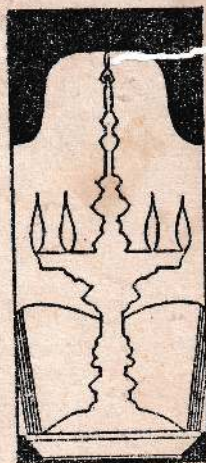


AN
ENGLISH COURSE
FOR
GRADE NINE

with
English – Tamil Glossary



AN ENGLISH
COURSE FOR
GRADE NINE

R. I LANKA I
- NAYA
10 "D" S
English

1968

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL
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LESSON UNIT ONE

IA. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following sentences :—

- I. 1. The Pacific is an ocean.
It is not a continent.
2. The Atlantic is an ocean.
It is not a continent.
3. The Arctic is an ocean.
It is not a continent.
4. The Mahaweli is a river.
It is not a mountain.
5. The Nile is a river.
It is not a mountain.
6. The Amazon is a river.
It is not a mountain.
7. The Mississippi is a river.
It is not a mountain.

- II. 1. Asia is a continent.
It is not an ocean.
2. Africa is a continent.
It is not an ocean.
3. Europe is a continent.
It is not an ocean.

4. Australia is a continent.
It is not an ocean.
5. North America is a continent.
It is not an ocean.
6. South America is a continent.
It is not an ocean.
7. Antarctica is a continent.
It is not an ocean.
8. Ceylon is an island.
It is not a continent.
9. Sumatra is an island.
It is not a continent.

III. This is an island. It is Sumatra.
This is an ocean. It is the Pacific.
This is a mountain. It is Everest.
This is a river. It is the Nile.
This is a continent. It is Asia.

IV. That is a river. It is in Africa.
That is a mountain. It is in Asia.
That is an island. It is in the Indian Ocean.
That is a river. It is in North America.

V. These are mountain ranges. They are in Asia.
These are rivers. They are in Africa.
These are mountains. They are in North America.
These are islands. They are in the Indian Ocean.

- VI. 1. Asia is the biggest continent in the world.
It is not the smallest.
2. Australia is the smallest continent in the world.
It is not the biggest.
3. The Pacific is the largest ocean in the world.
It is not the smallest.
4. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
Pidurutalagala is not the highest mountain in the world.
5. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
The Amazon is not the longest river in the world.

- VII. 1. The Urals are in Europe.
They are not in Africa.
2. The Rockies are in North America.
They are not in South America.
3. The Alps are in Europe.
They are not in Africa.
4. The Himalayas are in Asia.
They are not in Europe.
5. The Andes are in South America.
They are not in North America.

- VIII. 1. The Rockies and the Himalayas are mountain ranges.
2. The Alps and the Andes are mountain ranges.
3. The Amazon and the Mississippi are rivers.
4. The Atlantic and the Arctic are oceans.
5. The Mahaweli and the Nile are rivers.

- IX. 1. The Mahaweli is a river in Ceylon.
2. The Mississippi is a river in North America.
 3. Everest is a mountain in Asia.
 4. Pidurutalagala is a mountain in Ceylon.
 5. Sumatra is an island in the Indian Ocean.
 6. Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean.
- X. 1. The Mahaweli is 206 miles long.
2. The Amazon is 3,900 miles long.
 3. The Mississippi is 3,760 miles long.
 4. The Nile is 4,145 miles long.
- XI. 1. There are four oceans in the world.
2. There are seven continents in the world.
 3. There are long rivers in these continents.
 4. There are high mountains in these continents.
- XII. 1. There is a map of the world on page 4.
Look at it.
2. There is a map of the countries around the Indian Ocean
on page 14. Look at it.
 3. There is a map of Ceylon on page 24.
Look at it.
 4. There is a picture of a farmer on page 65.
Look at it.

✓ IB. THE WORLD — CONTINENTS

There is a map of the world on page four. Look at it.

There are seven continents in the world. They are the continents of Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia and Europe. Asia is the biggest continent and Australia is the smallest.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is there a map of the world on page four ?
2. Is there a map of the world on page eight ?
3. Are there ten continents in the world ?
4. Are there seven continents in the world ?
5. Is Asia a continent ?
6. Is Australia a continent
7. Is Ceylon a continent ?
8. Is Sumatra a continent ?
9. Is Europe the biggest continent ?
10. Is Asia the smallest continent ?
11. What is the smallest continent ?
12. What is the biggest continent ?

✓ IC. THE WORLD — CONTINENTS AND OCEANS

There are seven continents in the world. Asia is the largest continent and Australia is the smallest. There are long rivers and high mountains in these continents. The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 4,145 miles long. It is in Africa. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is 29,028 feet high. It is in the Himalayan range. The Himalayan range is in Asia and it is the highest mountain range in the world.

There are four oceans in the world. They are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Arctic and the Indian Ocean. The largest ocean is the Pacific.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Australia the biggest continent or the smallest continent ?
2. Is the Atlantic an ocean or a continent ?
3. Is Everest in Asia or in Europe ?
4. Is the Nile in South America or in Africa ?
5. What is the highest mountain range in the world ?
6. What is the largest ocean in the world ?
7. What is the largest continent in the world ?
8. What is the highest mountain in the world ?
9. How high is it ?
10. What is the longest river in the world ?
11. How long is it ?
12. Where is the Nile ?
13. Where is Everest ?
14. How many continents are there in the world ?
15. How many oceans are there in the world ?

✓ ID. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

✓ 1. Fill in the blanks using *is* or *are* :—

- (a) There.....long rivers in Europe.
 (b) There.....a map of the world on page four.
 (c) There.....seven continents in the world.
 (d) There.....a long mountain range in North America.
 (e) There.....four oceans in the world.

2. Make twelve sentences from the following table :—

There are	long rivers high mountains mountain ranges	in	Africa. Asia. Europe. North America. South America.
-----------	--	----	---

✓ 3. Rewrite these sentences filling in the blanks where necessary by using *a/an* or *the* :—

- (a)Urals are in.....Europe.
 (b)Asia is.....continent.
 (c)Pacific is.....ocean.
 (d)Mahaweli is.....longest river in.....Ceylon.
 (e)Everest is in.....Asia.
 (f)Urals and.....Himalayas are.....
 mountain ranges.

✓ 4. Join the following pairs of sentences using *and* :—

Example :—Kirigalpotta is a mountain.

Pidurutalagala is a mountain.

Kirigalpotta and Pidurutalagala are mountains.

(a) The Mahaweli is a river.

The Kelani is a river.

(b) Colombo is a town.

Galle is a town.

(c) Ceylon is an island.

Sumatra is an island.

(d) The Pacific is an ocean.

The Atlantic is an ocean.

(e) Asia is a continent.

Australia is a continent.

✓ 5. Fill in the blanks :—

Ceylon is.....island. It.....in the.....Ocean.

There.....long rivers and high mountains.....Ceylon.

The Mahaweli is.....longestin.....

It.....206 miles..... Pidurutalagala is..... highest
mountain.....Ceylon. It..... 8,281 feet high.

LESSON UNIT TWO

2A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following sentences :—

- I. 1. Is the Pacific a continent ?

No, it is not.

Is the Pacific an ocean ?

Yes, it is.

2. Is the Mahaweli a mountain ?

No, it is not.

Is the Mahaweli a river ?

Yes, it is.

3. Is Asia an island ?

No, it is not.

Is Asia a continent ?

Yes, it is.

4. Is Ceylon a continent ?

No, it is not.

Is Ceylon an island ?

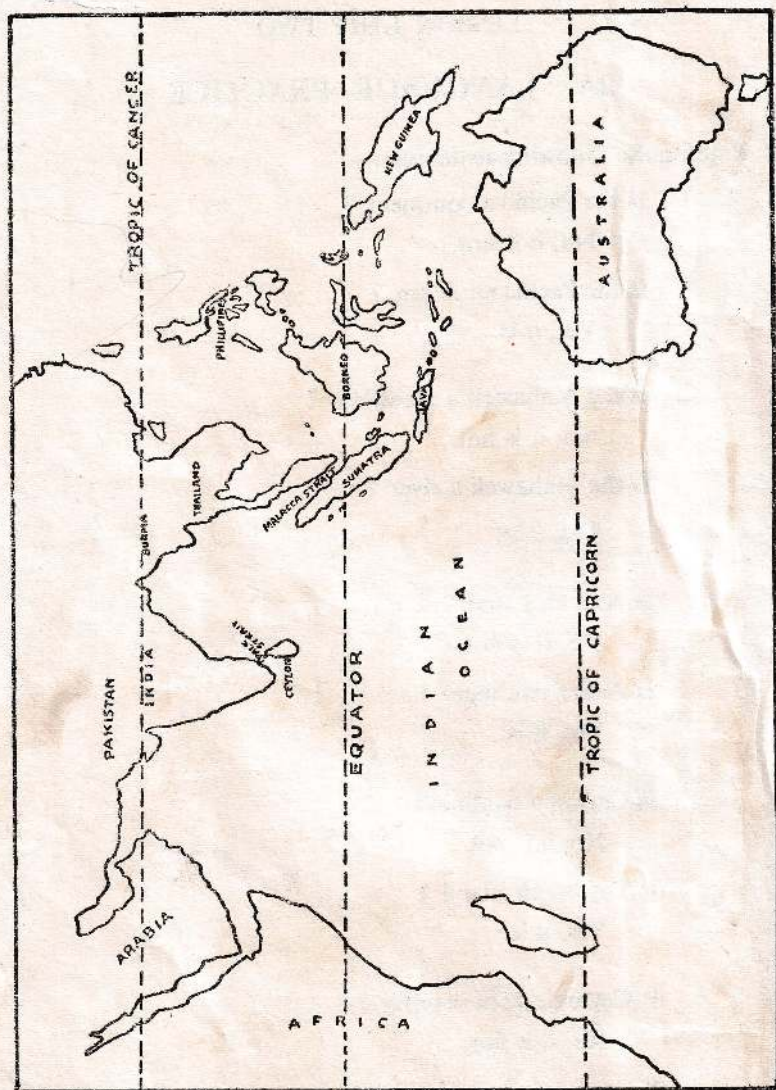
Yes, it is.

5. Is Ceylon a cold country ?

No, it is not.

Is Ceylon a tropical country ?

Yes, it is.



II. 1. Is Ceylon in the Pacific Ocean ?

No, it is not.

Is Ceylon in the Indian Ocean ?

Yes, it is.

2. Is Ceylon near the southern coast of Africa ?

No, it is not.

Is Ceylon near the southern coast of India ?

Yes, it is.

3. Is Ceylon near the Tropic of Capricorn ?

No, it is not.

Is Ceylon near the Equator ?

Yes, it is.

4. Is Burma near Australia ?

No, it is not.

Is Burma near India ?

Yes, it is.

5. Is Sumatra near Ceylon ?

No, it is not.

Is Sumatra near Malaya ?

Yes, it is.

III. 1. Are the Rockies in South America ?

No, they are not.

Are the Rockies in North America ?

Yes, they are.

2. Are the Urals in Australia ?

No, they are not.

Are the Urals in Europe ?

Yes, they are.

3. Are the Andes in North America ?

No, they are not.

Are the Andes in South America ?

Yes, they are.

4. Are the Nile and the Mahaweli mountains ?

No, they are not.

Are the Nile and the Mahaweli rivers ?

Yes, they are.

5. Are Ceylon and Sumatra continents ?

No, they are not.

Are Ceylon and Sumatra islands ?

Yes, they are.

IV. 1. Are there seven oceans in the world ?

No, there are not.

Are there seven continents in the world ?

Yes, there are.

2. Are there deserts in Ceylon ?

No, there are not.

Are there rivers in Ceylon ?

Yes, there are.

3. Are there lions in our forests ?

No, there are not.

Are there lions in our zoo ?

Yes, there are.

4. Are there gold mines in Ceylon ?

No, there are not.

Are there graphite mines in Ceylon ?

Yes, there are.

5. Are there hills near the coast of Ceylon ?

No, there are not.

Are there plains near the coast of Ceylon ?

Yes, there are.

V. 1. There are several countries around the Indian Ocean.
India, Pakistan, Burma and Malaysia are some of them.

2. There are several rivers in Ceylon.

The Mahaweli, the Kelani and the Deduru are some of them.

3. There are several mountains in Ceylon.

Pidurutalagala, Sri Pada and Kirigalpotta are some of them.

4. There are several towns between Colombo and Galle.
Kalutara, Alutgama and Ambalangoda are some of them.

5. There are several communities in Ceylon.

The Sinhalese, the Tamils, the Moors, the Malays and the Burghers are some of them.

VI. 1. There is a lot of rain in Ceylon.

2. There is a lot of sunshine in Ceylon.

3. There is a lot of water in that tank.

4. There is a lot of milk in this jug.

5. There is a lot of sugar in this bottle.

- VII. 1. There are a lot of houses around our school.
2. There are a lot of people in our town.
3. There are a lot of towns in Ceylon.
4. There are a lot of books in my bag.
5. There are a lot of boys in our school.

- VIII. 1. The population of Ceylon is about 11 million.
2. The population of India is about 450 million.
3. The population of Pakistan is about 90 million.
4. The population of Sumatra is about 13 million.
5. The population of Australia is about 11 million.
6. The population of Burma is about 21 million.

- IX. 1. Ceylon is a small country.
Its area is 25,332 square miles.
2. India is a large country.
Its area is 1,259,765 square miles.
3. Australia is the smallest continent.
Its area is 2,971,081 square miles.
4. Burma is a large country.
Its area is 261,789 square miles.
5. Pakistan is a large country.
Its area is 365,037 square miles.
6. Sumatra is an island.
Its area is 182,870 square miles.

2B. CEYLON—ITS SITUATION

Ceylon is in the Indian Ocean. It is an island. It is near the southern coast of India. The Palk Strait is between India and the northern coast of Ceylon.

Ceylon is near the Equator. It is a tropical country. There are several countries around the Indian Ocean. India, Pakistan, Burma and Malaysia are some of them. They are tropical countries. There is a lot of rain and a lot of sunshine in these countries.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Ceylon an island ?
2. Is Ceylon near India ?
3. Is Ceylon in the Indian Ocean ?
4. Is Ceylon near the southern coast of Africa ?
5. Is the Palk Strait between India and Ceylon ?
6. Is India a tropical country ?
7. Is Ceylon near the Equator ?
8. Is the Palk Strait between India and Pakistan ?
9. Is there a lot of rain and a lot of sunshine in Malaysia ?
10. Is there a lot of rain in India and Burma ?
11. Are Pakistan and Burma tropical countries ?
12. Are Pakistan and Burma islands ?
13. Where is the Palk Strait ?
14. Which country is near the southern coast of India ?
15. What are the countries around the Indian Ocean ?

2C. CEYLON—ITS PEOPLE

Ceylon is not a large country. Its area is 25,332 square miles. There are several communities in this small island. The Sinhalese, the Tamils, the Moors, the Malays and the Burghers are some of them. The population of Ceylon is about eleven million.

There are hills and plains in Ceylon. The hills are in the centre of the island and the plains are around them.

Ceylon is a tropical country. There is a lot of rain and a lot of sunshine in Ceylon. Many people in our country are farmers.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Ceylon a tropical country ?
2. Is Ceylon a large country ?
3. Is Ceylon a small country ?
4. Is Ceylon in the Pacific Ocean ?
5. Is Ceylon in the Indian Ocean ?
6. Are there hills in the centre of Ceylon ?
7. Are there plains in the centre of Ceylon ?
8. Are a lot of people in Ceylon farmers ?
9. Are there several communities in Ceylon ?
10. Are there Tamils, Moors, Malays and Burghers in Ceylon ?
11. Are there plains and hills in Ceylon ?
12. Where are the hills ?
13. Where are the plains ?
14. What is the area of Ceylon ?
15. What is the population of Ceylon ?

✓ 2D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

✓1. Rewrite these sentences filling in the blanks where necessary by using *a/an* or *the* :—

- (a) Is.....Pacific.....continent ?
- (b) Is.....Ceylon.....island ?
- (c) Is.....Mahaweli.....mountain ?
- (d) Is.....Asia.....ocean ?
- (e) Is.....Sumatra near.....Equator ?
- (f) Is Ceylon.....tropical country ?
- (g)Palk Strait is between India and,..... northern coast of Ceylon.
- (h) Two of..... communities in Ceylon are..... Sinhalese and.....Tamils.
- (i)lot of people in.....Ceylon are..... farmers.
- (j)population of.....Ceylon is about eleven million.

✓2. Change the following statements into questions :—

Example—Ceylon is an island.

Is Ceylon an island ?

- (a) The Pacific is an ocean.
- (b) India is a very big country.
- (c) Ceylon is near the Equator.
- (d) The Andes are in South America.
- (e) The Himalayas are in Asia.
- (f) Ceylon and Sumatra are islands.
- (g) There is a lot of rain in Ceylon.
- (h) There are several countries around the Indian Ocean.
- (i) There are several communities in India.
- (j) There are seven continents in the world.

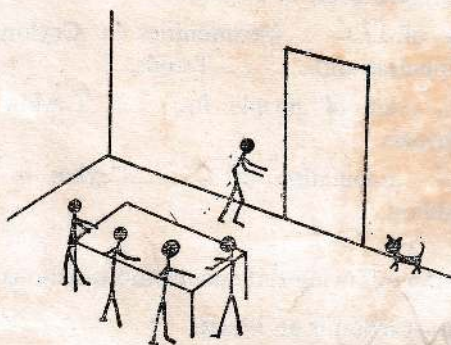
3. Change the following questions into statements :—

Example—Is Australia a continent ?

Australia is a continent.

- (a) Is Sumatra an island ?
(b) Is Ceylon in the Indian Ocean ?
(c) Is Pakistan a big country ?
(d) Is there a lot of rain in Ceylon ?
(e) Is the Palk Strait between India and Ceylon ?

4. Look at the following picture and then fill in the blanks in the passage below it using *near, in, between, around, at* and *of* :—



This is a picture..... a room. Look..... it.

There are five boys and a cat..... the room.

Four boys are..... a table. The cat is..... the door. One boy is..... the table and the door.

5. Read passages 2 B and 2 C and fill in the blanks using suitable words :—

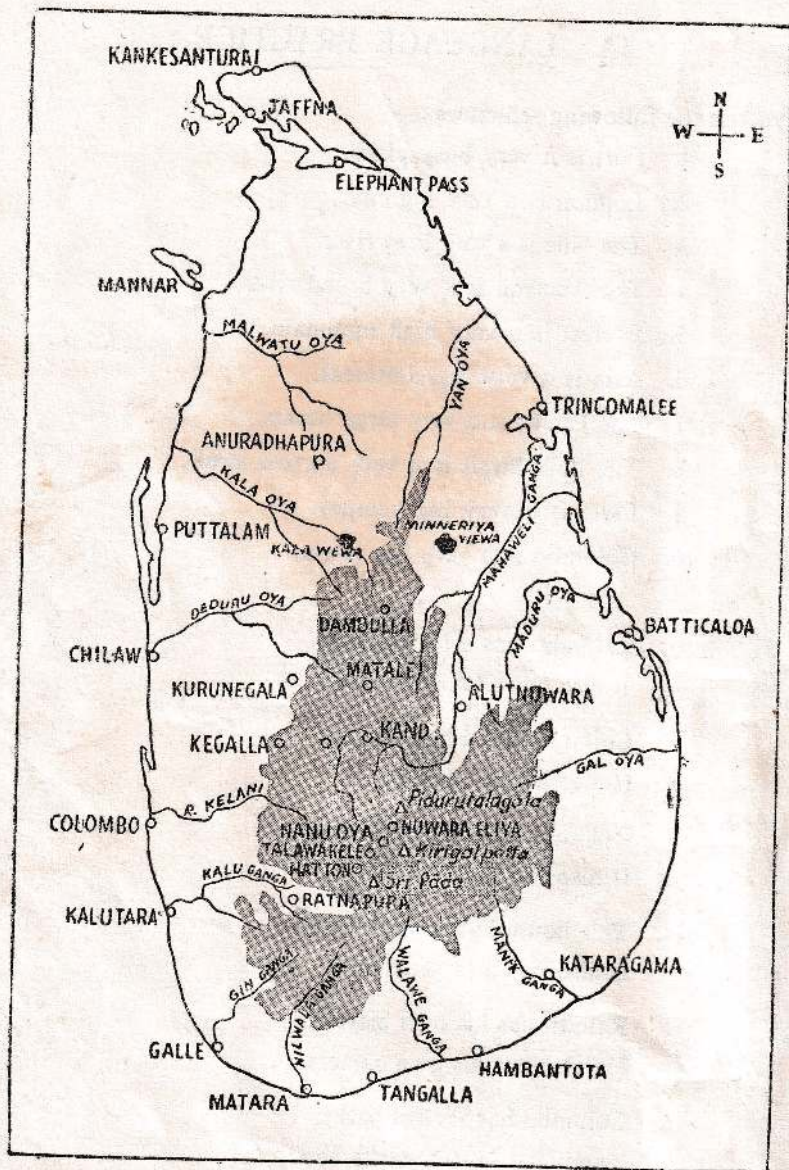
Sumatra is..... island. is near.....
western..... of Malaya. Malacca..... is
..... Sumatra and the coast..... Malaya.
Sumatra is..... tropical.....

3A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following sentences :—

- I.
1. Fort is a very busy place.
 2. London is a very big city.
 3. The Nile is a very long river.
 4. The Amazon is a very broad river.
 5. Everest is a very high mountain.
 6. Asia is a very big continent.
 7. The Pacific is a very large ocean.
 8. The Palk Strait is a very narrow strait.
 9. India is a very big country.
 10. Colombo is a very big town.

- II.
1. Colombo has a lot of shops.
It also has a lot of houses.
 2. Colombo has a harbour.
It also has an airport.
 3. Colombo has many factories.
It also has a lot of shops.
 4. This house has several rooms.
It also has a large garden.
 5. Ranjith has his own bicycle.
He also has his own camera.
 6. Colombo has several parks.
Kandy has several parks, too.



7. There is a harbour in Galle.
There is a harbour in Trincomalee, too.
8. There are several communities in Ceylon.
There are several communities in India, too.
9. There are lions in the forests of India.
There are lions in the forests of Africa, too.
10. Ceylon has a tropical climate.
India has a tropical climate, too.

- III.
1. There are many towns in Ceylon. Some of them are large. Some of them are small.
 2. There are fifteen boys in this class. Some of them are tall. Some of them are short.
 3. There are twenty girls in this class. Some of them are fat. Some of them are thin.
 4. There are many countries in the world. Some of them are large. Some of them are small.
 5. There are many roads in Colombo. Some of them are wide. Some of them are narrow.

- IV.
1. Kirigalpotta, Sri Pada and Pidurutalagala are mountains in Ceylon.

Pidurutalagala is 8,281 feet high.

Sri Pada is 7,360 feet high.

Kirigalpotta is 7,857 feet high.

Kirigalpotta is higher than Sri Pada.

Pidurutalagala is the highest mountain in Ceylon.

2. The Mahaweli, the Kelani and the Deduru are rivers in Ceylon.

The Mahaweli is 206 miles long.

The Kelani is 90 miles long.

The Deduru is 87 miles long.

The Kelani is longer than the Deduru.

The Mahaweli is the longest river in Ceylon.

3. Sarath, Gamini and Ranjith are three tall boys.

Sarath is five feet tall.

Gamini is five feet two inches tall.

Ranjith is five feet six inches tall.

Gamini is taller than Sarath.

Ranjith is the tallest boy in the class.

4. Sarath, Gamini and Ranjith are three young boys.

Sarath is thirteen years old.

Gamini is fourteen years old.

Ranjith is fifteen years old.

Gamini is older than Sarath.

Ranjith is the oldest of the three boys.

5. Colombo, Kandy and Galle are three towns.

Colombo has an area of about fourteen square miles.

Kandy has an area of about eight square miles.

Galle has an area of about six square miles.

Kandy is larger than Galle.

Colombo is the largest town in Ceylon.

- V. 1. There are some words on the blackboard.
There are no numbers there.
Are there any words on the blackboard ?
Yes, there are.
Are there any numbers on the blackboard ?
No, there are not.
2. There are some small ships in Galle Harbour.
There are no big ships there.
Are there any small ships in Galle Harbour ?
Yes, there are.
Are there any big ships in Galle Harbour ?
No, there are not.
- VI. 1. There are many towns in Ceylon.
Each town has its own local council.
2. There are many schools in Ceylon.
Each school has its own library.
3. There are a few girls in that class.
Each girl has her own pen.
4. There are three boys in that house.
Each boy has his own bicycle.
5. There are a few traders in this village.
Each trader has his own shop.
- VII. 1. I have ten pencils.
Two of them are on the table.
The other pencils are in my pocket.

2. I have two pens.

One pen is in my pocket.

The other pen is on the table.

3. I have five books.

One book is in my hand.

The other books are on the table.

4. Kamala has two books.

One book is yellow.

The other book is brown.

5. This room has three windows.

Two windows are large.

The other window is small.

VIII. 1. Maharagama, Balapitiya and other very small towns
have town councils.

2. Colombo, Jaffna and other big towns have municipal
councils.

3. Colombo, Jaffna and other big towns have public
libraries.

4. Galle, Kandy and other big towns have a lot of shops.

✓3B. CEYLON—ITS TOWNS

There are many towns in Ceylon. Some of them are large. Some of them are small. Each town has its own local council. The big towns have municipal councils. For example, there are municipal councils in Colombo, Kandy and Jaffna. Other big towns have municipal councils, too. There are urban councils in Gampola, Matara, Nawalapitiya and similar towns. Maharagama, Balapitiya and other very small towns have town councils. Each town has its own local council.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Are there a lot of towns in Ceylon ?
2. Are all the towns large ?
3. Are some towns small ?
4. Are there municipal councils in Ceylon ?
5. Are there municipal councils in all the towns ?
6. Are there town councils in all the towns ?
7. Is there a municipal council in Kandy ?
8. Is there a municipal council in Matara ?
9. Is there a town council in Maharagama ?
10. Is there an urban council in Nawalapitiya ?
11. Is there an urban council in Balapitiya ?
12. Is there a municipal council in Jaffna ?

I have visited to Ceylon.

3C. COLOMBO

Colombo is on the western coast of Ceylon. It is the capital of Ceylon and it is the largest town in the island. Colombo has an area of about fourteen square miles. Its population is about five hundred and forty thousand.

There are many big schools, a few large parks, several new factories and a lot of Government offices in Colombo.

There are also many shops in Colombo. Some of them are big. Some of them are small. The biggest shops are in Fort and Pettah. Fort and Pettah are very busy places.

There is also a harbour in Colombo. Its area is about six hundred and forty-three acres. It is a very busy harbour.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Colombo a big town ?
2. Is it the largest town in Ceylon ?
3. Is Kandy the capital of Ceylon ?
4. Are there factories in Colombo ?
5. Are there big shops in Pettah ?
6. Are all the shops in Colombo big ?
7. Is Fort a busy place ?
8. Are there many large parks in Colombo ?
9. What is the population of Colombo ?
10. What is the capital of Ceylon ?
11. What is the biggest city in Ceylon ?
12. What is the area of Colombo Harbour ?
13. What is the largest town on the western coast of Ceylon ?
14. Where are the biggest shops in Colombo ?

3D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Rewrite these sentences filling in the blanks where necessary by using *some*, *a/an* or *the* :—

- (a)longest river in.....Ceylon is.....
Mahaweli.
- (b)schools have.....large buildings and.....
schools have.....small buildings.
- (c)island of Sumatra is near.....Malaysia.
- (d)Colombo is.....capital of.....Ceylon and
it has.....area of about.....fourteen square miles.
- (e)biggest harbour in.....Ceylon is.....
Trincomalee Harbour.

2. Join the following sentences as in the example below :—

Example—There are hills in Ceylon.

There are plains in Ceylon.

There are hills and plains in Ceylon.

- (a) There are ten boys in that class. There are fifteen girls in that class.
- (b) There are several parks in that town. There are a few factories in that town.
- (c) There are some English books on this table. There are some Sinhala books on this table.
- (d) There are a few shops in this town. There are a lot of houses in this town.
- (e) There is an urban council in Matara. There is an urban council in Hatton.

3. Fill in the blanks :—

Jaffna is.....town.....the.....coast of Ceylon. It has.....of about seven square miles. Its..... is..... ninety-eight thousand.

There.....big schools, a.....large parks,new factories.....Jaffna.

Jaffna.....has a.....of shops.

4. Make twelve sentences from each of the following tables :—

(a)

Many			them		big.
Some	of		these	are	
A few			those		small.

(b)

There are	some		shops		this	
	many	big	houses	in	that	town.
	a few		parks			
	several		schools			

LESSON UNIT FOUR

4A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following sentences :—

- I.
 1. What is Ceylon ? It is an island.
 2. What is Sumatra ? It is an island.
 3. What is the Pacific ? It is an ocean.
 4. What is the Atlantic ? It is an ocean.
 5. What is Asia ? It is a continent.
 6. What is Europe ? It is a continent.
 7. What is Everest ? It is a mountain.
 8. What is Pidurutalagala ? It is a mountain.
 9. What is the Nile ? It is a river.
 10. What is the Mahaweli ? It is a river.
 11. What are the Rockies ? They are mountain ranges.
 12. What are the Andes ? They are mountain ranges.
 13. What is Colombo ? It is a town.
 14. What is Ambalantota ? It is a town.
 15. What is Talawakele ? It is a town.
- II.
 1. Nimal has five shirts.
Gamini has two shirts.
Nimal has more shirts than Gamini.
 2. Anoma has ten pencils.
Sita has five pencils.
Anoma has more pencils than Sita.

3. Sarath has a lot of books.
Kumar has very few books.
Sarath has more books than Kumar.
4. This shop has a lot of cloth.
That shop has very little cloth.
This shop has more cloth than that shop.

III. 1. Colombo has a lot of buildings.
Ambalantota has very few buildings.
Ambalantota has fewer buildings than Colombo.

2. Kandy has a lot of shops.
Gampaha has very few shops.
Gampaha has fewer shops than Kandy.

3. Colombo has many schools.
Chilaw has very few schools.
Chilaw has fewer schools than Colombo.

4. Ranjith has ten books.
Kumar has five books.
Kumar has fewer books than Ranjith.

IV. 1. Watawala has a lot of rain.
Mannar has very little rain.
Mannar has less rain than Watawala.

2. Ranjith has a lot of money.
Kumar has very little money.
Kumar has less money than Ranjith.

3. There is a lot of water in this pot.
There is very little water in this bottle.
There is less water in this bottle than in this pot.
4. Ranjith has fifty rupees.
Kumar has forty rupees.
Kumar has less money than Ranjith.

- V.
1. Sarath is five feet tall.
Nimal is five feet tall, too.
Sarath is as tall as Nimal.
 2. This classroom is fifteen feet wide.
That classroom is fifteen feet wide, too.
This classroom is as wide as that classroom.
 3. This building is twenty feet high.
That building is twenty feet high, too.
This building is as high as that building.
 4. Sarath is thirteen years old.
Kumar is thirteen years old, too.
Kumar is as old as Sarath.
 5. Gamini Vidyalaya is a big school.
Tissa Vidyalaya is a big school, too.
Tissa Vidyalaya is as big as Gamini Vidyalaya.
 6. Cassim has three rupees.
Ravi has three rupees, too.
Ravi has as much money as Cassim.
 7. Cassim has five books.
Ravi has five books, too.
Ravi has as many books as Cassim.

- VI.
1. Talawakele is about 4,500 feet above sea level.
 2. Kandy is about 1,600 feet above sea level.
 3. Hatton is about 4,150 feet above sea level.
 4. Nanu Oya is about 5,340 feet above sea level.
 5. Nawalapitiya is about 1,920 feet above sea level.
 6. Pattipola is about 6,300 feet above sea level.
 7. Matale is about 1,210 feet above sea level.
 8. Nuwara Eliya is about 6,170 feet above sea level.
 9. Bandarawela is about 4,300 feet above sea level.
 10. Diyatalawa is about 4,120 feet above sea level.

- VII.
1. Nimal has more pencils than Gamini.
Gamini has fewer pencils than Nimal.
 2. Sarath has more books than Ranjith.
Ranjith has fewer books than Sarath.
 3. Kamal has more pens than Kumar.
Kumar has fewer pens than Kamal.
 4. This bottle has more milk than that bottle.
That bottle has less milk than this bottle.
 5. This jar has more sugar than that jar.
That jar has less sugar than this jar.
 6. This cup has more water than that cup.
That cup has less water than this cup.

- VIII.
1. There are thirty children in that class.
They are all boys.
 2. There are many big estates around Kalutara.
They are all rubber estates.
 3. There are many big estates around Kurunegala.
They are all coconut estates.
 4. There are a lot of children in this school.
They are all girls.
- IX.
1. This is a small school.
There are only two hundred children in it.
 2. This is a small class.
There are only ten children in it.
 3. This house is small.
It has only two rooms.
 4. This town is small.
It has only a town council.

✓4B. AMBALANTOTA

Ambalantota is a town on the southern coast of Ceylon. There are not many towns near Ambalantota. There are only a few towns near it. Tangalle and Hambantota are two of them. Ambalantota is between Tangalle and Hambantota.

Ambalantota is a very small town. It has only a town council. It is not as big as Tangalle.

There are no factories at Ambalantota. But it has a large rice-mill and many shops. There are a few Government buildings in the town. The school buildings, the post office, the police station and the hospital are some of them.

There is not much rain in Ambalantota. It has less rain than Talawakele. Its climate is hot and dry.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Ambalantota in the hills ?
2. Is Ambalantota as big as Tangalle ?
3. Is the climate of Ambalantota very cool and dry ?
4. Is Ambalantota a big town ?
5. Is Ambalantota on the northern coast of Ceylon ?
6. Is there a hospital at Ambalantota ?
7. Is there a lot of rain in Ambalantota ?
8. Are Hambantota and Tangalle near Ambalantota ?
9. Are there many Government buildings in Ambalantota ?
10. Are there many towns near Ambalantota ?
11. Are there any factories at Ambalantota ?
12. Is there a town council in Ambalantota ?
13. Is there a police station in Ambalantota ?
14. What is Ambalantota ?
15. Where is Ambalantota ?

4C. TALAWAKELE

Talawakele is a small town in the hills. There are several other towns near it. Hatton and Nanu Oya are two of them.

Talawakele is between Hatton and Nanu Oya. It is smaller than Hatton. It is bigger than Nanu Oya.

This small town has its own local council. There is no municipal council in this town. But there is an urban council.

There are not many people in the town. There are fewer people in Talawakele than in Hatton. There are only about four thousand people in Talawakele. There are not many schools and there are not many shops there.

There are several big estates around Talawakele. They are all tea estates. Each big tea estate has its own factory.

There is a lot of rain in Talawakele and it is about 4,500 feet above sea level. The climate there is very cool.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Talawakele in the plains ?
2. Is Talawakele between Nanu Oya and Hatton ?
3. Is Talawakele about 16,500 feet above sea level ?
4. Is there a municipal council in Talawakele ?
5. Is there a lot of rain in Talawakele ?
6. Is there a village council in Talawakele ?
7. Is there an urban council in Talawakele ?
8. Is the climate of Talawakele hot ?
9. Are there many tea estates around Talawakele ?
10. Are there many schools in Talawakele ?
11. Are there any shops in Talawakele ?
12. What is Talawakele ?
13. Where is Talawakele ?
14. What is there on each big tea estate ?
15. How many feet above sea level is Talawakele ?
16. How many people are there in Talawakele ?

✓ 4D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

✓ 1. Answer these questions :—

- (a) What is Kandy ?
- (b) What is the Arctic ?
- (c) What is Australia ?
- (d) What are the Himalayas ?
- (e) What is Antarctica ?
- (f) What is Kirigalpotta ?
- (g) What is Hambantota ?
- (h) What is the Mississippi ?
- (i) What are the Rockies ?
- (j) What is Tangalle ?

✓ 2. Read these sentences :—

- i. Gamini has fifteen rupees.
Kumar has fifteen rupees, too.
Ranjith has twenty-five rupees.
- ii. Anoma has two pens.
Sita has two pens, too.
Leela has five pens.

Now fill in the blanks using the correct word from the following list :—

less, much, more, fewer, many.

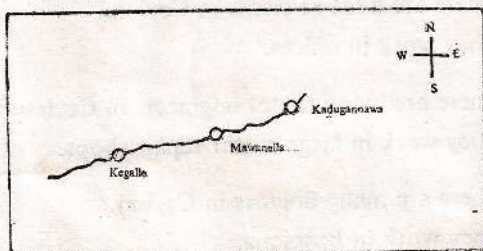
- (a) Ranjith has.....money than Gamini.
Kumar has.....money than Ranjith.
Gamini has as.....money as Kumar.
Ranjith has.....money than Kumar.
Gamini has.....money than Ranjith.
- (b) Anoma has.....pens than Leela.
Leela has.....pens than Sita.
Sita has.....pens than Leela.
Anoma has as.....pens as Sita.

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

island, India, river, town, Ocean, mountain, climate, coast, capital.

Ceylon is an in the Indian..... It is near..... There are several mountains and rivers in Ceylon. Pidurutalagala is the highest..... The Mahaweli is the longest..... Colombo is a very big It is the..... of Ceylon. It is on the western..... of Ceylon. Ceylon has a tropical

4. Look at the map and fill in the blanks. Select the correct word or words for each blank from the list given below :—



Kadugannawa, Kegalle, town, are only, of them, hills, near, between, is.

MAWANELLA

Mawanella..... a..... in the..... There a few towns..... it, and Kadugannawa are two..... Mawanella is..... Kegalle and

LESSON UNIT FIVE

5A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

1. 1. There are thousands of school-children in Ceylon.
They study in schools.
2. 2. There are many teachers in our country.
They teach in schools.
3. 3. There are many farmers in Ceylon.
They work in fields.
4. 4. There are a lot of clerks in Ceylon.
They work in offices.
5. 5. There are many motor engineers in Ceylon.
They work in large motor repair shops.
6. 6. There are many doctors in Ceylon.
They work in hospitals.
7. 7. There are many mechanics in the Ceylon Transport
Board.
They work in garages.
8. 8. There are a lot of nurses in Ceylon.
They work in hospitals.
9. 9. There are many traders in our country.
They work in shops.
10. 10. There are a few Puisne Judges in Ceylon.
They work in the Supreme Court.

- II.
1. Gamini is a schoolboy.
He studies at Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya.
 2. Miss Ratnayake is a teacher.
She teaches at Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya.
 3. Mr. Punchi Banda is a farmer.
He works on his land.
 4. Mr. Sirisena is a clerk.
He works in a Government office in Colombo.
 5. Miss Nandawathie is a nurse.
She works in a hospital in Colombo.
 6. Mr. Martin Silva is a bus driver.
He lives at Nagoda.
 7. Mr. Perera is a doctor.
He works in a hospital in Colombo.
 8. Mr. Siripala is a salesman.
He works in a co-operative shop.
 9. Mr. Ramanayake is a motor engineer.
He works in a motor repair shop in Kandy.
 10. Mr. Gunapala is a carpenter.
He works in his carpentry shop.

- III.
1. We are school-children.
We study many subjects.
 2. Those men are teachers.
They teach various subjects.

3. Mr. Punchi Banda and Mr. Gunaratne are farmers.
They grow paddy and vegetables.
4. Those men are carpenters.
They make furniture.
5. Mr. Silva and Mr. Fernando are traders.
They sell various things.

- IV.
1. Leela is a schoolgirl.
She studies English, Sinhala, Geography and Government.
 2. Ranjith is a schoolboy.
He studies Sinhala, Buddhism, English, Mathematics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry.
 3. Miss Ratnayake is a teacher.
She teaches English.
 4. Mr. Punchi Banda is a farmer.
He grows paddy and vegetables.
 5. Mr. Gunapala is a carpenter.
He makes furniture.
- V.
1. Leela studies English, Sinhala, Geography and Government at her school.
 2. Miss Ramanayake teaches Sinhala, Geography and History in Grades Nine and Ten.
 3. Mr. Gunapala makes furniture in his carpentry shop.
 4. Mr. Siripala sells things in a co-operative shop.
 5. Mr. Punchi Banda grows tomatoes and chillies in his garden.

VI. Ranjith, Leela, Amarasiri, Asoka and Gamini are school-children.

1. Ranjith wants to be a doctor.
He does not want to be an engineer.
2. Leela wants to be a teacher.
She does not want to be a nurse.
3. Amarasiri wants to be an electrical engineer.
He does not want to be a motor engineer.
4. Asoka wants to be a motor engineer.
He does not want to be an electrical engineer.
5. Gamini wants to be a farmer.
He does not want to be a doctor.

- VII.
1. Gamini likes Mathematics.
He does not like History.
 2. Leela likes Geography.
She does not like Mathematics.
 3. Soma likes netball.
She does not like volleyball.
 4. Ranjith likes volleyball.
He does not like football.
 5. Amarasiri likes mangoes.
He does not like pineapples.

- VIII.
1. Does Gamini like History ?
No, he does not.
Does he like Mathematics ?
Yes, he does.

2. Does Leela like Mathematics ?
No, she does not.
Does she like Geography ?
Yes, she does.
3. Does Soma like volleyball ?
No, she does not.
Does she like netball ?
Yes, she does.
4. Does Ranjith like football ?
No, he does not.
Does he like volleyball ?
Yes, he does.
5. Does Amarasiri like pineapples ?
No, he does not.
Does he like mangoes ?
Yes, he does.

- IX.
1. Leela does not want to be a nurse.
She does not like that job.
 2. Ranjith does not want to be an engineer.
He does not like that job.
 3. Gamini wants to be a farmer.
He likes that job.
 4. Rani wants to be a nurse.
She likes that job.
 5. Amarasiri wants to be an electrical engineer.
He likes that job.

- X.
1. Gamini comes to school by bus.
He does not come to school by train.
 2. Kamala and Soma come to school by train.
They do not come to school by bus.
 3. Miss Ratnayake goes to her school by train.
She does not go to her school by bus.
 4. Mr. Sirisena and Mr. Silva go to their office by bus.
They do not go there by train.
 5. Dr. Perera goes to his hospital by car.
He does not go there by bus.
 6. Ranjith and Leela go to school by bus.
They do not walk to school.
 7. We walk to school.
We do not come to school by bus.

✓ 5B. A TEACHER

There are many teachers in our country. They teach various subjects in our schools. They work very hard.

Generally our teachers do not work in our schools every day. They have two holidays every week. They are Poya day and the day before it.

Miss Ramanayake is a teacher. She works in a school at Panadura. She teaches Sinhala, Geography and History in Grades Nine and Ten. Her favourite subject is Geography.

Miss Ramanayake is a good teacher. All her pupils like her.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Are there many teachers in our country ?
2. Do our teachers teach various subjects in our schools ?
3. Do our teachers work hard ?
4. Do our teachers work every day ?
5. Do our teachers have three holidays every week ?
6. Do our teachers have two holidays every week ?
7. Is Miss Ramanayake a nurse ?
8. What is Miss Ramanayake ?
9. Where does she work ?
10. Does Miss Ramanayake teach in a school at Panadura ?
11. Does she teach Sinhala, Geography and History ?
12. Does she teach in Grades Nine and Ten ?
13. Does she teach English ?
14. Does she teach in Grades Six and Seven ?
15. What subjects does she teach ?
16. What is her favourite subject ?
17. In what grades does she teach ?
18. On what days does she not work in her school ?
19. Who likes her ?
20. Why do they like her ?

✓ 5C. RANJITH AND LEELA

Ranjith is a schoolboy. He goes to Tissa Maha Vidyalaya in Ambafantota. He is in Grade Nine. He studies Sinhala, Buddhism English, Mathematics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry. His favourite subjects are the science subjects. He works hardest at Biology. He wants to be a doctor.

Ranjith has a sister. Her name is Leela. She goes to Tissa Maha Vidyalaya, too. She is in Grade Twelve. She does not want to be a doctor. She wants to be a teacher. She studies Geography, Economics, English and Sinhala. Her favourite subject is Geography.

Ranjith and Leela go to school by bus. Their father goes with them. He is a trader. He has a shop in Ambalantota. He works in his shop every day.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Ranjith a teacher ?
2. Is Ranjith in Grade Nine ?
3. What subjects does he study ?
4. What are his favourite subjects ?
5. What subject does he work hardest at ?
6. What does he want to be ?
7. What school does he go to ?
8. Who has a sister ?
9. What is her name ?
10. What school does she go to ?
11. Does she want to be a doctor ?
12. What does she want to be ?
13. What is her favourite subject ?
14. Do Ranjith and Leela go to Tissa Maha Vidyalaya ?
15. Do they go to school by car ?
16. How do they go to school ?
17. Who goes with them ?
18. What is their father ?
19. Where does he work ?
20. Does Ranjith study Geography ?

5D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions :—

- (a) What is your name ? *my name is ...*
- (b) What school do you go to ? *...*
- (c) In what Grade are you ? *...*
- (d) What subjects do you study ? *...*
- (e) What is your favourite subject ? *...*
- (f) What do you want to be ? *...*
- (g) How do you come to school ? *...*
- (h) What is your class teacher's name ? *...*
- (i) What is your father ? *my father is ...*
- (j) Where does he work ? *...*

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

go, teach, want, study, work, like

- (a) Miss Silva.....in a Maha Vidyalaya.
- (b) Ranjith and Gamini.....in Grade Nine.
- (c) Ranjith's father.....to his shop by bus.
- (d) Punchi Banda.....in his field.
- (e) Leela and Rani.....to be teachers.
- (f) She.....mangoes.

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

go, teach, want, study, work

- (a) Many clerks.....to their offices by train.
- (b) Ranjith.....science subjects.
- (c) Many children.....to be farmers.
- (d) Farmers.....in their fields.
- (e) Our teacher.....English.

3. Look at these examples and change the following sentences in the same way :—

Example—(i) Gamini studies science subjects.

Gamini does not study science subjects.

(ii) Those boys play football.

Those boys *do not play* football.

(a) Ranjith wants to be an engineer.

(b) Kamala likes mangoes.

(c) Ranjith and Leela go to school by train.

(d) Miss Ratnayake teaches Mathematics.

(e) Farmers work in their fields every day.

4. Look at the following examples and change the sentences in Exercises 3, in the same way :—

Example—(a) Gamini studies English.

Does Gamini study English ?

(b) They work in an office.

Do they work in an office ?

5. Fill in the blanks using the following words. (Use some words more than once) :—

with, in, on, at, before, to, of, by

Asoka is a schoolboy. He goes *to* a school *at* Kandy. He goes there *by* bus. He is *in* Grade Nine. He wants to be an engineer. He works hardest *at* Mathematics.

Asoka does not go *to* school every day. He does not go *to* school *on* two days *in* the week. These days are Poya day and the day *is* it. Generally Asoka goes *to* school *with* his brother. They leave home at seven o'clock in the morning.

6. Make nine sentences from each of the following tables :—

(a)

Soma	goes	to school	every day.
Kamala		to the market	
Leela		to her temple	every Poya day.

(b)

Ranjith	learns English	at school.
Asoka	studies Mathematics	
Gamini	writes compositions.	

(c)

Farmers	grow	vegetables	in their gardens.
Boys		chillies	
They		onions	

7. Use the following words in place of the words in italics :—

it, his, her, he, she, their, they.

Ranjith is a schoolboy. *Ranjith* goes to a school in Ambalantota. *Ranjith* has a sister. *Ranjith's sister's* name is Leela. *Leela* goes to school with *Leela's* brother. *Ranjith and Leela* go to school by bus.

Ranjith's and Leela's father is a trader. *Ranjith and Leela* help *Ranjith's and Leela's* father in his shop on Poya day and the day before *that day*.

8. Fill in the blanks :—

I.....a schoolboy/schoolgirl. I.....to.....
 Vidyalaya in..... I.....in Grade..... I study.....
 I.....to be a.....

9. Read passage 5C again and write ten sentences about a boy/girl in your class, using the following words :—

is, goes, studies, are, works, wants, has, plays.

6A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

1. 1. Where does Asoka live ?

He lives in Kandy.

He does not live in Colombo.

Does Asoka live in Kandy ?

Yes, he does.

Does Asoka live in Colombo ?

No, he does not.

2. Where does Gamini live ?

He lives in a village near Panadura.

He does not live in a village near Matara.

Does Gamini live in a village near Panadura ?

Yes, he does.

Does Gamini live in a village near Matara ?

No, he does not.

3. Where does Ranhamy live ?

He lives in Kandeboda.

He does not live in Malpitiya.

Does he live in Kandeboda ?

Yes, he does.

Does he live in Malpitiya ?

No, he does not.

4. Where does Miss Ramanayake live ?

She lives in Panadura.

She does not live in Nagoda.

Does she live in Panadura ?

Yes, she does.

Does she live in Nagoda ?

No, she does not.

5. Where does Mr. Wijedasa live ?

He lives in Malpitiya.

He does not live in Kandeboda.

Does he live in Malpitiya ?

Yes, he does.

Does he live in Kandeboda ?

No, he does not.

II. 1. Where do Ranjith and Leela live ?

They live in Ambalantota.

They do not live in Hambantota.

Do they live in Ambalantota ?

Yes, they do.

Do they live in Hambantota ?

No, they do not.

2. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Gunaratne live ?

They live in Malpitiya.

They do not live in Kandeboda.

Do they live in Malpitiya ?

Yes, they do.

Do they live in Kandeboda ?

No, they do not.

3. Where do Amarasiri and his grandfather live ?

They live in Kandeboda.

They do not live in Matale.

Do they live in Kandeboda ?

Yes, they do.

Do they live in Matale ?

No, they do not.

4. Where do Kumar and Mohan live ?

They live in Jaffna.

They do not live in Kankesanturai.

Do they live in Jaffna ?

Yes, they do.

Do they live in Kankesanturai ?

No, they do not.

5. Where do we live ?

We live in a small town.

We do not live in a big town.

Do we live in a small town ?

Yes, we do.

Do we live in a big town ?

No, we do not.

III. 1. When does the sun shine ?

The sun shines during the day.

It does not shine during the night.

Does it shine during the day ?

Yes, it does.

Does it shine during the night ?

No, it does not.

2. When does the moon shine ?

The moon shines during the night.

It does not shine during the day.

Does it shine during the night ?

Yes, it does.

Does it shine during the day ?

No, it does not.

3. When does Colombo receive a lot of rain ?

Colombo receives a lot of rain during the month of
May.

It does not receive much rain during the month of
January.

Does it receive much rain during the month of May ?

Yes, it does.

Does it receive much rain during the month of January ?

No, it does not.

4. When does Trincomalee get plenty of rain ?

Trincomalee gets plenty of rain during the month of
November.

It does not get much rain during the month of June.

Does it get much rain during the month of November ?

Yes, it does.

Does it get much rain during the month of June ?

No, it does not.

5. When does the south-west part of Ceylon get rain - ?

The south-west part of Ceylon gets plenty of rain during the south-west monsoon.

It does not get much rain during the north-east monsoon.

Does it get much rain during the south-west monsoon ?

Yes, it does.

Does it receive much rain during the north-east monsoon ?

No, it does not.

- IV. 1. How much rain does Colombo receive every year ?

Colombo receives an average rainfall of about ninety inches.

2. How much rain does Trincomalee receive every year ?

Trincomalee receives an average rainfall of about sixty-five inches.

3. How much rain does Ratnapura receive every year ?

Ratnapura receives an average rainfall of about one hundred and fifty inches.

4. How much rain does Anuradhapura receive every year ?

Anuradhapura receives an average rainfall of about fifty-five inches.

5. How much rain does Talawakele receive every year ?

Talawakele receives an average rainfall of about ninety-five inches.

6. How much rain does Matale receive every year ?

Matale receives an average rainfall of about eighty-two inches.

7. How much rain does Ambalantota receive every year ?
Ambalantota receives an average rainfall of about forty-five inches.
8. How much rain does Jaffna get every year ?
Jaffna gets an average rainfall of about fifty inches.
9. How much rain does Kandy get every year ?
Kandy gets an average rainfall of about eighty inches.
10. How much rain does Batticaloa receive every year ?
Batticaloa receives an average rainfall of about sixty-six inches.

V. This is a plan of a classroom. Look at it.

Ranjith	Gamini	Cassim
Kamalasena	Wijesena	Leelasena
Kumar	Amarasiri	Sarath
Somapala	Karunapala	Chandrapala
<i>Blackboard</i>	TEACHER	<i>Door</i>

1. Ranjith sits behind Kamalasena every day.
Kamalasena sits behind Kumar every day.
Kumar sits behind Somapala every day.
Gamini sits behind Wijesena every day.
Wijesena sits behind Amarasiri every day.
Amarasiri sits behind Karunapala every day.
Cassim sits behind Leelasena every day.
Leelasena sits behind Sarath every day.
Sarath sits behind Chandrapala every day.
Ranjith, Kamalasena and Kumar sit behind Somapala every day.
Cassim, Leelasena and Sarath sit behind Chandrapala every day.

- 600
2. Somapala sits in front of Kumar every day.
 Kumar sits in front of Kamalaseña every day.
 Kamalaseña sits in front of Ranjith every day.
 Karunapala sits in front of Amarasiri every day.
 Amarasiri sits in front of Wijesena every day.
 Wijesena sits in front of Gamini every day.
 Chandrapala sits in front of Sarath every day.
 Sarath sits in front of Leelasena every day.
 Leelasena sits in front of Cassim every day.
 Chandrapala, Sarath and Leelasena sit in front of
 Cassim every day.
 3. Gamini sits between Ranjith and Cassim.
 Wijesena sits between Kamalaseña and Leelasena.
 Amarasiri sits between Kumar and Sarath.
 Karunapala sits between Somapala and Chandrapala.
 The teacher stands between the door and the blackboard.

- VI. 1. The broad river valleys of Ceylon are suitable for the
 cultivation of paddy.
 2. The wet hill slopes are suitable for the cultivation of tea.
 3. The red soil in the south-west region of Ceylon is
 suitable for the cultivation of rubber.
 4. The sandy coastal plains of Ceylon are suitable for the
 cultivation of coconuts.
 5. The hot and dry plains are suitable for the cultivation
 of cotton.

- VII. 1. The south-west part of Ceylon receives rain from May
 to September.
 2. The north-east part of Ceylon gets rain from November
 to March.
 3. I study English from six o'clock to seven o'clock every
 evening.
 4. He works in his office from nine o'clock to half past four
 on week-days.

VIII. This is Gamini's class time-table. Look at it.

Time	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day
7.30- 8.10	Religion	Sinhala	Religion	Sinhala	Sinhala
8.10- 8.50	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
8.50- 9.30	English	English	English	English	English
9.30-10.10	Sinhala	Religion	Sinhala	Religion	Religion

I N T E R V A L

10.20-11.00	History	History	Physical Education	Art	Geo- graphy
11.00-11.40	Art	Geography	Geography	Civics	Sinhala
11.40-12.20	Agriculture	Civics	Sinhala	Agriculture	Physical Education
12.20- 1.00	Agriculture	Music	Agriculture	Agriculture	History

1. At what time do Gamini's lessons begin ?

Gamini's lessons begin at half past seven every day.

Do his lessons ever begin at seven o'clock ?

No, they do not.

They never begin at seven o'clock.

They always begin at half past seven.

2. At what time does Gamini have Agriculture on the first day of the week ?

He has Agriculture from 11.40 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on the first day of the week.

Does he ever have Agriculture from 7.30 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. on the first day of the week ?

No, he does not.

He never has Agriculture from 7.30 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. on the first day of the week.

He always has Agriculture from 11.40 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on the first day.

3. When does Gamini study History ?

Gamini studies History on the first, second and the fifth day of the week.

Does he ever study History on the third and the fourth day of the week ?

No, he does not.

He never studies History on the third and the fourth day of the week.

He always studies History on the first, second and the fifth day of the week.

4. When does Gamini learn Arithmetic ?

Gamini learns Arithmetic during the second period every day.

Does he ever learn Arithmetic during the first period ?

No, he does not.

He never learns Arithmetic during the first period.

He always learns Arithmetic during the second period.

5. At what time does Gamini have English every day ?
Gamini has English from 8.50 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every day.

Does he ever have English from 7.30 a.m. to 8.10 a.m. ?

No, he does not.

He never has English from 7.30 a.m. to 8.10 a.m.

He always has English from 8.50 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

- IX. 1. What does Ranjith do on Poya day ?

He sometimes goes to his temple.

He sometimes goes to his uncle's house.

He sometimes reads story books.

2. What does Kamala do on Poya day ?

She sometimes helps her mother in the kitchen.

She sometimes plays with her sister.

She sometimes works in her garden.

3. What does Gamini do in the evening ?

He sometimes plays with his friends.

He sometimes helps his father in their paddy-field.

He sometimes manures and waters his vegetable-beds.

4. Ranjith often reads Sinhala story books.

Does Ranjith often read Sinhala story books ?

Yes, he does.

He often reads Sinhala story books.

He sometimes reads English story books.

5. Kamala often studies in the evening.

Does Kamala often study in the evening ?

Yes, she does.

She often studies in the evening.

She sometimes helps her mother in the kitchen.

6. Gamini often plays football.

Does Gamini often play football ?

Yes, he does.

He often plays football.

He sometimes plays volleyball.

- X 1 Talawakele is 4,500 feet above sea level.

It receives an average rainfall of about 95 inches.

It has an average temperature of about 70°F.

So Talawakele has a cool, wet climate.

- 2 Ambalantota is on the southern coast of Ceylon.

It receives an average rainfall of about 45 inches.

It has an average temperature of about 85°F.

So Ambalantota has a hot, dry climate.

6B. CEYLON — CLIMATE

Ceylon is a tropical country. It receives an average annual rainfall of about 80 inches. The south-west part of Ceylon gets a lot of rain from May to September. The north-east part gets plenty of rain from November to March. There is also a lot of sunshine in Ceylon. So our country has a hot, wet climate. This climate is suitable for agriculture. Many people in Ceylon grow paddy and other food crops.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Ceylon a tropical country ?
2. Is there a lot of sunshine in Ceylon ?
3. Does it receive an average rainfall of 200 inches ?
4. Does the north-east part of Ceylon get a lot of rain from May to September ?
5. Does the north-east part get plenty of rain from November to March ?
6. Does our country have a hot, wet climate ?
7. Is our climate suitable for paddy cultivation ?
8. Is paddy a food crop ?
9. What is the average annual rainfall of Ceylon ?
10. What type of climate does Ceylon have ?
11. Which part of Ceylon gets a lot of rain from May to September ?
12. Which part of Ceylon gets a lot of rain from November to March ?
13. When does the south-west part of Ceylon get rain ?
14. When does the north-east part get rain ?
15. What do many people in Ceylon grow ?
16. What is the climate of Ceylon suitable for ?

✓ 6C. A FARMER



Sirisena lives in a village near Dambulla. He is a farmer. He owns four acres of paddy land. He also has a small garden behind his house. He grows vegetables in his garden.

Sirisena's wife often helps her husband in the field and in the garden. They sometimes work together. They work very hard and they always reap a good harvest.

Sirisena has a son. He is a schoolboy. He helps his father in the field during the school holidays. He wants to be a farmer.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Sirisena a farmer ?
2. Does he live in a town ?
3. Is Sirisena's village near Dambulla ?
4. Does he own ten acres of paddy land ?
5. Does he have a big garden behind his house ?
6. Does he grow vegetables in the garden ?
7. Does Sirisena's wife work in the garden ?

8. Does she work in the field ?
9. Do Sirisena and his wife always work together ?
10. Do they work hard ?
11. Does Sirisena have two sons ?
12. Does his son help him during the school holidays ?
13. What is Sirisena ?
14. Where does he live ?
15. How many acres of paddy land does he own ?
16. Where is Sirisena's garden ?
17. What does he grow there ?
18. Who often helps Sirisena in his work ?
19. Why do they always reap a good harvest ?
20. What is Sirisena's son ?
21. What does he want to be ?
22. When does he help his father in the field ?

6D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

✓ 1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) Do you live in a village or a town ?
- (b) What is the name of your village or town ?
- (c) Does your village or town get plenty of rain or little rain ?
- (d) When does your village or town get rain ?

- (e) Is the climate of your town or village cool or hot ?
 (f) Is the climate of your town or village wet or dry ?
 (g) What food crops do the people in your town or village grow ?
 (h) Is your garden large or small ?
 (i) What do you grow in your garden ?

2. Read passages B and C again and find other words or groups of words that have the same meaning as :—

- (a) plenty of (b) paddy land (c) get (d) owns

3. Give words *opposite* in meaning to the following :—

- (a) hot (b) never (c) behind
 (d) wet (e) often (f) plenty of

4. Match each word in Column A with a suitable word from Column B as in the example :—

<i>Example—</i>	farmer	field
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
	teacher	factory
	books	town
	shops	library
	<i>farmer</i>	zoo
	worker	<i>field</i>
	animals	garden
	vegetables	school

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

(a)

Asoka	often	reads	English	story-books
Ranjith	always			
Nimal	sometimes			
Kamala	never		Sinhala	

(b)

Some	boys	often	read	English	story-books
A few		always			
Many	girls	sometimes			
		never		Sinhala	

6. Fill each blank with a suitable word from the following :—
subjects, vegetables, crops, farmers, towns.

- (a) Sirisena, Gunadasa and the other.....in the village grow paddy.
- (b) Miss Silva teaches History and two other.....in Grade Nine.
- (c) There are municipal councils in Colombo, Jaffna and other big.....
- (d) Farmers grow *bandakka* and other.....in their gardens.
- (e) Many farmers in Ceylon grow paddy and other food.....

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

Example :—He goes to his class with his friend. They go to their classes with their friends.

- (a) A farmer works hard.

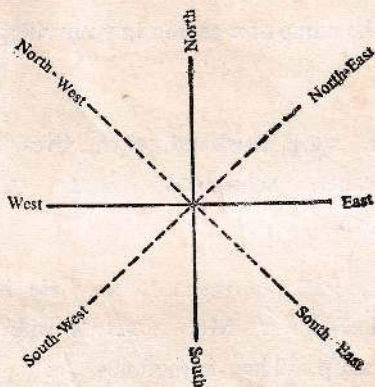
Farmers.....

- (b) Sumana helps her brother in his field.

Sumana and Sita.....

- (c) Paddy grows well in Ceylon.
Paddy and coconuts.....
- (d) She wants to be a teacher.
They.....
- (e) My teacher likes me.
Our teachers.....

8. i. Look at this diagram and answer the following questions :



Example—Where is the north-east ?

It is between the north and the east.

- (a) Where is the south-east ?
 (b) Where is the south-west ?
 (c) Where is the north-west ?
 (d) Where is the north-east ?
- ii. Answer the following questions :
- (a) Does the sun rise in the west or in the east ?
 (b) Is Jaffna in the north of Ceylon or in the south ?
 (c) Is Colombo in the west of Ceylon or in the east ?
 (d) Is Hambantota in the north of Ceylon or in the south ?

- ✓ 9. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :—
plenty of, in, during, to, often, from.

My village is..... Sabaragamuwa Province. It receives
.....rain.....May.....September. My father cultivates
his fields.....this period. My mother and I..... help him in
his work.

- ✓ 10. Fill in the blanks using the words given below :—
Substitute the name of a person in your village/town in place of
“x” —

“x”, trader, shop, husband, earn, lives, studies, engineer
helps, wants, schoolboy, money, hard, work, has,
village/town.

Mr..... in my..... He is a..... He
..... a small..... Mr.....'s wife often.....her
.....in the shop. They sometimes.....together in their
shop. They work.....and they..... a lot of.....

Mr.....has a son. His name is..... He is a.....
He.....at.....Maha Vidyalaya. He.....to be an
.....

LESSON UNIT SEVEN

7A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. 1. Farmers work hard in their fields.
Punchi Banda works hard in his field.
2. Schoolboys work hard at their lessons.
Ranjith works hardest at Biology.
3. Tea, rubber, coconuts and paddy grow well in Ceylon.
Paddy grows well in broad river valleys.
4. They live happily in their village.
He lives happily with his family.
- II. 1. Gamini needs some money.
He wants to buy a book.
2. Sarath needs some money, too.
He wants to buy a pen.
3. Kamala needs some money, too.
She wants to buy an eraser.
4. Ranjith needs some vegetable seeds.
He wants to grow vegetables.
5. Asoka needs a tin of paint.
He wants to paint his bicycle.
- III. 1. We grow tea in Ceylon.
We produce millions of pounds of tea every year.
We export a lot of it and earn a great deal of money in
foreign exchange.

2. We grow coconuts in Ceylon.

We produce a lot of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut every year.

We export a great deal and earn a lot of money in foreign exchange.

3. We grow rubber in Ceylon.

We produce millions of pounds of rubber every year.

We export a lot of it and earn a great deal of money in foreign exchange.

- IV. 1. How many acres of land are there under paddy cultivation in Ceylon ?

There are thousands of acres of land under paddy cultivation in Ceylon.

There are over one million acres of land under paddy cultivation in Ceylon.

2. How many acres of land are there under rubber cultivation in Ceylon ?

There are thousands of acres of land under rubber cultivation in Ceylon.

There are over five hundred thousand acres of land under rubber cultivation in Ceylon.

3. How many acres of land are there under tea cultivation in Ceylon ?

There are thousands of acres of land under tea cultivation in Ceylon.

There are over five hundred thousand acres of land under tea cultivation in Ceylon.

4. How many acres of land are there under coconut cultivation in Ceylon ?

There are thousands of acres of land under coconut cultivation in Ceylon.

There are over one million acres of land under coconut cultivation in Ceylon.

- V. 1. Do farmers spend a great deal of their time in their fields ?

Yes, they do.

They spend a great deal of their time in their fields.

They sometimes work the whole day there.

2. Do school-children spend a great deal of their time at school on school days ?

Yes, they do.

They spend a great deal of their time at school.

They spend over five hours at school on school days.

3. Does our country spend a great deal of money on education ?

Yes, it does.

It spends a great deal of money on education.

It generally spends over four hundred million rupees on education every year.

4. Do we export a great deal of rubber ?

Yes, we do.

We export a great deal of rubber.

We generally export about three hundred million pounds of rubber every year.

5. Does Colombo receive a lot of rain ?
Yes, it does.
It receives plenty of rain.
It receives an average rainfall of about ninety inches.
- VI. 1. Gamini does not like mangoes.
Sarath does not like mangoes either.
Neither Gamini nor Sarath likes mangoes.
2. Nimal is not a tall boy.
Asoka is not a tall boy either.
Neither Nimal nor Asoka is tall.
3. Kamala does not play netball.
Leela does not play netball either.
Neither Kamala nor Leela plays netball.
4. Ambalantota does not get much rain.
Hambantota does not get much rain either.
Neither Ambalantota nor Hambantota gets much rain.
5. Tangalle is not a big town.
Hambantota is not a big town either.
Neither Hambantota nor Tangalle is a big town.
- VII. 1. Rubber does not grow on marshy land.
Rubber does not grow on dry sandy plains either.
Rubber does not grow either on marshy land or on dry sandy plains.
2. We do not have History on the first day of the week.
We do not have History on the second day of the week either.
We do not have History either on the first day or the second day of the week.

VIII. 1. Where is Ranjith's pen ?

It is either in his pocket or on his desk.

2. Where is our Principal ?

He is either in his office or in a classroom.

3. How does Sarath come to school ?

He comes either by train or by bus.

4. When does Colombo get a lot of rain ?

Colombo gets a lot of rain either in May or in June.

7B. TEA

Tea, rubber and coconuts grow in Ceylon. They are our major exports.

Tea grows well in the hills of Ceylon. It grows well on wet slopes. It needs plenty of rain. It also needs a lot of sunshine. Tea does not grow well either on marshy land or on dry sandy plains.

There are thousands of acres of land under tea cultivation in Ceylon. We produce millions of pounds of tea every year. We export a lot of this tea and earn a great deal of money in foreign exchange.

Tea is our biggest foreign exchange earner.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Does tea grow in Ceylon ?
2. Does tea grow well on marshy land ?
3. Does tea grow well on wet hill slopes ?
4. Is tea one of our major exports ?
5. Do coconuts and rubber grow well in Ceylon ?
6. Does tea need plenty of rain ?

7. Does tea need very little sunshine ?
8. Does tea grow on dry sandy plains ?
9. Are there thousands of acres of land under tea cultivation in Ceylon ?
10. Do we use all our tea ?
11. Does tea earn a great deal of money in foreign exchange ?
12. Is tea our biggest foreign exchange earner ?
13. What are our major exports ?
14. Where does tea grow well ?
15. How many acres of land are there under tea cultivation ?
16. What is our biggest foreign exchange earner ?

7C. RUBBER

Rubber is a tropical plant. It needs plenty of rain. So it grows very well in the wet region between the central hills and the south-west coastal plains of Ceylon. It does not grow well either on marshy land or on dry sandy plains.

There are over five hundred thousand acres of land under rubber cultivation in Ceylon. We produce millions of pounds of rubber every year. We do not use all this rubber. We export a great deal of it and earn millions of rupees in foreign exchange. Rubber is one of our big foreign exchange earners.

Answer the following questions :--

1. Is rubber a tropical plant ?
2. Is rubber one of our foreign exchange earners ?
3. Are there thousands of acres of land under rubber cultivation in Ceylon ?
4. Does rubber grow well in dry regions ?
5. Does it grow well on dry sandy plains ?

6. Does rubber grow well on marshy land ?
7. Do we produce a great deal of rubber every year ?
8. Do we use all our rubber ?
9. Do we export all our rubber ?
10. Do we grow rubber in Mannar ?
11. What do we do with our rubber ?
12. What does rubber need to grow well ?
13. In what region of Ceylon does rubber grow well ?
14. How many acres of land are there under rubber cultivation in Ceylon ?

7D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What are our major exports ?
- (b) What are our major imports ?
- (c) What are our major food crops ?
- (d) What do most of our farmers grow ?
- (e) What crops earn a great deal of money in foreign exchange ?

2. Find words in sections A, B and C opposite in meaning to the following and use them to fill the blanks in the sentences below :—

south-west

earns

hills

biggest

export

- (a) Coconuts grow well in sandy coastal.....of Ceylon.
- (b) Europe is not the.....continent in the world.
- (c) The..... region of Ceylon receives rain from November to March.

(d) We.....tractors from Japan, England and other countries.

(e) Miss Ramanayake.....five rupees on new books every month.

3. Look at the word *earner* in passage B. It has two parts—*earn er*.

Add *er* to the following words and find their meanings.
garden, own, work, play, farm, teach.

Now use this form of each verb to fill in the blanks in the following sentences :—

(a) The.....of our country grow paddy and other crops.

(b) There are five hundred.....in the new factory at Ratmalana.

(c) Thatwaters all the plants in the garden.

(d) Some.....often help their pupils after school.

(e) Mr. Somapala is the.....of a very big tea estate.

(f) Ranjith is a good football.....

4. Fill in the blanks below with either the word *exports* or the word *imports*.

(a) Australia.....cars andtea.

Ceylon.....tractors andrubber.

Canada.....flour and.....tea.

England.....coconut and.....cloth.

(b) Find the meanings of the following words and put them under A or B :—

A. RUBBER

B. COCONUT.

tyres, ropes, poonac, oil, tubes,

balloons, erasers, coir, copra.

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

(a)

There are	several hundreds of many very few	acres of land under	paddy tea rubber coconut	cultivation.
-----------	--	---------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

(b)

There are	over about	a hundred	houses men women acres of paddy land	in Malpitiya. in our village. in Kandeboda.
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6. Look at the examples and fill in the blanks with *either.....or*, *neither.....nor*.

Examples :—1. Nimal has a pen.

It is *either* in his pocket *or* in his bag.

2. Peter and Sena are not in class today.

Neither Peter *nor* Sena is in class today.

(a) Kamala's umbrella is in this room.

It is on the cupboard behind the black-board.

(b) Gunapala and his wife are not working in their garden today.

..... Gunapala his wife is working in their garden today.

(c) Tea and rubber do not grow well in dry sandy plains.
.....tea.....rubber grows well in dry sandy plains.

(d) Gamini has only a ruler.
Gamini hasa pen.....a pencil.

(e) Some farmers grow vegetables or fruit in their gardens.
Some farmers grow.....vegetablesfruit in their gardens.

7. Read passage 7B again. Write about ten sentences on **Paddy**. (Use the following sentence parts.)

a major food crop, grows well in broad river valleys, needs plenty of water and a lot of sunshine, does not grow well on dry sandy plains, produce thousands of bushels of paddy, use all the paddy, do not export any.

8. Read passage 7 B again. Write about ten sentences on **Coconuts**. (Use the following sentence parts.)

a major export, grow well in sandy coastal plains, need a lot of rain and plenty of sunshine, do not grow well in cool climates, large estates in the south-west coastal plain, Ceylon produces a lot, most of our coconut, millions of rupees in foreign exchange.

LESSON UNIT EIGHT

8A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. 1. There are many towns in Ceylon.

Which is the largest of them ?

Colombo is the largest.

It is larger than Kandy.

It is larger than Galle.

It is larger than Jaffna.

It is the largest town in Ceylon.

2. There are several important towns in Ceylon.

Colombo is one of them.

It is more important than Kandy.

It is more important than Galle.

It is more important than Jaffna.

It is the most important town in Ceylon.

It is the capital of Ceylon.

3. There are many boys in this class.

Who is the tallest of them ?

Rohana is the tallest.

He is taller than Sarath.

He is taller than Ranjith.

He is taller than Cassim.

He is the tallest boy in the class.

He is six feet tall.

4. There are five questions on the blackboard.

Questions 1, 2 and 3 are difficult.

Question 1 is more difficult than Question 2.

Question 2 is more difficult than Question 3.

Question 1 is the most difficult question.

Question 4 and 5 are easy.

Question 4 is easier than Question 5.

Question 4 is the easiest of the five.

II. 1. There are thirty-five boys in Grade Nine.

Five of them want to be teachers.

Six of them want to be clerks.

All the others want to be farmers.

Most of the children in Grade Nine want to be farmers.

2. There are many shops in our town.

The co-operative shop is one of them.

It is the most important shop in our town.

Most of us buy a lot of things at this shop.

We buy most of our supplies at the shop.

3. There are science classes and arts classes in our school.

There are thirty-five children in the Grade Ten arts class.

Most of them study History and Geography.

There are thirty children in the Grade Ten science class.

Most of them study Biology and Chemistry.

All the children in the Grade Ten arts and science classes study Sinhala, Religion and English.

4. There are three pictures on the wall.
They are pictures of a dog, a cat and a deer.
The picture of the dog is more beautiful than the picture of the cat.
The picture of the deer is more beautiful than that of the dog.
The picture of the deer is the most beautiful.
Most of us like that picture.

- III.
1. Most girls like netball.
It is an interesting game.
 2. Most boys like football.
It is an interesting game, too.
 3. Most children like chocolate.
It is sweet.
 4. Most of us read story books.
They are very interesting.
 5. We buy most of our exercise books at the co-operative shop.
The exercise books are cheaper there.

- IV.
1. Gamini has five rupees.
Sarath has ten rupees.
Asoka has fifteen rupees.
Asoka has the most money.
He has more money than Sarath.
He has more money than Gamini, too.
Gamini has only five rupees.
He has less money than Sarath.
He has less money than Asoka, too.
Gamini has the least money.

2. Gamini has sixty marks in English.

Sarath has forty marks in English.

Asoka has fifty marks in English.

Gamini has the most marks.

He has more marks than Asoka.

He has more marks than Sarath, too.

Sarath has only forty marks in English.

He has less marks than Gamini.

He has less marks than Asoka, too.

Sarath has the least marks in English.

V. 1. Our co-operative shop sells sugar.

Our co-operative shop sells flour.

Our co-operative shop sells dhal.

Our co-operative shop sells chillies.

Our co-operative shop sells maldive fish.

Our co-operative shop sells dried fish.

Our co-operative shop sells sugar, flour, dhal, chillies
and many other things.

2. We buy sugar at our co-operative shop.

We buy flour at our co-operative shop.

We buy dhal at our co-operative shop.

We buy chillies at our co-operative shop.

We buy maldive fish at our co-operative shop.

We buy dried fish at our co-operative shop.

We buy sugar, flour, dhal, chillies, maldive fish and
dried fish at our co-operative shop.

We buy our supplies at our co-operative shop.

3. Kumar studies Geography.
He studies History.
He studies Sinhala.
He studies Buddhism.
He studies Arithmetic.
He studies English.
Kumar studies Geography, History, Sinhala, Buddhism
and other subjects.
4. Gamini plays football every evening.
Asoka plays football every evening.
Ranjith plays football every evening.
Cassim plays football every evening.
Sarath plays football every evening.
Gamini, Asoka, Ranjith, Cassim and Sarath play
football every evening.
5. Kamala studies Home Science at school.
Leela studies Home Science at school.
Soma studies Home Science at school.
Sita studies Home Science at school.
Chandra studies Home Science at school.
Kamala, Leela, Soma, Sita and Chandra study Home
Science at school.

- VI. 1. That is a co-operative shop.
It is a small co-operative shop.
It is a very small co-operative shop.
2. I go to that school.
I go to that big school.
I go to that very big school.

3. Gamini has two cats.
He has two beautiful cats.
He has two very beautiful cats.
4. This is an English lesson.
This is an important English lesson.
This is a very important English lesson.
5. There are some books on the table.
There are some English books on the table.
There are some English story books on the table.
There are some good English story books on the table.
There are some very good English story books on the table.

- VII.
1. Ranjith is a good boy.
He is a very good boy.
He works hard at his subjects.
He works very hard at his subjects.
 2. Gunaratne lives in a small village.
He lives in a very small village.
He lives happily in a very small village.
He lives very happily in a very small village.
 3. My father works in an office.
He works in a very large office.
He works hard.
He works very hard.
 4. Tea grows on wet slopes.
It needs a very cool climate.
It grows well around Talawakele.
It grows very well around Talawakele.

VIII. 1. Those villagers live in Malpitiya.

They buy their supplies at the co-operative shop.

The villagers of Malpitiya buy their supplies at the co-operative shop.

2. Those children go to Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya.

They work in their school garden every afternoon.

The children of Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya work in their school garden every afternoon.

8B. THE CO-OPERATIVE SHOP AT MALPITIYA



Malpitiya is a small village in Sabaragamuwa Province. There are not many people in Malpitiya. They live very happily in their village.

There is a very small co-operative shop in the village. The villagers buy most of their supplies at this shop. For example, they buy sugar, flour, dried fish, coconuts, cloth and other things. They also buy their monthly rations here. Chillies, dhal and maldivian fish are some of these monthly rations. The villagers also get their rice rations at this shop.

The co-operative shop is the most important shop in Malpitiya.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Malpitiya a town ?
2. Is it in Sabaragamuwa Province ?
3. Are there many people in Malpitiya ?
4. Are they very happy ?
5. Is there a co-operative shop in Malpitiya ?
6. Are sugar, flour and dried fish monthly rations ?
7. Are chillies, dhal and maldivian fish monthly rations ?
8. Do the villagers buy all their supplies at this shop ?
9. What is Malpitiya ?
10. Where is it ?
11. Where do the people buy most of their supplies ?
12. Give the names of three monthly rations.
13. Where do they get their rice ration ?
14. What is the most important shop in Malpitiya ?
15. Why is this shop the most important shop in Malpitiya ?

8C. Mr. WIJEDASA

Mr. Wijedasa is the manager of Malpitiya Co-operative Shop. This shop sells a lot of things. It sells sugar, flour, dhal, chillies, maldive fish, dried fish, coconuts and many other things.

Mr. Wijedasa does not work alone in this shop. He has two assistants. One assistant sells things in the shop. He is the salesman. The other assistant is the clerk. He writes bills and receipts and keeps accounts. The villagers of Malpitiya buy most of their supplies at this shop.

Every Poya day is a holiday for Mr. Wijedasa and his assistants. They do not open the shop for business on Poya days.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Is Mr. Wijedasa a salesman ?
2. Is Mr. Wijedasa the manager of a co-operative shop ?
3. Does the co-operative shop sell many things ?
4. Does Mr. Wijedasa work alone ?
5. Does he have five assistants ?
6. Does he have a clerk ?
7. Do they have a holiday every week ?
8. Do they open the shop for business on Poya days ?
9. What is the name of the manager of the co-operative shop ?
10. What do the people buy in this shop ?
11. How many people work in this shop ?
12. How many managers are there in the shop ?
13. How many assistants are there ?
14. What does the salesman do ?
15. What does the clerk do ?
16. Who sells the things in the shop ?
17. Who writes bills and keeps accounts ?
18. Where do the people buy most of their supplies ?
19. What day is a holiday for Mr. Wijedasa and his assistants ?
20. On what day do they not open the shop for business ?

8D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) In what province is your town/village ?
- (b) In what shop do you buy most of your supplies ?
- (c) In what shop do you buy your rations ?
- (d) How often do you buy your rations ?
- (e) How often do you get your rice ration ?

2. Match the following :—

Villagers	grow paddy and vegetables. 4
Salesmen	manage businesses. 5
Teachers	live in villages. 1
Farmers	teach in schools. 3
Managers	sell things.

3. Find a single word for each of the following groups of words :—

- (a) to get things for money.
- (b) land with water around it.
- (c) to give things for money.
- (d) to send our produce to other countries. export
- (e) to bring the produce of other countries here. import

4. Find the meanings of these words in your dictionary :—

yearly, monthly, weekly, daily.

Now match them with the following phrases :—

- Every day —
- Every year —
- Every week—
- Every month —

5. i. Upali, Nimal and Raja are three boys.

Upali has ten rupees, Nimal has six rupees and Raja has four rupees.

Use *more, most, less, least* in the blanks and complete the sentences :—

- (a) Upali has the money.
- (b) Nimal has money than Raja.
- (c) Raja has the money.
- (d) Nimal has money than Upali.
- (e) Upali has money than Raja.

- ii. Nimal is 5 feet tall, Raja is 4 feet 8 inches tall, and Upali is 4 feet 10 inches tall.

Use *taller, tallest*, in the blanks and complete the sentences :—

- (a) Nimal is the boy.
- (b) Nimal is than Raja.
- (c) Upali is than Raja.
- (d) Raja is not the boy.

- iii. Upali, Raja and Nimal have beautiful gardens.

Upali's garden is more beautiful than Raja's.

Raja's garden is more beautiful than Nimal's.

Now answer the following questions :—

- (a) Whose garden is the most beautiful ?
- (b) Whose garden is the least beautiful ?
- (c) Whose garden is more beautiful than Raja's ?
- (d) Whose garden is less beautiful than Raja's ?

6. Look at the crossword puzzle. Complete it using the letters A, E, I, O, U.

				S ¹					
V ²		L	L		G	E	R	S	3
				L					N
						R ⁴		C ⁵	E
S ⁶	E	L	L	S					L
H				M ⁷	A	N	E	G	R
									R
P		S ⁸		N					K

Guides—

Down

Across

1. He sells things in a shop.
 2. People of the village.
 3. The first number.
 4. We eat this every day.
 5. He writes bills and keeps accounts in the co-operative shop.
 6. What a salesman does.
 6. We buy things at this place.
 7. The most important man in a co-operative shop.
 8. This shines in the sky during the day.
7. The following sentences are in the wrong order. Rearrange them in a suitable order.
- He has one assistant. There is a shop near my house. His name is Gunasiri. We buy sugar, dhal, tea, dried fish and other things at this shop. Mr. Karunapala is the owner of it. Many villagers come here every day. It is not a co-operative shop. This shop sells many things. They buy their supplies here.
8. Read passage B again and write fifteen sentences about a co-operative shop or any other shop near your house.

LESSON UNIT NINE

9A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

1. There are two girls in the garden.
They are Kamala and Leela.
2. There are four boys in the playground.
They are Ranjith, Gamini, Sarath and Nimal.
3. There are two teachers in our classroom.
They are Mr. Silva and Mr. Saranadasa.
4. There are two salesmen in that co-operative shop.
They are Mr. Somadasa and Mr. Siripala.
5. There are three farmers in that field.
They are Mr. Punchi Banda, Mr. Gunaratne and Mr. Perera.
6. There are seven days in a week.
They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
7. There are twelve months in a year.
They are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.
8. There are two monsoons in Ceylon.
They are the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon.
9. There are two cement factories in Ceylon.
They are the cement factory in Kankesanturai and the cement factory in Galle.
10. There are two Houses of Parliament in Ceylon.
They are the Senate and the House of Representatives.

- II. 1. There is a young farmer in that paddy-field.
He is Mr. Punchi Banda.
He is not Mr. Perera.
2. There is an old clerk in that office.
He is Mr. Sirisoma.
He is not Mr. Somasiri.
3. There is a good manager in that co-operative shop.
He is Mr. Wijedasa.
He is not Mr. Siripala.
4. There is a very tall boy in our class.
He is Gamini.
He is not Sarath.
5. There is a very good netball player in our class.
She is Kamala.
She is not Leela.
6. There is a book on my table.
It is an English book.
It is not a Sinhala book.
7. There is a book on his table.
It is a History book.
It is not an English book.
8. There is a pen on that desk.
It is a black pen.
It is not a brown pen.
9. There is a letter on the blackboard.
It is the letter 'd'.
It is not the letter 'b'.
10. There is a number on the blackboard.
It is the number 6.
It is not the number 9.

III. 1. Look at a calendar.

How many days are there in a week ?

Count them.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

There are seven days in a week.

2. How many months are there in a year ?

Count them.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

There are twelve months in a year.

3. How many books are there on this table ?

Count them.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen.

There are sixteen books on this table.

4. How many pictures are there in this room ?

Count them.

One, two, three, four, five.

There are five pictures in this room.

IV. 1. How many months are there in a year ?

There are twelve months in a year.

What are they ?

They are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

2. Which is the first month ?

January is the first month.

Which is the last month ?

December is the last month.

3. January is the first month.
February is the second month.
March is the third month.
April is the fourth month.
May is the fifth month.
June is the sixth month.
July is the seventh month.
August is the eighth month.
September is the ninth month.
October is the tenth month.
November is the eleventh month.
December is the last month.

- V. 1. January comes before February.
February comes after January.
March comes after February.
March comes before April.
April comes after March.
2. April comes before May.
It does not come after May.
May comes before June.
It does not come after June.
June comes before July.
It does not come after July.
3. July and August come before September.
They do not come after September.
August and September come before October.
They do not come after October.
October and November come before December.
They do not come after December.

VI. 1. These are the letters of the English alphabet.

Look at them.

A	—	a	N	—	n
B	—	b	O	—	o
C	—	c	P	—	p
D	—	d	Q	—	q
E	—	e	R	—	r
F	—	f	S	—	s
G	—	g	T	—	t
H	—	h	U	—	u
I	—	i	V	—	v
J	—	j	W	—	w
K	—	k	X	—	x
L	—	l	Y	—	y
M	—	m	Z	—	z

The big letters are capital letters.

The others are small letters.

How many letters are there in the English alphabet ?

Count them.

There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet.

2. What is the first letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' a '.

What is the second letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' b '.

What is the fourteenth letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' n '.

What is the nineteenth letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' s '.

What is the twentieth letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' t '.

What is the twenty-first letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' u '.

What is the twenty-third letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' w '.

What is the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' x '.

What is the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' y '.

What is the last letter of the alphabet ?

It is the letter ' z '.

3. The letter ' b ' comes after ' a ' and before ' c '.

The letter ' b ' comes between the letters ' a ' and ' c '.

The letter ' g ' comes after ' f ' and before ' h '.

The letter ' g ' comes between the letters ' f ' and ' h '.

The letter ' t ' comes after ' s ' and before ' u '.

The letter ' t ' comes between ' s ' and ' u '.

The letter ' y ' comes after ' x ' and before ' z '.

The letter ' y ' comes between ' x ' and ' z '.

The letter ' k ' comes after ' j ' and before ' l '.

The letter ' k ' comes between ' j ' and ' l '.

4. Which letter comes after ' c ' ?

The letter ' d ' comes after ' c '.

Which letter comes before ' p ' ?

The letter ' o ' comes before ' p '.

Which letter comes between the letters ' e ' and ' g ' ?

The letter ' f ' comes between the letters ' e ' and ' g '.

5. Look at the following words. They are not in alphabetical order.

ocean, five, clerk, only, farmer, come, one.

Look at the same words below. They are in alphabetical order now.

clerk, come, farmer, five, ocean, one, only.

The first word is 'clerk'.

The second word is 'come'.

The third word is 'farmer'.

The fourth word is 'five'.

The fifth word is 'ocean'.

The sixth word is 'one'.

The last word is 'only'.

- VII. 1. Gamini and Vijith are two young schoolboys.

Gamini is fourteen years old.

Vijith is fourteen, too.

Gamini is as old as Vijith.

Vijith is the same age as Gamini.

2. Kamala and Leela are two young schoolgirls.

Kamala is thirteen years old.

Leela is thirteen, too.

Kamala is as old as Leela.

Leela is the same age as Kamala.

3. Ranjith and Gamini are in Grade Nine.

Ranjith has three pens.

Gamini has three pens, too.

Ranjith has as many pens as Gamini.

Gamini has the same number of pens as Gamini.

VIII. Look at these six rows of letters :—

The first row — a, b, c, d, e.

The second row — b, d, e, a, c.

The third row — f, g, h, i, j.

The fourth row — h, f, j, i, g.

The fifth row — k, l, m, n, o.

The sixth row — n, l, k, o, m.

1. The letters in the first row are the same as the letters in the second row.

But the letters in the first row are not the same as the letters in the third and the fifth rows.

They are different.

2. The letters in the third row are the same as the letters in the fourth row.

But the letters in the third row are not the same as the letters in the first and the fifth rows.

They are different.

3. The letters in the fifth row are the same as the letters in the sixth row.

But the letters in the fifth row are not the same as the letters in the first and the third rows.

They are different.

4. The letters in the first, third and fifth rows are in alphabetical order.

The letters in the second, fourth and sixth rows are not in alphabetical order.

They are in a different order.

- IX. 1. Do birds fly ?
Yes, they do.
They fly over houses and trees.
2. Do aeroplanes fly ?
Yes, they do.
They fly over countries and oceans.
3. Do winds blow ?
Yes, they do.
They blow over hills and plains.
4. Do those boys jump over that wall every day ?
No, they do not.
They do not jump over the wall every day.
5. Does Ranjith jump over that fence on his way to school ?
Yes, he sometimes does.
He sometimes jumps over the fence on his way to school.
6. Does the south-west monsoon blow over Ceylon from May to September ?
Yes, it does.
It blows over Ceylon from May to September.
7. Does the north-east monsoon blow over Ceylon from November to March ?
Yes, it does.
It blows over Ceylon from November to March.
8. Does the south-west monsoon blow over the north-east region of Ceylon ?
No, it does not.
It does not blow over the north-east region of Ceylon.

- X.
1. Poya day is an important day for Buddhists.
Buddhists observe 'sil' on Poya day.
 2. Friday is an important day for Hindus.
Hindus go to their temples on Friday.
 3. Friday is an important day for Muslims.
Muslims go to their mosques on that day.
 4. Sunday is an important day for Christians.
Christians go to their churches on that day.
 5. The fourth day of February is an important day for all of us.
We celebrate Independence Day on that date.

9B. THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

There are seven days in a week. They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Poya day falls on one of these days. It does not always fall on the same day every week.

In most countries schools close on Saturday and Sunday every week. In Ceylon schools close on Poya day and the day before it.

Poya day is an important day for Buddhists. They go to their temples on Poya day. Friday is an important day for Muslims. They go to their mosques on that day. Friday is an important day for Hindus, too. They go to their temples on that day. Sunday is an important day for Christians. They go to their churches on that day.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Are there seven days in a week ?
2. Does Poya day fall on one of them ?
3. Does it fall on the same day every week ?
4. Do schools in most countries close on Saturday and Sunday ?
5. Do schools in Ceylon close every Saturday and Sunday ?
6. Do Muslims go to their mosques on Friday ?
7. Do Hindus go to their temples on Friday ?
8. How many days are there in a week ?
9. What are they ?
10. Which day is important to Buddhists ?
11. Which day is important to Hindus ?
12. What do Christians do on Sunday ?
13. What do Muslims do on Friday ?
14. Which day is important to Christians ?
15. What do Buddhists do on Poya day ?
16. How many school holidays are there every week ?
17. What are they ?

9C. THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

There are twelve months in a year. They are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. January is the first month and December is the last month of the year.

Parts of Ceylon get a lot of rain during certain months. The south-west winds blow over Ceylon from May to September. They bring rain to the south-west plains and south-west slopes during these months. The north-east winds blow over Ceylon from November to March. They bring rain to the north-east plains and north-east slopes during these months. These winds bring the two monsoons. There is inter-monsoon rain in April and October in all parts of Ceylon. So all parts of Ceylon get some rain every year.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Are there twelve months in a year ?
2. Is January the first month of the year ?
3. Is November the last month ?
4. Do parts of Ceylon get a lot of rain during certain months ?
5. Do all parts of Ceylon get rain from May to September ?
6. Do the south-west winds blow from November to March ?
7. How many months are there in a year ?
8. What are they ?
9. What is the first month of the year ?
10. What is the last month ?
11. What winds blow from May to September ?
12. What do they bring ?
13. To what parts do these winds bring rain ?
14. When do the north-east winds blow ?
15. To what parts do they bring rain ?
16. When is there inter-monsoon rain in all parts of Ceylon ?
17. What are the two monsoons ?

9D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What day is it today ?
- (b) What date is it today ?
- (c) What day comes after Wednesday ?
- (d) What day comes before Tuesday ?
- (e) What month is this ?
- (f) How many holidays do you have every week ?

- (g) What are they ?
- (h) How many school vacations do you have every year ?
- (i) During what months are they ?
- (j) When is your birthday ?
- (k) In which month do we have the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination every year ?

2. Make twelve sentences from the following table :—

Some Many All	parts of Ceylon receive	some plenty of a lot of	rain	in April. in October. during certain months.
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3. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences :—

- (a) Poya day is an important day for.....
- (b)is an important day for Muslims.
- (c) Hindus go to their.....on.....
- (d)go to their churches on
- (e) The winds blow over Ceylon from May to September.

4. Look at the word *important*. There are nine letters in it. Make different words using them.

Examples :—or, man, top.

5. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) How many days are there in January ?
- (b) How many days are there in February usually ?
- (c) How many days are there in March ?
- (d) How many days are there in April ?
- (e) How many days are there in May ?

- (f) How many days are there in June ?
 (g) How many days are there in July ?
 (h) How many days are there in August ?
 (i) How many days are there in September ?
 (j) How many days are there in October ?
 (k) How many days are there in November ?
 (l) How many days are there in December ?
6. Rearrange the words in the following to make sentences :—
- (a) of Ceylon/some rain/all parts/every year/receive/.
 (b) over Ceylon/ the north-east/blow/ to March/winds/from November/.
 (c) the first/is/month/of the year/January/.
 (d) go/on Friday/to their temples/Hindus/.
 (e) an/Poya day/important/is/for Buddhists/day/.
7. Change the following statements into questions :—
- Examples :—There are seven days in a week.
 Are there seven days in a week ?
 We play football every evening.
 Do we play football every evening ?
- (a) There are twelve months in a year.
 (b) There are thirty-one days in January.
 (c) March is the third month.
 (d) Our schools close on Poya day and the day before it.
 (e) Saturday is a school holiday in most countries.
 (f) Christians go to their churches on Sunday.
 (g) Monsoon winds bring rain to certain parts of Ceylon.
 (h) All parts of Ceylon receive some rain every year.
 (i) Gamini goes to his temple every Poya day.
 (j) Mr. Wijedasa lives in Malpitiya.

8. Change the following questions into statements :—

Example :—*Is Poya day an important day for Buddhists ?*

Poya day is an important day for Buddhists.

- (a) Are there thirty days in June ?
- (b) Is Sinhala New Year in April ?
- (c) Are Saturday and Sunday school holidays in most countries ?
- (d) Do the south-west winds bring rain to the south-west plains ?

9. What are the following ? (Give one word for each.)

- (a) i. It has seven days.
- ii. Children learn here.
- iii. Buddhists go there on Poya day.
- iv. It has twelve months.
- v. It is the first month of the year.
- vi. It is an important day for Christians.
- vii. These people grow paddy, vegetables and other food crops.
- viii. Farmers grow paddy in them.

(b) Arrange the following words in alphabetical order : week, school, temple, January, Sunday, farmers, always, over, before, year, slopes, month, rain, important, fall, day, last, every.

10. Fill in the blanks with the following words. (Use some of these words more than once.) :—

starts , goes, studies, learns, comes, plays, eats, has , works.

Sena is a schoolboy. He to Rantalawa Maha Vidyalaya.
He in Grade Nine.

Sena's school at 8.00 A.M. He always there in time. He English, Sinhala, Buddhism and many other subjects. He..... games, too. He with his friends in the school playground. He.....home after school. He.....his lunch and rests for about two hours. Then hewith his brothers and sisters. Sometimes he in his garden. He..... flowers and vegetables in it. He..... his lessons after dinner every day. Then he to bed.

11. Read exercise 10 again and write fifteen sentences about yourself.

Here is your first sentence :—

“ I am a schoolboy. I go to

LESSON UNIT TEN

10A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. 1. What are we learning now ?
We are learning English.
Are we learning Sinhala ?
No, we are not.
We are learning English.
2. What is your teacher doing now ?
Our teacher is teaching English.
Is he teaching Sinhala ?
No, he is not.
He is teaching English.
3. What are the boys in Grade Eight doing now ?
They are learning Sinhala.
Are they learning English ?
No, they are not.
They are learning Sinhala.
4. What are you doing now ?
I am reading Lesson Unit Ten.
Are you reading Lesson Unit Nine ?
No, I am not.
I am reading Lesson Unit Ten.

II. Look at the picture of a farmer at work.
The farmer's name is Gunaratne.

1. What is he doing ?

He is ploughing his field.

Is he sowing seeds ?

No, he is not.

He is ploughing his field.

2. What are his buffaloes doing ?

They are drawing a plough.

Are they drawing a cart ?

No, they are not.

They are drawing a plough.

3. What are his two children doing ?

They are walking across the paddy-field.

Where are they going ?

They are going towards their school.

Are they going home ?

No, they are not.

They are going to school.

4. What is his wife doing ?

She is walking towards him.

What is she bringing for her husband ?

She is bringing some tea for him.

Is she carrying a pot of tea in her hand ?

Yes, she is.

She is carrying a pot of tea in her hand.

III. Look at the picture on page 117. There are some school-children in the picture. They are working in their school on a holiday.

1. What are the boys doing ?

They are doing various jobs.

2. What are the boys doing near the doors and windows of the school building ?

They are cleaning the doors and the windows.

3. What are the girls doing in the classroom ?

They are sweeping the classroom.

4. Are there three boys at the bottom of the garden ?

Yes, there are.

What are they doing ?

They are repairing the fence.

5. Are there any children near the vegetable-beds ?

Yes, there are.

What are they doing ?

They are weeding the vegetable-beds.

6. Are there any children near the flower-beds ?

Yes, there are.

What are they doing ?

They are manuring the flower-beds.

7. Is there a teacher with the children ?

Yes, there is.

What is she doing ?

She is helping the children with their work.

IV. 1. Ranjith goes to school on school days.

He is at school now.

He is learning English now.

He learns English every day.

2. Kamala goes to school on school days.

She is at school now.

She is reading her English book now.

She reads her English book every day.

3. Sarath and Asoka go to school on school days.

They are at school now.

They are learning Sinhala now.

They learn Sinhala every day.

4. I come to school on school days.

I am at school now.

I am learning English now.

I learn English every day.

5. You come to school on school days.

You are at school now.

You are teaching English.

You teach English every day.

6. Gunaratne goes to his field every day.

He is in his field now.

He is working in his field now.

He works in his field every day.

- V. 1. With what do we clean our blackboard ?
We often clean our blackboard with a duster.
We sometimes clean the blackboard with a piece of paper.
We never clean the blackboard with a handkerchief.
I am cleaning the blackboard now.
I am cleaning the blackboard with a duster.

2. With what do children always sweep the classroom ?
They always sweep their classroom with a broom.
They never sweep the classroom with a duster.
Kamala is sweeping the classroom now.
She is sweeping the classroom with a broom.

- VI. 1. Sena is making a vegetable-bed with the help of his sister.
2. We are learning English with the help of our teacher.

VII. Look at the picture of a farmer at work.

1. There are two children in the picture.
They are Gunaratne's children.
They are going towards their school.
They are not going towards their house.
They are walking across the paddy-field.
They are walking towards their school.
They are walking across the paddy-field towards their school.
2. There is a woman in the picture.
She is Gunaratne's wife.
She is going towards the paddy-field.
She is not going towards her house.

She is walking across her garden.

She is walking across her garden towards the field.

3. We have our examinations towards the end of every term.
We work very hard towards the end of every term.
We have our sports day towards the end of June every year.

VIII. 1. Ranjith has a bicycle.

He likes his bicycle very much.

2. We have very good teachers in our school.

We like our teachers very much.

3. Our school is clean and beautiful.

We like it very much.

4. Sarath and his brother have a beautiful garden.

They like their garden very much.

IX. 1. There are a number of children in that playground.

They are playing football.

2. There are a number of girls in that classroom.

They are sweeping their classroom.

3. There are a number of boys in that school garden.

They are weeding their vegetable-beds.

4. There are a number of farmers in those paddy-fields.

They are ploughing their fields.

5. There are a number of boys near that fence.

They are repairing the fence.

X. 1. Is there anything in Ranjith's right hand ?

No, there is not.

There is nothing in Ranjith's right hand.

But there is something in his left hand.

What is it ?

It is a small piece of wire.

2. Is there anything in Sarath's left hand ?

No, there is not.

There is nothing in Sarath's left hand.

But there is something in his pocket.

What is it ?

It is his pen.

10B. A FARMER AT WORK

The south-west monsoon brings rain to Malpitiya from May to September. The farmers of Malpitiya prepare their fields for the Maha crop towards the end of this season. They plough their fields and sow paddy then.

Here is a picture of a farmer at work in Malpitiya.



The farmer's name is Gunaratne. He is ploughing his paddy-field. He is ploughing the field with the help of two buffaloes. The buffaloes are drawing a plough. Gunaratne's two children are in the picture. They are walking across the paddy-field towards their school.

There is a woman in the picture, too. She is Gunaratne's wife. She is coming towards the field. She is carrying something in her right hand. What is it ? It is a pot of tea for her husband.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :

1. Is the farmer's name Gunaratne ?
2. Are Gunaratne's two children working in the field ?
3. Is Gunaratne's wife coming towards the field ?
4. Is she carrying something in her left hand ?

Are the following sentences *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. The south-west monsoon brings rain to Malpitiya from May to September.
6. Gunaratne is a trader.
7. The buffaloes are drawing a plough.
8. Gunaratne's brothers are walking across the paddy-field.
9. Gunaratne's wife is working in the field.
10. Gunaratne's wife is carrying some tea for her husband.

Answer the following questions in full sentences :—

11. When does Malpitiya receive rain ?
12. What do the farmers of Malpitiya do towards the end of the monsoon ?
13. Who ploughs the fields and sows paddy ?
14. What is the name of the farmer in the picture ?
15. What is he doing ?
16. What are the two buffaloes doing ?
17. Who is walking across the garden ?
18. How many women are there in the picture ?
19. Who is the woman in the picture ?
20. Who is she carrying the tea for ?

10C. A BEAUTIFUL SCHOOL

Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya is a clean and beautiful school. Its garden is full of flowers and vegetables. The children there like the school very much. They want their school to be clean and beautiful.

Here is a picture of some school-children. They are working in the school on a holiday.



These children are doing various jobs. Some of the boys are cleaning the doors and the windows of the school building. Some of the girls are sweeping their classroom.

There are a number of children in the garden, too. Some of them are weeding the vegetable-beds. The others are manuring the flower-beds. There is a teacher with them. She is helping them with their work.

There are three boys at the bottom of the garden. They are repairing the fence.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Is Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya a clean and beautiful school ?
2. Does Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya have a garden ?
3. Are all the children working in the garden ?
4. Are some of the girls repairing the fence ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. The school garden is full of flowers and vegetables.
6. The school-children are working on a holiday.
7. Some girls are cleaning the doors and the windows.
8. Some girls are sweeping their classroom.
9. There are no boys at the bottom of the garden.
10. There are a number of children in the garden.
11. Some boys are weeding the vegetable beds.
12. There are five teachers with the children.

Answer the following questions in full sentences :—

13. What is the name of the school ?
14. What is full of flowers and vegetables ?
15. Who wants the school to be always clean and beautiful ?
16. Who is working in the school on a holiday ?
17. What are some girls doing ?
18. Who is repairing the fence ?
19. Who is manuring the flower-beds ?
20. What is the teacher doing ?

10D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) On what days do you learn English ?
- (b) How many English periods do you have every week ?
- (c) What is the name of your English teacher ?
- (d) What are you doing now ?
- (e) When do you clean your classroom ?
- (f) When do you work in the school garden ?
- (g) What do you have there ?
- (h) Who helps you in the garden ?

2. Change the following sentences as in the example :—

Example :—We learn English every day.

We are learning English now.

(a) My friends play in the garden every day.

..... now.

(b) Our teacher teaches English.

..... now.

(c) They learn Sinhala.

..... now.

(d) Farmers plough their fields.

..... now.

(e) My sister plays netball every day.

..... now.

(f) She reads a book every week.

..... now.

3. Make fifteen sentences from the following table :—

Some	boys	are	watering	the	flower-beds.
A few			manuring		
A number of			weeding		
All the	girls				vegetable-beds.

4. Fill in the blanks with the following words. (Use some of the words more than once.) :—

in, of, at, near, from, towards, for, on, with.

The children—Rantalawa Maha Vidyalaya are busy—their school garden. They are working—a school holiday. Some—they are—the bottom—the garden. They are repairing a fence. Some boys are—the vegetable-beds. Four boys are—a well. They are drawing water — it. Two boys are carrying a bucket—water — the vegetable-beds. There are two teachers—the children. The teachers are helping the children — their work. It is a very busy day—the children of Rantalawa Maha Vidyalaya.

5. Look at the word *watering* in your lesson. It has two parts—*water* + *ing*.

Other similar words are — planting, working, ploughing, weeding, painting.

Use them in sentences as in the example—

Example :—

There is *water* in that bucket.

The children are *watering* their flower-beds.

6. Match the words in A with their opposites in B.

A	B
beautiful	go
right	empty
full	dirty
clean	beginning
end	ugly
open	left
earn	close
come	spend

7. In the following, the sentence parts are not in the correct order. Rearrange them and make sentences :—

- (a) are cleaning / some boys/the school building/ of/the/doors and the windows/.
- (b) their school garden/like/the school-children/ very much/.
- (c) towards the end/ farmers/ prepare/ for the Maha crop/ of the monsoon/ their fields/.
- (d) the school fence/he/of two boys/with the help/ is repairing/.
- (e) their school/they want/and beautiful/to be clean/.

8. **Singular** is 'one'. **Plural** is 'more than one'.

Example : Sena has one pencil.

Gamini has three pencils.

Fill in the blanks below :—

Singular	Plural
field
farmer
.....	boys
buffalo
.....	pictures
.....	women
.....	wives
.....	gardens
flower
child
job
window
.....	fences
.....	teachers
.....	girls

9. Look at the picture and write ten sentences about it. Use the following in your sentences :—
- children, boys, girls, teacher, a tree, sitting, walking, standing, in front of, near, towards, playing, watching.



LESSON UNIT ELEVEN

IIA. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. Gamini, Ranjith, Sarath, Asoka and Nimal are doing some work in their school.
1. What is Gamini doing now ?
He is watering a flower-bed.
 2. What is Ranjith doing now ?
He is weeding a vegetable-bed.
 3. What is Sarath doing now ?
He is planting cannas in front of the school office.
 4. What is Asoka doing now ?
He is manuring a vegetable-bed.
 5. What is Nimal doing now ?
He is repairing the school fence.
- ii. Gamini, Ranjith, Sarath, Asoka and Nimal have just finished their work in school.
1. What has Gamini just done ?
He has just watered a flower-bed.
 2. What has Ranjith just done ?
He has just weeded a vegetable-bed.
 3. What has Sarath just done ?
He has just planted cannas in front of the school office.
 4. What has Asoka just done ?
He has just manured a vegetable-bed.
 5. What has Nimal just done ?
He has just repaired the school fence.

III. 1. Where does Mr. Sirisena live ?

He lives in Colombo.

Has he lived in Colombo for a long time ?

Yes, he has.

How long has he lived in Colombo ?

He has lived in Colombo for about fifteen years.

Since when has he lived in Colombo ?

He has lived in Colombo since 1954.

2. Where does Mr. Kiri Banda live ?

He lives in Malpitiya.

Has he lived in Malpitiya for a long time ?

Yes, he has.

How long has he lived in Malpitiya ?

He has lived in Malpitiya for thirty years.

Since when has he lived in Malpitiya ?

He has lived in Malpitiya since his birth.

3. Does Mr. Ranhamy live in Malpitiya, too ?

No, he does not.

Where does he live ?

He lives in Kandeboda.

Has he lived in Kandeboda for a long time ?

Yes, he has.

How long has he lived in Kandeboda ?

He has lived in Kandeboda for over seventy-five years.

Since when has he lived in that village ?

He has lived there since his birth about eighty years ago.

4. What is Mr. Sirisoma ?

He is a clerk.

Where does he work ?

He works in a Government office in Colombo.

Has he worked there for a long time ?

No, he has not.

How long has he worked there ?

He has worked there for a year.

Since when has he worked there ?

He has worked there since June last year.

5. Where do Ranjith and Asoka study ?

They study in Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya.

Have they studied in that school for a long time ?

No, they have not.

How long have they studied in that school ?

They have studied in that school for one and a half years.

Since when have they studied in that school ?

They have studied in that school since January last year.

- IV.
1. Ranjith has been busy at school since this morning.
 2. Gamini has been busy at home since Monday.
 3. Kamala has been busy with her homework since five o'clock.
 4. Sarath has been busy in his garden since last month.
 5. Leela has been busy at her studies since last week.

- V. 1. Why do we come to school ?
We come to school to learn.
2. Why does Gamini go to the co-operative shop every week ?
He goes to the co-operative shop to buy things.
3. Why does Sarath plant roses and cannas in his garden ?
He plants roses and cannas to make his garden beautiful.
4. Why does Ranjith work hard ?
Ranjith works hard to pass his examination.
5. Why do farmers work hard ?
Farmers work hard to get good harvests.

VI. Gamini, Sarath, Asoka, Ranjith and Nimal are sitting in a row.

1. Gamini is the first boy in the row.
2. Sarath is sitting behind Gamini.
3. Asoka is sitting behind Sarath.
4. Ranjith is sitting behind Asoka.
5. Nimal is sitting behind Ranjith.
6. Nimal is the last boy in the row.
7. Ranjith is sitting in front of Nimal.
8. Asoka is sitting in front of Ranjith.
9. Sarath is sitting in front of Asoka.
10. Gamini is sitting in front of Sarath.

Teacher	
<i>Gamini.</i>	_____
<i>Sarath.</i>	_____
<i>Asoka.</i>	_____
<i>Ranjith.</i>	_____
<i>Nimal.</i>	_____

- VII. 1. What has Kiri Banda built round his well ?
He has built a wall round his well.
2. How long does the earth take to go round the sun ?
The earth takes a year to go round the sun.

3. How long does the moon take to go round the earth ?

The moon takes about twenty-eight days to go round the earth.

VIII. 1. Our Principal and our teachers are preparing for an agricultural exhibition next month.

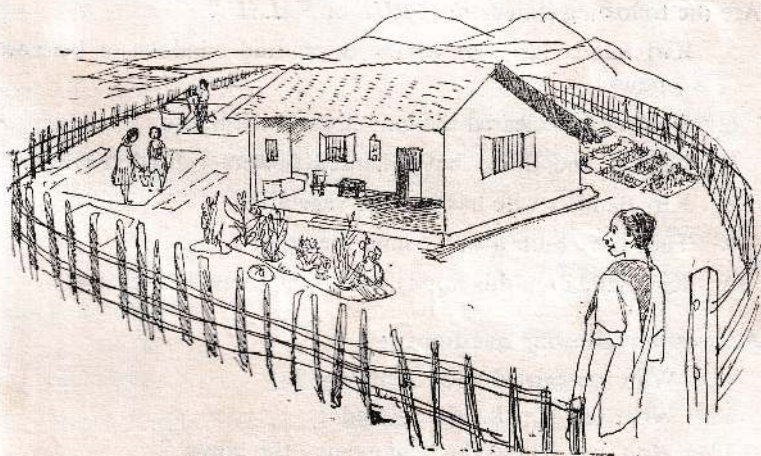
2. We are preparing for our sports day next week.

3. They are preparing for their prize day tomorrow.

4. He is preparing for his examination next week.

5. Our volleyball team is preparing for a match tomorrow.

11B. A NEW HOUSE



Kiri Banda is not a rich man. For several years he has worked hard and has earned a lot of money. Now he has a new house of his own. So he does not live in his father's house. He and his family have lived in their new house since March this year.

Since then, they have worked hard to make their new house beautiful. Kiri Banda has painted the doors and windows and has white-washed the walls. He has cleared the land around the

house. His children Gamini and Soma have planted flowers in front of the house. They have put cannas and roses in their garden. Kiri Banda's wife has planted vegetables behind the house. She has put chillies, onions and tomatoes in her garden. They have also made a fence round the land.

Kiri Banda and his family live happily in their new house now. His father and his mother visit them very often.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Is Kiri Banda a rich man ?
2. Has he earned a lot of money ?
3. Does he have a new house ?
4. Does he live in his father's house now ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. Kiri Banda has painted the doors and windows of his new house.
6. His wife has cleared the land around the house.
7. Gamini and Soma have planted flowers behind the house.
8. Kiri Banda's wife has planted vegetables.
9. They have built a wall round the garden.
10. Kiri Banda and his family live in their new house now.

Answer the following questions :—

11. Who has earned a lot of money ?
12. What has Kiri Banda painted ?
13. Who has cleared the land around the house ?
14. What are the names of Kiri Banda's children ?
15. What have they planted ?
16. What has Kiri Banda's wife planted ?
17. Where has she planted them ?
18. Who lives in a new house now ?
19. Since when have they lived there ?
20. Who visits them very often ?

IIC. A LETTER FROM GAMINI TO HIS UNCLE

Sirisoma is Kiri Banda's brother. He lives in Colombo. He has lived in Colombo for several years.

Kiri Banda's son Gamini has received a letter from his uncle and this is his reply to it.

"Siri Nivasa,"
Malpitiya,
20th May, 1969.

My dear uncle,

I have not written to you since March. We have been very busy in our new house for the last two months.

My father has cleared the land around the house and has cut down two trees. He has dug a well and has built a wall round it. He has built a small hut for our cow and has made a fence round the garden. My sister and I have planted roses and cannas in front of the house. Our new house is very beautiful now.

Since February, I have been busy at school, too. We are preparing for an agricultural exhibition in the school next week. We have grown a lot of vegetables in the school garden. Everything is ready for the exhibition now. Why don't you come to it?

Your loving nephew,
Gamini.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Is Sirisoma Kiri Banda's brother ?
2. Does Sirisoma live in Kandy ?
3. Has Kiri Banda received a letter ?
4. Is Gamini Sirisoma's nephew ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. Sirisoma has received a letter from his uncle.
6. Gamini lives with his uncle.
7. Gamini's uncle is Sirisoma.
8. Gamini's school is preparing for an agricultural exhibition.
9. Sirisoma lives in Colombo.

Answer the following questions :—

10. Who is Kiri Banda's brother ?
11. Where does he live ?
12. Who has received a letter ?
13. Where does Kiri Banda live ?
14. How long have they been busy in their new house ?
15. Who has cut down two trees ?
16. What has Kiri Banda built round the well ?
17. What has Kiri Banda built for their cow ?
18. Who has been busy at school since February ?
19. What are they preparing for in their school ?
20. Where have they grown a lot of vegetables ?

II D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions in full sentences :—

- (a) Have you worked in a paddy-field ?
- (b) Have you seen a lion ?
- (c) Have you learnt any songs in school ?
- (d) Has your brother/sister been to the zoo ?
- (e) Have you been to Anuradhapura ?
- (f) Has your father written a letter to his brother ?
- (g) Have you written letters to pen-friends ?
- (h) Have the farmers of your village prepared their fields this season ?
- (i) Have you grown vegetables in your school garden ?

2. Match the sentences in list A with those in list B :—

- | A | B |
|--|----------------------------|
| (a) We have planted a lot of vegetables in our garden. | He has no pen now. |
| (b) Kiri Banda has built a new house. | They play in it every day. |

- (c) The farmers of Rangala have ploughed their fields. It is full of vegetables now.
- (d) Gamini has lost his pen. He lives in it now.
- (e) The children of Rangala Maha Vidyalaya have made a new playground. She is wearing it today.
- (f) Soma has made a new dress. They are getting ready to sow paddy.

3. Fill in the blanks with *have* or *has*:—

- (a) Gamini—bought a new book.
- (b) Sena and Asoka—planted tomatoes in their vegetable-beds.
- (c) The boys of Grade Nine—worked hard in their school garden.
- (d) Leela—swept the classroom this morning.
- (e) Sirisoma—sent a letter to his nephew.
- (f) The farmers of Kandeboda—ploughed all their paddy-fields this season.

4. Match the words in list A with those in list B :—

<i>Example</i> — father	—	mother
A		B
son		niece
brother		granddaughter
uncle		grandmother
nephew		aunt
grandfather		daughter
grandson		sister

5. Make 3 question from each of the following statements :—

Example—Sena has studied in Rantalawa Maha Vidyalaya for eight years.

- (i) How long has Sena studied in Rantalawa Maha Vidyalaya ?
 - (ii) Has Sena studied in Rantalawa Maha Vidyalaya for eight years ?
 - (iii) Since when has Sena studied in Rantalawa Maha Vidyalaya ?
- (a) Kiri Banda has worked hard in his new house for four months.
 - (b) The school-children have worked hard for an exhibition since February.
 - (c) Sirisoma has lived in Colombo since 1960.
 - (d) Wijepala and Somadasa have played in their garden for two hours.

6. Make twenty sentences from the following table :—

Kamala		with her books	since 4 o' clock.
Soma	has been busy	at her lessons	for two hours.
She		in her garden	for a long time.

7. Fill each blank with the correct word or group of words from within brackets :—

- (a) Gamini————to school on his bicycle every day.
(goes, is going, has gone)
- (b) Kiri Banda————a new house and he lives in it now.
(builds, is building, has built)
- (c) Gamini's uncle and aunt————in Colombo since 1960.
(live, are living, have lived)
- (d) Gamini has a new bicycle. His father————it for him.
(buys, is buying, has bought)
- (e) Sirisena————a fence round the garden now.
(is making, make, have made)

8. Fill each blank with the correct form of the verb :—

Examples :—play—are playing—have played
answers—is answering—has answered

- (a) play _____
(b) work _____
(c) _____ is ploughing _____
(d) sells _____
(e) _____ have built _____
(f) plants _____
(g) _____ is cutting _____
(h) _____ have grown _____

9. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs within brackets :—

This is the rainy season. The monsoon winds are _____ (blow) over Kandebodya. There is plenty of rain in the village now. The farmers there have _____ (plough) their fields, and have _____ (sow) paddy in them. They have _____ (clear) their gardens and have _____ (plant) vegetables there.

Sirisena has _____ (plant) tomatoes and chillies in his garden. He has _____ (manure) them and has _____ (make) a fence round the garden. But Sirisena is not very happy. A lot of rain is not good for tomatoes and chillies.

10. Look at the example and using the following phrases, make suitable answers to the questions below :—

Example :—to play

Why do you go to school every evening ?

I go to school to play.

to buy a book, to bathe, to learn, to sow paddy, to make it beautiful.

- (a) Why do you want money ?
(b) Why do you plant flowers in your garden ?
(c) Why does Ranjith go to school ?
(d) Why does he go to the river ?
(e) Why do farmers plough their fields ?

11. Read Exercise 9 and write a letter to a friend about your village (or a village near your town) and the farmers there.

LESSON UNIT TWELVE

12A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. 1. Where are you now ?

I am in class now.

Where were you at seven o'clock this morning ?

I was at the bus-stop then.

Where were you at six o'clock this morning ?

I was at home then.

Where were you at twelve o'clock last night ?

I was in bed then.

2. In what grade are you this year ?

I am in Grade Nine.

In what grade were you last year ?

I was in Grade Eight last year.

In what grade were you two years ago ?

I was in Grade Seven two years ago .

In what grade were you four years ago ?

I was in Grade Five four years ago.

3. Where is Ranjith now ?

He is in his class.

Where was he at six o'clock this morning ?

He was at the railway station.

Where was he at five o'clock this morning ?

He was at home.

Where was he at twelve o'clock last night ?

He was in bed.

4. In what grade is Kamala this year ?

She is in Grade Nine.

In what grade was she last year ?

She was in Grade Eight last year.

In what grade was she three years ago ?

She was in Grade Six three years ago.

In what grade was she five years ago ?

She was in Grade Four five years ago.

II. 1. What day is it today ?

Is it Sunday ?

Is it Monday ?

Is it Tuesday ?

Is it Wednesday ?

Is it Thursday ?

Is it Friday ?

Is it Saturday ?

2. What day was it yesterday ?

Was it Monday ?

Was it Tuesday ?

Was it Wednesday ?

Was it Thursday ?

Was it Friday ?

Was it Saturday ?

Was it Sunday ?

III. 1. Is Ranjith in school today ?

Yes, he is.

Was he in school on last Poya day ?

No, he was not.

2. Is Kamala in school today ?

Yes, she is.

Was she in school on last Poya day ?

No, she was not.

3. Are Asoka and Sarath in school today ?

Yes, they are.

Were they in school on last Poya day ?

No, they were not.

4. Are you in school now ?

Yes, I am.

Were you in school on last Poya day ?

No, I was not.

IV. 1. How old are you ?

I am fourteen years old.

How old were you ten years ago ?

I was four years old then.

2. How old is Sarath ?

He is thirteen years old.

How old was he five years ago ?

He was eight years old then.

3. How old is Asoka ?

He is fifteen years old.

How old was he three years ago ?

He was twelve years old then.

4. How old is Soma ?

She is fourteen years old.

How old was she four years ago ?

She was ten years old then.

- V. 1. How many children are there in Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya now ?

There are about a thousand children now.

How many children were there in that school ten years ago ?

There were only about two hundred children in it then.

2. How many children are there in our school now ?

There are about eight hundred children in our school now.

How many children were there in our school five years ago ?

There were only about five hundred children in our school then.

3. Is there a playground in Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya now ?

Yes, there is.

There is a large playground.

Was there a playground in that school ten years ago ?

No, there was not.

There was no playground in Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya ten years ago.

4. Is there a library in our school now ?

Yes, there is.

There is a small library.

Was there a library in our school five years ago ?

No, there was not.

There was no library in our school five years ago.

VI. 1. Is Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya a big school now ?

Yes, it is.

It is a fairly big school.

Does it have all the grades now ?

Yes, it does.

It has classes from Grade One to Grade Twelve.

Does it have a library now ?

Yes, it does.

It has a large library.

Does it have a playground now ?

Yes, it does.

It has a large playground.

Are there facilities for the study of all subjects in that school ?

Yes, there are.

There are facilities for the study of arts as well as science subjects.

2. Was Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya a big school ten years ago ?

No, it was not.

It was not so big then.

Did it have all the grades then ?

No, it did not.

It had classes up to Grade Eight only.

Did it have a library then ?

No, it did not.

Did it have a playground then ?

No, it did not.

Were there facilities for the study of all subjects then ?

No, there were not.

There were facilities for the study of arts subjects only.

VII. 1. Colombo is a big town now.

Over five hundred thousand people live in it at present.

It was not so big a hundred years ago.

There were not so many people there then.

Only about eighty thousand people lived in it then.

2. Kandeboda is a big village now.

Over a thousand people live in it at present.

It was not so big fifty years ago.

There were not so many people there then.

Only about two hundred people lived in it then.

VIII. Where does Asoka live ?

He lives in Kandeboda.

Does Asoka's uncle live in Kandeboda, too ?

No, he does not.

Where does he live ?

He lives in Matale.

How long has he lived in Matale ?

He has lived in Matale for five years.

Where did he live until five years ago ?

He lived in Kandeboda until five years ago.

What is Asoka's uncle ?

He is a motor mechanic.

Where is his motor repair shop ?

It is in Matale.

When did he start his business ?

He started it five years ago.

IX. 1. Ice-cream is cold.

It is sweet, too.

Ice-cream is both cold and sweet.

Ice-cream is not only cold but also sweet.

2. That lesson was easy.

It was short, too.

The lesson was both easy and short.

The lesson was not only easy but also short.

3. Our school is big.

It is beautiful, too.

Our school is both big and beautiful.

Our school is not only big but also beautiful.

4. That story was long.

It was interesting, too.

The story was both long and interesting.

The story was not only long but also interesting.

5. Ranjith studies Agriculture.

He also studies Botany.

He studies both Agriculture and Botany.

He studies not only Agriculture but also Botany.

X. 1. The study of Agriculture helps students to be useful in their village.

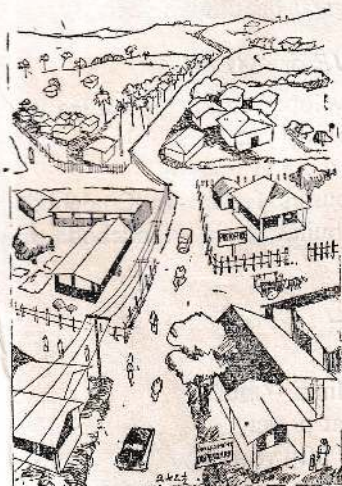
2. The study of Civics helps students to become good citizens.

3. The study of Science helps children to understand the world around them.
4. The study of Religion helps us to live peacefully.
5. I helped Ranjith to write a letter.
6. Our teacher helped us to do our work well.

- XI.
1. Countries such as Burma, Thailand and China export rice.
 2. Countries such as England, U. S. A., West Germany and France export motor cars.
 3. Countries such as Australia, U. S. A. and England buy our tea.
 4. There are municipal councils in towns such as Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Jaffna.

12B. KANDEBODA

Kandeboda is a big village on the northern slope of the Hunnasingiriya range. It is about three thousand feet above the Matale valley.



This village has gradually developed during the last ten years. There is a motorable road from the nearest town to the village. There are some shops, a school, a post-office, a Government dispensary and about a hundred and fifty houses in it. Most of these buildings have electricity. Over a thousand people live here at present.



Kandeboda was very small fifty years ago. There were not so many people here then. Only about two hundred people lived in the village and it had only a few houses until ten years ago. There was no motorable road to Kandeboda and until five years ago there was no electricity.

In ten years Kandeboda has changed a great deal.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Is Kandeboda a big village ?
2. Is it on the southern slope of the Hunnagiriya range ?
3. Was there a motorable road to Kandeboda fifteen years ago ?
4. Do most of the buildings in Kandeboda have electricity now ?
5. Has Kandeboda changed a great deal in ten years ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

6. Kandeboda has gradually developed during the last ten years.
7. Kandeboda was a big village fifty years ago.
8. Over a thousand people live there at present.
9. The Matale valley is three thousand feet above Kandeboda.
10. Most of the Government buildings in Kandeboda have electricity.

Answer the following questions :—

11. Where is Kandeboda ?
12. What are the important buildings there ?
13. How many people live there at present ?
14. How many people lived there fifty years ago ?
15. How many feet above the Matale valley is Kandeboda ?

12C. KANDEBODA MAHA VIDYALAYA

Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya is a school in the Matala district. It has gradually developed during the last ten years and today it is a fairly big school. It serves not only Kandeboda but also many other villages in the district. This school has classes from Grade One to Grade Twelve and there are about a thousand children in the whole school. But ten years ago the school was very small. It had classes up to Grade Eight and there were only about two hundred children in the whole school. Then there was no library in the school and there was no playground either.

Today this school has both a library and a playground for its pupils. There are also facilities for the study of Agriculture, Science and other subjects such as Woodwork, Metalwork, Home Science and Weaving. The study of these subjects has helped the students to be useful in their village. Last year, one student started his own carpentry business and another student started a small farm.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Is Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya in the Matala district ?
2. Does this school serve only Kandeboda ?
3. Does this school have classes from Grade One to Grade Twelve ?
4. Were there classes up to Grade Twelve ten years ago ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. There was a library in this school ten years ago.
6. There was no playground here ten years ago.
7. Today this school has both a library and a playground.
8. Today there are no facilities for the study of Agriculture and Science in this school.
9. Last year : student started his own carpentry business.

Answer the following questions :—

10. In which district is Kandeboda Maha Vidyalaya ?
11. Up to what grade are there classes in this school now ?
12. How many children were there in this school ten years ago ?
13. What subjects do the children in this school study today ?
14. What has helped the students of this school to be useful citizens in their village ?
15. When did a student start his own carpentry business ?

12D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions in full sentences :—

- (a) Is your school in a village or a town ?
- (b) How old is your school ?
- (c) How many children are there in your school now ?
- (d) How many children were there in your school ten years ago ?
- (e) Is there a playground in your school now ?
- (f) Was there a playground in your school ten years ago ?
- (g) What subjects do you study now ?
- (h) What subjects did you study last year ?
- (i) What is the name of your village/town ?
- (j) Is your village/town in a valley, on a plain or on a slope ?
- (k) Is your village/town big ?
- (l) How many people live in your village/town now ?
- (m) Were there as many people in your village/town ten years ago ?
- (n) How many people lived in your village/town ten years ago ?

2. Change *now* to *last year* and rewrite the following sentences :—

Example :—Gamini is in Grade Nine now.

Gamini was in Grade Eight last year.

- (a) Sita and Kanthi are in Grade Ten now.
- (b) You are our English teacher now.
- (c) I am fourteen years old now.
- (d) This school has a playground now.
- (e) Gamini has many friends now.
- (f) All schools have gardens now.
- (g) There are thirty-five children in Grade Nine now.
- (h) There is a large garden in this school now.
- (i) Many farmers live in this village now.

3. (A) Look at the example and change the following sentences in the same way :—

Example :—We were here yesterday.

We were not here yesterday.

- (a) Siripala was a clerk ten years ago.
- (b) This school was small five years ago.
- (c) There was a sports day in our school last month.
- (d) There were forty boys in my class last year.
- (e) Gamini and Sarath were here a few minutes ago.

(B) Look at the example and change the sentences in Exercise 3A in the same way :—

Example :—Gunadasa was a trader five years ago.

Was Gunadasa a trader five years ago ?

(C) Change the words in heavy type into plural and rewrite the sentences :—

- (a) I was near the blackboard.
- (b) He was at the door.
- (c) She was at school yesterday.
- (d) That boy was in Grade Eight last year.
- (e) My teacher was in class a few minutes ago.

4. Look at the forms of the verb *play* in the sentences below :—

Sena **plays** in his garden every day.

Sena and Asoka **play** in their garden every day.

Sena **played** in his garden yesterday.

Sena and Asoka **played** in their garden yesterday.

Present Tense Form—*play/plays* ; Past Tense Form—*played*.

Fill in the blanks below—

<i>Present Tense Form</i>	<i>Past Tense Form</i>
walk/walks	walked
learn/learns	learned
eat/eats	ate
read/reads	read
come/comes	came
go/goes	went
earn/earns	earned
buy/buys	bought
sell/sells	sold
plough/ploughs	ploughed
clear/clears	cleared
clean/cleans	cleaned
study/studies	studied
grow/grows	grew
teach/teaches	taught
receive/receives	received
spend/spends	spent
bring/brings	brought
blow/blows	blew
sweep/sweeps	swept
start/starts	started

5. Make twelve sentences from the following table :—

This town		gradually	developed		ten years.
My village	has	quickly		during the last	
Kandeboda		slowly	changed		five years.

6. Fill in the blanks with the following words :—

now, ago, until, only, also, since, only.

Gunasiri was a poor man ~~—————~~ five years ~~—————~~. He had ~~—————~~ two acres of paddy land then. He has worked hard ~~—————~~ then and has earned a lot of money. Gunasiri is a rich man ~~—————~~. He has not ~~—————~~ a large paddy field but ~~—————~~ a new house.

7. Give the plural form of the following nouns :—

Example :— land — lands

class

facility

study

library

business

village

valley

subject

farm

family

acre

8. Join the following pairs of sentences with *and* :—

Example :— Gamini gets up early in the morning.

He goes to school on his bicycle.

Gamini gets up early in the morning **and** goes to school on his bicycle.

- (a) Sena and his brother eat their dinner early.
Then they study for two hours.
- (b) Rantalawa had a few houses fifty years ago.
It had only about two hundred people in it then.
- (c) Rantalawa has gradually developed during the last fifty years.
Now it is a big village.
- (d) Fifteen years ago there was no post-office in Welatenna.
There was no dispensary either.

9. There are two lists of words below. Join two words, one from list A and one from list B, to make another word as in the example :—

Example :—school boy schoolboy

A	B
<i>school</i>	board
play	room
class	father
wood	<i>boy</i>
grand	shine
sun	ground
black	work

In the reading passages there are sentences with these words
Find those sentences and write them in your exercise book.

10. Read passage 12C again and write fifteen sentences about your school.

LESSON UNIT THIRTEEN

13A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. 1. Gunaratne works in his field every day.
He worked in his field yesterday.
He is working in his field now.
2. Kamala helps her mother every day.
She helped her mother yesterday.
She is helping her mother now.
3. Soma reads an English newspaper every day.
She read an English newspaper yesterday.
She is reading an English newspaper now.
4. Those boys play football every evening.
They played football last evening.
They are playing football now.

- II: 1. Does Gunaratne work in his field ?

Yes, he does.

He works in his field every day.

- Did Gunaratne work in his field yesterday ?

Yes, he did.

He worked in his field yesterday.

- Did Gunaratne work in a factory yesterday ?

No, he did not.

He did not work in a factory yesterday.

2. Does Kamala help her mother every day ?

Yes, she does.

She helps her mother every day.

Did Kamala help her mother yesterday ?

Yes, she did.

She helped her mother yesterday.

Did Kamala help her father yesterday ?

No, she did not.

She did not help her father yesterday.

3. Does Soma read an English newspaper every day ?

Yes, she does.

She reads an English newspaper every day.

Did Soma read an English newspaper yesterday ?

Yes, she did.

She read an English newspaper yesterday.

Did Soma read a Tamil newspaper yesterday ?

No, she did not.

She did not read a Tamil newspaper yesterday.

4. Do those boys play football every evening ?

Yes, they do.

They play football every evening.

Did those boys play football last evening ?

Yes, they did.

They played football last evening.

Did those boys play volleyball last evening ?

No, they did not.

They did not play volleyball last evening.

- III. 1. (a) Sarath, stand up.
Go to the window.
Open the window.
Go back to your seat.
Sit down.
- (b) A few minutes ago, Sarath stood up.
He went to the window.
He opened the window.
He went back to his seat.
He sat down.
- (c) A few minutes ago, Sarath stood up, went to the window, opened the window, went back to his seat and sat down.
2. (a) Ranjith, go to the blackboard.
Take a piece of chalk.
Draw a picture of a house on the blackboard.
Write the word 'house' under the picture.
Give the piece of chalk to Sena.
Go back to your seat.
Sit down.
- (b) A few minutes ago, Ranjith went to the blackboard.
He took a piece of chalk.
He drew a picture of a house on the blackboard.
He wrote the word 'house' under the picture.
He gave the piece of chalk to Sena.
He went back to his seat.
He sat down.
- (c) A few minutes ago, Ranjith went to the blackboard, took a piece of chalk, drew a picture of a house on the blackboard, wrote the word 'house' under the picture, gave the piece of chalk to Sena, went back to his seat and sat down.

IV. 1. Gamini gave me a book.

What did Gamini give me ?

He gave me a book.

Did he give me a pencil ?

No, he did not.

He did not give me a pencil.

Did he give me a book ?

Yes, he did.

He gave me a book.

Who gave me a book ?

Gamini gave me a book.

Who did Gamini give a book to ?

Gamini gave a book to me.

or Gamini gave me a book.

2. Sarath bought Nimal a pencil.

Who bought Nimal a pencil ?

Sarath did.

Did Nimal buy Sarath a pencil ?

No, he did not.

Nimal did not buy Sarath a pencil.

Did Sarath buy Nimal a pencil ?

Yes, he did.

Sarath bought Nimal a pencil.

What did Sarath buy Nimal ?

He bought Nimal a pencil.

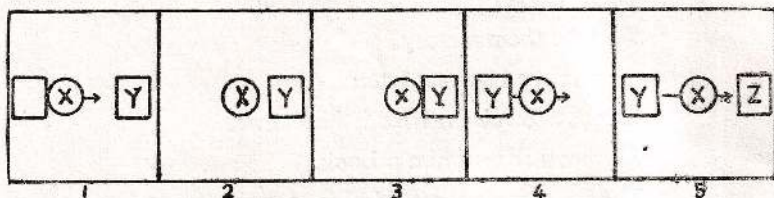
Who did Sarath buy a pencil for ?

Sarath bought a pencil for Nimal.

or Sarath bought Nimal a pencil.

- V 1. My father gave me some money.
Their teacher taught them English.
We told them a story.
Gamini read us that letter.
Sarath showed his friends his camera.
My brother sent him a book.
The ice-cream man sold him some ice-cream.
2. My father gave money to me and my sister.
Their teacher taught English to the whole class.
We told a story to everyone of them.
Gamini read the letter to all his friends.
Sarath showed his camera to everyone in the room.
My brother sent a book to his friend in Kandy.
The ice-cream man sold some ice-cream to the smallest
boy in the class.
3. Gamini bought him a pencil.
Ajith left her a share.
Rani made her brother a shirt.
My mother has made us some tea.
Mr. Perera bought him a dictionary.
Sarath made him a cup of coffee.
Mrs. Silva has made her children new dresses.
4. Gamini bought pencils for his brothers and sisters.
Ajith left a share for his little sister.
Rani made a shirt for her elder brother.
My mother has made some tea for all of us.
Mr. Perera bought a dictionary for his two children.
Sarath made coffee for all of them.
Mrs. Silva has made new dresses for all her children.

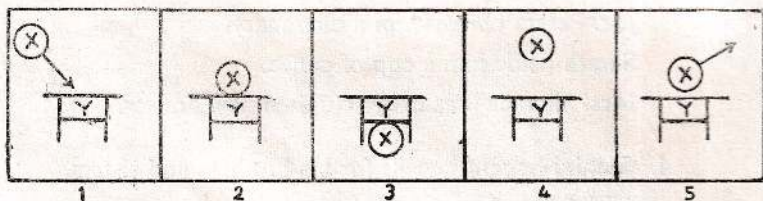
VI Look at the following diagrams :—



1. In the first diagram, X is walking to Y.
In the second diagram X is near Y.
In the third diagram X is at Y.
In the fourth diagram X is going from Y.
In the fifth diagram X is walking from Y to Z.

2. Soma is walking to the well.
Soma is near the well.
Soma is at the well.
Soma is going from the well.
Soma is going from the well to her house.

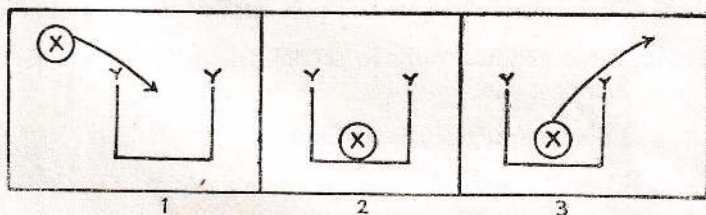
VII. Look at the following diagrams —



1. In the first diagram X is going on to Y.
In the second diagram X is on Y.
In the third diagram X is under Y.
In the fourth diagram X is over Y.
In the fifth diagram X is moving off Y.

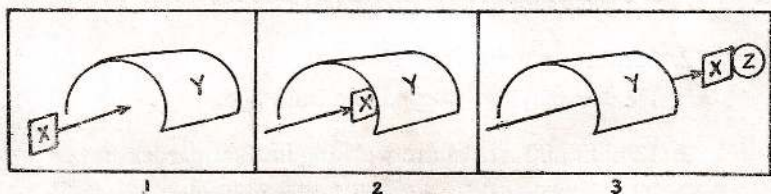
2. Nimal is jumping on to my table.
- Nimal is standing on my table.
- Nimal is sitting under my table.
- Nimal is jumping over my table.
- Nimal is jumping off my table.

VIII. Look at the following diagrams :—



1. In the first diagram X is going **into** Y.
- In the second diagram X is **in** Y.
- In the third diagram X is going **out of** Y
2. Nimal is walking into his house.
- Nimal is in his house.
- Nimal is walking out of his house.

IX. Look at the following diagrams :—



1. In picture One, X is **outside** Y.
- In picture Two, X is **inside** Y.
- In picture Three, X has gone **through** Y.
- In picture Three, X is **outside** Y.
- In picture Three, X is at Z.

2. The train is outside the tunnel.
The train is inside the tunnel.
The train has gone through the tunnel.
The train is at the station.

- X.
1. Their school starts at eight o'clock in the morning.
 2. Their school closes at half past one in the afternoon.
 3. Those children work in school from eight o'clock to half past one.
 4. I finished my work in an hour.
 5. Those boys did all their work in a week.
 6. We have our holidays in April, August and December.
 7. Buddhists go to their temples on Poya days.
 8. Hindus go to their temples on Fridays.
 9. Roger Bannister ran the mile in under four minutes.
 10. I took over two hours to do my homework.

- XI.
1. Gamini is reading a book now.
He was reading a magazine last evening.
 2. Sarath is playing football now.
He was playing volleyball an hour ago.
 3. Ranjith and Asoka are working in their garden now.
They were working in their house yesterday.
 4. Kamala is helping her mother in the kitchen now.
She was helping her sister with her arithmetic yesterday.
 5. I am learning English now.
I was learning Sinhala an hour ago.

6. What is Gamini doing now ?
He is reading a book.
What was he doing last evening ?
He was reading a magazine.
7. What is Sarath doing now ?
He is playing football.
What was Sarath doing an hour ago ?
He was playing volleyball.
8. What are Ranjith and Asoka doing now ?
They are working in their garden.
What were they doing yesterday ?
They were working in their house.
9. What is Kamala doing now ?
She is helping her mother in the kitchen.
What was she doing yesterday ?
She was helping her sister with her arithmetic.
10. What are you learning now ?
I am learning English.
What were you learning an hour ago ?
I was learning Sinhala.

- XII. 1. Ranjith is at his desk.
He is studying.
Ranjith is at his desk, studying.
2. Asoka is in the garden.
He is weeding his vegetable-bed.
Asoka is in the garden, weeding his vegetable-bed.

3. Gamini is in the playground.
He is playing football.
Gamini is in the playground, playing football.
4. Leela is in the kitchen.
She is helping her mother.
Leela is in the kitchen, helping her mother.
5. Kamala is with her brother.
She is helping him with his arithmetic.
Kamala is with her brother, helping him with his arithmetic.
6. Soma is in her classroom.
She is reading a book.
Soma is in her classroom, reading a book.

XIII. Look at the picture on page 115.

1. Are there any children in the picture ?
Yes, there are.
There are two children in the picture.
What are they doing ?
They are walking towards the school.
2. Is there a woman in the picture ?
Yes, there is.
There is a woman in the picture.
What is she doing ?
She is coming towards the field.
3. Is there a man in the picture ?
Yes, there is.
There is a man in the picture.
What is he doing ?
He is ploughing the field.

- IV. 1. How did Sarath spend his time yesterday ?
He spent his time doing his homework.
2. How do we spend our evenings ?
We spend our evenings working in the garden.
3. How does Amarasiri spend his leisure ?
He spends his leisure listening to his grandfather's stories.
4. How did Ranjith and Asoka spend the whole morning ?
They spent the whole morning reading magazines.
5. How has your teacher spent many years ?
Our teacher has spent many years teaching English.
6. How have those children spent the whole afternoon ?
They have spent the whole afternoon playing football.

- XV. 1. We saw Sarath walking along that road.

Who did we see ?

We saw Sarath.

What was he doing ?

He was walking along that road.

We saw Sarath walking along that road.

2. Amarasiri watched a candle burning away.

What did Amarasiri do ?

He watched a candle.

What was happening to the candle ?

It was burning away.

Amarasiri watched a candle burning away.

3. We heard a child crying.
Who did we hear ?
We heard a child.
What was he doing ?
He was crying.
We heard a child crying.
4. Sarath left Gamini waiting at the gate.
Who did Sarath leave at the gate ?
He left Gamini at the gate.
What was Gamini doing ?
He was waiting at the gate.
Sarath left Gamini waiting at the gate.
5. His father listened to Ranjith singing in his room.
Who listened to Ranjith ?
His father listened to him.
What was Ranjith doing ?
He was singing in his room.
His father listened to Ranjith singing in his room.
6. Our teachers noticed us playing football.
Who noticed us ?
Our teachers noticed us.
What were we doing ?
We were playing football.
Our teachers noticed us playing football.
7. Her mother watched Kamala making a dress.
Who watched Kamala ?
Her mother watched her.
What was Kamala doing ?
She was making a dress.
Her mother watched Kamala making a dress.

8. Gamini noticed a bird eating a mango.

Who noticed a bird ?

Gamini noticed a bird.

What was the bird doing ?

It was eating a mango.

Gamini noticed a bird eating a mango.

XVI. 1. Who is in that room ?

There is a boy in that room.

What is he doing ?

He is reading.

Who is the boy reading in that room ?

The boy reading in that room is Ranjith.

2. Who is in that garden ?

There is a girl in that garden.

What is she doing ?

She is planting vegetables.

Who is the girl planting vegetables in that garden ?

The girl planting vegetables in that garden is Kamala.

3. The boy in that room is very clever.

The boy studying in that room is very clever.

4. The farmer in that field is very industrious.

The farmer working in that field is very industrious.

XVII. 1. What does Gamini like ?

Gamini likes his bicycle.

Gamini likes his school.

Gamini likes gardening.

Gamini likes reading.

Gamini likes swimming.

Does Gamini like going to the cinema ?

No, he does not.

Gamini does not like going to the cinema.

Does Gamini like learning English ?

Yes, he does.

Gamini likes learning English.

2. What do you like ?

I like reading story-books.

I like painting beautiful pictures.

I like climbing mountains.

I like visiting places of historical interest.

~~I like talking to my friends.~~

Do you like swimming ?

No, I do not.

I do not like swimming.

Do you like gardening ?

Yes, I do.

I like gardening very much.

3. When did Gamini begin making his garden ?

He began making his garden last week.

Has he finished it ?

No, he has not.

Gamini has not finished making his garden yet.

4. When did Sarath begin reading that story-book.

He began reading that story-book yesterday.

Has he finished it ?

No, he has not.

Sarath has not finished reading that story-book yet.

5. When did those children start learning English ?

They started learning English five years ago.

Have they stopped learning English ?

No, they have not.

Those children have not stopped learning English yet.

13B. RANHAMY AND HIS GRANDSON

Ranhamy lives in Kandeboda. He is a lovable old man and the children of Kandeboda are very fond of him. They call him 'Seeya'. They spend many hours listening to his stories. He often tells them strange tales. His stories are not always true.

His grandson Amarasiri studies at a school in Matala. During the last school vacation Amarasiri visited his grandfather. Ranhamy asked him many questions and spent many hours listening to his answers. One day the old man asked him about his work in school.

Ranhamy : What have you learnt in school, my boy ?

Amarasiri : I have learnt a lot about electricity. Last month we made an electric light bulb in my class.

Ranhamy : Did you really ?

Amarasiri : Yes, we did. It was easy.

Ranhamy : Is that true or is it a story ?

Amarasiri : It is true. It was simple.

Ranhamy : I don't believe you. Show me. Make an electric light bulb now.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Does Ranhamy live in Kandeboda ?
2. Is he a young man ?
3. Are the children of Kandeboda fond of him ?
4. Do the children tell him stories ?
5. Are Ranhamy's stories always true ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

6. Ranhamy studies at a school in Matala.
7. Amarasiri visited his grandfather during the last school vacation.
8. Ranhamy's grandfather is Amarasiri.
9. Amarasiri made an electric light bulb in his class last month.
10. Ranhamy did not believe Amarasiri.

Answer the following questions :—

11. Where does Ranhamy live ?
12. Who is fond of him ?
13. What do the children call him ?
14. Where does Amarasiri study ?
15. When did he visit his grandfather ?
16. Who asked Amarasiri many questions ?
17. What did Ranhamy ask Amarasiri one day ?
18. Who made an electric light bulb ?
19. Where did they make it ?
20. When did they make it ?

13C. A SIMPLE ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB

Amarasiri wanted to make a simple electric light bulb for his grandfather. So he got two torch batteries, a bottle with a wide mouth, two nails, two pieces of wire, a piece of thick cardboard and a piece of very thin wire and sat near his grandfather. He then began making the bulb. He saw his grandfather watching his work with great interest.



First he made a cap for the bottle. He made this cap, using the piece of cardboard. He pressed the two nails through this cap and joined the two points of the nails with the very thin wire. He placed the cap over the mouth of the bottle. Finally he joined

the two heads of the nails to the batteries with the two wires. Then the very thin wire inside the bottle became red hot and glowed. But the wire burnt away very soon.

Ranhamy laughed. "Was that an electric light, my son?" he said.

"Yes, grandfather," said Amarasiri. "But this is not a real bulb. A real bulb has a special gas inside it to stop the thin wire burning away."

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Did Amarasiri want to make a simple electric light bulb ?
2. Did his grandfather help him ?
3. Was his grandfather watching him with great interest ?
4. Did he first press the two nails through the cap ?
5. Did the very thin wire inside the bottle glow ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

6. Ranhamy wanted to make a simple electric light bulb.
7. Amarasiri began making the bulb.
8. Amarasiri's grandfather was watching him with great interest.
9. The bottle became red hot and glowed.
10. Amarasiri made a real electric light bulb.

Answer the following questions :—

11. Who wanted to make an electric light bulb ?
12. What did Amarasiri get ?
13. Where did he sit ?
14. Who was watching him with great interest ?
15. What did Amarasiri do first ?
16. What did he do with the piece of very thin wire ?
17. What became red hot ?
18. Who laughed ?
19. What has a special gas inside it ?
20. What stops the very thin wire burning away ?

13D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) Do you learn Agriculture/Science/Geography in your school ?
- (b) What did you learn in Agriculture/Science/Geography last week ?
- (c) Does your father or mother ask you about your work in school ?
- (d) Do you know many stories ?
- (e) Are they all true or false ?
- (f) Who did you learn those stories from ?
- (g) When did you learn them ?
- (h) Do you visit your grandfather/uncle every school vacation ?

2. Make twenty sentences from each of the following tables :—

(a)

My	mother	is making	me	some	tea.
	aunt	has made	my sister		coffee.
		made	my brother		orange juice.

(b)

My	father	is buying	some	erasers	for	me and my brother.
		has bought		pencils		me and my sister.
	uncle	bought		books		all of us.

(c)

Gamini	is giving	him	some	books.
Sarath	has given	me		pictures.
Ranjith	gave	you		vegetable seeds.

(d)

Kamala	is sending	some	books	to	her friends.
Leela	has sent				
Soma	sent		pictures		her school.

3. (i) Fill in the blanks using the *ing* form of these verbs :—
work, wait, sing, walk, play.

- (a) We heard Ranjith _____ songs in his room.
- (b) I saw a man _____ towards that temple.
- (c) Ranjith kept us _____ for him for an hour.
- (d) My friends watched me _____ football.
- (e) We noticed those farmers _____ hard in their fields.

(ii) Fill in the blanks using the *ing* form of these verbs :—
sing, build, do, work, read.

- (a) The children started _____ in their garden.
- (b) The men finished _____ our house last week.
- (c) We finished _____ our homework last night.
- (d) They began _____ songs at their party.
- (e) I like _____ in bed.

(iii) Join the following pairs of sentences :—

Example— There is a boy in the garden. He is singing.

There is a boy singing in the garden.

- (a) There are some men in that field. They are working.
- (b) There is a cloud in the sky. It is moving.
- (c) There is a dog near that gate. It is barking.
- (d) We saw an old man. He was walking towards our house.
- (e) Ranjith watched his brother. He was playing in the garden.

4. Look at the word *interest*. It has eight letters.

(a) Now make different words from the letters in it.

Examples :— tin, sit, in. *rest, nest, test*

(b) Fill in the blanks with *ie* or *ei*. These are words from the lessons you have done.

bel—ve

th—r

sc—nce

stor—s

—ght

—ther

rec—ve

f—ld

n—ce

countr—s

for—gn

p—ce

5. (a) For each word in list A there is a word of similar meaning in list B. Match them :—

A

student

learn

story

classes

school

vacation

receive

easy

B

grades

college

pupil

simple

get

tale

study

holidays

(b) For each word in list A there is a word of opposite meaning in list B. Match them :—

A

thick

easy

outside

B

difficult

inside

thin

question	nothing
start	under
useful	seldom
everything	finish
over	answer
often	useless

6. The following is from a dialogue between a father and his son.

Read the sentences carefully and put them in a dialogue form.

Look at passage 13 B.

Why are you late from school, son ?

We had a special class, father.

What was the class for ?

Who took the class ?

It was a special English class. Our English teacher took it.

He taught us a story. It is about a farmer.

Do you remember the story, my son ?

Yes, father. I have written it in my exercise book.

Read it, my son.

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

inside, at, to, of, across, around, through, in, with, towards,
into, over, out of, across.

_____ my village, there is an empty house _____ a large garden _____ it. One day I walked _____ the garden gate and entered the garden. I walked _____ the garden _____ the house. I went _____ the front door _____ the house and stopped. I knocked _____ the door and no one opened it. I opened the door and walked _____ the house. There was no one _____ it. I was afraid. I ran _____ the house and _____ the garden. I jumped _____ a fence and ran all the way home.

8. (a) Look at the following words. Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the words you do not know.

Verbs		Nouns	
measure	— measured	string	— strings
mark	— marked	peg	— pegs
dig	— dug	dispensary	— dispensaries
loosen	— loosened	drain	— drains
level	— levelled	library	— libraries
make	— made	child	— children
remove	— removed	place	— places
select	— selected	house	— houses

- (b) Last week Sena made a vegetable-bed in front of his house. Yesterday his class teacher asked him about it.

The teacher's questions and Sena's answers appear below :—

Teacher : Where did you select a place for your vegetable-bed ?

Sena : I selected a place in front of my house for my vegetable-bed.

Teacher : What was the size of the vegetable-bed you wanted to make ?

Sena : I wanted to make a vegetable-bed ten feet long and four feet wide.

Teacher : What did you do first ?

Sena : I measured and marked out an area for my vegetable-bed.

Teacher : With what did you mark out the area ?

Sena : I marked out the area with pegs.

Teacher : With what did you join the pegs ?

Sena : I joined them with string.

Teacher : What did you do to the grass in that area ?

Sena : I removed the grass in the area.

Teacher : What did you do next ?

Sena : Next I dug the ground.

Teacher : With what did you dig the ground ?

Sena : I dug the ground with a mamoty.

Teacher : Why did you dig the ground ?

Sena : I dug the ground to loosen the earth.

Teacher : What did you do to the loose earth ?

Sena : I levelled the loose earth and made the vegetable-bed.

Teacher : What did you make round the vegetable-bed then ?

Sena : Then I made a drain round it.

Teacher : What did you plant in the vegetable-bed ?

Sena : I planted some ' bandakka 'seeds in it.

Now describe what Sena did. Start with ' Sena selected a place in front of his house for his vegetable-bed '.

9. Gamini used the following materials to make a kite.

(a) one strip of bamboo two feet long

(b) another strip of bamboo one and a half feet long

(c) some thread

(d) some paste

(e) a pair of scissors

(f) a piece of tissue paper

Imagine that you made a kite yesterday. Now write about fifteen sentences and describe the different stages.

LESSON UNIT FOURTEEN
14A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. 1. Look at this picture.

What is the man doing ?

He is going up the steps.

Is he going down the steps ?

No, he is not.

He is going up the steps.



2. Look at this picture.

What is the man doing ?

He is going down the steps.

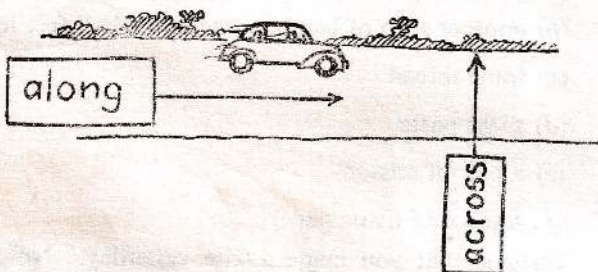
Is he going up the steps ?

No, he is not.

He is going down the steps.



3. Look at the car in this picture.



The car is going along the road.

Is the car going across the road ?

No, it is not.

It is going along the road.

4. Ranjith, Gamini, Nimal and Sarath ran a race.

Ranjith came first.

Gamini was two yards behind Ranjith.

Nimal was three yards behind Gamini.

Sarath was far behind Nimal.

He was fifty yards behind Nimal.

11. 1. First I did my homework.

Then I went to school.

Before I went to school, I did my homework.

I did my homework before I went to school.

2. First I brush my teeth.

Then I go to bed.

Before I go to bed, I brush my teeth.

I brush my teeth before I go to bed.

3. First we learn to speak English.

Then we learn to read it.

Before we learn to read English, we learn to speak it.

We learn to speak English before we learn to read it.

4. First Ranjith went to Gamini's house.

Then he went to Asoka's house.

Before Ranjith went to Asoka's house, he went to Gamini's.

Ranjith went to Gamini's house before he went to Asoka's.

5. First Asoka repaired his bicycle.

Then he had his lunch.

Before Asoka had his lunch, he repaired his bicycle.

Asoka repaired his bicycle before he had his lunch.

- III. 1. First I came home.
Then I had a bath.
After I came home, I had a bath.
I had a bath after I came home.
2. First I met Sarath.
Then I met Gamini.
After I met Sarath, I met Gamini.
I met Gamini after I met Sarath.
3. First we heard Nimal singing.
Then we heard Ranjith singing.
After we heard Nimal singing, we heard Ranjith singing.
We heard Ranjith singing after we heard Nimal singing.
4. First Gunadasa left school.
Then he started a farm.
After Gunadasa left school, he started a farm.
Gunadasa started a farm after he left school.
5. First my mother had dinner.
Then she washed the dishes.
After my mother had dinner, she washed the dishes.
My mother washed the dishes after she had dinner.
- IV. 1. The train went into the tunnel.
Then we did not see the train.
Before it went into the tunnel, we saw the train.
We saw the train before it went into the tunnel.
After it went into the tunnel, we did not see the train.
We did not see the train after it went into the tunnel.

2. Nimal came out of his house.

Then we met him.

Before Nimal came out of his house, we did not meet him.

We did not meet Nimal before he came out of his house.

After Nimal came out of his house, we met him.

We met Nimal after he came out of his house.

V. 1. I was reading.

My sister was sewing.

I was reading while my sister was sewing.

While my sister was sewing, I was reading.

2. Our teacher was speaking to us.

We were listening.

We were listening while our teacher was speaking to us.

While our teacher was speaking to us, we were listening.

3. Kamala was playing netball.

Leela was watching her.

Kamala was playing netball while Leela was watching her.

While Leela was watching her, Kamala was playing netball.

4. Ranjith was manuring the vegetable-beds.

Asoka was weeding the vegetable-beds.

Asoka was weeding the vegetable-beds while Ranjith was manuring them.

While Ranjith was manuring the vegetable-beds, Asoka was weeding them.

VI. 1. I was reading a book from six o' clock to eight o' clock last evening.

My father called me at seven o' clock last evening.

While I was reading a book last evening, my father called me.

My father called me while I was reading a book last evening.

When my father called me last evening, I was reading a book.

I was reading a book last evening when my father called me.

2. We were studying in our library from one o' clock to four o' clock yesterday afternoon.

We heard a loud noise outside at three o' clock yesterday afternoon.

While we were studying in our library, we heard a loud noise outside.

We heard a loud noise outside while we were studying in our library.

When we heard a loud noise outside, we were studying in our library.

We were studying in our library when we heard a loud noise.

- VII. 1. While we were coming to school, we saw our teacher. He was getting off a bus.

We saw our teacher as he was getting off a bus.

2. While Rohan was planting some vegetable seeds, he saw his sister.

She was coming out of their house.

Rohan saw his sister as she was coming out of their house.

3. While I was sitting in the garden, I saw my cat.
It was jumping off the mango tree in front of our house.
I saw my cat as it was jumping off the mango tree.
4. While we were approaching Elephant Pass, we saw the salterns glistening in the sun.
As we were approaching Elephant Pass, we saw the salterns glistening in the sun.

- VIII.
1. Ranhamy was a little boy sixty-five years ago.
His village was very small then.
When Ranhamy was a little boy, his village was very small.
Ranhamy's village was very small when he was a little boy.
 2. Gamini went to Anuradhapura during his holidays.
He visited many places of historical interest.
When Gamini went to Anuradhapura, he visited many places of historical interest.
Gamini visited many places of historical interest when he went to Anuradhapura.
 3. The school bell rang.
We ran into our classroom.
When the school bell rang, we ran into our classroom.
We ran into our classroom when the school bell rang.
 4. Our Principal came into our classroom.
We spoke to him.
When our Principal came into our classroom, we spoke to him.
We spoke to our Principal when he came into our classroom.

- IX. 1. I was reading a book in my room.
My father called me and I stopped reading.
I was reading a book until my father called me.
Until my father called me, I was reading a book.
2. We were playing football.
The school bell rang and we stopped playing.
We played football until the school bell rang.
Until the school bell rang, we played football.
3. Ranjith worked in his garden yesterday.
Sarath arrived and Ranjith stopped working.
Ranjith worked in his garden until Sarath arrived.
Until Sarath arrived, Ranjith worked in his garden.
4. Kamala read a book last night.
Kamala was very sleepy and she stopped reading.
Kamala read a book until she was very sleepy.
- X. 1. Gamini was ill.
He was absent from school yesterday.
Why was Gamini absent yesterday ?
He was absent because he was ill.
2. The farmers had a good harvest.
They were very happy.
Why were the farmers happy ?
They were happy because they had a good harvest.
3. We went on an educational tour of Ceylon.
We wanted to visit places of historical interest.
Why did we go on an educational tour of Ceylon ?
We went on an educational tour of Ceylon because
we wanted to visit places of historical interest.

4. We are studying hard.

We want to pass our examination.

Why are we studying hard ?

We are studying hard because we want to pass our examination.

5. Nimal helped his sister with her arithmetic.

She was weak in arithmetic.

Why did Nimal help his sister with her arithmetic ?

He helped her with her arithmetic because she was weak in that subject.

XI. 1. Ranjith visited Anuradhapura in 1966.

That was his first visit to Anuradhapura.

When did Ranjith visit Anuradhapura ?

He visited Anuradhapura in 1966.

Had he ever seen Anuradhapura before ?

No, he had not.

He had never seen Anuradhapura before 1966.

2. We started studying English in Grade Three.

We are still studying English.

When did we start studying English ?

We started studying English seven years ago.

How long have we studied English ?

We have studied English for seven years.

We have studied English since 1963.

Had we ever studied English before ?

No, we had not.

We had never studied English before 1963.

XII. 1. The boys finished the football match at five o' clock last evening.

It started raining at half past five.

Had they finished the football match when it started raining ?

Yes, they had.

They had already finished the football match.

They had finished the football match before it started raining.

It started raining after they had finished the football match.

2. Gamini reached the railway station at a quarter to nine. His train arrived at nine o' clock.

Had Gamini reached the station when his train arrived ?

Yes, he had.

He had already reached the station.

He had reached the station before his train arrived.

His train arrived after he had reached the station.

14 B. A VISIT TO MAHIYANGANA

Ranhamy is a good story-teller. Here is his story of a pilgrimage.

"When I was a little boy, this village was very small. (My father was the only educated man in it and the people here regarded him as their leader. Every year when the harvest was over, my father led a group of them on a pilgrimage.) My first journey with them was to Mahiyangana. For four days we walked through the jungle. While we were walking through the jungle, we sang religious songs. During the last lap of our journey we descended Galpadihela. This is a steep hill but we went along an ancient path of two



thousand steps of stone. I ran all the way down and the others were far behind me. Then we crossed the Mahaweli and came to Mahiyangana. While we were crossing the Mahaweli, my father told us the story of a great man. His name was Bulatha. He lived in Mahiyangana long, long ago and worked hard for the good of the people there.

We stayed at Mahiyangana for two days and returned home by the same route. On the way home we went up the two thousand steps.

I did not run. My father carried me because I was very tired."

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Was his village very small when Ranhamy was a little boy ?
2. Was his father the only educated man in his village ?
3. Did his father lead a group of people on a pilgrimage every month ?
4. Did they walk for four days through villages ?
5. Did they go on pilgrimages by bus ?

Are these statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

6. Ranhamy's first journey with the people was to Mahiyangana.
7. Galpadihela is a plain.
8. They crossed the Mahaweli and came to Mahiyangana.
9. Bulatha told them a story while they were crossing the river.
10. They stayed at Mahiyangana for two weeks.

Answer the following questions :—

11. Who told the story about a pilgrimage ?
12. Who was the only educated man in the village when Ranhamy was a little boy ?
13. What did Ranhamy's father do every year when the harvest was over ?
14. How did they go on the pilgrimage ?
15. When did his father tell them the story of Bulatha ?
16. Where did Bulatha live ?
17. How long did they stay at Mahiyangana ?
18. How many stone steps were there at Galpadihela ?
19. Who carried Ranhamy up the steps ?
20. Why did he carry him ?

14C. A TOUR OF THE JAFFNA PENINSULA

Last term, forty boys from Grades Nine and Ten of Tissa Maha Vidyalaya toured the Jaffna peninsula by bus. While they were there, they visited a number of important places. (As they were approaching Elephant Pass, they saw the salterns glistening in the sun.) At the salterns, one of the officials there explained to them the various stages of making salt. (While he was describing the different processes of salt manufacture, the children took down brief notes in their notebooks.)

Next, they went to Kankasanturai. As they were approaching the cement factory, they saw large clouds of smoke in the sky. Before they went round the factory, an official explained to them the process of making cement. Later, while they were going round, they saw the various stages of cement manufacture.

From Kankasanturai they went to Kayts. While they were on their way, they saw many houses with gardens full of vegetables. They also saw industrious farmers watering and manuring their gardens to get a good harvest of vegetables. (After they had spent two days in the peninsula visiting many places of interest, they returned home.)

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Did forty boys from Tissa Maha Vidyalaya tour the Jaffna peninsula ? *y*
2. Did they tour the peninsula by train ? *N*
3. Did they visit the salterns at Hambantota ? *N*
4. Did they take down brief notes in their notebooks ? *y*

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. Fifty boys from Grades Nine and Ten toured the Jaffna peninsula. *T*
6. First they went to Kankasanturai. *F*
7. An official at the salterns explained to them the various stages of making salt. *T*
8. At Elephant Pass, they saw the process of making cement. *F*

Answer the following questions :—

9. Who went on the tour ?
10. Where did they go ?
11. How did they go ?
12. What did they see at Elephant Pass ?
13. Who explained to them the process of cement manufacture ?
14. What did they take down in their notebooks ?
15. Where did they go from Kankasanturai ?
16. What did they see on their way to Kayts ?
17. Why do the farmers water and manure their gardens ?
18. How many days did the boys spend in the Jaffna peninsula ?

14D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

Answer the following questions :—

1. (a) What places in Ceylon have you been to ?
(b) With whom did you go there ?
(c) When did you go there ?
(d) How did you go there ?
(e) What interesting places did you see when you were there ?
(f) How long did your tour take ?
(g) Who cooked your meals while you were on the tour ?
(h) Who told you about the interesting places before you left on your tour ?
(i) How did people go on pilgrimages long ago ?
(j) Why did people not go by buses and trains long ago ?

2. Match the words in list A with their meanings in list B :—

A	B
pilgrimage	go down a hill
crossed	working very hard
glistening	important people in an office or a factory
industrious	long journey to a temple
approach	shining
descend	went from one side to the other
officials	go near

3. Match the words opposite in meaning :—

A	B
brief	empty
same	thick

ancient	descend
✓ came	long
✓ full	lazy
industrious	different
✓ ascend	went
✓ thin	modern

4. Match the words similar in meaning :— .

A	B
making	methods
ancient	short
journey	forest
glisten	manufacturing
brief	learned
processes	old
jungle	tour
educated	shine

5. In the following, the words and the phrases are not in the correct order. Rearrange them to make sentences :—

- (a) was small/his village/Ranhamy/when/was a little boy/
- (b) on a trip/took/the term tests/our class teacher/us/when/were over/.
- (c) were going/Ranhamy and his father/through the jungle/they saw/many monkeys/in the trees/while/.
- (d) their teacher/all the children/at their desks/stood up/ as/entered the class room/.
- (e) got into it/all the children/started/before the bus/.

6. Nimal's uncle lives in a village. One day Nimal went there to see his uncle. He went along a certain route.

Fill in the blanks with the following words to show this route clearly :—

to, up, through, to, under, on, of, of, down, along, behind, from, to, in.

Nimal started _____ home _____ the morning. He walked _____ a road _____ the jungle. Then he came _____ a small river. He crossed it and very soon he came to a hill. He went _____ the hill slowly. Then he came _____ the top _____ it. There was a stone _____ a large tree there. He sat _____ the stone. After some time he went _____ the other side _____ the hill and came _____ a village. Nimal's uncle's house is in this village and his house is _____ the temple there.

7. Look at the phrase *a good harvest*. The word *harvest* is a noun and the word *good* says something about the word *harvest*. *Good* is an adjective.

(a) Now use suitable adjectives with the following nouns :—

town, farmers, notes, places, story-teller, hill,
soil, river, man.

(b) Put the following in the negative form :—

Example : My father carried me.

My father did not carry me.

- i. I ran up the steps.
- ii. I went to school yesterday.
- iii. He lived in Mahiyangana long ago.
- iv. We walked through the jungle.

- v. My father carried me up the hill.
- vi. They saw the various stages of cement manufacture.
- vii. The children took down brief notes in their notebooks.

(c) Put the sentences in (b) in the form of questions :—

Example : I ran up the steps.

Did I run up the steps ?

- 8. Find the meanings of the following words from a dictionary :—
fox, hungry, thought, bunch, grapes, hang, branch, failed, unable, angry, sour.
- 9. The following is a story. But the sentences are not in the correct order. Rearrange them.

Once upon a time there was a fox. There was a grape-vine with a beautiful bunch of grapes there. One day he was very hungry. The fox saw it and wanted to eat it. He said, "Those grapes are sour and it is bad to eat them." There was nothing for him to eat in the jungle. He jumped up but he failed to get it. He thought for some time and then he jumped up again and again and he was unable to get it. He was angry, too. He saw a farmer's garden and he walked into it. He was very tired. Then he went away.

- 10. Write about twenty sentences about one of your trips to any place in Ceylon.

LESSON UNIT FIFTEEN

15A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

1. 1. Rohan says, " Colombo is a fine town. "
What does Rohan say ?
He says that Colombo is a fine town.
2. Gamini says, " Farmers are very important men in our country. "
What does Gamini say ?
He says that farmers are very important men in our country.
3. Ranjith says, " Asoka is always late for school. "
What does Ranjith say. ?
He says that Asoka is always late for school.
4. Leela says, " Ceylon is a beautiful country. "
What does Leela say ?
She says that Ceylon is a beautiful country.
5. Kamala says, " Leela is a good student. "
What does Kamala say ?
She says that Leela is a good student.
6. Mohan says, " English is a useful subject. "
What does Mohan say ?
He says that English is a useful subject.
7. Tissa says, " Football is an interesting game. "
What does Tissa say ?
He says that football is an interesting game.
8. Our teacher says, " There are thirty-five boys in our class. "

What does our teacher say ?

Our teacher says that there are thirty-five boys in our class.

9. My father says, " Boys are always playful. "

What does my father say ?

My father says that boys are always playful.

10. Soma says, " Kamala has a sewing machine " .

What does Soma say ?

Soma says that Kamala has a sewing machine.

II. 1. Gamini says, " I am very tired. "

What does Gamini say ?

He says that he is very tired.

2. Rohan says, " I have a camera, "

What does Rohan say ?

He says that he has a camera.

3. Kamala says, " I often write to Uncle Sarath. "

What does Kamala say ?

She says that she often writes to Uncle Sarath.

4. Leela says, " My father is working in his garden. "

What does Leela say ?

She says that her father is working in his garden.

5. Sarath says, " I am studying English. "

What does Sarath say ?

He says that he is studying English.

6. Ranjith says, " We have worked hard this term. "

What does Ranjith say ?

He says that they have worked hard this term.

7. Gamini says, " I have learnt a lot of English this year. "
What does Gamini say ?
He says that he has learnt a lot of English this year.
8. Leela says, " There has been no rain for a long time. "
What does Leela say ?
She says that there has been no rain for a long time.
9. Kamala says, " I come to school by bus. "
What does Kamala say ?
She says that she comes to school by bus.
10. Their teacher says, " We learn English because it is a
a useful subject. "
What does their teacher say ?
Their teacher says that they learn English because it is
a useful subject.

- III.
1. Yesterday Ranjith said, " It is a fine day. "
What did Ranjith say ?
He said that it was a fine day.
 2. Kamala said, " Leela is studying hard. "
What did Kamala say ?
She said that Leela was studying hard.
 3. Tissa said, " There is someone at that door. "
What did Tissa say ?
He said that there was someone at that door.
 4. Soma said, " Kamala has a sewing machine. "
What did Soma say ?
Soma said that Kamala had a sewing machine.

5. Sarath said, " I am studying English. "
What did Sarath say ?
Sarath said that he was studying English.
6. Gamini said, " My garden is full of vegetables. "
What did Gamini say ?
He said that his garden was full of vegetables.
7. Ranjith said, " I don't know this boy's name. "
What did Ranjith say ?
He said that he did not know that boy's name.
8. Asoka said, " I live here. "
What did Asoka say ?
He said that he lived there.
9. Kamala said, " I like gardening. "
What did Kamala say ?
She said that she liked gardening.
10. Mohan said, " I want to be a farmer. "
What did Mohan say ?
He said that he wanted to be a farmer.

- IV.
1. Gamini said, "I have finished my homework."
What did Gamini say ?
He said that he had finished his homework.
 2. Ranjith said, "I have just come home."
What did Ranjith say ?
He said that he had just come home.
 3. Last week Gunadasa said, "I have worked in my garden since yesterday."
What did Gunadasa say last week ?
He said that he had worked in his garden since the day before.

4. Those men said, "We have lived in this village since 1966."
What did those men say ?
They said that they had lived in that village since 1966."
5. Asoka said, "My sister hasn't done her homework."
What did Asoka say ?
Asoka said that his sister had not done her homework.
6. Asoka said, "I applied for a job last week."
What did Asoka say ?
He said that he had applied for a job.
Did he say that he had applied for a job the week before or the month before ?
He said that he had applied for a job the week before.
7. Nimal said, "I received a letter asking me to go there."
What did Nimal say ?
He said that he had received a letter asking him to go there.
Did he say that he had received a letter or a postcard ?
He said that he had received a letter.
8. Kamala said, "I met Rohini yesterday."
What did Kamala say ?
She said that she had met Rohini the day before.
Did she say that she had met Rohini or Chandra ?
She said that she had met Rohini.
9. Sarath said, "I tried to ride a bicycle but fell off the bicycle three times."
What did Sarath say ?
He said that he had tried to ride a bicycle but that he had fallen off the bicycle three times.

Did he say that he had fallen off his bicycle three times or four times.?

He said that he had fallen off his bicycle three times.

10. Gunapala said, "I waited for my uncle yesterday but he did not come."

What did Gunapala say ?

He said that he had waited for his uncle the day before but that he had not come.

Did he say that he had waited for his uncle ?

Yes, he did.

Gunapala said that he had waited for his uncle.

- V. 1. Nimal said to his mother, "I am not very well today."
Nimal said to his mother that he was not very well that day.
2. Sita said to her teacher, "I finished all my work yesterday."
Sita said to her teacher that she had finished all her work the day before.
3. Asoka said to me, "You worked very hard last year."
Asoka said to me that I had worked very hard the year before.
4. Kamala said to her brother, "You are lazy and you sleep the whole day."
Kamala said to her brother that he was lazy and that he slept the whole day.
5. Those salesmen said to us, "We always try to please you."
Those salesmen said to us that they always tried to please us.

- VI. 1. Asoka said that he had applied for a job.
He said to me that he had applied for a job.
He told me that he had applied for a job.
2. Sarath said that he wanted to sell his vegetables at the fair.
He said to them that he wanted to sell his vegetables at the fair.
He told them that he wanted to sell his vegetables at the fair.
3. Ranjith said that he had received a present from his father.
He said to all of us that he had received a present from his father.
He told all of us that he had received a present from his father.
4. Soma said that she wanted to be a teacher.
Soma said to me that she wanted to be a teacher.
Soma told me that she wanted to be a teacher.
5. Ranhamy said that there was treasure in that cave and that a cobra was guarding it.
Ranhamy told them that there was treasure in that cave and that a cobra was guarding it.
- VII. 1. My teacher said to me, "Please open that door."
My teacher told me to open that door.
My teacher asked me to open that door.
2. My father said to my sister, "Please make a cup of tea for me."
My father told my sister to make a cup of tea for him.
My father asked my sister to make a cup of tea for him.

3. Mr. Perera said to us, "Write neatly, please."

Mr. Perera told us to write neatly.

Mr. Perera asked us to write neatly.

4. Kamala said to Leela, "Please leave your book on this table."

Kamala told Leela to leave her book on that table.

Kamala asked Leela to leave her book on that table.

5. Their Principal said to them, "Please come to school on time."

Their Principal told them to come to school on time.

Their Principal asked them to come to school on time.

VIII. 1. Ranjith said that the earth is round.

2. Asoka said that the sun sets in the west.

3. Kamala said that water boils at 100° Centigrade.

4. Leela said that water freezes at 0° Centigrade.

5. Sarath said that the sun rises in the east.

15B. A STRANGE CAVE

There is a strange cave on the north side of the Hunnasingiriya range about a mile away from the village of Kandeboda. The people living in the village did not go near the cave because they had heard several frightening stories about it from Ranhamy.

He had told them that it was dangerous to go near the cave. He had once said that there was treasure in the cave and that a cobra was guarding it. Ranhamy had also told them the story of how a man had once tried to enter the cave but had run for his life when he had heard a frightening screech from inside.

Ranhamy said to his son, "Do not go anywhere near the cave. It is dangerous."

But Punchi Banda, Ranhamy's son had already decided to explore this strange cave and did not listen to his father's warning.



Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Is there a strange cave on the north side of the Hunnasgiriya range ?
2. Did the people of the village go near the cave ?
3. Did Ranhamy ask his son to go near the cave ?
4. Was Punchi Banda Ranhamy's son ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. The strange cave was about a mile away from the village of Kandeboda.
6. Ranhamy asked the people of the village to enter the cave.
7. Once a man entered the cave and found some treasure.
8. Punchi Banda did not listen to his father's warning.

Answer the following questions :—

9. What is there on the north side of the Hunnasgiriya range ?
10. How far is it from the village of Kandeboda ?
11. Why did the people not go near the cave ?

12. Who had told them frightening stories about the cave ?
13. Why did a man once run away from the cave ?
14. Who asked Punchi Banda not to go anywhere near the cave ?
15. Who had already decided to explore the cave ?
16. Whose warning did Punchi Banda not listen to ?

15C. THREE FRIENDS

Gamini, Ranjith and Asoka are three good friends. Last Sunday, Gamini met Ranjith at the fair in the town near their village.

Gamini : Where is Asoka ? Last week, he told me that his garden was full of vegetables. He said that he wanted to sell them at the fair today. But he isn't here.



Ranjith : I met him yesterday. He told me that he had applied for a job in a large motor repair shop in Colombo and that he had received a letter asking him to go there for an interview.

Gamini : He is sure to get the job. He always told me that he wanted to become a motor engineer.

Ranjith : Yes, he is sure to get it. He has already learnt a lot about motor engines. After school, he often goes to his uncle's motor repair shop in town and works there with him.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Are Ranjith, Gamini and Asoka good friends ?
2. Did Gamini meet Asoka at the fair last Sunday ?
3. Is the fair in the village near their town ?
4. Did Asoka often go to his uncle's motor repair shop and work there with him ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

5. Asoka met Ranjith at the fair.
6. Asoka's garden was full of vegetables.
7. Ranjith had applied for a job in a large motor repair shop in Colombo.
8. Asoka wanted to be a motor engineer.

Answer the following questions :—

9. What are the names of the three good friends ?
10. Where did Gamini meet Ranjith ?
11. Where was the fair ?
12. Whose garden was full of vegetables ?
13. What did he want to do with the vegetables ?
14. Who had applied for a job in a large motor repair shop ?
15. What had Asoka received from Colombo ?
16. What did Asoka want to become ?
17. Who owns a motor repair shop in town ?
18. Who works there often after school ?
19. How did he learn a lot about motor engines ?
20. Who said that he wanted to become a motor engineer ?

15D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

Answer the following questions in full sentences :—

1.
 - (a) What do you do before you eat your dinner ?
 - (b) What do you do after you eat your dinner ?
 - (c) What do you do before you go to school in the morning ?
 - (d) What do you do after school ?
 - (e) What do you do when your teacher enters your classroom ?
 - (f) What do you do while you are in school ?
 - (g) When you do not water your plants what happens to them ?
 - (h) Do you like anyone disturbing you while you are studying ?
 - (i) Why don't you like anyone disturbing you while you are studying ?
 - (j) Why is it dangerous to go near wild animals ?

2. Match the sentence parts below :—

A

B

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) When school is over | because they want to water the flower-beds there. |
| (b) Before the rains come | Soma studies for two hours. |
| (c) Nimal and Sena go to their school every evening | I met my uncle in a shop there. |
| (d) After eating her dinner | some children run to the playground to play games. |
| (e) When I went to Kandy yesterday | farmers do not prepare their fields for sowing. |

3. Look at the word *anywhere*. It has two parts—*any*—*where*.

- (a) Add *any* to the beginning of the words below and find their meanings :—
where, one, thing, how, body
- (b) Then add *some* to the beginning of the words and find their meanings.

4. The following are some words from passages B and C . The letters are not in the correct order.

(a) Find the words :—

terne, pleoop, rnagest, eardyal, wirangn,

fdsenir, lieappd, airper, ningeree

(b) Arrange the words above in alphabetical order :—

5. The phrases in the following sentences are not in the correct order. Arrange them in the correct order and make meaningful sentences :—

(a) living in the village/ because they had heard/the people/ about it/ near the cave/ several frightening stories/ did not go/.

(b) Ranhamy's son/ this strange cave/to explore/ had already decided/ Punchi Banda/.

(c) motor repair shop/ for a job/ that he had applied/ in Colombo/ Asoka told me/ in a large/.

(d) to his uncle's/ after school/ in town/ to work there/motor repair shop/ Asoka often goes/.

(e) a lot/ has already learnt/ Asoka/ about/ from his uncle/ motor engines/.

(f) Sena/ a new bicycle/ yesterday/had bought him/his father/ because/ was very happy/.

6. Fill in the blanks with the following words :—

told, entered, worked, wanted, said, went, learnt.

Last month Sena———a farm school to study modern methods of farming. He is sure to do very well there. His father had———him that farming was one of the best jobs for a boy. Sena had often ———with his father in his field and in his garden. So he had———something about farming before he———to the farm school. Sena always ———to us that he———to be a good farmer. When he finishes his course of training he is sure to start a farm of his own.

7. Fill each blank with the correct form of the verb in brackets :—

Pinhamy was a wood-cutter. He———(earn) money by selling firewood. One day he———(go) into the jungle to cut wood. While he was———(walk) in the jungle he———(hear) a strange noise. He had not———(hear) this noise before. It———(be) a frightening noise. But he———(be) not afraid because he always———(carry) a knife. So he———(look) for his knife. He had———(leave) it at home. He had———(forget) to take it that day. He———(turn) back and———(run) to his village. He———(tell) his friends about it. They———(say) that it———(be) dangerous to go about alone in the jungle.

8. Change the following sentences as in the example :—

Example—Gamini said, “I want to go to town to buy an exercise book.”

Gamini said that he wanted to go to town to buy an exercise book.

- (a) Gamini said, “I want to work in a motor repair shop.”
- (b) Ranhamy told me, “It is dangerous to go anywhere near the cave.”
- (c) The old man said, “One man tried to enter the cave but he ran for his life when he heard a strange noise.”
- (d) An old farmer said, “I always weed and manure my paddy-field.”
- (e) Our teacher told us, “You have to study hard to get through your examination.”
- (f) Kiri Banda said, “When rain comes I plough my paddy-field.”

- LD ✓ 9. Nimal, Sena and Tilak are friends. Sena has gone to a farm school to follow a course there. Nimal meets Tilak in the town and they talk about Sena. Using the passage in 15C write a dialogue between Nimal and Tilak.
- 0 ✓ 10. Read the passage in Exercise 6 and write a similar passage about one of your friends.

LESSON UNIT SIXTEEN

16A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following sentences :—

- I. 1. Ravi read a magazine yesterday.
This is the magazine.
This is the magazine that Ravi read yesterday.
This is the magazine Ravi read yesterday.
2. We are studying an English lesson now.
This is the English lesson.
This is the English lesson that we are studying now.
This is the English lesson we are studying now.
3. Kamala bought an exercise book yesterday.
This is the exercise book.
This is the exercise book that Kamala bought yesterday.
This is the exercise book Kamala bought yesterday.
4. Amarasiri made an electric light bulb.
This is the electric light bulb.
This is the electric light bulb that Amarasiri made.
This is the electric light bulb Amarasiri made.
5. You told me about a brave man.
Here is the brave man.
Here is the brave man that you told me about.
Here is the brave man you told me about.

II. 1. This is a dog.

It barks at night.

This is the dog that barks at night.

This is the dog which barks at night.

2. This is a house.

It has four large bedrooms.

This is the house that has four large bedrooms.

This the house which has four large bedrooms.

3. That is a picture.

It shows the mysterious cave.

That is the picture that shows the mysterious cave.

That is the picture which shows the mysterious cave.

4. This is a girl.

She works hard at arithmetic.

This is the girl who works hard at arithmetic.

This is the girl that works hard at arithmetic.

5. This is a teacher.

He teaches us English.

This is the teacher who teaches us English.

This is the teacher that teaches us English.

III. 1. Aesop told stories to his friends.

They were mostly about animals.

The stories that Aesop told were mostly about animals.

The stories which Aesop told were mostly about animals.

The stories Aesop told were mostly about animals.

2. The bird in that cage is a mynah.

Sarath owns it.

The bird that Sarath owns is a mynah.

The bird which Sarath owns is a mynah.

The bird Sarath owns is a mynah.

3. The man in the classroom is our teacher.

We like him very much.

The man that we like very much is our teacher.

The man whom we like very much is our teacher.

The man we like very much is our teacher.

4. The boy in the garden is Asoka.

I met him yesterday.

The boy that I met yesterday is Asoka.

The boy whom I met yesterday is Asoka.

The boy I met yesterday is Asoka.

- IV. 1. The book on your table is a History book.

It has a brown cover.

The book that has a brown cover is a History book.

The book which has a brown cover is a History book.

2. The big vehicle at the bus-stop is a C.T.B. bus.

It is carrying many people.

The big vehicle that is carrying many people is a C.T.B. bus.

The big vehicle which is carrying many people is a C.T.B. bus.

3. The dog near the fence is Ranjith's.

It chased a man out of the garden.

The dog that chased a man out of the garden is Ranjith's.

The dog which chased a man out of the garden is
Ranjith's.

4. The teacher in Grade Nine is Mr. Perera.

He is teaching English in Grade Nine.

The teacher who is teaching English in Grade Nine is
Mr. Perera.

The teacher that is teaching English in Grade Nine is
Mr. Perera.

- V. 1. That is a school.

Mr. Perera works there.

That is the school in which Mr. Perera works.

That is the school where Mr. Perera works.

2. I went to a shop.

My father works there.

I went to the shop in which my father works.

I went to the shop where my father works.

3. I saw a magazine.

Your picture appeared in it.

I saw the magazine in which your picture appeared.

I saw the magazine where your picture appeared.

4. Aesop invented some fables.

The characters in them were ordinary people.

Aesop invented some fables in which the characters were ordinary people.

Aesop invented some fables where the characters were ordinary people.

VI. 1. Punchi Banda went into the mysterious cave.

It was near his village.

Punchi Banda went into the mysterious cave that was near his village.

2. Punchi Banda found the treasure.

It was in the cave.

Punchi Banda found the treasure that was in the cave.

3. The villagers of Kandeboda shared the treasure.

It came from the cave.

The villagers of Kandeboda shared the treasure that came from the cave.

VII. 1. Mr. Somadasa is a trader.

He lives in Malpitiya.

Mr. Somadasa, who lives in Malpitiya, is a trader.

Mr. Somadasa is a trader who lives in Malpitiya.

2. Aesop was a great story-teller.

He lived in the sixth century B.C.

Aesop, who lived in the sixth century B.C., was a great story-teller.

Aesop was a great-story teller who lived in the sixth century B.C.

3. Punchi Banda is a brave man.
He lives in Kandeboda.
Punchi Banda, who lives in Kandeboda, is a brave man.
Punchi Banda is a brave man who lives in Kandeboda.
4. Ranjith and Asoka are clever boys.
They study hard.
Ranjith and Asoka, who study hard, are clever boys.
Ranjith and Asoka are clever boys who study hard.

- VIII.
1. The box in the corner is very big.
The box lying in the corner is very big.
The box that is lying in the corner is very big.
The box which is lying in the corner is very big.
 2. The man in the field is a good farmer.
The man working in the field is a good farmer.
The man who is working in the field is a good farmer.
The man that is working in the field is a good farmer.
 3. I saw the box in the corner.
I saw the box lying in the corner.
I saw the box that was lying in the corner.
I saw the box which was lying in the corner.
 4. I spoke to the man in the field.
I spoke to the man working in the field.
I spoke to the man who was working in the field.
I spoke to the man that was working in the field.

- IX. 1. Punchi Banda had found the treasure in the cave.
He was happy.
Punchi Banda was happy that he had found the treasure in the cave.
Punchi Banda was happy he had found the treasure in the cave.
2. Amarasiri passed his examination. We are glad.
We are glad that Amarasiri passed his examination.
We are glad Amarasiri passed his examination.
3. Asoka is an honest boy. We are sure of it.
We are sure that Asoka is honest.
We are sure Asoka is honest.
4. Our school has the most beautiful vegetable garden in this district. We are proud of it.
We are proud that our school has the most beautiful vegetable garden in this district.
We are proud our school has the most beautiful vegetable garden in this district.
- X. 1. Punchi Banda worked hard.
Punchi Banda worked very hard.
Punchi Banda worked so hard that he reaped a good harvest.
2. Rohana studied hard.
Rohana studied very hard.
Rohana studied so hard that he passed his examination with five credits.
3. It rained heavily.
It rained very heavily.
It rained so heavily that there was a flood.

4. Those boys were tired.
Those boys were very tired.
Those boys were so tired that they stopped working for some time.
5. Ranjith was careful.
Ranjith was very careful.
Ranjith was so careful that he did not make a **single** mistake in his answers.
6. My father was sleepy.
My father was very sleepy.
My father was so sleepy that he fell asleep in his chair.
7. That old car went slowly.
That old car went very slowly.
That old car went so slowly that it took an hour to go five miles.
8. Kira was lazy.
Kira was very lazy.
Kira was so lazy that he slept the whole day.

- XI. 1. Mohan looked on the table.
He looked under the table.
He looked in his bag.
He looked here.
He looked there.
He looked everywhere.
But he did not find his pencil.

2. Kamala searched in her pocket.
She searched among her books.
She searched around her room.
She searched here.
She searched there.
She searched everywhere.
But she did not find her pen.

XII. 1. Look at the blackboard.

Are there any letters on the blackboard ?

No, there are not.

Are there any numbers on the blackboard ?

No, there are not.

Are there any pictures on the blackboard ?

No, there are not.

Is there anything on the blackboard ?

No, there is not.

There is nothing on the blackboard.

2. Look at this bag.

Are there any pencils in this bag ?

No, there are not.

Are there any pens in this bag ?

No, there are not.

Is there a handkerchief in this bag ?

No, there is not.

Is there anything in this bag ?

No, there is not.

There is nothing in this bag.

16B. THE TREASURE IN A CAVE

Punchi Banda is a brave man who lives in Kandeboda. His father warned him not to go into the mysterious cave that was near his village. But Punchi Banda wanted to explore this cave. So one day he went to the cave and looked inside. It was dark. He heard the screeching of thousands of bats, but this did not frighten him. He walked into the cave and very soon his feet sank into layers and layers of bat droppings. He stopped for a few minutes, looked around and came out of the cave. He was happy he had found the treasure that was there.



Punchi Banda used bat droppings as manure in his paddy-fields that season. The use of this has helped him to increase the yield of his fields a great deal. Very soon every farmer in his village shared the treasure that came from the cave and Kandeboda has become a very rich agricultural area.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Is Punchi Banda a brave man ?
2. Does he live in Kandeboda ?
3. Did his father ask him to go into the mysterious cave that was near his village ?
4. Did the screeching of thousands of bats frighten him ?
5. Did Punchi Banda find any treasure inside the cave ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

6. There was a mysterious cave near the village of Kandeboda.
7. Punchi Banda did not want to explore the cave.
8. Punchi Banda heard the screeching of thousands of bats and ran for his life.
9. The treasure he found was bat droppings.
10. The other farmers in the village did not use bat droppings as manure in their fields.

Answer the following questions :—

11. Where did Punchi Banda live ?
12. What did he want to do ?
13. What did he hear from inside the cave ?
14. What happened to his feet when he walked into the cave ?
15. Why was he happy ?
16. What did he use as manure in his paddy-fields that season ?
17. What has helped him to increase the yield of his paddy-fields ?
18. What was the treasure that he found in the cave ?
19. Who shared the treasure that came from the cave ?
20. Why has Kandeboda become a very rich agricultural area ?

16C. A FABLE

Have you read any of Aesop's fables ? He was a great story-teller who lived in the sixth century B.C. The stories that he told were mostly about animals, birds and plants. However, he invented some fables where the characters were ordinary people. Most of these stories teach us lessons in common sense. Here is one of these fables. What does it teach us ?

A farmer who had three sons wanted them to become good farmers. But they were very lazy and did not like working hard. When he was dying, he called them to his bedside and told them that he had hidden great treasure in his vineyard. He also told them that the treasure was the most precious thing in the world. He said that it was more valuable than money, more precious than jewels and more lasting than gold.



After the old farmer's death, his sons wanted to find the hidden treasure. They dug at one end of the vineyard. They dug at the other end. They dug around the

vines. They dug deeper and deeper every day. They dug everywhere in the vineyard, but they found nothing. They worked hard and dug the soil so well that they reaped a good harvest that season. That was the treasure they found.

Answer the following questions with *YES* or *NO* :—

1. Was Aesop a great king who lived in the sixth century B.C. ?
2. Did he invent any fables in which the characters were ordinary people ?
3. Do most of his stories teach us lessons in common sense ?
4. Did the farmer's sons like working hard ?
5. Did they dig the vineyard after the farmer's death ?

Are the following statements *TRUE* or *FALSE* ?

6. Aesop was a great story-teller.
7. He did not invent stories.
8. A farmer who had three sons wanted them to be good farmers.
9. One day he told them that he had hidden great treasure in his vineyard.
10. They dug the vineyard and found the treasure that was there.

Answer the following questions :—

11. When did Aesop live ?
12. What was he ?
13. What were his stories mostly about ?
14. What do most of his stories teach us ?
15. What did the old farmer want his sons to be ?
16. When did he call his sons to his bedside ?
17. Where did he say he had hidden great treasure ?
18. Who dug the vineyard ?
19. What did they find ?
20. Why did they reap a good harvest that season ?

16D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions in full sentences :—

- (a) Have you read any fables ?
- (b) Give the name of a fable that you have read.
- (c) Is the fable about people or animals ?
- (d) Do you read the books that are in your class/school library ?

- (e) What is the name of the most recent story you have read ?
- (f) What manure do you use in your garden ?
- (g) What manure do the farmers use in their paddy-fields ?
- (h) What is the greatest treasure that a farmer has ?
- (i) Do the boys/ girls in your school work very hard ?
- (j) How has hard work helped them ?

2. Join the following sentences using *who* or *which* :—

Examples :—i. This is a chair. It is broken.

This is the chair which is broken.

ii. This is a boy. He goes to that school.

This is the boy who goes to that school.

(a) This is a doctor. He lives in that house.

(b) That is a teacher. She teaches us English.

(c) This is a dog. It barks all night.

(d) This is a book. It has ninety-nine pages.

(e) This is a picture. It won the first prize.

3. Join the following sentences using *where* :—

Example :—This is the house. I live here.

This is the house where I live.

(a) We went to the house. Our Principal lives there.

(b) That is the cupboard. We keep books there.

(c) This is the playground. We play here.

(d) This is the place. I met Sarath here.

(e) We saw the staff room. Our teachers meet there.

4. Join the following sentences using *who* or *which* :—

Example :—The girl is Kamala. She came first in our class.

The girl *who came first in our class* is Kamala.

- (a) The man is Mr. Perera. He is walking along that road.
- (b) The boy is Sarath. He has a bicycle.
- (c) The cat is Ranjith's. It is climbing that tree.
- (d) The man has come. He works at the motor repair shop.
- (e) The story won a prize. It was very interesting.

5. Look at the following example :—

Example :—

The man is in the garden.

The man *I saw* is in the garden.

The man *I met* is in the garden.

The man *who is wearing a hat* is in the garden.

The man *who lives in Colombo* is in the garden.

Now use these sentence parts in the sentences that follow :—

I met	that is yellow
I saw	who is wearing a hat
I spoke to	where Mr. Silva lives
I read	who lives in Colombo
Sarath had	that has a hundred pages

- (a) The tall man is Mr. Perera.
- (b) The book is on my table.
- (c) The boy is in the library.
- (d) The house is by the river.
- (e) The magazine is lost.

6. (a) Look at the verb *hide*. *Hidden* is another form of the same verb. Now look at the phrase *hidden treasure*. Change the form of the verbs within brackets and fill in the blanks :—

Example :—pencil (break)

broken pencil

———— exercise (write)

———— door (paint)

———— fish (dry)

———— dress (tear)

———— treasure (steal)

- (b) Match the following :—

treasure	— part of the year	2
season	— something very valuable	6
yield	— a garden where farmers grow vines	7
vineyard	— what you get at harvest	8
fable	— cut and collected	1
precious	— go to strange places to look at them	9
fertilizer	— story	
reaped	— valuable	3
explore	— manure	4

7. Rearrange the phrases in the correct order and write the sentences :—

- (a) the old man Ranhamy/in the village of Kandeboda/who lives/is a good story-teller/.
- (b) ran for his life/who heard/the man/a frightening screech from inside the cave/.
- (c) who is a teacher/Nimal's father/two miles away from Dambulla/works in a school/.

- (d) in their examinations/who work hard at their lessons/the children/always do well/.
- (e) all the books/last year/are in my cupboard/that my uncle gave me/.
- (f) who is sometimes careless/Gamini/lost the pen/a week ago/which he bought/.
8. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters and punctuation marks where necessary :—

(a) ranhamy told his grandson amarasiri make an electric light bulb now

(b) he told his son punchi banda do not go near that cave it is dangerous

(c) where do you live the king asked the old man

(d) colombo has an area of fourteen square miles there are large buildings broad roads many schools and several playgrounds in colombo.

9. Use the following sentence parts as a guide and write the fable of *The lion and the mouse*.

A lion/after a good meal/sleeping in the jungle/a mouse/ over the lion's body/ was very angry/wanted to kill the mouse/ "Don't kill/a small animal/"

One day/ caught in a net/crying in pain/ the mouse tore the net/sharp teeth/ the lion/ escaped/ the lion and the mouse/ good friends/ lived in the jungle happily/

10. Write a fable or a short story that you have learnt.

LESSON UNIT SEVENTEEN

17A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

1. Ranjith : What day is it today ?

Is it Wednesday ?

Asoka : Yes, it is.

Today is Wednesday.

Yesterday was Tuesday.

Tomorrow will be Thursday.

Ranjith : What is the date today ?

Is it the seventh of October ?

Asoka : No, it is not.

Yesterday was the seventh of October.

Today is the eighth of October.

Tomorrow will be the ninth of October.

Ranjith : When is your birthday, Asoka ?

Asoka : It is on the second of July.

Ranjith : How old were you on your last birthday ?

Asoka : I was fourteen on my last birthday.

I will be fifteen on my next birthday.

When is your birthday, Ranjith ?

Ranjith : My birthday is on the first of August.

I was thirteen years old on my last birthday.

I will be fourteen on my next birthday.

- II. 1. Ranjith and Asoka are in Grade Nine this year.
They are not in Grade Eight this year.
They were in Grade Eight last year.
They were not in Grade Nine last year.
They will be in Grade Ten next year.
They will not be in Grade Nine next year.
- In what grade are they this year ?
They are in Grade Nine this year.
- Are they in Grade Eight this year ?
No, they are not.
- Are they in Grade Nine this year ?
Yes, they are.
- When were they in Grade Eight ?
They were in Grade Eight last year.
- Were they in Grade Nine last year ?
No, they were not.
- Were they in Grade Eight last year ?
Yes, they were.
- When will they be in Grade Ten ?
They will be in Grade Ten next year.
- Will they be in Grade Twelve next year ?
No, they will not.
- Will they be in Grade Ten next year ?
Yes, they will.
2. Ranjith is at school now.
He is not at home .
Ranjith was at home a few hours ago.
He was not at school then.

Ranjith will be at home this evening.
He will not be at school then.

Where is Ranjith now ?

He is at school now.

Is he at home now ?

No, he is not.

Is he at school now ?

Yes, he is.

Where was Ranjith a few hours ago ?

He was at home.

Was he at school a few hours ago ?

No, he was not.

Was he at home a few hours ago ?

Yes, he was.

Where will Ranjith be this evening ?

He will be at home.

Will he be at school this evening ?

No, he will not.

Will he be at home this evening.

Yes, he will.

- III. 1. Ranjith plays football every evening.
He played football yesterday.
He will play football tomorrow, too.
2. Asoka works in his garden every day.
He worked in his garden yesterday.
He will work in his garden tomorrow, too.

3. Kamala helps her mother in the kitchen every day.
She helped her mother in the kitchen yesterday.
She will help her mother in the kitchen tomorrow, too.
4. Leela studies English every day.
She studied English yesterday.
She will study English tomorrow, too.

IV. 1. Does Ranjith play volleyball every day ?

No, he does not.

Does he play football every day ?

Yes, he does.

Did Ranjith play volleyball yesterday ?

No, he did not.

Did he play football yesterday ?

Yes, he did.

Will Ranjith play football tomorrow ?

Yes, he will.

What else will Ranjith do tomorrow ?

He will manure and water his vegetable-beds tomorrow.

2. Does Kamala help her father with his work ?

No, she does not.

Does she help her mother every day ?

Yes, she does.

Did Kamala help her father yesterday ?

No, she did not.

Did she help her mother yesterday ?

Yes, she did.

Will Kamala help her mother tomorrow ?

Yes, she will.

What else will Kamala do tomorrow ?

She will help her sister with her studies tomorrow.

V. 1. Ranjith is going to make a kite tomorrow.

Is Ranjith going to make an electric light bulb ?

No, he is not.

Is Ranjith going to make a kite ?

Yes, he is.

When is Ranjith going to make a kite ?

He is going to make a kite tomorrow.

2. Kamala and Leela are going to pick some flowers tomorrow.

Are Kamala and Leela going to pick some mangoes ?

No, they are not.

Are Kamala and Leela going to pick some flowers ?

Yes, they are.

When are Kamala and Leela going to pick some flowers ?

They are going to pick some flowers tomorrow.

VI. 1. Mohan and Rohan are going to work in their garden tomorrow.

Mohan will repair the fence around the garden.

Rohan will make two new vegetable-beds.

2. Gunapala and Somasiri are going to sit the G.C.E. (Advanced Level) Examination next year.

Gunapala will have papers in Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics.

Somasiri will have papers in Mathematics, Geography, English and Sinhala.

3. Soma and Kanthi are going to clean their classroom tomorrow morning.

Soma will dust the desks and chairs.

Kanthi will sweep the floor.

- VII. 1. When his school closes at the end of this term, Gamini will leave for Anuradhapura.

What will Gamini do when his school closes at the end of this term ?

He will leave for Anuradhapura.

Will he spend his holidays in his village near Ratnapura ?

No, he will not.

He is going to spend his holidays in Anuradhapura instead.

2. When Ranjith visits Colombo tomorrow, he will buy a fountain pen.

What will Ranjith buy when he visits Colombo tomorrow ?

He will buy a fountain pen.

Will he buy a ball-point pen ?

No, he will not.

He is going to buy a fountain pen instead.

3. When I go home after school today, I will play football with my friends.

What will you do when you go home after school today ?

I will play football.

Will you play volleyball ?

No, I will not.

I am going to play football instead.

4. When Kamala goes home after school today, she will work in her garden.

What will Kamala do when she goes home after school today ?

She will work in her garden.

Will she play with her friends ?

No, she will not.

She is going to work in her garden instead.

5. After Soma has lunch this afternoon, she will read a book.

What will Soma do after she has lunch this afternoon ?

She will read an English book.

Will she read a Sinhala book ?

No, she will not.

She is going to read an English book instead.

- VIII. 1. This chair is not heavy.

Can I lift it ?

Yes, I can.

I can lift it because it is light.

That table is very heavy.

Can I lift it ?

No, I cannot.

I cannot lift it because it is too heavy.

2. Ranjith has studied English.

Can he read English ?

Yes, he can.

He can read English because he has studied it.

Ranjith has not studied French.

Can he speak French ?

No, he cannot.

He cannot speak French because he has not studied it.

- IX. 1. When I visit Anuradhapura next week, I can stay with my uncle.
2. When Mr. Perera goes to India next year, he can visit Benares.
3. When we go to Jaffna next month, we can visit the cement factory at Kankesanturai.
4. When school closes at the end of this term, we can go on a holiday.
5. When we meet our Principal, we can tell him about it.
- X. 1. Asoka can swim well. He started swimming when he was a little boy.
2. Mr. Perera can drive a car well. He began driving ten years ago.
3. Mr. Silva can teach well. He started teaching four years ago.
4. That little baby can walk now. She began walking a month ago.

XI. 1. Do we have to come to school every day.

No, we do not.

We do not have to come to school on pre-Poya day and Poya day.

We have to come to school on all other days.

2. Does Ranjith have to come to school every day ?

No, he does not.

He does not have to come to school on pre-Poya day and Poya day.

He has to come to school on all other days.

3. Did we have to come to school last Poya day ?

No, we did not.

We did not have to come to school last Poya day.

Did we have to come to school the day after Poya day ?

Yes, we did.

We had to come to school the day after Poya day.

4. Did Ranjith have to come to school last Poya day ?

No, he did not.

He did not have to come to school last Poya day.

Did he have to come to school the day after Poya day ?

Yes, he did.

He had to come to school the day after Poya day.

5. Will we have to come to school next Poya day ?

No, we will not.

We will not have to come to school next Poya day.

Will we have to come to school tomorrow ?

Yes, we will.

We will have to come to school tomorrow.

6. Will Ranjith have to come to school next Poya day ?
No, he will not.
He will not have to come to school next Poya day.
Will he have to come to school tomorrow ?
Yes, he will.
He will have to come to school tomorrow.

- XII. 1. How much do we have to pay for a postcard ?
We have to pay five cents for a postcard.
We do not have to pay more than five cents for a postcard.
Do we have to pay five cents for a postcard ?
Yes, we do.
2. How much did Ranjith have to pay for his new shirt ?
He had to pay ten rupees for it.
He did not have to pay more than ten rupees.
Did he have to pay ten rupees for his new shirt ?
Yes, he did.
3. What will Kamala have to do to enter the University ?
She will have to pass in all four subjects at the G. C. E. (Advanced Level) Examination.
She will not have to pass in more than four subjects.
Will she have to obtain very high marks in each subject ?
Yes, she will.

- XIII. 1. I had to see a doctor yesterday because I was ill.
2. We had to stop work yesterday because we were tired.
3. Asoka had to clean his shoes yesterday because they were dirty.
4. Kamala had to stay at home last week because her mother was ill.
5. Sena had to run to school yesterday because he was late.

XIV. 1. Many children spend their leisure reading Sinhala books.

Unlike many of his friends, Gamini spends his leisure reading English books.

2. Most of Soma's friends want to be doctors.

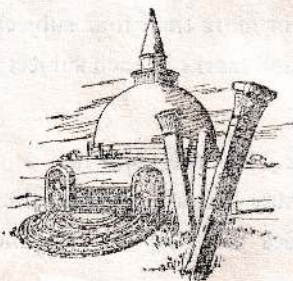
Unlike most of her friends, Soma wants to make farming her future job.

3. Most farmers in Malpitiya are industrious.

Unlike most farmers in Malpitiya, Somapala is not very industrious.

17B. GAMINI'S PLANS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Gamini goes to a school in Colombo. He is in Grade Nine. He usually spends his holidays with his parents in a village near Ratnapura. But Gamini is not going to spend his next holidays there. He is planning to go to Anuradhapura instead. He has received a letter from his uncle who works there. His uncle has



asked him to come to Anuradhapura during the school vacation. So Gamini is going to spend the December holidays with him. This December he is going to have an interesting vacation. When his school closes at the end of the term, he will leave for Anuradhapura. He will go there by train.

Gamini has never been to the ancient city before. But he has read and heard a lot about it. When he goes there he can visit all the places that he has read about.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Where is Gamini's school ?
2. Where do his parents live ?
3. Where does he usually spend his holidays ?
4. Where does his uncle work ?
5. Who is going to have an interesting vacation in December ?
6. What has he read a lot about ?
7. What can he visit when he goes to Anuradhapura ?
8. In what grade is he ?
9. Where will Gamini spend his next holidays ?
10. How will he go to Anuradhapura ?
11. When will he go to Anuradhapura ?
12. Will this be Gamini's first visit to Anuradhapura ?
13. Who has sent a letter to Gamini ?
14. Will Gamini's parents go with him to Anuradhapura ?
15. In whose house will Gamini stay at Anuradhapura ?
16. Why does his uncle live there ?
17. What is the name of the town near Gamini's village ?
18. Do Gamini's parents live in Colombo ?
19. Will Gamini spend his next holidays with his parents ?
20. How many days will Gamini spend in Anuradhapura ?

17C. KAMALA AND SOMA

Kamala and Soma are very good students. They go to the same school but they are not in the same class. Soma is in Grade Ten and in December she is going to sit the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination. Kamala is in Grade Twelve and she will sit the G. C. E. (Advanced Level) Examination at the end of the year.

Kamala wants to be a doctor. She will have papers in Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics and she is working very hard at these subjects. This examination will really decide her future. She will have to pass in all her subjects and obtain very high marks to enter the University and qualify as a doctor.

Unlike most girls of her age, Soma wants to make farming her future job. She studies science subjects as well as arts subjects for her examination. She is working very hard at Agriculture and Biology in particular. After her examination in December she will join her father and help him on his farm. Later, she will start her own farm.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Who is going to sit the G. C. E. (Advanced Level) Examination at the end of the year ?
2. In what subjects will Kamala have papers ?
3. What will really decide Kamala's future ?
4. What will she have to obtain to enter the University ?
5. What does Soma want to do ?
6. What subjects does she study ?
7. At which subjects does Soma work very hard ?
8. Who will Soma join after her examination in December ?
9. What will Soma do after her examination in December ?
10. Who wants to make farming her future job ?
11. When will Soma sit the G. C. E. (Ord. Lev.) Examination ?
12. What does Kamala want to be ?
13. In what Grade is Kamala ?
14. When will she sit the G. C. E. (Adv. Lev.) Examination ?

15. In what subjects will she have to obtain very high marks to enter the University ?
16. Why are Kamala and Soma not going to sit the same examination in December ?
17. Why is Kamala not doing Agriculture as a subject for her examination ?
18. Where will Kamala go to study to become a doctor ?
19. When will Kamala and Soma finish their studies in their present school ?

17D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

XO

1. When will your school close for the next vacation ?
2. Where are you going to spend the holidays ?
3. When are you going to sit the G. C. E. (Ord. Lev.) Examination ?
4. In what subjects will you have papers ?
5. What are you going to do when you pass the G. C. E. (Ord. Lev.) Examination ?
6. What is your best friend going to do ?
7. Can you enter a University when you pass the G. C. E. (Ord. Lev.) Examination ?
8. Can all the children in your class speak English well ?
9. Can we go to Anuradhapura by train ?
10. Can we go to Kataragama by train ?

2. Write a sentence using 'going to' to follow each of the sentences below as in the example :—

Example —: There are some boys in the playground.

They are going to play.

(a) There are two farmers in the field.

(b) Our teacher is at the blackboard.

(c) Nimal and Sena are near the river.

(d) Asoka is at the post-office.

(e) Soma is in her garden.

3. Look at the forms of the verb *walk* in the following sentences :—

Sarath *walked* through the jungle yesterday.

Sarath *is walking* through the jungle now.

Sarath *will walk* through the jungle tomorrow.

Past Tense

Present Tense (now)

Future Tense

Walked

is walking

will walk

are walking

Now look at the sentences below and fill in the blanks using one of the following words :—

work, write, ride.

Example :—

(a) Five farmers _____ in a field yesterday.

Five farmers _____ in a field now.

Five farmers _____ in a field tomorrow.

(b) Sena _____ a letter to his friend yesterday.

Sena _____ a letter to his friend now.

Sena _____ a letter to his friend tomorrow.

- (c) Asoka and Gamini———— their bicycles to school yesterday.
 Asoka and Gamini ————— their bicycles to school now.
 Asoka and Gamini ————— their bicycles to school tomorrow.

4. Change the following sentences as in the example :—

Example :—Gamini *is bathing* in the river now.

Gamini *will bathe* in the river tomorrow.

(a) They are studying English now.

————— tomorrow.

(b) My brother is playing volleyball now.

————— later.

(c) We are repairing the fence now.

————— next week.

(d) Some farmers are ploughing their fields now.

————— next month.

(e) Sena is going to Anuradhapura now.

————— during the next vacation.

5. Match the sentences in A and B below and join them using *because* :—

Example : I study hard. I want to pass the examination.

I study hard because I want to pass the examination.

A

B

Farmers work hard.

She wants to buy a new dress.

Gamini and Sarath went to their garden.

He wants to spend the school vacation there.

Sena is going to Kandy.

They wanted to plant some flowers there.

Villagers take their vegetables to the fair.

They want to get a good harvest.

My sister wants some money.

They want to sell them.

6. Use the following sentence parts as a guide and write eight or nine sentences about Sarath's plans for the holidays.

last week/received a letter/his uncle/works in Nuwara Eliya/asked him to come/the school vacation/spend the holidays/a cold place/warm clothes/never been there/very interesting time/climb Pidurutalagala/botanical gardens/return home.

7. Read passage 17 B again and write fifteen sentences about how you are going to spend your holidays.
8. Read passage 17 C again and write about what you are going to do when you finish your studies.

LESSON UNIT EIGHTEEN

18A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following sentences :—

- I. 1. These chairs are made of wood.

They are not made of iron.

What are these chairs made of ?

They are made of wood.

Are they made of iron ?

No, they are not.

Are they made of wood ?

Yes, they are.

2. These nails are made of iron.

They are not made of wood.

What are these nails made of ?

They are made of iron.

Are they made of wood ?

No, they are not.

Are they made of iron ?

Yes, they are.

3. That bottle is made of glass.

It is not made of paper.

What is the bottle made of ?

It is made of glass.

Is it made of paper ?

No, it is not.

Is it made of glass ?

Yes, it is.

4. This exercise book is made of paper.

It is not made of glass.

What is this exercise book made of ?

It is made of paper.

Is it made of glass ?

No, it is not.

Is it made of paper ?

Yes, it is.

II. 1. What is the study of animal life called ?

The study of animal life is called zoology.

What is the study of plant life called ?

The study of plant life is called botany.

What is the study of animal and plant life called ?

It is called biology.

What is the science of numbers called ?

It is called arithmetic.

What is a period of hundred years called ?

It is called a century.

What is a period of thousand years called ?

It is called a millennium.

2. A person who specialises in science is called a scientist.

A person who specialises in mathematics is called a mathematician.

A person who specialises in biology is called a biologist.

A person who specialises in surgery is called a surgeon.

A person who specialises in agriculture is called an agriculturist.

A person who specialises in history is called a historian.

III. 1. Look at this.

What is it called ?

It is called a plough.

What is a plough made of ?

It is made of wood.

What is a plough used for ?

It is used for ploughing paddy-fields.



2. Look at this.

What is it called ?

It is called a mamoty.

What is a mamoty made of ?

Its handle is made of wood and its
blade is made of steel.

What is a mamoty used for ?

It is used for turning the soil over.



3. Look at this.

What is it called ?

It is called a saw.

What is a saw made of ?

Its handle is made of wood and
its blade is made of steel.

What is a saw used for ?

It is used for sawing wood.



4. Look at this.

What is it called ?

It is called an axe.

What is an axe made of ?

Its handle is made of wood and its
blade is made of steel.

What is an axe used for ?

It is used for cutting down trees.



IV. 1. Look at these.

What are they called ?

They are called screws.

What are they made of ?

They are made of brass or iron.



2. Look at this.

What is it called ?

It is called a screw-driver.

What is it made of ?

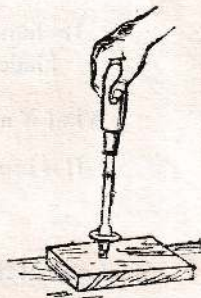
It is made of steel and wood.

Which part of a screw-driver is
made of wood ?

The handle is made of wood.

What is a screw-driver used for ?

It is used for putting screws into wood.



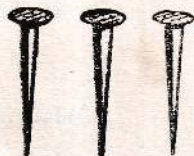
3. Look at these.

What are they called ?

They are called nails.

What are they made of ?

They are made of iron.



4. Look at this.

What is it called ?

It is called a hammer.

What is it made of ?

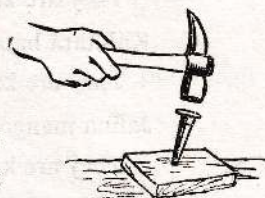
It is made of iron and wood.

Which part of a hammer is made of wood ?

The handle is made of wood.

What is a hammer used for ?

It is used for driving nails into wood.



V. 1. That door is locked.

We have to open it.

2. This bag is locked.

I have to open it.

3. Sarath's watch is broken.

He has to take it to a watch-maker.

4. Kamala's pen is broken.

She has to buy a new one.

5. Their desks are covered with dust.

They have to clean them.

6. Our teacher's hands are covered with chalk.

He has to wash them.

7. My pen is lost.

I have to buy a new one.

8. His library book is lost.

He has to pay a fine.

VI. 1. Dumbara mats are unique.

They are known throughout the world.

Kalutara hats are famous.

They are known throughout Ceylon.

Jaffna mangoes are tasty.

They are known throughout Ceylon.

The people of Ceylon are very hospitable.

They are known throughout the world for their hospitality.

The Sigiriya frescoes are beautiful.

They are known throughout the world for their beauty.

2. Coconut oil is extracted from copra.

Fruit juice is extracted from fruit.

Coal is dug from the earth.

Graphite is dug from the earth.

Salt is obtained from the earth or from sea-water.

3. A lot of goods are manufactured in Ceylon today.

Tyres and tubes are manufactured in Ceylon.

Bicycles are manufactured in Ceylon.

Fertilizers are manufactured in Ceylon.

Mammoties and axes are manufactured in Ceylon.

Sanitary ware is manufactured in Ceylon.

Crockery is manufactured in Ceylon.

Paper is manufactured in Ceylon.

4. Ceylon is divided into provinces.

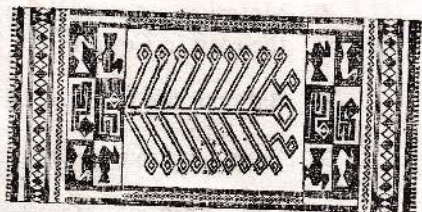
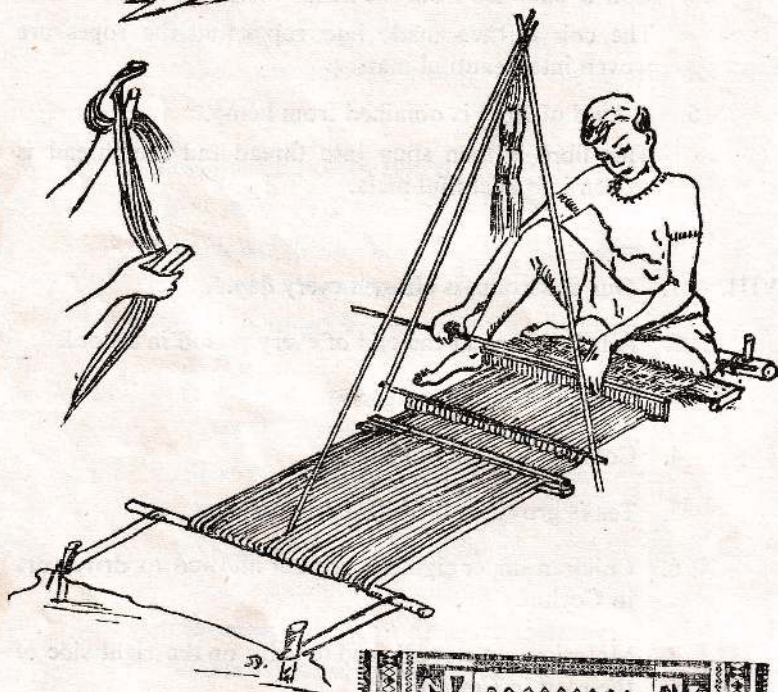
Pakistan is divided into provinces, too.

Great Britain is divided into counties.

India is divided into states.

- VII. 1. Silk thread is obtained from the cocoons of silkworms.
This thread is then woven into silk cloth.
2. Wool is obtained from sheep.
This wool is then made into thread and the thread is woven into woollen cloth.
3. Cotton fibre is obtained from the cotton plant.
This fibre is then made into thread and the thread is woven into cotton cloth.
4. Coir is obtained from the husks of coconuts.
The coir is then made into ropes and the ropes are woven into beautiful mats.
5. A kind of fibre is obtained from hemp.
This fibre is then spun into thread and the thread is woven into beautiful mats.

- VIII. 1. Our classroom is cleaned every day.
2. A bell is rung at the end of every period in school.
3. Cars are kept in garages.
4. Cooking is done in kitchens.
5. Tea is grown in the hills of Ceylon.
6. Children under eighteen are not allowed to drive cars in Ceylon.
7. Motorists are not allowed to drive on the right side of the road in Ceylon.
8. Balloons are made of rubber.
9. Books and magazines are sold in bookshops.
10. Stamps are sold in post-offices.



- IX. 1. We make furniture of wood.
Furniture is made of wood.
2. Somebody cleans our classroom every day.
Our classroom is cleaned every day.
3. People grow coconuts in the coastal regions of Ceylon.
Coconuts are grown in the coastal regions of Ceylon.
4. Someone brings my lunch at twelve o' clock.
My lunch is brought at twelve o' clock.

18B. DUMBARA MATS

The mats that are made in Dumbara are known throughout the world because they are unique. This craft is confined to a few villages in the Dumbara valley. It is a cottage industry practised by a few skilful craftsmen who follow traditional methods in making these mats.

To make the mats, these craftsmen use the fibre of sisal hemp, a kind of *hana* which is found in plenty in the hills. The fibre is extracted from the leaves of these plants and dried. The fibre is then dyed with vegetable dyes of yellow, red or black. The red dye is obtained from the bark of the *pathangi* tree and *korakaha* leaves, the yellow from turmeric, and black from *aralu* and *bulu* nuts.

The dyed fibre is then combed and is used in weaving the mats. These famous mats are skilfully woven to form beautiful and colourful designs.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Where are Dumbara mats made ?
2. Why are they known throughout the world ?
3. Which part of Ceylon is this craft confined to ?
4. What plant gives them the fibre ?
5. Where is this plant found ?
6. From which part of the plant do they obtain fibre ?
7. What are the colours of the dyes they use ?
8. From what do they obtain the red dye ?
9. What colour do they obtain from *aralu* and *bulu* ?
10. What do they do to the dyed fibre ?
11. How famous are Dumbara mats ?
12. What methods do the craftsmen follow ?
13. With what are dyes made ?
14. What dye do they make from turmeric ?

18C. CEMENT

Ceylon has a number of industries. The manufacture of cement is one of them. (Cement is manufactured in large quantities in big factories using modern machinery.)

The process of manufacturing cement is simple. (The two most important raw materials that are used in Ceylon are clay and limestone.) (These two raw materials are mixed in a proportion of about one part of clay to four parts of limestone.) The mixture is ground to a very fine powder. (This powder is burnt in rotary kilns at a very high temperature.) (When it is burnt, lumps are formed.)

These lumps are then cooled by passing cool air through them. Then gypsum is added and the mixture is ground to a very fine powder. This is the final stage in the manufacture of cement.

There are two cement factories in Ceylon. One is at Kankesan-turai and the other is at Galle.

Answer the following questions :—

1. In what kind of factory is cement manufactured ?
2. How many cement factories are there in Ceylon ?
3. Where are they ?
4. What are the two most important raw materials used in the manufacture of cement in Ceylon ?
5. In what proportion are they mixed ?
6. What is burnt in rotary kilns ?
7. When are lumps formed ?
8. How are the lumps cooled ?
9. When is gypsum added ?
10. What is gypsum added to ?
11. What is ground to a very fine powder ?
12. When is the mixture first ground to a very fine powder ?
13. What is done to the mixture after gypsum is added to it ?
14. What industry uses clay and limestone as raw materials ?

18D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

Answer the following questions :—

1. (a) What large industries are there near the place where you live ?
- (b) What cottage industries are there in or near your village or town ?
- (c) What is the raw material used in the manufacture of tyres ?
- (d) What tree is rubber obtained from ?
- (e) What are the cottage industries which use coconut fibre as raw material ?
- (f) What part of the coconut is fibre extracted from ?
- (g) In what regions of Ceylon are coconuts grown ?
- (h) What are our clothes made of ?
- (i) Where are Dumbara mats made ?
- (j) Where is salt manufactured in Ceylon ?
2. Look at the words *industry* and *industrious*. The word *industrious* is formed from the word *industry*. Find similar pairs of words in columns A and B :—

Example :— industry — industrious

A	B
1 industry	beautiful 7
2 care	traditional
3 tradition	fibrous
fibre	skilful 5
skill	<i>industrious</i> 1
colour	careful 2
beauty	colourful 6

3. Read passages B and C and from the following list, fill each blank with the word used in the passage :—
raw, traditional, cool, high, fine, skilful, beautiful.

_____ powder
 _____ temperature
 _____ air
 _____ craftsmen
 _____ methods
 _____ designs
 _____ material

4. Join each word in column A with as many words as possible in column B to get meaningful groups :—

Example :—coloured paper

coloured mats

coloured walls

A	B
dyed	fish
coloured	fibre
dried	field
ploughed	mats
painted	walls
burnt	limestone
woven	paper

5. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What is bread made from ?
 (b) What are pens used for ?
 (c) Where are Dumbara mats made ?
 (d) How are wet clothes usually dried ?
 (e) When is Sinhala New Year celebrated ?

6. Answer the questions in full sentences :—

Examples :—i. Is bread made from flour ?

Yes, bread is made from flour.

ii. Are glasses made of paper ?

No, glasses are not made of paper.

- (a) Are axes used to plough fields ?
- (b) Are Dumbara mats made in Matara ?
- (c) Are wet clothes dried in the sun ?
- (d) Is Sinhala New Year celebrated in January ?
- (e) Is paper made of rubber ?
- (f) Is fibre obtained from stone ?

7. (i) Use another letter in place of the letter in heavy type in each word below and make another word to fit into the blanks in the sentences that follow.

Example :- hills—mills

There are many rice *mills* in Tangalle.

weave, woven, part, **play**, mouse, big.

(a) Every morning I—home at 7o'clock to go to school.

(b) Some—in my village work in paddy-fields.

(c) Every evening Sena plays with his friends in the—near his house.

(d) Some pots are made from—

(e) Punchi Banda built a new—

(f) Upali's—is on his desk.

- (ii) Add another letter to the beginning of each word below and make another word to fit into the blanks in the sentences that follow.

Example :- an—ran.

Nimal *ran* to the playground.

road, is, ice, now, read, row.

(a) Nimal and—sister go to Malpitiya Maha Vidyalaya.

(b) We get our —ration at the co-operative shop.

(c) Some roads in Colombo are very—.

(d) —is made from flour.

(e) Farmers—paddy in their fields.

(f) I—many English words now.

8. Change the following sentences as in the example.

Omit the word or words that are in *italics*.

Example :—*The people in the Dumbara valley* make beautiful mats from the fibre of 'hana'.

Beautiful mats are made from the fibre of 'hana'.

- (a) *Workers* make tyres in large factories.
- (b) *Villagers in the southern coast of Ceylon* make coir mats from coconut fibre.
- (c) *People of Dumbara* obtain fibre from the leaves of a plant called 'hana'.
- (d) *Some school-children* plant 'bandakka' seeds in large vegetable-beds.
- (e) *Farmers* use tractors to plough paddy-fields in some areas.
- (f) *They* buy most of their supplies at the co-operative shop.

9. Read the following sentences and answer the questions below them.

Lions are found in our zoo.

Nimal's shirt is made of cotton.

That flower-bed is watered every day.

Kamala's toys are made of rubber.

- (i) Where are lions found in Ceylon ?
- (ii) Whose shirt is made of cotton ?
- (iii) What is watered every day ?
- (iv) What are Kamala's toys made of ?
- (v) Whose toys are made of rubber ?

10. The fibre of the coconut husk is called coir.

Describe how coir mats are made.

11. Describe the process of making cloth, extracting coconut oil or manufacturing rubber.

LESSON UNIT NINETEEN

19A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I. 1. The Chief Justice of Ceylon is appointed by the Governor-General.

Puisne Judges are appointed by the Governor-General.

District Judges are appointed by the Judicial Service Commission.

Some Government Officers are appointed by the Public Service Commission.

Some Local Government Officers are appointed by the Local Government Service Commission.

Teachers in Government schools are appointed by the Director-General of Education.

2. Our new teacher was appointed by the Director-General of Education.

Our class leader was appointed by our teacher.

Our netball captain was appointed by our Principal.

Our school prefects were appointed by our Principal.

Our sports captain was appointed by our Principal.

3. Members of village councils are elected by the people.

Members of urban councils are elected by the people.

Members of municipal councils are elected by the people.

A hundred and fifty one members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people.

Fifteen members of the Senate are elected by the House of Representatives.

4. Our Member of Parliament was elected by the voters of our constituency some time ago.

The secretary of our Agricultural Club was elected by the committee last month.

The president of our English Literary Association was elected by an annual general meeting last month.

The mayor of the municipal council was elected by its members some time ago.

The treasurer of our Sports Club was elected by the members at the last meeting.

- II. 1. *Shakuntala* was written by Kalidasa about one thousand five hundred years ago.

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare about four hundred years ago.

Guttala Kavya was written by Ven. Vattave Thera about four hundred years ago.

Kavyasekhara was written by Ven. Sri Rahula Thera about five hundred years ago.

Kavsilumina was written by King Parakramabahu II about seven hundred years ago.

2. Ruvanvalisaya was built by King Dutugamunu about two thousand years ago.

Jetavana Dagaba was built by King Mahasena about one thousand seven hundred years ago.

Kiri-vehera was built by King Parakramabahu I about eight hundred years ago.

Rankot-vehera was built by King Nissamkamalla about seven hundred and fifty years ago.

Tisavava in Anuradhapura was built by King Devanampiya Tissa over two thousand years ago.

Kalavava was built by King Dhatusena about one thousand five hundred years ago.

The Alahara canal was built by King Vasabha about two thousand years ago.

The Minneri tank was built by King Mahasena about one thousand seven hundred years ago.

- III. 1. Ranjith was struck on the head by a stone.
2. The coconut tree was struck by lightning.
3. Many valuable paintings were destroyed by fire.
4. My friend was run over by a car.
5. The injured man was taken to hospital in a car.
- IV. 1. Sarath was bitten by a dog.
2. We were all bitten by mosquitoes last night.
3. The boy who did very well in the examination was commended by our Principal.
4. The car that had an accident was driven by a very careless man.
5. Our exhibition was declared open by the Director-General of Education.
- V. 1. Our school will be closed for the December vacation very soon.
2. An agricultural exhibition will be held in our school next month.
3. Over seventy million bushels of paddy will be produced in Ceylon in 1970.
4. Six hundred thousand acres of new land will be brought under cultivation under the Mahaveli Diversion Scheme.

5. Thousands of farmers will be benefited by the Mahaveli Diversion Scheme.
6. More children will be admitted to our schools next year.

- VI.
1. A lot of exhibits have already been prepared for the school exhibition next month.
 2. Each child has been asked to prepare an exhibit for the exhibition next month.
 3. Grade Ten children have been told to study hard for their examination in December.
 4. Salt has been manufactured in Ceylon from very early times.

- VII.
1. When was Ruvanvalisaya built ?

It was built about two thousand years ago.

Who was Ruvanvalisaya built by ?

It was built by Dutugamunu.

2. When was *Budugumalankaraya* written ?

It was written during the reign of Parakramabahu VI.

Who was it written by ?

It was written by Ven. Vidagama Maitreya Thera.

- VIII.
1. What is the language that is spoken by most people in Ceylon ?

Sinhala is the language that is spoken by most people in Ceylon.

2. What is the foreign language that is studied by most school-children in Ceylon ?

English is the foreign language that is studied by most school-children in Ceylon.

19B. THE PARLIAMENT OF CEYLON

(We have a parliamentary system of Government. Our Parliament consists of the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives is sometimes called the Lower House and the Senate is sometimes called the Upper House.)

(The Senate consists of thirty members who are called Senators. Fifteen of them are appointed by the Governor-General and fifteen are elected by the House of Representatives.)

(There are a hundred and fifty-seven members in the Lower House. A hundred and fifty-one of them are elected by those who have a vote and the other six are appointed by the Governor-General. One hundred and forty-five constituencies or electorates are represented by the elected members. Five of these electorates have more than one member each.)

According to our constitution there has to be at least one general election every five years. Candidates generally stand for election as members of a political party. The leader of the party that wins the largest number of seats is invited by the Governor-General to form the Government. That leader usually becomes Prime Minister and selects the Ministers who form the Cabinet.

(The decisions of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are discussed in Parliament, which is responsible for the good government of our country.)

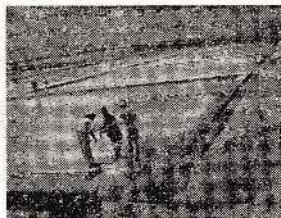
Answer the following questions :—

1. What system of Government do we have ?
2. What is called the Upper House ?
3. What is another name for the House of Representatives ?
4. How many Senators are elected by the House of Representatives ?
5. How many members are appointed to the House of Representatives by the Governor-General ?

- ✓ 6. How many Senators are appointed by the Governor-General?
- ✓ 7. How many electorates do we have?
- ✓ 8. What does our Parliament consist of?
9. How many members are there in the Senate?
10. How many members are there in the Lower House?
11. How many electorates have more than one member each?
12. Who is invited to form the Government after a general election?
13. Who selects the Ministers who form the Cabinet?
14. What is Parliament responsible for?

19C. SALT

The manufacture of salt is one of the oldest industries in Ceylon. Salt has been manufactured in Ceylon from very early times. During the times of our kings the salt that our people needed was obtained from the natural ponds or *lewayas* that were found at places such as Hambantota. In those natural ponds, sea-water evaporated and salt was left behind. But in such places as Nilaveli salt was made in artificial pans. Sea-water was brought into these pans along canals and was allowed to evaporate.



(The salt that was collected in these ways was full of impurities.) Better methods are now used to make salt without impurities. Today there are several big salterns in places such as Hambantota, Elephant Pass, Puttalam and Palavi where modern methods are used in the manufacture of salt. At these salterns several by-products such as gypsum, plaster of Paris, school chalk and chlorine are obtained.

Today, we produce all the salt we need. Our salt industry will be developed further in the future.

Answer the following questions :—

1. What was obtained from natural ponds or *lewayas* during the times of our kings ?
2. What was full of impurities ?
3. What are *lewayas* ?
4. What is left behind in a *lewaya* when the sea-water in it evaporates ?
5. How was sea-water brought into artificial pans in places like Nilaveli ?
6. How do they make salt in Hambantota and Elephant Pass ?
7. In what places are plaster of Paris, school chalk and chlorine obtained as by-products ?
8. What is one of the oldest industries in Ceylon ?
9. Where was the salt that our people needed obtained from during the times of our kings ?
10. In what was salt made in Nilaveli ?
11. What was brought into artificial pans along canals and allowed to evaporate ?
12. What is done now to make salt without impurities ?
13. What by-products are obtained at these salterns ?
14. What industry will be further developed in the future ?

19D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What is the name of your electorate ?
- (b) Who represents year constituency in the Lower House ?
- (c) What is the longest time we can be without an election ?
- (d) Who presents the Budget in the House of Representatives ?
- (e) In what month is the Budget usually discussed in the House of Representatives ?
- (f) When was the last general election held ?
- (g) How many members were elected to the House of Representatives at the last general election ?
- (h) How many members were appointed to the House of Representatives by the Governor-General ?

2. Change the following sentences as in the example :—

Example :—Olympic games are held every four years.

- (i) The last Olympic games were held in 1968.
- (ii) The next Olympic games will be held in 1972.

(a) A prize day is held in our school every year.

- (i)
- (ii)

(b) A literary association meeting is held in our class every month.

- (i)
- (ii)

(c) A test is held in our school every term.

(i)

(ii)

(d) A sports day is held in our region every year.

(i)

(ii)

3. Fill in the blanks with one of the following :—

have to, has to, will have to, had to.

(a) Gunapala———take an umbrella with him because it was raining.

(b) People who go through the jungle———be careful because there are wild animals in it.

(c) Gamini———study hard to pass his examination next year.

(d) Farmers———weed and manure their fields well last season to get a good harvest.

(e) We———remove our shoes before we enter a temple.

(f) Sena———pass his G.C.E. (O.L.) Examination with credits before he joins the G.C.E. (A.L.) class.

4. Change the following sentences as in the example. Omit *you*.

Example :—When *you* manure plants they grow well.

When plants are manured they grow well.

(a) When you heat ice, it becomes water.

(b) When you boil water, it evaporates and becomes vapour.

(c) When you cool vapour, it becomes water again.

(d) When you freeze water, it becomes ice.

(e) When you heat a piece of iron, it becomes red hot.

5. Read the following sentences and answer the questions below it :—

(a) A few yards away from our school an old man was knocked down by a car which was driven by a careless driver.

- (1) Who was knocked down ?
- (2) Where was he knocked down ?
- (3) Who was the car driven by ?

(b) Yesterday my friend was bitten by a dog.

- (1) Who was bitten yesterday ?
- (2) What was he bitten by ?
- (3) When was he bitten ?

(c) Yesterday a two hundred pound fish was caught by Somadasa.

- (1) What was caught yesterday ?
- (2) Who was it caught by ?
- (3) When was it caught ?

(d) The door has not been painted yet.

It will be done tomorrow by Nimal.

- (1) What has not been painted yet ?
- (2) Who will the door be painted by ?
- (3) When will it be done ?
- (4) What will be done tomorrow ?

6. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the following :—
invite, discuss, govern, appoint, apply, examine, collect, decide.

(a) It was———to postpone the meeting.

(b) A bill is———and———before it is passed by the House.

(c) I will———for a job in that firm tomorrow.

- (d) A lot of money was——to help those who suffered in the recent floods.
- (e) India is——by a parliamentary system of government.
- (f) The Head of a Government Department is—— by the Public Service Commission.
- (g) I will——Sarath to spend his holidays with me in Kandy.
7. Read passages B and C again and find a single word for each of the following :—
- (a) A person who stands for election to the House of Representatives.
- (b) An area represented by a Member of Parliament.
- (c) Something that is not natural.
- (d) A place where salt is manufactured.
- (e) To change into vapour.
- (f) Something that is obtained when something else is manufactured.
8. What kind of a local council is there in your town or village ? Write fifteen sentences about it.
9. Write twenty sentences about the coconut industry or the rubber industry in Ceylon.

LESSON UNIT TWENTY

20A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Practise the following :—

- I.
1. Sarath : My chair is broken. May I share yours ?
Rohan : Yes, you may.
 2. Ranjith : I have lost my pencil. May I borrow yours ?
Asoka : Certainly you may.
 3. Sita : I haven't brought my book. May I borrow yours ?
Soma : Of course, you may borrow it.
 4. Kamala : It's raining. May I use your umbrella for a minute ?
Leela : Yes, you may.
 5. Gamini : I am not very well today. May I go home early ?
Teacher : Yes, you may but can you go home alone ?
I will send someone with you.
- II.
1. Mohan : Mother, may I go swimming in the river ?
Mother : No Mohan, you may not. It is dangerous.
 2. Gamini : Father, may I climb that mango tree and pick some mangoes.
Father : No my son, you may not. I'll pick some mangoes for you.
 3. Kamala : Mother, may I spend my December holidays with my aunt in Pattipola ?
Mother : No Kamala, you may not. It is very cold there now. You may spend your April holidays there.
 4. Ranjith : May I help you in your shop this week-end ?
Father : No my son, you may not. You have a lot of homework to do this week-end.

20B. ANTS

Ants are fascinating insects. They live in communities. In each community there are thousands of ants that live together in peace and harmony.

In an ant community there are workers, fighters and a queen. The queen lays eggs that hatch into thousands of baby ants. The male ants are the fighters or soldiers that protect the community from its enemies. The female ants are the workers who work hard every day doing various jobs. In an ant community, just as in a human community, there are farmers, masons, carpenters, road-builders, nurses, scavengers and many other workers. The farmers provide the food for the community. The masons and the carpenters build the houses. The road-builders make roads and tunnels. The nurses take care of the baby ants and the sick. The scavengers keep the ant colony clean. Every ant in the community does its job most industriously.

Ants provide a fine example of community living.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Are ants insects or animals ?
2. How many ants live in an ant community ?
3. Which are workers ?
4. Which are fighters ?
5. What are the different kinds of workers in an ant community ?
6. What do the masons and carpenters do ?
7. What do the nurses do ?
8. What do the scavengers do ?
9. What do the farmers do ?

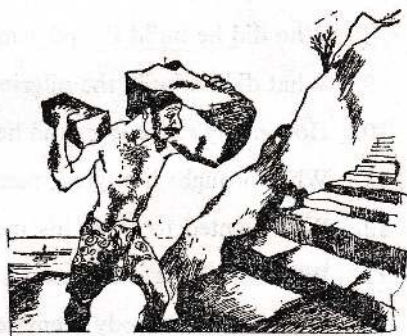
10. Which ant lays eggs ?
11. Which ants make roads and tunnels ?
12. Which ants provide food for the community ?
13. Which ants look after the baby ants and the sick ?
14. Which ants protect the community from its enemies ?
15. Why is there peace and harmony in an ant community ?
16. Why are there no fights in an ant community ?
17. What provides a fine example of community living ?

20C. THE LEGEND OF BULATHA

Long, long ago there was a very strong man called Bulatha. He was in the service of a king who ruled at Aluthnuwara.

Bulatha had two duties in the king's service. One was to go a long distance over a steep mountain and milk a cow in a little village called Kiripattiya and the other was to prepare thirty chews of betel every day. While doing these jobs very loyally, he secretly made a pilgrim path of two thousand stone steps on the steep mountain slope. He also secretly built a large tank to help the farmers around Aluthnuwara. His deeds brought him great merit.

When the king heard about Bulatha's work, he was very pleased and met Bulatha at the tank. "You have served the people more than I have," the king said. "You have built that pilgrim path and this large tank for the farmers. These deeds have brought you great merit. May I share this merit with you ?"



“It will be a great honour to me to share my merit with you, O King,” replied Bulatha. “But I have one request to make. When I die, I wish to be cremated on the bund of this tank.”

The king promised to grant Bulatha his request.

After many years, when Bulatha died, his body was taken to the bund of the tank and was cremated there. A heavy rain that followed washed the ashes of his body down into the tank. Out of the ashes sprang the *olu* and the *nelum*.

Today this tank which is full of lotuses and lilies is known as Soraborawewa and the steep mountain is known as Galpadihela.

Answer the following questions :—

1. What was the name of the very strong man in this story ?
2. Where did he live ?
3. Whose service was he in ?
4. What were his duties ?
5. What did he do secretly ?
6. Why did he build a tank ?
7. Where did he build a pilgrim path ?
8. Who did he build the pilgrim path for ?
9. What did he build the pilgrim path of ?
10. How many stone steps did he build ?
11. What brought him great merit ?
12. Who wanted to share his merit ?
13. What was Bulatha's request ?
14. Where was his body cremated ?
15. What washed the ashes of his body down into the tank ?

16. What was Kiripattiya ?
17. Where was it ?
18. What was Bulatha's job ?
19. Where did the *olu* and the *nelum* spring from ?
20. What do we find in this tank today ?
21. What do we call this tank today ?
22. What is known as Galpadihela today ?

20D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions :—

- (a) What system of government do we have in Ceylon ?
- (b) Who is the head of the Cabinet ?
- (c) What is the population of Ceylon today ?
- (d) Which Ministry looks after our schools ?
- (e) What kind of council is there in your village or town ?
- (f) What are the most important cities in the North Central Province ?
- (g) When was Anuradhapura the capital of Ceylon ?
- (h) Name some of the tanks that were built by the ancient kings of Ceylon.
- (i) What is the name of the large tank near Mahiyangana ?
- (j) What did our ancient kings build ?
- (k) Do you think that Bulatha's story is not a true story ?
- (l) How will the Mahaveli Diversion Scheme help our farmers ?
- (m) How many acres of land will be brought under cultivation when the Mahaweli Diversion Scheme is completed ?

2. Change these affirmative statements into negative statements :—

Examples : i. He was at home yesterday.
He was not at home yesterday.

ii. He goes to school by bus.
He does not go to school by bus.

(a) There is a book on the table.

(b) Sarath went to Colombo yesterday.

(c) They study English every day.

(d) He lives in this town.

(e) I have a beautiful garden.

3. Change the following statements into questions :—

Example : i Nimal worked in his garden.
Did Nimal work in his garden ?

ii Upali can dance well.
Can Upali dance well ?

(a) Ranjith has to help his father in the shop every day.

(b) Those boys played football yesterday.

(c) Mr. Perera has taught in our school for five years.

(d) Kamala wants to be a doctor.

(e) Nimal can run very fast.

4. Change the words in heavy type into the plural and rewrite the following sentences :—

Examples : My friend reads a **book**.
Our friends read books.

(a) This **book** was placed on his table.

(b) **My friend** plays volleyball every day.

(c) **He** does not live with **me**.

(d) I am going to meet **him** at the railway station.

5. Fill in the blanks using the prepositions within brackets :—

(a) We have been asked to come _____ school _____
nine o' clock _____ Monday. (at, to, on)

- (b) _____ that day we will work _____ our school garden _____ nine o'clock _____ one o'clock _____ the afternoon. Some _____ us will build a fence _____ our vegetable-beds to protect the plants _____ animals. (from, on, of, in, around, to)
- (c) When Sarath walked _____ his room _____ the open door, he saw a rat coming _____ a little hole _____ the wall. (into, in, out of, through)
- (d) Sarath went _____ his brother _____ the nearest town to buy some books _____ their sister. They went there _____ bus. (for, to, by, with)
- (e) While Ranjith was walking _____ the stone steps with great difficulty, he met a little boy running _____ the steps _____ a great speed. (at, up, down)
- (f) Nimal swam _____ the Kelani _____ the other side _____ the river where his friend Asoka was waiting _____ him. Then Nimal and Asoka walked _____ the bank of the river _____ about a mile. (to, for, across, of, along)

6. Change the words in heavy type to pronouns :—

Example :—**The book** is on the desk.

It is on the desk.

- (a) **Mr. Perera** is not at home today.
- (b) **Mrs. Perera** is busy in her kitchen.
- (c) **Mr. and Mrs. Perera** are husband and wife.
- (d) **My father and I** work in our garden every day.
- (e) **John** has the books.
- (f) **The pen** is on **John's** table.
- (g) **Nimal met Sarath and Asoka** at school.
- (h) I met **Mrs. Perera** yesterday.

7. Fill in the blanks using *a/an* or *the* where necessary :—

(a) _____ Mahaveli is _____ river.

It is _____ longest river in Ceylon.

(b) This window is made of _____ wood and _____ glass.

(c) He was given _____ egg _____ day.

(d) There was _____ man and _____ woman at _____ entrance to our school. _____ woman had _____ basket of _____ vegetables on her head.

8. Combine each pair of sentences using the word within brackets :—

(a) All the children went into their classes.

The bell rang. (when)

(b) Sarath studies very hard. He wants to get good marks.
(because)

(c) Amarasiri listened carefully. His grandfather was relating a story. (while)

(d) I ate my dinner. I did my homework. (after)

(e) The story that I started reading in the morning was very long. I was not able to finish it before dinner.
(so....that)

9. Look at the group of words *in italics* in each sentence below :—

(i) The boy *near the window* is Gamini.

(ii) The boy *standing near the window* is Gamini.

(iii) The boy *who is standing near the window* is Gamini.

- (a) Fill each blank with one of the following groups of words :--
in the field, working in the field, who is working in
the field.

The man _____ is my uncle.

The man _____ is my uncle.

The man _____ is my uncle.

- (b) Make three sentences by filling the blank with each of the
following :—

_____ in the playground, playing in the playground,
who are playing in the playground.

The girls _____ study in Grade Nine.

- (c) Make three sentences by filling in the blank with each of
the following :—

_____ in the zoo, kept in the zoo, that are kept in the zoo.

Some animals _____ are from foreign countries.

- (d) Make three sentences by filling in the blank with each of
the following :—

_____ in the classroom, studying in the classroom,
who was studying in the classroom.

Ranjith spoke to the boy _____.

10. Look at the form of the verb in each sentence below :—

- (i) Sena **learns** his lessons every day.
(ii) Sena **learnt** his lessons yesterday.
(iii) Sena **has just learnt** his lessons.
(iv) Sena **had learnt** his lessons before his mother asked him
to eat his dinner.
(v) Sena **is learning** his lessons now.
(vi) Yesterday Sena **was learning** his lessons when his sister
was playing in the garden.
(vii) Sena **will learn** his lessons tomorrow.

Now make similar sentences with each key sentence below :—

- (a) (i) Gunaratne waters his flower-beds every day.
(ii) _____ last week.
(iii) _____ just _____ his flower-beds.
(iv) _____ before his brother called him to play.
(v) _____ now.
(vi) Yesterday _____ when his brother was manuring his vegetable beds.
(vii) _____ tomorrow.
- (b) (i) My friends play volleyball every day.
(ii) _____ yesterday.
(iii) _____ just _____ two games of volleyball.
(iv) _____ two games of volleyball before I went to see them.
(v) _____ now.
(vi) _____ when I was working in the school garden yesterday.
(vii) _____ tomorrow.

11. Change the following as in the example :—

Example i. Ranjith said, "I am studying hard for my examination."

Ranjith said that he was studying hard for his examination.

ii. Ranjit said, "I studied hard for my examination."

Ranjith said that he studied hard for his examination.

- (a) (i) Upali said, "I am going to Colombo with my father."
(ii) Upali said, "I went to Colombo with my father."
- (b) (i) Sena said, "Many farmers are ploughing their fields."
(ii) Sena said, "Many farmers ploughed their fields."
- (c) (i) Gamini said, "Mr. Gunadasa is buying a new pen."
(ii) Gamini said, "Mr. Gunadasa bought a new pen."

12. Look at the form of the verb in each sentence below :—

- (i) The flower-beds *are watered* every day.
- (ii) The flower-beds *were watered* yesterday.
- (iii) The flower-beds *will be watered* tomorrow.

Now fill each blank below with the correct form of the verb in brackets :—

(a) (sweep)

- Asoka's classroom ————— every day. *are*
- Asoka's classroom ————— last week.
- Asoka's classroom ————— tomorrow morning.

(b) (weed)

- Paddy-fields in our village ————— every season.
- Paddy-fields in our village ————— last season.
- Paddy-fields in our village ————— next month.

(c) (ring)

- Our school bell ————— every morning.
- Our school bell ————— ten minutes ago.
- Our school bell ————— when school is over.

13. When you ask for permission to do something you say *May I—*

Example :—May I play with my friends now ?

How do you ask for permission to do the following :—

- (a) to go to the town
- (b) to leave the class
- (c) to borrow a pen
- d) to buy two new books

14. Join each pair of sentences and make two new sentences as in the example.

Example : i. I have written two pages. You have written five pages.

I have written fewer pages than you have.

You have written more pages than I have.

ii. Gunadasa has eaten one plate of rice. Sirisena has eaten two plates of rice.

Gunadasa has eaten less rice than Sirisena.

Sirisena has eaten more rice than Gunadasa.

- (a) Upali has bought five mangoes. Wimal has bought ten mangoes.
- (b) Gunaratne has ploughed two acres of land. Gunadasa has ploughed three acres of land.
- (c) My brother has read fifteen books. My sister has read ten books.
- (d) Sena's parents have saved five hundred rupees. Upali's parents have saved three hundred rupees.

15. Match the following questions with the answers given below :—

Questions :—

1. What did he say ?
2. Where do you live ?
3. How long have you lived in Colombo ?
4. When will you go to Kandy ?
5. What is his father ?
6. How much did you pay for your shirt ?
7. Can you ride a bicycle ?
8. How many boys are there in your class ?
9. Why did he go to Galle ?
10. What do we have to do before we enter a temple ?

Answers :—

- (a) He went there to meet his uncle.
- (b) Yes, I can.
- (c) He is a farmer.
- (d) In Malpitiya.
- (e) Next week.
- (f) Ten rupees.
- (g) There are forty.
- (h) We have to remove our shoes
- (i) Ten years.
- (j) He said that he was ill.

16. Write a passage of about two hundred words on ' Bees '.

Use the following guide lines :—

live in a colony/a hive to live in/thousands in a hive/
three types/queen/drones/workers/lays eggs/males in a
colony/do not work/do all the work/make honey/store
it/protect it/live together/

17. Write a short story or a legend that you have learnt.

18. Write a composition of about two hundred words on ' Ceylon '.

Use passages 2B, 2C, 3B, 3C, 6B, 7B, 7C, 9B and 9C as guides.

APPENDIX A

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF SOME VERBS THAT YOU WILL USE IN YOUR LESSONS

- (a) I **write** a composition every day.
 (b) I **wrote** a composition yesterday.
 (c) I have just **written** a composition.

We call these three forms of the verb **principal parts**.

i.e.—(a) WRITE (b) WROTE (c) WRITTEN

Here are the principal parts of some of the verbs.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	
I	1. kick	.. kicked	.. kicked	
	tap	.. tapped	.. tapped	
	walk	.. walked	.. walked	
	2. live	.. lived	.. lived	
	plough	.. ploughed	.. ploughed	
	own	.. owned	.. owned	
	3. export	.. exported	.. exported	
	weed	.. weeded	.. weeded	
	want	.. wanted	.. wanted	
	II	1. cut	.. cut	.. cut
		hit	.. hit	.. hit
		put	.. put	.. put
		shut	.. shut	.. shut
		2. dig	.. dug	.. dug
		spin	.. spun	.. spun
win		.. won	.. won	
3. keep		.. kept	.. kept	
sleep		.. slept	.. slept	
sweep		.. swept	.. swept	
4. lead		.. led	.. led	
meet		.. met	.. met	
read		.. read	.. read	
5. begin		.. began	.. begun	
drink		.. drank	.. drunk	
ring	.. rang	.. rung		
sing	.. sang	.. sung		

6.	drive	..	drove	..	driven
	ride	..	rode	..	ridden
	rise	..	rose	..	risen
	write	..	wrote	..	written
7.	build	..	built	..	built
	lend	..	lent	..	lent
	send	..	sent	..	sent
	spend	..	spent	..	spent
8.	freeze	..	froze	..	frozen
	speak	..	spoke	..	spoken
	steal	..	stole	..	stolen
	weave	..	wove	..	woven
9.	find	..	found	..	found
	grind	..	ground	..	ground
10.	blow	..	blew	..	blown
	grow	..	grew	..	grown
	know	..	knew	..	known
11.	tear	..	tore	..	torn
	wear	..	wore	..	worn
12.	shake	..	shook	..	shaken
	take	..	took	..	taken
13.	tell	..	told	..	told
14.	burn	..	burned	..	burned
		..	burnt	..	burnt
	learn	..	learned	..	learned
		..	learnt	..	learnt
15.	bite	..	bit	..	bitten
	hide	..	hid	..	hidden
III	1. bring	..	brought	..	brought
	buy	..	bought	..	bought
	catch	..	caught	..	caught
	hear	..	heard	..	heard
	leave	..	left	..	left
	make	..	made	..	made
	2. draw	..	drew	..	drawn
	fly	..	flew	..	flown
	give	..	gave	..	given