

# G.C.E

## A/L



# GENERAL ENGLISH

## MODEL PAPERS

*COMPILED*

*By :*

**T.THANENDRAN.**

B.COM (Hons) M.M.Spl , H.N.DIP. in . ACC.

PUBLISHER :- I.P.E - SRI LANKA





<sup>281</sup>  
*Specially for*

*Miss. H. Kananathan.*

**G.C.E (Advanced Level)**

**Students**

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*PRICE : 95.00*



Miss H. K. [unclear]



## நூலைப்பற்றி-----

என் அன்புக்குரிய மாணவர்களிற்கு!

முதற் தடவையாக 2001 ஆம் ஆண்டு க.பொ.த உயர்தர மாணவர்களிற்கு ஆங்கிலமொழியானது ஒரு பாடமாக அறிமுகம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனவே எந்த வகையில் இவ் வினாப்பத்திரமானது அமையப் போகிறது, என்னென்ன விடயப்பரப்புக்களை உள்ளடக்கியதாக இவ்வினாக்கள் காணப்படப்போகின்றதென அனைவரும் அங்கலாய்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனெனில் A/L மாணவர்களுக்கென ஆங்கிலமொழி நூல் அரசாங்கத்தால் இது வரை வெளியிடப்படவில்லை. அத்துடன் நடைபெறப்போகும் பரீட்சை முதற்தடவை என்பதாலுமாகும். அனைத்து மாணவர்களின் எதிர்பார்ப்பை பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய விதத்தில் இந்த நூல் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த நூலின் சிறப்பம்சம் என்னவெனில் நடைபெற உள்ள ஆங்கிலப்பாட வினாப்பத்திரம் எப்படி அமையும்? என்னென்ன விடயப்பரப்புக்களை உள்ளடக்கியிருக்கும்? என்பதை தன்னகத்தே கொண்டு விளங்குவதாகும். இதில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மாதிரி வினாத்தாள்கள் சில பலகலைக்கழக மாணியங்கள் ஆணைக்குழுவாலும், இலங்கை பரீட்சைத்திணைக்களத்தினாலும் வெளியீடு செய்யப்பட்டவை என்பது மற்றுமொரு சிறப்பம்சம் ஆகும். இதுவரையில் இத்தகைய ஒரு நூல் எவராலும் வெளியீடு செய்யப்படாமையால் மாணவர்களுக்கு மட்டுமன்றி இப் பாடத்தைப் போதிக்கும் ஆசிரியருக்கும் ஒரு நல்ல வழிகாட்டியாக இந்நூல் அமையுமென நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

- ஆசிரியர் -



Dear

~~25~~

15/06/2001



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G.C.E Advanced Level Examination 2001

## General English Paper I

Found in General English Book II

English for Social Purposes

Answer all questions

Duration : 03 hours

*As in the case of all G.C.E Advanced Level Subjects, this subject too, has two papers.*

*GENERAL ENGLISH Paper II will be offered for the first time at the Advanced Level examination of the years 2001. The format of the papers is as follows.*

### General English Paper I

Content	Marks
Grammar	30
Summarizing	20
Reading comprehension	30
Writing for Formal Purposes	20
Total	100

### General English Paper II

Title: English for Social Purposes

Content	Marks
Composition	20
Vocabulary	30
Dialogue/Conversation	20
Listening Comprehension	30
Total	100

#### 1. Grammar

*Select the correct answer and circle it.*

- i. I'm lost I want to know ----- the boardroom is  
(a) Which                      (b) that                      (c) where
- ii. How ----- people are in the room right now?  
(a) much                      (b) many                      (c) more
- iii. Most people in Sri Lanka ----- access to computers.  
(a) don't have                      (b) has on                      (c) are not having



- iv. How ----- equipment has the consultant recommended?  
 (a) much (b) many (c) few
- v. They knew the news they'd just got ----- serious.  
 (a) are (b) were (c) was
- vi. ----- students passed this year than last year.  
 (a) Less of the (b) A few more (c) A few of
- vii. We don't get ----- tourists from South America.  
 (a) many (b) a lot (c) much
- viii. ----- cement do you think we need?  
 (a) How many (b) How much (c) How many sacks
- ix. The statistics of the course ----- a drop in attendance.  
 (a) shows (b) show (c) is showing
- x. Business Ethics ----- taught in school as a subject.  
 (a) isn't (b) aren't (c) weren't
- xi. The team of players ----- to refrain from drinking.  
 (a) are asked (b) ask (c) was asked
- xii. The new computer course is ----- than the old one.  
 (a) more better (b) better (c) good
- xiii. There ----- easy ways to improve the economy.  
 (a) aren't any (b) no any (c) not any
- xiv. I don't eat pork, and they ----- chicken in the canteen.  
 (a) not having (b) are not having (c) don't have
- xv. All the SAARC countries have a lot in common, but they -----  
 each other.  
 (a) are not understanding (b) don't understand (c) not understanding

## 2. SUMMARIZING

Your boss has been asked to make a presentation on "The Tourist Industry in Sri Lanka". He wants you to summarize the following information from the Annual Report of a leading company.

**Read the passage and summarize it.**

Tourism currently ranks fourth after garments, remittances from foreign employment and tea in terms of foreign exchange earning to Sri Lanka. The country's annual earnings from tourism in the year 1999 amounted to approximately Rs.19 billion. The financial years 1999/2000 was a record years for tourist arrivals with a growth of approximately 8.2% to 436,221. This growth was achieved despite the spate of bomb attacks during the culmination of the Presidential Elections in December and sporadic attacks thereafter, resulting in a reduction in arrivals during the months of December and January.



Arrivals from Western Europe representing 63% of the total national arrivals to Sri Lanka increased by 7.4%. The United Kingdom was the main contributor with 19% of overall arrivals while Germany followed with 17% contribution to the total national arrivals. There was a 36% growth in the tourist arrivals from the Australian market mainly due to the introduction of Sri Lanka Airline's flights direct to Australia. Arrivals from East Asian and South Asian markets also grew substantially during the period.

Despite the lull in December and January it was noteworthy that arrivals during February and March improved significantly and quickly. Increased competition from countries within the South Asian region and also destinations as far away as South America and Africa have exerted pressure on the industry, particularly with regard to pricing.

The present day tourists carry higher expectations of infrastructure services at their destinations such as better quality roads, communication, airport and transport facilities. Security and privacy of tourists on the beaches and tourist sites also play an important role in the decision of a holiday destination by travellers. The support of the Government is required to meet these needs, which are presently a setback to promote Sri Lanka as an ideal tourist destination. Nevertheless, the company is pleased to note that an initiative has been taken by the Tourist Hotels Association, Travel Agents Association and the Association of Group Tour Agencies to work closely with the Ceylon Tourist Board, the Tourism Ministry and the Government in addressing these urgent issues, and improving the competitiveness of the country and the image of the destination in our major global markets. The Government is planning to promote Sri Lanka in some of the principal markets together with active private sector participation. This has been a long felt need and the tourism industry should derive positive results from this exercise.

## 1. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. The paragraphs have been numbered for easy reading.

1. Following recommendations made by the presidential Task Force on Technical, Educational and Vocational Training Reforms, legislation was introduced to strengthen the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission (TVEC). The parliament also passed the Tertiary and Vocational Education (Amendment) Act No 50 of 1999 in December 1999.
2. Some of the key changes introduced were that the TVEC is now a statutory body, thus providing a considerable degree of autonomy and flexibility in performing its responsibilities. There will also be majority participation from the private sector in the commission, with 10 out of 17 members representing the private sector.



3. Furthermore, 22 training institute in the private and NGO sector met the criteria set out by the Commission received grants to the amount of Rs. 3 million. These institutes have pledged to provide training to an extended clientele, and also to improve the quality of training, procuring required tools and equipment, audio visual aids and other training inputs.
4. Vocational Education and Training Plans (VET Plans) for Textile and Garments, Printing, Gems and Jewellery, Hotel, Tourism and the Construction Sectors are now available in the leading training providers. Training centres registered with the TVEC can now obtain these plans at discounted prices. Meanwhile, VET plans for the Computer Education Sector, Plastics and Rubber Industry are nearing completion. VET plans are also being prepared for the Food and Beverage, Automobile repair and Maintenance industry.
5. When considering job advertisements by educational requirements, for the second half of 1998 and first half of 1999, those requiring a degree were 313 and 465 respectively. Most jobs in the management, computer and mathematical, technical, health care and administrative categories require persons with experience. Jobs in high demand are for heavy vehicle drivers, trade assistants, housemaids, cooks, brick layers / masons and carpenters. Advertisements asking for A/L's for the second half of 1998 were 523, and 557 for the first half of 1999. In the informal sector the highest numbers of advertisements are in the service sector (37%), transport and related (16.4%), construction (13.2%), and production (12.9%) categories. In the formal sector the highest number are for management (31.3%), administrative support (21.3%), and marketing and sales (11.4%) occupations.
6. When ranking foreign jobs in high demand in the service sector, housemaids were ranked first, while drivers, general technicians, carpenters and accountants followed, in the order.
7. In a survey conducted by the TVC, the best prospects in the local employment industry were as salesmen, brick layers/masons, quality controllers, and drivers of heavy vehicles and accountants. The share of employment in agriculture over the years has shown a decline. However, there is a slight increase in employment in the agriculture sector has shown an increase in 1999. This is mainly due to the modifications introduced to the definition of employment used in the quarterly labour force surveys from 1998 to improve the coverage of employed labour force.
8. During the period 1996 – 1998, the highest average employment growth was reported for the insurance and real estate sector and the annual average rate was 10%. The other sectors which have shown remarkable increase in employment growth per annum are: electricity, gas and water 6.2%, construction 6.1%, trade and hotels 6.1%, transport, storage and communication 4.1%, personal services 3.8% and manufacturing 3.5%. The employment share of agriculture



and fisheries workers showed an increase in the first quarter of 1999. This is mainly due to the extension of coverage to include the female unpaid family worker category in agriculture employment.

Employment in the senior officials and managerial groups has substantially grown during 1990 – 1998. The average annual growth rate of employment in this group is 34%. Technician and associate professional groups and sales and service worker's groups have also shown considerable growth. It is 7.1% per annum on average in both cases.

9. The other skilled employment groups such as professionals (4.3%), craft and related workers (4.5%), plan and machine operators (2.65%) have shown modest average growth per annum during this period. According to the classification of employment 55% of employed persons are wage employees and 29% are in the self – employed category in all occupations.
10. The rate of unemployment had been declining over the years since 1990. It had reached the single digit mark for the first time in 1998. The unemployment rate of females when compared to that of males had been declining notably since 1992, i.e from 22.2% in 1992 to 13.0% in the second quarter of 1999. However, the female unemployment rate is still higher than that of males.

## Questions

1. According to the passage what gives the TVEC its present levels of autonomy and flexibility ?
2. How many members in the TVEC are not from the private sector ?
3. List the promises given with regard to training by the institutions that received money from the TVEC.
4. Fill in the blanks table with information from paragraph 4 pertaining to plans for training.

Status of plans	Industries
Plans are finalized	..... ..... .....
.....	Computer education, Plastics and rubber industry.
.....	Food and beverages .....

5. If you are planning to work in Sri Lanka after you're a/Level examination
  - (a) in the informal sector, in which field are you most likely to find a job ?



(b) in the formal sector, in which field are you most likely to find a job ?

If you were planning to find a job overseas which type of job would be the easiest to find?

6. What reason does the passage give for the increase in the number of people employed in the agricultural sector in 1999 ?

7. (a) State whether the following statement is true or false :

*Employment in the electricity, gas and water sectors has during the last half of the 1990's.*

(b) Support your answer with a statement from the passage.

(2 marks)

8. Why does paragraph 8 mention female family workers ?

9. (a) State whether the following statement is true or false.

*The number of people in Sri Lanka who are self employed is lower than the number of people who earn a salary.*

(b) Support your answer with a statement from the passage.

10. Suggest a title for the passage. Do not use more than 8 words.

11. Find other words which mean the same as

(a) Procuring in paragraph 3

(b) discounted in paragraph 4

(c) decline in paragraph 6

(d) modest in paragraph 8

#### 4. Writing for Formal purposes

##### EITHER

Write an official letter to a private sector firm asking for sponsorship for an event organized by your school. You can imagine that you are the secretary of a club or association in your school.

##### OR

Write an official letter to a hotel in your area asking information regarding charges to hire a hall, prices of food etc. Since your boss has asked you to make arrangements for a tea party on behalf of the company.



Found in General English Book II

Duration : 03 hours

1. "We've been talking about the problem from different perspective, throughout the workshop, and the bottom line is we have no answer."
  - a. viewpoints
  - b. additions
  - c. occupations
  - d. places
2. "When she was in trouble, I'm the only one who stood up for her – but what did she do? Sneaked to the boss that I let him down"
  - a. Guided her
  - b. Praised her
  - c. Scolded her
  - d. Defended her
3. "How was the AGM of the shareholders?"

"It was an utter flop. There was no quorum so it was called off"

  - a. List of issues
  - b. Discussion of Minutes
  - c. Agenda
  - d. Required number of people
4. "How's your partner in the car repair business?"

"After he cut my throat, I've nothing to do with him"

  - a. Colleague
  - b. Brother



- c. Enemy
- d. Rival
5. Congratulations on getting the job ! You must be over the moon.
  - a. Ready to travel
  - b. Confused
  - c. Delighted
  - d. Ready to work
6. "My deepest sympathies. I heard about your brother".

"Thank you. We were soul mates, I miss him a lot he was a brother, friend, everything to me."

  - a. Very religious
  - b. Very spiritual
  - c. Very reserved
  - d. Very close
7. "It's not my fault, I'm sick of taking the blame for everybody else"

"That's what team spirit is all about."

  - a. Taking sides
  - b. Co-operation
  - c. Praise
  - d. Taking the compliments
8. "If you put the matter in a nutshell, we can't make a bid."

"Why? Because everybody knows we have vested interests?"  
"Precisely".

  - a. To sum up
  - b. To discuss it further
  - c. To continue to talk
  - d. To dismiss the issue
9. "If all of you work together, the project will be a success."

"How can we? Those two are always letting the side down."

  - a. Always late
  - b. Always complaining
  - c. Not co-operating
  - d. Not happy
10. "I really believe he's good for the company."

"I agree. That's why I'm not going to show any hostility towards him at the meeting."

  - a. Loyalty
  - b. Disloyalty
  - c. Nonsense
  - d. Anger
11. "He fell flat on his face because the motion had been discussed before"

"Why didn't you tell him?"  
"me? You must be joking, he never listens to me."

  - a. He looked fool
  - b. He fell down
  - c. He dropped dead
  - d. He cried
12. "The boss is on the warpath."

"Why?"  
"Our project proposal was thrown out"

  - a. Is unhappy
  - b. Is drunk
  - c. Is angry
  - d. Is excited
13. "That's the last straw."

"What do you mean?"



"We were warned not to abuse our privileges, our privileges, now we'll have to pay for it

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Misuse   | b. Use     |
| c. Activate | d. Destroy |

14. "Face to face interaction is better than e-mail."

"Why?"

"Because you can see the body language."

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. Anger         | b. Non-verbal cues |
| c. Sign language | d. Fashions        |

15. "The directors should get their act together or resign."

"I agree, they have no goal or policy."

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| a. Retire | b. Sign again |
| c. Return | d. Leave      |

(20 Marks)

#### 4. DIALOGUE (Telephone Call)

*Imagine that you need a doctor/ specialist at a private hospital and you're not sure how to channel a doctor. Complete the dialogue you would have to get an appointment.*

A: 1 -----?

B: Yes This is the Friendship Hospital.

A: 2 -----?

B: Yes we have a skin specialist, she's Dr. Manickavasagar.

A: 3 -----?

B: She's usually here on Wednesdays and Fridays.

A: 4 -----?

B: From 6.00 to 8.00 p.m

A: 5 -----?

B: Two hundred rupees for an appointment. We issue tickets from morning.

A: 6 -----?

B: Yes, that's fine. When you pay the money, I'll give a ticket.

A: 7 -----?

B: No, she's very punctual.

A: 8 -----?

B: Our hospital is just opposite the main bus stand. You can't miss it.

A: 9 -----?

B: You're welcome.

A: 10 -----?

#### Listening Comprehension

The Listening Comprehension component will be conducted in examination conditions, and will be similar to the exercises given in the textbooks and audiocassettes.



子

Dear Sir,

POST OF SALES REPRESENTATIVES.

College

Address:-

Date of Birth

### Educational Qualifications :-

## Professional Qualifications

Sports-

gours faith falls.

If I am selected for the above post, in your ~~unlimited~~ institute, I promise to perform my duties to your entire satisfaction.



All rights reserved :-

I.P.E SRILANKA

අධ්‍යයන වසාළ පන්තිය සඳහා ( අසඳු ) විභාගය , 2001 අගස්තුමස கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப்பத்திர (உயரதர) பரீட்சை, 2001 (ஆகஸ்ட்) General Certificate of Education (Adv.Level) Examination, 2001 (August)	
பொது ஆங்கிலம் <b>General English</b>	13 E
කෑ අදහස් / மூன்று மணித்தியாலங்கள் / Three hours	

## 1. WRITING

Office & Do. Limited Main St. Colombo <b>WANTED</b> Sales Representatives (பிரதிநிதி) Qualifications G . C . E O' level 06 Credits 02 Credits in English & Maths Fluent in English Experience in Marketing Familiarity with city roads Pleasant personality Apply within 07 days of appearance of this advertisement
--

i. Write a formal letter applying for the post advertised above.

ii. Include your Curriculum Vitae along with the letter

பலத்திட்டம்

(20 X 1 = 20 Marks)

## 2. WRITING

Write a Notice informing your classmates that practices for the Sports Meet will start on Monday, 03 January, 2000. Give a place and time to meet the teacher in charge of sports.

(10 X 1 = 10 Marks)

## 2. READING

Read the following passage and answer the question given below.



## Mandela's long walk into the Sunset

Nelson Mandela, icon of the anti-apartheid struggle and reconciliation, steps down today after an exhausting five-year presidential term devoted to South African transformation. He leaves politics after throwing himself into a hectic election campaign to ensure a landslide win for his African National Congress (ANC) in the country's second democratic elections. "I step down with a clear conscience, feeling that I have in a small way done my duty to my people and my country," Mandela said recently in one of his innumerable farewell speeches.

Since his election as South Africa's first black president in 1994, Mandela has focused his energy on building a "rainbow nation", uniting the country's still divided black coloured and Indian peoples. But he is the first to acknowledge that his five year term was not enough to heal South Africa's social wounds and balance the economic inequalities wrought by decades of apartheid. "What we have achieved does not make us complacent to the challenges that lie ahead" he said during his final election campaign. Mandela, his face thinned by age, has weathered the disenchantment of blacks frustrated by the slow pace of reform and the bitterness of whites watching their past privileges dissolve.

He maintains enormous popularity across the races. Mandela's 80th birthday last year- also the day he married Graca Machel - saw an effusion of good wishes from South Africans, who see the president as caring and affectionate: their colourfully dressed "Tata", or father. But behind this friendly demeanour is a tough politician. And he is stubborn, too, says Machel, his third wife. The outgoing president has accused those who question the accomplishment of his ANC of working for the return of apartheid rule. He pours the same cold rage on whites who hang on to the past as he does on blacks who fought for liberation but have now succumbed to corruption and crime.

On the international front, Mandela has mediated on various crises, always calling for a negotiated compromise to conflict, along the South African model. His greatest failure has been the Democratic Republic of Congo, where a bloody civil war has raged since last August despite his interventions. His greatest success: his part in the agreement of Libya, with whom he has good relations, for the go-ahead of the trial of two Libyans linked to the 1988



bombing of an airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in which 270 people were killed. But Mandela disappointed admirers by failing to broach China's poor human rights record during a record visit to Beijing. Some said this was because of his unfailing loyalty to countries, which have supported him and the ANC.

Mandela was born in a rural village, to a royal clan of the Xhosa people in the eastern Transkei region. While still a Youngster, he voiced his determination to live with dignity, despite apartheid's dehumanising laws. This dignity has marked Mandela's "long walk to freedom" - the title of his autobiography.

### 3.1. VOCABULARY EXERCISE BASED ON READING

- i. The meaning of "icon" is
  - a. president
  - b. leader
  - c. politician *அரசியலறிஞர்*
  - d. symbol
- ii. "steps down today" means
  - a. sacked
  - b. leaves
  - c. danced
  - d. loses
- iii. "hectic" means *வேகம் (தீவிரம்)*
  - a. untidy
  - b. busy
  - c. losing
  - d. winning
- iv. "focused his energy" means
  - a. concentrated on
  - b. forced
  - c. strengthened
  - d. building
- v. "complacent" means *திருப்தியடைந்த / அமைதியடைந்த*
  - a. happy
  - b. unhappy
  - c. discontent *அசௌகரியம்*
  - d. satisfied *தൃப்தி*
- vi. "dissolve" means *பிரிதல் (breakup)*
  - a. water
  - b. see *(அறி, கதிர், காண்பது)*
  - c. disappear *—கொஞ்சம் தெரையாதல்*
  - d. appear *தெரையாதல்*
- vii. "He maintains enormous popularity across the races" means *(பிரபலமாக இருக்க)*
  - a. He's a racist
  - b. He's not a racist
  - c. He's loved by all
  - d. He's enormous

*icon o'elast  
அழகிய உருவம்*

*content → திருப்தி*



viii .” friendly demeanour” means

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. friendly appearance | b. likes corruption |
| c. friendly smile      | d. friends          |

ix. “succumbed to corruption and crime” means

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. always corrupt    | b. likes corruption       |
| c. sometimes corrupt | d. given in to corruption |

x. “ a negotiated compromise to conflict” means

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a. to discuss and agree   | b. to give in   |
| c. to agree to everything | d. to surrender |

(10 X 2 = 20 Marks)

### 3.2. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What's the connection between the title of the passage and the content ?
2. What was the “ rainbow nation” Mandela hoped to build ?
3. Is Mandela satisfied with what he has achieved for South Africa ?

Explain or give reasons.

4. What does Mandela think of those who question the accomplishments of his political party ?
4. What was Mandela's greatest success on the international front ?

(4 X 4 = 16 Marks)

### 4. GRAMMAR

#### 4.1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

Mandela's dignity has marked his “Long walk to freedom”. His early commitment to equality  
 ----- ( bring, brings, brought ) him legal work for victims of  
 apartheid. His first political trial ----- ( is, was, will be ) in 1956.  
 After his acquittal in 1961, he ----- ( is involved, was involved ) in  
 underground work to organise the ANC's armed wing. In 1964 he -----  
 ( gave, was given, has given ) a life sentence for the ideals for which he was “ready to die”.

He wore the same dignity when in February 1990, he ----- ( walks,  
 walked, had walked ) free after 27 years in apartheid's jails. The cheering mass of adoring  
 fans who ----- ( came, had come, come ) from all over the



country to pay tribute to their hero had waited all night. Even before his release, Mandela -----  
 ----- ( launch, had launched, launching ) himself into talks with the white  
 government for a peaceful transition to democracy and majority rule.

In 1993, his efforts ----- ( rewarded, was rewarded, were rewarded )  
 with the Nobel peace Prize, which he shared with his adversary, Frederick de Klerk. De  
 Klerk, South Africa's last white president ----- (defeated, was defeated,  
 were defeated ) in the first all race elections in 1994. Despite the adulation, Mandela -----  
 ----- ( remaining, remains, remain ) modest. It is not an individual who has been  
 responsible for what happened in the last years, " he said recently.

(10 X 2 = 20 Marks)

#### 4.2. Select the correct Preposition from those given

We have now come to the end of Volume I of GENERAL ENGLISH. It had a lot of new  
 information and some old information. However, it was a new experience. It was different -----  
 ----- ( of, on, from ) what we had done earlier. Now we can look forward -----  
 ----- ( of, in, to ) what the next Volume offers. Some of us are of course, very fluent -----  
 ----- ( with, at, in ) English, while some of us are not at all fluent. But of course, we know that  
 without English we can't get jobs.

All languages consist ----- ( with, in, of ) sounds, words, sentences and  
 meaning, but English appears to be more difficult than others because it's the language of prestige-----  
 ----- ( in, on, at ) Sri Lanka. Also, some people are very interested -----  
 ----- ( in, on, of ) grammar, while others only want to talk. Like all languages, English  
 is interesting, but only ----- ( on, of, in ) small doses or quantities. According --  
 ----- ( with, to, of ) some shades of public opinion , some English is adequate, we  
 shouldn't go overboard. But there are others who feel that if we don't become proficient -----  
 ----- ( with, in, at ) English, we'll be left out in the race for upward mobility. Upward  
 mobility means to get on in life, to make the most ----- (in, of, with ) our  
 opportunities and get to the top. What a life.

(1 X 14 = 14 Marks)







අධ්‍යයන වසඳු පනවන සඳහා (සෙසු) විභාග , 2001 අගස්ථවන கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப்பத்திர (உயர்தர) பரீட்சை, 2001 (ஆகஸ்ட்) General Certificate of Education (Adv.Level) Examination, 2001 (August)			
பொது ஆங்கிலம் <b>General English</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>E</td></tr></table>	13	E
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සෑ දෙකේ / மூன்று மணித்தியாலங்கள் / Three hours			

### (01) GRAMMAR EXERCISE

Select the correct from and fill in the blanks.

e.g. ----- raining so hard, I can't see. (Its, It's ) It's raining so hard, I can't see.

1. ----- a lovely day for a walk but I'm too tired. ( Its, It's )
2. That cupboard has been placed all wrong. ----- shadow is falling on the desk. ( its, it's )
3. I told him that ----- too late to send the application now. (Its, it's)
4. -----a difficult decision for a student to make, but which career to pursue, is a major issue. (Its, It's )
5. ----- the new President of the Board? (Who's, Whose)
6. ----- responsible to inform the Principal ? (Who's, Whose)
7. I don't know ----- books these are, and I don't care. (Who's, whose )
8. The books on Engineering for over ----- , in that section. (there, they're, their)
9. ----- responsible for the defeat, but the Chairperson has resigned. (There, They're, Their)
10. We're sick of ----- irresponsible behaviour, but the media are backing them. (there, they're, their)

(1 X 10 = 10 Marks)

### (02) GRAMMAR EXERCISE

Do the following exercise to see if you're understood what we've discussed so far.

Select the best answer from those given within brackets.

1. The Principal ----- (gives, give ) us information on the war from time to time
2. The Head Prefect ----- ( was invited, were invited ) to make the speeches on behalf of the school



3. The cricket team ----- ( plays, play ) matches from morning till night.
4. The soccer team ----- ( consists, consist ) of 15 players.
5. Mathematics ----- (is, are ) a useful subject, but it's not popular.
6. The group of boys ----- (was giggling, were giggling ) throughout the ceremony, and the Master saw them.
7. Modern music ----- ( gives, give ) us a lot of pleasure, but old people find it too loud.
8. Television ----- (is, are ) a wonderful medium, but television sets ----- ( is, are ) expensive.
9. Statistics ----- ( is, are ) a difficult subject and few people think it's interesting.
10. Sports ----- ( is, are ) very popular, but the equipment ----- ( is, are ) expensive.

(10 X 2 = 20 Marks)

### (03) READING

The passage given below is a change from **Personal Notes** that we have been discussing so far. However, it deals **with Personal Notes** in office environments in the 1990's.

*Read the following passage and answer the question given below.*

Electronic mail, called e-mail was started in the late 1960's by the armed forces of the United States of America. The army or military officers were looking for a way that communications could be carried out in the event of a large – scale nuclear war. They needed a system that would be very decentralised, reliable, and fast in case central institutions were destroyed. They came up with e- mail.

In the early 1970's e-mail limited to the United States military, defence contractors and universities doing defence research.

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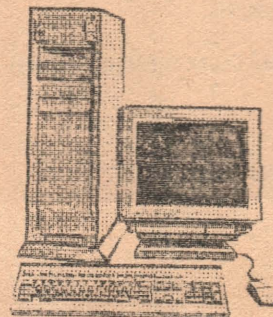
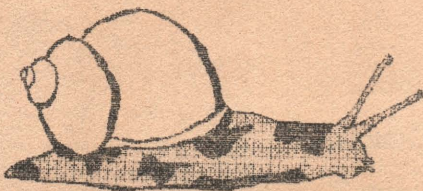


In the early 1970's e-mail limited to the United States military, defence contractors and universities doing defence research.

By the 1970's it had begun to spread more broadly within university communities. By the 1980's, academic in a number of university disciplines were using e-mail for professional collaboration. The early 1990's saw an explosion of the use of e-mail and other computer networking tools for a wide range of professional, academic, and personal purposes. Whereas a few thousand people were using e-mail in 1980, it is estimated that today, in 1999, more than 25 million people throughout the world use it.

E- mail is a way of sending a message from one computer to one or more computers around the world. First, you write down the e- mail address of the person you're sending the message to. Then you compose the message, either by writing it directly in a special e- mail software program or by writing it first in a word - processing program, then transferring it in to the e-mail software. You push a button to issue a simple command to send the message. The computer system you're connected to will break the message up into tiny pieces and send them electronically to the destination, usually over common, telephone lines. The pieces might travel through different routes to various computers on the way. Then, usually within two to three minutes the pieces will all arrive at their destination, where the receiving computer will re-assemble them into a message that can be read. The person receiving the message can then log into his or her computer account at a convenient time and read the mail.

Today, in Sri Lanka. many professionals, especially those in urban areas, use e-mail It's very useful and cheaper than making telephone calls. While overseas telephone calls are very expensive, e-mail messages can be sent to the same people at a fraction of the cost. Of course, both parties must have access to computers and telephones. The main problem with e-mail is that it's so dependent on telephone lines and electricity, that in developing countries like ours, it's not totally reliable because you never know when the telephones will be out of order, or when there'll be a power cut. But as far as personal messages are concerned, e-mail is quicker and cheaper than other methods such as the telephone or 'snail mail'.





### Vocabulary Exercise.

4

According to the passage, what do the following words mean? Select your answer and underline it.

- i. E-mail means
  - a. Electricity mail
  - b. Entertainment mail
  - c. Early mail
  - d. Electronic mail
- ii. Large-scale nuclear war means
  - a. Widespread nuclear war
  - b. Huge bombs
  - c. World war
  - d. Large-scale weapons
- iii. decentralised means
  - a. In the centre
  - b. Not centrally controlled
  - c. On the outskirts
  - d. Everywhere
- iv. academics means
  - a. Teachers doing research
  - b. Subjects in the University
  - c. Discipline in the University
  - d. Army officials
- v. professional collaboration means
  - a. Job satisfaction
  - b. Working together
  - c. Professional qualifications
  - d. Job description
- vi. networking means
  - a. Exchanging information
  - b. working with nets
  - c. Working quietly
  - d. Working quickly
- vii. software program means
  - a. A complicated
  - b. A computer
  - c. An internal computer program
  - d. A computer engineer
- viii. destination means
  - a. Goal
  - b. Destiny
  - c. Airport
  - d. Route

(8 X 3 = 24 Marks)



(04) Read carefully through the following letter of request and note the features found in a formal letter. (letter 01 )

1.

Harischandra Maha Vidyalaya,  
Temple Road,  
Negombo.

2.

06 .01.1999

3.

Zonal Director of Education  
Negombo

4.

Dear Sir

5.

Request for a Playground

6.

I am writing to you regarding an essential facility for Harischandra Maha Vidyalaya.

7.

The students face a lot of inconvenience because of the lack of playground for the school. As a result, although there are many talented athletes they are unable to perform well at district level sports meets.

8.

I would be obliged if you could please make available a suitable ground close to the school where the students could practise

9.

I should be glad if you would give this matter your consideration

10.

Thank you  
Your faithfully,

11.

12.

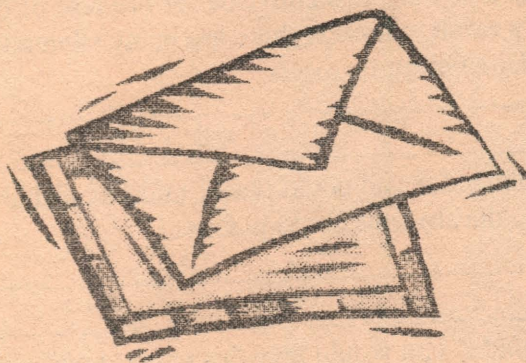
A. SUGATHAPALA,  
PRINCIPAL  
HARISCHANDRA MAHA  
VIDYALAYA



Here is a list of features found in a formal letter.

The number against each feature corresponds to the number marked in the letter you have just read.

1. Your address.
2. Date
3. Designation and address of person you are writing to.
4. Salutation
5. Underlined subject of letter.
6. Introduction.
7. Reason for letter.
8. Request for action.
9. Conclusion
10. Complimentary close.
11. Your signature
12. Your name and designation in block capitals.





Fill in the formal sheet given below with information from the list given above.







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## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

(01) *Select the correct answer from those given in brackets.*

1. Akka is ----- ( more tall, taller, more taller ) than Mufthazar.
2. Amithab Bhatchan is ----- ( more rich, richer, more rich ) than Madhuri Dixit.
3. Kotmale is ----- ( more cold, colder, more cold ) than Nikaweratiya.
4. Upcountry tea is ----- ( more cheap, cheaper, more cheaper ) than imported coffee
5. Nigeria is ----- ( more wealthy, wealthier, more wealthier ) than Ghana in natural resources

(5X3 = 15 Marks)

(02) *Now read the following passage and use the comparative form to fill in the blanks.*

Clothes are very expensive in Sri Lanka but Sri Lankans living abroad love to buy clothes from in the fancy shops in Colombo. Women's clothes are expensive, but men's clothes are even ----- ( expensive, more expensive ) than women's. When I went to buy a T- shirt, I looked at the sleeveless ones because I thought they would be ----- ( cheap, cheaper, more cheaper ) than the ones with short sleeves. I was wrong The T- shirts with designs were ----- ( Expensive, less Expensive ) than the ones without designs , that was the only difference. I wanted a T - shirt with a lot of colours. The ----- ( nicer, more nicer ) T- shirts had two or three colours.

(03) *GRAMMAR EXERCISE*

(4X4 = 16 Marks)

Read the following and decide whether you should fill the blanks with THE or not. Don't look at the answers doing it

Last year decided to go on a pilgrimage ----- (1) spot we selected was -----  
----- (2) Adam's Peak. We went by bus to ----- (3)



Ratnapura and then went by foot. ----- (4) Adam's Peak is -----  
 ----- (5) most sacred mountain in ----- (6) Sri Lanka.

When we got there, it was quite chilly, but there were many pilgrims. Most of -----  
 (7) pilgrims belonged to ----- (8) old and feeble category, but they were  
 being helped by ----- (9) young. While climbing, ----- (10)  
 pilgrims stopped several times at wayside kades. ----- (11) kades tea and  
 drinks for sale, but at ----- (12) exorbitant prices.

(12X2 = 24 Marks)

(04) *GRAMMAR EXERCISE*

In this exercise several aspects of pronouns are tested : gender, number, possession etc. Select the correct pronoun and fill in the blanks.

Our neighbour's wife's name is Gowri. She's a devoted wife. She goes to work and keeps a nice house. ----- ( His, Her ) husband is supportive of -----  
 (his, her ). and isn't always finding fault with ----- She's a doctor and  
 he's a teacher. Both of ----- ( they, them ) are happy with -----  
 (they're, their) lot in life. ----- (It's, Its ) a pleasure to visit -----  
 ----- (they're, their ) house because ----- ( It's, its ) so  
 beautifully arranged, although both husband and wife go to work. Gowri's husband is a  
 modern man, who buys groceries and cooks on a daily basis. He's not ashamed to do these  
 things, although ----- (his, her ) parents were shocked when  
 ----- (they, them ) heard that ----- ( they're, their )  
 son was so domesticated.

(11X1 = 11 Marks)

(05)

Read through the description given below and fill in the blanks using the appropriate words / phrases from the list given.

Coppery red	too tight	well- built
shy	brownish colour	elegant
blue	popular	
extremely fine	medium height	

Captain Mac whirr was the captain of a ship. He was of (1) ----- a bit  
 round shouldered and so (2) ----- that his clothes always looked (3) ----  
 ----- His eyes were (4) ----- in colour. The hair on his  
 head was white and (5) ----- His beard, however, was  
 ----- and resembled copper wire. Whatever the weather, he wore a  
 brown hat, a suit of a (7) ----- and clumsy black boots. Whenever he left



his ship to go ashore, he carried an (8) ----- umbrella of the best quality. Captain Mac Whirr was a (9) ----- man who would always sit with his eyes cast down. He was (10) ----- with his men although he was very stern.

(10X1 = 10 Marks)

(06) *Scan the following passage and find answers to the questions given below.*

## HANWELLA

Hanwella is a village on the route to the hill country. It is situated by the Kelani Ganga about 45 kilometres from Colombo.

It was once a Portuguese fortress. After the Portuguese came to Sri Lanka in the early years of the 15th century Hanwella became an important place. It was on the route of armies both local and foreign. Camps were set up there in times of war between the Sinhala kings and Portuguese, Dutch and British armies. Remains of the fortress exist to this day in the grounds of Hanwella Rest House, built in British times.

Modern Hanwella is a sleepy little hamlet. The majority of its inhabitants are farmers. Paddy, vegetable and fruits are widely and extensively grown.

A few miles from the main town is a Roman Catholic Convent. The nuns there have learnt the specialized art of nurturing silk worms and weaving the most beautiful and softest natural silks, in Sri Lanka.

At Hanwella, those travelling on to the High Level road or branching off from the Low Level road from Colombo, get their first glimpse of Sri Pada.

1. Where is Hanwella situated?
2. When did Hanwella become important?
3. When were the camps built in Hanwella?
4. What is the major source of income of the people of Hanwella?
5. What skills do the Roman Catholic nuns have?
6. Pick out the sentence, which tells you that Hanwella today is a busy place.
7. What can people travelling from Colombo to Hanwella see on the way?

(7X3 = 21 Marks)



(07) Read the following letter then fill in the blanks suitable words from the list

'Siri Nivasa',  
156/6A, weragala Place,  
Moneragala.

-----  
Thank you for your letter. Sorry ----- couldn't write to you for a long time. You had asked for news about my new -----, so let me tell you about it.

The school I now attend is a National School. It's a very large school. There are about 8 Grade 12 classes in the school. I'm in 12 -A which is a Physical ----- class.

----- 25 students in my class. We had our first lesson in Pure.-----yesterday. The teacher explained the lesson very clearly.

----- a large playground in our school. The school is -----  
----- in the area for athletics and spots. it -----many sportsmen and sportswomen at national level. It thing I'm very lucky to have joined this school.

I'll write more details in my next letter. Please ----- to me when you are free.

-----  
Nalini.

(1X15 = 15 Marks)

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. There is    | 7. Yours sincerely |
| 2. Mathematics | 8. school          |
| 3. Science     | 9. has Produced    |
| 4. write       | 10. 24.11.99       |
| 5. Dear Ramani | 11. There are      |
| 6. well known  | 12. I              |



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Model paper :- General English

G.C.E Advance Level 2001

(01) Complete the Passage below by choosing a determiner from the brackets, or leaving as blank if a determiner is not needed

When I was ( --- / a / the ) ----- Student , ( a / the / my ) ----- teacher gave me ( --- / an / some ) ----- advice. He told me that ( --- / an / the ) honesty is always ( --- / a / the ) ----- best Policy. It was ( --- / a / the ) best advice I ever had.

(1X6 = 6 Marks)

Grammar

2) Read the following list of Words and complete the Sentences given below.

Patient , Sincere, Selfish, Insensitive, Fair, Cruel, Unfriendly, devious, Conceited, Affectionate.

1. The ----- Women did not realise that her word would hurt hr friend.
2. The teaher was very ----- with the Stuentis who could not understand the lesson
3. His friends never knew What he was up to as he was very -----
4. The employer of the dispute between the tw workers.
5. The ----- customer Spoke harshly to the Salesgirl.
6. The ----- master beat up his workers.
7. The girl could not make friends as she was -----

(1X6 = 6 Marks)

3) Read the following dialogue, then fill in the blanks.

Sampath :- Hello ----- ( is, are, am ) this 695301 ?  
Receptionist :- What ? I am sorry ----- ( I, You, We ) can' t here you  
Sampath :- Is this 695301 ?  
Receptionist :- Yes. This is University Grand Commission.  
Whom ----- ( do, does ) you want to speak to ?  
Sampath :- I want to speak to Someone regarding admissions  
Receptionist :- Okay. Hold the line Please  
Sampth :- Thank you  
Receptionist :- You ----- ( is, are, am )

(4X2 = 8 Marks)



4) Make the Sentence below as short as Possible without losing the meaning one is done for you

I will bring the tickets in the evening.

will bring the tickers evening

- i) Sampath is Unable to come on Saturday  
.....
- ii) The key is at home on the table by the Window  
.....
- iii) Amal is not going to University. Because he wants to sit the A levels again  
.....
- iv) We cannot come for the Examination Please give us another date.  
.....

(4X4 = 16 Marks)

5) Using the following information, write a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph about main

- 1) Famous Singer
- 2) born 1975
- 3) died 1992
- 4) Poor Family
- 5) became rich
- 6) Worked in music centre
- 7) Sang nearly 100 Song
- 8) Wealthy enough to buy anything He wanted
- 9) Very happy
- 10) Known to every one sure
- 11) Real name - Vino

6) COMPOSITION

(11X2 = 22 Marks)

EITHER

Write an informal letters a friend given the following information.

- i) Your New Experience
- ii) Your New friends at School
- iii) Your Principal

OR

Write an informal letters a friend given the following information.

- i) Your last day at class
- ii) Saying good bye to your School teacher
- iii) Hopes for the future.

(1X12 = 12 Marks)



7) A. *Read the following passage and do the exercises that follow:*

It is no light matter for a firm to computerise its operations, it's not just a question of the cost of the hardware - you can buy a mini - computer for well under £ 10,000, and stand it on your desk. On the other hand the biggest computer costs several million pounds. For a firm the size of Trading Post, however, it's likely that a medium - range model, costing around '£ 100,000, will be the right choice.

A capital investment of this size must be carefully considered by your accountants; these as important, though:

1. When a computer is installed, it affects everybody in a firm; it makes some employees redundant, requires new, specialist personal (or the retraining of existing personal), changes the tempo at which the firm does its business and steadily invades fields other than those for which it was originally introduced.
2. You buy a computer to handle your accounts - payroll, pension fund, accounts receivable and payable: soon your production engineers want to use it for their design problems, it takes over stock control, your marketing people want forecasts and statistics. But it can all go wrong: unless you get the right professional, plan the whole operation of computerising in minute detail, you can lose a fortune and bankrupt your firm.

B. *Answer the following questions.*

1. According to the passage what do you think is not a light matter.

.....

2. How much does a mini - computer cost ?

.....

3. What should be carefully considered ?

.....

4. How does a computer affect the employees ?

.....

5. In what ways does a computer help in an office ?

.....

6. Who can use computer for their design problems ?

.....

7. How much does the biggest size computer cost ?

.....



8. What computer model will be the right choice for Trading post ?

.....

9. Can a computer plan the whole operation of a firm ?

.....

10. What has happened quite often ?

.....

(2X10 = 20 Marks)

8) Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.

1. The Accountants in a firm are responsible for the investments. ( )
2. The medium - range computer model is suitable for Trading post ( )
3. There are several million people working in Trading post ( )
4. It is very easy for a firm to computerise its operations. ( )
5. Computer might dismiss a person because of incompetence or other faults. ( )
6. Computers do not change the tempo at which a firm does its business. ( )
7. Staff and human problems should be taken into consideration. ( )
8. The stock control cannot be controlled by computer. ( )
9. Computers can be kept on ones desks. ( )
10. Computers invade fields other than those for which they were originally introduced. ( )

(10X1 = 10 Marks)







# I.P.E வெளியீடுகள் கிடைக்குமிடங்கள்

கொழும்பில்:-

பூபாலசிங்கம் புத்தகசாலை.

திருமலையில்:-

புதிய வாணி புத்தகசாலை.

யாழ்.நகரில்:-

☞ பூபாலசிங்கம் புத்தகசாலை.

☞ சிறிலங்கா புத்தகசாலை.

☞ துர்க்காஸ்ரேசனார்ஸ் (சுன்னாகம்).

மன்னாரில்:-

சுரேஸ் புத்தகசாலை.

மட்டு.நகரில்:-

☞ மணி புத்தகசாலை.

☞ திவா புத்தகசாலை.

கண்டியில்:-

E.P.I கல்வி நிறுவனம்.