

# QTR

## An English Course for Grade Eight

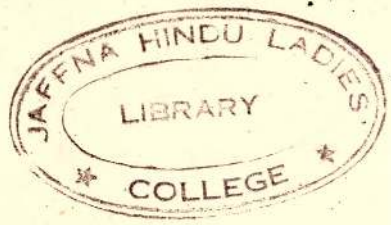


S. 3655

DCE 165

NEW TEXTBOOK SERIES — MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

# AN ENGLISH COURSE FOR GRADE EIGHT



EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, SRI LANKA

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## LESSON UNIT ONE

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I.

1. Tilak says, "Kamal is thirteen years old".
2. Mrs. Gunaratne says, "I will go to the market in the afternoon."
3. Mr. Perera says, "You are not listening carefully."
4. Piyal says, "Sarath and Kumar can ride a bicycle."
5. Sita says, "Janaki has a stamp album."
6. Raja says, "My sister has read 'Robinson Crusoe'."
7. Kanthi says, "Hemamali wants to be a doctor."

B. 1. *Teacher*: What does Tilak say?

*Pupil* : Tilak says (that) Kamal is thirteen years old.

2. *Teacher*: What does Mrs. Gunaratne say?

*Pupil* : Mrs. Gunaratne says (that) she will go to the market in the afternoon.

3. *Teacher*: What does Mr. Perera say?

*Pupil* : Mr. Perera says (that) I am not listening carefully.

4. *Teacher*: What does Piyal say?

*Pupil* : Piyal says (that) Sarath and Kumar can ride a bicycle.

5. *Teacher*: What does Sita say?

*Pupil* : Sita says (that) Janaki has a stamp album.

6. *Teacher*: What does Raja say?

*Pupil* : Raja says (that) his sister has read 'Robinson Crusoe'.

7. *Teacher*: What does Kanthi say?

*Pupil* : Kanthi says (that) Hemamali wants to be a doctor.

II.

1. Yesterday, Prema said, "Everest is 29,028 feet high."
2. Last Monday, Raja said, "Birds lay eggs in nests."
3. Sita said, "The Mahaveli is the longest river in Sri Lanka."
4. Piyal said, "There are seven days in a week."

- 5. Soma said, "A cheetah can run very fast."
  - 6. Mr. Silva said, "A kingfisher has a long beak."
  - 7. Our science teacher said, "Bees collect nectar."
- B. 1. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Prema say yesterday?  
*Pupil* : Prema said (that) Everest is 29,028 feet high.
2. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Raja say last Monday?  
*Pupil* : Raja said (that) birds lay eggs in nests.
3. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Sita say?  
*Pupil* : Sita said (that) the Mahaveli is the longest river in Sri Lanka.
4. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Piyal say?  
*Pupil* : Piyal said (that) there are seven days in a week.
5. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Soma say?  
*Pupil* : Soma said (that) a cheetah can run very fast.
6. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Mr. Silva say?  
*Pupil* : Mr. Silva said (that) a kingfisher has a long beak.
7. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did your science teacher say?  
*Pupil* : Our science teacher said (that) bees collect nectar.

### III.

- A. 1. Last Monday, Sita said, "I am reading an interesting story now."  
 2. Yesterday morning, Piyal said, "I have to go to the post-office this evening."  
 3. On the 1st of last month, Mr. Perera said, "I want to buy a new pen today."  
 4. Last Saturday, Kumari said, "I have a toothache today."  
 5. Last January, Mrs. Gunaratne said, "My daughter is staying with my mother."
- B. 1. *Teacher*: What did Sita say?  
*Pupil* : Sita said (that) she was reading an interesting story at that time/then.

2. *Teacher*: What did Piyal say?  
*Pupil* : Piyal said (that) he had to go to the post office that evening.
3. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Perera say?  
*Pupil* : Mr. Perera said (that) he wanted to buy a new pen that day.
4. *Teacher*: What did Kumari say?  
*Pupil* : Kumari said (that) she had a toothache that day.
5. *Teacher*: What did Mrs. Gunaratne say?  
*Pupil* : Mrs. Gunaratne said (that) her daughter was staying with Mrs. Gunaratne's mother.

IV.

- A. 1. Last February, Raja said, "My father returned from Gal Oya two months ago."
2. Two days ago, Kamala said, "Yesterday I bought a new umbrella."
3. In January last year, Savithri said, "I was in Kandy last year."
4. On the fifth of last month, Mr. Silva said, "My son was staying with my sister last month."

- B. 1. *Teacher*: What did Raja say last February?  
*Pupil* : Last February, Raja said (that) his father had returned from Gal Oya two months before.
2. *Teacher*: What did Kamala say two days ago?  
*Pupil* : Two days ago, Kamala said (that) the day before, she had bought a new umbrella.
3. *Teacher*: What did Savithri say in January last year?  
*Pupil* : In January last year, Savithri said (that) she had been in Kandy the year before.
4. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Silva say on the fifth of last month?  
*Pupil* : On the fifth of last month, Mr. Silva said (that) his son had been staying with Mr. Silva's sister the month before.

V.

- A. 1. Last Tuesday Sarath said, "I have made a beautiful kite."
2. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jayaratne said, "My sister has gone to the fair."

3. In January last year, Mr. Rajendran said, "My parents have lived in Dehiwala for five years."
  4. Six days ago, Kamala said, "I have been sewing a skirt."
- B.
1. *Teacher*: What did Sarath say last Tuesday?  
*Pupil* : Last Tuesday, Sarath said (that) he had made a beautiful kite."
  2. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Jayaratne say yesterday afternoon?  
*Pupil* : Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jayaratne said (that) his sister had gone to the fair.
  3. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Rajendran say in January last year?  
*Pupil* : In January last year, Mr. Rajendran said (that) his parents had lived in Dehiwala for five years.
  4. *Teacher*: What did Kamala say six days ago?  
*Pupil* : Six days ago, Kamala said (that) she had been sewing a skirt.

VI.

- A.
1. On Monday last week, Ranjan said, "I will go to the library tomorrow."
  2. Yesterday, Miss Herath said, "I will meet Geetha's mother this evening."
  3. Ranjani and Kamala said, "Our school will reopen after the vacation on the 5th of next month."
  4. Ranhamy said, "There will be heavy rain in October."
- B.
1. *Teacher*: What did Ranjan say on Monday last week?  
*Pupil* : On Monday last week, Ranjan said (that) he would go to the library the following day (the next day).
  2. *Teacher*: What did Miss Herath say yesterday?  
*Pupil* : Yesterday, Miss Herath said (that) she would meet Geetha's mother that evening.
  3. *Teacher*: What did Ranjani and Kamala say?  
*Pupil* : Ranjani and Kamala said (that) their school would reopen after the vacation on the 5th of the following month.
  4. *Teacher*: What did Ranhamy say?  
*Pupil* : Ranhamy said (that) there would be heavy rain in October.



VII.

- A. 1. Tilak asked me, "What is the time?"  
 2. Kamala asked me, "What is Ranjani doing?"  
 3. Miss Herath said to me, "What have you bought?"  
 4. Piyal said to Amal, "What were you doing last evening?"  
 5. Mr. Perera said to me, "What did Palitha eat for lunch yesterday?"  
 6. Kumari said to Rani, "What will you bring me from Kandy?"
- B. 1. Tilak asked me what the time was.  
 2. Kamala asked me what Ranjani was doing.  
 3. Miss Herath asked me what I had bought.  
 4. Piyal asked Amal what he had been doing the previous evening.  
 5. Mr. Perera asked me what Palitha had eaten for lunch the day before / the previous day.  
 6. Kumari asked Rani what she would bring her from Kandy.
- C. Use the words **wanted to know from** ... and do the above:—  
 Example:—Tilak wanted to know from me what the time was.
- D. Use **didn't know** and do the above:—  
 Example:— Tilak didn't know what the time was.

VIII

A.

Tilak Kamal Sarath Upali	said,	"Where is the post-office?" "Where are you going?" "Where have you put your book?" "Where were you last Friday?" "Where did you go last Saturday?" "Where will you go next year?"
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- B. Look at the following examples and report the sentences in "A"  
 Example:— Tilak asked where the post-office was.  
 Tilak asked where I was going.
- C. Instead of the word "asked" use **wanted to know** and change the sentences you have made.  
 Example: Tilak wanted to know where the post-office was.

IX.

A.

Mala Ranjith Mohan Mr. Perera	said,	"Why is Sita running?" "Why have you opened the cupboard?" "Why were you absent last Monday?" "Why did you go to Matara last week?"
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B. Look at the following example and report the sentences in 'A'.

Example:— Mala asked why Sita was running.

C. Instead of **asked** use **wanted to know** and change the sentences you have made in 'B':—

Example:— Mala wanted to know why Sita was running.

X. Look at the example and practise joining the pairs of sentences given below it:—

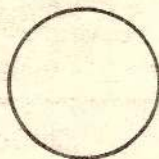
Example:— You have told me something/It is not true.  
What you have told me is not true.

1. Sita has eaten something. It will make her ill.
2. Your little sister saw something in the sky. It was an aeroplane.
3. I saw something far away in the sea. It was a fishing boat.
4. He bought something. It was cheap.
5. I drank something yesterday. It was not milk.

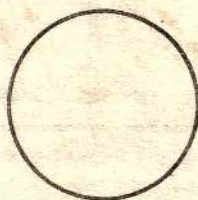
XI. 1.



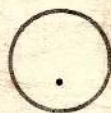
A



B



C



D

Circle C is the largest of the four circles.

Circle B is larger than circles A and D.

Circle A is as large as circle D.

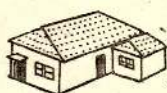
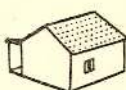
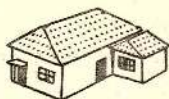
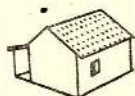
2.

Mr. Rajendran's  
house

Mr. Perera's  
house

Mr. Siripala's  
house

Mr. Piyaratne's  
house



Mr. Piyaratne's house is as large as Mr. Perera's house.  
Mr. Rajendran's house is as large as Mr. Siripala's house.

## B. READING

### A CHAMELEON BECOMES A CROCODILE

#### New Words

chameleon	கபிச்சா	பச்சோந்தி
crocodile	கிரோகோ	முதலை
harmless	ஈகி-ஈகி	திங்குவிளையா
iguana	கரையோ	இக்குவானா
monitor	கவிரையோ	உடும்பு
previous	கடின்	முந்திய
remote	தூர் பிஸி, ஈகி	தொலைவிலுள்ள
trample	பாசைலா	மிதி

Kirihamy was a chena cultivator in a remote village in the Dry Zone. One day, while he was working in his chena, he saw a big chameleon. The reptile was unusually big. When Kirihamy returned home in the evening, he told his wife, Ranmenike, about what he had seen. He told her that he had seen a chameleon as large as an iguana. The following morning, Ranmenike told her neighbour, Somawathie, about what Kirihamy had seen the previous day. She said, "My husband told me that he had seen a big animal as large as an iguana in his chena." Then Somawathie said, "What your husband had seen was not an iguana but a monitor. I am sure that it was a monitor."



The following day, Somawathie met one of her friends, Lucy Nona, living in another part of the village. While they were chatting, Somawathie said, "Did you hear that a few days ago, Kirihamy had seen an unusually big monitor in the jungle near his chena? His wife is a foolish woman. She thinks that the animal was an iguana."

Lucy Nona replied, "A moment ago, you said that the animal was unusually large. So it cannot be a monitor. I am sure it is a crocodile. Don't you know that there is a stream near his chena?"

On the fourth day, there was a big crowd of villagers in Kirihamy's chena. Kirihamy did not know why they had come. So Kirihamy asked them what they were looking for. They said, "We heard that there is a dangerous crocodile in your chena. We have come to kill it."

So saying, they searched for the crocodile, trampling all the plants in the chena. Kirihamy suddenly realized what had happened. He said, "There wasn't a crocodile. But there was a big chameleon, a harmless animal. Look at what you have done to my chena! You have destroyed all my crops."

## Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. Kirihamy saw an unusually big ——— .  
(a) iguana  
(b) crocodile  
(c) chameleon.
2. ——— was Kirihamy's wife.  
(a) Somawathie  
(b) Lucy Nona  
(c) Ranmenike.
3. The crowd of villagers who came to Kirihamy's chena ——— .  
(a) killed a crocodile  
(b) trampled all the plants in the chena,  
(c) shot a dangerous animal.
4. ——— thought that the animal Kirihamy had seen was a crocodile.  
(a) Lucy Nona  
(b) Ranmenike  
(c) Somawathie
5. ——— was a chena cultivator in a remote village in the Dry Zone.  
(a) Ranmenike's husband  
(b) Somawathie's husband  
(c) Lucy Nona's husband

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. What was Kirihamy?
2. Where did Kirihamy have his chena?
3. What did Kirihamy see in his chena one day?
4. What did Ranmenike tell Somawathie?
5. What did Somawathie tell Ranmenike?
6. Who said that Kirihamy's wife was a foolish woman?
7. What did Lucy Nona tell Somawathie?
8. Who came to Kirihamy's chena on the fourth day?
9. What did Kirihamy ask the crowd?
10. Who trampled the plants in the chena?

## C. READING

### THE EMPEROR AKBAR AND HIS COURTIER

#### New Words

boast	பூர்வார்த்தி டெய்வதலா	வீரூப்புக்கொள்
cradle	கோலீட்டெ	தொட்டில்
emperor	டெய்வரசலா	பேரரசன்
empire	டெய்வரசலா	பேரரசு
fresh	டெய்வ	புதிய
intelligent	புத்தெய்வ	விவேகமுள்ள
mockingly	கலவெய்வ	ஏளனமாக
powerful	பல கலவெய்வ	ஆற்றல்மிக்க
prove	பெய்வ கலவெய்வ	நிரூபி
subject	கலவெய்வ வலவெய்வ	குடிமகன்
thumb	டெய்வ வலவெய்வ	பெருவிரல்
understand	கலவெய்வ கலவெய்வ	புரிந்துகொள்

Akbar, the great Mogul Emperor of India, had a very intelligent courtier. His name was Raja Birbal. One day Akbar boasted that he could please any person in his empire. Hearing this, Raja Birbal started laughing.

Then Emperor Akbar said, "Birbal, why do you laugh mockingly? Am I not able to give my subjects anything they wish to have?"

"I'll tell you why I laughed," Birbal said. "Can you prove that you are able to give any person what he wishes to have? I am sure you can't please even a little child."

"I don't understand what you mean. Don't you know that I am the Emperor of India?"

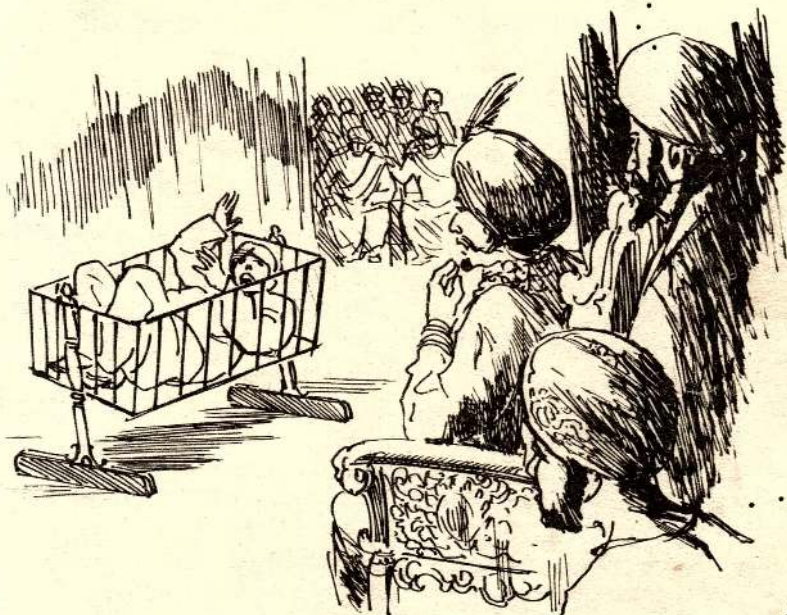
"It is true that you are a very powerful ruler. But that does not mean you can please everybody."

"Birbal, you have to prove that I am wrong? Then I will accept what you say."

In reply, Birbal told the Emperor that he would come to the palace in a cradle the following day. "Let us see how you are going to please me then," he said.

Akbar agreed.

The following day, Birbal's men brought him to the palace in a cradle. Birbal was lying in the cradle and sucking his thumb. When he saw the Emperor, he began to cry.



Akbar wanted to know why he was crying. Birbal told him that he wanted to drink some fresh milk off a cow. So the Emperor got him some milk. When Birbal had finished drinking it, he began to cry again.)

"What do you want now?" asked Akbar.

"Put the milk back into the cow." said Birbal and began to cry louder. The Emperor then realized that he could not please everyone.

### Comprehension Exercises

- I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—
  1. Emperor Akbar boasted that he could ———.
    - (a) please a little child in his empire
    - (b) please any person in his empire
    - (c) put the milk back in the cow
  2. ——— was the name of an intelligent courtier.
    - (a) Akbar
    - (b) Birbal
    - (c) Mogul

3. When the Emperor boasted, \_\_\_\_\_ started laughing.
  - (a) Raja Birbal
  - (b) Birbal's men
  - (c) a child
4. Emperor Akbar asked Birbal to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Birbal was wrong.
  - (b) Akbar was wrong
  - (c) the men were wrong
5. When Birbal saw the \_\_\_\_\_, Birbal began to cry.
  - (a) child
  - (b) men
  - (c) Emperor

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who was the great Mogul Emperor of India?
2. What was Raja Birbal?
3. Who laughed mockingly?
4. Who came in a cradle to the palace?
5. What was Birbal doing, lying in the cradle?
6. When did Birbal begin to cry?
7. When Akbar wanted to know why Birbal was crying, what did Birbal tell him?
8. After drinking the milk, what did Birbal do?
9. When Birbal began to cry again, what did the Emperor ask?
10. What did the Emperor realize at last?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Complete the following words:—

A

cul \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r  
 ig \_ \_ \_ a  
 ch \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ n  
 ne \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r  
 mo \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r  
 pr \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ s  
 da \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ s  
 cro \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e  
 vi \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r  
 de \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ y

B

em \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r  
 in \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ nt  
 co \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ er  
 pa \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e  
 cr \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e  
 po \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ l  
 pl \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e  
 re \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ze  
 su \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ts  
 un \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ nd



- II. Look at the example and change the following sentences:—

Example:—

A. Pala said to me, "Sit down."

Pala told me to sit down.

B. Ranjan said to me, "Don't wait for me tomorrow.

Ranjan asked me not to wait for him the next day.

1. Tilak said to his sister, "Give me my pen."

2. "Don't write with a red pencil," said the teacher to Janaki.

3. My friends told me, "Don't be late for the bus tomorrow morning."

4. The bus conductor told the passengers, "Move forward, please."

5. Miss Ratnayake told Kamala, "Please bring a new vase next Monday."

- III. Look at the examples and change the following sentences:—

Examples:— **Ramanie: "I am reading a book."**

A. Ramanie says that she is reading a book.

B. Ramanie says she is reading a book.

C. Ramanie said that she was reading a book.

D. Ramanie said she was reading a book.

1. Tilak and his friends: "We will go on a trip to Yala in the week-end."

2. Kamala's father: "I want a cup of tea."

3. Upali: "Your brother is in the playground."

4. Teacher: "I am going to tell you a story."

5. Sarath: "The bus is very late."

- IV. Look at the example and change the following sentences:—

Example:—

The teacher told us that kingfishers live near rivers and streams.

The teacher told us, "Kingfishers live near rivers and streams."

1. The teacher said (that) "the earth moves round the sun."
2. Sita said (that) she likes reading stories.
3. Our Agriculture teacher said (that) "tea grows well in the hill country of Sri Lanka."
4. Our Science teacher told us (that) "a wasp has six legs."
5. Tilaka's father told her yesterday (that) "a penguin uses its wings to swim in the sea."

V. Look at the examples and change the following sentences:—

Examples:—

- A. Ajith said, "I have seen some tigers at the zoo"  
Ajith said that he had seen some tigers at the zoo.
- B. Mudalihamy said, "I was a young man 40 years ago."  
Mudalihamy said that he was a young man 40 years ago.  
Mudalihamy said that he had been a young man 40 years before.

1. The old man said to the children, "One day a buffalo attacked me."
2. Renuka said, "I have bought a new pen."
3. Anula told her sister, "Geetha has passed her examination."
4. Kirihamy told his wife, "Last week, Malhamy took some kurakkan and Indian corn to the fair."
5. Gunasiri said, "I threw a stone at the mango tree and the stone fell on the roof."

VI. Look at the examples and change the sentences in the table below:—

Examples:—

I said that I would be in Talahena for ten days.  
You said that you would be in Talahena for ten days.

I		"I will be in Talahena for ten days."
You		"I will sell my paddy to the Paddy
He	said,	Marketing Board next year."
She		"My father will return home on Saturday."

VII. Look at the following example and make sentences using the tables below:—

Example:—

My teacher asked me, "What is your father's name?"

My teacher asked me what my father's name is.

1. My Teacher asked me,	"What is your father's name?" "Where does your father work?" "Why does your father return home late?"
2. The police officer asked Mrs. Gunaratne,	"What were you doing at 6.30 p.m. yesterday?" "Where did you put the flower plants?" "Why did you leave the gates open?"
3. Miss Ratnayake asked Tilak,	"What will you read next weekend?" "Where will you spend the April holidays?" "Why will you be alone at home next Sunday?"
4. The doctor asked Mr. Gunaratne,	"Where did you have the pain last night?" "What did you eat last night?" "Why didn't you see a doctor immediately?"

5. The Principal  
asked Ramanie,

"What have you made for the  
school exhibition?"

"Where have you put the model  
train?"

"Why have you put it in a  
corner?"

VIII. Look at the example and do the exercises:—

Example:— Ranjith is five feet tall.

Upali is five feet tall, too.

Ranjith is as tall as Upali.

1. Kamala is clever.  
Tilak is equally clever.
2. The lotus is beautiful.  
The rose is equally beautiful.
3. Mr. Dharmadasa is helpful.  
His mother is equally helpful.
4. Jayantha weighs a hundred pounds.  
Yasaratne weighs a hundred pounds, too.
5. Kanthi writes neatly.  
Soma writes neatly, too.

IX. Write ten sentences describing what your grand-  
father said about your village/town twenty years  
ago.

Example:— My grandfather told me that about  
twenty years ago, there was no good  
road to the village.

X. A Language Game

The Interpreter and the Speaker

One pupil acts the part of the speaker. The  
other pupils take turns in interpreting what the  
speaker says in his mother tongue. For example,  
the speaker says in the mother tongue — "I am  
thirsty." Then the pupils ask the interpreter, "What  
does he say?" to which the interpreter replies.  
"He says that he is thirsty."

## LESSON UNIT TWO

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Use the following tables and practise making sentences as shown in the examples:—

TABLE I

Amal said to Ranjith,	"How old are you?" "How many brothers do you have?" "How far is it from Colombo to Matara?" "How large is your school library?"
	"How do you come to school?" "How does your father go to work?" "How does an elephant sleep?" "How does an astronomer observe the sky?"
	"How did you come to school on Monday?" "How did your father go to work yesterday?" "How did you find this book?" "How did Vasco da Gama come to the East?"
	"How will you come to school tomorrow?" "How will your brother go to Colombo?" "How will Sita cook without pots and pans?" "How will your friends cross the river?"

Examples:—

- A. Amal asked Ranjith how old he was.
- B. Amal asked Ranjith how he came to school.
- C. Amal asked Ranjith how he had come to school the previous Monday.
- D. Amal asked Ranjith how he would come to school the following day.

TABLE II

II.

Tikiri said to Ramanie,	"Is this your book?" "Are those birds?" "Is Kamala writing a letter?" "Are these two red books yours?"
	"Do you want a cup of tea?" "Does your teacher teach well?" "Do the girls in your school wear a uniform?" "Does your school start at 8 o'clock?"
	"Did Sita go to school last week?" "Did all the people get into the bus?" "Did you learn English last year?" "Did you buy this pen yesterday?"
	"Have you been to Kataragama?" "Has your brother returned home?" "Have the farmers finished their work?" "Has modern science helped us to live happily?"
	"Will you come to school next week?" "Can you drive a car?" "Will the train come on time?" "Can an ostrich fly?"

Examples:—

- A. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether that was her book.
- B. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether she wanted a cup of tea.
- C. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether Sita had gone to school the previous week.
- D. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether she had been to Kataragama.
- E. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether she would come to school the following week.

## B. READING

### A STRANGE JUDGEMENT

#### New Words

bony	கைபிடி, கைகை	மெல்லிய, எலும்புந் தோலுமான
condemn to death	மரணம் தண்டனை கொடுக்கல்	மரணத்தண்டனைவிதி
crooked	ஈடி	நெளிந்த, வளைந்த
goldsmith	செங்கலா	பொற்கொல்லன்
inspect	பரிசீலனை செய்வது	பரிசீலிப்பது
judgement	பரிசீலனை, தீர்ப்பு	தீர்ப்பு
plead	புகாரம் கொடுக்கல்	மன்றாடு
reign	ஆட்சி செய்வது	ஆட்சிசெய்ய
set free	விடுதலை செய்வது	விடுவி
spoil	தரணி கொடுக்கல்	பழுதாக்கு
tusk	ஈ	தந்தம்
wonder	புறக்கணம் கொடுக்கல்	ஐயப்படு

There was once a foolish king. He reigned over Kekille for several years. One day, he ordered a mason to build a wall round his palace. When it was complete, the king wanted to see how he had made it. When he inspected it, he found that the wall was crooked. So the king was very angry and condemned the mason to death. He said that his elephant should attack the mason and kill him. The poor man pleaded with the king, "Oh! Great King, I will tell you how the wall became crooked. Then you can see whether it is my fault.



A little girl was crying bitterly and walking along the road. I felt sorry for her and looked at her, and that is why the wall became crooked." So the king sent for the girl. When she came before him, he pointed to the wall and blamed her for going that way. He asked her where she had gone that day. The girl replied, "Oh! My Lord, I lost my bangles, so I went to the goldsmith to get a pair of new bangles. I had to go to the goldsmith passing your palace. That is why the mason had looked at me. I don't know whether it is my fault or the goldsmith's. Isn't it the goldsmith's fault?"

The king set her free and sent for the goldsmith, and condemned him to death. He was a very thin man. He said, "Oh! Great King, I humbly accept your judgement. But I cannot understand how you can let your elephant spoil its beautiful tusks by attacking a bony man like me. So please get the fattest man in the village."





The king wondered whether the goldsmith was right. He thought for a while. Then he ordered his soldiers to bring him the fattest man in the village. Later, the soldiers brought the fattest man before the king. Then he condemned the fattest man to death.

*A Folk-tale*

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The king reigned in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Anuradhapura  
(b) Polonnaruwa  
(c) Kekille
2. The wall that the mason built was \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) crooked  
(b) straight  
(c) very high
3. The king said that \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) the mason should trample the elephant  
(b) the elephant should trample the mason  
(c) the mason should bring the elephant before him
4. The mason said that the wall became crooked \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) because he did not look at the girl  
(b) because the girl looked at him  
(c) because he looked at the girl
5. The king was \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) very wise  
(b) foolish  
(c) kind

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. What did King Kekille order the mason to do?
2. What did the king do when the wall was complete?
3. Who did the king (condemn to death) first?

4. According to the mason how did the wall become crooked?
5. What did the king ask the little girl?
6. Where had the little girl gone that day?
7. Was the goldsmith fat or thin?
8. What did the goldsmith ask the king to do?
9. Who brought the fattest man before the king?
10. Who did the king condemn to death at last?

## C. READING

### ABOUT CROCODILES

#### New Words

digest	ஃரவதவ	செரி
Falls	(ஃ) ஃர்ட்ட	நீர்வீழ்ச்சி
lay	வீதர் தவதவ	இடு
leather	பதவி கல பதி	பதவிட்ட தோல்

(Mohan and Kamala saw some crocodiles when they visited the zoo.) They wanted to know more about them. (When Uncle Nihal came home, they asked him whether he could tell them more about crocodiles.)

"The crocodile is the largest reptile on earth," their uncle said. "I saw many crocodiles lying like logs at the foot of the Murchison Falls on the Victoria-Nile river in Uganda. There the people never kill any crocodiles."



(Mohan) asked Uncle Nihal whether crocodiles are very dangerous. Uncle Nihal replied that they are. He described how (they used their sharp teeth and strong tails to kill people.)

"Are their teeth very strong?" asked Kamala.)

"Yes, do you know that when a crocodile loses a tooth another grows in its place? A crocodile can digest even hard things like iron," Uncle Nihal replied.

Mohan wanted to know whether crocodiles always live in water. Uncle Nihal said that they live in water as well as on land. He also told them how crocodiles can see very clearly under the water, even at night.

Kamala asked him where they lay their eggs. He replied that the female crocodile lays about fifty-five eggs on land. He described how it covers the eggs with sand and protects them from enemies. When the baby crocodiles are fully formed inside the eggs, the mother crocodile helps the babies to come out of the shells.

"Tell us in what countries crocodiles live," asked Mohan.

"They live in warm countries like South Africa and in some parts of Asia and Australia. There are crocodiles in Sri Lanka, too," his uncle replied. He also told them how people use crocodile leather to make expensive handbags and shoes. Then Kamala cried out, "Some day I will buy a crocodile leather handbag."

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. A crocodile is the \_\_\_\_\_ reptile on earth.

(a) most harmless

(b) largest ✓

(c) smallest

2. Crocodiles look like \_\_\_\_\_

(a) long boats

(b) logs ✓

(c) bundles

3. Crocodiles use \_\_\_\_\_ to kill people.

(a) their heads and hands

(b) their teeth and skins

(c) their teeth and tails

4. The female crocodile lays eggs ———
  - (a) in water
  - (b) on land ✓
  - (c) on rocks
5. People make ——— with crocodile leather.
  - (a) handbags and shoes ✓
  - (b) hats and gloves
  - (c) coats and ties

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Where did Mohan and Kamala see crocodiles?
2. When Uncle Nihal came home what did Mohan and Kamala ask him?
3. Where did Uncle Nihal say he saw many crocodiles?
4. Who asked whether crocodiles are dangerous?
5. How do crocodiles kill people?
6. What did Kamala ask about the crocodiles' teeth?
7. What happens when a crocodile loses one of its teeth?
8. Do crocodiles live only in water or can they live on land, too?
9. How many eggs does a crocodile lay?
10. What do people make out of crocodile leather?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Change the following as shown in the example:—

Example:—

Ajith said "I don't know how to make an electric bell."

Ajith said that he didn't know how to make an electric bell.

1. Mohan asked, "Where do crocodiles live?"
2. Soma said, "I don't know where Rani went."
3. Ranjit said, "I don't know whether my friend will come tomorrow."
4. Rani told Kamala, "This is how I sew a blouse."
5. Renuka said to Rani, "How did you go to Kalutara yesterday?"

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

loses, digest, had seen, buy, live.

1. He said that when a crocodile ——— a tooth another grows in its place.

3. Kirthi is Bandula's \_\_\_\_\_
4. Priyantha is Victor Lokuhewa's \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ruby is Renuka's \_\_\_\_\_

#### X. Miming Game:—

Two pupils 'A' and 'B,' who are good at miming simple actions, stand in front of the class. Each performs about five actions. They have to start each action at the same time and finish it at the same time. After they have finished performing the actions the other pupils try to describe the actions using "while". Here are some suggested actions:—

1. While 'A' mimes combing his hair, 'B' mimes washing his face.
2. While 'A' mimes playing badminton, 'B' mimes playing volleyball.
3. While 'A' mimes sawing a piece of wood, 'B' mimes whitewashing the wall.
4. While 'A' mimes eating bread, 'B' mimes eating rice.
5. While 'A' mimes sweeping the room, 'B' mimes dusting the classroom furniture.

## LESSON UNIT THREE

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. I visited the Five-Acre Farm yesterday.  
The farm manager was driving a tractor.
2. When I visited the Five-Acre Farm, the farm manager was driving a tractor.  
The farm manager was driving a tractor when I visited his farm.
3. Upali: Yesterday I visited the Five-Acre Farm.  
Tissa: What was the farm manager doing?  
Upali: He was driving a tractor.  
Upali: Yesterday when I visited the Five-Acre Farm, the farm manager was driving a tractor.  
The farm manager was driving a tractor when I visited his farm yesterday.
- II. 1. We went to Agra last year.  
We saw the Taj Mahal.
2. When we went to Agra, we saw the Taj Mahal.  
We saw the Taj Mahal when we went to Agra.
3. Ravi and Ajit: We went to Agra last year.  
Senaka : What did you see there?  
Ravi and Ajit: We saw the Taj Mahal.  
Ravi and Ajit: Last year when we went to Agra, we saw the Taj Mahal.  
We saw the Taj Mahal when we went to Agra last year.

### B. READING

#### GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT

#### New Words

adventure	වීර වාරිකාව, විකුමය	வீரச்செயல்
arrow	ඊ තලය	அம்பு
bind	බඳිනවා	கட்டு
gently	මෘදු ලෙස	மெல்ல மெல்ல

impatient.	தொழுவசில்கேன் (சீவி)	பதற்றமான
seize	வசா @ அல்லா என்னவா	பிடி
string	அல	இழை
wine	வேடி பூச (வசின்)	திராட்சைப்பழச்சாறு (உவைன்)

Jonathan Swift was a famous English writer of the eighteenth century. He wrote 'Gulliver's Travels'. In 'Gulliver's Travels', Gulliver describes his adventures. Here is one of them.

"One day the king and thousands of his citizens came to see me. When the king ordered his men to give me food and wine, they brought me twenty carts full of meat. I quickly ate all the meat. Then they brought me ten carts full of barrels of wine. I quickly drank all the wine.

"After some time the king went away. Before he went away, he ordered some soldiers to protect me from the impatient crowd. When some men in the crowd shot arrows at me, the captain ordered his soldiers to seize them and bring them to me. The soldiers seized six men, bound their hands and feet and brought them to me.



"I put five of them in my pocket and I pretended to eat the sixth man. When I opened my mouth to do so, the man began to scream. Then I took out my penknife. When the soldiers saw this, they were sad. But they were happy when I cut all the strings round the man's body and put him gently on the ground."

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The men brought Gulliver \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) ten carts full of meat
  - (b) twenty carts full of bread
  - (c) twenty carts full of meat
2. When the king left, he ordered \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) the citizens to protect Gulliver
  - (b) the soldiers to protect Gulliver
  - (c) Gulliver to shoot some men
3. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) seized the men and bound their hands and feet
  - (b) shot the men
  - (c) beat the men
4. Gulliver pretended to \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) shoot the sixth man
  - (b) eat the sixth man
  - (c) be angry with the sixth man
5. When Gulliver opened his mouth, \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) the man began to laugh
  - (b) the man began to sing
  - (c) the man began to shout

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who came to see Gulliver?
2. How much meat did Gulliver eat?
3. What did the citizens give him to drink?
4. What did the king order some soldiers to do?
5. What did some men in the crowd do?



6. Who gave the order to seize the men?
7. What did the soldiers do?
8. Why did the man scream?
9. Why did Gulliver take out a penknife?
10. Who was Jonathan Swift?

### C. READING

#### A VISIT TO A SNAKE-FARM

##### New Words

bite	கடி	கடி
cobra	நாகபாம்பு	நாகபாம்பு
inject	உட்பாய்ச்சு	உட்பாய்ச்சு
injection	உட்பாய்ச்சல்,	உட்பாய்ச்சல்,
	ஊசிபோடுதல்	ஊசிபோடுதல்
interrupt	குறுக்கிடு	குறுக்கிடு
jaw	தாடை	தாடை
rattler	ஒரு வகை நச்சுப் பாம்பு	ஒரு வகை நச்சுப் பாம்பு
reptile	நகருயிர்	நகருயிர்
serum	நீர்ப்பாயம்	நீர்ப்பாயம்
snake-farm	பாம்புகள் வளர்க்கப்படும் ஆய்கூடம்	பாம்புகள் வளர்க்கப்படும் ஆய்கூடம்
spit	துப்பு	துப்பு
	கொடி மலையா	கொடி மலையா
two-pronged	இரு கலருள்ள	இரு கலருள்ள
venom	நஞ்சு	நஞ்சு
wound	காயம்	காயம்

One Sunday afternoon Mohan and his sister were looking at the pictures in their uncle's album while their uncle was reading a book.

"Uncle, you have visited many strange and interesting places. Please tell us about them," said Mohan.

Uncle Nihal stopped reading and started telling the children about his visit to a snake-farm.

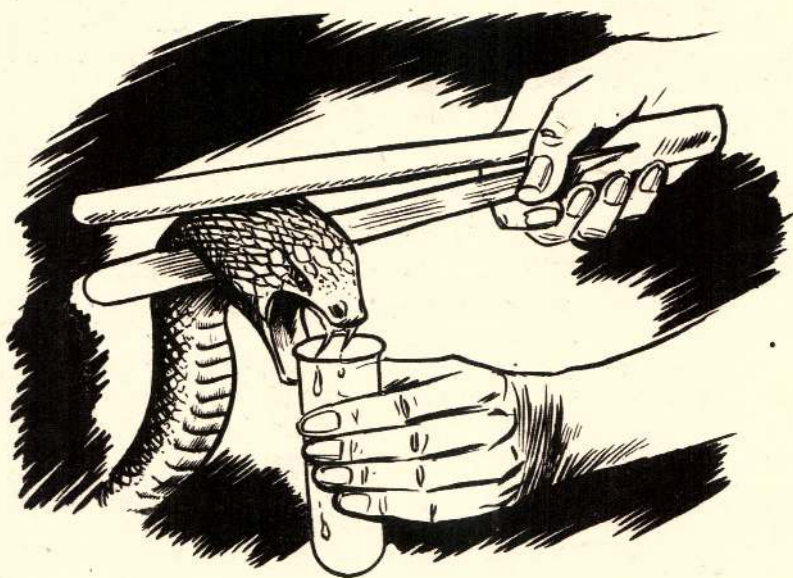
"When I was in South America two years ago, I visited a snake-farm," said Uncle Nihal.

"A snake-farm! I've never heard of such a thing," said Kamala.

"Now, please don't interrupt him," said Mohan.

"Well, one day when my friend, Manuel, and I were working in the garden, he trod on a cobra and it bit his leg. I jumped aside but Manuel quickly grabbed the snake and put it in a bag. Then we took the snake with us and went to the snake-farm in Sao Paulo," continued Uncle Nihal.

"When we reached the farm, a doctor examined the wound on Manuel's leg, then looked at the snake in the bag and gave Manuel an injection. While Manuel was resting, I walked round the farm.



"I saw some strange little houses. There were some snakes in them. Some were cobras and the others were rattlers. While I was watching the reptiles, I saw a man near a cobra. With the help of a two-pronged stick, he held the cobra's head. When the cobra opened its jaws and spat out the venom, the man collected it in a test-tube. Later I saw him inject the venom and some serum into a horse.

"When he saw me watching him carefully, he invited me to the laboratory in the farm and showed me a different kind of serum. He had taken this from the blood of a horse after he had injected the horse with cobra venom. They had injected Manuel with this serum."

"Uncle, there are some pictures of snakes in the album. Are they the pictures of the snakes in the farm?" asked Mohan.

"Yes, they are. Let's look at them," said Uncle Nihal.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. When Uncle Nihal saw the cobra, he \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) took a stick
- (b) grabbed the snake
- (c) moved aside

2. Manuel \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) killed the cobra
- (b) took it to the farm
- (c) gave it to his son on his birthday

3. A man held the cobra's head with \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) a forked stick
- (b) a piece of rope
- (c) a piece of cloth

4. The doctor collected the venom \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) in a dish
- (b) in a bottle
- (c) in a test-tube

5. The doctor injected \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) the venom into Manuel's leg
- (b) the venom into a snake
- (c) the venom and some serum into a horse

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. What was Manuel doing when the cobra bit him?
2. What did Manuel do then?

3. Where did they take the snake?
4. Where is São Paulo?
5. How did the man in the snake-farm catch the cobra?
6. How did he make the snake open its mouth?
7. Name two types of snakes.
8. Who watched the doctor carefully?
9. What did the man use, to collect venom in ?
10. What is the treatment for snake-bite?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

- I. Make five new sentences using different words in place of those in columns 3 and 4:—

1	2	3	4
When I	visited	the Five-Acre Farm,	the Farm Manager was driving a tractor.

- II. Make five new sentences using different words in place of those in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
When we	went	to	Agra,	we	saw	the Taj Mahal.

- III. Use the correct form of the verb in the following:—

1. Rohan (read) a book when his teacher came into the room.
2. Sita's parents (stand) at the door when the guests arrived.
3. Sarath's father (work) in the garden when Mr. Abeyratne spoke to him.
4. Mallika (buy) some fruit when I saw her at the fair.
5. When we (go) to the post-office, we met Ravi.
6. Upali (listen) to his favourite radio program when his friend came in.

- IV. Combine each pair of sentences into one:—

1. Rajah came to see Ajit. Ajit was studying.
2. The mother left the baby in the room. It began to cry.
3. Amal saw some ripe mangoes. He bought a few.

- 4. Mr. Silva was writing a letter. The post-master telephoned.
5. Rohan looked through the telescope. He saw the ship clearly.

V. Complete the following:—

Example:— ..... when I saw him at the railway station.

Kumar was buying a ticket when I saw him at the railway station.

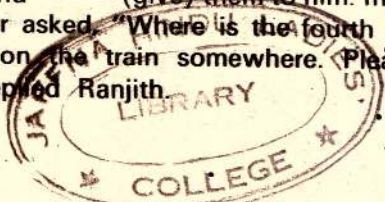
1. \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw him in the shop.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ when her friend came to see her.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ when our class-teacher met the Principal.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ when the visitors came to our house.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ when our English teacher spoke to us.

VI. Complete the following sentences:—

1. When \_\_\_\_\_, my mother was cooking the midday meal.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_, the children were doing their homework.
3. When \_\_\_\_\_, the dog began to bark.
4. When \_\_\_\_\_, the bus started moving.
5. When \_\_\_\_\_, the little boy ran to the gate.

VII. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb in the brackets:—

One day Ranjith, Sena, Sarath and Amal \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by train. Sena \_\_\_\_\_ (have) all their tickets with him. On their journey Sarath \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) his friends and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into the next compartment to speak to his uncle. While he was with his uncle, a ticket inspector came to Ranjith, Sarath and Amal, and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) them for their tickets. Sena quickly \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) out the five tickets and \_\_\_\_\_ (give) them to him. In surprise, the inspector asked, "Where is the fourth passenger?" "He is on the train somewhere. Please look for him," replied Ranjith.



VIII. Make sentences with the following words:—

1. famous, impatient, pretend, seize, adventure.
2. bite, inject, visit, wound, collect.

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

examined, strange, interrupted, grabbed, interesting.

1. When Ganesh was looking at the stars, he saw a \_\_\_\_\_ object in the sky.
  2. Anil borrowed an \_\_\_\_\_ book on snakes from the library.
  3. When the Customs Officer \_\_\_\_\_ the man's suitcase, he found many wrist-watches in it.
  4. When the teacher was telling the class a story, Nimali \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher to ask her a question.
  5. When Uncle Ramesh was giving the bag of sweets to Ranjani, her brother \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- X. 1. Illustrate any incident from the story 'Gulliver's Travels'.
2. Draw
    - (a) a cobra
    - (b) a viperand colour them

## LESSON UNIT FOUR

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. The bell rang. Then all the pupils went into their classrooms.  
When the bell rang, all the pupils went into their classrooms.
  2. Our teacher entered the classroom. Then we all stood up and greeted her.  
When our teacher entered the classroom, we all stood up and greeted her.
  3. Our teacher drew a map on the blackboard. Then we looked at it carefully.  
When our teacher drew a map on the blackboard, we looked at it carefully.
  4. Our teacher went to the blackboard. Then we opened our writing books.  
When our teacher went to the blackboard, we opened our writing books.
  5. Our teacher wrote some questions on the blackboard. Then we answered them in our exercise books.  
When our teacher wrote some questions on the blackboard, we answered them in our exercise books.
- II. 1. Before the rainy season, the farmers tilled the land.  
Before the rainy season started, the farmers tilled the land.
  2. Before sowing, they tilled the land.  
Before they sowed seeds, they tilled the land.
  3. Before manuring, they weeded the paddy-fields.  
Before they manured the plants, they weeded the paddy-fields.
  4. Before harvest, they had a ceremony.  
Before they harvested the paddy, they had a ceremony.

5. Before taking the paddy to their homes, they put it in bags.

Before they took the paddy to their homes, they put it in bags.

III. While Rajah was pruning a rose bush, he cut his finger.

While blood was oozing, he held his finger tight, While Rajah held his finger tight, Tilak put a tourniquet above the cut.

While Tilak put the tourniquet, Sena picked a medicinal herb and crushed it.

While Tilak held Rajah's finger, Sena put the medicine on the cut.

## B. READING

### New Words

cost

crowd

monsoon rain

till

### GAMINI'S BICYCLE

செல வைலா

லலா டீச வைலா

லெயலி வுய்ய

லாலா,

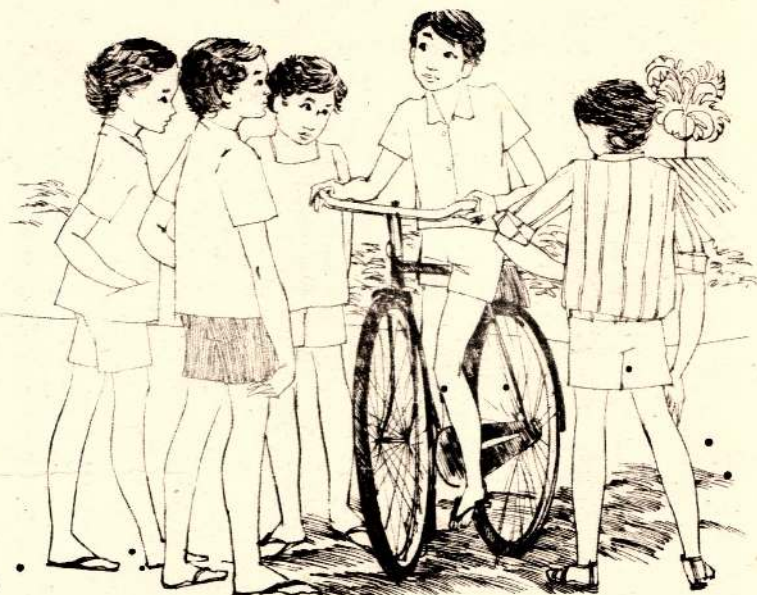
லல லுரூல் லாலலா

லிலை

லக்கள் கூட்டம்

லருவ லழை

லண்படுத்து, லொத்து





Gamini is a clever boy. His parents are not rich. But last week his father bought him a new bicycle. When he took it to his school, his friends crowded round him and asked him several questions. 'How much did it cost? Who bought it for you? Where did you buy it? How did you get the money?' "I worked hard last year," said Gamini. "I helped my father in his work. Every day after I returned home from school, I worked with my father in our garden. Before the monsoon rains started, we tilled the land and prepared the soil for cultivation. When the rains came, we planted chillies and maize. For three months, when the plants were growing, we looked after them very carefully, and when the crop was ripe, we gathered it. Last week we took the maize and the chillies to the town and sold them there. My father got a lot of money and he was very happy. So before we left the town, he bought me this bicycle."

"But, do you need a bicycle?" asked one of his friends.

"Before I got it, I had to walk all the way from home to school," said Gamini. "The journey took me about two hours. When school was over, I had to walk back home again. Now I can get to school in about fifteen minutes and also return home early. So I have more time for working in our garden now."

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

- \_\_\_\_\_ bought a new bicycle.
  - Gamini
  - Gamini's friend
  - Gamini's father
- Last week Gamini \_\_\_\_\_.
  - lost his bicycle
  - took his bicycle to school
  - sold his bicycle to his friend
- Every evening \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Gamini helped his father in his garden
  - Gamini did not work in the garden
  - Gamini's friends helped his father in the garden

4. Gamini's father planted ———
  - (a) chillies and maize in his garden
  - (b) tomatoes and beans
  - (c) mangoes and oranges
5. Before Gamini got the bicycle, he went to school ———
  - (a) by bus
  - (b) on foot
  - (c) by train

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who bought a bicycle last week?
2. Where did he buy it?
3. How did he get the money?
4. Where did Gamini take the bicycle?
5. Who asked questions about the bicycle?
6. How does Gamini go to school now?
7. How did he go to school before he got the bicycle?
8. Before the monsoon rains started, what did Gamini and his father do?
9. What did they plant when the rains came?
10. When did they gather the crop?

## C. READING

### THE GHOST IN THE LABORATORY

#### New Words

biology	பிபி பிடிவாப	உயிரியல்
complete	ஊழ்ச்சி	முழுமையான
ghost	ஊழ்ச்சி	ஆவி
idea	ஊழ்ச்சி	எண்ணம்
search	ஊழ்ச்சி	தேடு
sleepless	ஊழ்ச்சி	உறக்கமற்ற
spread	ஊழ்ச்சி	பரவு
warden	ஊழ்ச்சி	மேற்காப்பாளர்
whisper	ஊழ்ச்சி	மெல்லப்பேசு

Gamini Madhya Maha Vidyalaya has a hostel with about thirty boys living in it. Every evening they have to pass the science laboratory and go to the school hall for their studies.

One Friday evening, when they were returning to the hostel after their studies, they heard an unusual sound inside the laboratory. But the laboratory was in complete darkness. The boys stopped at the door, and while they were standing there, the strange sound continued. One of the boys whispered, "It's a ghost. I am sure." When the others heard this, they were afraid. They ran to the hostel and informed the warden. When he went there, he too heard the same sound and was afraid. So the boys kept awake that night.

The following evening, too, while they were returning to the hostel after their studies, they heard the strange sound. One of them said, "It is the sound of someone typing." They went back to the hostel and spent another sleepless night.



On Monday the story about the ghost spread throughout the school. When the science teacher heard the story, he laughed at the idea and said, "How can anyone type inside the laboratory. There is no typewriter there." But he asked

the boys to make a thorough search of the laboratory. They found nothing unusual. The science teacher suddenly remembered something. Pointing to a small wire cage, he said, "I'll show you the ghost." He then took the wire cage and in it there was a rat. He had brought it on Friday for a lesson in biology.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The hostellers went to \_\_\_\_\_ for their studies.  
(a) the laboratory  
(b) the school hall  
(c) the hostel
2. They heard an unusual sound coming from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the school hall  
(b) the hostel  
(c) the laboratory
3. So they informed \_\_\_\_\_ about the unusual sound.  
(a) the warden  
(b) the Principal  
(c) the science teacher
4. The sound came from \_\_\_\_\_ in the laboratory.  
(a) a ghost  
(b) a man  
(c) a rat
5. \_\_\_\_\_ took the wire cage.  
(a) The ghost  
(b) The science teacher  
(c) The rat

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who heard the unusual sound first?
2. When did they hear the sound?
3. From where did the sound come?
4. What type of sound was it?
5. How did the story spread on Monday?
6. Who laughed at the idea?

7. Who searched the laboratory?
8. Where was the rat?
9. Who had brought it?
10. When had he brought it?

## D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

### I. Fill in the blanks:—

A	B
b - c - cle	s - ar - h
c - lt - v - tion	c - nt - nu -
j - urn - y	wh - sp - r
s - as - n	un - su - l
h - rv - st	th - ro - gh

- II. Find the meanings of the following words:—  
sleep, use, rest, hope.

To each word add 'less' to get the meaning 'without'

Example:— sleep — sleepless.

Now use them correctly in the blanks:—

The doctors spent two ——— nights by the patient's bed. On the third day the patient was ———, and his condition became ———. So the doctors said, "We did our best. But all that was ———. He will not live for more than an hour."

- III. Look at the following words.

outside, sat, familiar, sold, came, after, late.

In the reading passage there are words opposite in meaning to them. Find them and use them in the blanks correctly.

"Last week my father ——— a small house. It is an old house. So my mother and I ——— there ——— in the morning yesterday to clean it up. ——— we went in, we ——— at the door and then we heard an ——— sound from ———. We were afraid to go in. So we returned home and told my father about it.

- IV. Complete the following sentences:—
1. When the rains came, the farmers \_\_\_\_\_ .
  2. When the bell rang, the pupils \_\_\_\_\_ .
  3. When the bus stopped, the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ .
  4. When the interval began, we \_\_\_\_\_ .
  5. When our teacher wrote the exercise on the blackboard, we \_\_\_\_\_ .
- V. Look at the sentences in Exercise IV. Then change 'when' to 'before' and write another set of sentences:—

Example:— Before the rains came, the farmers tilled the land.

- VI. Using 'while' combine each pair of sentences below to make one sentence:—

1. Upali was reading a book/Sena did his homework.
2. The baby was sleeping in a cot/Its mother cooked the midday meal.
3. A mechanic repaired the bus/The passengers remained in their seats.
4. The pupils were doing their written work/Their teacher went round the class helping them.

- VII. Change the following sentences as in the example:

Example:— Before going to bed, I brush my teeth.  
Before I go to bed, I brush my teeth.

1. Before going to school, I collect my books.
2. Before collecting my books, I eat my morning meal.
3. Before eating my morning meal, I put on a clean dress.
4. Before wearing a clean dress, I wash my face.
5. Before washing my face, I brush my teeth.

- VIII. The following is a ghost story. Put the sentences in the correct order and write the story in your exercise books:—

1. He was waving his hand at me.
2. So I started running to get home quickly.
3. There was a concert in our school last Tuesday.

4. So before I took a few steps forward, I shouted at him.
5. Before I started walking, I picked up a thick stick.
6. It was only a rock, and behind it, there was a small tree and its branches were waving in the wind.
7. The moon was shining but there were signs of rain.
8. I was afraid and stopped running.
9. When I reached the top of a hill, I saw a huge man.
10. When I got near the 'man', I was happy.
11. But he did not speak.
12. However, I wanted to get home soon.
13. After the concert I left for home late.

IX. Make eight sentences from the following table:—

After Before	I ate my midday meal	I	worked in the garden. read a story. visited a friend. went to the town.
-----------------	----------------------	---	--

X. Write a story about a ghost.

## LESSON UNIT FIVE

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. What is Ranjith doing?

He is drawing a house.

What has he done?

He has drawn a house.

Ranjith knows how to draw a house.

Does Ranjith know how to draw a house?

Yes, he does.

He knows how to draw a house.

- II. What is Ramanie doing?

She is marking Colombo on the map of Sri Lanka.

Has she marked it correctly?

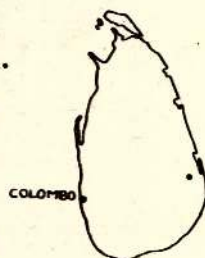
Yes, she has.

She knows where to mark Colombo on the map.

Does Ramanie know where to mark Colombo on the map?

Yes, she does.

She knows where to mark Colombo on the map.



- III. What is Rajah doing?

He is writing the address on an envelope.

He is writing it in the correct place.

He knows where to write the address on an envelope.

Does Rajah know where to write the address on an envelope?

Yes, he does.

He knows where to write the address on an envelope.



- IV. Siripala is going to the co-operative shop.

His mother has given him a list of provisions.



He is taking the list to the co-operative shop.  
 He knows what to buy at the co-operative shop.  
 Does Siripala know what to buy at the co-operative shop?

Yes, he does.

He knows what to buy at the co-operative shop.

V. Simon is a bus-driver.

He is driving a bus in the rain.

He is driving his bus very slowly.

He drove this bus yesterday, too.

There was no rain then.

So he drove it fast.

Simon knows when to drive his bus slowly.

He also knows when to drive it fast.

Does Simon know when to drive his bus slowly?

Yes, he does.

He knows when to drive his bus slowly.

Does Simon know when to drive his bus fast?

Yes, he does.

He knows when to drive his bus fast.



VI. A co-operative shop sells provisions. Some of these provisions are rice, dhal, chillies and sugar.

A co-operative shop sells provisions such as rice, dhal, chillies and sugar.

## B. READING

### SCIENTISTS

#### New Words

analyse

கொடுக்கப்பட்டு விடா

பகுத்தாய்தல்

பரிசீலனை செய்தல்

வானியல்

astronomy

செளகரியமான

comfortable

எதிர்பார்ப்பு

expect

எதிர்பார்க்குமாறு

forecast

புவியியலியல்

geology

சுடப்பொருள்

matter

வளிமண்டலவியல்

meteorology

காற்றின் வீழ்ச்சி

mineral  
planet  
solve  
star

வகிப்பு  
ஓல லோகய  
விசுடலல  
ஸாரலல

கணிப்பொருள்  
கோள்  
தீர்  
நட்சத்திரம், உடு

Scientists want to know about the world around them. They study the earth, the sky, the wind, the weather, plant life and animal life. Scientists know how to analyse matter and keep careful records of their observations.

A scientist studying geology is a geologist. He knows how to analyse rocks and other minerals in the earth. He knows where to look for various kinds of minerals.

A scientist studying geography is a geographer. He knows how to describe changes in climate and vegetation. He knows where to show different climatic zones on a map of the world.

A scientist studying meteorology is a meteorologist. He studies changes in the weather. He knows how to forecast changes in the weather and he tells the people when to expect rain or a period of drought.



A scientist studying astronomy is an astronomer. He studies stars and planets, and he knows how to observe them through a telescope.

A scientist studying mathematics is a mathematician. He studies numbers and space, and he knows how to solve mathematical problems.

There are other sciences, and all scientists try to help men to live more comfortable and healthier lives.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. All scientists know how to keep careful records of——.

- (a) their observations
- (b) the weather
- (c) plant life and animal life

2. A scientist studying stars and planets is ——.

- (a) a geographer
- (b) a meteorologist
- (c) an astronomer

3. —— knows where to show different climatic zones on a map of the world.

- (a) A geologist
- (b) A geographer
- (c) An astronomer

4. —— studies numbers and space.

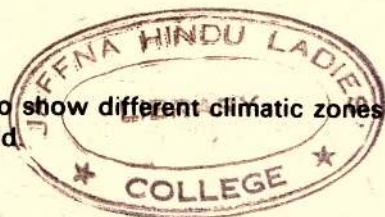
- (a) A mathematician
- (b) A meteorologist
- (c) An astronomer

5. —— studies rocks and other minerals in the earth.

- (a) A geologist
- (b) A geographer
- (c) A meteorologist

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who knows where to look for different kinds of plants, animals and birds?
2. Who studies changes in climate and vegetation?
3. How do astronomers observe heavenly bodies?
4. What does a mathematician study?
5. What do all scientists try to do ?



6. Who knows how to analyse the rocks and other minerals?
7. Who knows how to solve mathematical problems?
8. What do all geographers do?
9. Who tells the people when to expect rain or a period of drought?
10. What do all scientists want to know?

## C. READING

### WHEELS

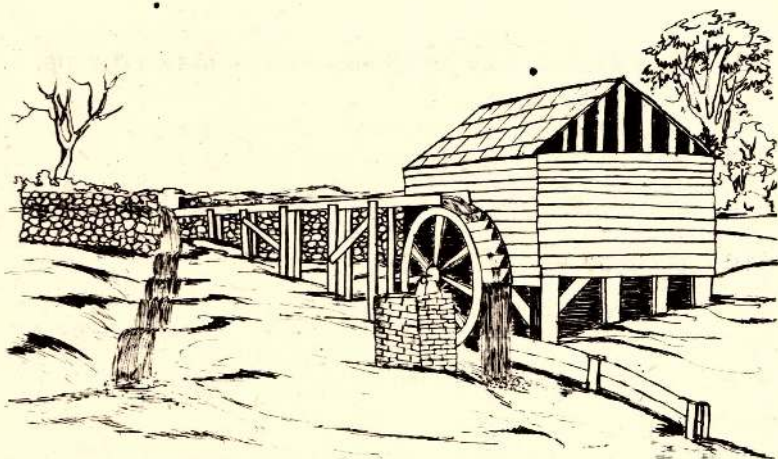
#### New Words

clumsy	தடிக்கத் தடிக்கி, தோக்கியல்	அலங்கோலமான
drag	ஈடி எதை ஈதலி	இழு
fix	ஈவி கர்தலி	பொருத்து
frame	கூலி	சீட்டம்
hovercraft	லாஈசா ஈதலி	மீவாயுஈர் தி
hydro-electric power	ஈலஈதலி	நீர் மின்வலு
invent	ஈலஈகித் திஈடிதலி	புதிது காண்
load	(ஈவித லடி) ஈர்	கமை
log	ஈ கஈலி	குற்றி
modern	ஈதலி	தற்கால
pack-bull	ஈர் ஈவித எதை ஈத ஈலி	பொதியெருது
steam	ஈலாலை	நீராவி
vehicle	லாஈதலி	வாகனம், ஈர் தி
wheel	ஈர் ஈடி	சில்லு

In ancient times, men carried heavy burdens on their heads or on their backs. Later they discovered how to drag a heavy load by placing it on a few logs.

A very long time afterwards, men learnt how to make use of animals to carry loads. Even today in some parts of our country, people use pack-bulls.

Next, men invented the wheel. It helped them to carry loads faster. Men learnt how to fix two or four wheels on to a wooden frame and make a cart. At the beginning, these carts were very clumsy and heavy. But gradually, men learnt how to make lighter and faster vehicles.



Men then invented the engine and discovered how to fix wheels on to them. At first, men used wind or water to turn the wheels of these engines. After some time, they learnt how to use steam to drive the engines. When men discovered mineral oil, they used it to run the wheels of engines. Today, men use hydro-electric power, too, to work engines.

Now we have fast moving vehicles such as trains, cars, buses and motor-cycles. They run on wheels. But modern scientists have invented a vehicle without wheels. It is the hovercraft. The hovercraft moves on a cushion of air. It can travel at an average speed of three hundred miles per hour.

Some day people will be able to travel to their work places in trains running on a cushion of air.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

- At first, men used \_\_\_\_\_ to turn the wheels of engines.
  - wind or oil
  - wind or water
  - wind or steam
- A hovercraft runs on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - wheels
  - water
  - an air-cushion

3. In ancient times, men carried heavy loads ——— .
  - (a) in slow and clumsy carts
  - (b) in fast moving vehicles
  - (c) on their heads or on their backs
4. In modern times, men use ——— to run the wheels of engines.
  - (a) mineral oil or water
  - (b) wind or hydro-electric power
  - (c) mineral oil or hydro-electric power
5. ——— can travel at an average speed of 300 miles per hour.
  - (a) A hovercraft
  - (b) A car
  - (c) A motor-cycle

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. What helped men to carry heavy loads faster?
2. What is the average speed of a hovercraft?
3. In ancient times, how did men drag a heavy load?
4. On what does a hovercraft move?
5. At the beginning, what power did men use to turn the wheels of engines?
6. What animals do people in some parts of our country use to carry loads from one place to another?
7. How did men in ancient times carry heavy loads?
8. What did men do when they discovered mineral oil?
9. How did men make a cart at first?
10. What is the difference between a bicycle and a motor-cycle?

**D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES**

- I. Fill in the blanks with the following phrases:—  
when to, how to, where to, what to.

1. Ranjith said, "Uncle, please make a kite for me. I do not know — make a kite."
2. Anula wanted to mark Tokyo on the world map. She did not know the place. So she said, "Teacher, I do not know — mark Tokyo."

3. Geetha said to her mother, "I have brought a present for you. It is in this parcel. I am going to open the parcel. Shut your eyes, Mother. I will tell you \_\_\_\_\_ open your eyes."
4. Kumari was ill. The doctor gave some medicine to Kumari and told her \_\_\_\_\_ take it.
5. Ranjan got a difficult sum for the term test. He did not know \_\_\_\_\_ work the sum. So he did not get any marks for that sum.
6. Mr. Jayaweera was travelling from Colombo to Matara. He lost his money in the bus and did not know \_\_\_\_\_ do.

II. Frame questions to which the words in dark type are the answers:—

1. An astronomer observes planets and stars **through a telescope.**
2. A meteorologist forecasts **weather changes.**
3. **A mathematician** knows how to solve mathematical problems.
4. A geographer knows **where to show different climatic zones on a map.**
5. The hovercraft moves **on a cushion of air.**

III. Match the words in column **A** with the meanings in column **B**:—

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. analyse	to look at something very carefully
2. observe	a period of no rain
3. vegetation	to study the different parts of a thing
4. forecast	all the plants in an area
5. drought	to tell about a future happening

IV. Match the words in column **A** with the correct opposites in column **B**:—

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
heavy	ancient
few	end

slowly  
beginning  
modern

light  
many  
fast

V. Make sentences using the words in columns **A** and **B** in Exercise Four.

VI. Using the words in Exercise Four fill in the blanks:—

1. Pala is carrying a load on his back. It is not light. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. People in \_\_\_\_\_ times used pack-bulls to carry loads. But in \_\_\_\_\_ times people use fast moving vehicles to carry loads.
3. Our village has not many large houses. It has only a \_\_\_\_\_ large houses.
4. Jayasiri has a car. He never drives his car slowly. He drives it very \_\_\_\_\_ even on rainy days.
5. The beginning of the film was interesting. But the \_\_\_\_\_ of the film was most uninteresting.

VII. Underline the correct word in the brackets:—

Gaminie wanted to write a letter to his uncle. But Gaminie had never written letters earlier. So he did not know (when, how, where) to begin the letter. Then he asked his father to show him (where, when, how) to do so. His father told him (where, what, how) to begin the letter. He showed him (where, when, what) to write Gaminie's address. "Where do I write the date?" Gaminie said to his father. So his father told him (what, where, when) to write it. Gaminie wanted to write the first paragraph. But he did not know (how, when, what) to write. So his mother asked Gaminie to write about his trip to Kandy. When he had finished writing the body of the letter he asked his father (when, what, how) to finish the letter. So his father showed him (where, what, how) to write 'Yours affectionately,' and (what, when, where) to sign his name.



VIII. Look at the example and join the following pairs of sentences:—

Example:— A co-operative shop sells provisions.  
Some of the provisions are dhal, chillies and onions.

A co-operative shop sells provisions such as dhal, chillies and onions.

1. A classroom has furniture.  
There are chairs, desks, a table and a black-board in it.
2. Ranjan grows vegetables in his garden. Some of them are chillies, brinjals and tomatoes.
3. The fishermen here catch several kinds of fish. Some of the fish are seer, mullet and shark.
4. There are different kinds of gems in Sri Lanka. Some of them are emeralds, sapphires, rubies and garnets.
5. Ratnasiri sells fruit. He sells mangoes, pine-apples and papaws.

IX. Expand the following using *how to* or *what to*:—

1. a weaver bird/build/wonderful nest/know.
2. a python/ kill/ deer/ crushing/ breaking/ bones/ know.
3. worker bees/collect/nectar/pollen/flowers/know.
4. firemen/know/do/when/a building/on fire.
5. a diver/know/dive/under/water.

#### X. A Guessing Game

Each pupil asks a question as shown below and the other pupils try to guess his profession.

Question: I know how to drive a lorry. What am I?

Answer: You are a lorry-driver.

Use the following and add to them if necessary:—

- how to observe planets and stars
- how to plough a field
- how to make bridges and roads
- how to build houses
- how to make furniture

- how to dance
- how to treat patients
- how to act
- how to use a camera
- how to direct a film
- how to make shoes
- how to type
- how to value gems
- how to solve mathematical problems
- how to draw pictures

## LESSON UNIT SIX

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. There is a man under the tree.  
He is a gramseller.  
The man under the tree is a gramseller.
2. There are two boys at the gate.  
They are my friends.  
The two boys at the gate are my friends.
- II. 1. There were two men in front of Ranjith's house.  
One man had a torch in his hand.  
The other man had a bag in his hand.  
The man with the torch in his hand was Mr. Siriratne.  
The man with a bag in his hand was a stranger.

2. There are two women in this picture.

One woman is wearing a saree.  
The other woman is wearing a cloth and a jacket.  
The woman in saree is Mrs. Rajendran.  
The woman in cloth and jacket is Mrs. Perera.



- III. 1. Look at this picture.  
There are some buildings on either side of the road.  
The buildings on either side of the road are shops.



2. Look at this picture.  
There is a temple on the slope of the hill.  
The temple on the slope of the hill is Kandevisihara.



3. Look at this picture.  
 There are two roads crossing each other at Market Square.  
 The road to the north is Hospital Road.  
 The road to the east is Temple Road.  
 The road to the south is School Road.  
 The road to the west is Farm Road.



4. Look at this picture.  
 There is a river in it.  
 There are two buildings on either side of it.  
 The building on the northern bank of the river is a school.  
 The building on the southern bank of the river is a Government office.



- IV. 1. There are five people in this picture.  
 All these people except one are men.



2. There are five boys in this picture.  
 All of them except the tallest boy are in Grade Eight.



3. There are ten buildings in this picture.  
 All of them except the biggest one are shops.



- V. • There are three girls in this picture.  
 One girl is reading a book.  
 One girl is sweeping the room.  
 One girl is sewing a dress.  
 The girl reading a book is Kamala.  
 The girl sweeping the room is Sita.  
 The girl sewing a dress is Leela.



- VI. 1. What is this?  
 It is not a cobra.  
 But it is like a cobra.  
 It is a rat snake.



2. What is this?  
 It is not a butterfly.  
 But it is like a butterfly.  
 It is a moth.



3. What is this?  
 It looks like a crow.  
 But it is not a crow.  
 It is a cuckoo.



4. What is this?  
 It looks like a bee.  
 But it is not a bee.  
 It is a wasp.



## B. READING

### KANDEGAMA

#### New Words

flow	ஓடும் ஓட்டம்	பாய்தல்
heart	கொடி, ஹெர்ட்	மத்திய பகுதி
intersection	ஊர் ஊர்	குறுக்கிட்டுச் சந்தி
lead	பாடல் வரலாறு விவரம்	இட்டுச் செல்
observe <i>sil</i>	கிடைக்காத விவரம்	சீலம் அனுட்டித்தல்
shopping centre	கடை ஊர்	கடை நிலையம்
slope	புறம்	சரிவு



This is a picture of a village in Sri Lanka. It is the village of Kandegama. There are about a thousand people living in it. Most of them are farmers and a few of them are traders.

The river flowing through this village is the Kande Oya. The paddy-fields on either side of the river and the houses around the paddy-fields belong to the farmers. The main road from Colombo runs through the village. The cart-track running south from the main road leads to the hills. The temple on the northern slope of the hills is Kande vihara. On every Poya day, most of the villagers go to the vihara to observe *sil*. The cart-track running north from the main road passes the Maha Vidyalaya and ends at the southern bank of the river. There are about six hundred children studying in this

school. The shopping centre is in the heart of the village at the intersection of the main road and the cart-track. There are several shops there. All these shops, except the biggest one belong to the traders. The biggest shop is the co-operative shop and the villagers buy most of their provisions at this shop.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

- The paddy-fields are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) around the school  
(b) on either side of the main road  
(c) on either side of the river
- The shopping centre is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) on the northern bank of the river  
(b) at the co-operative shop  
(c) at the intersection of the main road and the cart-track.
- The vihara is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) to the south of the shopping centre  
(b) to the north of the shopping centre  
(c) to the east of the shopping centre
- Most of the villagers are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) farmers  
(b) traders  
(c) farmers and traders
- The co-operative shop is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) to the south of the river  
(b) to the east of the river  
(c) to the north of the river

II. Answer the following questions:—

- How many people are there in Kandegama?
- Where do the farmers live?
- What do the farmers grow on either side of the river?
- Where does the cart-track running south lead to?
- Where is the Maha Vidyalaya?
- Who owns most of the shops?

7. What is the biggest shop?
8. Where is the vihara?
9. Where is the shopping centre?
10. What do most people do on Poya day?

## C. READING

### New Words

### A STRANGER

excitedly	கூர்மையாக	பரபரப்புற்று
footstep	பிடி மூலம்	காலடியோசை
grille	மூலம்	பூவேலைத்தட்டு
moment	கணம்	கணம்
peep	பிடி மூலம்	எட்டிப்பார்
recognize	அறிய	இனங் கண்டுகொள்
restrain	பிடிமூலம் கட்டு	கட்டுப்படுத்து
step	பிடிமூலம்	அடியெடுத்து வை
uneasy	பிடிமூலம்	மன உலைவு கொண்டு
visitor	பிடிமூலம்	விருந்தாளி
window-sill	பிடிமூலம்	பலகணிக்கீழி

Ranjith looked at the clock on the wall. The time was eleven o'clock in the night. He was alone at his desk studying hard for his examination. A book with a lot of exercises lay open before him. He was busy doing the exercises when he heard some noises in the house and in the garden. The noises in the house were familiar to him. They were those of some rats nibbling at something in the kitchen. The noises in the garden sounded like footsteps on the footpath leading to the house. These made him uneasy. He got up from his seat, climbed on to the window-sill and peeped through the grille. He saw two big men, one behind the other, walking up the narrow path. The man in front was wearing a sarong and a banian. He had a torch in his hand. The man behind him was wearing a coat and a tie. The bag in his hand was heavy.

• 'Who are these?' thought Ranjith. 'They can't be thieves.'

The two men were now at the door and Ranjith could see them more clearly. He recognized one of them. The man with the torch in his hand was one of his father's friends. Ranjith



heard this man calling out to his father. In a moment, he saw his father opening the door and going out into the garden. He also saw the man in coat and tie stepping forward and standing in front of his father.

"This gentleman was looking for your house," Ranjith heard his father's friend saying. Ranjith could see his father looking into the face of the man with a bag in his hand. He then heard him speaking excitedly, "Where were you all these years, Lal?"



"I was in Japan during the last five years. I returned to Sri Lanka yesterday," Ranjith heard the visitor replying. "Where is Ranjith?"

Ranjith could no longer restrain himself. His favourite uncle had come home at last. He ran out to meet him.

### Comprehension Exercises

1. Complete the following choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The book had \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) exercises in it
- (b) pictures in it
- (c) stories in it

2. The man in sarong and banian was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Ranjith's uncle
- (b) Ranjith's friend
- (c) Ranjith's father's friend

3. The man in coat and tie was carrying \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) a torch in his hand
- (b) a bag in his hand
- (c) a coat in his hand

4. The sound of footsteps came from \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) the kitchen
- (b) the road
- (c) the garden

5. Ranjith was \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard the footsteps.  
(a) in the garden  
(b) in the kitchen  
(c) in his room

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Where was Ranjith at eleven o'clock in the night?
2. What was he doing?
3. From where did the noises come?
4. What was the noise in the kitchen?
5. What did the noises in the garden sound like?
6. What made Ranjith uneasy?
7. What were the men carrying in their hands?
8. What were they wearing?
9. Who was the man in front?
10. Who was the man behind him?
11. Where was his uncle during the last five years?

**D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES**

- I. Use the following phrases and fill in the blanks:—  
to the north, in a beautiful saree, with a hump,  
with a red beak, on the table.

1. The book \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to Ranjith.
2. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ is a parrot.
3. The big animal \_\_\_\_\_ is a camel.
4. The mountains \_\_\_\_\_ of the river Ganges are the Himalayas.
5. The lady \_\_\_\_\_ is our English teacher.

- II. Read these sentences and answer the questions below them:—

1. The man at the bottom of the garden is a farmer.
2. The boy without shoes injured his foot yesterday.
3. The two old men in white clothes are going to temple.
4. Some traders in our village live in the houses on either side of the main road.
5. Coconut grows well on sandy soil along the coast.

- a. Where is the farmer?
- b. Who injured his foot yesterday?

- c. What were the two old men wearing?
- d. Where are the houses of some traders?
- e. Where does coconut grow well?

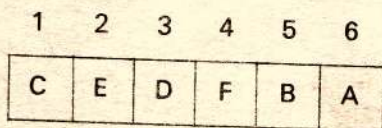
III. Combine the following sentences as in the examples:—

Examples:—

- (a) There is a boy at the door. He is Rohan.  
The boy at the door is Rohan.
- (b) This woman is wearing a yellow saree.  
She is Miss Silva.  
The woman in a yellow saree is Miss Silva.
- (c) This boy is Krishna. He has a bag in his hand.  
The boy with a bag in his hand is Krishna.

1. There is an old man near the co-operative shop.  
He is blind.
2. That man is a wood-cutter. He has an axe in his hand.
3. This girl is wearing a white blouse and a blue skirt. She is my classmate.
4. That man is a teacher. He has an umbrella in his hand.
5. There is a large building near the post-office.  
It is the police-station.

IV. Look at this diagram and answer the questions given below it:—



Example:—

What is the letter in the third square?  
The letter in the third square is the letter D.

1. What is the letter in the second square?
2. What is the letter in the fifth square?
3. What is the letter in the first square?
4. What is the letter in the fourth square?
5. What is the letter in the sixth square?

- V. Look at the example and combine the following pairs of sentences:—

Example:—

A cart-track runs south from the main road.  
The cart-track leads to the hills.  
The cart-track running south from the main road leads to the hills.

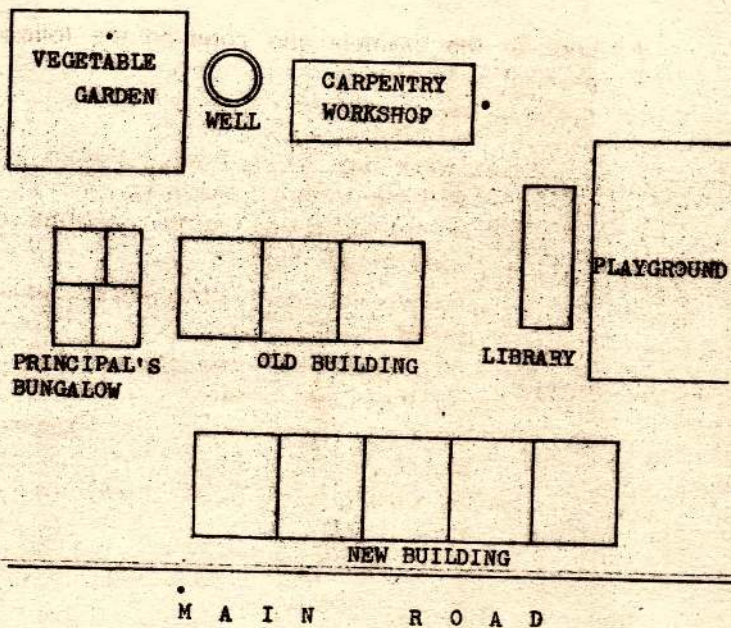
1. A river flows into the sea near Trincomalee.  
It is the Mahaveli Ganga.
2. A lot of people live in this village.  
Some of them are farmers.
3. This shop sells provisions to the villagers.  
It is the co-operative shop.
4. There is a big building at the foot of the hill.  
It is a tea factory.
5. An express train leaves Colombo Fort Railway Station at 9.30 a.m.  
It reaches Badulla at 6.30 p.m.

- VI. Underline the correct word in the brackets:—

1. The river (for, to, of) the north of Colombo is the Kelani Ganga.
2. There are several houses (in, by, on) either side of the road.
3. This school has (at, with, about) one thousand pupils.
4. That new house belongs (to, with, for) Mr. Dayapala.
5. Most of the villagers buy their provisions (before, by, at) the co-operative shop.

- VII. Use *a/an* or *the* where necessary:—

This is a plan of a school. It is ——— Kandegama Maha Vidyalaya. It is \*not ——— very big school. There are about ——— four hundred pupils in this school. ——— large building near ——— main road has ——— five classrooms in it. There is ——— old building near ——— Principal's bungalow. It is ——— oldest building in the school. There are three classrooms in it. The building



### THE PLAN OF KANDEGAMA MAHA VIDYALAYA

near \_\_\_\_\_ playground is \_\_\_\_\_ library. There are not many \_\_\_\_\_ books in it. There is \_\_\_\_\_ carpentry workshop in this school. It is near \_\_\_\_\_ well. There is also \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable garden near the well.

VIII. Choose the correct word from the list and fill in the blanks in the sentences given below it:—  
intersection, southern, traders, observe, northern.

1. Farmers work in paddy-fields and vegetable gardens, but \_\_\_\_\_ work in shops.
2. On Poya days, Buddhists go to temple and \_\_\_\_\_ *sil*.
3. There are several shops at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the two roads.
4. The palmyrah tree grows well on the \_\_\_\_\_ coasts of Sri Lanka.
5. Matara is a town on the \_\_\_\_\_ coast of Sri Lanka.

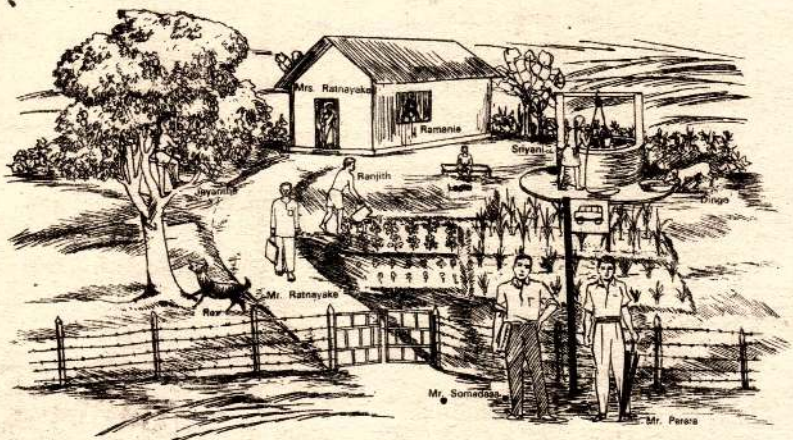
IX. Choose the correct word from the list and fill in the blanks in the sentences given below it:—

excitedly, recognize, narrow, favourite, nibbling.

1. I enjoy learning English. It is my \_\_\_\_\_ subject.
2. A passenger smiled with me in the bus, but I could not \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. A squirrel on that mango tree is \_\_\_\_\_ at a ripe mango.
4. Mr. Jayasinghe looked around \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard a strange noise.
5. Big lorries cannot go along that road. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_ road.

X. Look at this picture and make ten sentences using the phrases given below it. Use the phrases as in the examples:—

at the door, peeping through the window, drawing water at the well, near the well, in front of the house, on the tree, under the mango tree, with a bag in his hand, watering the vegetable-beds, on the bench, in saree, with an umbrella in his hand.



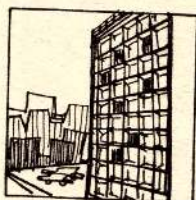
Examples:—

1. The man with an umbrella in his hand is Mr. Perera.
2. The tree in front of the house is a mango tree.

## LESSON UNIT SEVEN

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. This is a building.  
It has ten storeys.  
This is the building which has ten storeys.  
This is the building that has ten storeys.



2. That is a Maha Vidyalaya.  
It has a large farm.  
That is the Maha Vidyalaya which has a large farm.  
That is the Maha Vidyalaya that has a large farm.



- II. 1. A dog bit a stranger yesterday.  
This is the dog.  
This is the dog which bit a stranger yesterday.  
This is the dog that bit a stranger yesterday.
2. Three elephants walked in the *perahera* last week.  
These are the elephants.  
These are the elephants which walked in the *perahera* last week.  
These are the elephants that walked in the *perahera* last week.

- III. 1. Mr. Ratnayake built a house last year.  
This is the house.  
This is the house which Mr. Ratnayake built last year.  
This is the house that Mr. Ratnayake built last year.  
This is the house Mr. Ratnayake built last year.



2. Amal collected some sea shells.  
 These are the sea shells.  
 These are the sea shells which  
 Amal collected.  
 These are the sea shells that  
 Amal collected.  
 These are the sea shells Amal  
 collected.



- IV. 1. A girl won the first prize for  
 English last year.  
 This is the girl.  
 This is the girl who won the  
 first prize for English last year.  
 This is the girl that won the first  
 prize for English last year.



2. Some villagers repaired the  
 village tank last month.  
 These are the villagers.  
 These are the villagers who re-  
 paired the village tank last  
 month.  
 These are the villagers that re-  
 paired the village tank last month.



- V. 1. There is a book on the table.  
 It is an English book.  
 The book which is on the table is an English  
 book.  
 The book that is on the table is an English book.  
 The book on the table is an English book.

2. There is a man sitting near the  
 gate.  
 He is a gramseller.  
 The man who is sitting near the  
 gate is a gramseller.  
 The man that is sitting near the  
 gate is a gramseller.  
 The man sitting near the gate is a gramseller.





3. There are some children playing in the playground.

They are in Grade Eight.

The children who are playing in the playground are in Grade Eight.

The children that are playing in the playground are in Grade Eight.

The children playing in the playground are in Grade Eight.



## B. READING

### VASCO DA GAMA

#### New Words

avoid	தவிர்	தவிர்
cape	முனை	முனை
obtain	பெறு	பெறு
ocean	சமுத்திரம்	சமுத்திரம்
route	வழி	வழி
spices	வாசனைச்சரக்குகள்	வாசனைச்சரக்குகள்
voyage	கடற்பயணம்	கடற்பயணம்



Some of the earliest traders who came to the East were the Arabs. They bought the spices that grew in India and Sri Lanka and took them away to Europe. The ships carrying these spices sailed through the Red Sea to Egypt. From there they took the spices to Venice and Genoa in Italy. The European traders who came to these ports bought these spices. These traders then sold them in England, France, Spain and Portugal.

Later the European traders, too, wanted to come to the East to obtain spices. But they did not want to use the route that the Arabs used. They wanted to find a new route. They hoped to reach India by sailing round Africa.

Some Portuguese sailors who wanted to find this new route sailed along the coast of Africa and were able to reach the Cape. But they could not go any further. There were strong winds round the Cape.

"Let's call it the Cape of Storms," said the sailors who returned from their voyage. But when the King of Portugal heard this, he said, "No, your voyage gives us good hope of reaching India. So let's name it the Cape of Good Hope."

In 1497, Vasco da Gama, another Portuguese sailor, travelled along the same route. He, too, wanted to reach India by sailing round the Cape. But he wanted to avoid the strong winds that blew near the Cape. So he first sailed far out into the Atlantic Ocean. Then he turned east. The winds that blew from the south-west carried his ships round the Cape. After rounding the Cape, Vasco da Gama crossed the Indian Ocean and reached India.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. Spices grew in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Arabia

(b) India and Sri Lanka

(c) Europe

2. Arabs carried the spices to \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Europe
  - (b) the East
  - (c) India and Sri Lanka
3. Venice and Genoa are in \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Egypt
  - (b) the East
  - (c) Italy
4. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to find a new route to the East.
  - (a) Arabs
  - (b) Europeans
  - (c) Indians
5. \_\_\_\_\_ named the cape "The Cape of Good Hope".
  - (a) The sailors
  - (b) The King of Portugal
  - (c) Vasco da Gama

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. How did the Arabs take the spices to Egypt?
2. In what ports did the Arabs sell their spices to the European traders?
3. How did Vasco da Gama avoid the stormy winds that blew near the Cape?
4. Where did the European traders sell the spices?
5. How did some Portuguese sailors reach the Cape?
6. What name did the King of Portugal give to the Cape?
7. In which year did Vasco da Gama travel along the west coast of Africa?
8. What did Vasco da Gama do after rounding the Cape?
9. How did the European traders plan to reach India?
10. Where did the Arabs buy the spices?

## C. READING

### BALLOONS

#### New Words

descend  
land  
popular

வழங்கி வந்தது  
நிலை வந்தது  
புகழ்பெற்றது

இறங்கு  
தரையில் இறங்கு  
பிரபல

release  
soft landing

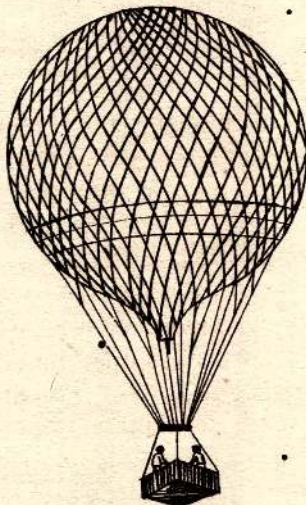
கிடு கர்னலா  
(ஈயல் யாழைன்)  
கேலென் நீலெடு லுல்கிடு

விடுவி  
மெதுவாகத்  
தரையிலிறங்குதல்

*Teacher:* Who invented the aero-  
plane, Raja?

*Raja* The Wright brothers.

*Teacher:* That's correct. But long  
before that, the people of  
Europe tried to go up in the  
air with the help of balloons.  
They filled these balloons  
with hot air or with hydro-  
gen. The hot air or the  
hydrogen that was inside  
the balloons was lighter  
than the air outside. So  
these balloons rose up in  
the air.



The balloons that they used in these early experi-  
ments carried animals. One of these balloons  
carrying a dog and a cat reached a height of 3,000  
feet, came down gradually and landed near a  
farm. The farm workers who saw it coming down  
began to run away in fear.

The man who first went up in a balloon was  
Rozier. After that, many others went up in the  
air with the help of balloons. The balloons that  
they made were bigger and better than the earlier  
ones. They fixed a valve to the balloon. When they  
wanted to descend, they gradually released the  
gas inside the balloon. With the help of this valve,  
the people who went up in these balloons were  
able to come down gradually and make a soft  
landing. How did they go up higher in the air?  
The balloons carried sandbags. When those who  
went up in the balloons wanted to rise higher  
and higher, they threw away some of the sand-  
bags.

But, flying in balloons did not become very popular. It was not safe. Many people who flew in them lost their lives. Hydrogen is a gas that easily catches fire. Many balloons that contained hydrogen caught fire, and the people who flew in them lost their lives.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. Long before the Wright brothers invented \_\_\_\_\_, people tried to fly in balloons.

- (a) the aeroplane
- (b) balloons
- (c) hydrogen

2. Hydrogen is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) lighter than air
- (b) heavier than air
- (c) lighter than balloons

3. In the early experiments only \_\_\_\_\_ flew in the balloons.

- (a) animals
- (b) men
- (c) men and animals

4. The people who went up in balloons threw away some of the sandbags when they wanted \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) to descend
- (b) to rise higher
- (c) to balance the balloons

5. The farm workers who saw \_\_\_\_\_ began to run away in fear.

- (a) the cat and the dog
- (b) the balloon going up
- (c) the balloon coming down

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. What is the gas that is lighter than air?
2. Who was Rozier?
3. What did the Wright brothers invent?
4. Who travelled in the balloon that went up to a height of 3,000 feet?

5. What happened to many people who flew in balloons?
6. Where did the balloon carrying a dog and a cat land?
7. Later, how did they make their balloons better?
8. What did those who went up in the balloons do to rise higher and higher?
9. What gas easily catches fire?
10. What helped the people who went up in the balloons to make a soft landing?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

- I. Combine the items in **A** with those in **B** using *who* or *that*:—

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. Some of the earliest traders were Arabs.	grew in India and Sri Lanka
2. The Arabs bought the spices.	carried these spices
3. The ships sailed through the Red Sea.	came to Genoa and Venice
4. The European traders bought these spices.	blew from the south-west
5. The winds carried Vasco da Gama's ships round the Cape.	came to the East

- II. Look at the example and change the following sentences:—

Example:

The lady who is wearing a white saree is our teacher.  
 The lady wearing a white saree is our teacher.

1. The boy who is standing there is Mr. Perera's eldest son.
2. Who is the man who is driving that car?
3. The boy who is carrying the school-flag is the captain of the team.
4. There was also an old man among the people who were travelling in the car.
5. We got into a bus which was going to Hiniduma.

III. Match the sentence parts in column A with the sentence parts in column B :—

- | A                                 | B                                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A doctor is a person           | who makes bread                    |
| 2. A meteorologist is a scientist | who studies changes in the weather |
| 3. An astronomer is a scientist   | who makes furniture.               |
| 4. A baker is a worker            | who treats sick people.            |
| 5. A carpenter is a worker        | who studies stars and planets.     |

IV. Look at the example and fill in the blanks with suitable phrases from those given in the list below:—  
who live in Japan, who live in India, who look after sick people, who live in Australia, who live in a village.  
Example: We call the people **who live in France** the French.

1. We call the people \_\_\_\_\_ Indians.
2. We call the people \_\_\_\_\_ the Japanese.
3. We call the people \_\_\_\_\_ Australians.
4. We call the people \_\_\_\_\_ villagers.
5. We call the people \_\_\_\_\_ nurses.

V. In some of these sentences the word *that* can be omitted. Select those sentences and rewrite them omitting the word *that*.

1. We took the train that leaves the Fort Station at 7.45 a.m.
2. I like the song that you sang just now.
3. The boy picked up a mango that had fallen under the tree.
4. This is the house that my uncle built.
5. Let us do the lesson that we did last week.
6. The rain-water that falls on the hills flows down into the rivers.
7. Did you receive the parcel that I sent you?
8. This is the house that Jack built.

VI. Complete the following sentences:—

1. The Portuguese are the people of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Indian Ocean is the sea around \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Venice and Genoa were two of the most famous ports of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The north-west lies between the north and the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A voyage is a journey by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Vasco da Gama found a new \_\_\_\_\_ to India.
7. Bees obtain nectar from \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We use spices \_\_\_\_\_.

VII. Give single words for each of the following:—

- (1) set free (2) not dangerous (3) come down (4) little by little (5) come down to earth (6) lost his life.

VIII. Use the following words in the blanks:—

contain, popular, invented, experiment, fix, become

1. Marconi \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.
2. Mr. Silva is in the laboratory. He is doing an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There is something in this tin. What does it \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this shelf to the wall?
5. Everybody reads this magazine now. It has \_\_\_\_\_ very \_\_\_\_\_.

IX. Work out this crossword puzzle:—

1	A	2	M		3	R
L						
O						A
2	A		T	E		
R		3	R			N



*Across*

1. A man who uses a plough.
2. A man who serves food in a hotel.
3. A desert does not get enough of this.

*Down*

1. Something that contains nectar.
2. The man who first went up in a balloon.
3. The noise that a lion makes.

X. Draw a map of the world showing:—

1. the route that the Arabs used to come to the East.
2. the new sea route that Vasco da Gama discovered.

## LESSON UNIT EIGHT

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. *Teacher*: Sarath, please clean the blackboard.  
Anula, please draw a flower on the blackboard.  
Kanthi, please give me your pencil.

*Teacher*: Who is the boy who cleaned the blackboard?

*Pupil* : The boy who cleaned the blackboard is Sarath.

*Teacher*: Who is the girl who drew a flower on the blackboard?

*Pupil* : The girl who drew a flower on the blackboard is Anula.

*Teacher*: Who is the girl who gave me her pencil?

*Pupil* : The girl who gave you her pencil is Kanthi.

- II. *Teacher*: I have put a book on the table.  
What colour is it?

*Pupil* : It is red.

*Teacher*: I have put a pencil on the chair.  
What colour is it?

*Pupil* : It is yellow.

*Teacher*: What colour is the book (that) I have put on the table?

*Pupil* : It is red.

The book (that) you have put on the table is red.

*Teacher*: What colour is the pencil (that) I have put on the chair?

*Pupil* : It is yellow.

The pencil (that) you have put on the chair is yellow.

- III. *Teacher*: Sarath, please give that pencil to Anula.  
What has Sarath done?

*Pupil* : He has given the pencil to Anula.

*Teacher:* What colour is the pencil?

*Pupil :* It is red.

*Teacher:* What colour is the pencil (that) Sarath has given Anula?

*Pupil :* The pencil (that) Sarath has given Anula is red.

IV. *Teacher:* This is a bus-driver.  
He is driving a bus.



This is a teacher.  
He is teaching English.



*Teacher:* What is the man (whom/  
that) you see in the first pic-  
ture doing?

*Pupil :* The man (whom/that) I see in  
the first picture is driving a bus.

*Teacher:* What is the man (whom/  
that) you see in the second  
picture doing?

*Pupil :* The man (whom/that) I see  
in the second picture is  
teaching English.

V. *Teacher:* I have given a stamp to Piyal.  
He is sitting near the blackboard.  
I have taken a book from Kamala.  
She is standing near Savithri.

*Teacher:* Where is the boy (that) I have given a stamp  
to sitting?

*Pupil :* The boy (that) you have given a stamp to is  
sitting near the blackboard.

**Teacher:** Where is the girl (that) I have taken a book from standing?

**Pupil :** The girl (that) you have taken a book from is standing near Savithri.

**Teacher:** Where is the boy to whom I have given a stamp sitting?

**Pupil :** The boy to whom you have given a stamp is sitting near the blackboard.

**Teacher:** Where is the girl from whom I have taken a book standing?

**Pupil :** The girl from whom you have taken a book is standing near Savithri.

VI. **Teacher:** There is a book on the table.  
Whose book is it?

**Pupil :** It is Nihal's book.

**Teacher:** There is a book on the chair.  
Whose book is it?

**Pupil :** It is Anula's book.

**Teacher:** What is the name of the pupil whose book is on the table?

**Pupil :** The name of the pupil whose book is on the table is Nihal.

**Teacher:** What is the name of the pupil whose book is on the chair?

**Pupil :** The name of the pupil whose book is on the chair is Anula.

VII. **Teacher:** Where is Ranjith sitting?

**Pupil :** He is sitting on a chair.

**Teacher:** Is it a new chair or an old chair?

**Pupil :** It is an old chair.

**Teacher:** Is the chair on which Ranjith is sitting old or new?

**Pupil :** The chair on which Ranjith is sitting is old.

VIII. **Teacher:** Where have I put the pencil?

**Pupil :** You have put it in the yellow box.

**Teacher:** Is the box in which I put the pencil yellow?

**Pupil :** Yes, the box in which you put the pencil is yellow.

*Teacher:* Is the box where I put the pencil yellow?

*Pupil :* Yes, the box where you put the pencil is yellow.

## B. READING

### IN ANCIENT SRI LANKA

#### New Words

canal	ඇළ	கால்வாய்
cattle	ஸவியன்	கால்நடை
duty	ரூப காட்சிய. யூகுகை	கடமை
graze	தகை கரவா	மேய்
minister	அமைச்சர்	அமைச்சர்
noble	பஞ்சிபனிய	பிரபு
province	பலகை	மாதாணம்
punish	தண்டிக்கும் கரவா	தண்டி
settle	பயிர்வை கரவா, கைரூம் கரவா	தீர்
tank	புழை	குளம்
various	பலபடி, பிபிடி	பல்வேறு



In the time of the ancient Sinhala kings, most of the people of Sri Lanka lived in villages. These people were farmers. They cultivated paddy and other food crops.

The farmers did not own the land they cultivated. The fields on which they grew their crops, and the grasslands where their cattle grazed belonged to the nobles.

The kings built large tanks and canals to supply water to the fields that were in the Dry Zone. The people themselves helped to build these tanks and canals from which they got

the water to irrigate the fields. One of the biggest of these tanks was the Parakrama Samudra or the Sea of Parakrama. It was the work of a king whose name we have all heard. He was King Parakramabahu the Great.

The ancient kings ruled the country with the help of the nobles. The nobles governed the various provinces. The kings made the laws with the help of the ministers. The ministers were those whose duty was to advise the kings and to help them to make laws.

There was a chief in each village. He settled quarrels among villagers and punished those who broke the law. So he was the man to whom all the villagers took their complaints.

There were no schools then. The bhikkhus were the only people who knew how to read and write. So the temple was the place where the children learnt to read and write.

### Comprehension Exercises

- I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—
  1. In the ancient times most of the people lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) towns
    - (b) villages
    - (c) canals
  2. The farmers cultivated the land \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) they owned
    - (b) where the cattle grazed
    - (c) that belonged to the nobles
  3. It was the duty of \_\_\_\_\_ to advise the king.
    - (a) the ministers
    - (b) the chiefs
    - (c) the villagers
  4. The chief was the man \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) who governed the country
    - (b) who settled quarrels among villagers
    - (c) who made laws
  5. In ancient times the \_\_\_\_\_ taught children to read and write.
    - (a) bhikkhus
    - (b) villagers
    - (c) chiefs

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who owned the land which the farmers cultivated?
2. Why did the farmers in the Dry Zone need tanks to irrigate their fields?
3. Who built the Parakrama Samudra?
4. What were the duties of the ministers?
5. What were the duties of the chiefs?
6. What did the children learn at the temple?
7. With whose help did the ancient kings rule the country?
8. Who punished the law-breakers?
9. Why did the kings build large tanks and canals?
10. Who knew how to read and write?

## C. READING

### WHO STOLE THE JEWEL?

#### New Words

constable	கொய்வாசல்	பொலீசுக்காரர்
jewel	முக்தை	மாணிக்கம்
jewellery	முக்தையான்கள்	நகை
nervously	தந்தி தை	பதற்றமாக
occur	கிடைத்தல்	நிகழ்
precious	அழகான	பெறுமதிமிக்க
smash	கடிவிட்டுத் தூசாக்கல்	உடைத்து நொறுக்கு
suspect	பிழை கர்த்தல்	ஐயப்படு
theft	கொள்ளு	களவு
window-pane	கண்ணல் பீரூல்	பலகணிக் கண்ணாடி

Laksapathi was the owner of a jewellery shop in Colombo. There was a very valuable precious stone in his shop. One night, a thief had entered his shop and stolen this jewel.

Laksapathi informed the police about it. Soon a police inspector and two constables were at the shop where the theft had occurred. Laksapathi took them inside and showed the window through which the thief had entered. The thief had smashed the window-pane to get into the shop. The inspector examined the window carefully and the floor below it. There were no pieces of glass on the floor. But when he looked out through the window, he saw a lot of broken glass outside.

"This is very strange," said the inspector. "The thief has smashed in the window-pane from outside. but there aren't any pieces of glass inside." Then turning to Laksapathi, he asked, "Do you sleep in the shop at night?"

"No Sir," replied Laksapathi. "I close the shop at 6 o'clock and go home. Only my assistant, Cyril, stays here. He sleeps in a room at the back of the shop."

"Was he here last night?" asked the inspector.

"Yes, he was," answered Laksapathi.

"Call him here," ordered the inspector.

Laksapathi called his assistant, and the man whose name was Cyril came in and stood before the inspector.



"Now, tell me Cyril. What happened last night?" said the inspector.

Cyril began nervously, "While I was in my room sleeping, I heard somebody opening a door. I jumped out of bed and ran to the front of the shop. When I got there, I saw a man running out through the front door. I tried to stop him, but I couldn't. He disappeared into the darkness."

"Did you hear the thief smashing the window-pane?" asked the inspector.

"No, Sir, I didn't," answered Cyril.

"So you heard somebody opening the front door, but you didn't hear anybody smashing the window," said the inspector. The inspector, who suspected Cyril of the theft, turned to one of the constables and said, "Take this man to the police-station." The constable to whom he gave this order led Cyril away to the police-station.



## Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The thief entered the shop \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) during the morning  
(b) at night  
(c) in the afternoon
2. The police inspector saw pieces of glass \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) on the floor  
(b) outside the shop  
(c) inside and outside the shop
3. \_\_\_\_\_ slept in the room at the back of the shop.  
(a) Laksapathi's assistant  
(b) Laksapathi  
(c) A constable
4. The constable took \_\_\_\_\_ away to the police-station.  
(a) Laksapathi  
(b) the police inspector  
(c) Laksapathi's assistant
5. \_\_\_\_\_ spoke nervously when the inspector questioned him.  
(a) Laksapathi  
(b) The constable  
(c) Cyril

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Where was Laksapathi's jewellery shop?
2. What happened after Laksapathi informed the police about the loss of the jewel?
3. Where were the pieces of glass?
4. Who slept in the shop at night?
5. What did Laksapathi do every day before he left the shop?
6. What was Cyril?
7. Who led Cyril away to the police-station?
8. What did the police inspector ask the constable to do?
9. Who did the inspector suspect?
10. Why did he suspect Cyril?

## D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

- I. Look at the example and make sentences using each of the following groups of words:—

Example:—

a teacher/teaching

A teacher is a person whose work is teaching.

1. a fisherman/fishing
2. a tea-plucker/plucking tea
3. a trader/buying and selling things
4. a nurse/nursing the sick
5. a shoemaker/making shoes

- II. Use the following words in the blanks:—

whose, whom, where, which

1. This is the bag in \_\_\_\_\_ I carry my books.
2. Stand up those pupils \_\_\_\_\_ books I have not marked.
3. This is the school \_\_\_\_\_ my father had studied.
4. The man from \_\_\_\_\_ I got the news had seen the accident.
5. \*Saman's house is not far from the place \_\_\_\_\_ I stay.

- III. Give one word for each of the following:—

1. the place where trains stop for passengers to get in and get off
2. the place where people go to read or borrow books
3. the place where you go to see a film
4. a place where a scientist carries out experiments
5. a place where ships come to load and unload goods

- IV. Fill in the blanks using the following words:—

to, for, with, on, through

1. The pen he is writing \_\_\_\_\_ is a new one.
2. Who was the man that you were searching \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. The man I met \_\_\_\_\_ the road is the manager of the co-operative shop.

4. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ whom I gave this book is not in the classroom.
5. This is the window \_\_\_\_\_ which the cat entered the room.

V. Expand the sentences in **A** using the clauses in **B**:—

**A**

1. The students have passed the examination.
2. The students have failed the examination.
3. I went to the co-operative shop.
4. This is not the clay.
5. Did you find the boy?

**B**

- a. with which they make bricks
- b. whose marks are below 40
- c. who was missing
- d. who got more than 40 marks
- e. where we buy our provisions

VI. This is the story of "The Hat-seller and the Monkeys". Rewrite it filling in the blanks with suitable words:—

Once there was a man whose job \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. One day he took a basket of hats to a fair. The fair to which \_\_\_\_\_ was far away from his village. The road that led \_\_\_\_\_ fair lay through a jungle. After he had walked a few miles, he was tired. So he put the basket of hats, that \_\_\_\_\_, under a shady tree and lay down to rest. Soon he fell asleep.

There were a lot of monkeys on the tree under which \_\_\_\_\_. While the man was sleeping, the monkeys that \_\_\_\_\_ came down. Then they took the hats from the basket which \_\_\_\_\_ ground and carried the hats away.

The hat-seller awoke after some time. He looked at the basket where \_\_\_\_\_.

But it was empty. When he looked up, he saw a lot of monkeys with hats on their heads sitting in the tree. He was very angry. He thought for some time. Then an idea came to his mind. He took off the hat that \_\_\_\_\_ and threw it at the monkeys. The monkeys, too, took the hats that \_\_\_\_\_ and threw them at the man. The hat seller collected all the hats that \_\_\_\_\_. He put them in his basket and carried it away.

- VII. Fill in the blanks with the following words: —  
complaint, Dry Zone, various, provinces, belongs
1. There are nine \_\_\_\_\_ in Sri Lanka.
  2. This is my pen. It is not yours. It \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
  3. The \_\_\_\_\_ gets very little rain.
  4. In our library, there are books on History, Geography, Science and \_\_\_\_\_ other subjects.
  5. Somebody has stolen his bicycle. So he wants to go to the police-station to make a \_\_\_\_\_.

VIII. Read the reading passage "Who Stole the Jewel?", and give words that are similar in meaning to the following words: —

precious stone, happen, tell, helper, policeman, robbery, expensive.

- IX. Draw a map of Sri Lanka and mark five large tanks built by ancient kings.
- X. A. Dramatize the story of "Who Stole the Jewel?"  
B. Imagine that you are the inspector explaining to Laksapathi your reasons for suspecting the assistant, Cyril. Write out what you will say.

## LESSON UNIT NINE

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I.

1. Tilak says, "Kamal is thirteen years old".
2. Mrs. Gunaratne says, "I will go to the market in the afternoon."
3. Mr. Perera says, "You are not listening carefully."
4. Piyal says, "Sarath and Kumar can ride a bicycle."
5. Sita says, "Janaki has a stamp album."
6. Raja says, "My sister has read 'Robinson Crusoe'."
7. Kanthi says, "Hemamali wants to be a doctor."

- B. 1. *Teacher:* What does Tilak say?

*Pupil* : Tilak says (that) Kamal is thirteen years old.

2. *Teacher:* What does Mrs. Gunaratne say?

*Pupil* : Mrs. Gunaratne says (that) she will go to the market in the afternoon.

3. *Teacher:* What does Mr. Perera say?

*Pupil* : Mr. Perera says (that) I am not listening carefully.

4. *Teacher:* What does Piyal say?

*Pupil* : Piyal says (that) Sarath and Kumar can ride a bicycle.

5. *Teacher:* What does Sita say?

*Pupil* : Sita says (that) Janaki has a stamp album.

6. *Teacher:* What does Raja say?

*Pupil* : Raja says (that) his sister has read 'Robinson Crusoe'.

7. *Teacher:* What does Kanthi say?

*Pupil* : Kanthi says (that) Hemamali wants to be a doctor.

II.

1. Yesterday, Prema said, "Everest is 29,028 feet high."
2. Last Monday, Raja said, "Birds lay eggs in nests."
3. Sita said, "The Mahaveli is the longest river in Sri Lanka."
4. Piyal said, "There are seven days in a week."

5. Soma said, "A cheetah can run very fast."
6. Mr. Silva said, "A kingfisher has a long beak."
7. Our science teacher said, "Bees collect nectar."

- B.
1. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Prema say yesterday?  
*Pupil* : Prema said (that) Everest is 29,028 feet high.
  2. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Raja say last Monday?  
*Pupil* : Raja said (that) birds lay eggs in nests.
  3. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Sita say?  
*Pupil* : Sita said (that) the Mahaveli is the longest river in Sri Lanka.
  4. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Piyal say?  
*Pupil* : Piyal said (that) there are seven days in a week.
  5. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Soma say?  
*Pupil* : Soma said (that) a cheetah can run very fast.
  6. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did Mr. Silva say?  
*Pupil* : Mr. Silva said (that) a kingfisher has a long beak.
  7. *Miss Ratnayake*: What did your science teacher say?  
*Pupil* : Our science teacher said (that) bees collect nectar.

### III.

- A.
1. Last Monday, Sita said, "I am reading an interesting story now."
  2. Yesterday morning, Piyal said, "I have to go to the post-office this evening."
  3. On the 1st of last month, Mr. Perera said, "I want to buy a new pen today."
  4. Last Saturday, Kumari said, "I have a toothache today."
  5. Last January, Mrs. Gunaratne said, "My daughter is staying with my mother."

- B.
1. *Teacher*: What did Sita say?  
*Pupil* : Sita said (that) she was reading an interesting story at that time/*then*.

2. *Teacher*: What did Piya! say?  
*Pupil* : Piya! said (that) he had to go to the post-office that evening.
3. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Perera say?  
*Pupil* : Mr. Perera said (that) he wanted to buy a new pen that day.
4. *Teacher*: What did Kumari say?  
*Pupil* : Kumari said (that) she had a toothache that day.
5. *Teacher*: What did Mrs. Gunaratne say?  
*Pupil* : Mrs. Gunaratne said (that) her daughter was staying with Mrs. Gunaratne's mother.

#### IV.

- A. 1. Last February, Raja said, "My father returned from Gal Oya two months ago."  
2. Two days ago, Kamala said, "Yesterday I bought a new umbrella."  
3. In January last year, Savithri said, "I was in Kandy last year."  
4. On the fifth of last month, Mr. Silva said, "My son was staying with my sister last month."
- B. 1. *Teacher*: What did Raja say last February?  
*Pupil* : Last February, Raja said (that) his father had returned from Gal Oya two months before.  
2. *Teacher*: What did Kamala say two days ago?  
*Pupil* : Two days ago, Kamala said (that) the day before, she had bought a new umbrella.  
3. *Teacher*: What did Savithri say in January last year?  
*Pupil* : In January last year, Savithri said (that) she had been in Kandy the year before.  
4. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Silva say on the fifth of last month.  
*Pupil* : On the fifth of last month, Mr. Silva said (that) his son had been staying with Mr. Silva's sister the month before.

#### V.

- A. 1. Last Tuesday Sarath said, "I have made a beautiful kite."  
2. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jayaratne said, "My sister has gone to the fair."

3. In January last year, Mr. Rajendran said, "My parents have lived in Dehiwala for five years."

4. Six days ago, Kamala said, "I have been sewing a skirt."

B. 1. *Teacher*: What did Sarath say last Tuesday?

*Pupil* : Last Tuesday, Sarath said (that) he had made a beautiful kite."

2. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Jayaratne say yesterday afternoon?

*Pupil* : Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jayaratne said (that) his sister had gone to the fair.

3. *Teacher*: What did Mr. Rajendran say in January last year?

*Pupil* : In January last year, Mr. Rajendran said (that) his parents had lived in Dehiwala for five years.

4. *Teacher*: What did Kamala say six days ago?

*Pupil* : Six days ago, Kamala said (that) she had been sewing a skirt.

VI.

A. 1. On Monday last week, Ranjan said, "I will go to the library tomorrow."

2. Yesterday, Miss Herath said, "I will meet Geetha's mother this evening."

3. Ranjani and Kamala said, "Our school will reopen after the vacation on the 5th of next month."

4. Ranhamy said, "There will be heavy rain in October."

B. 1. *Teacher*: What did Ranjan say on Monday last week?

*Pupil* : On Monday last week, Ranjan said (that) he would go to the library the following day (the next day).

2. *Teacher*: What did Miss Herath say yesterday?

*Pupil* : Yesterday, Miss Herath said (that) she would meet Geetha's mother that evening.

3. *Teacher*: What did Ranjani and Kamala say?

*Pupil* : Ranjani and Kamala said (that) their school would reopen after the vacation on the 5th of the following month.

4. *Teacher*: What did Ranhamy say?

*Pupil* : Ranhamy said (that) there would be heavy rain in October.



VII.

- A. 1. Tilak asked me, "What is the time?"  
 2. Kamala asked me, "What is Ranjani doing?"  
 3. Miss Herath said to me, "What have you bought?"  
 4. Piyal said to Amal, "What were you doing last evening?"  
 5. Mr. Perera said to me, "What did Palitha eat for lunch yesterday?"  
 6. Kumari said to Rani, "What will you bring me from Kandy?"

- B. 1. Tilak asked me what the time was.  
 2. Kamala asked me what Ranjani was doing.  
 3. Miss Herath asked me what I had bought.  
 4. Piyal asked Amal what he had been doing the previous evening.  
 5. Mr. Perera asked me what Palitha had eaten for lunch the day before / the previous day.  
 6. Kumari asked Rani what she would bring her from Kandy.

- C. Use the words **wanted to know from ...** and do the above:—

Example:—Tilak wanted to know from me what the time was.

- D. Use **didn't know** and do the above:—

Example:— Tilak didn't know what the time was.

VIII

A.

Tilak Kamal Sarath Upali	said,	"Where is the post-office?" "Where are you going?" "Where have you put your book?" "Where were you last Friday?" "Where did you go last Saturday?" "Where will you go next year?"
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- B. Look at the following examples and report the sentences in "A" .

Example:— Tilak asked where the post-office was.  
 Tilak asked where I was going.

- C. Instead of the word "asked" use **wanted to know** and change the sentences you have made.

Example: Tilak wanted to know where the post-office was.

IX.

A.

Mala Ranjith Mohan. Mr. Perera	said,	"Why is Sita running?" "Why have you opened the cupboard?" "Why were you absent last Monday?" "Why did you go to Matara last week?"
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B. Look at the following example and report the sentences in 'A'.

Example:— Mala asked why Sita was running.

C. Instead of **asked** use **wanted to know** and change the sentences you have made in 'B':—

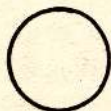
Example:— Mala wanted to know why Sita was running.

X. Look at the example and practise joining the pairs of sentences given below it:—

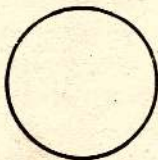
Example:— You have told me something/It is not true.  
What you have told me is not true.

1. Sita has eaten something. It will make her ill.
2. Your little sister saw something in the sky. It was an aeroplane.
3. I saw something far away in the sea. It was a fishing boat.
4. He bought something. It was cheap.
5. I drank something yesterday. It was not milk.

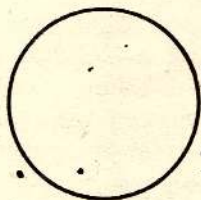
XI. 1.



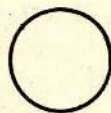
A



B



C



D

Circle C is the largest of the four circles.  
Circle B is larger than circles A and D.  
Circle A is as large as circle D.

2.

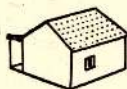
Mr. Rajendran's  
house



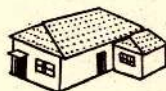
Mr. Perera's  
house



Mr. Siripala's  
house



Mr. Piyaratne's  
house



Mr. Piyaratne's house is as large as Mr. Perera's house.  
Mr. Rajendran's house is as large as Mr. Siripala's house.

## B. READING

### A CHAMELEON BECOMES A CROCODILE

#### New Words

chameleon	கபிசை	பச்சோந்தி
crocodile	கிரோ	முதலை
harmless	ஈ-ஈ	திங்குவினையா
iguana	கரையெல	இக்குவான
monitor	கவிரெல	உடும்பு
previous	கடின்	முந்திய
remote	தூர பிவி, ஆக	தொலைவி லுள்ள
trample	பாழவை	மிதி

Kirihamy was a chena cultivator in a remote village in the Dry Zone. One day, while he was working in his chena, he saw a big chameleon. The reptile was unusually big. When Kirihamy returned home in the evening, he told his wife, Ranmenike, about what he had seen. He told her that he had seen a chameleon as large as an iguana. The following morning, Ranmenike told her neighbour, Somawathie, about what Kirihamy had seen the previous day. She said, "My husband told me that he had seen a big animal as large as an iguana in his chena." Then Somawathie said, "What your husband had seen was not an iguana but a monitor. I am sure that it was a monitor."



The following day, Somawathie met one of her friends, Lucy Nona, living in another part of the village. While they were chatting, Somawathie said, "Did you hear that a few days ago, Kirihamy had seen an unusually big monitor in the jungle near his chena? His wife is a foolish woman. She thinks that the animal was an iguana."

Lucy Nona replied, "A moment ago, you said that the animal was unusually large. So it cannot be a monitor. I am sure it is a crocodile. Don't you know that there is a stream near his chena?"

On the fourth day, there was a big crowd of villagers in Kirihamy's chena. Kirihamy did not know why they had come. So Kirihamy asked them what they were looking for. They said, "We heard that there is a dangerous crocodile in your chena. We have come to kill it."

So saying, they searched for the crocodile, trampling all the plants in the chena. Kirihamy suddenly realized what had happened. He said, "There wasn't a crocodile. But there was a big chameleon, a harmless animal. Look at what you have done to my chena! You have destroyed all my crops."

## Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. Kirihamy saw an unusually big \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) iguana  
(b) crocodile  
(c) chameleon
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was Kirihamy's wife.  
(a) Somawathie  
(b) Lucy Nona  
(c) Ranmenike
3. The crowd of villagers who came to Kirihamy's chena \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) killed a crocodile  
(b) trampled all the plants in the chena  
(c) shot a dangerous animal
4. \_\_\_\_\_ thought that the animal Kirihamy had seen was a crocodile.  
(a) Lucy Nona  
(b) Ranmenike  
(c) Somawathie
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was a chena cultivator in a remote village in the Dry Zone.  
(a) Ranmenike's husband  
(b) Somawathie's husband  
(c) Lucy Nona's husband

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. What was Kirihamy?
2. Where did Kirihamy have his chena?
3. What did Kirihamy see in his chena one day?
4. What did Ranmenike tell Somawathie?
5. What did Somawathie tell Ranmenike?
6. Who said that Kirihamy's wife was a foolish woman?
7. What did Lucy Nona tell Somawathie?
8. Who came to Kirihamy's chena on the fourth day?
9. What did Kirihamy ask the crowd?
10. Who trampled the plants in the chena?

## C. READING

### • THE EMPEROR AKBAR AND HIS COURTIER

#### New Words

boast	பூர்வார்தி டேடினவா	வீரூப்புக்கொள்
cradle	கோபீல்டு	தொட்டில்
emperor	ஐதிராசயா	பேரரசன்
empire	ஐதிராசய	பேரரசு
fresh	ஐதூன்	புதிய
intelligent	இடிதிமன்	விவேகமுள்ள
mockingly	சமலிலரசென்	ஏளனமாக
powerful	புல சமீபன்னை	ஆற்றல்மிக்க
prove	பிசுபு கர்னவா	நிரூபி
subject	சபன் வுசியா	குடிமகன்
thumb	ஐன் மூசபுலீல்டு	பெருவிரல்
understand	னெரூதி ணன்னை	புரிந்துகொள்

Akbar, the great Mogul Emperor of India, had a very intelligent courtier. His name was Raja Birbal. One day Akbar boasted that he could please any person in his empire. Hearing this, Raja Birbal started laughing.

Then Emperor Akbar said, "Birbal, why do you laugh mockingly? Am I not able to give my subjects anything they wish to have?"

"I'll tell you why I laughed," Birbal said. "Can you prove that you are able to give any person what he wishes to have? I am sure you can't please even a little child."

"I don't understand what you mean. Don't you know that I am the Emperor of India?"

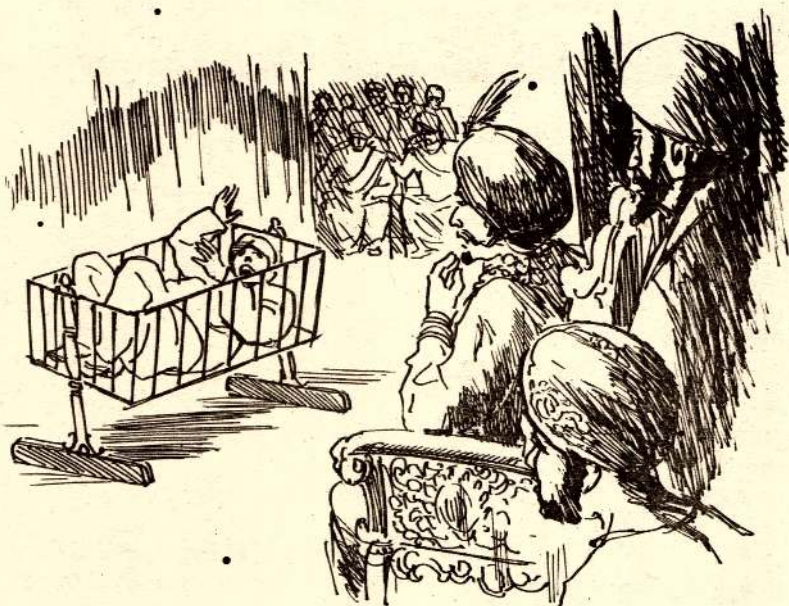
"It is true that you are a very powerful ruler. But that does not mean you can please everybody."

"Birbal, you have to prove that I am wrong? Then I will accept what you say."

In reply, Birbal told the Emperor that he would come to the palace in a cradle the following day. "Let us see how you are going to please me then," he said.

Akbar agreed.

The following day, Birbal's men brought him to the palace in a cradle. Birbal was lying in the cradle and sucking his thumb. When he saw the Emperor, he began to cry.



Akbar wanted to know why he was crying. Birbal told him that he wanted to drink some fresh milk off a cow. So the Emperor got him some milk. When Birbal had finished drinking it, he began to cry again.

"What do you want now?" asked Akbar.

"Put the milk back into the cow," said Birbal and began to cry louder. The Emperor then realized that he could not please everyone.

### Comprehension Exercises

- I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—
  1. Emperor Akbar boasted that he could ———.
    - (a) please a little child in his empire
    - (b) please any person in his empire
    - (c) put the milk back in the cow
  2. ——— was the name of an intelligent courtier.
    - (a) Akbar
    - (b) Birbal
    - (c) Mogul

3. When the Emperor boasted, \_\_\_\_\_ started laughing.
  - (a) Raja Birbal
  - (b) Birbal's men
  - (c) a child
4. Emperor Akbar asked Birbal to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Birbal was wrong.
  - (b) Akbar was wrong
  - (c) the men were wrong
5. When Birbal saw the \_\_\_\_\_, Birbal began to cry.
  - (a) child
  - (b) men
  - (c) Emperor

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who was the great Mogul Emperor of India?
2. What was Raja Birbal?
3. Who laughed mockingly?
4. Who came in a cradle to the palace?
5. What was Birbal doing, lying in the cradle?
6. When did Birbal begin to cry?
7. When Akbar wanted to know why Birbal was crying, what did Birbal tell him?
8. After drinking the milk, what did Birbal do?
9. When Birbal began to cry again, what did the Emperor ask?
10. What did the Emperor realize at last?

D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Complete the following words:—

**A**

cul ----- r  
 ig ---- a  
 ch ----- n  
 ne ----- r  
 mo ----- r  
 pr ----- s  
 da ----- s  
 cro - - - - e  
 vi ----- r  
 de ----- y

**B**

em ----- r  
 in ----- nt  
 co ----- er  
 pa ----- e  
 cr ----- e  
 po ----- l  
 pl ----- e  
 re ----- ze  
 su ----- ts  
 un ----- nd



- II. Look at the example and change the following sentences:—

Example:—

A. Pala said to me, "Sit down."

Pala told me to sit down.

B. Ranjan said to me, "Don't wait for me tomorrow.

Ranjan asked me not to wait for him the next day.

1. Tilak said to his sister, "Give me my pen."

2. "Don't write with a red pencil," said the teacher to Janaki.

3. My friends told me, "Don't be late for the bus tomorrow morning."

4. The bus conductor told the passengers, "Move forward, please."

5. Miss Ratnayake told Kamala, "Please bring a new vase next Monday."

- III. Look at the examples and change the following sentences:—

Examples:— **Ramanie: "I am reading a book."**

A. Ramanie says that she is reading a book.

B. Ramanie says she is reading a book.

C. Ramanie said that she was reading a book.

D. Ramanie said she was reading a book.

1. Tilak and his friends: "We will go on a trip to Yala in the week-end."

2. Kamala's father: "I want a cup of tea."

3. Upali: "Your brother is in the playground."

4. Teacher: "I am going to tell you a story."

5. Sarath: "The bus is very late."

- IV. Look at the example and change the following sentences:—

Example:—

The teacher told us that kingfishers live near rivers and streams.

The teacher told us, "Kingfishers live near rivers and streams."

1. The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
2. Sita said that she likes reading stories.
3. Our Agriculture teacher said that tea grows well in the hill country of Sri Lanka.
4. Our Science teacher told us that a wasp has six legs.
5. Tilaka's father told her yesterday that a penguin uses its wings to swim in the sea.

V. Look at the examples and change the following sentences:—

Examples:—

- A. Ajith said, "I have seen some tigers at the zoo"  
Ajith said that he had seen some tigers at the zoo.
- B. Mudalihamy said, "I was a young man 40 years ago."  
Mudalihamy said that he was a young man 40 years ago.  
Mudalihamy said that he had been a young man 40 years before.

1. The old man said to the children, "One day a buffalo attacked me."
2. Renuka said, "I have bought a new pen."
3. Anula told her sister, "Geetha has passed her examination."
4. Kirihamy told his wife, "Last week, Malhamy took some kurakkan and Indian corn to the fair."
5. Gunasiri said, "I threw a stone at the mango tree and the stone fell on the roof."

VI. Look at the examples and change the sentences in the table below:—

Examples:—

1. I said that I would be in Talahena for ten days.
2. You said that you would be in Talahena for ten days.

I		"I will be in Talahena for ten days."
You		"I will sell my paddy to the Paddy
He	said,	Marketing Board next year."
She		"My father will return home on Saturday."

VII. Look at the following example and make sentences using the tables below:—

Example:—

My teacher asked me, "What is your father's name?"

My teacher asked me what my father's name is.

1. My Teacher asked me, -	"What is your father's name?" "Where does your father work?" "Why does your father return home late?"
2. The police officer asked Mrs. Gunaratne,	"What were you doing at 6.30 p.m. yesterday?" "Where did you put the flower plants?" "Why did you leave the gates open?"
3. Miss Ratnayake asked Tilak,	"What will you read next week-end?" "Where will you spend the April holidays?" "Why will you be alone at home next Sunday?"
4. The doctor asked Mr. Gunaratne,	"Where did you have the pain last night?" "What did you eat last night?" "Why didn't you see a doctor immediately?"

5. The Principal  
asked Ramanie,

"What have you made for the  
school exhibition?"

"Where have you put the model  
train?"

"Why have you put it in a  
corner?"

VIII. Look at the example and do the exercises:—

Example:— Ranjith is five feet tall.

Upali is five feet tall, too.

Ranjith is as tall as Upali.

1. Kamala is clever.  
Tilak is equally clever.
2. The lotus is beautiful.  
The rose is equally beautiful.
3. Mr. Dharmadasa is helpful.  
His mother is equally helpful.
4. Jayantha weighs a hundred pounds.  
Yasaratne weighs a hundred pounds, too.
5. Kanthi writes neatly.  
Soma writes neatly, too.

IX. Write ten sentences describing what your grand-  
father said about your village/town twenty years  
ago.

Example:— My grandfather told me that about  
twenty years ago, there was no good  
road to the village.

X. A Language Game

The Interpreter and the Speaker

One pupil acts the part of the speaker. The  
other pupils take turns in interpreting what the  
speaker says in his mother tongue. For example,  
the speaker says in the mother tongue — "I am  
thirsty." Then the pupils ask the interpreter, "What  
does he say?" to which the interpreter replies,  
"He says that he is thirsty."

## LESSON UNIT TEN

### A: LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. Use the following tables and practise making sentences as shown in the examples:—

TABLE I

Amal said to Ranjith,	"How old are you?" "How many brothers do you have?" "How far is it from Colombo to Matara?" "How large is your school library?"
	"How do you come to school?" "How does your father go to work?" "How does an elephant sleep?" "How does an astronomer observe the sky?"
	"How did you come to school on Monday?" "How did your father go to work yesterday?" "How did you find this book?" "How did Vasco da Gama come to the East?"
	"How will you come to school tomorrow?" "How will your brother go to Colombo?" "How will Sita cook without pots and pans?" "How will your friends cross the river?"

Examples:—

- A. Amal asked Ranjith how old he was.
- B. Amal asked Ranjith how he came to school.
- C. Amal asked Ranjith how he had come to school the previous Monday.
- D. Amal asked Ranjith how he would come to school the following day.

II.

TABLE II

Tikiri said to Ramanie,	"Is this your book?" "Are those birds?" "Is Kamala writing a letter?" "Are these two red books yours?"
	"Do you want a cup of tea?" "Does your teacher teach well?" "Do the girls in your school wear a uniform?" "Does your school start at 8 o'clock?"
	"Did Sita go to school last week?" "Did all the people get into the bus?" "Did you learn English last year?" "Did you buy this pen yesterday?"
	"Have you been to Kataragama?" "Has your brother returned home?" "Have the farmers finished their work?" "Has modern science helped us to live happily?"
	"Will you come to school next week?" "Can you drive a car?" "Will the train come on time?" "Can an ostrich fly?"

Examples:—

- A. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether that was her book.
- B. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether she wanted a cup of tea.
- C. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether Sita had gone to school the previous week.
- D. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether she had been to Kataragama.
- E. Tikiri asked Ramanie whether she would come to school the following week.

## B. READING

### A STRANGE JUDGEMENT

#### New Words

bony	கைபிடி, கைபிண	மெல்லிய, எலும்புந் தோலுமான
condemn to death	உரகிய டிபிவெ தியெ கரதல	மரண தண்டனைவிதி
crooked	ஈடி	நெளிந்த, வளைந்த
goldsmith	ரன்கரல	பொற்கொல்லன்
inspect	பரிசீலா கரதல	பரிசோதி
judgement	பிதிதலெ, தீர்தல	தீர்ப்பு
plead	பாபலதா கரதல	மன்றாடு
reign	ரால கரதல	ஆட்சிசெய்
set free	திரதல கரதல	விடுவி
spoil	தரன கர தலதல	பழுதாக்கு
tusk	டீ	தந்தம்
wonder	புதலதென கரதல கரதல	ஐயப்படு

There was once a foolish king. He reigned over Kekille for several years. One day, he ordered a mason to build a wall round his palace. When it was complete, the king wanted to see how he had made it. When he inspected it, he found that the wall was crooked. So the king was very angry and condemned the mason to death. He said that his elephant should attack the mason and kill him. The poor man pleaded with the king, "Oh! Great King, I will tell you how the wall became crooked. Then you can see whether it is my fault."



A little girl was crying bitterly and walking along the road. I felt sorry for her and looked at her, and that is why the wall became crooked." So the king sent for the girl. When she came before him, he pointed to the wall and blamed her for going that way. He asked her where she had gone that day. The girl replied, "Oh! My Lord, I lost my bangles, so I went to the goldsmith to get a pair of new bangles. I had to go to the goldsmith passing your palace. That is why the mason had looked at me. I don't know whether it is my fault or the goldsmith's. Isn't it the goldsmith's fault?"

The king set her free and sent for the goldsmith, and condemned him to death. He was a very thin man. He said, "Oh! Great King, I humbly accept your judgement. But I cannot understand how you can let your elephant spoil its beautiful tusks by attacking a bony man like me. So please get the fattest man in the village."





The king wondered whether the goldsmith was right. He thought for a while. Then he ordered his soldiers to bring him the fattest man in the village. Later, the soldiers brought the fattest man before the king. Then he condemned the fattest man to death.

*A Folk-tale*

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The king reigned in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Anuradhapura  
(b) Polonnaruwa  
(c) Kekille
2. The wall that the mason built was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) crooked  
(b) straight  
(c) very high
3. The king said that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) the mason should trample the elephant  
(b) the elephant should trample the mason  
(c) the mason should bring the elephant before him
4. The mason said that the wall became crooked \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) because he did not look at the girl  
(b) because the girl looked at him  
(c) because he looked at the girl
5. The king was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) very wise  
(b) foolish  
(c) kind

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. What did King Kekille order the mason to do?
2. What did the king do when the wall was complete?
3. Who did the king condemn to death first?

4. According to the mason how did the wall become crooked?
5. What did the king ask the little girl?
6. Where had the little girl gone that day?
7. Was the goldsmith fat or thin?
8. What did the goldsmith ask the king to do?
9. Who brought the fattest man before the king?
10. Who did the king condemn to death at last?

## C. READING

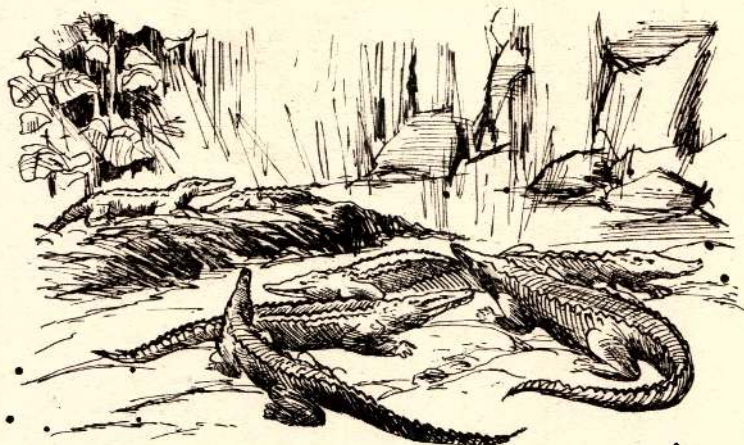
### ABOUT CROCODILES

#### New Words

digest	දිරවනවා	செரி
Falls	(දිය) ඇල්ල	நீர்வீழ்ச்சி
lay	බිත්තර දමනවා	இடு
leather	පදම් කළ සම්	பதனிட்ட தோல்

Mohan and Kamala saw some crocodiles when they visited the zoo. They wanted to know more about them. When Uncle Nihal came home, they asked him whether he could tell them more about crocodiles.

"The crocodile is the largest reptile on earth," their uncle said. "I saw many crocodiles lying like logs at the foot of the Murchison Falls on the Victoria-Nile river in Uganda. There the people never kill any crocodiles."



Mohan asked Uncle Nihal whether crocodiles are very dangerous. Uncle Nihal replied that they are. He described how they used their sharp teeth and strong tails to kill people.

"Are their teeth very strong?" asked Kamala.

"Yes, do you know that when a crocodile loses a tooth another grows in its place? A crocodile can digest even hard things like iron," Uncle Nihal replied.

Mohan wanted to know whether crocodiles always live in water. Uncle Nihal said that they live in water as well as on land. He also told them how crocodiles can see very clearly under the water, even at night.

Kamala asked him where they lay their eggs. He replied that the female crocodile lays about fifty-five eggs on land. He described how it covers the eggs with sand and protects them from enemies. When the baby crocodiles are fully formed inside the eggs, the mother crocodile helps the babies to come out of the shells.

"Tell us in what countries crocodiles live," asked Mohan.

"They live in warm countries like South Africa and in some parts of Asia and Australia. There are crocodiles in Sri Lanka, too," his uncle replied. He also told them how people use crocodile leather to make expensive handbags and shoes. Then Kamala cried out, "Some day I will buy a crocodile leather handbag."

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. A crocodile is the \_\_\_\_\_ reptile on earth.

(a) most harmless

(b) largest

(c) smallest

2. Crocodiles look like \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) long boats

(b) logs

(c) bundles

3. Crocodiles use \_\_\_\_\_ to kill people.

(a) their heads and hands

(b) their teeth and skins

(c) their teeth and tails

4. The female crocodile lays eggs ———
  - (a) in water
  - (b) on land
  - (c) on rocks
5. People make ——— with crocodile leather.
  - (a) handbags and shoes
  - (b) hats and gloves
  - (c) coats and ties

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Where did Mohan and Kamala see crocodiles?
2. When Uncle Nihal came home what did Mohan and Kamala ask him?
3. Where did Uncle Nihal say he saw many crocodiles?
4. Who asked whether crocodiles are dangerous?
5. How do crocodiles kill people?
6. What did Kamala ask about the crocodiles' teeth?
7. What happens when a crocodile loses one of its teeth?
8. Do crocodiles live only in water or can they live on land, too?
9. How many eggs does a crocodile lay?
10. What do people make out of crocodile leather?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

- I. Change the following as shown in the example:—  
Example:—

Ajith said "I don't know how to make an electric bell."

Ajith said that he didn't know how to make an electric bell.

1. Mohan asked, "Where do crocodiles live?"
2. Soma said, "I don't know where Rani went."
3. Ranjit said, "I don't know whether my friend will come tomorrow."
4. Rani told Kamala, "This is how I sew a blouse."
5. Renuka said to Rani, "How did you go to Kalutara yesterday?"

- II. Fill in the blanks with the following words:—

: loses, digest, had seen, buy, live.

1. He said that when a crocodile ——— a tooth another grows in its place.

2. Uncle Nihal said that he \_\_\_\_\_ many crocodiles in Uganda.
3. He also said that a crocodile can \_\_\_\_\_ even iron.
4. Uncle Nihal said that crocodiles \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa, Asia and Australia.
5. Kamala wanted to know whether she could \_\_\_\_\_ a crocodile leather handbag in Sri Lanka.

III. Fill in the blanks with *whether*, *how* or *where*:—

1. I placed the knife on the table.  
She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I had placed the knife.
2. Rani drew a sketch with a pencil.  
I asked Rani \_\_\_\_\_ she had drawn the sketch.
3. The students asked their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ to do the exercise or to read the lesson.
4. Nihal went to Kandy yesterday.  
His father asked Nihal \_\_\_\_\_ he had gone the day before.
5. She did not know \_\_\_\_\_ she had lost it in the school or outside.

IV. Make three new sentences using different words in place of those in columns 1, 3, 5, 6:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kusum	asked	Leela	how	she	made	the cake.

V. Match the words in A with those in B :—

A	B
crocodile	streams
rivers	purse
logs	lizard
iron	wood
dangerous	fearful
handbag	gold

VI. Choose suitable endings from list B:—

A

B

- |                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Asoka described how             | he could go home    |
| 2. Kamala asked Leela where        | he collected stamps |
| 3. Upali asked his teacher whether | her shoes were.     |

VII. Fill in the missing letters;—

A. 1. f -- lish

2. cro -- ed

3. gol -- mith

4. tr - m - le

5. fa - lt

B. 1. str - ng

2. c - o - o - ile

3. h - nd - ag

4. d -- gero - s

5. hat - h - d.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:—

Lions are \_\_\_\_\_ animals. They \_\_\_\_\_ in grasslands. Their \_\_\_\_\_ are very strong and they can tear their prey to pieces. We can \_\_\_\_\_ lions in our \_\_\_\_\_.

IX. Re-arrange the words and phrases in each of the following and make sentences:—

1. that/crocodiles live/Uncle Nihal/said/in water/ as well as on land/
2. to have/like/I/a crocodile/leather/handbag/
3. tell you/I will/the wall/how/became crooked/
4. iron/hard things/like/a crocodile/can digest/
5. a mason/the king/to build/ordered/a wall/

X. Rewrite the following with commas and full stops:—

Ranjith said I like to go to the zoo his uncle said that he could not arrange a trip so soon but that he would do so as soon as possible

## LESSON UNIT ELEVEN

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. This is a mask.  
It is made of wood.  
It is not made of paper.



2. These are vases.  
They are made of clay.  
They are not made of wood.



3. What is this mask made of?  
It is made of wood.
4. What are these vases made of?  
They are made of clay.

- II. 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.



- III. 1. This is how Mother cooks rice.  
First she washes the rice.  
Then she puts the rice in a pot and adds water  
to the rice.

She lights the hearth and places the pot of rice on it.

She boils the rice for some time.

Later, she serves the cooked rice.

2. *Teacher*: Do you know how rice is cooked?

*Pupil* : Yes.

*Teacher*: Please tell me how it is done.

*Pupil* : First the rice is washed.

Then it is put in a pot, and water is added to the rice.

The hearth is lit, and the pot of rice is placed over the fire.

The rice is boiled for some time.

Later, the cooked rice is served.

IV. 1. We can make vases from clay.

Vases can be made from clay.

2. We can make chairs from steel.

Chairs can be made from steel.

V. 1. It is seven o'clock now.

These girls sweep the classroom every morning.

They are sweeping the classroom now.

The classroom is being swept.



VI. 1. Ramanie, please clean the blackboard.

What is Ramanie doing?

She is cleaning the blackboard.

What is being cleaned?

The blackboard is being cleaned.

2. Look at the blackboard.

What has Ramanie done?

She has cleaned the blackboard.

What has been cleaned?

The blackboard has been cleaned.

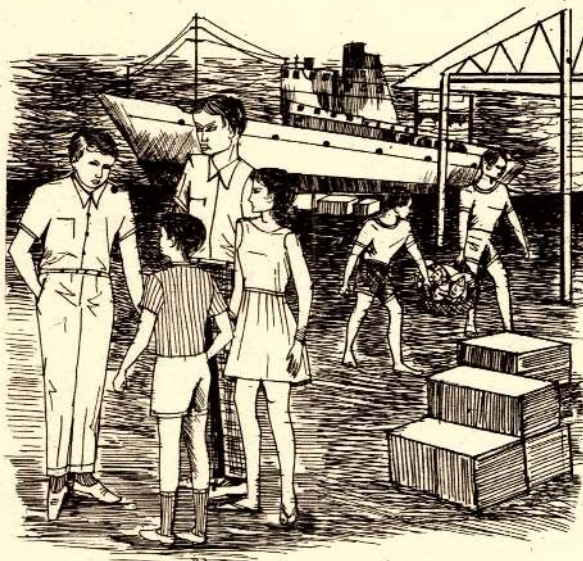


## B. READING

### A VISIT TO A TRAWLER

#### New Words

export	ஏதயயை கரவை	ஏற்றுமதிசெய்
extract	(கைல்) சிடி கன்வை	(எண்ணெய்) பிரித்தெடு
fin	மால் வரல்	துடுப்பு
flaked ice	கூகா அகியீ காலி	மென்படலப் பனிக்கட்டி
harbour	வராய	துறைமுகம்
liver	அக்வாவ	ஈரல்
preserve	கரக் காவை கீ	பேண்
sort	வரல் கரவை	வகைப்படுத்து



Last Saturday, Vasantha and Kamini went with their father to a fishing-harbour. A trawler had just returned after sixteen days at sea. Vasantha spoke to the Chief Engineer who was standing on the quay.

"Have you caught a lot of fish?"

"Yes, we were able to catch seventy tons of fish," said the Chief Engineer. The children watched some men bringing the fish ashore in cane baskets, from the trawler.

"The fish looks fresh. How do you preserve it?" asked Vasantha.

"Come with me. I will show you how it is done," said the Chief Engineer. They all went on board the trawler. There they saw several rooms with shelves.

"After the fish is caught, it is cleaned and sorted. Then it is stored in these rooms. The fish is preserved in flaked ice," said the Chief Engineer showing them different kinds of fish.

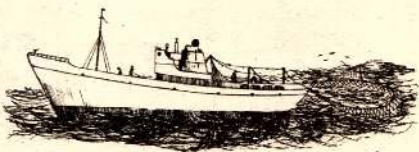
"What do you do with the fish?" asked Kamini.

"Most of it is used in our country. Some of it is exported," said the Chief Engineer. Just then the children saw four men carrying a big fish.

"That is a shark," said the Chief Engineer. "Shark fins are dried and exported. Oil is extracted from shark liver."

"How do you catch the fish?" asked Vasantha.

"The fishing-net is thrown into the sea. It is dragged along the sea-bottom for about three hours. Then the net full of fish is taken into the trawler. All this is done by machines," said the Chief Engineer.



The children, who learnt a lot about trawler-fishing on this visit, thanked the Chief Engineer and left for home.

### Comprehension Exercises

- Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—
  - The trawler came to the harbour ———
    - after a month at sea
    - after sixteen days at sea
    - after three days at sea
  - Before the fish is stored ———
    - it is cleaned and sorted
    - it is boiled in water
    - it is preserved in flaked ice
  - Shark fins are dried and ———
    - thrown back into the sea
    - sent to other countries
    - buried

4. After the fishing-net is thrown into the sea, ————
  - (a) it is pulled along for about three hours
  - (b) it is pushed by the ship for about three hours
  - (c) it is not moved about for three hours
5. The Chief Engineer showed the children ————
  - (a) the engine room
  - (b) the radio room
  - (c) different kinds of fish

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Where did Vasantha and Kamini go with their father?
2. What is a trawler?
3. How many pounds of fish were there in the trawler?
4. In what did the men bring the fish ashore?
5. Who showed the children the different kinds of fish?
6. What is flaked ice used for?
7. How is the fish stored in a trawler?
8. How is it preserved?
9. What do we get from shark liver?
10. Explain how the fish is caught.

## C. READING

### BATIK PRINTING

#### New Words

artist  
batik printing  
beeswax  
chemical  
colour-scheme  
cotton  
design  
dye  
material  
require  
special  
starch  
synthetic

பித்திர்பிடி  
வகினை இடங்கள்  
பூ ஒலி  
ரசாயனிக தலைய  
வர்க்கு வரலு  
கட்ட  
மேல்நகர  
பாடல்  
ரெடி வர்க்கு  
தலைய வெகை  
பித்திர  
(ரெடிவெகை தலைய) கட்ட  
காத்திர (ரெடி)

ஒலியன்  
பற்றிக்காய அச்சு  
தேன்மெழுது  
இர சாயனப் பொருள்  
நிறவொழுங்கு  
பஞ்சு  
வடிவமைப்பு  
சாயம்  
துணிவகை  
வேண்டு  
விசேடமான  
(துணியிற்) கஞ்சி  
செயற்கை (துணி)

Batik printing is usually done on cotton or on pure silk cloth. Only good quality cloth is suitable for this purpose. Synthetic materials are never used.

First the cloth is boiled in water. Some chemicals are added to the water to remove all the starch and dirt. When the cloth is thoroughly dry, it is placed on a table. Then the artist draws a design on the cloth. After the design is drawn, he decides on the colour-scheme.



Some beeswax is heated and the melted wax is applied on the parts of the design that are not going to be dyed. A special tool is used to do this, but a brush, too, can be used for this purpose.

Next a solution of dye is prepared. Only cold water dyes are used for batik printing. After the cloth is soaked in the solution of dye, it is thoroughly dried in the sun.

Sometimes three or four colours are used for a design. When a different colour is required, the parts that are not going to be dyed are waxed again.

Batik printing is usually done on shirts, sarees and dresses. It is also done on table-mats, table-cloths and cushion covers.

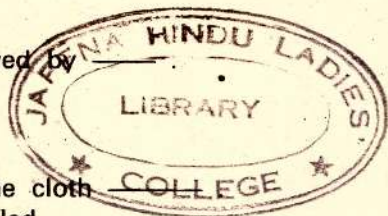
Sometimes batik printing is done by machine. Machine-made batiks are usually cheaper than the hand-made ones.

Our hand-made batiks are very popular and they find a ready market in foreign countries.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

- Batik printing is not done on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) synthetic materials  
(b) pure silk  
(c) cotton
- Dirt and starch are removed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) painting the cloth  
(b) drying the cloth  
(c) boiling the cloth
- The wax is applied on the cloth \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) after the cloth is boiled  
(b) before the cloth is boiled  
(c) before the design is drawn
- Batik printing is done \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) only on household linen  
(b) only on shirts, sarees and dresses  
(c) on clothes and household linen
- Hand-made batiks are usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) more expensive than machine-made batiks  
(b) less expensive than machine-made batiks  
(c) as expensive as machine-made batiks



II. Answer the following questions:—

- Why is the cloth boiled?
- After drawing a design on the cloth, what does the artist do?
- Why is beeswax melted before it is applied?
- With what is it applied?
- What kinds of dyes are used for batik printing?
- What is done to the cloth before it is soaked in a solution of dye?
- How many colours are usually required for a batik print?

8. Batik printing is done in two ways. What are they?
9. Why are hand-made batiks usually more expensive than the machine-made ones?
10. What materials are not used for batik printing?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks:—

A	B
harb — — r	sp — c — al
— xp — rted	s — nth — tic
s — rt — d	d — s — gn
dra — — ed	s — h — me
pr — s — rved	r — qu — red

II. Make five good sentences using each of the following verbs in the form shown in the example:—  
sell, grow, find, build, produce

Example:— Tyres **are made** in Sri Lanka.

III. Match the words in A with their definitions in B.

A	B
export	— pulled along
harbour	— keep from going bad
preserve	— 2,240 pounds
dragged	— send out goods to another country
ton	— a place of shelter for ships

IV. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb.

Example:— Grapes \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in France.

Grapes are grown in France.

1. A rain-gauge \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to measure rainfall.
2. French \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in some parts of the world.
3. Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ (record) on a chart.
4. Tyres \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) in our country.
5. One who observes plants and birds \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a naturalist.
6. Dumbara mats \_\_\_\_\_ (weave) by skilful weavers.

7. Tea is \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in the hill-country.
8. Some films \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) by actors.
9. Switzerland \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as 'The Playground of Europe'.
10. The two houses \_\_\_\_\_ (separate) from each other by a high wall.

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

### Children's Day in Japan

In Japan, Children's Day \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) on the fifth of May. About a week earlier, the houses \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) thoroughly. On that day, children get up early in the morning and they wear new clothes.

Dolls which have been in the family for many years \_\_\_\_\_ (take) out of the cupboards. These dolls \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange) on five shelves. The Emperor and Empress dolls \_\_\_\_\_ (display) on the highest shelf. The dolls \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) by the children but they do not play with them.

The children visit their friends on this day and they admire the dolls belonging to their friends. They have an enjoyable time.

VI. Fill in the blanks using the right word from the list:—

on, of, for, by, with, to, in, from

1. Shoes are exported \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S.S.R.
2. Tea bushes are planted \_\_\_\_\_ rows.
3. The telephone was invented \_\_\_\_\_ Graham Bell.
4. On Vesak Day houses are illuminated \_\_\_\_\_ bright lights.
5. Three types of cane are used \_\_\_\_\_ making baskets.
6. Buttons are sewn \_\_\_\_\_ shirts.
7. Puppets are made \_\_\_\_\_ paper pulp.
8. Butter is made \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

VII. Change the sentences as shown in the example.

Example:— Someone stole my books yesterday.

My books were stolen.

1. Someone brought a parcel of mangoes an hour ago.
2. Someone broke a vase yesterday.
3. Someone sold fifty tickets yesterday.
4. Someone cut down the big tree last morning.
5. Someone took the patient to hospital.

VIII. Match **A** and **B**:—

**A**

**B**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. A spectroscope | is used to measure rainfall.                      |
| 2. A thermometer  | is used to make very small objects appear larger. |
| 3. A microscope   | is used to examine gems.                          |
| 4. A telescope    | is used to measure temperature.                   |
| 5. A rain-gauge   | is used to look at distant objects.               |

IX. Read Language Exercise V and write about a festival in our country.

- X. **A.**
1. Give some advantages of trawler-fishing.
  2. Find out three different ways of preserving fish.
  3. Name three important fishing villages in Sri Lanka.
- B.**
1. To what countries are Sri Lanka batiks exported?
  2. What countries are well-known for batiks?
  3. Why are synthetic materials never used in batik printing?



## LESSON UNIT TWELVE

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. There is an uncultivated piece of land behind Gamini Vidyalaya. It belongs to the school.

1. The boys of the school worked hard there last week-end.

Some trees were cut down.

The jungle was cleared.

The dry branches and leaves were burnt.

A fence was built round the piece of land.

2. Next week-end, too, they will work there.

The soil will be tilled.

The ground will be levelled.

Vegetable-beds will be made and chillies and onions will be planted in them.

II. Lalith learns batik printing in his school.

1. Two days ago, he wanted to do some batik printing at home.

So a good piece of cloth was selected.

It was boiled well.

Then it was washed thoroughly, and the starch and the dirt on it were removed.

After that it was put out to dry in the sun.

2. Next week, too, he will work on it.

When it is thoroughly dry, a good design will be drawn on it.

Then some wax will be heated.

The wax will be applied on the design.

Then the piece of cloth will be dyed.

After that, the cloth will be boiled thoroughly and the wax will be removed.

III. 1. Last week Gamini wanted to make a mask out of pulp.

One evening, he started making the paper pulp.

Some old newspapers were collected.

Then the paper was torn into small pieces.  
The pieces of paper were soaked in a basin of water.

The basin was kept in his room.  
It was left there for a few days.

2. Next, Gamini will start making the mask.  
The soaked paper will be crushed.  
Then it will be squeezed well to remove the excess water.  
Next the pulp will be spread on a mould, and a mask will be made.  
Then the mask will be dried and painted.

## B. READING

### TEN YOUNG MEN

#### New Words

abandoned	ஏன் ஊர் டிமன டி	கைவிட்ட
bund	(புலி) கண்டிய	குளக்கட்டு
construct	கனனலா (கனனலா)	அமை (வெட்டு)
details	(புலி) விவர	விவரங்கள்
divert	ஊர்வனலா	திருப்பு
lease	வட்டி	குத்தகை
loan	கூய இட	கடன்
restore	புதிதென்கரகூய கரனலா	மீளப்புதுப்பி
Rural Bank	ஊரூய வுனலா	கிராம வங்கி
self-employed	கனனலா ம டிவியலக யேடூ	தானாகத் தொழிலாற்று
success	கார்பக புலக	வெற்றி
valley	கிமனய	பள்ளத்தாக்கு
wet crops	வல ஊவினன	ஈரப்பயிர்கள்

Last week, ten young men of Kandেকে decided to start a farm. So they selected a broad valley near their village and applied to the Government Agent for a lease of this land. They also gave him details of work that will be done to develop this valley.

At a higher level in the valley, there is an abandoned tank. First, its bund will be repaired and the tank will be restored. This will take about two weeks. Then a canal will be constructed to divert the water to other parts of the valley. Later, different kinds of crops will be grown there.



Paddy will be cultivated in the lower areas where the soil is suitable for wet crops. But the higher areas will be cultivated with dry crops such as *kurakkan* and Indian corn. These young men who are going to be farmers hope to buy a small tractor. A tractor will be very useful in their work. They will get a loan from the Rural Bank to start work. All the necessary help and advice will be given to them by the Department of Agriculture.

With hard work, this farm will be a success and these ten young men will be self-employed.

### Comprehension Exercises

- I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ selected a broad valley.
    - (a) The Government Agent
    - (b) Some farmers
    - (c) Some young men
  2. The valley was \_\_\_\_\_ when they selected it for development.
    - (a) uncultivated
    - (b) ready for cultivation
    - (c) already cultivated

3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (a) going to repair the old tank
  - (b) not going to repair the old tank
  - (c) going to construct a new tank
4. A tractor will be bought with \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (a) their own money
  - (b) the Government Agent's money
  - (c) a loan raised from a bank
5. The Department of Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (a) will give them help and advice
  - (b) will buy them a tractor
  - (c) will repair the tank

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Where was the broad valley?
2. To whom did they give the details of work?
3. What crops will be cultivated in the valley?
4. What will be grown in the higher areas of the valley?
5. Where will paddy be cultivated?
6. How will they irrigate the land?
7. What will be useful in their work?
8. How will they buy a tractor?
9. How will the Department of Agriculture help them?
10. Where will these ten young men find employment?

## C. READING

### A VISIT TO A CERAMICS FACTORY

#### New Words

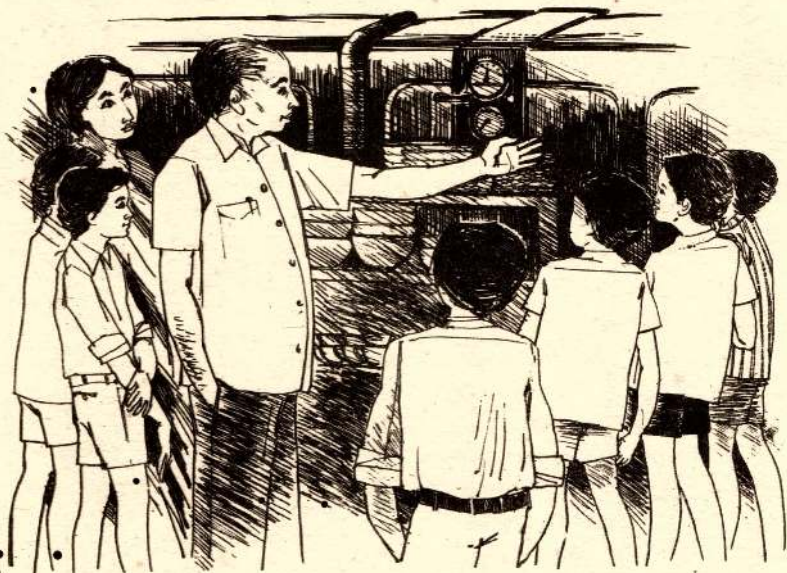
arrange	ஐதானி கரனலா	ஒழுங்குபடுத்து
arrival	புலிகை	வருகை
artificial	காத்தி	செயற்கை
ceramics	பிளாஸ்டிக்	பீங்கான் கலவகை
crockery	கோப்பா, பிளாஸ்டிக், பிளாஸ்டிக்	மட்கலவகை
dip	ஐயரக நனைலா	தோய்
dryer	வேலக ராக்க	உலர்த்தி
floor-tile	பிளாஸ்டிக் மெடிக்	தளவோடுகள்
glaze	மெடிக் ஐயரக	மெருகிடு
method	கூலக	முறை
mixture	பிளாஸ்டிக்	கலவை

naturally  
order  
plate  
product  
production  
sanitary-ware  
stage  
transfer  
tunnel kiln

ස්වාභාවික ක්‍රමයකට  
ඇණවුම  
පිහින  
නිෂ්පාදිතය  
නිෂ්පාදනය  
සනීපාරක්ෂක භාණ්ඩ  
අවස්ථාව  
ආරෝපණ විනය  
උමං පෝරණුව

இயல்பாக  
கட்டளை  
தட்டு  
உற்பத்திப்பொருள்  
உற்பத்தி  
சுகாதார அணியடுக்கு  
கட்டம்  
ஒட்டுப் படம்  
குடைவுச்சூளை

There is a ceramics factory at Piliyandala. It is a new one and modern methods of production are used there. Some pupils of Gamini Vidyalaya wanted to visit this factory. So a trip was arranged, and one Saturday morning, they went there with their teacher. On their arrival, the manager met them and they were taken round the factory. The various stages of production were explained to them.



Pointing to some unfinished plates, the manager said, "Look at those. They are not finished products. They will be dried naturally or in artificial dryers. When each piece is completely dry, it will be passed through a tunnel kiln in

which the temperature is very high. Later, each piece will be dipped in a mixture to cover it with glaze. Then it will be sent through another kiln.

"Coloured glaze will be used to get crockery of different colour. Sometimes, transfers will be put on each piece before it is glazed. This will be done to decorate it." Then the manager pointed to a heap of finished plates and said, "Look, aren't they beautiful?"

"Yes, they are," said the teacher, and the children agreed with him.

"I haven't seen any plates like these in our shops. Can't we buy them in our country?" asked one of the pupils.

"No, you can't," said the manager. "These plates were made on a special order, and very soon they will be exported to a country in Europe."

The children were then taken to the other sections in the factory. They saw the manufacture of sanitary-ware and floor-tiles there. They spent a useful and an interesting morning at the factory and left Piliyandala hoping to visit another factory next term.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. Some pupils of Gamini Vidyalaya went to Piliyandala

\_\_\_\_\_

(a) to meet their teacher.

(b) to arrange a trip

(c) to see a factory

2. \_\_\_\_\_ round the factory

(a) The manager took them

(b) They took the manager

(c) No one took them

3. First, they were shown the manufacture of \_\_\_\_\_

(a) sanitary-ware

(b) floor-tiles

(c) crockery

4. At this factory, \_\_\_\_\_

(a) only crockery is manufactured

(b) only crockery and floor-tiles are manufactured

(c) crockery, floor-tiles and sanitary-ware are manufactured

5. \_\_\_\_\_ manufactured here is exported.  
 (a) All the crockery  
 (b) Some crockery  
 (c) No crockery

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who went to Piliyandala one day?
2. When did they go there?
3. Why did they go there?
4. Who went with them?
5. Who took them round the factory?
6. When is each piece of crockery glazed?
7. How do they get crockery of different colours?
8. Why are transfers put on each piece?
9. What were they going to do with the crockery made on a special order?
10. What are the different kinds of pottery manufactured at the ceramics factory at Piliyandala?

**D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES**

I. Fill in the blanks:—

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. d - ta - ls   | ab - nd - n   |
| v - ll - y       | r - stor -    |
| g - v - rnm - nt | s - l - ct    |
| tr - ct - r      | c - nstr - ct |
| B. c - ram - cs  | arr - ng -    |
| m - nag - r      | c - v - r     |
| temp - r - ture  | d - cor - te  |
| tr - nsf - r     | - xp - rt     |
| s - ct - on      | - gre - d     |

II. Study the reading passage and pick out words or phrases which have similar meanings:—

- A. to choose  
 to repair  
 to build  
 to grow  
 to supply water for cultivation
- B. to go and look around  
 fully

to send to a foreign country  
to make  
to say 'yes'

III. Give a word of opposite meaning to each word below:—

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
narrow	departure
same	natural
lower	ugly
useless	sell
failure	import

IV. Change the following sentences as shown in the example. Omit the words in thick type:—

Example:—

**Their teacher** will write the exercise on the blackboard.

The exercise will be written on the blackboard.

1. **Some farmers** will plough their paddy-fields in our village next month.
2. **The school** will arrange a trip for Grade Eight pupils very soon.
3. **The Parent-Teachers' Association** will construct a new playground for the pupils.
4. **All the teachers and the pupils of our school** will do some *shramadana* work in our school next Saturday.
5. Very soon **the police** will arrest the thieves who broke into our neighbour's house.

V. Make twelve sentences from this table.

Very soon	a lot of a great deal of	chillies rice onions fruit	will be	cultivated grown	in Sri Lanka
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VI. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of verbs given within brackets:—

• Last week, Mr. Gunadasa bought a house.  
• Nobody had lived there for the past two months.



So there was a lot of dust in the house, and the garden was untidy. The whole of next week, Mr. Gunadasa and his family will be busy cleaning the house.

First, the walls \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) and they \_\_\_\_\_ (whitewash). Then the floor \_\_\_\_\_ (wash). When the floor is dry, it \_\_\_\_\_ (polish) well. Later, the garden \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) to. The flower-beds \_\_\_\_\_ (weed) and the plants \_\_\_\_\_ (water). The garden \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) and the fence \_\_\_\_\_ (repair). This will give the house and the garden a new look.

- VII. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given within brackets:—

Last Monday, there was an English Language test in our class. The bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) at 8.00 o'clock and all the pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (take) their seats in the school hall. Then the attendance \_\_\_\_\_ (mark). Next the question papers \_\_\_\_\_ (distribute) among the pupils, and the necessary instructions given. They \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) to take two hours to answer the paper. After two hours, all the answer papers \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) and the pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) to leave the hall.

- VIII. Describe how you made a cup of tea yesterday. Use the following:—

was boiled, was put, was poured, was left, was strained, was added, was stirred.

- IX. Using the reading passage B or C as a model write a short composition of about seventy-five words on one of the following:—

1. How your school garden will be used to grow food crops in the next two years.
2. (a) How tea is manufactured  
(b) How sheet-rubber is made  
(c) How bricks are made

- (d) How biscuits are made
- (e) How mats are made
- (f) How cane baskets are made

X. Learn the following poem:—

For want of a nail, the shoe was lost;  
For want of the shoe, the horse was lost;  
For want of the horse, the rider was lost;  
For want of the rider, the battle was lost;  
For want of the battle, the kingdom was lost;  
And all for the want of a horseshoe nail.

## LESSON UNIT THIRTEEN

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I.
  1. I can touch the top of the blackboard.  
But I cannot touch the roof.  
The roof is very high.  
Why can't I touch the roof?  
Because it is very high.  
I can't touch the roof because it is very high.
  2. Sarath can lift that chair.  
But he can't lift that table.  
The table is very heavy.  
Why can't Sarath lift the table?  
Because it is very heavy.  
Sarath can't lift the table because it is very heavy.
- II.
  1. Kamala was not well yesterday.  
So she stayed at home.  
Why did she stay at home yesterday?  
Because she was not well.  
Kamala stayed at home yesterday because she was not well.
  2. The oranges at the market were very expensive.  
So Ranjith did not buy them.  
Why didn't Ranjith buy the oranges?  
Because they were very expensive.  
Ranjith did not buy the oranges because they were very expensive.
- III.
  1. The water in the stream was very dirty.  
So we did not drink it.  
As the water in the stream was very dirty, we did not drink it.
  2. We were very tired after the journey through the jungle.  
So we rested for some time.  
As we were very tired after the journey through the jungle, we rested for some time.

- IV. 1. Sarath is a clever boy.  
But he is very poor.  
Since he has no money to spend on books, he works at a shop to earn some money.
2. We went to the bus-stand to take a bus to Colombo.  
But there were no buses there.  
Since there weren't any buses at the bus-stand, we went to the railway station to take a train to Colombo.

## B. READING

### ULYSSES

#### New Words

cunning	கைவி	வஞ்சகமான
danger	அந்நராய ஓயக அவிச்சாவ	ஆபத்தி
furious	கைப்பிச்சி	கோபங்கொள்
giant	யைபியா.	அரக்கன்
	வினா ஊரெயன் அன்தா	
guest	ஊழைகூய	விருந்தினன்
hardship	தூக்கரவை	இக்கட்டுகள்
hero	வீரய	வீரன்
literature	யாதினாய	இலக்கியம்
manage	தாதி வெழலா	செய்யக்கூடியதாக இரு
prince	கூழாரய	இளவரசன்
victorious	சய லாதி. சயலாதி	வாகைகூடு
war	யுத்தம்	போர்
wreck	(தால) இயுத வன் வெழலா	சிதைவுறு

The ancient Greeks wrote some of the best plays and poems in the world. Their greatest poet was Homer. He wrote two of the most famous long poems in literature.

They are "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey". These poems are popular because they tell us about the brave deeds of the ancient Greek heroes. "The Odyssey" tells us the story of Ulysses, the King of Ithaca, who fought for the Greeks against the Trojans.

The war between the Greeks and the Trojans began because Paris, a prince of Troy, had taken away Helen, the wife of Menelaus. Menelaus was a Greek King. Ulysses and the other kings and princes of Greece were very angry because Paris, the Trojan prince, who was a guest of Menelaus, had taken away Helen. They gathered together a large army and set sail for Troy. The war lasted for ten years. Finally, the Greeks were victorious because Ulysses played a cunning trick on the Trojans.



Ulysses took another ten years to return home. He faced many dangers and hardships because the God of the Sea was angry with him. His ship was wrecked and he lost all his men. Some of them were drowned. Some others were eaten by a one-eyed giant called Polyphemus. Ulysses managed to stay alive because he was clever and cunning.

After twenty years of wandering, Ulysses returned home. He found that the nobles of his kingdom were fighting among themselves to win the hand of his wife, Penelope. Ulysses was furious. He killed the nobles with the help of his son, Telemachus, and ruled over Ithaca again.

## Comprehension Exercises

### I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The ancient Greeks wrote \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) short stories  
(b) novels  
(c) plays and poems
2. "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" are popular because \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) they tell us stories about the Greek heroes  
(b) they are two of the most famous long poems  
(c) they were written in Greece
3. The war between the Greeks and the Trojans began because \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Menelaus was a cruel king  
(b) the Trojans loved to fight  
(c) Paris took away Helen
4. The kings and the princes of Greece were very angry because \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Paris was a good-looking prince  
(b) Paris took away Helen  
(c) Helen was very beautiful
5. The Greeks won the war because \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) the Trojans were frightened of the Greeks  
(b) the Greeks were very brave  
(c) Ulysses tricked the Trojans

### II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who was the greatest poet of ancient Greece?
2. What were the two most famous long poems that he wrote?
3. Why did the Greeks fight the Trojans?
4. How long did Ulysses take to return home after the Trojans had been defeated?
5. Why did he have to face many dangers and hardships?
6. Why was Ulysses able to stay alive?

7. Why was Ulysses furious when he returned home?
8. How did Ulysses kill the nobles?
9. What did Ulysses do to win the war against the Trojans?
10. Who was his son?

## C. READING

### THE SOYA BEAN

#### New Words

consider	සලකනවා, පිනනවා	கருது
energy	ශක්තිය	சக்தி
height	උස	உயரம்
human	මනුෂ්‍ය	மனித
millet	මෙහෙරි	தினை
nutritious	පෝෂ්‍ය දායක	போசணமிக்க
peas	මුවරයක්	பயற்றினம்
pod	කරල	நெற்று
porridge	තලප	கூழ்
preparation	පිළියෙළ කිරීම	தயாரிப்பு
quantity	ප්‍රමාණය	அளவு
sacred	සුභතිය, ශුද්ධ වූ	புனித
wheat	කිරිඳි	கோதுமை

The soya bean has been known to the people of China, Japan, Manchuria and Korea since ancient times. It has been grown in these countries for the last 5,000 years and even now it is part of the food they eat every day. The Chinese farmer eats soya bean porridge and drinks soya bean milk because they give him the energy to work hard all day. The Chinese consider it one of the 'five sacred grains'. The others are barley, rice, wheat and millet. They also call the soya bean 'the meat of the soil' because it is very rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals.

The soya bean is a plant which is similar to the bean plant. It grows to a height of about three feet and has white or purple flowers. The beans grow in pods and are like peas in shape. Since the soya bean is very easy to grow, people grow it in their home gardens.



The soya bean is a very nutritious food because it contains 40% protein and 20% bean oil. As protein gives us energy and protects the body from disease, protein is very necessary for the human body. Soya beans can be boiled and eaten like green gram. 'Pittu' and 'thosa' can be made from soya bean flour. Soya bean flour can be used instead of rice and wheat flour in the preparation of our food.

The food which the people of Sri Lanka eat contains very little protein. We eat very little meat, fish and eggs, and drink very little milk because we do not produce enough of these in our country. The soya bean can take the place of these foods because it has all the proteins contained in egg, meat, fish and milk. It is also cheap and can be produced in large quantities.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. The soya bean has been grown in \_\_\_\_\_ since 3000 B.C.  
(a) England, France and Germany  
(b) China, Japan and Korea  
(c) Egypt, Syria and Lebanon



2. The soya bean has been grown in these countries \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) for five hundred years
  - (b) for two hundred years
  - (c) for the last five thousand years
  
3. The Chinese farmer eats soya bean porridge and drinks soya bean milk because \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) they are tasty
  - (b) they give him energy
  - (c) they are easy to prepare
  
4. The soya bean is called 'the meat of the soil' because \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) it is very nutritious
  - (b) it contains a lot of meat
  - (c) it tastes like meat
  
5. Its flowers are \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.
  - (a) white or blue
  - (b) orange or yellow
  - (c) white or purple

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. To whom has the soya bean been known since ancient times?
2. What are the five sacred grains of the Chinese?
3. Why is the soya bean called the 'meat of the soil'?
4. Why do people grow soya beans in their home gardens?
5. To what height does the soya bean plant grow?
6. Why is protein very necessary for the human body?
7. Why don't we eat enough meat, fish and eggs?
8. What percentage of protein does the soya bean contain?
9. What percentage of bean oil does the soya bean contain?
10. Can the soya bean take the place of meat, fish, milk and eggs? Why?

## D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

- I. Fill in the blanks with the correct letters:—

**A**

an --- nt  
fam --- s  
gr --- t --- st  
bec --- s ---  
ret --- ned

**B**

prot --- n  
h --- ght  
dis --- se  
h --- lt --- y  
n --- tr --- ti --- s

- II. Join the following sentences using the words given in brackets:—

1. He failed the examination. He did not work hard. (because)
2. There is no train at this time. We have to go by car. (since)
3. I borrowed some money from Kumara. I had spent all my money. (as)
4. The little girl was crying. She had spilt the milk. (because)
5. Cinderella couldn't go to the ball. She didn't have expensive clothes. (because)
6. He had studied all night. He felt sleepy in the morning. (as)
7. We are going to have a holiday on Monday. It is Republic Day. (because)
8. Some people wear glasses. They cannot see clearly. (because)
9. People wear warm clothes in winter. It is cold. (because)
10. He didn't hear me. He was deaf. (as)

- III. Answer the following questions using *because* as shown in the example:—

Example:—

Why were the kings of Greece very angry?

They were very angry *because* Paris had taken away Helen.

- A. 1. Why are "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" so popular?
2. Why did the Greeks fight the Trojans?

3. Why did Ulysses have to face many dangers and hardships?
  4. Why was Ulysses able to stay alive?
  5. Why was Ulysses furious when he returned home?
- B.
1. Why does the Chinese farmer eat soya bean porridge and drink soya bean milk?
  2. Why do people grow soya beans in their home gardens?
  3. Why is protein necessary for the human body?
  4. Why do the people of Sri Lanka eat very little meat, fish and eggs?
  5. Why is the soya bean called 'the meat of the soil'?

IV. Make sentences using each of the following groups of words:—

1. Sarath — couldn't — go — perahera — because — had — no — money — pay railway ticket — Kandy.
2. Since — had — no — money — asked — father — money.
3. As — had worked — hard — term — father — gave — money.
4. Sarath — wanted — go — Kandy — because — he — not seen — the perahera.
5. When — reached — Kandy — not know — to go — because — not been — Kandy — before.
6. However — he — lucky — because — met — friend — Anil — Kandy.
7. As — he and Anil — good friends — Anil — invited — home.
8. Since — Sarath — didn't have — place — stay — he — accepted — invitation.
9. Sarath — had — good — view — perahera — because — perahera — passed — in front of — Anil's house.
10. Next day — Sarath — tired — because — had not slept — previous night.

- V. Re-arrange the words in the correct order to form meaningful sentences:—

### Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves

1. once upon a time / man / a / poor / Ali Baba / Baghdad / lived / called / in / there / .
2. one / day / firewood / collecting / was / he / when / the / forest / a / in / he / horses / heard / sound / the / of / .
3. frightened / he / was / because / near by / lived / band / rather / of / a / that / knew / he / thieves / .
4. men / forty / he / horseback / on / counted /
5. their / hillside / the / on / leader / rock / a / to / walked / .
6. 'Open Sesame' / shouted / he / opened / and / rock / the / slowly / .
7. the / cave / into / thieves / forty / the / went / and / hour / an / half / again / came out / after / they / .
8. 'Shut Sesame' / leader / shouted / the / and / the / shut / door / .
9. had gone away / the cave / and entered / the magic words / Ali Baba spoke / when the thieves / .
10. cave / Ali Baba / the / and / gold / jewels / in / shining / saw / .

- VI. Answer the following questions. Begin your answers with 'because':—

Example:— Why are you waiting inside? (rain)  
Because it is raining.

1. Why is Nimal in bed today? (ill)
2. Why don't they run faster? (tired)
3. Why didn't Sarath do his homework? (very difficult)
4. Why is Sita near the fire? (cold)
5. Why didn't Upali go to temple in the morning? (sleepy)
6. Why did you buy those exercise books? (cheap)
7. Why have you got up so early in the morning? (study)

8. Why didn't you buy the paint brushes? (not available)
9. Why don't you go on a holiday tomorrow? (work)
10. Why doesn't Rohan learn to swim? (afraid)

VII. Answer the following questions. Begin your answers with 'because':—

Example:—

Why is he studying so hard today?

Because he is preparing for an examination.

1. Why did you leave the room? (fresh air)
2. Why didn't you listen to the story? (not interesting)
3. Why didn't you go to the cinema? (tired)
4. Why didn't you answer the question? (didn't know)
5. Why haven't you been to India? (money)
6. Why do you learn English (speak)
7. Why are you late? (train)
8. Why didn't you go to see 'Gam Peraliya' yesterday? (busy)
9. Why does Gaminie read a lot of books? (like)
10. Why did Piyal go to the library this morning? (borrow a book)

VIII. Rewrite the following story filling in the blanks with the phrases given below it:—

Once upon a time, a beautiful princess was born to a great king. Since \_\_\_\_\_, there was great rejoicing in the royal palace. The wise men were consulted. They said, "The princess will die one day because \_\_\_\_\_." As the king and the queen were so afraid of the prediction, they \_\_\_\_\_. She grew up to be a beautiful princess. But she was not happy in this castle, because \_\_\_\_\_. Since \_\_\_\_\_ she went out of the castle one day. She was very happy to see people working in the fields.

and to hear birds singing in the trees because \_\_\_\_\_. She saw an old woman sewing. But the princess did not understand what she was doing because \_\_\_\_\_. She asked the old woman what she was doing. The old woman replied that she was making a dress for the royal family. The princess, too, wanted to sew because \_\_\_\_\_. The old woman let the princess sew. While she was sewing she pricked her finger and immediately fell asleep because \_\_\_\_\_. The whole kingdom fell asleep. She slept for a hundred long years. One day a prince from another country entered this city. When riding through this mysterious city, he saw the sleeping princess. Since \_\_\_\_\_ he fell in love with her and touched her hand. Immediately she and all the others in the kingdom got up. Then the king gave his daughter in marriage to the handsome prince and they lived happily ever after.

1. she was their first child
2. built her a castle and destroyed all the needles in the kingdom.
3. she will prick her finger with a needle.
4. she was very lonely there
5. she was very lonely
6. she had never seen these sights before
7. she had not done it before
8. a magic spell was cast on her
9. she had not seen a woman sewing before
10. she looked so beautiful

IX. Draw some animals and birds found in our National Parks at Yala and Wilpattu. Colour them. Write five sentences about each of them.

X. Learn this song:—

The farmer sows his seeds,  
The farmer sows his seeds,  
Oats, beans and barley O  
The farmer sows his seeds.

The wind begins to blow,  
The wind begins to blow,

Oats, beans and barley O  
The wind begins to blow,

The rain begins to fall,  
The rain begins to fall,  
Oats, beans and barley O  
The rain begins to fall.

The wheat begins to grow,  
The wheat begins to grow,  
Oats, beans and barley O  
The wheat begins to grow

The farmer cuts the grain,  
The farmer cuts the grain,  
Oats, beans and barley O  
The farmer cuts the grain.

The farmer binds the sheaves,  
The farmer binds the sheaves,  
Oats, beans and barley O  
The farmer binds the sheaves.

And now the harvest's in,  
And now the harvest's in,  
Oats, beans and barley O  
And now the harvest's in.

## LESSON UNIT FOURTEEN

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. Use the table given below and make sentences, as shown in the example:—

A	B
At 10.30 in the morning, Kanthi received a telegram.	At 10.30 in the morning, Kanthi left for Matara.
At 7.00 a.m. Sumana finished her breakfast.	At 7.00 a.m. Sumana took her books and went to school.
The stranger opened the gate.	Then the dog started barking.
Palitha will come here at 5 o'clock.	I will go with him to the cinema at 5 o'clock.
Icarus lost his wings.	He fell into the sea.

Example:—

As soon as Kanthi received the telegram, she left for Matara.

Kanthi left for Matara as soon as she received the telegram.

- II. Teacher: Look at the time-table, Kanthi.

When do we have English on Monday?

Kanthi : We have English from 8.45 a.m. to 9.20 a.m. on Monday.

We have English from 8.45 a.m. till/until 9.20 a.m. on Monday.

- III. 1. Sita was waiting at the railway station.

Kamala came to the railway station.

Then Sita and Kamala left for Kandy.

Sita waited till/until Kamala came to the railway station.



2. Saman was playing in the playground.  
The school bell rang.  
Then he ran to his classroom.  
Saman played in the playground till/until the  
school bell rang.

## B. READING

### THE GREEDY COOK AND HER MASTER

#### New Words

carving-knife  
cook  
delicious  
fine  
host  
mean  
roast  
sharpen

பிழை மீசு கப்பன பிழிசு  
ஊர் பிழிசலா  
புனை  
கடிம, ஊர்  
ஊன்ஊக ஸன்ஊர் ஊன்ஊ  
ஊன்ஊ ஊன்ஊ  
ஊன்ஊ  
ஊன்ஊ ஊன்ஊ

வகிருங்கத்தி  
சமை  
சுவைமிசு  
அபூர்வ  
விருந்தோம்புநர்  
கருது  
வறட்டு  
கராக்கு



There was once a cook named Gretel. She was very greedy. One day, her master invited a guest to dinner. He told Gretel to roast two chickens.

As soon as they were cooked, Gretel ate a piece. It was delicious. The master had not come still, so she ate another piece. It was delicious. Very soon one chicken was finished.

"Who knows? Perhaps the visitor is not coming at-all," she said to herself and ate the other chicken, too. As soon as she had finished eating, she heard a knock at the door. It was her master.

"Hurry, Gretel, my guest will be here soon." he said.

"Yes, Master," she replied. "Dinner is ready."

The master took the carving-knife and went out to sharpen it. Gretel waited impatiently until his master's guest arrived.

As soon as Gretel heard a knock at the door, she ran to open it. When she saw the guest, she said, "Sh! Go back quickly. Don't wait until my master comes. He is a strange man. He has invited you tonight to cut off your ears. Listen! You can hear him sharpening his knife."

The frightened guest hurried away. Then Gretel ran to her master. "Master, you invited a fine guest. As soon as he came in, he stole the two roast chickens and ran away."

The master ran after the guest shouting, "Stop! Let me have one of them."

The guest thought that his host meant one ear and ran faster than ever until he reached his house.



*Adapted from Grimms Fairy Tales*

### Comprehension Exercises

1. Gretel was \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) lazy
  - (b) greedy
  - (c) kind
  
2. Gretel ate \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) one of the chickens
  - (b) both the chickens
  - (c) a part of one chicken

3. The guest \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) did not come at all  
 (b) came early  
 (c) came very late
4. The master was sharpening \_\_\_\_\_ when the guest arrived.  
 (a) a pencil  
 (b) a carving-knife  
 (c) a stick
5. Gretel said that the guest \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) ate the two chickens  
 (b) stole the two chickens  
 (c) hid the two chickens

II. Answer the following:—

1. What was the name of the greedy cook?
2. What did Gretel's master ask her to do?
3. What did Gretel do as soon as the chickens were cooked?
4. As soon as she finished eating the second chicken what did Gretel hear?
5. How many chickens did Gretel eat?
6. How did Gretel frighten the guest?
7. Why did Gretel's master sharpen the carving-knife?
8. What did Gretel tell her master when the guest hurried away?
9. What did the master mean by "Let me have one of them"?
10. Was Gretel a cunning girl or a foolish girl?

### C. READING

#### ULYSSES AND THE ONE-EYED GIANT

##### New Words

belly	பெ	வயிறு
cave	ஓலை	குகை
cling	சுட்டு சிடுகை	பற்றிக்கொள்
drunk	நீ மன பூ	வெறியுண்டாதல்
explore	தேசத்தை கண்டறி	ஆய்வுசெய்
fierce	நினைவு	கோரமான
flock of sheep	விலக்கு	செம்மறிமந்தை

threaten  
thrust  
traveller

அச்சமடை கரையவை  
ஈசியவை  
மேயிய, மலர்வைய

பயமுறுத்து  
குத்து  
பயணி

Homer was an ancient Greek poet. He wrote a book about the adventures of a brave man called Ulysses. Here is one of his adventures.

One day, Ulysses and his crew landed on a strange country. It was the country of some fierce giants. As soon as they landed, Ulysses wanted to explore the land. They saw a cave and went in. Inside it, there was plenty of food. As soon as the men saw the food, they wanted to eat it. But Ulysses asked them to wait until the owner of the cave came back.

The owner was a fearful giant with only one eye on his forehead. He came into the cave leading his flock of sheep. As soon as he came in, he closed the entrance with a large rock.

"Strangers! Who are you?" he shouted when he saw the men.

"We're travellers. We want to be your friends," Ulysses answered. But the giant was angry and threatened to kill them.



The next morning, the giant went out with his flock, closing the door. Ulysses waited until he had gone and took a long stick. He sharpened one end of it. When the giant came home, Ulysses offered him some wine. As soon as he drank it, he wanted some more. Ulysses waited until he was drunk, then he took the stick and thrust it into the giant's eye. It blinded him. Ulysses tied his men, each on to the belly of a sheep. He himself clung on to a sheep's belly and waited.

In the morning, the giant opened the cave door to let the sheep out. As soon as it was opened, the sheep ran out, carrying Ulysses and his men. But the giant never knew how they escaped.

*Adapted from 'The Odyssey'*

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. Ulysses was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) a brave giant  
(b) a brave man  
(c) a sailor
2. In this strange country, there lived some \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) kind people  
(b) foolish people  
(c) fierce giants
3. As soon as the men saw the food, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) they ate it  
(b) they collected it to be taken home  
(c) they wanted to eat it
4. When Ulysses thrust the stick into the giant's eye, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) it made him very angry  
(b) it blinded him  
(c) it made him see better
5. Ulysses and his men escaped \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) on the backs of the sheep  
(b) by running as fast as they could  
(c) by tying themselves to the bellies of the sheep

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who lived in the strange country?
2. What did Ulysses want to do as soon as he and his crew landed?
3. What did Ulysses and his crew find inside the cave?
4. As soon as the men saw the food, what did they want to do?
5. How many eyes did the giant have?
6. What did the giant do as soon as he came into the cave?
7. Who wanted to be friends with the giant ?
8. Who gave the giant wine to drink?
9. How did Ulysses and his crew come out of the cave?

D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence using *as soon as* or *until*.

1. Kamala was sewing a dress. Her mother came from the fair.
2. The thief ran away. He saw the policeman.
3. Anil played in the garden. The school bell rang.
4. He turned over the pages of the magazine. He found the picture of a crocodile.
5. People rushed out of their houses. They heard a loud noise.

II. Use the correct form of the verb in the following:—

1. The students (stand) up as soon as their teacher entered the classroom.
2. Upali (stay) with Amal until he finished his work.
3. Kamala (sleep) until her mother came from the market.
4. As soon as they (go) home, the boys removed their shoes.
5. Until Rani (sweep) the classroom, the other students stood outside.

III. Complete the following:—

1. \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the bell rang.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ until it was twelve o'clock.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the film was over.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ until we had our dinner.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as he saw the snake.

IV. Complete the following:—

1. As soon as \_\_\_\_\_, he went to school.
2. Until \_\_\_\_\_, he did not go to the playground.
3. As soon as \_\_\_\_\_, she ate a piece of it.
4. Nimal watered the flower-beds as soon as \_\_\_\_\_.

V. Make five sentences using different words in place of those in columns 3 and 4:—

1	2	3	4
As soon as	I	came home	I did my homework.

VI. Make five new sentences using different words in place of those in columns 2, 3, 6 and 7:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
They	lived	in a cadjan hut	until	they	built	a new house.

VII. Make meaningful sentences from the following table:—

I	studied the lessons	as soon as	I	went home.
We	went to school		he	was ready.
He	played the piano		he	got the paper.
She	made a chart		she	came back.

VIII. Make meaningful sentences from the following table—

He	played netball	until	he	was	tired.
She	worked in the field		she	were	five o'clock.
They	weeded the flower-beds		they		clean.
	cleaned the classroom		it		clear.

IX. Make sentences with the following words:—  
visitor, strange, ancient, escaped, fierce

- X. Fill in the blanks with the following words:—

sharpen, hurried, delicious, explored, adventures

1. My mother made a ——— cake for the New Year's Day.
2. Mohan's pencil was blunt so he wanted to ——— it.
3. The people ——— to the road to see the perahera.
4. When the travellers came to the forest, they ——— it.
5. Nimal read about the ——— of Sinbad the Sailor.



## LESSON UNIT FIFTEEN

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. Look at the following sentence frames and make sentences of your own to fit into each of the frames:—
  1. Sarath **was reading** a book **when** his mother **came** into the room.
  2. **While** Ranjith **was weeding** the garden, Upali **was watering** the plants.
  3. **While** we **were doing** the exercises, the bell **rang**.
  4. The children **were** all in their seats **before** the lesson **started**.
  5. **After** I **had finished** reading the book, I **went** to bed.
  6. Upali **will not be allowed** to play **until** he **is** quite well.
  7. **As soon as** the bell **rang**, the children **ran** into their classroom.
  
- II. Look at the following sentence frames and make sentences to fit into each of the frames, using the phrases that follow each sentence:—
  1. The tall boy **at the door** is Nimal.  
in a white suit  
on the table  
by the river  
with a pointed nose  
without good brakes  
on the hill  
at the bottom of the garden
  
  2. The English books **lying in that corner** are mine.  
singing in the trees  
standing at the back  
working hard

needing a job  
entering the temple  
applying for a job  
facing north  
going to Kandy

III. Look at the following sentence frames and make sentences of your own to fit into each of the frames:—

1. This book, [ **that** ] is written in English,  
[ **which** ]  
is very interesting.
2. This car, [ **which** ] was going very fast,  
[ **that** ]  
skidded and crashed on to a lamp post.
3. This is the boy [ **who** ] I met yesterday.  
[ **whom** ]
4. I met a man **whose** parents know you well.

IV. Look at the following sentence frames and make sentences of your own to fit into each of the frames:—

1. Ranjith didn't buy the shirt **because** it was **expensive**.
2. **Since** it was going to rain, John took his umbrella with him.
3. **As** it was very cold outside, we stayed indoors.

V. Pupil A reads the statement. Pupil B turns to Pupil C and asks "What did A say?" Pupil C says:—

A said that .....

Example:—

Pupil A: I am learning English.

Pupil B: What did he say?

Pupil C: A said that he was learning English. (or)

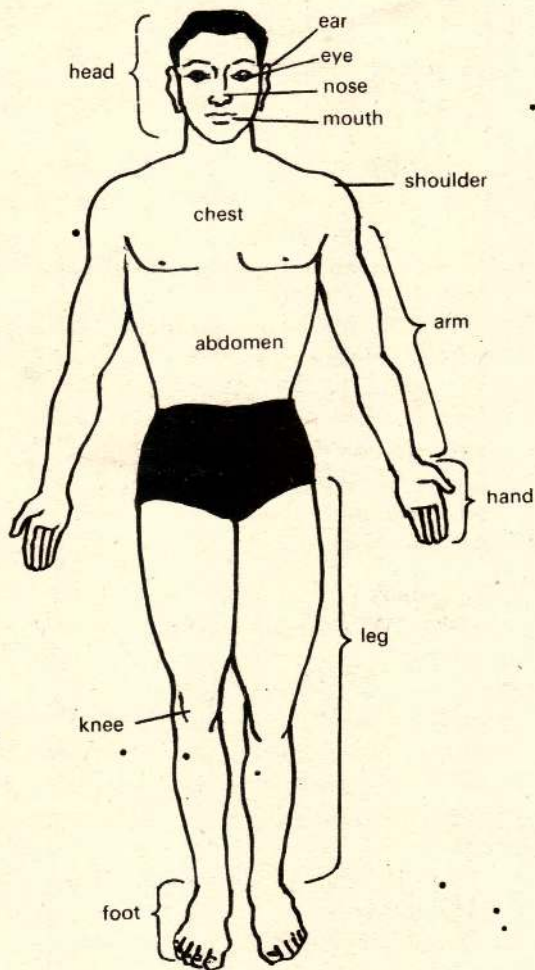
A said that he is learning English.

Statements:—

1. I am writing a letter.
2. My father is ill.
3. Our teacher will be here.
4. I want to be a farmer.

5. We will go to the zoo tomorrow.
6. This pen is mine.
7. This lesson is very easy.
8. Our class is too noisy.
9. I like to be an engineer.
10. The bell will ring in a few minutes.

VI.



## B. READING

### THE SCIENCE OF HEALING

#### New Words

alarmed	கலவல வி	குழப்பமுறு
appetite	ஊரை ரூவிய	பசியார்வம்
breath	ஐயம்	மூச்சு
case-history	ரேகயே விவர	நோய்வரலாறு
cause	கேயு	காரணம்
clinical	கலநிக	சாரக
course of treatment	புநிகார பவிக்நிக	மருத்துவப்
		பண்டுவமுறை
diagnose	படிநா கைநல	நோய்நாடு
fever	கக	காய்ச்சல்
limbs	கை ப	உறுப்புகள்
loss	கடி வி	இழப்பு
nature	கலவல	இயல்பு
pain	வேதல	நோ
pale	புடிமூடி	வெளிறிய
physician	கர்லல வலலலலலல	மருத்துவர்
rheumatic fever	ரூலலலல கக	வாதகரம்
swollen	கடிபு	வீங்கியிரு
symptom	ரேக நிக	நோய் அறிகுறி

Amal was fifteen years old and was the cleverest boy in his class. He was good both at his studies and at sports. After the August holidays, Amal's friends noticed a change in him. He was thin and pale. He was no longer lively in the class. He was easily angered and was very unfriendly. Amal's teachers saw this change and realized that he was ill. They advised him to see a doctor. Amal's parents, too, noticed that he had had no appetite for some time and was fast losing weight. They got alarmed and took him to their physician.

The physician carefully questioned Amal and his parents, and started preparing a case-history to find out the cause and the nature of Amal's illness. The symptoms of illness that Amal had were loss of weight, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, a low fever and a pain in his right arm.

Then the doctor put Amal on a bed and examined him thoroughly. He was looking very carefully for any signs of illness. He noticed that Amal's limbs were swollen. Amal found it difficult to bend his knees, ankles, elbows and fingers. The doctor also noticed that Amal's heart beat was not regular. These signs together with the symptoms, that Amal had, helped the doctor to realize that Amal was very ill. He advised Amal's parents to rush Amal to a hospital and keep him there. He told them that Amal was very ill and he needed good care.



At the hospital, Amal was examined thoroughly and made to undergo a number of clinical tests. Amal's case-history helped the doctors to diagnose his illness — rheumatic fever. For three long months, Amal went through a course of treatment. Special medicines were given. He was put on a special diet. At the end of the third month, he was well again to join his friends both at work and at play.

## Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c) —

1. Amal was \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.  
(a) over fifteen  
(b) less than fifteen  
(c) fifteen
2. Amal was good at \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) his studies only  
(b) sports only  
(c) his studies and at sports
3. After Amal fell ill \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) he could not eat at all  
(b) he ate very little  
(c) he ate a lot
4. Shortness of breath is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) a symptom of illness  
(b) a sign of illness  
(c) the illness itself
5. Before Amal fell ill, he was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) very friendly  
(b) not friendly at all  
(c) easily angered

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. How old was Amal?
2. What did Amal's friends notice?
3. When did Amal fall ill?
4. What signs of illness did he show?
5. What symptoms of illness did he have?
6. What did the physician do when Amal was taken to him?
7. What was the illness?
8. Where was he treated for his illness?
9. How was he treated for his illness?
10. How long was he kept at the hospital?

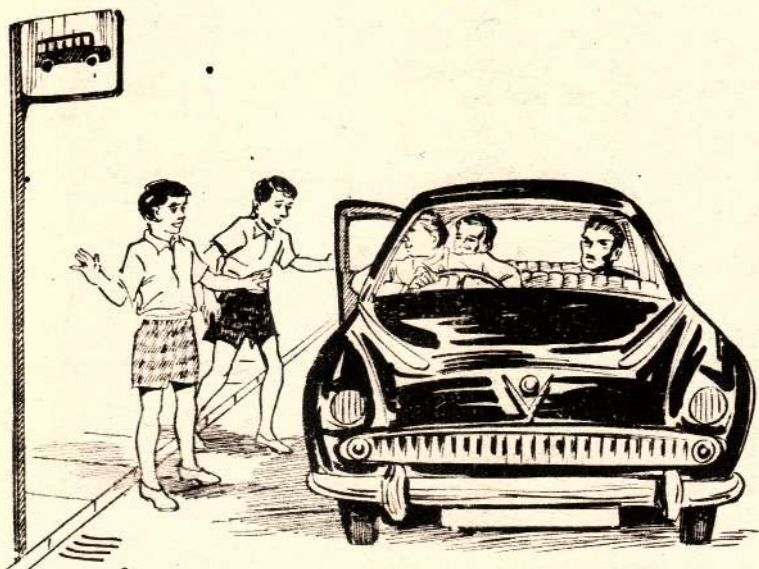
## C. READING

33333

### New Words

blindfold	அடி வடா லடினலா
dial	வடலு லரனலா
emergency	வடிவ லலலலல
lock	அலல லலா வலலலல
property	லலலல
rear	லல லல
receiver	லலலலல
replace	லலல லலலலல
round up	லலல லலலலல
scared	லலல லல
upstairs	லல லலல

கண்ணைக்கட்டு
கழல்வட்டு இயக்கு
அவசரநிலைமை
பூட்டு
சொத்து
பிற்புறம்
கேட்குங்கருவி
திரும்ப வை
பிடி
பீதியுற்று
மேல்மாடி



Upul and Sarath were students of a Maha Vidyalaya not far from Colombo. One Saturday afternoon they decided to see an exciting film in which their favourite actor was acting. While they were waiting for a bus, a passing car stopped at the bus-stop and offered them a lift. The boys accepted the offer joyfully. There were three men in the car. One was driving the car and the other two were in the rear seat. Upul and Sarath sat between these two men.

The car entered Colombo and was approaching the cinema. Then Sarath requested the driver to stop the car. The driver did not stop the car. The two boys began to shout out in fear. The men in the rear seat told them angrily not to shout. The boys were really frightened.

After a few minutes, the car entered the garden of an empty house. The boys were pushed into a room and the door was locked. There was no escape. They were scared and very tired. It was midnight when the door was opened again. They were given something to eat and when the meal was over, the boys were blindfolded and pushed into a car. The car started moving.

"Gune," said one of the men, "it is all going to be easy. The owner of this house is away. I have a key to the door. I have been informed that money and jewellery worth thousands of rupees are in the house."

"That's fine," said Gune, "but, what are you going to do with the boys?"

"Well, they can keep watch while we are busy. When the job is done, we can leave them locked up in the room."

Soon, the car stopped and the boys were taken into a house. Then the men put the boys into a room and locked the door. The handkerchiefs tied over their eyes were removed.

"Look here, you boys," said one of the men to Upul and Sarath, "Don't try to escape."

He pushed Upul to a window and said, "Keep watch on the main entrance to the house."

The men put Sarath into the kitchen and ordered him to keep watch on the rear entrance. Then the men rushed upstairs to collect the money and the jewellery.

In the kitchen, Sarath looked around and said to himself, "We can't escape, but I have to do something. These men will leave us in this place and the police will think that we



are the thieves. Oh! What shall I do?" Soon he saw a telephone half-hidden behind a screen. He had learnt in the Social Studies class how to inform the police in an emergency. He had only to dial 33333. He ran to the telephone, lifted the receiver and dialled the number. A voice said, "Police here. What is the trouble?" Sarath whispered the story. He added, "I do not know where I am. The number of this telephone is 185637."



There was a click and he put the receiver down.

A few minutes later, Sarath heard some cars stopping in front of the house. A door opened and several people came in. A man shouted, "Come down at once, and don't try to escape." The police had arrived. In a very short time the thieves were rounded up and the two boys were rescued.

Just at that moment, a huge car stopped in front of the house. A man, a woman and two children walked in. The man addressed the inspector, "What's going on here?"

"Well, we are here protecting your property. These two boys have helped us to catch these thieves."

The man thanked the boys. He took down the name of their school and the addresses of their parents.

### Comprehension Exercises

I. Complete the following choosing (a), (b) or (c):—

1. Sarath's school was \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) very near Colombo
  - (b) far away from Colombo
  - (c) in Colombo
2. Sarath and Upul went to Colombo \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) to see their favourite actor.
  - (b) to see an exciting film
  - (c) to go to an empty house

3. When the car drove away with the boys, there were altogether \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) five persons in it
  - (b) three persons in it
  - (c) four persons in it
4. Sarath and Upul were locked up \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) at the cinema
  - (b) in an empty house
  - (c) in a rich man's house
5. Sarath telephoned \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) his parents
  - (b) the police
  - (c) 185637

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Why did Sarath and Upul want to go to Colombo?
2. How did they go to Colombo?
3. Were the men who gave them a lift in the car strangers or friends?
4. When did the boys shout out?
5. When were they given something to eat?
6. What did the thieves do to the two boys after the boys had had the meal?
7. What were the two thieves planning to do to the boys?
8. What did the thieves order Sarath to do?
9. Where was the telephone?
10. How did the police arrive at the scene on time?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

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

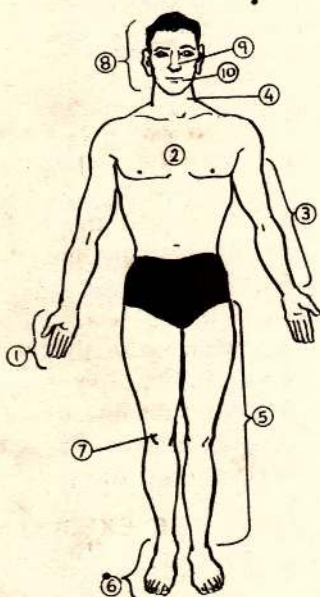
appetite, physician, cause, nature, loss, pain, fever, symptom, treatment, diagnose, medicine

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a man who treats the sick.
2. Sarath's body temperature was  $104^{\circ}\text{F}$ . He had a high \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sarath got well after medical \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ for Sarath's absence from school was his illness.

5. A headache is a \_\_\_\_\_ of some illness.
6. Sarath's doctor was able to \_\_\_\_\_ Sarath's illness.
7. Ranjith had a fall and twisted his ankle. He could not bear the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Sarath was very ill. He could not eat anything. He had no \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Sarath lost five pounds during his illness. His \_\_\_\_\_ of weight was noticed by his doctor.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is given to cure a patient of his illness.

II. Name the parts of the body:—

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....



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

- owner, north, garden, emergency, belongings,  
property, receiver, entered

1. There was no one in the house. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the house was away in Kandy.
2. In an \_\_\_\_\_, we have to act immediately.

3. The telephone bell rang. Sarath lifted the \_\_\_\_\_ to take the call.
4. The beggar's only \_\_\_\_\_ were a torn sarong and a torn shirt.
5. Kelaniya is to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Colombo.
6. The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ the house, took all the jewellery and ran away.
7. The children were playing in the \_\_\_\_\_ in front of their classroom.
8. He owns a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. Use the following correctly in place of the words and phrases in thick type.

rounded up, went through, kept an eye on, looked after, took down.

1. Sarath **took care of** his books well.
2. He took his diary out and **wrote** Sarath's name and address in it.
3. The thieves **watched** the entrance.
4. Simon **underwent** a course of treatment in a hospital.
5. The thieves were **arrested** and taken to the police-station.

V. A. Imagine that you had a stomach-ache last week and you went to your doctor. He asked you a number of questions. Complete these sentences and report what the doctor asked you.

1. My doctor asked me when \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He asked me whether \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He asked me where \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He asked me how \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He asked me if \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He asked me what \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Imagine that one afternoon two thieves entered your neighbours' house while the owners were away. You were at a window of your house and you saw what happened. When the police came on the scene, you volunteered to tell them all that you had seen. They asked you

questions and you answered them. Complete the following sentences to report the questions they asked you and the answers you gave.

1. They asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_  
I told them that I \_\_\_\_\_
2. They asked me what the time \_\_\_\_\_  
I told them that it \_\_\_\_\_
3. They asked me whether I \_\_\_\_\_  
I told them that I \_\_\_\_\_
4. They asked me whether the two thieves \_\_\_\_\_  
I told them that they \_\_\_\_\_
5. They asked me what they \_\_\_\_\_  
I said that they \_\_\_\_\_
6. They asked me why I \_\_\_\_\_  
I replied that I \_\_\_\_\_

VI. You are on your way home after school. You see an old man fallen under a tree. He is unconscious. What will you do to help him?

VII. Draw a plan of your village or town. Mark the important places in red and name them. Mark your house in black. Now write about ten sentences giving directions to a friend who lives in Colombo to get to your house without difficulty.

VIII. Name some signs of:—

1. a common cold
2. chicken-pox
3. mumps

IX. Mime the story '33333'.

X. Find out what these people are famous for, and write five sentences on each of them:—

1. Florence Nightingale
2. Alexander Fleming
3. Edward Jenner
4. Louis Pasteur





