

G. C. E. O/L - English

DESK WORK

based on

The Revised Examination Syllabus for Dec. 1969

A. S. KANAGARATNAM

Sanmuganathan Book Depot  
JAFFNA



G. C. E. 'O' Level English

## DESK WORK

### 5 - Test Papers

modelled on the  
Prototype of the New G. C. E. 'O' Level Paper,  
issued by the Dept. of Examinations.

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**Extracts from The Revised Examination Syllabus  
of the G. C. E. 'O' Level Examination — Dec. 1969,  
issued by the Department of Education**

**INTRODUCTION**

In view of the importance of English to children in Ceylon it is presented to them as an integral part of the school curriculum. One of the principal objectives of the teaching is the development in the pupils of the ability to understand English of the kind that is found in textbooks, journals, newspapers, and other relevant material. In order that understanding should be accurate and that pupils are not prevented from achieving proficiency because they cannot control the mechanics of the language it is assumed that pupils will be assisted to learn to recognise and produce accepted grammatical forms in English.

For purposes of achieving the above and other relevant objectives pupils will pursue specified programmes of study which will include the content indicated in the syllabus given and the achievement of the pupils will be assessed at the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination by an examination paper essentially of the design indicated in Annexe 1.

**THE EXAMINATION SYLLABUS**

Consistent with the objectives set out in the introduction, pupils will be required to pursue a course of study including the following:

*(page 5)*

**A. The Mechanics of the Language**

1. Word order of statements and questions, affirmative and negative, as occurring in different kinds of sentences including simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentences.
2. Tenses and their formations including the Active and Passive Voice and the Imperative, Indicative and Subjunctive Moods of finite verbs and verbs of Incomplete Predication.
3. Prepositions including those used to express such notions as time, place, duration, possession, separation, and agent.
4. Other miscellaneous structural mechanisms including articles, conjunctions, pronouns, and adverbial, comparative and superlative formations.
5. Figures of speech including similes, metaphors, understatement, irony, paradox, and idiomatic turns of speech.

**B. Content Vocabulary**

Content words including vocabulary associated with such areas as:

1. Environment.
2. Social events.
3. Ceylon's history / past and present.
4. School subjects.
5. The modern world.

*(page 7)*

## THE EXAMINATION PAPER

The prototype question paper below is meant to indicate the general design of the examination paper that will be used to assess English Language achievement of pupils in Grade 10 at the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination.

The general format of the paper will remain essentially the same from examination to examination. But it should be noted that the numbers of questions, the particular types of test items, the mechanics of responding to questions and other such details are liable to variation.

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*Prototype of the New G. C. E. "O" Level Paper*

## ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

**Part I**—(2 hrs.) **Part II**—(1 hr.) **Part II** will be distributed to candidates after **Part I** is completed. There will be a 15 minute interval between **Part I** and **II**.

**Part I** will carry 70% of the marks.

**Part II** will carry 30% of the marks.

பகுதி I (2 மணி) பகுதி II (1 மணி). பகுதி I முடிந்த பின்புதான் பரீட்சார்த்திக்குப் பகுதி II கொடுக்கப்படும், பகுதி I க்கும் பகுதி II க்கும் இடையில் 15 நிமிட இடைவேளை இருக்கும்.

ஆங்கில வினாப் பத்திரத்தின் 70% புள்ளிகள் பகுதி I க்கும், 30% புள்ளிகள் பகுதி II க்குமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படும். (page 9)

### Method of marking question No. 75

If the pupil writes sentences that are relevant to the question then marks should be given as follows: Total marks 10.

For first three spelling mistakes deduct 1 mark. For first three grammar mistakes deduct 1 mark. For every other spelling mistake or grammar mistake deduct 1 mark each. Thus 14 mistakes=0, 13 mistakes=1 mark, etc.

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### Note on marking

In Part I answers will be considered correct only if spelling too is correct. There will be no partially correct answers for which part marks may be given, unless otherwise stated as for question No. 75.

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## Paper I.

### PART I. (2 hrs.)

Candidates should note that the time for this paper is just sufficient to complete the paper. Hence candidates are advised to save time by reading the instructions in the medium which they know best.

#### All answers should be written on this question paper.

விரைவாக மறுமொழி எழுதினாற்றான் இவ் வினாப்பத்திரத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்துக்குள் முடிக்கலாம். ஆகவே, பரீட்சார்த்தி விளக்கங்களைத் தனக்கு இலகுவாக விளங்கக்கூடிய மொழியில் வாசித்தறிந்தால் நேரம் வீண் செலவாகாது.

எல்லா விடைகளும் வினாப்பத்திரத்தில் எழுதப்படல் வேண்டும்.

#### I. Underline the correct word in the brackets:

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் இருப்பவற்றுள் சரியான சொல்லின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக:

1. The people of Ceylon (eat, eats, eating) rice.
2. He will (cutting, cuts, cut) the bread with a knife.
3. She (is, are, will) looking at the flowers in the garden.
4. The children (sing, sang, sung) at the meeting yesterday.
5. That man (drunk, drinks, drinking) ginger beer before every meal.
6. All men (love, loved, loves) their children.

II. Write out the correct word in the blanks. A mother tongue clue is given in the brackets. In some instances a letter or letters from the words are also given:

இடைவெளிகளில் சரியான சொற்களை எழுதுக. அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் தாய் மொழி ஆதாரம் ஒன்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சில இடங்களில் விடைச் சொல்லின் ஆரம்பிக்கும் எழுத்து அல்லது எழுத்துக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன:

7. I p lay football after school. (விளையாடுகிறான்)
8. He r ode his bike home. (ஓட்டினான்)
9. Bala w ill m et his father at the station. (சந்திப்பான்)
10. You are w ing to school. (நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றாய்)
11. She w as w eeping all morning. (அழுதுகொண்டிருந்தாள்)
12. We h ave taken your purse before you knew it. (எடுத்து விட்டோம்)
13. Rajan has b uilt a fine house. (கட்டிப் போட்டான்)
14. The son did not come home last night. (வரவில்லை)
15. The children are not r eading in the library. (வாசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை)

16. Ne ight ER Raman n o his younger brother was in the cinema. (ராமனேனும் அவனது தம்பியேனும் சினிமாவில் இருந்ததில்லை)
17. They are looking a t a picture of the Kataragama Hills. (படத்தைப் பார்க்கின்றார்கள்)
18. The baby is sleeping i n her cot. (தொட்டிலிலே)
19. The crow is sitting o n the roof. (கூரையின் மேல்)
20. We go to school b y bus. (பஸ்இலே)
21. Kamala threw the ball o ver the net. (வலைக்கு மேலாக)
22. Boys and girls will dance r ound the Christmas Tree. (கிறிஸ்மஸ் மரத்தைச் சுற்றி)
23. My school i s s ituated in the Vavuniya District. (வவனியா மாவட்டத்தில் இருக்கின்றது)
24. The book w as w ritten by a famous author. (எழுதப்பட்டது)
25. We d o not live here. This is our office. (நாம் இங்கே வசிப்பதில்லை)
26. There w ill b e a fine match next Friday. (நடைபெறும்)

III. Join the following pairs of sentences leaving out any unnecessary words or phrases and without adding any new letter, word or phrase. The initial word or phrase of the new sentence is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை அல்லது சொற்றொடர்களை நீக்கி விட்டுப் புதிய எழுத்தோ, சொல்லோ, அல்லது சொற்றொடரோ சேர்க்காமற் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. புதிய வசனங்களின் முதற் சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ, வெற்றிடங்களில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

27. Mano took the first bus to the town.

(He wanted to catch the Yarldevi.

Mano.....took the first bus to the town to

catch the yarldevi

28. The teacher looked through the books.

The books were in the shelves.

The teacher.....looked through the books in

the shelves



29. A fast rider can get to the city quickly.  
He can get there in five minutes.

A fast rider can get to the city in five  
minutes.

30. Sri and I were watching the leopards.  
The leopards were in the cages at the zoo.

Sri and I were watching the leopards in the  
cages at the zoo.

31. The Hindus hang mango leaves at their door.  
They hang them for good luck.

The Hindus hang mango leaves at their door  
for good luck.

32. These men cultivate chenas.  
The chenas are in the Vanni

These men cultivate in the  
Vanni.

IV. Each word group in A matches with a word group in B. Write the letter of the correct matching word group in the brackets given:

'A' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு சொற்றொகுதியும் 'B' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒரு சொற்றொகுதியோடு ஒத்துவரும். 'A' பகுதியிற் காணப்படும் அடைப்புக் குறிப்புகளுக்கும் 'B' பகுதியின் அடையாள எழுத்தை எழுதுக:

#### Word Group 'A'

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 33. Many people come to watch the elephants..... | (H) |
| 34. Don't you think.....                         | (D) |
| 35. The news was announced.....                  | (F) |
| 36. He sleeps out on the balcony.....            | (I) |
| 37. My cousin is getting.....                    | (B) |
| 38. The paddy farmer works.....                  | (J) |
| 39. My uncle gets a bigger salary here.....      | (A) |
| 40. Devi loves to travel and.....                | (E) |
| 41. A car cannot carry as heavy a load.....      | (G) |
| 42. The coconut palm fell on the roof.....       | (C) |

### Word Group 'B'

- (a) than he got in his last place.
- (b) a scholarship to study canning in Japan.
- (c) and destroyed the hut.
- (d) that our M. P. must resign?
- (e) see new places.
- (f) over the radio.
- (g) as a lorry.
- (h) in the Perehera procession.
- (i) on very warm days.
- (j) in the mud with his buffaloes.

V. Choose the correct phrase for blank from the phrases marked with the letters (a), (b) and (c) and underline it:

(a), (b), (c) என்னும் எழுத்துக்களால் அடையாளமிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற் றொடர்களிலிருந்து வெற்றிடத்திற்கு ஏற்ற சொற்றொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அதன் கீழே கோடிடுக :

- 43. The police wanted to get the man .....
  - (a) dead or alive.
  - (b) enemy No. 1.
  - (c) has led the people.
- 44. There were many people .....
  - (a) bathing in the sea.
  - (b) bathed in the sea.
  - (c) will bathe in the sea.
- 45. .... the door banged shut.
  - (a) To keep the people out
  - (b) With all our strength
  - (c) Blown by the wind
- 46. We travelled ..... to Kataragama.
  - (a) was a long journey
  - (b) have no rest
  - (c) in a crowded bus
- 47. Fruits ..... are sweeter.
  - (a) mix with honey
  - (b) grown in our own garden
  - (c) grew on the bigger trees
- 48. .... we spent two days in Kandy.
  - (a) Our relations asked us
  - (b) On our way back
  - (c) Saw the beautiful lake

VI. Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets:

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வினைச் சொற்களின் சரியான நிலையைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களை நிரப்புக :

49. Anandi ..... two goals at our last match. (shoot)
50. His uncle ..... / ..... him when he goes to the 'varsity. (help)
51. He ..... to school on time. He is a good student. (go)
52. My brother ..... / ..... on March 31. (bear)
53. Can you ..... a good hand? (write)
54. You cannot cook while you ..... / ..... the violin. (play)
55. Before we could stop him he ..... / ..... the car out. (take)

VII. In each of the following passages **three** tenses are incorrect. Underline the incorrect tenses:

பின்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு பந்தியிலும் பிழையான காலத்தைக் குறிக்கும் மூன்று வசனங்களுண்டு. பிழையான காலச் சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

56. Bill fought like mad. He hated to see bloodshed. He is feeling a little sick to see so many men lying in pools of blood. He saw their captain coming out of the house. He was shouting orders to his men and rushing back and forth. His soldiers have brought the guns out. They will fight bravely.
57. The next day the fox appeared in the same place. The hens also came there to pray with him. When they have prayed the hens began to leave. But the fox is watching them from the corners of his eyes. When the last of the hens was leaving, he killed her quickly and ate her up before she can cry out.
58. He was a very short man, with a big forehead. An old black hat had covered his head. He was wearing an old coat and looks poor and travel-worn. I try to speak to him, but before I could go near him a crowd of schoolboys and girls had surrounded him with their autograph albums.

VIII. Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets and leaving out any unnecessary words. In certain cases the initial word or phrase of the sentences is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்களை உபயோகித்துப் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக; சில இடங்களில் வசனத்தின் முதற்சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது :

59. The boys are not rich.

They come from this village.

(Who)

The boys..... *who come from this village*  
*are not rich.*

60. They welcomed the M. P. with music and flowers.

He got down at the railway station.

(When)

They..... *welcomed the M.P. with music*  
*and flowers when he got down at the*  
*railway station.*

61. We had a fine lunch.

We had bathed before the lunch.

(after)

*we had a fine lunch after*  
*a bath.*

62. I took pictures of the bride and groom.

The bride and groom were leaving the pandol.

(as)

I *took pictures of the bride and groom*  
*as they were leave the pandol*

63. Ganeshan did not attend school.

He was ill.

(because)

Ganeshan *did not attend school because*  
*he was ill.*

**IX.** Write out the following jumbled sentences correctly :

ஒழுங்கற்ற முறையில் சொற்கள் அமைந்த கீழ்க்காணும் வாக்கியங்களின் சொற்களை ஒழுங்குபடுத்திக் கருத்துடைய வசனங்களாக எழுதுக :

64. to my sister / his Parker fountain pen / as a present / has given / Uncle Joe /

Uncle Joe has given his Parker fountain pen  
as a present, to my sister.

65. old postage stamps / abroad / and receives picture cards / Leela sends / from them / to pen friends /

Leela sends old postage stamps to pen friends  
and received picture cards abroad from them

66. have come / the God / from Colombo / at the Nallur Temple / our relations / to worship /

Our relations have come from Colombo  
to worship the God at the Nallur Temple.

67. to Kandy / there / my brother / when I go / I shall meet /

When I go to Kandy, I shall  
meet my brother there.

**X.** Complete the answers to each of the following questions. Some words are given :

கீழ்க்காணும் ஒவ்வொரு கேள்விகளுக்கான மறுமொழியைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக :  
மறுமொழியின் சில சொற்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

**Questions**

**Answers**

68. Why does a man carry an umbrella ?

He does to protect himself  
from the sun.

69. How do you carry your books to school ?

I carry them in my  
school bag.

70. What do children do as soon as the closing bell rings ?

They run home from  
their class rooms.

Supply a question for each answer given below :

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு மறுமொழிக்கும் ஏற்ற கேள்வி ஒன்று தருக :

**Questions**

**Answers**

71. Why did ..... the two boys quarrel?

They quarrelled because both of them wanted to bat first.

72. What ..... games .....  
do you play .....

I play cricket and football.

**XI.** Complete the following sentences by the addition of a phrase in the blanks. Clues are given at the end of each sentence :

ஒவ்வொரு வசனத்தின் இறுதியிலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆதாரங்களைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களில் சொற்றொடரை வைத்து வசனங்களைப் பூரணப் படுத்துக :

73. Sheila parked her car in front of a big building. (பெரிய கட்டடத்திற்கு முன்னால்)

74. Wild elephants come to bathe in the rivers of the jungle. (காட்டிலுள்ள ஆறுகளில்)

75. Describe in not less than 100 words the bus stand in the picture on page 9, and its surroundings, taking into consideration the following points:— the lay-out,—the sheds, the bus-lanes, the office, the waiting rooms,—the traffic on the road, the stalls on the northern side, the rows of buses, the crowds, etc

**Or**

Describe in not less than 100 words the scene at a bus stand at a crowded hour, taking into consideration the following points:— the waiting queues, the buses arriving and departing, the rush of passengers getting off and in, their parcels, their colourful dresses, the uniformed staff, the news boys and vendors crying their wares, etc.

**Or**

Describe in not less than 100 words a normal day in the life of a bus driver or conductor, making reference to the following points:— how hard? enjoyable? responsible? his work is: his hours of work? any over-time? his lunch break: his risks, etc.

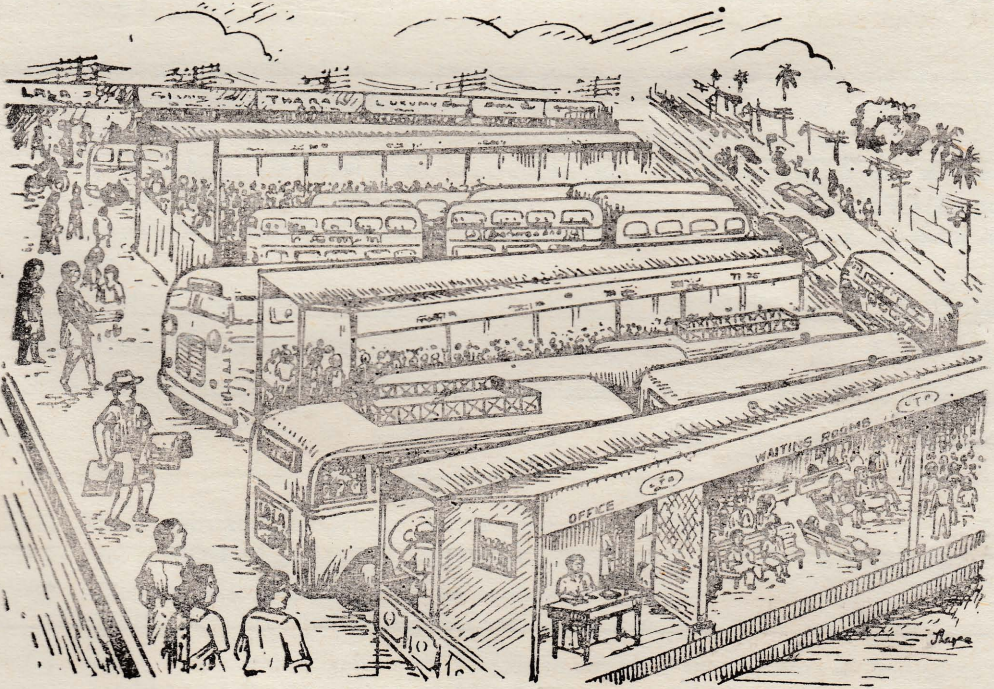
அதன் அமைப்பு,— பிரயாணிகள் தங்கும் கொட்டிகள், பஸ் வீதிகள், அலுவலகம், ஓய்வு அறைகள் — ரோட்டில் வாகனப் போக்குவரத்து, வடக்கு ஓரத்திலுள்ள கடைகள், பஸ் நிரைகள், மக்கள் குவிதல் முதலியவற்றைக் கவனத்திற் கொண்டு, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாது, இந்தப் பஸ் நிலையத்தையும் அதன் சுற்றூடலையும் விபரி.

#### அல்லது

காத்து நிற்கும் கியூ வரிசைகள், பஸ்கள் வருவதும் போவதும், ஏறும் இறங்கும் பிரயாணிகளின் நெருக்கடி, அவர்களின் பொதிகள், நிறம் நிறமான ஆடைகள், உத்தியோக உடை அணிந்த தொழிலாளிகள், பேப்பர் விற்பவரும் வேறு விற்பனையாளரும் தத்தம் பொருட்களைக் கூவிவிற்பது ஆகியவற்றைக் கவனத்திற் கொண்டு, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாது இப் பஸ் நிலையம் சனத்திரளான நேரத்தில் தரும் காட்சியை விபரி.

#### அல்லது

ஒரு பஸ் சாரதியின் அல்லது கண்டக்டரின் வாழ்விலே அவரது சாதாரண வேலை நாள் ஒன்றை விபரி. வேலையில் உள்ள கஷ்டம்? மகிழ்வு? பொறுப்பு? வேலை நேரம், மிகைநேரச் சம்பளம், பகல் உணவு வேளை, இடையூறுகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாது எழுதுக.







76. There are three groups of sentences below. There is a question at the end of each group. Underline the word or words in the sentence that provide the answers to the questions:

கீழே மூன்று வசனத்தொகுதிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒவ்வொரு தொகுதியின் கீழும் ஒரு கேள்வி உண்டு. கேள்வியின் மறுமொழியைக் கொடுக்கும் சொல்லின் கீழ் அல்லது சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

(1) Krishnan hadn't a bicycle. He borrowed Muhundan's and rode home. Whose bicycle did Krishnan ride?

யாருடைய பைசிக்களில் கிருஷ்ணன் சவாரி செய்தான் ?

(2) The Village Committee have asked the government for a grant of Rs. 50,000 rupees to construct a children's playground. What do the Village Committee want to construct with the government grant?

அரசாங்க நன்கொடையை உபயோகித்து என்னத்தைக் கட்டக் கிராமச் சங்கம் விரும்புகிறது ?

(3) Every year about three to four thousand people come to the club. Some only come for a glass of beer, some for a little chat after work, and some others for a game of bridge or chess or billiards. What games do visitors play at the club?

கிளப் நிலையத்திற்கு வருவோர் என்ன விளையாட்டுகளை விளையாடுவார்கள் ?

77. Certain words underlined in the passage given provide the correct answers to the questions below. Selecting these words write the number of the correct question against each. Enter the number in the brackets provided:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியில் கோடிடப்பட்ட சில சொற்கள் கீழ்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடைகளாக அமைந்துள்ளன. இச்சொற்களைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அவற்றிற்குரிய வினாக்களின் எண்களை அருகிலுள்ள அடைப்புக் குறிக்குள் எழுதுக :

The main substance in your tooth paste is just chalk. ( 3 ) Grind your chalk to a very fine powder and add a little soap ( 2 ) or any other detergent ( ). Then mix thoroughly until you get the viscosity that you want. Generally peppermint ( 1 ) is added to give it a flavour, but chalk is the base of all dentifrices. ( )

(1) What substance is usually added to flavour a dental paste?

ஒரு பற்பசைக்குச் சுவை கொடுக்க என்ன பொருள் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறது?

(2) What is the detergent that is mentioned here?

இங்கே கூறப்பட்டுள்ள சுத்தி செய்யும் கருவி யாது?

(3) What is the main substance that is used in the manufacture of dentifrices? பல்லைச் சுத்தி செய்யும் பதார்த்தங்களைத் தயாரிப்பதற்கு உபயோகிக்கப்படும் பொருட்களில் முக்கியமான பொருள் என்ன?

78. Read the passage below and write the answers in English or Tamil. Answers in complete sentences are not required. (If you write your answers in English, you will be given credit only if spelling and grammar are correct.)

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியை வாசித்து, ஆங்கிலத்தில் அல்லது தமிழில் விடைகளை எழுதுக. விடைகள் பூரணமான வசனங்களாக அமைய வேண்டிய தில்லை. (விடைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால், எழுத்துப் பிழைகளும், இலக்கணப் பிழைகளும்ற்ற விடைகளுக்கு மாத்திரமே மதிப்புக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.)

One hundred and thirty six youths who completed a two year course in agriculture and animal husbandry under the River Valleys Youth Settlement Scheme, are still unemployed.

They have not been provided with the three acre plot of highland for the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and the type plan house that was to be theirs on a quarter acre plot of land.

These youths commenced their training in February 1967 and completed the course in February 1969. Most of them were farm school trainees who preferred to join this training scheme rather than to go in search of other employment. The government has spent over two lakhs of rupees on the training courses.

They have already appealed to the minister of lands and the head of the River Valleys Board. Now they are drawing up a memorandum to the Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, asking him to inquire into their case. (*The Ceylon Daily News, June 2, 1969.*)

- (1) How many youths who have been trained under the River Valleys Youth Settlement Scheme, are still unemployed?

நதிப் பள்ளத்தாக்குகள் வாலிபர் குடியேற்றத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பயிற்றப் பட்ட எத்தனை வாலிபர் இன்னும் வேலையில்லாதிருக்கின்றனர்?

- (2) What are the two fields in which they have received training?

இவர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்ற இரு துறைகளையும் கூறுக.

- (3) What did these young men expect to get from the government at the end of their training?

பயிற்சி முடிந்த பின் அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து என்னத்தைப் பெறுவார்கள் என்று அவர்கள் எதிர் பார்த்தார்கள்?

*one hundred and thirty six youths have been trained under the River Valleys Youth Settlement Scheme are still unemployed*  
*Agriculture and animal husbandry are the two fields in which they have received training.*  
*These young men expected to get three plots of highland and a type plan house from the government.*

- (4) Where did most of these young men receive their training before they joined this scheme?

இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் சேரமுன் இவ் வாலிபர்களில் பெரும்பாலார் வேறெங்கே பயிற்சி பெற்றிருந்தார்கள்?

*Most of them were farm school trainees at before they joined this scheme*

- (5) How much has the government spent on their training?

அவர்களது பயிற்சியில் எவ்வளவு பணத்தை அரசாங்கம் செலவு செய்துள்ளது?

*The government has spent over two lakhs spent on their training.*

79. Summarize in Tamil the main argument of the passage below:

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பந்தியின் பிரதான வாதத்தைத் தமிழில் சுருக்கமாக எழுதுக :

Prehistoric man moved from place to place in search of new places to live in. It was a migratory human society. The principle behind their lives was movement. Prehistoric man went wherever he could possibly go, in search of more food and more shelter and more security.

There was never any plan or program of settlement. He had no definite destination when he migrated from one area to another. A group of prehistoric people did not sit down and consider the factors for and against or discuss the advantages in favour of moving to a new region. The environment compelled them. The tribes merely moved out to another hunting ground with all their weapons and chattels. If the new place was more favourable than the one they were leaving behind, they settled down there, and in time took root.

As in modern human societies there were two chief economic factors that caused this migration of early man. One was the pressure of population and the other his economic need. These are still the two main forces behind migratory movements among groups of people.

80. Read the passage and answer the following questions **in English** :

பந்தியை வாசித்துக் கீழ்க்காணும் வினாக்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் விடை எழுதுக :

An Australian 'oil drum sailor' hopes to be the first man to cross the Pacific from West to East in an oil drum raft. He is 36 year old, bearded Thomas Nissen.

During the past six years he has spent most of his spare time and all his money on building the raft. Painted bright yellow and blue, it consists mainly of sixty eight oil drums welded together to form two pontoons.

The pontoons support a wooden decking. On the decking is a fibre glass cabin containing a single bunk and food lockers. The oil drum raft can be propelled by sails or a diesel engine. Top speed under sail is eleven knots.

Nissen plans to sail the craft from Sydney to Chile. He expects that the trip will take about eighteen weeks. After a recent trial in the open sea off Sydney, he stated, "In the open sea she was marvellous. She would just get the right wave motion and w-h-o-o-s-h. It is a fantastic craft."

Why does he want to undertake such a lonely trip?

"Adventure — you only live once," he said.

While making his trip he hopes to spend most of his time writing a book about his experiences.

His tentative departure time is early in June. In the meantime, he is trying to save enough money to buy diesel fuel, food for six months and a spare set of sails. (*The Ceylon Daily News, May 25, 1969*)

1. What is Mr. Nissen planning to do?

2. What materials has he used to build his sailing vessel?

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3. How is the vessel to be driven?

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4. (a) Where will he start sailing?

---

(b) Where does he hope to finish his voyage?

---

(c) How long will the journey take?

---

5. Why is he planning to sail alone in such a craft?

---

---

6. What does he expect to do while he is making the journey?

---

---

7. What are the things he has to buy before he sails?

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**Part II** (1 hr.)

Answer question 1 and one other.

**I**

Write a composition in about 200 words on any one of the following subjects :

- (a) Your Community Centre.
- (b) The luxuries that our forefathers did not enjoy.
- (c) The Moon Journey.
- (d) Foot ball.
- (e) Farming as a profession.
- (f) Air Travel.
- (g) Siyawasa.
- (h) Describe a funny incident entitled, 'The Trick that Went Wrong.'

**II**

Read the passage and answer the questions below :

In one of our late excursions into the country, happening to discourse upon the provision that was made for the poor in England, he seemed amazed how any of his countrymen could be so foolishly weak as, to relieve occasional objects of charity, when the laws had made such ample provision for their support. In every parish-house, says he, the poor are supplied with food, clothes, fire, and a bed to lie on; they want no more, I desire no more myself; yet still they seem discontented. I am surprised at the inactivity of our magistrates, in not taking up such vagrants, who are only a weight upon the industrious: I am surprised that the people are found to relieve them, when they must be at the same time sensible that it, in some measure, encourages idleness, extravagance and imposture. They are imposters, every one of them and rather merit a prison than relief.

He was proceeding in this strain when an old man who still had about him the remnants of tattered finery, implored our compassion. He assured us that he was no common beggar, but forced into the shameful profession, to support a dying wife and five hungry children. His story had not the least influence upon me; but it was quite otherwise with the man in black. I could easily perceive that his heart burned to relieve the five starving children, but he seemed ashamed to discover his weakness to me. I pretended to look another way, and he seized this opportunity of giving the poor petitioner a piece of silver.

*(The above is an extract from the essay, 'The Character of the Man in Black,' by Oliver Goldsmith, an English poet and essayist of the 18th century.)*

- (1) Write in your own words briefly what the man in black thought of the beggars in England, and of the way they were cared for.
- (2) What did he think of the people who showed any kindness to the poor?
- (3) How did he behave when an old man came to him with his hard luck story?

III

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions below :

**Zimri**

In the first rank of these did Zimri stand :  
A man so various, that he seemed to be  
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.  
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong ;  
Was everything by starts, and nothing long ;  
But, in the course of one revolving moon,  
Was chemist, fiddler, statesman and buffoon ;  
Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking,  
Besides ten thousand freaks that died in thinking.  
Blest madman, who could every hour employ,  
With something new to wish, or to enjoy !  
Railing and praising were his usual themes ;  
And both (to show his judgment) in extremes ;  
So over-violent, or over - civil,  
That every man, with him, was God or devil.  
In squandering wealth was his peculiar art :  
Nothing went unrewarded, but desert.

*John Dryden.*

- (1) What do you think is Dryden's purpose in writing this poem? What is such a poem called?
- (2) This poem describes Zimiri as an unsteady person who is frequently changing his occupation. Write down 3 words, or phrases or lines that the poet uses to bring out this quality.
- (3) "Every man, with him, was God or devil" — What does Dryden mean by this description?

## Paper 2.

(Please read the instructions at the beginning of Paper 1.)

### I. Underline the correct word in the brackets :

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் இருப்பவற்றுள் சரியான சொல்லின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

1. Last year Jaya (run, ran, running) the half mile for his school.
2. The Kandyans (fight, fighting, fought) the Portuguese in many battles.
3. You will (laugh, laughs, laughing) over this story.
4. The cats (has, having, have) caught all the rats in the roof.
5. The police will (arrest, arrested, arrests) the thief some day.
6. My brother is (took, take, taking) my car home.

II. Write out the correct word in the blanks. A mother tongue clue is given in the brackets. In some instances a letter or letters from the words are also given :

இடை வெளிகளில் சரியான சொற்களை எழுதுக : அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் தாய்மொழி ஆதாரம் ஒன்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சில இடங்களில் விடைச் சொல்லின் ஆரம்பிக்கும் எழுத்து அல்லது எழுத்துக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

7. Father and mother go to the temple every Poya day. (ஒவ்வொரு போயாவும் போறவர்கள்)
8. Rita has baught a beautiful sari. (வாங்கிப் போட்டாள்)
9. When he has written the letter he sent his son to post it. (எழுதி முடித்த பின்பு)
10. She did not attend school yesterday. (பாடசாலைக்குப் போகவில்லை)
11. Peter is washing his clothes in a tub. (கழுவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான்)
12. Neither my son nor my daughter came to meet me. (மகனும் வரவில்லை, மகளும் வரவில்லை)
13. There isn't any tea in the cup. (கோப்பையில்)
14. We don't cook meat here on Fridays. (வெள்ளிக்கிழமைகளில்)
15. Mr. Sarma opened the room with his key. (திறப்பால்)
16. He was loved by all his relations. (உறவினர் எல்லாராலும்)
17. The director held an umbrella over the minister's head. (மந்திரியின் தலைக்கு மேலே)
18. She put her bunch of keys under the mattress. (மெத்தை யின் கீழ்)



19. From the balcony we watched the people below. (மேல் மாடியிலிருந்து)
20. The couple walked round the temple praying. (கோயிலைச் சுற்றி)
21. I stayed in a hotel during the festival days. (திருவிழா நாட்களில்)
22. The boat sailed across the Kelani to the other bank. (களனியைக் கடந்து)
23. Children are afraid to go in the dark. (பயப்படுவார்கள்)
24. A soldier is trained to shoot. (பயிற்றப்படுகின்றான்)
25. Mr. Sivaraman does not teach. He is a clerk. (ஆசிரியரல்ல)
26. I should be there by five o'clock. (அங்கே இருப்பேன்)

III. Join the following pairs of sentences leaving out any unnecessary words or phrases and without adding any new letter, word or phrase. The initial word or phrase of the new sentence is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை அல்லது சொற்றொடர்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு புதிய எழுத்தோ, சொல்லோ, அல்லது சொற்றொடரோ சேர்க்காமற் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. புதிய வசனங்களின் முதற் சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ, வெற்றிடங்களில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

27. Ganesh was driving his car.  
He was driving it at fifty miles an hour.  
Ganesh was driving his car at 50 mph.
28. He listened to the lecture.  
He listened with great attention.  
He listened to the lecture with great attention.
29. We planted big trees round our house.  
We wished to have some shade.  
We planted big trees round our house to have some shade.
30. He heard his brothers talking.  
They were talking in the next room.  
He heard \_\_\_\_\_
31. They give free meals to beggars at this temple.  
They do this every Friday.  
They \_\_\_\_\_
32. The father gave Indra fifteen rupees.  
He gave it as a birthday present.  
The father \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Each word group in A matches with a word group in B. Write the letter of the correct matching word group in the brackets given:

'A' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு சொற்றொகுதியும் 'B' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒரு சொற்றொகுதியோடு ஒத்துவரும். 'A' பகுதியிற் காணப்படும் அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்கும் ஒத்துவரும் 'B' பகுதியின் அடையாள எழுத்தை எழுதுக:

### Word Group 'A'

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 33. One must always keep.....               | ( H ) |
| 34. Have you posted.....                    | ( I ) |
| 35. Last night we were.....                 | ( E ) |
| 36. Nades rides.....                        | ( C ) |
| 37. He broke his arm.....                   | ( F ) |
| 38. Vimala does not let her children.....   | ( J ) |
| 39. Malini does not want.....               | ( G ) |
| 40. These mangoes are.....                  | ( A ) |
| 41. An elephant can easily lift.....        | ( D ) |
| 42. There are more flowers in a cherry..... | ( B ) |

### Word Group 'B'

- (a) the sweetest in the country.
- (b) than in a rose.
- (c) daily to his village 15 miles away.
- (d) a heavy log.
- (e) at a fine lecture on the journey to the moon.
- (f) while he was playing football.
- (g) to leave her sister alone at the hospital.
- (h) one's finger nails clean.
- (i) that letter to your uncle?
- (j) swim in the sea.

V. Choose the correct phrase for the blank from the phrases marked with the letters (a), (b) and (c) and underline it:

(a), (b), (c) என்னும் எழுத்துக்களால் அடையாளமிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்றொடர்களிலிருந்து வெற்றிடத்துக்கு ஏற்ற சொற்றொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அதன் கீழே கோடிடுக:

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 43. They had the god's image..... | (a) <u>carried in a car.</u>    |
|                                   | (b) worshipping all the people. |
|                                   | (c) electric bulbs round it.    |
| 44. .... the ship was wrecked.    | (a) The engines failed,         |
|                                   | (b) Storm winds blew,           |
|                                   | (c) <u>Caught in a cyclone,</u> |

45. He had read the book through..... (a) young boy at school.  
(b) for a long time.  
(c) ~~from~~ cover to cover.
46. They found a baby elephant..... (a) fallen into a big hole.  
(b) tried to climb out.  
(c) will take it to the zoo.
47. Tom sat at his desk..... (a) has had his breakfast.  
(b) writing an essay.  
(c) read his library book.
48. The boy opened the letter..... (a) and read it.  
(b) was from his brother.  
(c) came from home.

**VI.** Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets:

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வினைச் சொற்களின் சரியான நிலையைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களை நிரப்புக :

49. All the fishermen in the boat ..... in that storm. (drown)
50. I was fast asleep and didn't ..... the telephone ringing. (hear)
51. .... you please ..... that window. (shut)
52. The children ..... while their father was reading. (play)
53. When you ..... your exercise you may leave the room. (write)
54. I ..... the child home with me because he had no home to go to. (take)
55. I ..... already ..... the tickets. We can see the picture at six. (buy)

**VII.** In each of the following passages **three** tenses are incorrect. Underline the incorrect tenses :

பின்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு பந்தியிலும் பிழையான காலத்தைக் குறிக்கும் மூன்று வசனங்களுண்டு. பிழையான காலச் சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

56. I remained three weeks in that hotel and decided to travel on the next day, since I have to meet my business partner at a wedding. I rung for the boy and told him I am leaving early in the morning and asked him to book me a taxi for five o'clock in the morning.

57. We stood side by side in the bus queue with our bags. Although I am a stranger to him I told him I was going to Batti. He seemed quite pleased. He was a bright looking young fellow, with a big Adam's apple that keeps bobbing up and down whenever he speaks. He smiled and said that he was going to Batti too.

58. A man was once taken before a magistrate and charged with stealing a watch. When the judge has heard the evidence, he said to the accused, "There wasn't enough evidence. I am discharging you."

The man asked the judge, "Then can I keep the watch, sir, or should I give it back to the owner?"

**VIII.** Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets and leaving out any unnecessary words. In certain cases the initial words or phrase of the sentences is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்களை உபயோகித்துப் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. சில இடங்களில் வசனத்தின் முதற்சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

59. I work hard.

I will get a prize.

(if)

60. Mary was singing.

Her sister was sleeping at that time.

(while)

Mary .....

61. The farmers had harvested their paddy.

The rains came after that.

(before)

The farmers .....

62. Rajah cannot attend school.

He has failed his G. C. E. twice.

(because)

Rajah .....

63. I want these books.

The bookseller doesn't have the books.

(which)

The bookseller.....

---

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**IX.** Write out the following jumbled sentences correctly:

ஒழுங்கற்ற முறையில் சொற்கள் அமைந்த கீழ்க்காணும் வாக்கியங்களின் சொற்களை ஒழுங்குபடுத்திக் கருத்துடைய வசனங்களாக எழுதுக :

64. Anything wicked / a good man / to do / Charlie was / and did not want.

---

---

65. by selling / some village farmers / to the government / become rich / their paddy / have now.

---

---

66. to fight / can live / who run away / another day / those.

---

---

67. Aesop / known as fables / who wrote / was a Greek slave / a lot of stories.

---

---

X. Complete the answers to each of the following questions. Some words are given :

கீழ்க் காணும் ஒவ்வொரு கேள்விகளுக்கான மறுமொழியைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. மறுமொழியின் சில சொற்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

Questions	Answers
68. Why do you go to the cinema?	I ..... there ..... look ..... picture.
69. What games do you play at school?	I ..... soccer and ..... ball.
70. What do you call a man who makes shoes?	..... called ..... cobbler.

Supply a question for each answer given below :

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு மறுமொழிக்கும் ஏற்ற கேள்வி ஒன்று தருக :

Questions	Answers
71. .... parcel ..... ?	The parcel arrived two days ago.
72. .... chief ..... Ceylon ?	The chief exports of Ceylon are tea, rubber and coconut.

XI. Complete the following sentences by the addition of a phrase in the blanks. Clues are given at the end of each sentence :

ஒவ்வொரு வசனத்தின் இறுதியிலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆதாரங்களைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களில் சொற்றொடரை வைத்து வசனங்களைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக :

73. The sleeping Beauty slept f \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_  
(நூறு வருடங்களாக)
74. They worshipped a \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_  
t \_\_\_\_\_ (கோயில் வாசலில்)



75. Describe in not less than 100 words the city park and its surroundings taking into consideration the following points:— the lay-out of the gardens, the two fountains, the big tree in the centre, the radio room and loud speaker, the children's playground and other amenities.

Or

Describe in not less than 100 words the children's playground section of the city park, its surroundings and the children playing there, making use of the facilities provided.

Or

Describe in not less than 100 words any evening you spent in a city park with your friends or relations, making mention of any fun you had there, the music, the flowers, other visitors to the park, etc.

மரஞ் செடிகள், சுனைகள், நேடியோ அறையும் ஒலிபரப்பியும், பாலர் விளையாட்டு நிலம் ஆகியவற்றைக் கவனத்தில் வைத்து, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாது நகரத்தின் பூங்காவனத்தையும் அதன் சுற்றுப் புறத்தையும் விபரிக்க.

**அல்லது**

நகரப் பூங்காவிலுள்ள பாலர் விளையாட்டு நிலப்பகுதியையும் அதன் சுற்றுடையும் அங்கே அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் விளையாட்டு உபகரணங்களில் விளையாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சிறுவர்களையும், 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் விபரிக்க.

**அல்லது**

உமது நண்பர் அல்லது உறவினருடன் ஒரு நகரப் பூங்காவில் ஒரு பின்னேரம் பொழுது போக்கியதை, அங்கே நிகழ்ந்த விளையாட்டுகள், இன்னிசை, பூக்காட்சி, உலாவும் மக்களின் காட்சி ஆகியவற்றைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் விபரிக்க.





76. There are three groups of sentences below, with a question underneath each group. Underline the word or words in the sentence that provide the answers to the questions:

கீழே மூன்று வசனத்தொகுதிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒவ்வொரு தொகுதியின் கீழும் ஒரு கேள்வி உண்டு. கேள்வியின் மறுமொழியைக் கொடுக்கும் சொல்லின் கீழ் அல்லது சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

- (1) The man had just lighted a cigarette when the train stopped at St. Pancras. He got down there with his bag.  
Where did the man get down?  
எவ்விடத்தில் அந்த மனிதன் இறங்கினான்?
- (2) He found an advertisement in a daily newspaper. It said, "Give her Haliborange, the highly nutritive drink with a pleasing flavour."  
What were they trying to sell?  
என்ன பொருளை விற்பனை செய்யத் தெண்டித்தார்கள்?
- (3) On June 7 the world's biggest liner left Southampton for New York. It was the Queen Mary.  
When did the ship sail for New York?  
நியூயோர்க்குக் கப்பல் எப்போது புறப்பட்டது?

77. Certain words underlined in the passage given provide the correct answers to the questions below. Selecting these words, write the number of the correct question against each. Enter the number in the brackets provided:  
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியில் கோடிடப்பட்ட சில சொற்கள் கீழ்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடைகளாக அமைந்துள்ளன. இச் சொற்களைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அவற்றிற்குரிய சரியான வினாக்களின் எண்களை அருகிலுள்ள அடைப்புக் குறிக்குள் எழுதுக :

When rain water soaks down into volcanic regions sometimes it gets heated by very hot rocks ( 2 ) deep down under the ground. Some of the water rises to the surface as hot springs or geysers. ( ) The hot wells at Trincomalie ( ) are formed in this way. A geyser in the Yellowstone Park, ( 3 ) in the United States, shoots up 150 feet as a steaming column of hot water once every hour. ( 1 )

- (1) How often does the Yellowstone Park geyser shoot up?  
மஞ்சள்கல் வனத்திலுள்ள வெந்நீர் ஊற்று எவ்வளவு காலத்திற் கொருமுறை பீறிட்டு மேலே பாய்கின்றது?
- (2) By what is the rain water heated as it soaks down?  
கீழே ஊறிப்போகின்ற மழைநீர் என்னத்தால் சூடாக்கப்படுகின்றது?
- (3) Where do you find a geyser that shoots up to a height of 150 feet?  
150 அடி உயரத்திற்குப் பீறிட்டுப் பாயும் ஒரு வெந்நீர் ஊற்றை எங்கே காணலாம்?

78. Read the passage below and write the answers in English or Tamil. Answers in complete sentences are not required. (If you write your answers in English, you will be given credit only if spelling and grammar are correct.)

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியை வாசித்து, ஆங்கிலத்தில் அல்லது தமிழில் விடைகளை எழுதுக. விடைகள் பூரணமான வசனங்களாக அமைய வேண்டியதில்லை. (விடைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால், எழுத்துப் பிழைகளும் இலக்கணப் பிழைகளும்ற்ற விடைகளுக்கு மாத்திரமே மதிப்புக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.)

Bee-keeping is a fascinating pursuit which combines pleasure with profit. It can be undertaken by practically every one because it does not involve large capital investment or intensive labour.

Initially the only expenditure involved is on the purchase of a hive or hives and certain tools. Thereafter the recurrent expenditure is negligible. Moreover, the labour involved in bee-keeping is light, for in this business the bees are the labourers. The bee-keeper's labour is confined to a few routine manipulations which are so easy to master that they can be efficiently carried out by women and children in their spare time.

But like any other business, success can be guaranteed only if the bee-keeper has the technical 'know-how'.....

The beginner in bee-keeping should start with not less than two and not more than five hives. A minimum of two hives is recommended because in the event of some mishap, such as the loss of the queen occurring in one, advantages may be obtained from the other. (*Bee-keeping for the Beginner — A Department of Agriculture Publication*)

- (1) Why is it possible for every one to keep bees? (There are two reasons. **Both** reasons must be given)

எல்லாராலும் தேனிகளை வளர்க்கக்கூடியதாயிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? (இரண்டு காரணங்களுண்டு. இரண்டு காரணங்களும் கொடுபட வேண்டும்.)

- (2) What things must a person buy to start bee-keeping?

தேனி வளர்க்கத் தொடங்கமுன் ஒருவர் வாங்க வேண்டிய பொருட்கள் எவை?

(3) Who are the main labourers in this business?

இந்த முயற்சியிலே அதிகமான வேலையைச் செய்து முடிப்பவர் யார்?

(4) What is necessary for success in bee-keeping?

தேனி வளர்க்கும் தொழிலில் ஒருவன் வெற்றியடைவதற்கு இன்றியமையாதது என்ன?

(5) What is the minimum number of bee-hives recommended for a start in bee-keeping?

குறைந்தளவு எத்தனை தேன் கூடுகளோடு ஒருவர் தொடங்க வேண்டும் என்று புத்திமதி கூறப்படுகின்றது?

79. Summarize in Tamil the main argument of the passage below :

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பந்தியின் பிரதான வாதத்தைத் தமிழில் சுருக்கமாக எழுதுக :

During the course of the last twelve months the damage caused by fire to the Colombo Commercial Company, the Jaffna Hospital, the shopping centre at Alawwa, and a tea factory at Nawalapitiya, alone amounted to over three million rupees.

A significant factor about these was not the damage caused, but the lack of adequate fire fighting measures to cope with them. Technologically we have advanced sufficiently in the science of fire extinction and prevention to enable us to prevent them.

With the dawn of the industrial phase in Ceylon, materials of a highly inflammable nature are being imported, manufactured and used.

Our commercial establishments are over-congested, and our buildings are expanding skywards. These developments will not, in the future, confine our losses to mere rupees and cents.

Development cannot be retarded due to the fire hazard it may produce. On the contrary fire prevention must keep abreast of such development.

But in Ceylon our fire prevention machinery is still in the pre-development era. This was borne out recently by the match factory fire at Kelaniya and the Central Bank fire. (*The Ceylon Daily News, June 21, 1969*)

80. Read the passage and answer the following questions in **English** :

பந்தியை வாசித்துக் கீழ்க்காணும் வினாக்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் விடை எழுதுக :

Mantai in the Mannar District is the ancient Mahatitha (Sin. Matota), principal sea-port of Ceylon when Anuradhapura was the capital of the island. There are frequent references to Mahatitha in the chronicle that it was flourishing from the earliest historical period.

The walls and double moats of the ancient city can still be traced in the site.

Archaeological investigations were carried out on the site in 1887 by Boake and by A. M. Hobart in 1925 — 28. The results of Hobart's work could not be published in adequate form as he had to relinquish his post as Archaeological Commissioner due to ill-health in 1929.

The ancient Saiva shrine of Mahatitha called Thiruketheeswaram is referred to in Tamil devotional hymns dating from the 7th century A. D. The Pali Dathavawsa also testifies to the existence of a Brahminical shrine at the site in ancient days.

Further excavations commenced on April 18, 1950, and is in progress.....

A pottery rimmed well or soakage pit and two stone-lined wells have been successfully dug 32 feet below the present surface down to water level. This has yielded some interesting pottery types and fauna bones which are receiving study.

Considerable types and forms of pottery from Rome, Arabia and China have also been found. Among them are Arretine pottery which should be a source for dating the strata.

Outside the city walls some burials were located and excavated. One of these pits revealed a full skeleton in situ with associated pottery. Dr. P. K. Chanmugam, Professor of Anatomy of the University of Ceylon visited the site and exhumed the remains and brought it to the University for comparative study. Further skulls and bones from the neighbouring pits were also collected and sent to the University. (*Extracts from Appendix 1 of Report on the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon for 1950, quoted by Sri Kandiah Vaithianathan in his booklet, 'Thiruketheeswaram Papers.'*)

(1) What was the chief sea port of Ceylon in the days when Anuradhapura was her capital city? Give its old name.

---

(2) What parts of the old city can still be traced?

---

(3) Who were the two archaeologists who carried out investigations at this site during the British period?

---

(4) When is the earliest reference in Tamil devotional hymns to the Hindu shrine at Thiruketheeswaram?

---

(5) What objects of archaeological interest were found in 1950 when they dug down the ancient wells to their water level?

---

(6) What objects were found in the burial pits outside the city? (Three are mentioned; Give at least two of them.)

---

(7) Where were the burial finds taken for study?

---

**Part II (1 hr.)**

Answer question 1 and one other.

**I**

Write a composition of about 200 words on any one of the following subjects :

- (a) The Co-operative Society where you buy your provisions.
- (b) Which game, cricket or football, would you like to have in your school? Why?
- (c) The Radio in Modern Life.
- (d) The religious festival that you enjoy most.
- (e) The decline of English in Ceylon.
- (f) Plastics.
- (g) Food from the Sea.
- (h) Any Ruined City you have been to.

**II**

Read the passage and answer the questions below :

This reverence for the most practical of all Greek principles exercised decisive force in establishing the ascendancy of Greek literature at Rome. Beside it and only less potent was the need which Roman generals continually felt in their conflict with the powers of the Mediterranean, for Greek science in every kind of military and naval work. The Roman general Marcellus was completely baffled in his naval assaults on the city of Syracuse by the machines for shooting and grappling invented by the Greek mathematician Archimedes who was in the city at that time. His engines were so formidable—some of them hoisted the Roman ships half out of the water and then dropped them again—that Marcellus had to desist entirely from the assault and took the city only by two years' blockade. When Archimedes was slain by an ignorant soldier, Marcellus was grieved, buried him with honour and placed his family out of reach of want.

A companion picture of much the same date is that of young Scipio, destined to be the conqueror of Hannibal, whose study of Greek theories of the tides enabled him to predict that the lagoon which sheltered the Carthaginian fortress of New Carthage, would be only waist-deep at a certain hour on a certain day. Through this knowledge he took the town, and its capture marked the end of Carthaginian predominance in Spain. It is not irrelevant, however, to note further that Scipio thought it well to represent the shallowness of the water to his soldiers as a miracle wrought by Neptune on their behalf.

- (1) Two historical incidents are mentioned here to illustrate the need which Roman generals continually felt for Greek science in their warfare against the other Mediterranean powers. Narrate the first incident briefly and in your own words.

- (2) How did Archimedes prevent Marcellus from taking Syracuse by assault ?
- (3) How did the victorious Roman general honour the great mathematician after one of his ignorant soldiers had killed him ?
- (4) How did Scipio make use of Greek science to capture New Carthage ? Write in your own words.

### III

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions below :

#### His Mother's Picture

Oh that those lips had language! Life has passed  
With me but roughly since I heard thee last.  
Those lips are thine — thy own sweet smiles I see,  
The same, that oft in childhood solaced me;  
Voice only fails, else, how distinct they say,  
“Grieve not, my child, chase all thy fears away!”  
The meek intelligence of those dear eyes  
(Blest be the art that can immortalize,  
The art that baffles time's tyrannic claim  
To quench it) here shines on me still the same.

*William Cowper.*

- (1) Quote the lines that refer to the sadness and sorrow that darkened Cowper's life.
- (2) Write in your own words the meaning of “Voice only fails.”
- (3) Explain how art can immortalize and baffle time's tyrannic claim to quench it. What is this art?
- (4) Write briefly and in your own words what the poet felt on seeing his dead mother's picture.

#### Paper 3.

##### Part I (2 hrs.)

Please read the instructions at the beginning of Paper 1.

- I. Underline the correct word in the brackets :

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் இருப்பவற்றுள் சரியான சொல்லின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

1. They (find, found, finds) the child crying.
2. We are (makes, made, making) cakes for Christmas.
3. My father (shaving, shave, shaves) every day.
4. She is (stand, stood, standing) between the car and the wall.
5. They had (selling, sold, sells) all the saris two months ago.
6. We (fed, feeds, feeding) the young kid with fresh grass and leaves.

II. Write out the correct word in the blanks. A mother tongue clue is given in the brackets. In some instances a letter or letters from the words are also given:

இடைவெளிகளில் சரியான சொற்களை எழுதுக. அடைப்புக்குறிகளுக்குள் தாய் மொழி ஆதாரம் ஒன்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சில இடங்களில் விடைச் சொல்லின் ஆரம்பிக்கும் எழுத்து அல்லது எழுத்துக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

7. The birds b\_\_\_\_\_ their nests here in May. (கட்டும்)
8. They have s\_\_\_\_\_ many families back to India. (அனுப்பி விட்டார்கள்)
9. He h\_\_\_\_\_ met the minister at the party yesterday (சந்தித்து விட்டான்)
10. The mother w\_\_\_\_\_ not forget to offer flowers at the shrine. (மறக்கமாட்டாள்)
11. The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ over his books. (தூங்குகின்றான்)
12. I shall ne\_\_\_\_\_ beg n\_\_\_\_\_ steal. (இரப்பதுமில்லை, திரிடுவது மில்லை)
13. The Ruanweliseya is one o\_\_\_\_\_ our oldest dagobas. (மிகப் பழமையான டாபகங்களில்)
14. The child memorized the song i\_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes. (மிகச் சில நிமிடங்களில்)
15. The coolies cut a path th\_\_\_\_\_ the jungle. (காட்டிற்கூடாக)
16. He doesn't know yet a\_\_\_\_\_ the accident. (விபத்தைப் பற்றி)
17. Siva lives o\_\_\_\_\_ the other side of the lane. (மற்றப் பக்கத்தில்)
18. I fill my fountain pen w\_\_\_\_\_ quink. (குவிங்க் மையினால்)
19. You cannot buy anything anywhere a\_\_\_\_\_ this time of the night. (இந்த இரவு நேரத்திலே)
20. The price o\_\_\_\_\_ a Pilot pen is Rs. 12/- (ஒரு பைலற் பேன வுடைய)
21. She pulled her mother b\_\_\_\_\_ the arm. (கையைப் பிடித்து)
22. The ships are going to sail f\_\_\_\_\_ Trincomalie. (திரிகோணமலையிலிருந்து)



23. The city of Rome w\_\_\_\_\_ not b\_\_\_\_\_ in a day. (கட்டப்படவில்லை)
24. Prizes a\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_ to the pupils who get the highest marks. (கொடுபடும்)
25. She d\_\_\_\_\_ not want to marry her cousin. She loves another man. (விரும்பவில்லை)
26. We h\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_ here for more than ten years. (சீவித்து விட்டோம்)

III. Join the following pairs of sentences leaving out any unnecessary words or phrases and without adding any new letter, word or phrase. The initial word or phrase of the new sentence is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை அல்லது சொற்றொடர்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு புதிய எழுத்தோ, சொல்லோ, அல்லது சொற்றொடரோ சேர்க்காமற் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. புதிய வசனங்களின் முதற் சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ, வெற்றிடங்களில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

27. Many people climb the Sri Pada.  
They do so to worship the Holy Footprint.  
Many people.....
28. The villagers welcomed the Prime Minister.  
They had music and dancing.  
The villagers.....
29. The police seized a van.  
It was full of expensive saris.  
The police.....
30. There was a bad accident.  
It took place at the Hill St. Junction.  
There was.....
31. The cat had eaten all the fish.  
The fish was in the frying pan.  
The cat.....
32. These fishermen leave their homes early in the morning.  
They go out to fish off the coasts.  
.....

IV. Each word group in A matches with a word group in B. Write the letter of the correct matching word group in the brackets given:

'A' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு சொற்றொகுதியும் 'B' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒரு சொற்றொகுதியோடு ஒத்துவரும். 'A' பகுதியிற் காணப்படும் அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் ஒத்துவரும் 'B' பகுதியின் அடையாள எழுத்தை எழுதுக:

### Word Group 'A'

- |                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 33. The bird spread out.....     | ( C ) |
| 34. The teacher agreed.....      | ( H ) |
| 35. The ancient kings.....       | ( J ) |
| 36. The M. P. of the area.....   | ( A ) |
| 37. He reads.....                | ( )   |
| 38. They make cement.....        | ( )   |
| 39. The sick man was taken.....  | ( )   |
| 40. We cannot win the match..... | ( )   |
| 41. The mother bought.....       | ( )   |
| 42. The children.....            | ( F ) |

### Word Group 'B'

- (a) is the chairman of the committee.
- (b) a book every week.
- (c) its wings to fly.
- (d) against the Pakistani team.
- (e) at Kankesanturai and Galle.
- (f) have gone to see a film show.
- (g) a nice pair of shoes for her little son.
- (h) to take them out on an excursion.
- (i) to the hospital.
- (j) built the temples and tanks at Anuradhapura.

V. Choose the correct phrase for the blank from the phrases marked with the letters (a), (b) and (c) and underline it:

(a), (b), (c) என்னும் எழுத்துக்களால் அடையாளமிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்றொடர்களிலிருந்து வெற்றிடத்திற்கு ஏற்ற சொற்றொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அதன் கீழே கோடிடுக :

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 43. We saw the children..... | (a) begging in the streets. ✓ |
|                              | (b) carried dirty baskets.    |
|                              | (c) were wearing rags.        |
| 44. The car went.....        | (a) was speeding recklessly.  |
|                              | (b) drove fast.               |
|                              | (c) at 50 miles an hour. ✓    |

45. I love to have my tea..... (a) sweetly with milk and sugar.  
(b) lie in bed.  
(c) warm.
46. That house ..... is my uncle's. (a) was built last year  
(b) on the hill  
(c) has big windows
47. The wind blew his hat..... (a) off his head.  
(b) running after it.  
(c) next Sunday.
48. The roses ..... are all in flower. (a) were planted in June  
(b) smell sweet  
(c) in my garden

**VI.** Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets:

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வினைச் சொற்களின் சரியான நிலையைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களை நிரப்புக :

49. Mary ——— while Kamala was dancing. (sing)
50. I shall give it to him if he ——— it. (want)
51. She didn't ——— me about her wedding. (tell)
52. When I went to meet him he ——— to his office. (go)
53. Ceylon ——— many small rivers. (have)
54. The meeting ——— some time last month. (hold)
55. He ——— a swimming pool for his old school. (build)

**VII.** In each of the following passages **three** tenses are incorrect. Underline the incorrect tenses:

பின்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு பந்தியிலும் பிழையான காலத்தைக் குறிக்கும் மூன்று வசனங்களுண்டு. பிழையான காலச் சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

56. The giant put the three golden apples on the ground, and took the burden of the sky from the shoulders of Hercules. That is a great relief to Hercules. He had been holding the sky so long that he has begun to feel a great pain. He had even thought that the giant will never return.
57. One day a stork came to the pond and stood on one leg in the water. He pretended to be very sad. One by one the fishes lost their fear and came to him. They feel sorry for him.  
“Why were you so sad?” they asked the stork.  
The stork has burst into tears. He did not reply but continued to cry.
58. That night Indran took a taxi to see his mother. She lives all alone in a big house. There was only one servant, an Indian woman, well over fifty. She cooked and will do all the house work for the old lady. He has been glad to find his mother in good health.

**VIII.** Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets and leaving out any unnecessary words. In certain cases the initial word or phrase of the sentences is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்களை உபயோகித்துப் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. சில இடங்களில் வசனத்தின் முதற் சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது :

59. His father did not come.  
He had missed the train. (because)

His father.....

60. We have many flowers in our garden.  
We had got them down from Peradeniya. (which)

We.....

61. We hold umbrellas over our heads.  
We walk in the rain. (when)

We.....

62. This is the place.  
We first met here. (where)

This.....

63. These children cannot pass their exam.  
They sleep in their class. (who)

These children.....

**IX.** Write out the following jumbled sentences correctly:

ஒழுங்கற்ற முறையில் சொற்கள் அமைந்த கீழ்க்காணும் வாக்கியங்களின் சொற்களை ஒழுங்கு படுத்திக் கருத்துடைய வசனங்களாக எழுதுக :

64. went out / of mangoes / on her head / the woman / early in the morning / with a basket

.....  
.....

65. away / my fountain pen / it leaks / because / I have thrown

66. but / in a firm / a poor salary / gets / as a clerk / she works

67. spends / of money / his uncle / a lot / on cigarettes.

X. Complete the answers to each of the following questions. Some words are given :

கீழ்க்காணும் ஒவ்வொரு கேள்விகளுக்கான மறுமொழியைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக; மறுமொழியின் சில சொற்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

**Questions**

**Answers**

68. Where did they get their bicycle repaired? They \_\_\_\_\_ shop  
\_\_\_\_\_ Main Street.
69. How much does Mr. Rajah pay his driver? \_\_\_\_\_ pays \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. 150/-  
month.
70. How far is Sangaran's house? \_\_\_\_\_ mile  
\_\_\_\_\_ bus stand.

Supply a question for each answer given below :

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு மறுமொழிக்கும் ஏற்ற கேள்வி ஒன்று தருக :

71. \_\_\_\_\_ They have festivals here for 20 days in  
they \_\_\_\_\_ festivals here? the year.
72. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I teach the violin to make a living.  
to make a living?

XI. Complete the following sentences by the addition of a phrase in the blanks. Clues are given at the end of each sentence :

ஒவ்வொரு வசனத்தின் இறுதியிலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆதாரங்களைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களில் சொற்றொடரை வைத்து வசனங்களைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக :

73. The children ran into the playground du \_\_\_\_\_ sh  
in \_\_\_\_\_ at the school. (சிறு ஓய்வு வேளையில்)

74. He came to the wedding w \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_  
c \_\_\_\_\_ (தனது மனைவி மக்களுடன்)

**XII.**

75. Describe in not less than 100 words the Hindu Wedding in the picture making reference to some of the following:— the bride and groom in the 'manavarai,' their special dresses and jewels, the drummers and their music, the 'pandol' and the decorations, the officiating priest and the various articles around him, the guests and their rich clothes, etc.

**Or**

Describe in not less than 100 words a Hindu marriage ceremony making reference to some of the customary rites and observances, such as the vow before the holy fire, the exchange of gifts, tying the 'thali,' partaking of the milk and fruit, finding the ring in the water, viewing the 'arunthathi,' the guests' blessing, etc.

**Or**

Describe in not less than 100 words the preparations prior to a wedding in your house or in that of a close relation: you may refer to some of the following:— putting up the pandol, 'ceiling' and decorating it for the reception; setting up the 'manavarai,' and collecting the various articles and provisions for the ceremony; arrangements for the special lunch and for the reception, etc.

மணவறையில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் மணமக்கள், அவர்களின் தனிப்பட்ட ஆடை ஆபரணங்கள்; மேளகாரர், அவர்களது வாத்தியங்கள்; மணப் பந்தல் அதன் அலங்காரம்; விவாகத்தை நடத்தி வைக்கும் புரோகிதர், அவரைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பலவிதப் பொருட்கள்; விருந்தாளிகள், அவர்களது விலையான வஸ்திரங்கள் முதலியவற்றிற் சிலவற்றைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் படத்திலுள்ள இந்துமுறை திருமண வைபவத்தை விபரிக்க.

**அல்லது**

ஓம அக்கினியின் முன்னால் சத்தியம் செய்தல், பரிசம் வழங்குதல், மங்கலிய தாரணஞ் செய்தல், பால்பழம் அருந்துதல், தண்ணீரில் மோதிரம் எடுத்தல், அருந்ததி பார்த்தல், விருந்தினர் தம்பதிகளை வாழ்த்துதல் ஆகிய பரம்பரைச் சடங்குகளிற் சிலவற்றைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் இந்துமுறைத் திருமணம் ஒன்றை விபரிக்க.

**அல்லது**

உமது அல்லது உமது நெருங்கிய சுற்றத்தவரின் வீட்டிலே நிகழ்விருந்த ஒரு திருமணத்திற்கு முன்னேற்பாடாக அங்கே செய்யப்பட்ட ஆயத்தங்களை, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் விபரிக்க. பின்வருவனவற்றிற் சிலவற்றைக் குறிப்பிடலாம்: வரவேற்புக்கெனப் பந்தல் போடுதல், வெள்ளை கட்டுதல், அலங்கரித்தல்; மணவறை கட்டுதல்; சடங்குகளுக்கான உபகரணங்களும் உணவுப் பொருட்களும் சேகரித்தல்; மத்தியான்னப் போசனத்திற்கும் வரவேற்பு விருந்திற்கும் ஒழுங்கு செய்தல், முதலியன.



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76. There are three groups of sentences below, with a question under each group. Underline the word or words in the sentence that provide the answers to the questions:

கீழே மூன்று வசனத்தொகுதிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒவ்வொரு தொகுதியின் கீழும் ஒரு கேள்வி உண்டு. கேள்வியின் மறுமொழியைக் கொடுக்கும் சொல்லின் கீழ் அல்லது சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக:

- (1) The Deltic is one of the most powerful diesel electric trains. It can run at a maximum speed of 90 miles an hour.

What is the highest speed of the Deltic?

டெல்ற்றிக்கினது கூடிய வேகம் என்ன?

- (2) There are about 11,000 vacancies for teachers in government schools, but the number of unemployed graduates alone is much greater. There are over 14,000 in the country.

How many unemployed graduates are there in the country?

நாட்டிலே எவ்வளவு பட்டதாரிகள் வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கின்றனர்?

- (3) The Dutch cemetery lies to the south of the Jaffna Town Hall. It has not been used for several decades.

How long has the Dutch cemetery in Jaffna remained unused?

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள டச் கல்லறை எவ்வளவு காலமாக வழங்கப் படாமல் இருந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது?



77. Certain words underlined in the passage given provide the correct answers to the questions below. Selecting these words, write the number of the correct question against each. Enter the number in the brackets provided:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியில் கோடிடப்பட்ட சில சொற்கள் கீழ்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடைகளாக அமைந்துள்ளன. இச் சொற்களைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அவற்றிற்குரிய சரியான வினாக்களின் எண்களை அருகிலுள்ள அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் எழுதுக :

When a lot of snow ( 2 ) gets piled up, the upper layers press down on the lower; the growing weight hardens the bottom layers into ice. ( ) If this takes place on a slope, ( ) the ice moves slowly down the slope. It becomes an ice river and continues to move till it melts at the snow line ( 3 ). We call this ice river a glacier. ( \ )

- (1) What is an ice river called?  
ஆறுகப்பாயும் பனிக்கட்டிக்கு என்ன பெயர் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?
- (2) What gets piled up to form a glacier?  
என்ன பொருள் குவிதலால் பனிக்கட்டி ஆறு உண்டாகிறது?
- (3) Where does the ice river melt?  
பனிக்கட்டியாறு எவ்விடத்தில் உருகும்?

78. Read the passage below and write the answers in English or Tamil. Answers in complete sentences are not required. (If you write your answers in English, you will be given credit only if spelling and grammar are correct.)

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியை வாசித்து, ஆங்கிலத்தில் அல்லது தமிழில் விடைகளை எழுதுக. விடைகள் பூரணமான வசனங்களாக அமைய வேண்டியதில்லை. (விடைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால், எழுத்துப் பிழைகளும், இலக்கணப் பிழைகளும்ற்ற விடைகளுக்கு மாத்திரமே மதிப்புக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.)

Housewives will soon be spared the laborious process of scraping, squeezing and storing coconut. Concentrated coconut cream in packets will be made available to the public some time this month. The process has been the result of research and development for a number of years. The successful marketing of the product will make a substantial contribution to the national economy while giving the consumer new conveniences and benefits. It is convenient to use, labour and time saving and has high 'keepability' properties.

In addition coconut cream which will be vitaminised, has a higher food value than the coconut milk extracted by the traditional method. It is estimated that 975 million coconuts, amounting to nearly 35% of the total production of Ceylon, are consumed in the form of coconut milk curries each year. This represents the equivalent of over 120,000 tons of coconut oil with an export value of over Rs. 180 million, plus 60,000 tons of poonac with a value of Rs. 26 million in the local market.

The concentrated coconut cream makes far more efficient use of the coconut because it yields the same quality of coconut milk using only half the number of coconut required by the traditional method.

- (1) What is the new product that they are advertising here?

புதிதாகத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட பண்டம் எது இங்கே விளம்பரப்படுத்தப் படுகிறது?

- (2) What are the three advantages that the manufacturers claim for their new product?

உற்பத்தியாளர் தாம் தயாரித்த இப் புதிய பண்டம் சிறந்ததெனக் கூறுவதற்கு எந்த மூன்று அம்சங்களை குறிப்பிடுகிறார்கள்?

- (3) What is the traditional method of extracting coconut milk?

தேங்காயிலிருந்து பாலைப் பெறுவதற்கு பரம்பரையாக உபயோகிக்கப் பட்டுவரும் முறையென்ன?

- (4) What gives a higher food value to this product?

இது உயர்ந்த சத்துள்ள உணவாவதற்கு என்ன காரணம்?

- (5) What percentage of the coconut produced in Ceylon is estimated to be used every year for cooking purposes?

வருடாவருடம் இலங்கையில் உற்பத்தியாகும் தேங்காயில் என்ன விகிதம் சமையலுக்காகப் பயன் படுகிறதெனக் கணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது?

79. Summarize in Tamil the main argument of the passage below:

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பந்தியின் பிரதான வாத்தத்தைத் தமிழிற் சுருக்கமாக எழுதுக:

Yesterday Colombo was transformed into a city of red and blue flags, with columns of workers marching through the streets, shouting slogans. There were public meetings at which speakers expressed their views on current problems and suggested their own party solutions. There was no unanimity of views, rather a variety of opinions and considerable criticism of one another, displaying the rivalry of the different political groups

who celebrated the day. But yesterday's celebrations, which in one respect were a rival display of strengths, were conducted freely and without any hindrance.

That is as it should be, for it demonstrates the valued freedom of association and freedom of speech which are enjoyed by all citizens under the democratic way of life. It is only under a democratic system that political parties, with radically different philosophies are allowed the same freedoms to organise, to propagandise, to convert and to oppose: and the only guarantee of such freedoms lies in safeguarding the democratic pattern. (*The Ceylon Daily News - May 2, 1959*)

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80. Read the passage and answer the following questions **in English** :

பந்தியை வாசித்துக் கீழ்க் காணும் வினாக்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் விடை எழுதுக:

The making of ink was known to man early in his history. At a certain stage of civilization records became indispensable, and man had to invent writing and find the materials to write on.

The ancient Egyptians had used finely powdered charcoal mixed with gum or oil to write on papyrus. There are papyrus documents in the museums and libraries of the world dating back to 2500 B. C. They are still legible and prove the durability of the inks manufactured long ago.

Chinese and Indian inks are also of great antiquity. Calligraphy was a highly developed and much - esteemed art in ancient China and the Chinese used black and red inks to write on bamboo paper with bamboo pen or brush. Their painters had produced some masterly black and white brush sketches, still admired for their perfect execution.

Indian ink also has a long history and is still used by draughtsmen for plan and design drawing. Indian ink is produced from very finely ground carbon, lamp black or soot which is collected when certain oils are burnt. This is mixed with glue and dried. This process has been known in India from very early times.

In Europe the Greeks and Romans had used the black secretion of the cuttle fish, or sepia, to write and that had continued to be their source of ink till the 11th century. But their inks were beginning to be manufactured from gall nuts, a vegetable growth produced when certain insects deposited their eggs on leaves or barks of trees.

The use of gall nuts has now become common in the manufacture of ink. Mixed with iron salts, it gives a brilliant gloss. The process of manufacture from gall nuts and iron has been perfected through the years to suit the many purposes for which inks are used, and to produce the fine tints and shades for which modern man has developed a taste.

(1) What materials were used in ancient times to write on by :

(a) the Egyptians? .....

(b) the Chinese? .....

(2) What materials were used for the making of ink in :

(a) ancient Egypt? .....

(b) ancient India? .....

(c) Greece and Rome? .....

(3) What is Indian ink still used for?

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(4) What substance is generally used today for ink manufacture?

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(5) What is gall nut?

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**Part II (1 hr.)**

Answer question 1 and one other.

**I**

Write a composition in about 200 words on any one of the following subjects:

- (a) School Exhibitions.
- (b) How would you spend a two week holiday?
- (c) Public Libraries.
- (d) Any indoor game that you love to play.
- (e) One of our national heroes.
- (f) The conquest of malaria.
- (g) Electrification of our rural areas.
- (h) Uses for our rubber.

**II**

Read the passage and answer the questions below :

Four generations had not sufficed to blend the hostile blood of the Normans and Anglo-Saxons, or to unite, by common language and mutual interests, two hostile races, one of which still felt the elation of triumph, while the other groaned under all the consequences of defeat. The power had been completely placed in the hands of the Norman nobility, by the event of the battle of Hastings, and it had been used, as our historians assure us, with no moderate hand. The whole race of Saxon princes and nobles had been extirpated or disinherited, with few or no exceptions; nor were the numbers great who possessed land in the country of their fathers, even as proprietors of the second, or of yet inferior classes. The royal policy had long been to weaken, by every means, legal or illegal, the strength of a part of the population which was justly considered as nourishing the most inveterate antipathy to their victor. All the monarchs of the Norman race had shown the most marked predilection for their Norman subjects; the laws of the chase, and many others equally unknown to the milder and more free spirit of the Saxon constitution, had been fixed upon the necks of the subjugated inhabitants, to add weight, as it were, to the feudal chains with which they were loaded. At court and in the castles of the great nobles, where the pomp and state of a court was emulated, Norman-French was the only language employed; in courts of law, the pleadings and judgments were delivered in the same tongue. In short, French was the language of honour, of chivalry, and even of justice, while Anglo-Saxon was abandoned to the use of rustics and hinds. (*From 'Ivanhoe.'*)

1. Who are the two hostile races? Which was the victorious race and which the defeated?
2. What historical event had made one race masters over the other?
3. What was the policy of the ruling kings towards the subject people? What instances of discrimination are mentioned here? Give at least two.
4. 'and it had been used, ..... with no moderate hand' — Explain this in your own words.

III

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions below :

**Break, Break, Break**

Break, break, break,  
On they cold gray stones, O sea!  
And I would that my tongue could utter  
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,  
That he shouts with his sister at play!  
O well for the sailor lad,  
That he sings in his boat on the way!

And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill;  
But Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,  
At the foot of they crags, O sea,  
But the tender grace of a day that is dead  
Will never come back to me.

*Alfred Lord Tennyson*

- (1) What is the poet's mood? What is it due to? What words or lines indicate his mood?
- (2) How does the poet make use of contrast to heighten the effect of his poem?
- (3) What effect is achieved by the repetition or partial repetition of some lines in the first and the last stanzas?

**Paper 4**

**Part I (2 hrs.)**

Please read the instructions at the beginning of Paper 1.

I. Underline the correct word in the brackets:

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் இருப்பவற்றுள் சரியான சொல்லின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக:

1. They are (study, studying, studies) their lessons very carefully.
2. We (praying, pray, prays) to God every Friday.
3. She will (walk, walked, walks) to the station to catch her train.
4. Kamala has (throw, threw, thrown) the ball out.
5. The train (stop, stops, stopping) at this station only for a minute.
6. My brother is (took, take, taking) my car home.

II. Write out the correct word in the blanks. A mother tongue clue is given in the brackets. In some instances a letter or letters from the words are also given:

இடைவெளிகளில் சரியான சொற்களை எழுதுக. அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் தாய் மொழி ஆதாரம் ஒன்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சில இடங்களில் விடைச் சொல்லின் ஆரம்பிக்கும் எழுத்து அல்லது எழுத்துக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

7. Even now Grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ late into the night. (வாசிக்கிறவர்)
8. He is ne\_\_\_\_\_ rich n\_\_\_\_\_ intelligent. (செல்வனுமல்ல, கெட்டிக்காரனுமல்ல)
9. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ not wait for his mother last night. (காத்து நிற்கவில்லை)
10. They are now P\_\_\_\_\_ a match at the City Stadium. (விளையாடுகின்றார்கள்)
11. The farmers h\_\_\_\_\_ reaped their paddy. They are going to sell it. (அறுவடை செய்துவிட்டார்கள்)
12. She h\_\_\_\_\_ lost her money. She is crying. (காசைப் போட்டு விட்டாள்)
13. We h\_\_\_\_\_ written to the officer two months ago. (இரண்டு மாதத்திற்கு முன்னரே எழுதிப்போட்டோம்)
14. They voted a\_\_\_\_\_ the new rules. (எதிராக)
15. We have to sleep i\_\_\_\_\_ dusty rooms. (தூசு நிறைந்த அறைகளிலே)
16. I learn some music du\_\_\_\_\_ the holidays. (விடுமுறை நாட்களில்)
17. He hung his shirt o\_\_\_\_\_ a nail in the wall. (ஓர் ஆணியில்)
18. The master was on leave f\_\_\_\_\_ two months. (இருமாதங்களாக)
19. She woke up a\_\_\_\_\_ two o'clock. (2 மணிக்கு)
20. He drove the nail in w\_\_\_\_\_ a hammer. (சுத்தியலால்)
21. The army marched o\_\_\_\_\_ the hill. (மலைக்கு மேலாலே)
22. The teacher was loved b\_\_\_\_\_ all her pupils. (எல்லா மாணவர்களாலும்)
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ ap\_\_\_\_\_ Principal of this college last year. (நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்)
24. The police \_\_\_\_\_ in\_\_\_\_\_ at once. (செய்தி அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது)
25. There \_\_\_\_\_ a match here tomorrow at 5 p. m. (நிகழும்)
26. He wants \_\_\_\_\_ a pen for his daughter. (வாங்க)

**III.** Join the following pairs of sentences leaving out any unnecessary words or phrases and without adding any new letter, word or phrase. The initial word or phrase of the new sentence is given in the blanks :

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை அல்லது சொற்றொடர்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு புதிய எழுத்தோ, சொல்லோ, அல்லது சொற்றொடரோ சேர்க்காமற் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. புதிய வசனங்களின் முதற்சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ, வெற்றிடங்களில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

27. He saw many reflections of himself.

They were in the mirrors on the two walls of a cafe.

He saw.....

28. The minister was travelling by an Air Ceylon plane.

He was going to Bombay.

The minister.....

29. All our relations call her 'girlie'.

She is my sister.

All.....

30. The thief stole a bicycle.

The bicycle was parked at the gate.

The thief.....

31. We received the swami in a big pandol.

The pandol was in front of our house.

We.....

32. Jane put on her best dress.

She wanted to go to a friend's birthday party.

.....  
.....



IV. Each word group in A matches with a word group in B. Write the letter of the correct matching word group in the brackets given :

'A' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு சொற்றொகுதியும் 'B' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒரு சொற்றொகுதியோடு ஒத்து வரும். 'A' பகுதியிற் காணப்படும் அடைப்புக் குறிகள் ஒத்து வரும் 'B' பகுதியின் அடையாள எழுத்தை எழுதுக :

**Word Group 'A'**

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 33. The old man has made.....               | ( I )   |
| 34. I haven't written to him for more.....  | ( E ) ✓ |
| 35. Young children.....                     | ( G ) ✓ |
| 36. In winter the land is.....              | ( C ) ✓ |
| 37. She drove fast.....                     | ( A ) ✓ |
| 38. The fishes were caught.....             | ( J ) ✓ |
| 39. The moon is several thousand miles..... | ( B ) ✓ |
| 40. How many chimpanzees.....               | ( d )   |
| 41. Kerosene pumps are now used.....        | ( F ) ✓ |
| 42. If you go to Keerimalai.....            | ( H ) ✓ |

**Word Group 'B'**

- (a) to get there before the meeting started.
- (b) away from the earth.
- (c) white with snow.
- (d) are there in the zoo?
- (e) than a month.
- (f) to water the gardens in Jaffna.
- (g) are afraid to go to school.
- (h) you will want to bathe there.
- (i) a lot of money.
- (j) in the net.

V. Choose the correct phrase for the blank from the phrases marked with the letters (a), (b) and (c) and underline it :

(a), (b), (c) என்னும் எழுத்துக்களால் அடையாளமிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்றொடர்களிலிருந்து வெற்றிடத்திற்கு ஏற்ற சொற்றொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அதன் கீழே கோடிடுக :

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 43. He lay in bed.....           | *(a) reading a novel.            |
|                                  | (b) by a famous novelist.        |
|                                  | (c) it was very late.            |
| 44. The flowers shone.....       | (a) plenty of water.             |
|                                  | (b) were many different colours. |
|                                  | *(c) bright in the morning sun.  |
| 45. The man saved the child..... | (a) in the river.                |
|                                  | (b) the Kelani floods.           |
|                                  | *(c) from drowning.              |

46. .... the boys held up the traffic. (a) Five bicycles  
(b) Riding abreast  
(c) There wssn't any policeman
47. The girl ..... looks tired. (a) is very ill  
(b) had no sleep  
(c) writing at the desk
48. The lands ..... are very cold. (a) in the far north  
(b) covering of deep snow  
(c) have no sunlight

**VI.** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets :

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வினைச் சொற்களின் சரியான நிலையைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களை நிரப்புக :

49. The snake \_\_\_\_\_ and bit him. (turn)
50. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ brighter we can walk to the beach. (get)
51. They \_\_\_\_\_ all their money on their daughter's wedding. (spend)
52. The left rear wheel came off while he \_\_\_\_\_ . (drive)
53. He \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ far when his cousin Raju met him. (go)
54. You cannot see him now because he \_\_\_\_\_ . (bathe)
55. I am so glad that you \_\_\_\_\_ your exam. with so many distinctions. (pass)

**VII.** In each of the following passages **three** tenses are incorrect. Underline the incorrect tenses :

பின்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு பந்தியிலும் பிழையான காலத்தைக் குறிக்கும் மூன்று வசனங்களுண்டு. பிழையான காலச் சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோட்டுக :

56. The bell rang and called us all to the hall for morning prayers. We marched out of our classrooms. The monitor waited till the last boy will leave and joined the line behind him. There aren't enough seats, so we just stood there while the priest is saying his prayers.
57. Seelan woke up one morning feeling very ill. He could not bear the headache and the high fever. His mother had taken him to the hospital and the doctor put him in a ward. The boy will feel lonely there because he doesn't know any of the other patients in the ward.
58. Robin Hood's men had shot a fine deer and are preparing to dine, when one of his followers leads a rich priest to Robin. The priest was fat, had rich clothes on and was riding a beautiful horse.

"You have been welcome to our table, good father," cried Robin Hood.

**VIII.** Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets and leaving out any unnecessary words. In certain cases the initial word or phrase of the sentences is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்களை உபயோகித்துப் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. சில இடங்களில் வசனத்தின் முதற் சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது :

59. The policeman hit the young man.  
The young man was marching with a red flag. (who)

The policeman.....

60. You pass your exam. with many credits.  
All your teachers will praise you. (if)

All your.....

61. We had nice cakes.  
We went to our aunt last Sunday. (when)

62. Chandran did not go with us on that excursion.  
His father would not allow him to. (because)

Chandran.....

63. The bus does not go through your village.  
It comes here at 9. (which)  
The bus.....

**IX.** Write out the following jumbled sentences correctly :

ஒழுங்கற்ற முறையில் சொற்கள் அமைந்த கீழ்க்காணும் வாக்கியங்களின் சொற்களை ஒழுங்குபடுத்திக் கருத்துடைய வசனங்களாக எழுதுக :

64. about a mile / in a big house / of a tea estate / from here / in the middle /  
the old lady lives

65. to Jaffna / a fleet / from Colombo / he has / of lorries / to carry goods

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66. at 12 / at 10 / and returns home / leaves / uncle Aru / for his office

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67. never been able / these children have / politely / to strangers / to speak.

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X. Complete the answers to each of the following questions. Some words are given.

கீழ்க் காணும் ஒவ்வொரு கேள்விகளுக்கான மறுமொழியைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. மறுமொழியின் சில சொற்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

Questions	Answers
68. What does one read in a public library?	One ——— books or ——— ——— newspapers.
69. What must you take to the exam. hall?	I ——— ——— ——— identity ———
70. What are two of the cash crops in Ceylon?	——— ——— tea and ———

Supply a question for each answer given below :

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு மறுமொழிக்கும் ஏற்ற கேள்வி ஒன்று தருக :

Questions	Answers
71. ——— have ——— in Jaffna?	We have rains here in Jaffna in September, October and November.
72. What ——— ——— nowadays?	People nowadays write with fountain pens.

XI. Complete the following sentences by the addition of a phrase in the blanks. Clues are given at the end of each sentence:

ஓவ்வொரு வசனத்தின் இறுதியிலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆதாரங்களைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களில் சொற்றொடரை வைத்து வசனங்களைப் பூரணப் படுத்துக :

73. The man returned to Ceylon a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ a foreign \_\_\_\_\_. (பிறநாட்டிலே பல ஆண்டுகள் கழித்த பின்)

74. The Great Wall had protected the Chinese f \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ en \_\_\_\_\_ (பகைவரது தாக்குதல்களினின்று)

XII.



The Plantain Gardener

A half-acre garden with a well.

A kerosene water-pump.

A cart and pair.

A wife and four children.

Main crop — plantains.

Subsidiary crops — onions, chillies, and recently potatoes.

75. Describe in not less than 100 words the village market in the picture, and its surroundings, taking into consideration the following points:—

The lay-out of the stalls, the variety of wares spread out in the open, the people buying and selling, etc.

Or

Describe in not less than 100 words the life of a plantain gardener taking into consideration the following points:— The extent of land, the facilities for cultivation, the labour, the crops, the marketing facilities for his produce, etc.

Or

Write in not less than 100 words, an account of an hour you spent shopping in a market, and describe some of the sights that you saw there.

கடைகளின் அமைப்பையும், வெளியாலே பரவப்பட்டுள்ள பல்வித விற்  
விற்பனைச் சரக்குகளையும், விற்பவர் வாங்குபவர்களையும் ஏனையவற்றை  
யுங் கவனத்திற் கொண்டு, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் படத்தி  
லுள்ள கிராமச் சந்தையையும் அதன் சுற்றூடலையும் விபரிக்க.

அல்லது

தோட்ட நிலப்பரப்பு, பயிர் செய்யும் வசதிகள், வேலை, செய்பயிர்,  
விளைபொருள் விற்பனை வசதிகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் கவனத்திற் கொண்டு,  
ஒரு வாழைத் தோட்டக்காரனுடைய சீவியத்தைப் பற்றி 100 சொற்  
களுக்குக் குறையாமல் விபரிக்க.

அல்லது

ஒரு சந்தையிலே சாமான்கள் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு நீர் ஒரு மணிநேரம்  
கழித்ததையும் அங்கே கண்ட சில காட்சிகளையும் விபரித்து 100 சொற்  
களுக்குக் குறையாமல் எழுதுக.

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76. There are three groups of sentences below, with a question under each group. Underline the word or words in the sentence that provide the answers to the questions:

கீழே மூன்று வசனத்தொகுதிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒவ்வொரு தொகுதியின் கீழும் ஒரு கேள்வி உண்டு. கேள்வியின் மறுமொழியைக் கொடுக்கும் சொல்லின் கீழ் அல்லது சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக:

- (1) Mr. Ratnam had been ill at the hospital for some time. His work in the office had piled up.

Why did Mr. Ratnam's work in the office pile up?

திரு: றட்னத்தின் வேலை கந்தோரில் பெருகிக் குவிந்ததற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

- (2) Leela had written to her brother Siva, that she was coming. He drove to the station to meet her.

Whom did Siva expect to meet at the Railway Station?

றேயில்வே ஸ்டேசனிலே சிவா யாரைச் சந்திக்க எண்ணினான்?

- (3) There aren't any buses leaving Jaffna after 10-30 p. m., except only one. That collects people from the second show at the city's theatres and leaves at 12.

What time is the last bus from Jaffna?

கடைசி பஸ் யாழ்நகரை விட்டுப் புறப்படும் நேரம் என்ன?

77. Certain words underlined in the passage given provide the correct answers to the questions below. Selecting these words, write the number of the correct question against each. Enter the number in the brackets provided:
- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியில் கோடிடப்பட்ட சில சொற்கள் கீழ்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடைகளாக அமைந்துள்ளன; இச் சொற்களைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அவற்றிற்குரிய சரியான வினாக்களின் எண்களை அருகிலுள்ள அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் எழுதுக :

Prepare very strong soap suds by dissolving two ounces ( 2 ) of white soap shavings ( ) in a pint ( ) of water and boil it over the fire. While it is hot, put some powdered common clay ( 3 ) into it and stir it till the mixture becomes pasty. If you add some spirits of wine ( 1 ) the soap water will become transparent.

- (1) What should be added to make the soap water transparent?  
சவுக்காரத் தண்ணீரைத் தெளிவுபடுத்த என்ன சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும்?
- (2) What quantity of soap shavings must be dissolved in a pint of water?  
ஒரு பைன்ற் நீரிலே எவ்வளவு நிறைகொண்ட சவுக்காரச் சீவல் துண்டுகள் கரைபட வேண்டும்?
- (3) What should you put into the mixture while it is hot?  
சூடாயிருக்கும் பொழுது அந்தக் கலவையுக்குள்ளே என்ன பொருளைப் போட வேண்டும்?

78. Read the passage below and write the answers in English or Tamil. Answers in complete sentences are not required. (If you write your answers in English, you will be given credit only if spelling and grammar are correct.)

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியை வாசித்து, ஆங்கிலத்தில் அல்லது தமிழில் விடைகளை எழுதுக. விடைகள் பூரணமான வசனங்களாக அமைய வேண்டியதில்லை. (விடைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால், எழுத்துப் பிழைகளும், இலக்கணப் பிழைகளும்ற்ற விடைகளுக்கு மாத்திரமே மதிப்புக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.)

Venice is steadily crumbling into its lagoon waters. In another generation they may be swimming.....

Although Venice has managed to survive for over 1000 years, it has sunk into the lagoon six inches in the past 50 years. But the pace is rapidly increasing. In less than 100 years Venice will be under water, having sunk another 20 to 40 inches.

As it is, over the years famous landmarks have quietly and majestically toppled into the waters. The bell tower of St. Mark's which tumbled into a mound of rubble on July 14,1902, is the most famous of them all. It was rebuilt ten years later.

A severe hurricane, according to the experts would mean the demise of Venice. In the last decade however Venice has been flooded 30 times, in the preceding 90 years, only 28 times.



The reasons for the rapid sinking of Venice are mainly two-fold — direct damage by the Adriatic Sea which also increases the lagoon waters by bringing in the melting waters of the Arctic ice-caps: the slow decay of ancient buildings and the subsidence of the alluvial soil. (*The Ceylon Daily News — May 22, 1969*)

- (1) What calamity is expected to overtake the city of Venice in another generation?

இன்னுமொரு தலைமுறைக்கிடையில் வெனிஸ் நகரத்தில் என்ன பேரழிவு வரவிருக்கிறது?

- (2) How much has the city sunk into the lagoon in the last 50 years?  
கடந்த 50 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் அந்த நகரம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் கடல்நீர் ஏரியுக்குள்ளே தாழ்ந்து விட்டது?

- (3) What is the most famous landmark that collapsed?

இடிந்து விழுந்த பெருங்கட்டடங்களில் மிகப் பிரசித்தியானது எது?

- (4) How soon was it re-built?

எவ்வளவு காலத்திற்குள் அது திரும்பவும் கட்டப்பட்டது?

- (5) How many floods have occurred in the city in the last 10 years?

சென்ற 10 வருடங்களுக்குள்ளே எத்தனை தரம் அந்த நகரில் வெள்ள அழிவு நிகழ்ந்திருக்கிறது?

- (6) What are the reasons for the rapid sinking of the city? Give two reasons.

இந்த நகர் விரைவில் தாமுவதற்கு இரு காரணங்கள் கூறுக.

79. Summarize in Tamil the main argument of the passage below:

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பந்தியின் பிரதான வாதத்தைத் தமிழிற் சுருக்கமாக எழுதுக:

Ever since the end of the second world war, hundreds of millions of people — first in Asia, then the middle East, sub-Sahara Africa and Latin America — have fought to end their colonial or semi-colonial bondage.

Two former colonial countries in particular have commanded the attention of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. These are China and India. They were the first in the post-war period to throw off the imperialist yoke and to gain more than nominal national independence. They are the biggest countries by population, not only in the economically under-developed areas, but in the entire world. In fact, they have nearly one half of the world's population between them. Both have undertaken economic-growth plans and have registered undeniable economic successes. Yet they pursue totally different "roads" to economic and social progress. And it is these contrasting "roads" and contrasting achievements that are being carefully studied throughout the entire colonial world. (*Daniel Roberts in the International Socialist Review, Summer 1960*)

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80. Read the passage and answer the following questions **in English** :

பந்தியை வாசித்துக் கீழ்க் காணும் வினாக்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் விடை எழுதுக:

Addressing the conference Minister Hugh Fernando said that the major problem facing the short-term agricultural crops, was the lack of organization at local level and lack of continuity of supplies.

A large number of orders for the products have been received from Europe, especially from West Germany, through our trade missions abroad. The orders indicated that there was a big export potential for canned fruits and vegetables, mainly passion fruit juices, mangoes and pine apple. West Germany in its inquiries wanted to purchase one million litres of passion fruit juice.

The Marketing Department too has received similar orders from Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and the United Kingdom. But the Marketing Department was unable to meet the demand because there was no smooth and regular supply of these short-term agricultural products.

Mr. Hugh Fernando wanted the private sector to step in and start the cultivation of these crops on a large scale on the basis of commercial export ventures.

Private sector representatives said that people were not willing to undertake cultivation because the products did not get a fair price. For instance, the Marketing Department paid only 10 cents for each pound of pineapple bought in bulk. Producers therefore preferred to sell the products to local dealers or sell them on their own.

The Marketing Department received only one percent of the pineapples produced — two months' supply — each year which was not sufficient to meet the foreign market.

At the conference certain representatives were not in favour of planting these agricultural crops in unproductive tea lands. They said that although the prices tea fetched at present were not good, the situation could improve. They said that owners of unproductive tea lands would be unwilling to replant them with agricultural crops. (*The Ceylon Daily News, May 27, 1969*)

(1) What are the two problems facing short-term agricultural crops in Ceylon?

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(2) What are the canned fruits which European countries want to buy from Ceylon?

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(3) How much passion fruit juice was West Germany prepared to buy?

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(4) What other countries of Europe have offered to buy fruits and vegetables from Ceylon?

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(5) Why isn't the Marketing Department able to undertake the supply of these products to foreign buyers?

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(6) What did the minister want the private sector to do?

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- (7) Why is the private sector unwilling to undertake large-scale cultivation of these products?
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- (8) Why were the pineapple farmers unwilling to sell to the Marketing Department?
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- (9) Why were some of the owners of unproductive tea lands unwilling to replant them with pineapple and other agricultural crops?
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## Part II (1 hr.)

Answer question 1 and one other.

### I

Write a composition in about 200 words on any one of the following subjects:

- (a) Harvest time in the country side.
- (b) A short life sketch of a scientist or an inventor.
- (c) An amusing story you have read or heard.
- (d) Ceylon Handicrafts.
- (e) Exploring the Moon.
- (f) The needs of your school.
- (g) Your Local Authority and the services they provide.
- (h) Tourism.

### II

Read the passage and answer the questions below:

From my infancy I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition. My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions. I was especially fond of animals, and was indulged by my parents with a great variety of pets. With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and caressing them. This peculiarity of character grew with my growth, and, in my manhood, I derived from it one of my principal sources of pleasure. To those who have cherished an affection for a faithful and sagacious dog, I need hardly be at the trouble of explaining the nature or intensity of the grati-

fication thus derivable. There is something in the unselfish and self-sacrificing love of a brute, which goes directly to the heart of him who has had frequent occasion to test the paltry friendship and gossamer fidelity of mere man.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not un-congenial with my own. Observing my partiality for domestic pets, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey and a cat.

This latter was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, entirely black, and sagacious to an astonishing degree. In speaking of his intelligence, my wife, who at heart was not a little tinctured with superstition, made frequent allusion to the ancient popular notion, which regarded all black cats as witches in disguise. (*From 'The Black Cat' — Edgar Allan Poe*)

- (1) Rewrite in your own words what the writer means by: 'My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions.'
- (2) What was the peculiarity of character with which he was born? How did his wife treat that peculiarity?
- (3) What is the writer's opinion of human beings?
- (4) How did the superstitious people of olden days regard a black cat?

### III

#### On the Grasshopper and the Cricket

The poetry of earth is never dead :  
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,  
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run  
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead ;  
That is the Grasshopper's — he takes the lead  
In summer luxury ; he has never done  
With his delights ; for when tired out with fun  
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.  
The poetry of earth is ceasing never :  
On a lone winter evening, when the frost  
Has wrought a silence, from the stone there shrills  
The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,  
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,  
The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

- (1) When do the summer birds stop their singing? Why? Who takes up their song then?
- (2) What is the theme of this poem? Quote the lines that sum up the poet's idea.
- (3) Who continues the songs in winter? How is this song mistaken for a song of summer?

Paper 5

Part I (2 hrs.)

Please read the instructions at the beginning of Paper 1.

I. Underline the correct word in the brackets:

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் இருப்பவற்றுள் சரியான சொல்லின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக:

1. I shall (pick, picked, picking) you up on my way to the office.
2. We had (swim, swam, swum) across this river some years ago.
3. This pilot (flies, fly, flying) a Nord plane.
4. We are (take, taking, took) the bus from the halt near our house.
5. Prince Rama (bend, bends, bent) the big bow at Princess Sita's suyamwara.
6. I am now (learnt, learning, learns), to paint.

II. Write out the correct word in the blanks. A mother tongue clue is given in the brackets. In some instances a letter or letters from the words are also given:

இடைவெளிகளில் சரியான சொற்களை எழுதுக. அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் தாய் மொழி ஆதாரம் ஒன்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சில இடங்களில் விடைச் சொல்லின் ஆரம்பிக்கும் எழுத்து அல்லது எழுத்துக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

7. The women are c \_\_\_\_\_ firewood in the jungle. (வெட்டுகின்றார்கள்)
8. A mother l \_\_\_\_\_ all her children equally. (நேசிக்கிறாள்)
9. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ into the playground. (ஓடினார்கள்)
10. We s \_\_\_\_\_ buns for dinner tonight. (சாப்பிடுவோம்)
11. By this time last year we h \_\_\_\_\_ harvested our paddy. (அறுவடை செய்து விட்டோம்)
12. She has n \_\_\_\_\_ good looks n \_\_\_\_\_ money. (அழகுமில்லைப் பணமுமில்லை)
13. The Buddha's footprint is o \_\_\_\_\_ the top of Sripada. (மலை உச்சியின் மேல்)
14. Your results will be published i \_\_\_\_\_ three months. (3 மாதங்களுக்குள்)
15. B \_\_\_\_\_ the bank of the river lay the ruins of an old temple. (கரை ஓரமாக)
16. He hit the dog w \_\_\_\_\_ his walking stick. (பொல்லால்)
17. That night the boys slept u \_\_\_\_\_ the sky. (வானத்தின் கீழ்)
18. She lives in a house n \_\_\_\_\_ her uncle's. (மாமனின் வீட்டுக்குக் கிட்ட உள்ள)
19. There aren't any bridges a \_\_\_\_\_ this river. (இந்த நதியைக் கடக்க)
20. The god's car was pulled r \_\_\_\_\_ the temple. (கோவிலைச் சுற்றி)

21. Dark clouds hung a \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains. (மலைகளுக்கு மேலாக)  
22. The old man hadn't had news of his son f \_\_\_\_\_ many years.  
(பல வருடங்களாக)  
23. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ there to meet me at the station.  
(நிற்பார்)  
24. Mr. Rajah is a good man. He d \_\_\_\_\_ not drink. (அவர் குடிப்ப  
தில்லை)  
25. This letter w \_\_\_\_\_ by my son. (எழுதப்பட்டது)  
26. The murderer \_\_\_\_\_ l \_\_\_\_\_ up in jail. (மறியல் வீட்டில் அடைக்  
கப்பட்டான்)

III. Join the following pairs of sentences leaving out any unnecessary words or phrases and without adding any new letter, word or phrase. The initial word or phrase of the new sentence is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை அல்லது சொற்றொடர்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு புதிய எழுத்தோ, சொல்லோ, அல்லது சொற்றொடரோ சேர்க்காமற் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக. புதிய வசனங்களின் முதற்சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ, வெற்றிடங்களில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

27. The cattle broke through the fence.  
The fence was round my garden.

The cattle .....

28. It was a Poya holiday.  
They played a cricket match on that day.

They .....

29. Balan is a lawyer's son.  
He is absent from school at least two days every week.

Balan .....

30. She hired a car.  
She wanted to attend her sister's wedding.

She .....

31. My mother poured the milk into my glass.

The milk was in the jug.

My mother .....

32. The girl was watering the garden.

She was doing it with a hose.

The girl .....

IV. Each word group in A matches with a word group in B. Write the letter of the correct matching word group in the brackets given :

'A' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு சொற்றொகுதியும் 'B' பகுதியிலுள்ள ஒரு சொற்றொகுதியோடு ஒத்து வரும். 'A' பகுதியிற் காணப்படும் அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் ஒத்து வரும் 'B' பகுதியின் அடையாள எழுத்தை எழுதுக :

### Word Group 'A'

- |                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 33. She cut the bread.....            | ( I ) |
| 34. The young doctor.....             | ( E ) |
| 35. The police found the man.....     | ( A ) |
| 36. She asked her son.....            | ( B ) |
| 37. We happened to meet.....          | ( F ) |
| 38. He hasn't the time.....           | ( J ) |
| 39. Sheila's painting.....            | ( D ) |
| 40. A big meeting.....                | ( C ) |
| 41. The Yarldevi.....                 | ( G ) |
| 42. There are seventeen teachers..... | ( H ) |

### Word Group 'B'

- hiding under the bed.
- not to go out in the rain.
- was held in the municipal hall.
- got the first prize at the Exhibition.
- has left the hospital.
- your cousin in Colombo.
- doesn't run to time every day.
- in the school, all trained.
- with a knife.
- even to read his daily newspaper.



V. Choose the correct phrase for the blank from the phrases marked with the letters (a), (b) and (c) and underline it:

(a), (b), (c) என்னும் எழுத்துக்களால் அடையாளமிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்றொடர்களிலிருந்து வெற்றிடத்துக்கு ஏற்ற சொற்றொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அதன் கீழே கோடிடுக :

43. The police found the child..... (a) had not eaten for some days.  
(b) his clothes were dirty.  
(c) sleeping on the road.
44. She worked hard..... (a) was a strong girl.  
(b) to learn the piano.  
(c) her parents loved her.
45. The boys ..... began to shout. (a) in the hall  
(b) are sitting there  
(c) studied in the class
46. The children look..... (a) with their mothers.  
(b) in their Theepavali clothes.  
(c) bright and charming.
47. The men worked..... (a) Rs. 5/- a day.  
(b) till five in the afternoon.  
(c) must harvest before the rains.
48. The men ..... came back safe. (a) sent to the moon  
(b) opened the rocket  
(c) landed on the moon

VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets:

அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வினைச் சொற்களின் சரியான நிலையைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களை நிரப்புக :

49. Here is Rajan. He \_\_\_\_\_ his car to take us to the show. (bring)
50. His wife's death \_\_\_\_\_ over the radio. (broadcast)
51. His boy takes him a cool drink while he \_\_\_\_\_ in his garden. (work)
52. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ the child before any one could stop it. (bite)
53. We \_\_\_\_\_ till you come. (wait)
54. They \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ their exercises yesterday. (write)
55. Even last year the old man \_\_\_\_\_ to the temple at Kataragama. (walk)

**VII.** In each of the following passages **three** tenses are incorrect. Underline the incorrect tenses:

பின்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு பந்தியிலும் பிழையான காலத்தைக் குறிக்கும் மூன்று வசனங்களுண்டு. பிழையான காலச் சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக :

56. Ravi pushed me into the deep tank. I hadn't ever learnt to swim. As I struggled in the water he was jumping in after me and caught me from behind by my neck, and holds my head above the water. I am frightened at first, but after a while I lost my fear.
57. The Tower of London, they say, was built by the Romans in the first century A. D. when they had ruled ancient Britain. Maybe they threw up a fort there to protect their troops. But the town, as we find it today, was built by William the Conqueror. He is a Norman prince who came over with an army and has conquered England in the 11th. century.
58. There was no sign of any wind. The boats are lowered from the ship. The men grumbled loudly. The man in charge of my boat says, "Well. It won't be for ever."  
I thought this is a bad sign. There wasn't any discipline.

**VIII.** Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets and leaving out any unnecessary words. In certain cases the initial word or phrase of the sentences is given in the blanks:

தேவையற்ற சொற்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு அடைப்புக் குறிகளுக்குள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சொற்களை உபயோகித்துப் பின்வரும் வசனங்களை இணைத்து எழுதுக: சில இடங்களில் வசனத்தின் முதற் சொல்லோ, சொற்றொடரோ கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது :

59. They will light their homes with bright lanterns.  
The Wesak comes. (when)

They will .....

60. They were watching a cricket match.  
Their father was ploughing his field. (while)

They .....

61. Our mother is no longer with us.  
We love her. (whom)

Our mother .....

62. You buy a bicycle.  
You can come to school in time. (if)

If .....

63. They cooked the two jungle fowls.  
They had shot them that morning. (which)

**IX.** Write out the following jumbled sentences correctly :

ஒழுங்கற்ற முறையில் சொற்கள் அமைந்த கீழ்க்காணும் வாக்கியங்களின் சொற்களை ஒழுங்குபடுத்திக் கருத்துடைய வசனங்களாக எழுதுக :

64. to buy / was transferred out / because he had refused / the teacher / a Siyawasa sweep ticket / to a distant school.

65. sailing in and out / there is something / of the clouds / in the moon / very beautiful.

66. The match / just before / fell ill / in our team / against the K. Mahavidyalaya / the wicket keeper.

67. looking at the birds / going round in / and animals / the boys were / the zoo / there.

X. Complete the answers to each of the following questions. Some words are given.

கீழ்க் காணும் ஒவ்வொரு கேள்விகளுக்கான மறுமொழியைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக; மறுமொழியின் சில சொற்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :

**Questions**

**Answers**

68. Why has Selvan sold his old car ? He \_\_\_\_\_ buy \_\_\_\_\_ new one.
69. How far is your home from your school? \_\_\_\_\_ only half \_\_\_\_\_ mile.
70. When do you usually bathe ? I \_\_\_\_\_ o' clock.

Supply a question for each answer given below :

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு மறுமொழிக்கும் ஏற்ற கேள்வி ஒன்று தருக :

**Questions**

**Answers**

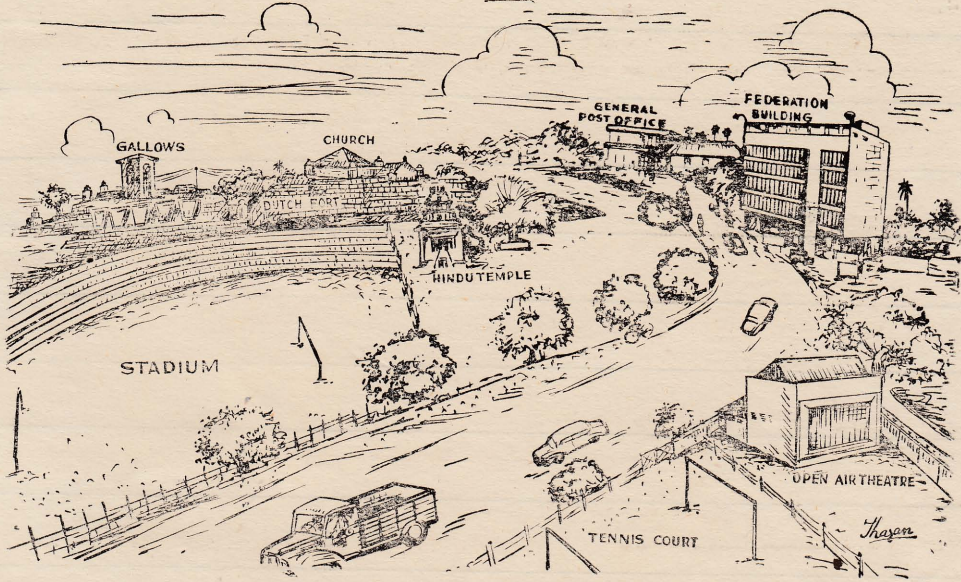
71. \_\_\_\_\_ it take \_\_\_\_\_ travel by the Yarldevi to Colombo ? It takes over 8 hours.
72. \_\_\_\_\_ old \_\_\_\_\_ on your next birthday ? I will be 16 years old.

XI. Complete the following sentences by the addition of a phrase in the blanks. Clues are given at the end of each sentence :

ஒவ்வொரு வசனத்தின் இறுதியிலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆதாரங்களைக் கொண்டு வெற்றிடங்களில் சொற்றொடரை வைத்து வசனங்களைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக :

73. He built his house \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_. (மலையின் உச்சியிலே)
74. The local M. P. will be the chief guest a \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_. (நானைக்கு நடைபெறவிருக்கும் விளையாட்டுப் போட்டியிலே)

XII.



Jaffna - from the Public Library

The Dutch Fort

18th century building.  
Moat getting silted up.  
Unused Church and Gallows.  
Govt. Quarters, State Prison,  
and King's House — official  
residence of visiting V. I. P.'s —  
inside, etc.

Co-operative Federation Building

4 - storey structure  
Ground floor — Veerasingham  
Hall for public meetings.  
1st floor — The Co-operative Office.  
2nd floor — Department of  
Inland Revenue.  
3rd floor — other offices.

75. Describe in not less than 100 words that portion of the city of Jaffna shown in the picture, making reference to the historical and modern landmarks on both sides of the winding road, and other features.

Or

Describe in not less than 100 words the old Dutch Fort, making reference to all or some of the items given above.

Or

Describe in not less than 100 words the Co-operative Federation Building and its surroundings, taking into consideration some of the items given above.

வளைந்து செல்லும் வீதியின் இருபுறமுள்ள சரித்திர சம்பந்தமான, தற்கால கட்டடங்களையும் ஏனைய உறுப்புகளையும் குறிப்பிட்டுப் படத்திலே வரையப்பட்ட யாழ்நகர்ப் பகுதியை, 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் விபரிக்க.

அல்லது

மேலே கூறப்பட்ட விபரங்கள் முழுவதையும் அல்லது சிலவற்றைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, யாழ்நகர டச் கோட்டையை 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் விபரிக்க.

அல்லது

மேலே கூறப்பட்ட விபரங்களிற் சிலவற்றைக் கவனத்திற் கொண்டு, கூட்டுறவு ஃபெடரேஷன் கட்டடத்தையும் அதன் சுற்றுடையும் 100 சொற்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் விபரிக்க;

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dotted midline, repeated down the page.

76. There are three pairs of sentences below, with a question under each pair. Underline the word or words in the sentence that provide the answers to the questions:

கீழே மூன்று சோடி வசனங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒவ்வொரு சோடியின் கீழும் ஒரு கேள்வி உண்டு. கேள்வியின் மறுமொழியைக் கொடுக்கும் சொல்லின் கீழ் அல்லது சொற்களின் கீழ்க் கோடிடுக:

- (1) I pointed to a 16-foot crocodile basking in the sun. Nadesan knocked it down with one well-directed shot.

What was killed by Nadesan?

நடேசனால் கொல்லப்பட்டது என்ன?

- (2) The Water Board of London covers 573 sq. miles with a population of over 8 million people. It is the largest undertaking of its kind in the world and employs 6000 people.

How many persons are employed by the Water Board of London?

லண்டன் தண்ணீர் சபையில் எத்தனை பேர் உத்தியோகம் பெறுகின்றார்கள்?

- (3) Mountaineering is the sport of thousands of people in many parts of the world today. This sport started some time in the 19th. century. When did people first get interested in mountaineering as a sport?

மலை ஏறுவதை ஒரு விளையாட்டாக மக்கள் கருதத் தொடங்கியது எந்தக் காலத்திலே?

77. Certain words underlined in the passage given provide the correct answers to the questions below. Selecting these words, write the number of the correct question against each. Enter the number in the brackets provided:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியில் கோடிடப்பட்ட சில சொற்கள் கீழ்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடைகளாக அமைந்துள்ளன. இச் சொற்களைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அவற்றிற்குரிய சரியான வினாக்களின் எண்களை அருகிலுள்ள அடைப்புக் குறிக்குள் எழுதுக:

Pieces of rock ( ) are washed down by the rivers. On their way to the sea they grind out and wear away the rocks on the river beds. These rocks break up ( 3 ) into smaller and smaller pieces as they are carried on to the sea. In this way millions ( ) of tons of powdered rock material ( 1 ) move with the rivers and settle down at the bottom of the sea ( 2 ) as mud.

- (1) What is mud?

சேறு என்ன?

- (2) Where does the mud settle down?

சேறு எங்கே அடைகிறது?

- (3) What are washed down by the rivers?

நதிகளால் கரைக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டுபோகும் பொருட்கள் எவை?

78. Read the passage below and write the answers in English or Tamil. Answers in complete sentences are not required. (If you write your answers in English, you will be given credit only if spelling and grammar are correct.)

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்தியை வாசித்து, ஆங்கிலத்தில் அல்லது தமிழில் விடைகளை எழுதுக. விடைகள் பூரணமான வசனங்களாக அமைய வேண்டியதில்லை. (விடைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால், எழுத்துப் பிழைகளும், இலக்கணப் பிழைகளும்ற்ற விடைகளுக்கு மாத்திரமே மதிப்புக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.)

The coconut industry is a national enterprise of the Philippines, involving 65 provinces of the country and is a major crop in about 49 provinces.

Coconut is not only a leading earner in the country's foreign exchange, but also a source of livelihood of about one third of the Philippine population.

Some 500,000 workers are directly employed by the industry in the agricultural field and thousands more are engaged in manufacturing oil, coconut by-products, marketing of copra and manufactured goods from coconut.

There are 440,000 coconut farms in the Philippines with an average farm area of 4.4 hectares.

In 1966 the Philippines produced 7.09 billion nuts, or 25% of the world's total coconut production of 27.5 billion nuts. The reported production in 1967 for the Philippines was 8.775 billion nuts.

The other coconut producing countries are Indonesia, second with 20%, India third with 17%, and Ceylon fourth with 10%; Mexico and Malaysia produce about 7% of the world's total production. (*The Ceylon Daily News — June 12, 1969*)

- (1) (a) How many provinces of the Philippines are involved in the production of coconut?

பிலிப்பைன் தீவுகளிலுள்ள எத்தனை மாகாணங்கள் தென்னைச் செய்கையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றன?

- 
- (b) In how many provinces is it a major crop?

எத்தனை மாகாணங்களில் தென்னை பெரும்படியான விளைபொருள்?

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- (2) Approximately what part of the people of the Philippines depends on the coconut industry for its livelihood?

பிலிப்பைன் மக்களில் முன்பின்கை எவ்வளவு பங்கு தென்னைத் தொழிலின் பயனாகத் தமது வாழ்க்கையைக் கொண்டு நடத்துகின்றார்கள்?

- (3) How many people are directly employed in the coconut estates of the Philippines?

பிலிப்பைன் நாட்டின் தென்னந் தோட்டங்களிலே வேலையாகவுள்ளவர் எத்தனை பேர்?

- (4) What manufactured goods produced from coconut are mentioned in this passage?

தேங்காயிலிருந்து உண்டுபண்ணப்படும் என்ன பொருட்கள் இந்தப் பந்தியில் கூறப்படுகின்றன?

- (5) What is the average extent of coconut farms in the Philippines?

பிலிப்பைன் நாட்டிலுள்ள தென்னந் தோட்டங்களின் சராசரி நிலப் பரப்பு எவ்வளவு?

- (6) (a) Which countries were the world's three biggest producers of coconut in the year 1966?

1966ல் தேங்காய் விளைவில் உலகத்திலே முதல் மூன்று இடம் பெற்ற நாடுகள் எவை?

- (b) What was Ceylon's position?

இலங்கை எத்தனையாவது இடம் பெற்றது?

79. Summarize in Tamil the main argument of the passage below :

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பந்தியின் பிரதான வாதத்தைத் தமிழிற் சுருக்கமாக எழுதுக:

When we spray an insecticide on a plant to control an insect pest a number of things take place. The insect numbers may be reduced; and if it is sprayed frequently, the insect may develop resistance to the insecticide. The insecticide will also reduce the numbers of beneficial insects.

The insecticide will find its way into the soil and disrupt the relationships between soil inhabiting organisms. Moderate applications of insecticides over a period of time may build up to large quantities in the soil.

Certain insecticides can remain in the soil for long periods of time — Aldrin has been recovered four years after spraying, BHC after eleven years and Chlordane after twelve years. Insecticidal residues in the soil can be carried into streams and rivers and affect fresh water life.

Part of the insecticide sprayed will be deposited on the plant itself and will accumulate in plant tissues. When that plant is consumed by animals or humans the insecticide will accumulate in their bodies. (*The Ceylon Daily News — June 22, 1969*)

80. Read the passage and answer the following questions **in English** :

பந்தியை வாசித்துக் கீழ்க் காணும் வினாக்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் விடை எழுதுக:

Aeson was king in Iolchos by the sea. There he ruled over the rich Minoan heroes, but he was an unhappy man; for he had a step-brother named Pelias, of whom some said that he was a nymph's son, and there were dark and sad tales about his birth. When he was a babe, he was cast out on the mountains and a wild mare kicked him. But a shepherd passing found the baby, with its face all blackened by the blow; and took him home, and called him Pelias because his face was bruised and black. And he grew up fierce and lawless, and did many a fearful deed; and at last he drove out Aeson his step-brother, and then his own brother Neleus, and took the kingdom to himself, and ruled over the rich Minoan heroes, in Iolchos by the sea.

And Aeson, when he was driven out, went sadly away out of the town, leading his little son by the hand; and he said to himself, "I must hide the child in the mountains; or Pelias will surely kill him, because he is the heir."

So he went up from the sea across the valley, through the vineyards and the olive groves, toward Pelion, the ancient mountain, whose brows are white with snow.

He went up and up into the mountain, over marsh, and crag, and down, till the boy was tired and footsore, and Aeson had to bear him in his arms, till he came to the mouth of a lonely cave at the foot of a mighty cliff. (*The Heroes — Charles Kingsley*)

(1) (a) Who was the lawful king of the rich Minoan heroes?

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(b) Who drove him out and took over his kingdom?

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(2) What did some people say about Pelias' mother?

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(3) Tell in your own words how Pelias got his name?

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(4) Mention two of the lawless and fearful deeds that Pelias did?

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(5) Why did Aeson take his son into the mountains?

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- (6) What is the name of the snow-covered mountain toward which Aeson led his son?
- 

- (7) What did Aeson do when he saw that his son was too tired to walk further into the mountains?
- 
- 

**Part II (1 hr.)**

Answer question 1 and one other.

**I**

Write a composition in about 200 words on any one of the following subjects:

- (a) Are our social services adequate?
- (b) Equalizing opportunities for employment.
- (c) The value of school weeding campaigns.
- (d) Newspapers.
- (e) What kind of films would you like to see?
- (f) The chief city of your province.
- (g) Our Bus Services.
- (h) Surgery in Modern Medicine.

**II**

Read the passage and answer the questions below:

A deep peal of thunder went rolling and tumbling down the heavens, and lost itself in sullen rumblings in the distance. A sweep of chilly air passed by, rustling all the leaves and snowing the flaky ashes broadcast about the fire. Another fierce glare lit up the forest, and an instant crash followed that seemed to rend the tree tops right over the boys' heads. They clung together in terror, in the thick gloom that followed. A few big rain drops fell pattering upon the leaves.

"Quick, boys, go for the tent!" exclaimed Tom.

They sprang away, stumbling over roots and among vines in the dark, no two plunging in the same direction. A furious blast roared through the trees, making everything sing as it went. One blinding flash after another came, and peal on peal of deafening thunder. And now a drenching rain poured down, and the rising hurricane drove it in sheets along the ground. The boys cried out to each other, but the roaring wind and the booming thunderblasts drowned their voices utterly. However, one by one they straggled in at last, and took shelter under the tent, cold, scared, and streaming with water; but

to have company in misery seemed something to be grateful for. They could not talk, the old sail flapped so furiously, even if other noises would have allowed them. The tempest rose higher and higher, and presently the sail tore loose from its fastenings, and went winging away on the blast. The boys seized each other's hands, and fled, with many tumblings and bruises, to the shelter of a great oak that stood upon the river bank. (*From 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer' — Mark Twain*)

- (1) What is being described in this passage?
- (2) Where are Tom and his friends camping?
- (3) Explain in your own words:— 'to have company in misery seemed something to be grateful for.'
- (4) What happened to the tent under which the boys were taking shelter?

### III

#### The Scholar Gipsy

'There was very lately a lad in the University of Oxford, who was by his poverty forced to leave his studies there; and at last to join himself to a company of vagabond gipsies ..... ' (*These are the first few sentences from the author's quotation from another book to introduce this poem.*)

But once, years after, in the country lanes,  
Two scholars whom at College erst he knew  
Met him, and of his way of life inquired.  
Whereat he answer'd, that the Gipsy crew,  
His mates, had arts to rule as they desired  
The workings of men's brains;  
And they can bind them to what thoughts they will:  
'And I,' he said, 'The secret of their art,  
When fully learn'd, will to the world impart —  
But it needs heaven-sent moments for this skill.'

*Matthew Arnold*

- (1) What secret powers did the Gipsies have? Quote the lines that describe their powers.
- (2) What does the Scholar Gipsy plan to do after he has mastered the secret of their art?
- (3) Tell the story of the Scholar Gipsy in your own words.

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