. The hottest regions on earth are in South Asia, North Africa and Central America.

The plant growth in a particular region is called its vegetation. The vegetation of an area depends on its climate. The hot, wet regions, for instance, have jungles as their commonest vegetation. The tops of the trees in these jungles are large. They meet overhead in a thick tangle. There are smaller trees underneath. The forests in the temperate regions are different. The undergrowth is not as thick as in the tropics. These forests are, therefore, more open than the jungles. The driest areas are the deserts. They have very little vegetation at all. The regions farthest north and south are regions with ice, snow and frost all the year round. Here, too, there is little or no vegetation.

Man's most important interest in vegetation arises from his need for food. He grows different kinds of crops in different climates. Crops such as rice and maize need more water than crops like wheat and rye. Rice is the most widely grown cereal. For the best and largest production, rice must have a warm, moist climate during the growing season. Maize grows on more than 200,000,000 acres of land throughout the world. The northern maize ripens more quickly than the southern maize. The greatest maize area in the world is in the U.S.A.

Wheat, oats, rye and barley are called small grain. They do not need as much water as rice and maize do. Wheat is the most widely grown small grain. Europe is the most important producer of small grain. The most important inedible crop grown by man is cotton.

Man grows many kinds of crops. With his greater knowledge of cultivation, he can grow crops even in climates where such crops do not usually grow. Man cannot change climate but he can make friends with it.

(c. 375 words)

Structural items

.....er.....than,

more..... than

.....est

most

Vocabulary

equator	vegetation	frost	season
imaginary	jungle	interest	ripen
divide	common	crops	producer
tropical	tangle	cereal	inedible
climate	undergrowth	production	knowledge
temperate	snow	moist	cultivation
region			

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—
 - (a) What is the equator ?
 - (b) What kinds of climate do Ceylon and England have ?
 - (c) Where are the coldest and hottest regions on earth ?
 - (d) What is the plant growth in a particular region called ?
 - (e) What is the most widely grown cereal ?
 - (f) Which area is the greatest producer of small grain ?
2. Answer the following questions :—
 - (a) Why are India and Ceylon hotter than France and England ?
 - (b) In what way are temperate forests different from tropical jungles ?
 - (c) Why do deserts have little vegetation ?
 - (d) Why do the North and South Poles have little vegetation ?
 - (e) Why does man grow cotton ?
3. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 - (a) The equator is a real line round the middle of the earth.
 - (b) India and Ceylon have tropical climates because they are close to the equator.
 - (c) There is a connection between vegetation and climate.
 - (d) A lot of rain and heat makes tropical jungles very thick.
 - (e) The undergrowth in a temperate forest is thicker than that in a tropical jungle.
 - (f) Crops like wheat and rye need less water than rice and maize.
 - (g) Maize must have warmth and moisture during the growing season.
 - (h) Maize in the northern parts of the world ripens more slowly than maize in the southern parts.

4. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with suitable words from this list :—

greatest, more difficult, highest, most ambitious, more industrialized, higher, more expensive, brighter.

- (a) The sun is than the moon.
(b) Pidurutalagala is than Adam's Peak.
(c) Gandhi was the Indian of modern times.
(d) Fish is than beef in Ceylon.
(e) Everest is the mountain in the world.
(f) Entrance into the Medical Faculty is than entrance into the Arts Faculty.
(g) Ceylon is than the Maldives.
(h) Napoleon was the French Emperor in nineteenth century France.

5. Look for the following words in your reading passage. Then match them with their definitions :—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) a region | : to cause plants to grow |
| (b) central | : over a great area |
| (c) to depend on | : a part of a country |
| (d) widely | : cannot be eaten |
| (e) to cultivate | : in the middle |
| (f) inedible | : to be caused or supported by |

6. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with suitable words from this list :—

larger, famous, dry, nourishing, brighter, faster, bright, necessary, heavier, popular, lower, thicker.

- (a) The Gobi Desert is as as the Sahara Desert.
(b) Russia is than France.
(c) Milk is as as eggs.
(d) The sun is than Mars.
(e) Heat is as as light to humans.
(f) The temperature on earth is than the temperature on the sun.

- (g) Parakramabahu I is as.....as Dutugemunu.
 (h) Silver is as.....as gold.
 (i) Television is as.....as the cinema.
 (j) Iron is.....than tin.
 (k) Blood isthan water.
 (l) Aeroplanes arethan motor-cars.

7. Pick from the reading passage a word ending with (a) —ary
 (b) —ly
 (c) —ion
 (d) —al

Then give whichever endings you think suitable to the words below :—

.....ary.....ly

.....ion.....al

second

perfect

revolution

invent

slow

experiment

different

product

planet

elect

friend

tropic

station

connect

exact

comic

function

practice

special

mechanic

8. Use *more* or*er* with the following words :—

large

seldom

necessary

long

successful

heavy

Now use *most* or*est* with the same words.

9. Match the words in the two columns. The words in 'A' are synonyms. The words in 'B' are antonyms.

'A'		'B'	
close	: arid	imaginary	: ignorance
warm	: area	temperate	: inedible
region	: near	wet	: closer
dry	: hot	farther	: tropical
different	: fast	common	: real
moisture	: various	edible	: dry
quickly	: wetness	knowledge	: uncommon

10. Translate the following sentences :—

- (a) The areas close to the equator are hotter than those farther away.
- (b) The hot, wet regions, for instance, have jungles as their commonest vegetation.
- (c) The forests in the temperate regions are different. The undergrowth is not as thick as in the tropics. These forests are, therefore, more open than jungles.
- (d) The regions farthest north and south are regions with ice, snow and frost all the year round. Here, too, there is little or no vegetation.
- (e) For the best and largest production, maize must have a warm, moist climate during the growing season. Maize grows on more than 200,000,000 acres of land throughout the world.
- (f) Wheat is the most widely grown small grain. Europe is the most important producer of small grain. The most important inedible crop grown by man is cotton.

9a. The School Library

There is a big, well-equipped library in our school. There is a librarian in charge of it. Pupils of the school may borrow books from this library, but they may not lend them to others without permission. Pupils may borrow only two books at a time—an English book and a Sinhala book. There are also magazines and

newspapers in the library. Pupils may not take these away. Students ought not to disarrange the books on the shelves. They ought to leave the newspapers in good order. They ought to make the best use of their library books. Students may not talk or disturb others in the library. They ought also to keep reasonably quiet anywhere near the library.

(c. 120 words)

Vocabulary :

well-equipped	disarrange	disturb
permission	shelves	reasonably

- Are the following statements *true* or *false* ?
 - Pupils may lend their library books to others.
 - Pupils may borrow an English book and a Sinhala book.
 - Pupils may take home magazines from the library.
 - Students ought to make the best use of their library books.
 - Students ought not to be noisy near the library.

- Make sentences from the following table :—

At school	boys girls pupils	may not	eat sleep fight	during lessons.
-----------	-------------------------	---------	-----------------------	-----------------

- Make sentences from the following table :—

May	I we Kamala	borrow use keep	this book ? that chart ? the instruments ?
-----	-------------------	-----------------------	--

- Fill in the blanks with *ought to* or *ought not to* :—
 - We..... keep our classrooms dirty.
 - We.....keep our food covered.
 - We.....eat bad food.
 - We.....have dirty fingernails.

9b. Wealth and Happiness

Most men long for wealth. Wealth, they think, brings happiness. But, often, wealth brings a great deal of worry and, may be, a little happiness. A millionaire, for example, is a very wealthy man. But his great wealth is also a great responsibility. He may have many large estates and factories. Estates and factories usually need a lot of attention. There may be various disputes between the millionaire and his workers. These disputes may lead to strikes. The millionaire then loses a lot of money. Or some gangster may kidnap the millionaire's child and ask for thousands of pounds for his safe return. He may even murder the child. Thus, a millionaire, in spite of his great wealth, may not have an easy life. He has many worries. These worries may be greater than the worries of a poor man.

(c. 140 words.)

Vocabulary : long (v), worry, responsibility, attention, dispute, strike (n), gangster, kidnap, murder.

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—

- (a) Why do most men long for wealth ?
- (b) Does wealth bring men complete happiness ?
- (c) What may happen on estates and in factories ?
- (d) Why does a gangster kidnap a millionaire's child ?
- (e) Does a poor man have smaller worries than a millionaire ?

2. Insert *may* wherever necessary :—

- (a) A strike.....ruin both employer and workers.
- (b) We.....have a Third World War.
- (c) A mother bat.....carries her young with her.
- (d) Men.....travel to Mars by 1980.
- (e) A cow..... eats grass.
- (f) Plants produce very many seeds. One elm-tree.....
produce thousands of seeds.

3. Insert *a* wherever necessary :—

- (a)horse is.....quadruped.
- (b) The production of.....yard of.....silk means the death of thousands of.....silkworms.
- (c) Water is made up of.....oxygen and.....hydrogen.
- (d)people use.....ink for writing.
- (e)bottle of.....ink does not cost much.....money.
- (f)medical student studies.....medicine.

4. Insert *the* wherever necessary :—

- (a)water is a liquid.
- (b)elephant is a herbivore.
- (c)silk is a very important textile.
- (d)silk industry depends on.....silkworm.
- (e)milk is a very nourishing drink.
- (f)orange is a citrus fruit.

9c. The Good Citizen

Every man wants to have his own way. He wants to think and act as he likes. Everyone, however, cannot have his own way. He cannot have his own way because he lives in the society he belongs to. Society means a group of people with the same laws and the same way of life. People in society may make their own decisions. But they ought not to endanger the lives of others by wrong, unjust and harmful decisions. One man's decisions and acts may sometimes harm another person. For example, a motorist may be in a great hurry to get to a friend's house. He sets out, driving at 70 to 100 miles per hour, like a competitor in a motor race. There are other vehicles and also pedestrians on the road. Suddenly there is a crash ; there are screams ; there is confusion. Our reckless motorist has struck another car. The collision has injured two of the passengers and killed the third.

Accidents often happen through the thoughtlessness of such men.

We have governments, the police and courts of law to prevent crimes and to punish criminals. But in addition, all men ought to observe certain rules of conduct. Lunatics and criminals do not observe all these rules of conduct. But all sensible and right-thinking men do so. Every man ought to behave with consideration towards his fellowmen. He ought not to steal, cheat or destroy property. It is most anti-social for the members of civilized society to act in such a way.

Men in a free society have certain privileges, The Government or the Police do not watch all their movements. They do not dictate everything they may or may not do. Men in a free society may think as they please. They may even choose their own governing body. In return for these privileges, men ought not to act only for themselves. They ought to work honestly and well. They ought always to respect the rights of others. It is very important for men to remember this. They may live anywhere. It may be in a town or a village, in a large or a small community, but they ought not to behave thoughtlessly. The well-being of a community depends on the behaviour of its individual members. It is every good citizen's responsibility to give as well as to receive.

(c. 385 words)

Structural items

may
ought to
preparatory 'it'

Vocabulary

decision	crash	criminal	civilized
unjust	confusion	observe	privilege
harmful	collision	conduct	dictate
motorist	injure	lunatic	community
competitor	passenger	consideration	individual
vehicles	thoughtlessness	property	citizen
pedestrians	prevent	anti-social	responsibility

1. Answer the questions given below in complete sentences :

- (a) What do we mean by society ?
- (b) Why can't men have their own way always ?
- (c) How do we prevent one man's decisions and acts from harming another man ?
- (d) How should men behave towards their fellowmen ?
- (e) What are the privileges men in a free society have ?
- (f) On what does the well-being of a community depend ?

2. Complete the following sentences by selecting the correct item from the various alternatives given :—

(A) Lunatics and criminals

- (a) observe all the rules of conduct in society.
- (b) do not observe all the rules of conduct in society.
- (c) are sensible and right-thinking men.

(B) One man's decisions and acts

- (a) may sometimes harm another.
- (b) never harm another.
- (c) always harm another.

(C) Motorists

- (a) ought to drive carefully.
- (b) ought to drive recklessly.
- (c) always cause accidents.

(D) It is

- (a) good to respect the rights of others.
- (b) anti-social to respect the rights of others.
- (c) inconsiderate to respect the rights of others.

(E) Members of a civilized society

- (a) steal and cheat.
- (b) destroy the property of others.
- (c) behave in a responsible way.

(F) Men in a free society

- (a) have certain privileges.
- (b) have no privileges.
- (c) have all privileges.

3. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with suitable words from the list (A) and the list (B) given below :—

(A) *ought to, ought not to*

- (a) A good student study hard.
- (b) We drink dirty water.
- (c) Pupils respect their teachers.
- (d) Men steal or cheat.
- (e) Men cause racial and religious hatred.

(B) *may, may not*

- (a) A teacher punish a pupil.
- (b) Men in non-free societies do as they please.
- (c) Even a wise man sometimes be wrong.
- (d) Many students sit for public examinations. But only a few pass.
- (e) The Universities admit a small number of students next year, for want of space.

4. Look for the following words in your reading passage. Then match them with their definitions :—

- (a) to endanger : hurt or damage
- (b) decision : having good judgement
- (c) harm : a single person or thing
- (d) sensible : to expose to harm
- (e) privilege : the act of deciding
- (f) an individual : a special favour or right

5. Make six sentences from each of the following tables :—

Ceylon Our country We	may have	more	engineers tourists technicians	next year. in 2.000 A. D. this year.
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It is time	for us for Kamala for Tissa	to go to school. to get up. to go home.
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6. Match the words in the two columns. The words in 'A' are synonyms. The words in 'B' are antonyms.

A		B	
lunatics	: prosperity	responsibility	: irreligious
criminals	: group	just	: anti-social
community	: unfair	civilized	: disrespect
conduct	: wrongdoers	important	: unjust
thoughtless- ness	: madmen	social	: uncivilized
unjust	: carelessness	religious	: unimportant
well-being	: behaviour	respect	: irresponsibility

7. From the reading passage, pick out a word ending with—

- (a) *ility*
- (b) *ful*
- (c) *ation*
- (d) *ist*

Then give whichever ending you think suitable to the words below :—

.....ility/.....ful	.....ation /.....ist
care	final
law	inform
capable	represent
plenty	cycle
responsible	limit
fear	form
available	violin

8. From your reading passage, pick out a word beginning with—

- (a) *un* (meaning *not*)
- (b) *anti* (meaning *against*)

Then give whichever beginning

(*un*...../*anti*.....) you think suitable to the words below :—

happy	rabies	wise	generous
government	communist	filaria	racial
known	kind		

9. Match the following sentence parts :—

- (a) The police bring criminals : with consideration.
- (b) We find lunatics : from others.
- (c) Men ought not to steal : to justice.
- (d) We must treat our fellowmen : for themselves.
- (e) Men ought not to act only : in mental hospitals.

10. Translate the following sentences :—

- (a) People in society may make their own decisions. But they ought not to endanger the lives of others by making wrong, unjust and harmful decisions.
- (b) Every man ought to behave with consideration towards his fellowmen. He ought not to steal, cheat or destroy property. It is most anti-social for the members of a civilized society to act in such a way.
- (c) Men in a free society may think as they please. They may even choose their own governing body. In return for these privileges, men ought not to act only for themselves.

10a. An Accident

Raman was a young medical student. He lived on the campus of the Peradeniya University and was following a course of lectures at the Faculty of Medicine. Raman had a motor-bicycle. He enjoyed riding fast on it. He used to ride to Kandy hospital for his practical work with the patients there. One day, Raman was returning from the hospital on his motor-bicycle. He was riding very fast. There was a stationary lorry at the side of the road but Raman did not notice it. When he saw the lorry, it was too late. He crashed headlong into it. When they picked him up, he was dead.

(c. 115 words).

Vocabulary : stationary, notice, headlong.

1. (a) What was Raman ?
(b) Where did he live ?
(c) Where did he go for his practical work ?
(d) How did he travel to the hospital ?
(e) To which hospital did he go ?
(f) Why did he go there ?
(g) Did Raman notice the lorry ?

2. Choosing the right words from within the brackets, rewrite the following sentences :
(a) He (was riding, rode) a bicycle when the accident occurred.
(b) I (was reading, read) a book when the doorbell rang.
(c) The boys (were playing, played) cricket when the rain came down.
(d) They (were sleeping, slept) when the burglars broke in.

3. Choosing the correct form of the verb from within the brackets, complete the following sentences :
(a) She did not (finish, finished, finishing) her work.
(b) Kamala did not (come, came, coming) to school yesterday.
(c) The baby did not (cry, cried, crying).
(d) It did not (rain , rained, raining) during the match.

4. Make sentences from the following table :—

When	Leela Mary she my sister	was	two years old, three months old, four years old, five years old,	she used to	cry laugh sleep play	all day.
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10b. Marie Curie

Marie Sklodowska was a very intelligent Polish student, but her father could not afford to send her in for higher studies. So she had to work as a governess. When she had saved enough money, she went to Paris to study at the famous Sorbonne University. She led a very difficult life in Paris, but she graduated with honours in Physics and Mathematics. There she got a job as a research scientist. While she was doing her research, she met Pierre Curie. Her friendship with this French scientist resulted in their marriage. They worked together and discovered radium. In 1903, Marie and Pierre won the Nobel Prize for Physics. A few years later, Pierre died in an accident. But Marie continued to work, and won the Nobel Prize again in 1911. She died in 1934 at the age of 67.

(c. 140 words).

Vocabulary: intelligent, afford, governess, save, graduate (v), honours, research, marriage, discover, radium.

- Why did Marie have to work as a governess ?
 - To which University did she go for her higher studies ?
 - Where is the Sorbonne ?
 - What were Marie's best subjects ?
 - When did she meet Pierre Curie ?
 - What was Pierre Curie ?
 - What did Marie and Pierre discover together ?
 - How did Pierre die ?
 - How many Nobel Prizes did Marie win ?
 - When was Marie born ?
- Join the following pairs of sentences using *while* :
 - Leela was studying at the village school.
She won a scholarship to a Madya Maha Vidyalaya.
 - The Independence celebrations were going on.
Two schoolgirls fainted.
 - Her mother died.
Chandra was studying at a school in Matara.

3. Look in the passage for the Past Tense forms of the following verbs :—

is, go, lead, graduate, get, result, work, win, die, continue.

4. Rewrite in the past tense :—

(a) She goes to school to study needlework.

(b) She has to support her old mother.

(c) He continues to work at the age of 60.

(d) I have no time to play.

✕10c. The Sinking of the Titanic

In 1912, an American shipping company launched a new ship called the 'Titanic'. It was the largest and most luxurious ocean liner of that time. It weighed 46,000 tons and carried about 2,200 passengers. Experts called it unsinkable. On April 14th, 1912, the 'Titanic' sailed on her maiden voyage. It was going across the Atlantic from England to New York. It was carrying 2,224 passengers—men, women and children. It was a very special occasion and the passengers were celebrating it. There was much rejoicing on board. Celebrations went on all the evening. Suddenly, just before midnight, the ship struck an iceberg. It was a terrible collision. The iceberg tore a great hole in the ship's hull, and the unsinkable 'Titanic' began to sink.

There was much excitement on board. The Titanic was sinking. The alarm bells rang out. Everyone rushed to the lifeboats, but there wasn't room for them all. There was room for only 1,178 passengers. The lifeboats took mostly the women and children. It was a terrible scene. Wives were weeping because they had to leave their husbands to drown ; children were crying because they had to say goodbye to their fathers ; the men had to remain on the ship. The 'Titanic' signalled for help, but no help came. Another ship, the 'Californian', was only 20 miles away, but her radio operator was asleep and did not hear the distress signals.

At 2.20 in the early hours of the morning, the 'Titanic' sank while her band was playing bravely on deck. Twenty minutes later, another liner, the 'Carpathia', arrived on the scene and helped to rescue survivors from the icy waters. But of the 2,224 passengers, only about 700 survived.

It was a terrible disaster. But many good things happened as a result of the sinking of the 'Titanic'. In 1913, there was a meeting of a committee of inquiry into the disaster. This committee drew up many new rules for shipping companies. Since then, every ship has had to have lifeboat space for each passenger and has had to organize lifeboat drill during each voyage. Every ship has had to carry enough radio operators so that one of them is always on duty. Another important result of the sinking of the 'Titanic' was the formation of an international ice patrol. This patrol warns ships about ice and icebergs in the North Atlantic.

(c. 405 words.)

Structural items

Simple Past

Past Progressive

while

Vocabulary:

launched

celebration

iceberg

rescue

rejoicing

excitement

terrible

international

survivors

disaster

organize

luxurious

unsinkable

maiden voyage

1. Answer the following questions :

(a) What was the largest ocean liner in 1912 ?

(b) How many passengers did the 'Titanic' carry on her maiden voyage ?

(c) What happened on the night of April 14th ?

(d) Was the 'Titanic' unsinkable ?

(e) Where did the passengers rush when the alarm bells rang ?

(f) Was there room in the lifeboats for all the passengers ?

(g) Who got into the lifeboats ?

(h) At what time did the 'Titanic' sink ?

(i) Name the ship that rescued the survivors.

(j) How many passengers survived ?

2. Are these sentences *true* or *false* ?
- (a) The 'Titanic' carried 46,000 passengers.
 - (b) The 'Titanic' was unsinkable.
 - (c) The 'Titanic' struck an iceberg after midnight.
 - (d) The 'Titanic' sailed from New York to London.
 - (e) The 'Titanic' and the 'Carpathia' were ocean liners.
 - (f) The 'Titanic' struck the 'Carpathia'.
 - (g) The 'Titanic' sank on her first voyage.
 - (h) The 'Carpathia' rescued the survivors.
 - (i) There was room in the lifeboats for all the passengers.
 - (j) The radio operator of the 'Californian' did not hear the distress signals of the 'Titanic'.
3. Look for the word *rejoicing* in the passage. Here *rejoicing* is a noun. *Rejoice* is the verb. Change the verbs in brackets into nouns and re-write these sentences :
- (a) I like (to sing).
 - (b) (To smoke) is prohibited on buses.
 - (c) (To swim) is a good exercise.
 - (d) Don't start (to borrow) money.
 - (e) This baby began (to talk) at nine months.
4. Using *while*, join the following pairs of sentences :
- (a) The band played.
The ship sank.
 - (b) Sunil played the violin.
Kusuma sang.
 - (c) The little girl slept.
Her mother cooked the lunch.
5. What are the good things that happened as a result of the sinking of the 'Titanic' ?

6. Look in the passage for a word which means almost the same as--

to send a newly built ship into the water
a large ship which carries people across the sea
a sea journey
the first journey of a new ship
a mountain of ice floating in the sea
the body of a ship
to save from danger

7. Look at these words. Look for their meanings in your dictionary, if necessary--

(a) to sink	sinkable	unsinkable
to read	readable	unreadable
to eat	eatable	uneatable
to conquer	conquerable	unconquerable
to approach	approachable	unapproachable

- (b) Look in the passage for a word ending in *-ious*. Now look at these words :

luxury	luxurious
fury	furious
glory	glorious
victory	victorious

Do you know what they mean ?

8. Look in the passage for a word beginning with *inter-*. Now look at these words :

inter-school
inter-house
inter-University
inter-marriage.

Do you know what they mean ?

9. Here are some verbs from the passage. But the verbs in the passage are in the past tense. Can you find them ?

launch weigh carry call sail rush signal arrive
help survive strike begin ring come sink tear

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :

There was much excitement on board.

Everyone rushed to the lifeboats, but there wasn't enough room for them all.

The 'Titanic' signalled for help, but no help came.

11a. Kamala

Kamala was born in Mirissa in 1940. She won a scholarship to Matara Madya Maha Vidyalaya when she was eleven. Five years later, she began to study Sanskrit. When she was seventeen, she gained admission to the Faculty of Oriental Studies at Vidyodaya University. There she read for an honours degree in Sanskrit. She graduated in 1962 and joined the staff of Matara Madya Maha Vidyalaya. It is 1972 now, and Kamala is still teaching on the staff of her old school.

(c.80 words).

Vocabulary : gain, admission, honours.

- (a) How old is Kamala now ?
(b) In what year did she win a scholarship ?
(c) At what age did she begin to study Sanskrit ?
(d) In what year did she enter the University ?
(e) How many years did she spend at the University ?
(f) In what year did she begin to teach ?
(g) How old was Kamala when she began teaching.
(h) How long has Kamala been teaching at Matara Madya Maha Vidyalaya ?

2. Make questions from the following table :

What did	Kamala Raman you your sister	do	yesterday ? at sixteen ? when you left school ? after I left ?
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3. Make sentences from the following table :

I	slept		a short time.
We	played games		half an hour.
He	read a book	for	two hours.
They	stayed at home		a few minutes.
She	listened in to the radio		several hours.

4. Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of the verb in brackets :—

- Up to now she.....very good. (be)
- Never before in my life.....I.....so happy as I do now. (feel)
- When I was in Jaffna, I.....to Naga Dipa. (go)
- Whenever I go to Kataragama, I.....in the Menik Ganga. (bath)
- Surento Japan on a scholarship last year. (go)

11b. Albert Schweitzer

Albert Schweitzer was born in 1875. At five years old he had learned how to play the piano, and at twenty, he was studying at the University. At this time, he made up his mind to spend the next ten years of his life studying and enjoying music, and then for the rest of his life, to work for others less fortunate than he was. When he was twenty-nine, he came across a newspaper article about the sufferings of people in the Congo. Schweitzer decided to become a doctor and work in the Congo. When he had qualified as a doctor five years later, he collected money and supplies for a hospital in the Congo, and in 1913 he set off for Africa with his bride, a trained nurse. Together they built a hospital and nursed the sick. He spent the rest of his eighty-odd years of life in this hospital. With his death not long ago, the world lost a great philanthropist—that is, a lover of his fellowmen.

(c. 165 words.)

Vocabulary: enjoy, fortunate, article, qualified, trained, philanthropist.

1. (a) What did Schweitzer do from 1895 to 1905 ?
(b) In what year did he come across the newspaper article ?
(c) What was the article about ?
(d) How old was Schweitzer when he began to study medicine ?
(e) How old was he when he set out for the Congo ?
(f) What did he take to Africa ?
(g) What was his wife ?
(h) How many years of his life did he spend in the Congo ?
(i) Where is the Congo ?

Read the passage again and look for a word which means the same as—

made up his mind
lucky
gathered together
a lover of his fellowmen

3. Make sentences from the following table :

Last night from 10 to 11, For one hour yesterday,	I was you were she was they were	reading a book. listening in to the radio. writing an essay. washing up the plates.
--	---	--

4. Rewrite the following sentences using *ago* :

e.g.—Mr. Perera joined the staff last week.

Mr. Perera joined the staff a *week ago*.

- (a) My brother got married on the 30th June.
- (b) Sarath left school last January.
- (c) Albert Schweitzer died in September, 1965.
- (d) His father died in 1950.
- (e) Marie Curie died in 1934.

11c. Man's Best Friend

The dog has been man's best friend for thousands of years. Dogs are friendly, obedient and faithful animals. King Edward VII of England had a pet terrier named Caesar. When the king died in 1910, Caesar led the funeral procession, walking ahead of kings and princes of the world. When the famous composer Mozart died, only one living creature followed his coffin in the rain to the grave—it was his faithful dog.

Many dogs have given their lives to save or protect their masters. We often hear stories about the bravery of dogs. Recently, five women were gathering fuel in a forest close to Dunhinda Falls. Their dog was with them. Suddenly, a cobra attacked the women. The brave dog sprang at the cobra and tore it to pieces after a short struggle. The women were happy to escape certain death. But soon the dog came staggering up to them. Blood was pouring from its mouth. It looked helplessly at the women, then lay down and died.

Dogs are also very useful animals. They guard the home. Have you seen a dog pricking up its ears? Dogs can hear sounds better than men can. That's why they make good watch-dogs. Specially trained dogs lead blind people and act as their eyes. In many Arctic regions, dogs draw sleds, and transport people across the snow and ice. In 1925, Balto, an Eskimo dog, carried diphtheria serum 600 miles through an Alaskan snowstorm.

Dogs are intelligent animals, so it is easy to train them. A dog named Barry rescued 40 persons when they were lost in the snow at the Saint Bernard Pass in Switzerland about 150 years ago.

Dogs have also helped in scientific research. The world's first space-traveller was a dog named Laika. Russian scientists sent it up in an artificial earth satellite in 1957. Dogs have been film stars, too. The American dog, Lassie, was the heroine of a series of Hollywood films.

Dogs can hear and smell better than men, but they cannot see so well. Do you know that dogs are colour-blind? A dog sees objects first by their movement, second by their brightness, and third by their shape. The average dog lives for about 12 or 13

years. A six-month-old puppy compares in age with a six-year-old child. A thirteen-year-old child is a teenager, but a thirteen-year-old dog is a very old dog indeed.

(c. 410 words)

Structural items

The Simple Past

Vocabulary

terrier	bravery	stagger	diphtheria
funeral	recently	guard	serum
procession	fuel	prick up	teenager
coffin	spring	transport	
protect	struggle		

1. Answer the following questions :—

- Which animal has long been man's best friend ?
- What was the name of Edward VII's pet terrier ?
- Who was Mozart ?
- Who followed Mozart's coffin to the grave ?
- What were the five women doing in the forest ?
- Did the dog kill the cobra ?
- Why do dogs make good watch-dogs ?
- Why do dogs make efficient police-dogs ?
- Why is it easy to train dogs ?

2. Give the names of the following dogs :—

- It led its royal master's funeral procession.
- It carried serum 600 miles through a snowstorm.
- It rescued 40 persons from death in the snow.
- It went into space in an artificial satellite.
- It acted in many films.

3. Read the passage again and answer the following questions :

- When did King Edward VII die ?
- When did the dog, Barry, rescue 40 persons in Switzerland ?
- When did Laika go up in an earth satellite ?
- How many years ago did Edward VII die ?
- How many years ago did Laika go up in an earth satellite ?

4. Look in the passage for the words *brave* and *bravery*. *Bravery* is a noun. *Brave* is an adjective. Now match the following nouns and adjectives :

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>
goodness	obedient
intelligence	faithful
bravery	friendly
obedience	famous
faithfulness	brave
friendliness	good
efficiency	intelligent
fame	efficient

5. Look in the passage for *opposites* of the following words :
worst, unfriendly, disobedient, cowardly,
unintelligent, natural, useless, difficult.

6. Match the following sentence parts :

Have you seen a dog	: getting nectar from the flowers ?
Have you seen a bee	: climbing a tree ?
Have you seen a cat	: ploughing his fields ?
Have you seen a farmer	: pricking up its ears ?

7. Re-write each of the following sentences twice, first in the Interrogative, then in the Negative :

e.g The ship *sank* at sea.

Did the ship *sink* at sea ?

The ship *did not sink* at sea.

- (a) The king died in 1910.
(b) The dog sprang at the cobra.
(c) He tore the cobra to pieces.
(d) The dog lay down and died.
(e) Scientists sent Laika up in a satellite.

8. Choose suitable words or phrases from this list and add one to each of the sentences below :

in 1918, now, next year, 15 years ago,
yet, once a year, every day, recently.

- (a) I am going to buy a bicycle.
 - (b) I go to school on my bicycle.
 - (c) The first world war ended.
 - (d) I am learning English.
 - (e) I have not learnt Tamil.
 - (f) I go to Jaffna.
 - (g) I was in the kindergarten.
 - (h) I bought an interesting book.
9. Rewrite these sentences to show that the action has just taken place. Use *just* instead of the words or phrases in italics :

e.g. Upali died *last week*.

Upali has *just* died.

- (a) I finished my essay *yesterday*.
 - (b) The bell rang *five minutes ago*.
 - (c) My mother cooked lunch *two hours ago*.
 - (d) We did our homework *last night*.
 - (e) My brother ate his dinner *an hour ago*.
10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :
- (a) The dog has been man's best friend for thousands of years.
 - (b) Many dogs have given their own lives to protect their masters.
 - (c) Have you seen a dog pricking up its ears ?
 - (d) Dogs can hear sounds better than men can. That's why they make good watch-dogs.
 - (e) Recently five women were gathering firewood in a jungle close to Dunhinda Falls.
 - (f) The brave dog sprang at the cobra and tore it to pieces after a short struggle.

12a. Housing in 2000 A.D.

The population of the world is increasing at an alarming rate. There are now about 3,250 million people on the earth. By the year 2,000, there will be about 1,700 million more. Where will all these millions live? People will have to build more houses, flats and skyscrapers. Soon there will be houses with no gardens. Man will have to build houses under the sea. Scientists are already working on this possibility. By the twenty-first century many men will probably go to live on other planets like Mars and the Moon. Perhaps there will be regular flights in space-ships from the earth to the planets.

(c. 105 words).

Vocabulary : population, alarming, flat, skyscraper.

1. Are the following sentences *true* or *false* ?
 - (a) The size of the world is increasing.
 - (b) There are now 3,250 million people on the earth.
 - (c) There are houses under the sea.
 - (d) Possibly, men will travel from the earth to other planets.
 - (e) In 30 years there will be about 1,700 million more people on the earth.
2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets :
 - (a) Now there (be) about 3,250 million people on the earth.
 - (b) In 30 years there (be) about 1,700 million more.
 - (c) Then people (have) to build more houses.
 - (d) Last year I (build) a house for my son.
 - (e) Now I (build) one for my daughter.
3. Fill in the blanks with one of the following words or phrases :
year, tomorrow, five years, today, yesterday.
 - (a)is the fifth of July ; tomorrow will be the sixth.
 - (b)was Sunday.
 - (c)will be Tuesday.
 - (d) I shall be twenty-one next.....
 - (e) I was fifteen,.....ago.

4. (a) Look for *opposites* of the following words in your passage :

decreasing, impossibility, irregular.

Do you know what they mean ?

- (b) Look in the passage for a word which means almost the same as—

the number of people in a country

ten lakhs

very high buildings

something that might happen

a hundred years

12b. An Architect

An architect designs and plans houses. There will always be a need for architects, for people will always need houses to live in. Sarath wants to be an architect. He is 17 years old and has passed the G. C. E. Examination with five credits in the necessary subjects. Sarath will have to sit the Entrance Examination of the Institute of Practical Technology, Katubedde, Moratuwa. The course will be a full-time one. After three years' work, he will sit for the Intermediate Examination in Architecture. When he has passed this, he will have to spend two or three years preparing for the Final Examination in Architecture. When Sarath becomes an architect, he will work in a well-lit and well-ventilated office. He will also have outdoor work. He will have to visit building sites to supervise the work there. As a Junior Assistant Architect in Government Service, he will draw a basic salary of Rs. 340 a month.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary: architect, design, practical, technology, architecture, well-lit, well-ventilated, outdoor, site, supervise, basic, salary.

- (a) What does an architect do ?
(b) What is Sarath going to be ?
(c) How old is Sarath ?

- (d) Has Sarath passed the Intermediate Examination in Architecture ?
- (e) Where is Katubedde ?
- (f) What is the basic monthly salary of an architect ?
2. (a) Why will there always be a need for architects ?
- (b) For how many years will Sarath have to study at the Institute of Technology ?
- (c) What examination will he sit after three years' work at the Institute ?
- (d) Why will Sarath have to visit building sites ?
3. Using **tomorrow** instead of **yesterday**, re-write the following paragraph :—

There was a meeting of the English Association yesterday. The President did not come to the meeting, so the Vice-President had to preside. The Secretary read out the minutes of the last meeting. The members had a party after the meeting.

4. Rewrite the following phrases in the correct order to make sentences :—

(a) has to visit
to supervise
the building
the work
an architect

(b) in the necessary subjects
with five credits
has passed
Sarath
the G. C. E. Examination

(c) he

Sarath
an architect
becomes
will work
when
in an office

12c. Plastic Surgery

Are you unhappy about the shape of your nose ? Or do you feel that your ears are too big or your eyes too small ? You don't have to despair about any of these things any longer. They can all be

put right by a surgeon. Surgeons are doctors. They operate on sick men to make them well. But some surgeons today are really beauty specialists. Their job is to make ugly or plain people beautiful. This branch of medicine is called plastic surgery.

Plastic surgeons are very popular in some countries. They make a lot of money, selling beauty to men and women—especially women. Plastic surgery is very expensive. A new nose may cost as much as one thousand five hundred rupees. Suppose I have that much money to spare, and an ugly nose to get rid of. I must consult a plastic surgeon. What will he do? How will he perform this miracle? First of all, he will ask me to enter a nursing home. I shall have to spend about three weeks there. The surgeon will give me an anaesthetic and remodel my nose. He will put a plastic case over it to give it the shape I want. I shall have to spend the next week or two worrying about the whole operation. “Will it turn out all right? Or shall I look uglier than before? Won’t there be scars after the operation? What shall I do if my nose turns out crooked?” and so on. And then the great day will come. The surgeon will take off the bandages and the plaster, and I shall see my expensive new nose! Will it be worth all the trouble and expense? Sometimes these operations go wrong, and then the patient comes away looking worse than before.

Plastic surgeons can give you youth as well as beauty. When you become older and wrinkles appear on your face, a visit to a plastic surgeon can help you to regain your youthful appearance. He will put you under an anaesthetic and cut round the back of your hairline. Then he will pull your skin up tightly and straighten all the wrinkles. He will cut off the excess skin and then stitch the edges together. In a week to ten days, he will take the stitches out. And when you go home, your friends won’t be able to recognise you.

Plastic surgery is not as modern as people sometimes think it is. The Encyclopaedia Britannica tells us that the Indians practised it as early as 800 B.C. In those days, they used to slice off a person’s nose as a punishment for wrong-doing. Then they reconstructed a nose from the tissues of the person’s face. That was a kind of plastic surgery too.

(c. 360 words).

Structural items

The simple future (shall and will)

Vocabulary

despair	popular	remodel	regain
surgeon	expensive	scar	excess
operate	perform	plaster	recognise
specialist	miracle	youth	wrong-doing
surgery	anaesthetic	wrinkles	reconstruct

- (a) If I wish to get rid of an ugly nose, whom must I consult ?

(b) Where will the surgeon ask me to go ?

(c) How long shall I have to spend there ?

(d) What can plastic surgeons give you besides beauty ?

(e) Why did the Indians cut off a man's nose ?

(f) What are surgeons ?

(g) Who operates on sick men to make them well ?

(h) Which doctors can make ugly people beautiful ?

(i) What is this branch of medicine called ?

(j) Is plastic surgery expensive ?
2. Are these sentences *true* or *false* ?

(a) All doctors are surgeons.

(b) Plastic surgery is very expensive.

(c) Plastic surgery is a modern development.

(d) Plastic surgeons can give you beauty as well as youth.

(e) Operations in plastic surgery are always successful.
3. Fill in the blanks with *will* or *shall* :

(a) You...*will*...be glad to hear that I have entered the University.

(b) I...*will*...write to you often.

(c) What.....we do next Poya day ?

(d) How.....he write without his pen ?

(e) They.....spend their holiday with me.

4. Re-write the following passage in the Future tense. Change *last* into *next* in the first sentence :

My brother and I spent our *last* vacation at Hambantota. We went there by train. My uncle was at the station to meet us. He took us to his estate. I read books all day. My brother went sea-bathing with my uncle. We had an enjoyable time. Did you join us ?

5. Look in the passage for words beginning with *re*-(again.) Now look at these words :

rewrite
rebuild
renew
review

Do you know what they mean ?

6. Look in the passage for words ending in *-ful*
Now look at these words :

youthful
successful
careful
helpful
hopeful

Do you know what they mean ?

7. Look in the passage for a word ending in *-ist*.
Now look at these words :

typist
artist
dentist
journalist
florist

Do you know what they mean ?

8. Look in the passage for *opposites* of the following words :
hope unpopular cheap younger loosely

9. Match the following sentence parts :

If it rains	: I shall give him your message.
If you work hard	: it will break..
If I meet him	: we shall stay at home.
If she drops her pen	: she will punish them.
If they do wrong	: you will succeed.

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :

- (a) Suppose I have that much money to spare.
- (b) When you become older and wrinkles appear on your face, a visit to a plastic surgeon can help you to regain your youthful appearance.
- (c) The Encyclopaedia Britannica tells us that the Indians practised it as early as 800 B.C.

13a. Kamala's Birthday Presents

Kamala de Silva was a very keen student of Science. On her birthday, she wanted her family to give her useful presents. So all their presents had something to do with Science. Mr. de Silva bought Kamala a set of dissecting instruments. It cost him Rs. 45. But he did not mind the expense. He wanted Kamala to do well in Science. Mrs. de Silva gave Kamala a box of weights. It was not as expensive as the dissecting set. It cost Mrs. Silva Rs. 40. Kamala's uncle, Ravi, gave her a set of slides. Her sister Soma gave her a magnifying glass. But Kamala's little brother, Tissa, bought her a big box of chocolates. He said he liked that better than anything else. She did not disagree. She was herself a little tired of all her useful presents.

(c. 140 words).

Vocabulary : keen, useful, weight, slide (n), magnify, disagree.

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :
 - (a) What was Kamala a student of ?
 - (b) What did Mr. Silva buy Kamala and how much did his present cost him ?
 - (c) What did Mrs. Silva give Kamala and how much did it cost her ?
 - (d) What did Uncle Ravi and Soma give her ?
 - (e) Which present did Tissa like best ? Who gave Kamala that present ?

2. Using a **to** or **for** phrase, rewrite the following sentences :

e.g.—(a) Uncle Ravi gave a set of slides to Kamala.

 - (a) Uncle Ravi gave Kamala a set of slides.
 - (b) Mrs. Silva gave Kamala a box of weights.
 - (c) Tissa bought Kamala a box of chocolates.
 - (d) Mrs. Silva made her daughter a dress.
 - (e) Miss Perera teaches Kamala physics.
 - (f) Kamala lent Prema her new dissecting set.
 - (g) Kamala showed Rupa her new magnifying glass.

3. Selecting the correct form of the word within brackets, rewrite these sentences :—
 - (a) My father gave (me, my, mine) a new dissecting set.
 - (b) Tissa bought (her, hers, she) a box of chocolates.
 - (c) Kamala told (they, them, their) she wanted useful presents.
 - (d) Tissa liked (it, its) best of all Kamala's presents.
 - (e) Kamala showed (we, our, us) all her new presents.

4. Make six sentences from the following table :—

Chandra		her brother	a new bat	
Kamala	bought	her cousin	a cricket ball	for his birthday.
Rupa		her nephew	a set of wickets	

13b. Christmas

Christmas is only a few days away and the two children in the Perera household are very excited. Their mother has baked them a very large and rich Christmas cake. She has shown them how to make colourful decorations for their Christmas tree. Tomorrow she will take them out shopping. She is going to buy them new clothes for Christmas. Mr. Perera gave them some money last week. Tommy and Irene have already bought themselves lots of balloons and fireworks with it. People usually give each other gifts at Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. Perera have already bought their children gifts. They will give them their parcels only on Christmas morning. Tommy and Irene, too, have presents for their parents. Their eldest brother, Jimmy, is away in India. They have already posted him a Christmas card. Jimmy will not be at home for Christmas this year.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary : Christmas, household, bake, decoration, fireworks, gift, post.

1. Read the passage again and answer the following questions :
 - (a) How many children do Mr. and Mrs. Perera have ?
 - (b) Can you name them ?
 - (c) Where will the children and their mother go tomorrow ?
 - (d) What for ?
 - (e) What do people usually give each other at Christmas time ?
 - (f) Who is Jimmy ?
 - (g) Where is he ?
 - (h) Will he be at home for Christmas ?
2. Make sentences from the following :—
 - (a) a pen/she/me/gave/.
 - (b) a poem/you/I/ shall/ read/.
 - (c) a song/she/me/sang/.
 - (d) a story/me/you/have told/.

3. Read the passage again and answer these questions :—
- (a) What has Mrs. Perera baked ?
 - (b) Who has she baked it for ?
 - (c) What is Mrs. Perera going to buy ?
 - (d) Who is she going to buy them for ?
 - (e) What have Tommy and Irene bought with their money ?
 - (f) Who have they bought them for ?
 - (g) What have Tommy and Irene posted ?
 - (h) Who have they posted it to ?
4. Make a list of all the things the Perera family will have at Christmas.

13c. New Year Celebrations at Ambana

The New Year with all its excitement and merry-making has come to Ambana. This is a festival that the people of Ambana wait for most anxiously every year. With it comes new hopes and aspirations for a happy life, free from want and disease for still another year. The harvesting season is over in Ambana. The women in the village have given their men every possible assistance in the harvesting, threshing and the winnowing of the paddy. The sale of the surplus paddy to the Government under the Guaranteed Price Scheme has brought the villagers enough money to buy everything necessary for the New Year. Every household now has plenty of the curry stuffs, the dried fish and the new pots and pans necessary for the occasion. The parents have bought new clothes for their children. But the crackers and the swings are even more exciting and more important to the children than their new clothes. The swings are already there. There is one in every garden. And now that favourite folk-song—*Onchili chilli chilli male* re-echoes through the length and breadth of Ambana, and the children swing away to its rhythm.

Everywhere in the village, there is excitement and expectation. Kiri Banda's home is no exception. He has bought crackers for his children and built a swing for them. He has given his little wattle and daub hut a new look. Its roof is new with new straw. Its floor looks new with its fresh coating of mud and dung. His children, Loku Banda and Punchi Menike, in their new clothes, are

excitedly running in and out of the house, helping their mother in the last minute preparations. They have already cleaned the *rabana* and now it is ready for the celebrations. Their mother, Ran Menike, is at the hearth. She has already laid the table with plenty of ripe plantains, *kokis*, *kewun* and other sweetmeats.

She is now ready to cook the traditional milk rice in a new pot. She is waiting for the temple bells to signal the auspicious time for the lighting of the hearth. Auspicious times have traditionally characterized the New Year festivities. There is an auspicious time for the kindling of the fire, a time for partaking of the first meal of *kiribath*, a time for the anointing, a time to set out for work, an auspicious time for all activities connected with the New Year. Kiri Banda and his family will observe all these times this year too. They firmly believe that it was their great faith in these auspicious times, calculated astrologically, that has given them a rich harvest and made them contented.

(c. 440 words).

Structural items

direct and indirect objects
already (as an adverbial of time)

Vocabulary

excitement	assistance	expectation	anointing
merry-making	guaranteed	exception	threshing
festival	favourite	preparations	winnowing
anxiously	re-echo	auspicious	calculate
aspirations	rhythm	partaking	

- In the harvesting of paddy, who have the women given assistance to ?
 - What has Kiri Banda given a new look to ?
 - What have the parents bought for their children ?
 - Who has the sale of paddy brought money to ?
 - What is more important to the children than their new clothes ?

- (f) What has Kiri Banda done to make the floor of his hut look fresh ?
 (g) What are the names of Kiri Banda's children ?
 (h) What has Ran Menike laid the table with ?

2. Make sentences from the following table :—

The man	gave	him	a book.
Nimal	sold	her	a picture.
He	showed	them	a box of instruments.
		John	a pen.
		Mary	a map of the world.

3. Read the example given below and change the following sentences accordingly :

Example : I gave *him* a book.

I gave a book *to him*.

- (a) The shopkeeper sold *Kamala* a saree.
 (b) The man told *his son* a story.
 (c) I wrote *John* a letter.
 (d) The Principal sent *him* an invitation.
 (e) The teacher taught *the children* a poem.

4. Read the sentences in Question 3 and answer the following questions :

- (a) What did the shopkeeper sell ?
 (b) Who did he sell it to ?
- (a) What did the man tell his son ?
 (b) Who did the man tell a story to ?
- (a) What did I write ?
 (b) Who did I write a letter to ?
- (a) What did the Principal send ?
 (b) Who did he send it to ?
- (a) What did the teacher teach ?
 (b) Who did the teacher teach a poem to ?

5. Fill in the blanks with *still* or *already* :

- (a) John is playing but Mary has.....stopped playing.
- (b) It is twelve noon. John has..... had his lunch. Mary has.....not had hers.
- (c) Are you.....writing the essay ? I have..... finished writing mine.
- (d) Nimal has..... done his work while Gemunu isdoing his.
- (e) Some children have.....got up while the others arein bed.

6. Fill in the blanks with *yet* or *already* :

- (a) Hasn't Mary come..... ? John has.....arrived..
- (b) Isn't it time for the bell ? The children are..... impatient to get to the field to play.
- (c) Although John has.....arrived, Mary hasn't come
- (d) The children are.....tired but they haven't stopped playing.....
- (e) Most of the students have.....seen the film Delovak Athara. Haven't you seen it..... ?

7. Look at the following words carefully and note how the form of each word changes according to its function :—

preparation—prepare	aspiration—aspire
celebration—celebrate	expectation—expect
calculation—calculate	

Refer to the dictionary and learn the meanings of these words.

8. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences, with one of the words in brackets :—

- (a) They.....their lessons at 7o'clock every day (prepare, preparation)
- (b) The teacher helps the children in the.....of their lessons every day. (prepare, preparation)
- (c) The people of Ceylon.....Independence Day on the 4th of February each year. (celebrate, celebration)

- (d) The Independence Day.....in Ceylon come once a year. (celebrate, celebrations)
- (e) Our Arithmetic teacher asked us to.....the distance from point 'X' to point 'Y'. (calculate, calculation)
- (f) Only a few children in the class got theright. (calculation, calculate)
- (g) All the students of the G.C.E. (Advanced Level) Classto enter the University but only some succeed in fulfilling these.....(aspirations, aspire)
- (h) He is a very bright student and many of us.....him to do well in life. But I am afraid he may not come up to our.....(expect, expectations)

9. Look at these words in the passage and notice the way they have been used :—

harvesting	lighting
threshing	kindling
winnowing	partaking

Now use the correct form of the word within brackets in each of the blanks and rewrite each of these phrases :—

- (a) in the.....of the seed. (sow)
- (b) in theof the field. (plough)
- (c) the.....of clothes. (buy)
- (d) the.....of the race. (run)
- (e) the..... of the huts. (build)

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :—

- (a) The women in the village have given their men every possible assistance.
- (b) They firmly believe that it was their great faith in the auspicious times, calculated astrologically, that has given them a rich harvest and made them contented.
- (c) They have already cleaned the *rabana* and now it is ready for the celebrations.
- (d) He has given his little wattle and daub hut a new look. Its floor looks new with its customary fresh coating of mud and dung.
- (e) She has already laid the table with a comb of ripe plantains, *kokis*, *kewun* and other sweetmeats.

14a. The Coconut Palm

The coconut palm is a very useful tree. The nut alone can be put to many uses. The kernel of the young nut can be eaten, and its water makes a refreshing drink. The milk which is obtained from the kernel of the mature nut is used in cooking. The kernel is also dried. The dried kernel is called copra. Coconut oil is extracted from copra. The husk or outer covering of the dry nut is soaked and beaten to loosen the fibres. It is then made into coir. Rope is made from coir, and this rope is used to weave floor coverings and rugs. Coir dust is used in gardens as manure. The hard shell of the nut is polished and made into spoons and dishes.

(c. 125 words).

Vocabulary : kernel, refreshing, obtain, mature, copra, extract, husk, soak, fibres, coir, rug, manure, shell, polish.

1. Read the passage again and answer the following questions :

- (a) Which part of the young nut can be eaten ?
- (b) What makes a refreshing drink ?
- (c) What is used in cooking ?
- (d) What is dried to make copra ?
- (e) Why is the husk soaked ?
- (f) What is made from coir ?
- (g) What is coir rope used for ?
- (h) What part of the coconut are spoons made from ?

2. Read the passage again and fill in the blanks :—

- (a) Milk is from the kernel.
- (b) Coconut oil is from copra.
- (c) Rope is from coir.
- (d) The husk is to loosen the fibres.
- (e) Spoons made from the coconut shell.

3. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B :—

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
the young nut	copra
the mature nut	coir rope
the dried nut	coconut milk
the husk	a refreshing drink
the polished shell	spoons and dishes

4. Put the following phrases in the correct order :—

(a) from the kernel

the milk

in cooking

which is obtained

is used

of the mature nut

(b) of the dry nut

to loosen the fibre

or outer covering

the husk

is soaked and beaten

14b. Mechanised Farming

Mechanised farming means the use of modern machinery on farms. On many modern farms, the work of labourers is done by up-to-date machines. This helps to save a lot of time and labour and brings in big profits. For instance, in modern orchards even the picking of fruit is done by machinery. A tractor with a long metal arm drives up to a tree, fastens its 'fingers' firmly round one of the branches and begins to shake it vigorously. As the ripe fruit drops, it is caught by a special device, sent along a conveyor belt and packed into large wooden boxes. Only three men are needed to work this tractor, but they can pick about thirty tons of fruit in one day. When the picked fruit is unloaded it is cleaned, sorted and packed by machinery. So, when the ripe fruit is bought by a housewife it really is 'untouched by human hands'.

(c. 155 words).

Vocabulary : mechanised, machinery, labourer, profit, orchard, tractor, fasten, vigorous, conveyor belt, unload.

1. (a) How is fruit picked in modern orchards ?
(b) What is sent along the conveyor belt ?
(c) How many men are needed to work a fruit-picking tractor ?
(d) How many tons of fruit can this tractor pick in one day ?
(e) Is the fruit touched by the workmen ?

2. Combine these sentences into one sentence :

The ripe fruit is caught by a special device.

It is sent along a conveyor belt.

It is packed into large wooden boxes.

3. Read the passage again and correct the following statements :—

(a) The ripe fruit is picked by a housewife.

(b) A fruit-picking tractor is worked by a tractor.

(c) The ripe fruit is bought by three men.

4. Match the words in *List 'A'* with their definitions in *List 'B'* :—

List 'A' : mechanised, labourers, up-to-date, orchards, vigorously, sorted, housewife.

List 'B' : modern, pieces of ground with fruit-trees, the lady in charge of a house, workmen, using machinery, arranged according to size, with strength.

14c. Mass Production

Long ago goods were manufactured by craftsmen or skilled workmen. Each craftsman was proud of each article he made. He spent a lot of time and took a great deal of trouble in making it, and people paid a high price for the finished product. All the luxurious Persian carpets, the beautiful Chinese pottery and the intricately woven Dumbara mats were made in this way. But these articles were bought only by the rich. The poorer classes had to be satisfied with goods which were crudely and cheaply made.

But when the population of Europe increased, there was a greater demand for cheaper goods of better quality. These had to be produced or manufactured in factories and workshops where hundreds of workers could be employed. The invention of the steam-engine helped manufacturers by giving them cheaper power to work their machines. Machines took the place of men. For instance, where cloth had been woven before on one loom by a single worker, one big machine began to work hundreds of looms.

In this way, production was increased. People were able to buy manufactured articles of good quality at low prices. The age of mass production was born. A "mass" means a large number or quantity. Mass production means the manufacture of a large number of identical articles. Buttons, newspapers and pencils are only three of the articles which are mass-produced today.

A conveyor belt plays a large part in mass production. It is a moving belt which conveys or carries the articles to the workers or the machinery. A lot of time is saved in this way. A visit to a factory is an interesting experience. Take, for example, a biscuit factory. The whole process of biscuit-making is done by machinery. First of all, the ingredients, flour, sugar, fat, water for example, are put into a mixing machine and thoroughly mixed. This mixture or dough is then passed on to a biscuit-shaping machine. There it is pressed into moulds and shaped into biscuits. Then the biscuits are sent on a conveyor belt to the oven. As they go through the oven, they are slowly cooked. Then they are cooled. When they are cool, they are taken off the moving belt by workers. They are then packed into boxes. The boxes are weighed, made airtight and wrapped. Then they are ready to leave the factory.

(c. 380 words).

Structural items

Passive forms of : the Simple Present
the Simple Past
the ' to ' Infinitive

Vocabulary

craftsman	invention	production	convey
skilled	steam-engine	identical	experience
crudely	woven	mass	mould
demand	loom		

- Who manufactured goods long ago ?
 - Were their finished articles cheap ?
 - Who bought them ?
 - What did the poorer people buy ?
 - What helped manufacturers ?
 - How did the steam - engine help manufacturers ?
 - What took the place of men ?
 - What does a conveyor belt do ?
 - What do you call a mixture of flour and water ?
 - Who takes the biscuits off the conveyor belts ?
- Choose from the reading passage the appropriate conclusion (a, b or c) to the sentences :

(i) The products of craftsmen were expensive because

- only rich people bought them.
- they took a long time to make.
- the craftsmen were greedy for gain.

(ii) A conveyor belt is useful in a factory because

- it saves valuable time.
- there aren't enough workers.
- it is cheap.

(iii) The mixture or dough is put into a biscuit-shaping machine

- to be mixed.
- to be shaped into biscuits.
- to be cooked.

- Read this short passage.

The office work is done by the clerk. Facilities fees are collected by the class teachers. The bell is rung by the school peon. The school buildings are swept by the school labourer.

Answer in complete sentences :

- (a) Who does the office work ?
- (b) Who collects facilities fees ?
- (c) Who rings the bell ?
- (d) Who sweeps the school buildings ?
- (e) What does the clerk do ?
- (f) What do the class teachers do ?
- (g) What does the school peon do ?
- (h) By whom are the facilities fees collected ?
- (i) By whom is the bell rung ?
- (j) By whom are the school buildings swept ?

4. The following sentences describe the process of biscuit-making. Put them in their correct order :

- (1) The biscuits are slowly cooked in the oven.
- (2) First the ingredients are put into a mixing machine and mixed well.
- (3) The boxes are weighed, shut and wrapped.
- (4) Then the biscuits are sent on a conveyor belt to the oven.
- (5) This mixture or dough is then passed on to a biscuit-shaping machine.
- (6) They are then ready to leave the factory.
- (7) Then they are cooled.
- (8) They are then packed into boxes.
- (9) When they are cool, they are taken off the moving belt by workers.

5. Rewrite the following sentences in the Passive Voice. Leave the word ' they ' unexpressed :

- (a) They arrested the murderer of Simon Singho last year. They tried him before a jury and sentenced him to death. Last week they hanged him at Welikada jail.
- (b) They held a meeting of the College Music Association in the College hall last week. They elected Chandra Perera, Chairman in the absence of Mr. Silva. They read the minutes of the previous meeting and adopted them.

6. Notice these *verbs* and *nouns* and look for their meanings in your dictionary :

<i>verb</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>noun</i>
to produce	production	to distract	distraction
to dictate	dictation	to qualify	qualification
to add	addition	to satisfy	satisfaction
to subtract	subtraction		

7. Give an alternative word for :—

a skilled workman	carriers
the number of people in a country	one of the parts of a mixture
to produce or make	a mixture of flour, sugar and water
a large number or quantity	

8. Look for a word in the passage ending in-*or*. Now look at these words :—

surveyor
actor
dictator

Look for their meanings in your dictionary.

9. Look at these words :

China Chinese

Now fill in the missing words :

Japan	.....
Ceylon	.....
Burma	.....
Portugal	.....
Persia	Persian
Russia	.....
India	.....
Australia	.....
Egypt	.....
Africa	.....
America	.....
Germany	.....

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :

- (a) The invention of the steam-engine helped manufacturers by giving them cheaper power to work their machines.
- (b) The whole process of biscuit-making is done by machinery.
- (c) As the biscuits go through the oven, they are slowly cooked.

15a. The Chemistry of the Earth

The world is full of variety. Trees, grasses and leafy plants cover the earth. Above, the warm sun shines on the earth as it turns in the ever-changing sky. This is the familiar world that we see around us every day. It is the world that story-tellers and poets write about. This world is also the world of chemistry. In this world, one form of matter endlessly changes into another. We cannot always see it happening with the naked eye. Yet it is something which is taking place all the time. The millions of forms, alive or not, which exist on the earth, are all made up of about one hundred basic chemical elements. You find the same elements everywhere. Only the combinations and the quantities differ. This may seem astonishing but it is true. It is true not only of the earth but also of the whole universe.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary : variety, familiar, matter, form, exist, basic, element, combination, differ, astonish.

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—

- (a) What things cover the earth ?
- (b) What happens to various forms of matter ?
- (c) How many basic chemical elements make up the millions of forms on earth ?
- (d) Can we always see matter changing, with the naked eye ?
- (e) Are the basic chemical elements different in other parts of the universe ?

2. Make sentences from this table :—

The Physics text The box The cricket ball The atlas	which is	on the table inside your desk in the cupboard on that chair	is	Anula's. Mohan's. Rohan's. Leela's.
--	----------	--	----	--

3. Match the following words with their definitions :—

(a) familiar	having to do with the basis upon which other things are built up
(b) naked	a simple thing of which other things are made up
(c) a combination	well-known
(d) basic	bare, uncovered
(e) an element	a joining together

4. Fill in the blanks with *a* or *the* :—

- (a) Sometimes moon does not appear in the sky.
 (b) The sun is star.
 (c) sea surrounds Ceylon.
 (d) earth is round.
 (e) planet has no light of its own.
 (f) universe has no limits.

15b. Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park

Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847 in Ohio, America. As a little boy, he was very inquisitive. He wanted to know all the time how things were done. He showed, very early, that quality which is so important to inventors—curiosity. In 1869 he went to New York where he worked for some time as a telephone operator. But soon he got interested in invention. This was now his chief business and, in order to carry it on, he built a laboratory at Menlo Park. His first great invention was a special system of telegraphy. Soon afterwards, he invented the phonograph. Scientists before Edison had thought of an instrument that could “write sound”.

But Edison was the first to make an instrument which would work. Edison also invented the incandescent light. People could now use electricity to illuminate their homes. When Edison died in 1931, he had about a thousand inventions to his credit !

(c. 155 words).

Vocabulary : wizard, inquisitive, quality, inventor, curiosity, telephone, operator, phonograph, incandescent, credit.

1. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 - (a) Edison was born in the United States.
 - (b) Edison brought out his first invention in 1869.
 - (c) Edison's laboratory, which was at Menlo Park, helped him in his work of invention.
 - (d) The idea of a "sound-writing" instrument was not new but Edison was the first to make an instrument which worked.
 - (e) Edison's incandescent light made possible the use of electric lights in homes.

2. Match the following words with their definitions :—

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (a) curiosity | a new thing, usually a machine or instrument |
| (b) the telegraph | a thing by means of which something is done |
| (c) an invention | a grouping of things in a regular order |
| (d) a system | a system for sending messages through an electric wire |
| (e) an instrument | eagerness for information |

3. Make sentences from the following table. :—

They	told informed met	the Chemistry Master the Principal the Head Prefect	who was at school. who was on the playing-field. who was reading in the library.
------	-------------------------	---	--

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the following list :—
which, whom, who.
- (a) A thermometer is an instrument.....measures heat.
 - (b) Charles Darwin,..... wrote 'The Origin of Species',
lived in the nineteenth century.
 - (c) Alfred Wallace, a naturalist.....Darwin knew, had
the same ideas as he had.
 - (d) William Thompson solved many of the problems in physics
.....faced nineteenth century scientists.
 - (e) Marie Curie,.....discovered radium, was awarded the
Nobel Prize.

15c. The French Revolution

On January 21, 1793, the Place de la Révolution in Paris was packed with men, women and children. In the middle of the Square stood the guillotine which was used by the French to execute criminals and traitors. The crowd was eagerly awaiting someone. Suddenly, a stir ran through the expectant people. The man whom they were all awaiting was in sight in an open cart. The cart stopped before the guillotine. The man stepped out. He mounted the guillotine and laid his head on the block. That man was Louis XVI, King of France.

Nineteen years before, in 1774, Louis had been crowned King amid cheers and cries of 'Long live the King!' And now in 1793, he was executed amid cheers and cries of 'Long live the nation!' What had caused this striking change in the French people? There were many reasons. But perhaps the chief reason was the injustice of the French administrative system. Almost all the taxes were paid by the peasants. They alone paid a property tax and a salt tax. They alone paid a tax when they pressed their grapes and a tax when they ground their corn. There were many parts of France where the peasants lived like animals. Arthur Young, an Englishman who visited pre-revolutionary France, mistook a twenty-eight year old woman for an old woman of seventy! Even the peasants who were more prosperous feared to live well. They knew what happened when they did so. Their taxes were increased.

The merchants and professional men who lived in the towns had many grievances too. Chief among these grievances were the various limitations on trade. Both the peasantry and the middle classes wanted freedom in the management of their affairs. They also wanted the abolition of the privileges of birth, and a share in the government.

The French Revolution which is generally dated from the meeting of the States-General on May 5th, 1789, was partly the outcome of these demands. The States-General was the only institution which represented the nation. Yet the kings of France had not consulted the States-General for 175 years !

The nobility, the clergy, the middle classes and the peasantry all sat in the States-General. The two last-named groups were called the Third Estate. The Abbé Sieyès, who wrote on the Third Estate, asked, 'What is the Third Estate ?' He gave the answer himself—'Everything.' 'What has it been hitherto ?' 'Nothing.' 'What does it desire to be ?' 'Something' It was this Third Estate which had suffered most under the monarchy. The Third Estate was, therefore, determined to destroy that monarchy and the nobility and clergy that supported it.

(c. 430 words).

Structural Items

Relative clauses :

who	that	where
whom	which	—

Vocabulary

revolution	injustice	increase	institution
execute	administrative	professional	consult
traitor	system	grievances	monarchy
eager	tax	affairs	support
expectant	peasant	abolition	
block	mistook	outcome	
striking	prosperous	demands	

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—
- (a) Why did a stir run through the people in the Place de la Révolution ?
 - (b) What were the taxes paid by the peasants ?
 - (c) Who mistook a twenty-eight year old woman for one of seventy ?
 - (d) Why did even the more prosperous peasants fear to live well ?
 - (e) What were the main demands of the peasantry and the middle classes in pre-revolutionary France ?
2. Complete the following sentences by selecting the correct items from the various alternatives given :—
- (i) The man whom the people were waiting for in the Place de la Révolution was
 - (a) a nobleman.
 - (b) a working man.
 - (c) the King of France
 - (ii) There were many parts of France where the peasants
 - (a) were prosperous.
 - (b) lived like animals.
 - (c) were contented.
 - (iii) The merchants and professional men who lived in the towns
 - (a) had no grievances.
 - (b) had few grievances.
 - (c) had many grievances.
 - (iv) The States-General was the only institution which represented
 - (a) the Three Estates.
 - (b) the First Estate.
 - (c) the Second Estate.

(v) It was

(a) the King

(b) the merchants and the peasants

(c) the clergy and the nobility

who suffered most under the monarchy.

3. Reduce the following sentences as in this example :—

e.g.—The Third Estate was, therefore, determined to destroy that monarchy and the nobility and clergy that supported it.

The Third Estate was determined to destroy that monarchy and the nobility and clergy.

(a) The man whom they were all awaiting was in sight in an open cart.

(b) The merchants and professional men, who lived in the towns, had many grievances too.

(c) The Abbé Sieyès, who wrote on the Third Estate, asked, 'What is the Third Estate ?'

(d) The French Revolution, which is generally dated from the meeting of the States-General on May 5th, 1789, was the outcome of these demands.

(e) Arthur Young, an Englishman, who visited pre-revolutionary France, mistook a twenty-eight year old peasant woman for an old woman of seventy.

4. Use the following clauses to lengthen the sentences given below :—

who was one of the world's greatest philanthropists ; where students can play games ; who were there ; that works for world peace ; which is the most widely grown cereal :

(a) Many Central Schools have large playgrounds.

(b) Rice needs a warm, moist climate during the growing season.

(c) Albert Schweitzer spent many years working in the Congo.

(d) When the Titanic struck an iceberg, many of the passengers knew nothing of what happened.

(e) The U.N.O. is an international body.

5. Use one or more of the following prepositional phrases to lengthen the sentences given below :—

e.g.—(a) Albert Schweitzer went to Africa in 1913 with his new bride.

in Ceylon ; with his new bride ; in Paris ; from the lending section ; in 1913 ; in Central schools ; for their food ; of the library ; at the famous Sorbonne ; in the colony ; for the day.

- (a) Albert Schweitzer went to Africa.
(b) Some schools have one session.
(c) University students can borrow books.
(d) Drones are male bees.
(e) Carnivorous plants use ingenious devices to trap insects.
(f) Marie Curie studied hard.
(g) Co-education is common.
6. Look for a word beginning with *pre-* in your reading passage. *Pre-* means *before*. Now look at these phrases :—

the pre-school age
the pre-medical course
pre-socialist Russia
pre-natal care

The opposite of *pre-* is *post-*. *Post-* means *after* :

post-revolutionary France
a post-graduate course
post-natal care.

Look in the dictionary for the meanings of any of the words you do not know.

7. Match the following words with their definitions :—

(a) to execute	fairly wealthy
(b) revolution	an organization to promote some public aim
(c) prosperous	to do away with
(d) to abolish	a system of government with a king at its head
(e) an institution	to kill by order of the State
(f) a monarchy	uprising of the people which causes great changes in society

8. From your reading text select examples of three sentences for each of the following verb forms.

e.g.—(a) Suddenly a stir **ran** through the expectant people.

- (a) stopped
- (b) was packed
- (c) had caused

9. Translate the following sentences :—

- (a) Even the more prosperous peasants feared to live well. They knew what happened when they did so.
- (b) They alone paid a property tax and a salt tax. They alone paid a tax when they pressed their grapes and a tax when they ground their corn.
- (c) There were many parts of France where the peasants lived like animals. Arthur Young, an Englishman who visited pre-revolutionary France, mistook a twenty-eight year old peasant woman for an old woman of seventy.

10. Summarize your reading passage in Sinhala or Tamil in about a hundred words.

16a. Nuclear War

Various kinds of nuclear weapons have recently been invented by many countries. Very few events can be more frightful than a nuclear war. In a nuclear war, most of the world's population will be killed. Those that survive will be exposed to radiation or electrical rays injurious to living beings. It has been said by scientists that many new diseases will be caused by radiation. There will also be an acute shortage of food, for all the crops and stores will be poisoned by radiation. Most of the buildings in the bombed areas will be ruined too. Therefore, the survivors of a nuclear war will be sick, hungry and homeless. Perhaps it is better to be killed in a nuclear war than to survive it or, better still, for men to learn to be at peace with one another. Then there will be no wars.

(c. 145 words).

Vocabulary : nuclear, weapons, event, radiation, injurious, ray, cause, acute, shortage, ruin, peace.

1. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 - (a) A nuclear war will be very frightening.
 - (b) Only a small part of the world's population will survive a nuclear war.
 - (c) There will be plenty of edible food after a nuclear war.
 - (d) There will be sickness and starvation after a nuclear war.
 - (e) There will be no wars if men learn to live peacefully.

2. The following verbs are from your reading passage. But the verbs in your reading passage are in the Passive. Find them.
will cause, will ruin, have invented, will poison, has said, will kill, will expose.

3. The phrases in the following sentences are jumbled. Arrange them in their correct order, inserting the correct punctuation :—
 - (a) by many countries/various kinds of nuclear weapons/
have been invented/
 - (b) will be killed/in a nuclear war/most of the world's
population/
 - (c) in a nuclear war/to be killed/perhaps it is better/than
to survive it/
 - (d) to the deadly effects/or injurious electrical rays/will
be exposed/those that survive/of radiation/
 - (e) by radiation/that many new diseases/it has been stated/
will be caused/by scientists/

4. Look in the reading passage for words of similar meaning to :—
terrible, scarcity, escape, sicknesses, ill

16b. Co-operation

Co-operation means working together. Without co-operation, modern society itself could not exist. Co-operation has been seen at its best among farmers in the dry regions of certain parts of Australia and America. The fields have been irrigated in these regions. Crops cannot be grown without water. Water cannot be brought to the fields without tapping streams higher up. Expensive dams and

canals have been built. The canals have been cut through the fields of A, B and C, for example. A and B live up the valley. But they have not refused to let the canals taking water to C down the valley be built through their land. In times of drought, A does not take all the water for himself. He leaves enough water for his neighbours down the valley. Farming in dry areas has been made possible by such co-operation. By co-operation farmers have learned to make even the desert produce crops.

(c. 150 words)

Vocabulary : region, irrigate, to tap, expensive, refuse (v), drought, desert (n).

1. Are these statements *right* or *wrong* ?
 - (a) Co-operation means working only for oneself.
 - (b) Co-operation is very important to modern society.
 - (c) A good example of co-operation is the co-operation among Australian farmers.
 - (d) Water is essential for cultivation.
 - (e) Dry regions need irrigation.

2. The following verbs are from the reading passage. But the verbs in your reading passage are in the Passive. Find them :
see, cannot grow, irrigate, cut, cannot bring, build, make.

3. The words in the following sentences are jumbled. Arrange them in their correct order, inserting the correct punctuation :
 - (a) be/crops/water/cannot/without/grown
 - (b) and/built/expensive/been/dams/have/canals
 - (c) irrigated/fields/the/in/been/regions/these/have
 - (d) farmers/been/co-operation/best/its/at/has/among/seen
 - (e) fields/the/to/streams/tapping/without/up/higher/be/water/
brought/cannot

4. Look in the reading passage for words of similar meaning to the following :—

costly, arid, area, sufficient.

16c. Travel to the Moon

From ancient times, men have been interested in the moon. A Greek called Lucien of Samosata, nearly 1,800 years ago, wrote the first book about a journey to the moon. Modern man, too, dreams of exploring outer space. His first goal is the moon. The distance from the earth to the moon is about 238,500 miles. An astronaut will, therefore, have to spend about four days in space on the journey. The food, water and air that will be needed by him will be stored in his airtight cabin. It is hoped that atomic energy will be used to drive the ship.

When fired, the space-ship will rise and go relatively slowly for about ten miles. Then its speed will be increased very rapidly. In six to six and a half minutes, the rocket will be travelling at seven miles per second. When it goes at this speed, it will have escaped the pulling force of gravity. It will then slow down a little. But in the meantime, what has our astronaut been doing? The great speed at which the rocket has travelled, has not been felt by him. The human body can stand great speeds. He has perhaps felt very lonely while speeding through the vast, empty spaces. That cannot be helped.

At a distance of about 210,000 miles from the earth, the rocket will be attracted by the gravity of the moon. Then a landing will be made.

The moon is much lighter than the earth. As a result, everything on the moon will weigh six times less. A man who can carry one sack of rice on earth, will be able to carry six sacks on the moon. A cricketer who can throw a ball a hundred yards, will be able to throw the same ball six hundred yards on the moon.

There is no water or air on the moon. Therefore, no vegetation will be seen by the astronaut. Nor will clouds be found by the astronaut. He will see before him only great craters and huge, sharp mountains unhidden by clouds or vegetation.

No windows will be needed in a building on the moon, for there is no wind or rain to keep out. No fireplaces will be needed either, for fuel cannot burn without air. No odours will be smelt and no sounds will be heard by the astronaut. The long moon day, which lasts twenty-nine of our days and nights, will be spent by him in collecting specimens of moon rocks and photographing the moon's rocky surface. In the night, it will be bitterly cold, for the moon has no heat-retaining atmosphere.

An imaginary journey to the moon has been described above. The problem of landing a manned space-ship safely on the moon has now been solved.

(c. 480 words).

Structural items

Passive forms of : the Future
the Present Perfect

Vocabulary

attract	store	weigh	retain
explore	atomic	craters	atmosphere
goal	energy	huge	problem
astronaut	fired	fuel	solve
airtight	lonely	odours	valuable
cabin	land (v)	specimen	apply

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—
- Who wrote the first book on a journey to the moon, and when ?
 - How long will an astronaut have to spend in space on a journey to the moon ?
 - Where will his food, water and air be stored ?
 - Why is there no vegetation on the moon ?
 - What will the astronaut do on the moon ?

2. Complete the following sentences by selecting the correct item from the various alternatives given :—

- (a) Man's first goal in space travel has been
the sun.
the planet Saturn.
the moon.
- (b) A rocket must travel at seven miles per second
to use up its atomic energy.
to escape earth's gravity.
to give the astronaut pleasure.
- (c) Everything on the moon weighs six times less than on earth because
a man feels stronger on the moon.
there is no vegetation on the moon.
the moon is lighter than the earth.
- (d) No fireplaces will be needed on the moon because
the moon is always warm.
there is no air for fuel to burn.
there is no winter on the moon.
- (e) A journey round the moon
has increased man's scientific knowledge.
has never been possible.
has only been a waste of money.

3. Look at all the Passive verbs in the reading passage. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with suitable phrases from this list :

has been solved, have been made, was written, was made, can be changed, are manufactured.

- (a) Dumbara mats.....alwaysby hand.
- (b) Today, biscuits.....by machinery.
- (c) A successful attempt to land men on the moon.....in 1969.
- (d) The problem of landing a manned space-ship safely on the moon.....
- (e) The first book about a journey to the moon.....by a Greek about 1,800 years ago.
- (f) The shape of your nose.....by a plastic surgeon.

4. Rewrite the following paragraphs in the Passive Voice where it is appropriate :

(a) Ceylon's population today is about twelve million. In twenty year's time, the population will number many millions more. The Government will then face many problems. Everyone will consider food the most urgent of these problems. Many more people will need rice. The Government will, therefore, introduce new agricultural schemes. People will then grow more food.

(b) The growth of the Welfare State has changed the responsibilities of the family. The State has taken over many of its duties. The family no longer bears the entire burden of illness. The State has provided free hospitals. It has also provided social services of various kinds. The family no longer entirely controls its children's education. The State has made education both free and compulsory.

5. Look in the reading passage for the following words. Then match them with their definitions :

- | | |
|------------|--|
| to attract | : object aimed at |
| to explore | : material for burning, e.g., coal, wood, oil |
| goal | : bring an aeroplane on to the ground ; go off a ship on to the land |
| a cabin | : to pull towards |
| to store | : a thing or part of a thing used as an example |
| land (v) | : to travel through a strange place and learn about it |
| fuel | : a room in a ship or an aeroplane |
| a specimen | : to keep material ready for use |

6. The sentences given below are in the wrong order. Arrange them in their correct order :

- (a) The great speed at which the rocket has travelled has not been felt by him.
- (b) When fired, first the space-ship will rise and go relatively slowly for about ten miles.
- (c) In six to six and a half minutes, the rocket will be travelling at seven miles per second.

- (d) Then its speed will be increased very rapidly.
- (e) When it goes at this speed it will have escaped the pulling force of earth's gravity.
- (f) The human body can stand great speeds.
- (g) But in the meantime what has our astronaut been doing ?
- (h) It will then slow down a little.

7. Fill in the blanks with *a* or *the* where necessary :

- (a)Greek called Lucien of Samosata wrote..... first book about.....journey to.....moon.
- (b) Venus is.....beautiful planet. We sometimes call Venus.....evening star.
- (c) Bingama Maha Vidyalaya has.....science laboratory.laboratory is.....well-equipped one.
- (d) Every University in Ceylon has.....Vice-Chancellor.Vice-Chancellor is like the Principal in..... school.
- (e) The sun is.....large star. It is much larger thanplanet Earth.
- (f)driest areas on..... earth are deserts.

8. (a) Pick out four examples of clauses from the passage. Say whether they are *adverbial* or *adjectival* :

e.g.—A man *who can carry one sack of rice on earth* will be able to carry six sacks on the moon. (Adjectival).

(b) Combine the following pairs of sentences using *who* or *which* :

(i) Parakrama Bahu I was one of the greatest Sinhala Kings. He reigned in the twelfth century.

(ii) Colombo is the capital of Ceylon. It is situated in the Western Province.

(iii) Napoleon was defeated. He was sent to the Island of St. Helena.

(iv) Heat and light come from the sun. These are sufficient for the growth of trees and plants and the existence of animals on earth.

(v) Marco Polo was a Venetian traveller. He visited China in the thirteenth century.

(vi) Vijaya came to Ceylon from India. He found only Yakkas and Nagas in the island.

9. Translate the following sentences :

(a) The distance from the earth to the moon is about 238,500 miles. An astronaut will, therefore, have to spend about four days in space on a journey to the moon.

(b) The food, water and air that will be needed by him will be stored inside his airtight cabin. It is hoped that atomic energy will be used to drive the ship.

(c) At a distance of about 210,000 miles from the earth, the rocket will be attracted by the gravity of the moon. Then a landing will be made.

(d) An imaginary journey to the moon has been described above.

10. Summarize your reading passage in Sinhala or Tamil in about a hundred words.

17a. Ramani's Wedding

Ramani Jayasinghe is happy and excited. She is going to be married next week. Her father has had the whole house painted. He has had the garden cleaned, the hedges trimmed and the grass mown. Now he is getting the Poruwa made by an expert carpenter from Moratuwa. Mrs. Jayasinghe baked the wedding-cake herself. But she had it cut up and wrapped by Ramani's cousins and friends. Ramani will have her hair cut and styled by a hair-dresser from Colombo. Her bridal clothes were not made at home. Her mother had them designed and tailored at one of the leading Fort shops. Ramani is a lucky girl. Her father is a wealthy man and can afford to give her a grand wedding.

(c. 120 words).

Vocabulary : excited, married, paint, time, mow, expert, wrap, style (v), bridal, designed, tailored, leading, lucky, wealthy, afford.

1. (a) Why is Ramani happy and excited ?
 (b) When is she going to be married ?
 (c) Who baked the wedding-cake ?
 (d) Were Ramani's bridal clothes made at home ?

2. Are the following sentences *right* or *wrong* ?
 (a) Ramani's father has painted the whole house.
 (b) He is making the Poruwa now.
 (c) Ramani's mother baked the wedding-cake.
 (d) Ramani's mother designed the bridal clothes.
 (e) Ramani's father is a rich man.

3. Read your passage again and answer the following questions :—
 (a) Who is making the Poruwa ?
 (b) Who wrapped the wedding-cake ?
 (c) Who will cut and style Ramani's hair ?
 (d) Who designed her bridal clothes ?

4. Make sentences from the following table :—

You	must	have	your hair cut.
	should		your tooth extracted.
	ought to	get	your radio repaired.
			your piano tuned.
			your dog licensed.

17b. The Ten Acre Farm

Mr. John Perera owns the Ten Acre Farm at Kundasale. In it, he has a piggery, a poultry run and a dairy. He has employed ten young men to work on his farm. They attend to all the work on the farm under his direction. Early in the morning he gets his piggery, dairy and the poultry sheds cleaned by his farm-hands. He then gets the cows milked. He has them milked a second time in the evening. His cows are bathed at least once

every day. He has his animals and birds fed twice a day. The eggs are collected just before milking time. His farm produces over 50 bottles of milk and about 100 eggs a day. Every week a large number of birds and some pigs are slaughtered. Every day he gets his farm produce transported by van to Kandy to be sold to his regular customers.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary : acre, piggery, poultry, dairy, employ, direction, shed, produce(v), slaughter, produce(n), transported, regular, customer.

1. (a) Who has Mr. Perera employed on the farm ?
(b) Under whose direction do they work ?
(c) Who cleans the piggery and the dairy ?
(d) How many times are the cows bathed ?
(e) What does the farm produce ?
(f) How is the farm produce transported ?
(g) (i) Who cleans the poultry shed ?
(ii) Who gets the poultry shed cleaned ?
(h) (i) Who feeds the animals and birds ?
(ii) Who gets the animals and birds fed ?
(i) (i) What is slaughtered every week ?
(ii) Why are they slaughtered ?
(j) (i) Who transports the farm produce to Kandy ?
(ii) Who gets the farm produce transported to Kandy ?

2. Are the following statements *true* or *false* ?
(a) Mr. John Perera's farm is at Kundasale.
(b) Mr. John Perera does all the work on the farm.
(c) The farmhands milk the cows.
(d) The eggs are collected at milking time.
(e) The owner of the farm milks the cows a second time every day.
(f) The cows give more than 50 bottles of milk every day.
(g) Mr. Perera transports the farm produce to Kandy.
(h) Mr. Perera gets his cows bathed every day.
(i) The farm produce is sold to regular customers.
(j) Mr. Perera drives the van to Kandy.

3. Make sentences from the following table :—

Mr. Perera	had	the goats	slaughtered.
The farmer		the pigs	weighed.
The owner	got	the birds	sold.

4. Using the correct form of the following verbs, fill in the blanks :—

feed, collect, milk, slaughter, transport

- Mr. Perera gets his cows..... early in the morning.
- I have my dog.....with meat.
- He has the eggs.....to be sold in the market.
- The merchant gets his goods.....by van.
- He has some pigs.....by the butcher every week.

17c. Shooting a Film

There is excitement in a film studio at Kandana. They are shooting a scene for the film, "Ummagga Jataka". The Director of the film is there with a team of technicians. His task is a difficult one. He has to be creative but at the same time he has to satisfy popular taste. So, with the finished product in mind, the Director has to bring into play many different elements like the story and the scenario, the dialogue and the action, the camera-work and lighting, and have them blended with exact timing into an intelligible motion picture. His assistants—the cameraman, the make-up artist and several others are all helping him in his task. The Director has told his chief cameraman in what part of the stage set he is going to have his action located. The chief cameraman has the camera set up, adjusted and focussed by his assistants. An assistant brings in fresh film and the chief cameraman has the camera loaded with it. The actors are on the set. The set is that of a regally furnished bedroom showing through the hallway of a king's palace. The action is going to take place in the hallway. The Director tells the actors, for the last time, what the action is going to be and how he wants it done. He is quite satisfied with the rehearsals he has had already. The actors take up their positions. The chief cameraman gets the camera focussed on the scene. The man in charge of the lighting has the set lit

up with the necessary lights. The chief technician has two micro-phones concealed, out of sight of the camera. These are there to catch the words of the actors. In the recording room the Director of Sound gets the recording apparatus adjusted to record the dialogue between the actors. The chief cameraman has the current turned on. The current is needed to drive the motors of the camera. Everything is ready for the shooting of the scene. The Assistant Director gets the studio door shut. A buzzer signals that the scene is about to be shot. The Director's voice booms out "Silence ! Get ready !" The green light comes on. A board, giving the details of the scene and shot number, is held before the camera. The camera is switched on. The board is then removed, leaving the camera focussed on the actors. Now the action begins ; the whirr of the camera indicates the shooting of the scene. The principal actor speaks his line. "Cut !" shouts the Director. The camera stops abruptly. All look around in surprise. The Director angrily orders the make-up artist to fix the false beard of the principal actor. Instinctively the actor's hand goes to his beard. It is not there. He hurriedly gets it fixed by the make-up artist. The shooting of Scene 10—Shot 12 begins again. The action and dialogue continue without any interruption. "Cut !" shouts the Director. "What's wrong this time ?" asks an angry actor who has been on the set two long hours. "There's nothing wrong. It's perfect," smiles back the Director. Everyone sighs with relief.

(c. 520 words)

Structural items

So that ; the causative use of *have* and *get*.

Vocabulary

creative	located	concealed	director
satisfy	adjusted	buzzer	cameraman
popular	focussed	indicates	makeup artist
elements	loaded	abruptly	technican
scenario	hallway	instinctively	actor
dialogue	rehearsal	relief	
blended	positions	principal	

1. (a) Why is there excitement in a film studio at Kandana ?
 (b) Why is the Director's task a difficult one ?
 (c) Who are the Director's assistants ?
 (d) Why does the chief cameraman have the current turned on ?
 (e) Why does the Director angrily stop the shooting of ' Scene 10—Shot 12 ' ?
2. (a) Who sets up the camera ?
 (b) Who tells them to do so ?
 (c) Who loads the camera with fresh film ?
 (d) Who tells him to do so ?
 (e) Who adjusts the recording apparatus ?
 (f) Who tells him to do so ?
 (g) Who shuts the studio door ?
 (h) Who gets the studio door shut ?
3. Make sentences from the following table :—

The	Director Assistant Director chief cameraman	has gets	it	focussed. adjusted. set up. loaded.
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4. Answer the following questions as has been done in the example :—

Example :—

Do you have your car washed daily ?

I don't have it washed daily ; I wash it myself.

- (a) Do you have your room swept daily ?
- (b) Do you get your shoes polished daily ?
- (c) Do you have your desk arranged daily ?
- (d) Do you get your furniture cleaned daily ?
- (e) Do you have your house tidied daily ?

5. Use 'get' or 'got' instead of 'have' or 'had' in the following sentences :—

- (a) I had my hair cut.
- (b) I had a photograph taken.
- (c) How often do you have your hair cut ?
- (d) He will have his car repaired tomorrow.
- (e) He is going to have his house painted.

6. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the following verbs :—

sweep, dust, arrange, set, clean

- (a) The teacher had the blackboard
- (b) Mr. Perera had the clock
- (c) My mother had the floor of the room
- (d) The class-master had the desks in rows.
- (e) My father had the furniture

7. Match the words in Group (A) with those of similar meaning in Group (B) :—

(A)	(B)
indicates	chief
concealed	suddenly
abruptly	electric bell
principal	situated
positions	hidden
buzzer	shows
located	places

8. Match the following sentence parts :—

The Director	: shoots the film.
The actor	: looks after the mechanical apparatus.
The technician	: directs the film.
The cameraman	: acts in the film.

9. Look in the passage for the words ending in *-ive*.
Now look at the following :—

instinctive
indicative
repetitive
meditative
comprehensive
productive
selective

Look for these words in your dictionary.

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :—

- (a) The assistant gets the studio door shut.
(b) The Director has told his chief cameraman in what part of the stage set he is going to have his action located.
(c) The chief cameraman has the camera set up, adjusted and focussed by his assistants.
(d) The chief cameraman gets the camera focussed on the scene.

18a. Sarath and Nimal

They will both sit for the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination in December. Sarath sat for the Examination last year too. He had not studied hard enough then. If he had studied harder, he would have passed it. If he had succeeded, he would have been in the University. His failure has made him study harder this time. He must get into the University this year. If he fails to do so, he will have to leave school. He knows that his parents will be very unhappy if he has to leave school. Nimal, of course, will pass the Examination, though he is going to sit for it for the first time. He is a clever student. He had six distinctions at the G. C. E. Ordinary Level Examination, two years ago. With this record, if Nimal failed the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination everyone would be surprised.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary: failure, unhappy, surprised, record.

1. (a) Why did Sarath fail the Examination last year ?
(b) What will happen to Sarath if he fails the Examination this year too ?
(c) Why will Sarath's parents be unhappy ?
(d) Did Nimal fail the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination ?
(e) Will Nimal fail the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination ?
(f) Why would everyone be surprised ?

2. Make sentences from the following tables :

(A)

If	John Sarath Nimal	meets his friend,	he will be happy. he will speak to him. he will greet him.
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(B)

If	John Sarath Nimal	met his friend,	he would be happy. he would speak to him. he would greet him.
----	-------------------------	-----------------	---

(C)

If	John Sarath Nimal	had met his friend,	he would have been happy. he would have spoken to him. he would have greeted him.
----	-------------------------	---------------------	--

3. Match the sentence parts :—

If he goes to Colombo,	you would be about 238,500 miles away.
If you went to the moon,	he would have been in the University.
If the boy had passed the Examination,	the world would be destroyed.
If there was a global war	he will see him.

4. Complete the sentences by using the appropriate form of the verb in brackets :—

- (a) If you write the correct answer, you.....five marks. (get)
- (b) If Nimal had finished his work, he.....in the match. (play)
- (c) If Sarath went to Mars, he.....surprised. (be)

18b. Atomic Bombs

On August 5th, 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. It produced an explosion releasing an energy equal to 20,000 tons of T.N.T. It killed about 200,000 people. If this bomb had not been used then, the world would not have realised to the full its destructive power. Since then, a hydrogen bomb has been perfected by certain world powers. It is believed that this super-bomb, when exploded, will release energy equal to 100 megatons of T.N.T. (1 megaton—1,000,000 tons). The Hiroshima bomb killed only 200,000 people. But if a single hydrogen bomb is used in warfare, it will kill about 1,000,000,000 people. If five such bombs are dropped on the five continents, the entire population of the world, estimated at 3,000,000,000 people, will be destroyed. This is the reason why the world does not want another war. If there were another war, the whole world would be destroyed.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary : atomic, explosion, release, realise, destructive, estimated, destroyed.

1. Answer the following questions :

- (a) When was the first atomic bomb dropped ?
- (b) Where was it dropped ?
- (c) How many people were killed by it ?
- (d) If this bomb had not been used, what would have been the result ?
- (e) How much energy will the hydrogen bomb release, when exploded ?
- (f) How many such bombs would destroy the whole world ?
- (g) What would happen if there were another war ?

2. Pick out from the passage the sentences starting with 'if', and write them down. Underline the verbs in those sentences.

3. Match the sentence parts :—

If an elephant came into the room,	there will be no war.
If the sun did not rise,	you will see yourself.
If he had read the book,	we would run away.
If you look in the mirror,	he would have known the story.
If we live in peace,	it would be dark.

4. Fill in the blanks using the following words :—

atomic, estimated, explosion, released, destructive.

- (a)weapons can destroy the world.
- (b) The.....of the gun was heard miles away.
- (c) The elephant was trapped but the kind hunter.....
him.
- (d) The..... cost of this building is Rs. 50,000.
- (e) The.....power of the atomic bomb can destroy
anything.

18c. Birth of the U.N.O.

The history of man is the history of war. Throughout the ages, man has been concerned with the prevention of war. If all the people in the world loved peace, no organization to ensure peace would be necessary. If, in the past, nations had not wanted to go to war with one another, it would not have been necessary to outlaw war. If all the nations in the world had practised tolerance, and lived together as one family, no association of nations would have been necessary to outlaw war and ensure peace. But history has proved to mankind that these conditions never prevailed. So, war was inevitable. For four years before 1918, war had raged through Europe, Russia and the Balkans. The fighting in this war had been more destructive than anything mankind had ever experienced before. To prevent another war, the League of Nations was established in 1919. This association aimed at outlawing war and settling all international disputes by peaceful means—by discussion instead of force. For twenty-five long years, the League of Nations struggled to survive. With the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, this organization ceased to function. If it had fulfilled its early promise of enforcing disarmament, there would not have been another war. Britain and France disarmed, but some nations did not. Some nations defied the League of Nations and went to war with their neighbours. These events led to the Second World War in 1939. This war raged through continents and seas from 1939 to 1945, with Japan, Germany and Italy on one side and the rest of the world on the other. Millions of soldiers, sailors and airmen were killed. Thousands of men, women and children were the victims of deadly weapons. There wouldn't have been all this human suffering if there had been no war. When the war ended in 1945, all the people began praying for a peaceful and secure world without any fear of war. It was this firm resolve of the peace-loving people of the world that founded the United Nations Organization.

On October 24th, 1945, representatives of fifty-one nations got together and formed an association called the United Nations Organization. The charter of the U.N.O. embodies the aims and ideals of this world organization. The two main aims of the

organization are the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of human welfare throughout the world. Since 1945, the U.N.O. has worked with difficulty. It has survived a series of international crises that could have plunged the world into a nuclear war. The successful handling of the Palestine Crisis in 1947, the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948, the Korean War in 1950, the Suez Canal Crisis in 1956, the Congo Crisis in 1960, the Cuban Crisis in 1962, and the Kashmir problem in 1965 has proved that the U.N.O. can help in the maintenance of world peace. It has also strengthened our faith in a world organization to banish war and establish universal peace. If the U.N.O. failed in fulfilling its aims, the world would be plunged into another world war. If there is a global war, the whole human race will be completely destroyed.

(c. 555 words).

Structural items

Conditionals—

- (a) probable
- (b) improbable
- (c) impossible

Vocabulary :—ensure, outlaw, tolerance, prevailed, inevitable, destructive, disputes, secure, outbreak, fulfilled, enforcing, disarmament, defied, resolve, embodies, charter, maintenance, survived, banish.

1. (a) What would happen if all the people in the world loved peace ?
- (b) What would have happened if nations had not wanted to go to war with one another ?
- (c) What would have happened if all the nations in the world had lived together as one family ?
- (d) Why was war inevitable ?
- (e) Why was the League of Nations established ?
- (f) Did the League of Nations fulfil its early promise of enforcing disarmament ?

- (g) What would have happened if there had been no war in 1939 ?
- (h) (i) When was the U.N.O. formed ?
(ii) Why was the U.N.O. formed ?
- (i) What would happen if the U.N.O. failed to fulfil its aims ?
- (j) What will happen if there is a global war ?

2. Read the following sentences and note the change in them :—

- (a) If people *love* peace, no organization to ensure peace *will be* necessary.
- (b) If people *loved* peace, no organization to ensure peace *would be* necessary.
- (c) If people *had loved* peace, no organization to ensure peace *would have been* necessary.

Now here are sentences like (a) above. For each sentence write two sentences like (b) and (c).

- (a) If nations want to go to war with one another, it will be necessary to outlaw war.
- (b) If nations practise tolerance, no association will be necessary to ensure peace.
- (c) If the League of Nations fulfils its early promise of enforcing disarmament, there will not be another war.
- (d) If there is no war, there will not be so much suffering.
- (e) If the U.N.O. fails in fulfilling its aims, the world will be plunged into another world war.

3. Look at these sentences :—

- (a) If he *goes* to Kandy, he will visit the Dalada Maligawa.
- (b) If he *went* to Mars, he would see strange things.
- (c) If he *had gone* to Kandy, he would have seen the Kandy Lake.

In (a) the condition is likely to be fulfilled. The verb in *italics* is in the Present Tense.

In (b) the condition is less likely to be fulfilled. The verb in *italics* is in the Past Tense.

In (c) the condition is about the past and cannot be fulfilled. The verb in *italics* is in the Past Perfect.

Now read the sentences with "if" in the passage and state the kind of condition each one expresses.

4. Make sentences from the following tables :—

(a)

If	he Nimal she	comes first in the race, passes the Examination,	his friends you the school	will be happy.
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(b)

If	I you	had enough money, passed the Examination, won the sweep,	everything would be all right. everyone would be happy. there would not be any trouble.
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(c)

If	the boys the girls the men	had worked hard, had gone on working, had taken the advice of their parents,	they would have been happy. they would have been in the University. they would have been useful citizens.
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5. Write the following sentences as has been done in the following example :—

e.g. If it rains, we shall get wet.
We shall get wet if it rains.

- (a) If you come early, you will not miss the lesson.
(b) If you met a lion on the road, you would run away.
(c) If I had gone to Jaffna, I should have met my friend.
(d) If he runs in the race, he will come first.
(e) If I were you, I would go round the world.
6. Complete the following :—
- (a) If some countries had not defied the League of Nations.
.....
(b) If the U.N.O. fulfils its aim,
(c) If the nations lose faith in the U. N. O.,
(d) If we do our studies well,
(e) If you met with an accident,
7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets :—
- (a) If Nimal in the match, his school would win it.
(*play*)
(b) If I had gone to work yesterday, I my employer
(*meet*)
(c) The meeting postponed if it rains. (*be*)
(d) If we them, they would have come. (*invite*)
(e) If Sarath the Examination, he will be happy.
(*pass*)
(f) If we had wings, we to school. (*fly*)
8. Look in the passage for a word which means almost the same as :—

which must happen

which ruins everything

quarrels

opposed to, showing no respect for

the act of giving up weapons of warfare

9. (a) Look in the passage for words beginning with *en* —.

Now look at these words :

encamp	encourage
endear	enact
ensure	enclose
enrage	engrave
enfold	

Do you know the meanings of these words ? Look them up.

- (b) Look in the passage for words beginning with *dis*—

Now look at these words :

disown	disagree	disarrange	dislike	disband
disused	discredit	disarm	disorder	discount

Do you know the meanings of these words ? Look them up.

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil the sentences given in Question 2.

19. The Death of a Tigress

Major James Corbett was a very famous hunter of man-eating tigers in the Kumaon Hills of India. Over and over again, he was asked to hunt down tigers that carried off cattle and people from villages in the hills. This is an account of how he killed one such man-eater.

Corbett was in Champawat to hunt down a tigress that had killed 435 people. He was talking to the headman. Suddenly a man yelled, "Come quickly, Sahib, a tigress has just killed a girl." Corbett hurried to the spot. The track of the tigress, marked by splashes of blood, was clearly visible. Half a mile up the hill he found the girl's sari, and at the top of the hill, her skirt. Then the blood trail turned sharply to the left down a steep hill. From there, it led to a small pool at the bottom. Corbett found pieces of bone and part of a human leg near this pool. His approach had disturbed the tigress at her meal. Suddenly a lump of earth rolled down the hill. The tigress was not far off. Corbett had now been on the tigress's trail for nearly four hours. It was too dark to follow any farther. He returned to the village.

While following the tigress, Corbett had noticed a narrow valley not far from the pool. His plan was to have men placed right across this valley. The men would cut off the tigress's escape that way. He could then shoot her. By mid-day he had 298 men. At a signal from him, they were to make as much noise as they could. Corbett hid in some tall grass. He waved his handkerchief. Instantly, all the men fired their rifles and beat wildly on their drums. The tigress soon appeared. Corbett aimed, fired and missed. Then two more shots rang out. He had wounded the tigress but had not killed her. Closer and closer she came. Corbett watched her in horror. What should he do? He had had only three cartridges in his rifle. He had fired all three. Then the wounded animal suddenly changed her direction. Very slowly she turned and climbed a flat rock by the side of the hill. Corbett took a quick decision. He had to have another gun. He dashed to where the headman stood, grabbed his gun and was back again. The tigress prepared for a last spring. Corbett fired. This time he killed her.

That night Corbett skinned the tigress amidst a great crowd of rejoicing people. He left Champawat at sunrise and returned to the town of Naini Tal. But he was always ready to respond to appeals for help from desperate villagers against their terrible enemy—the man-eating tiger.

(c. 460 words).

Vocabulary

cattle	visible	disturb	decision
account	trail	notice	grab
yell (v)	steep	plan	respond
track	pool	signal	appeal
splash (n)	approach (n)	cartridge	desperate

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—
 - (a) Who was Major James Corbett?
 - (b) How many people did the tigress of Champawat kill?
 - (c) What did Corbett find by the pool at the bottom of the hill?
 - (d) Why did he return to the village instead of following the tigress?
 - (e) How many cartridges had Corbett in his rifle?

Vocabulary: failure, unhappy, surprised, record.

1. (a) Why did Sarath fail the Examination last year?
- (b) What will happen to Sarath if he fails the Examination this year too ?
- (c) Why will Sarath's parents be unhappy ?
- (d) Did Nimal fail the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination ?
- (e) Will Nimal fail the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination ?
- (f) Why would everyone be surprised ?

2. Make sentences from the following tables :

(A)

If	John Sarath Nimal	meets his friend,	he will be happy. he will speak to him. he will greet him.
----	-------------------------	-------------------	--

(B)

If	John Sarath Nimal	met his friend,	he would be happy. he would speak to him. he would greet him.
----	-------------------------	-----------------	---

(C)

If	John Sarath Nimal	had met his friend,	he would have been happy. he would have spoken to him. he would have greeted him.
----	-------------------------	---------------------	--

3. Match the sentence parts :—

If he goes to Colombo,	you would be about 238,500 miles away.
If you went to the moon,	he would have been in the University.
If the boy had passed the Examination,	the world would be destroyed.
If there was a global war	he will see him.

4. Complete the sentences by using the appropriate form of the verb in brackets :—

- (a) If you write the correct answer, you.....five marks. (get)
- (b) If Nimal had finished his work, he.....in the match. (play)
- (c) If Sarath went to Mars, he.....surprised. (be)

18b. Atomic Bombs

On August 5th, 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. It produced an explosion releasing an energy equal to 20,000 tons of T.N.T. It killed about 200,000 people. If this bomb had not been used then, the world would not have realised to the full its destructive power. Since then, a hydrogen bomb has been perfected by certain world powers. It is believed that this super-bomb, when exploded, will release energy equal to 100 megatons of T.N.T. (1 megaton—1,000,000 tons). The Hiroshima bomb killed only 200,000 people. But if a single hydrogen bomb is used in warfare, it will kill about 1,000,000,000 people. If five such bombs are dropped on the five continents, the entire population of the world, estimated at 3,000,000,000 people, will be destroyed. This is the reason why the world does not want another war. If there were another war, the whole world would be destroyed.

(c. 150 words).

Vocabulary : atomic, explosion, release, realise, destructive, estimated, destroyed.

1. Answer the following questions :

- (a) When was the first atomic bomb dropped ?
- (b) Where was it dropped ?
- (c) How many people were killed by it ?
- (d) If this bomb had not been used, what would have been the result ?
- (e) How much energy will the hydrogen bomb release, when exploded ?
- (f) How many such bombs would destroy the whole world ?
- (g) What would happen if there were another war ?

2. Pick out from the passage the sentences starting with 'if', and write them down. Underline the verbs in those sentences.

3. Match the sentence parts :—

If an elephant came into the room,	there will be no war.
If the sun did not rise,	you will see yourself.
If he had read the book,	we would run away.
If you look in the mirror,	he would have known the story.
If we live in peace,	it would be dark.

4. Fill in the blanks using the following words :—

atomic, estimated, explosion, released, destructive.

- (a) weapons can destroy the world.
- (b) The.....of the gun was heard miles away.
- (c) The elephant was trapped but the kind hunter.....
him.
- (d) The..... cost of this building is Rs. 50,000.
- (e) The..... power of the atomic bomb can destroy
anything.

18c. Birth of the U.N.O.

The history of man is the history of war. Throughout the ages, man has been concerned with the prevention of war. If all the people in the world loved peace, no organization to ensure peace would be necessary. If, in the past, nations had not wanted to go to war with one another, it would not have been necessary to outlaw war. If all the nations in the world had practised tolerance, and lived together as one family, no association of nations would have been necessary to outlaw war and ensure peace. But history has proved to mankind that these conditions never prevailed. So, war was inevitable. For four years before 1918, war had raged through Europe, Russia and the Balkans. The fighting in this war had been more destructive than anything mankind had ever experienced before. To prevent another war, the League of Nations was established in 1919. This association aimed at outlawing war and settling all international disputes by peaceful means—by discussion instead of force. For twenty-five long years, the League of Nations struggled to survive. With the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, this organization ceased to function. If it had fulfilled its early promise of enforcing disarmament, there would not have been another war. Britain and France disarmed, but some nations did not. Some nations defied the League of Nations and went to war with their neighbours. These events led to the Second World War in 1939. This war raged through continents and seas from 1939 to 1945, with Japan, Germany and Italy on one side and the rest of the world on the other. Millions of soldiers, sailors and airmen were killed. Thousands of men, women and children were the victims of deadly weapons. There wouldn't have been all this human suffering if there had been no war. When the war ended in 1945, all the people began praying for a peaceful and secure world without any fear of war. It was this firm resolve of the peace-loving people of the world that founded the United Nations Organization.

On October 24th, 1945, representaives of fifty-one nations got together and formed an association called the United Nations Organization. The charter of the U.N.O. embodies the aims and ideals of this world organization. The two main aims of the

organization are the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of human welfare throughout the world. Since 1945, the U.N.O. has worked with difficulty. It has survived a series of international crises that could have plunged the world into a nuclear war. The successful handling of the Palestine Crisis in 1947, the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948, the Korean War in 1950, the Suez Canal Crisis in 1956, the Congo Crisis in 1960, the Cuban Crisis in 1962, and the Kashmir problem in 1965 has proved that the U.N.O. can help in the maintenance of world peace. It has also strengthened our faith in a world organization to banish war and establish universal peace. If the U.N.O. failed in fulfilling its aims, the world would be plunged into another world war. If there is a global war, the whole human race will be completely destroyed.

(c. 555 words).

Structural items

Conditionals—

- (a) probable
- (b) improbable
- (c) impossible

Vocabulary :—ensure, outlaw, tolerance, prevailed, inevitable, destructive, disputes, secure, outbreak, fulfilled, enforcing, disarmament, defied, resolve, embodies, charter, maintenance, survived, banish.

1. (a) What would happen if all the people in the world loved peace ?
- (b) What would have happened if nations had not wanted to go to war with one another ?
- (c) What would have happened if all the nations in the world had lived together as one family ?
- (d) Why was war inevitable ?
- (e) Why was the League of Nations established ?
- (f) Did the League of Nations fulfil its early promise of enforcing disarmament ?

- (g) What would have happened if there had been no war in 1939 ?
- (h) (i) When was the U.N.O. formed ?
(ii) Why was the U.N.O. formed ?
- (i) What would happen if the U.N.O. failed to fulfil its aims ?
- (j) What will happen if there is a global war ?

2. Read the following sentences and note the change in them :—

- (a) If people *love* peace, no organization to ensure peace *will be* necessary.
- (b) If people *loved* peace, no organization to ensure peace *would be* necessary.
- (c) If people *had loved* peace, no organization to ensure peace *would have been* necessary.

Now here are sentences like (a) above. For each sentence write two sentences like (b) and (c).

- (a) If nations want to go to war with one another, it will be necessary to outlaw war.
- (b) If nations practise tolerance, no association will be necessary to ensure peace.
- (c) If the League of Nations fulfils its early promise of enforcing disarmament, there will not be another war.
- (d) If there is no war, there will not be so much suffering.
- (e) If the U.N.O. fails in fulfilling its aims, the world will be plunged into another world war.

3. Look at these sentences :—

- (a) If he *goes* to Kandy, he will visit the Dalada Maligawa.
- (b) If he *went* to Mars, he would see strange things.
- (c) If he *had gone* to Kandy, he would have seen the Kandy Lake.

In (a) the condition is likely to be fulfilled. The verb in *italics* is in the Present Tense.

In (b) the condition is less likely to be fulfilled. The verb in *italics* is in the Past Tense.

In (c) the condition is about the past and cannot be fulfilled. The verb in *italics* is in the Past Perfect.

Now read the sentences with "if" in the passage and state the kind of condition each one expresses.

4. Make sentences from the following tables :—

(a)

If	he Nimal she	comes first in the race, passes the Examination,	his friends you the school	will be happy.
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(b)

If	I you	had enough money, passed the Examination, won the sweep,	everything would be all right. everyone would be happy. there would not be any trouble.
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(c)

If	the boys the girls the men	had worked hard, had gone on working, had taken the advice of their parents,	they would have been happy. they would have been in the University. they would have been useful citizens.
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5. Write the following sentences as has been done in the following example :—

e.g. If it rains, we shall get wet.
We shall get wet if it rains.

- (a) If you come early, you will not miss the lesson.
(b) If you met a lion on the road, you would run away.
(c) If I had gone to Jaffna, I should have met my friend.
(d) If he runs in the race, he will come first.
(e) If I were you, I would go round the world.
6. Complete the following :—
- (a) If some countries had not defied the League of Nations.
.....
(b) If the U.N.O. fulfils its aim,
(c) If the nations lose faith in the U. N. O.,
(d) If we do our studies well,
(e) If you met with an accident,
7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets :—
- (a) If Nimal in the match, his school would win it.
(*play*)
(b) If I had gone to work yesterday, I my employer
(*meet*)
(c) The meeting postponed if it rains. (*be*)
(d) If we them, they would have come. (*invite*)
(e) If Sarath the Examination, he will be happy.
(*pass*)
(f) If we had wings, we to school. (*fly*)
8. Look in the passage for a word which means almost the same as :—
- which must happen
which ruins everything
quarrels
opposed to, showing no respect for
the act of giving up weapons of warfare

9. (a) Look in the passage for words beginning with *en* —.

Now look at these words :

encamp	encourage
endear	enact
ensure	enclose
enrage	engrave
enfold	

Do you know the meanings of these words ? Look them up.

(b) Look in the passage for words beginning with *dis*—

Now look at these words :

disown	disagree	disarrange	dislike	disband
disused	discredit	disarm	disorder	discount

Do you know the meanings of these words ? Look them up.

10. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil the sentences given in Question 2.

19. The Death of a Tigress

Major James Corbett was a very famous hunter of man-eating tigers in the Kumaon Hills of India. Over and over again, he was asked to hunt down tigers that carried off cattle and people from villages in the hills. This is an account of how he killed one such man-eater.

Corbett was in Champawat to hunt down a tigress that had killed 435 people. He was talking to the headman. Suddenly a man yelled, "Come quickly, Sahib, a tigress has just killed a girl." Corbett hurried to the spot. The track of the tigress, marked by splashes of blood, was clearly visible. Half a mile up the hill he found the girl's sari, and at the top of the hill, her skirt. Then the blood trail turned sharply to the left down a steep hill. From there, it led to a small pool at the bottom. Corbett found pieces of bone and part of a human leg near this pool. His approach had disturbed the tigress at her meal. Suddenly a lump of earth rolled down the hill. The tigress was not far off. Corbett had now been on the tigress's trail for nearly four hours. It was too dark to follow any farther. He returned to the village.

While following the tigress, Corbett had noticed a narrow valley not far from the pool. His plan was to have men placed right across this valley. The men would cut off the tigress's escape that way. He could then shoot her. By mid-day he had 298 men. At a signal from him, they were to make as much noise as they could. Corbett hid in some tall grass. He waved his handkerchief. Instantly, all the men fired their rifles and beat wildly on their drums. The tigress soon appeared. Corbett aimed, fired and missed. Then two more shots rang out. He had wounded the tigress but had not killed her. Closer and closer she came. Corbett watched her in horror. What should he do? He had had only three cartridges in his rifle. He had fired all three. Then the wounded animal suddenly changed her direction. Very slowly she turned and climbed a flat rock by the side of the hill. Corbett took a quick decision. He had to have another gun. He dashed to where the headman stood, grabbed his gun and was back again. The tigress prepared for a last spring. Corbett fired. This time he killed her.

That night Corbett skinned the tigress amidst a great crowd of rejoicing people. He left Champawat at sunrise and returned to the town of Naini Tal. But he was always ready to respond to appeals for help from desperate villagers against their terrible enemy—the man-eating tiger.

(c. 460 words).

Vocabulary

cattle	visible	disturb	decision
account	trail	notice	grab
yell (v)	steep	plan	respond
track	pool	signal	appeal
splash (n)	approach (n)	cartridge	desperate

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—

- (a) Who was Major James Corbett ?
- (b) How many people did the tigress of Champawat kill ?
- (c) What did Corbett find by the pool at the bottom of the hill ?
- (d) Why did he return to the village instead of following the tigress ?
- (e) How many cartridges had Corbett in his rifle ?

2. Are the following statements *right or wrong* ?
- Corbett's plan was to trap the tigress in the narrow valley and then kill her.
 - Corbett fired four shots before he killed the tigress.
 - Corbett snatched the headman's gun because he liked it better than his own.
 - The villagers were very happy to be freed of the tigress.
 - Corbett left Champawat in the afternoon of the day after he had killed the tigress.
3. Here are some verbs from the reading passage. But the verbs in the passage are in different forms. Find them.
disturb, hurry, find, ask, lead, eat, speed, beat, notice, take, ring, come, be.
4. Fill in the blanks in this passage with the correct forms of the verbs given below :—
place, go back, sail, close, reach, suffer, open, start, find, arrive.

Vasco da Gama

The first sailor to reach India round the Cape of Good Hope was the Portuguese nobleman, Vasco da Gama. King Manoel I of Portugal sent out four ships a way to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Da Gama in command of the four ships. The men great hardships. They wanted to turn back. Da Gama refused, saying, "I to Portugal until I India." Ten months after their journey Da Gama and his men in Calicut. They were the first Europeans to reach the East by round Africa. Vasco da Gama returned to Portugal in 1499 with only one ship. But he a trade route between Europe and Asia that never since

5. The sentences given below are in the wrong order. Arrange them in their correct order :—
- (a) He followed it for about four hours.
 - (b) Corbett, who was hiding in the tall grass, wounded her but did not kill her.
 - (c) James Corbett was a famous hunter of man-eating tigers.
 - (d) Corbett followed the trail of the tigress.
 - (e) Then he realised that he had no more cartridges left in his rifle, so he grabbed the headman's rifle and killed the tigress.
 - (f) Once he was spending some time in the village of Champawat.
 - (g) The next day, he collected 298 men and made his plans for killing the tigress.
 - (h) While he was there, a tigress carried off a girl.
 - (i) Then, as it was getting dark, he returned to the village.
 - (j) When the men who were placed across a narrow valley made a noise, the tigress came bounding down the hillside.
6. Look in the passage for words of similar meaning to :—
- (a) to ask eagerly and anxiously
 - (b) rising sharply
 - (c) a mark left by something or someone that has passed by
 - (d) despairing, through loss of hope
 - (e) to answer
7. Insert *a* wherever necessary:—
- (a) vegetarian animals are called herbivores.
 - (b) lion is carnivore.
 - (c) surgeons operate on sick men.
 - (d) bees collect nectar and pollen.
 - (e) drone is male bee.

8. Insert *the* wherever necessary :—

- (a)trees, grasses and leafy plants cover earth.
- (b) young lions have yellow or golden manes.
- (c) sun's family is called solar system.
- (d) gold is the most precious metal in world.
- (e) Vice Chancellor of a University is like Principal of a School.

9. Translate the following paragraph :—

Corbett watched the tigress in horror. What should he do ? He had had only three cartridges in his rifle. He had fired all three. Then the wounded animal suddenly changed her direction. Corbett took a quick decision. He dashed to where the headman stood, grabbed his gun and was back again. The tigress prepared for a last spring. Corbett fired. This time he killed her.

10. Summarize the reading passage in Sinhala or Tamil in about a hundred words.

20. Maname

The Kolam, Sokari and Nadagam folk plays have interested several modern Sinhala playwrights. These plays are performed mainly in rural areas. The actors in Kolam and Sokari wear brightly painted light wooden masks. This is peculiar to these plays. Kolam plays, performed in the open air, begin at about 9 o'clock and may last all through the night. They present popular stories through song, dance, mime and impromptu dialogue. Sokari tells a story through dialogue and mime. As with the Kolam plays,

there is no time limit for the performance. In the other type of folk drama, the Nadagam, song is more important than dance or mime. The Pote Guru or Presenter, who introduces actors and action, plays an important part in the Nadagam.

The first modern Sinhala play of any importance, Dr. E. R. Sarathchandra's "Maname", is based on a story common to both Kolam and Nadagam. Dr. Sarathchandra first produced "Maname" in 1957 and, since then, people in almost every part of the island have seen it.

I saw "Maname" in the open air theatre of the University Park, Peradeniya. The audience sat in rows, around the circular stage on chairs or on the ground. There were no stage properties or stage scenery. Some exciting drumming on ceremonial drums (magul bere) introduced a group of singers. This was something new, not found in the older Nadagam and Kolam plays. The singers were followed by the bearded Pote Guru who introduced the story of Maname to the audience. The play then began.

"Maname" tells of a Prince of that name who is given his teacher's daughter in marriage, as a reward for his fine character. On their way back to his kingdom, Maname and his bride pass through a great forest, the kingdom of a Veddah King. The Veddah King is very angry that the pair should cross his land without his permission and a fight between them follows. In the course of it, Prince Maname brings the Veddah King to the ground. He then asks the Princess for his sword. The Princess hesitates; then hands his sword to the Veddah. The Veddah King kills Maname. He and the Princess then dance to celebrate the victory. The Princess, in order to win his love, tells him that he really owes his victory to her. The Veddah King is very angry when he learns fully the evil of her action. "If you can do this to a husband as noble as Maname, what then will you do to me?" he asks, and leaves her to her fate in the forest.

Dr. Sarathchandra has given the ancient story of Maname more depth and variety of meaning. His "Maname" is not just a story of a Prince, a Princess and a Veddah King. It has a theme. Prince Maname and his Princess belong to a highly civilized world. The Veddah King's world is more primitive. Yet he has his sense of

values too. The Princess falls in love with the Veddah King and is false to Maname. But she finds that the King feels only disgust at this. The Princess's fate is to find no place either in her own world or in that of the Veddah King. She has to live in the forest alone and friendless.

Dr. Sarathchandra's "Maname" preserves all the essentials of the older Kolam-Nadagam story. But he chooses and presents his material in a different way. Both Kolam and Nadagam simply tell a story. They have no theme. The audience's main enjoyment comes from song, dance and laughter. "Maname" preserves the song and dance but it has no comic scenes. The comic scenes are a very important part of the older Kolam and Nadagam. Thus, any such comic behaviour by individuals is often described as being 'a nadagama' or 'a kolama.' The complete absence of comic scenes makes Dr. Sarathchandra's "Maname" much shorter than the "Maname" of the folk plays. But town audiences prefer this. Their attention does not wander from the main story because of scenes that are not really necessary. There is, as a result, a great gain in the effect on the audience, of the play itself.

"Maname" has all that an audience needs in a good drama. It deals with a popular story in a new way and, therefore, is of great interest. It is cleverly organized. Its success in view of all this is not surprising.

(c. 735 words).

Vocabulary

perform	base	owe	preserve
mask	circular	fate	comic
particular	stage properties	theme	individual
mime	character	values	wander
impromptu	permission	false	organize
time limit	hesitate	disgust	

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) In what areas are Kolam, Sokari and Nadagam mainly performed ?—
- (b) Is there a time limit for a Sokari play ?
- (c) Were there any stage properties or stage scenery in the Peradeniya performance of “ Maname ” ?
- (d) Who followed the group of singers ?
- (e) What does Prince Maname do in the course of his fight with the Veddah King ?
- (f) To what kind of world do Prince Maname and the Princess belong ?
- (g) Where did Dr. Sarathchandra get the story of Maname ?
- (h) What led to the death of Prince Maname ?
- (i) What finally happened to the Princess ?

2. Complete the following sentences by selecting the correct item from the various alternatives given :—

e.g.—Sokari tells a story through dialogue.

through dance.

through dialogue and mime.

Sokari tells a story through dialogue and mime.

- (a) Kolam plays are performed in the theatre.
in the open air.
in the cinema.
- (b) The Pote Guru sings and dances.
introduces the story.
drums excitingly.
- (c) Prince Maname kills the Veddah King.
kills himself.
is killed by the Veddah King.
- (d) The Princess falls in love with the Veddah King.
is false to the Veddah King.
leaves the Veddah King in the forest.
- (e) “ Maname ” has been a success because
it was written by Sarathchandra.
it was performed at the University.
it deals with a popular story in a new way.

3. Select three sentences from the reading passage with verbs of the same form as the following :—

e.g.—(a) I saw “ Maname ” in the open air theatre of the University Park, Peradeniya.

- (a) saw
- (b) has worked
- (c) gives
- (d) is produced
- (e) to write

4. The sentences given below are in the wrong order. Arrange them in their correct order :—

- (a) The Princess hesitates ; then hands the sword to the Veddah.
- (b) The Veddah King is very angry when he learns fully the evil of her action.
- (c) “ Maname ” tells of a Prince, Maname, who is given his teacher's daughter in marriage, as a reward for his fine character.
- (d) In the course of the fight, Maname brings the Veddah to the ground.
- (e) “ If you can do this to a husband as noble as Maname, what then will you do to me ? ” he asks and leaves her to her fate in the forest.
- (f) On their way back to his Kingdom, Maname and his bride pass through a great forest, the Kingdom of a Veddah King.
- (g) The Princess, in order to win his love, tells him that he really owes his victory to her.
- (h) He then asks the Princess for his sword.
- (i) The Veddah King is very angry that the pair should cross his land without his permission and a fight between them follows.
- (j) The King and the Princess then dance to celebrate the victory.
- (k) He kills Maname.

5. Match the words of similar meaning in the columns *A* and *B* given below :—

e.g.—modern : contemporary

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
modern	round
circular	to select
to choose	contemporary
essential	well-liked
popular	unprepared
civilized	necessary
great	cultured
impromptu	big

6. Match the words of opposite meaning in the columns *A* and *B* given below :—

e.g.—false : true

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
false	a loss
ancient	serious
comic	unexciting
to preserve	seldom
success	failure
a gain	modern
exciting	true
often	to destroy

7. Now look for words in the passage of similar meaning to :

e.g. (a) foundation upon which other things are built : base

(b) not general or universal ; especial

- (i) strong feeling of dislike caused by an unpleasant sight or an evil action
- (ii) a person's nature as shown by his acts
- (iii) to bring in and make known
- (iv) making people laugh

Consult your dictionaries.

8. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below :—
are still standing, was built, have been preserved, stretching,
used, had fallen, built, know, were also built.

Bridges

The first bridge by man was probably a natural bridge. Men a tree trunk that across a stream. Later, man built his own bridges. We that bridge building began very early. The Chinese and the Greeks bridges many thousands of years ago. But the greatest bridge builders of ancient times were the Romans. No wooden bridges built by them But a number of their stone and concrete bridges Some very fine bridges in twelfth century Europe.

The first cast iron bridge in 1779 in England. The most modern type of bridge is the steel arch bridge.

The Bayonne bridge from Bayonne, New Jersey, to Staten Island, New York, is one of the largest steel arch bridges. It was built in 1931

9. Translate into Sinhala/Tamil :—

Dr. Sarathchandra has given the ancient story of Maname more depth and variety of meaning. His "Maname" is not just a story of a Prince, a Princess and a Veddah. It has a theme. Prince Maname and the Princess belong to a highly civilized world. The Veddah King's world is more primitive. Yet he has his sense of values too. The Princess falls in love with the Veddah King and is false to Maname. But she finds that the King feels only disgust at this. The Princess's fate is to find no place in her own world nor in that of the Veddah King. She has to live in the forest, alone and friendless.

10. Give the Sinhala/Tamil equivalents of the following words :—

to perform	an individual
to preserve	an audience
to hesitate	essentials
to describe	enjoyment
to organize	a scene

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