



An  
English Course  
for  
Grade **Nine**

REVISED EDITION

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AN ENGLISH COURSE  
FOR  
GRADE NINE

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Printed at the State Printing Corporation, Sri Lanka.

# LESSON UNIT ONE

## A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. The diver collected a lot of oysters.  
Then he got into the boat.  
After the diver had collected a lot of oysters, he got into the boat.  
Before the diver got into the boat, he had collected a lot of oysters.
- II. Combine the following pairs of sentences using **before** or **after**:—
  1. The man disguised himself.  
Then he left the town.
  2. The men put the leopard in a cage.  
Then they took the leopard to the zoo.
  3. The boys bathed in the river.  
Then they ate their food.
  4. The weaver heated the cane.  
Then he made cane baskets.
  5. Sita heard the sad news.  
Then she went to her friend's house.

## B. READING

### TIT FOR TAT

#### New Words

charge	(சாச்ஜ) டீய கரனலா	அறவிடு
fees	சாச்ஜ	கட்டணங்கள்
fetch	கூடலா னை லனலா	சென்றுகொணர்
gold	ரன்	பொன்
pilgrimage	லன்டனா மலன	யாத்திரை
pretend	லொர்லல டிலலனலா	பாசாங்குசெய்
realize	டிலலெர்ல லெனலா	உணர்
remove	ஓலன் கரனலா	அகற்று
trick	டலலீல, டலால	குறும்புச் செய்கை

Once upon a time there were two friends named Tse-ring and Cham-ba. One day Cham-ba decided to go on a pilgrimage. Before he set out, he gave Tse-ring a bag of gold and asked him to look after it carefully. Tse-ring agreed to do so.

After Cham-ba had gone away, Tse-ring removed all the gold and filled the bag with sand. A few weeks later Cham-ba returned to the village. He asked Tse-ring for his bag. Tse-ring gave it to him. He opened the bag but found only sand in it.

"What has happened to the gold?" asked Cham-ba.

"Isn't it there? Oh! It has turned into sand," said Tse-ring pretending to be very surprised. Cham-ba went home sadly. Some months later he opened a school for boys. He did not charge any fees. Tse-ring sent his little son to Cham-ba's school.

One day Tse-ring wanted to visit one of his father's brothers. Before he set out, he requested Cham-ba to look after his son for a week. Cham-ba agreed to do so. After Tse-ring had gone away, Cham-ba caught a monkey and taught it to say 'Father, I have changed into a monkey'. At the end of the week Tse-ring went to fetch his son. He did not see the boy there.





"Where is my son?" asked Tse-ring.

"He has changed into a monkey," said Cham-ba pretending to be very sad. Just then the monkey said, "Father, I have changed into a monkey." At once Tse-ring realized the truth. Cham-ba had played a trick on him. He borrowed a bag of gold and gave it to Cham-ba. After he had examined the bag, he gave the boy back to Tse-ring.

*A Tibetan Folk-tale*

### Comprehension Exercises

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

1. Before Cham-ba went away, he gave Tse-ring \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) a monkey  
(b) a bag of gold  
(c) a bag of gems
2. After Cham-ba returned, Tse-ring gave him \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) a bag of sand  
(b) a bag of gold  
(c) his little son
3. Cham-ba opened a school and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) charged high fees  
(b) taught his pupils free  
(c) did not charge very high fees
4. One day Tse-ring went \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) on a pilgrimage  
(b) to visit an uncle of his  
(c) to see a friend of his
5. After Tse-ring had gone away, Cham-ba \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) caught a monkey and taught it to speak  
(b) changed Tse-ring's son into a monkey  
(c) taught Tse-ring's son to speak

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Before Cham-ba went away, what did he ask Tse-ring to do?
2. What did Tse-ring do after Cham-ba had gone away?
3. What did Cham-ba find in the bag?
4. Why did Tse-ring send his son to Cham-ba's school?

5. Who did Tse-ring go to see one day?
6. Where did he leave his son?
7. Who agreed to look after the boy?
8. What did Cham-ba teach the monkey to say?
9. How long did Tse-ring's son stay with Cham-ba?
10. How did Tse-ring get his son back?

## C. READING

### THE BLIND BOY

#### New Words

bitterly	ஓறா துணை	கடுந்துயருடன்
blind	அன்டு	குருடான
cure	சூலி கரனலா	குணப்படுத்து
deed	கூலா	செயல்
dream	கிணியல்	கனவு
faithful	விதவாசி	நேர்மையான
perform	கரனலா	செய்துமுடி
rescue	(அதற்குறி) கலவா கனலா	காப்பாற்று
weary	வெகைல் பன் லி	களைப்புற்று

Once upon a time there was a blind boy. His name was Lo-sun. One day his father said, "You are of no use to me. Go away and beg for your food."

After his father had sent him away, Lo-sun wandered from place to place. His only friend was his faithful dog, Fan. It was a clever dog and often earned money for Lo-sun by performing tricks.

One day Lo-sun had a dream. Someone told him, "Be good and kind. After you have done many kind deeds, you will be able to see."

The following day Lo-sun met an old beggar. She was weary and sick. Lo-sun had only one piece of bread with him. He gladly gave it to her. In a few minutes he was able to see a little.

The next day Fan caught a hen and killed it. Lo-sun sold the dead hen. After he had taken the money, he became



..... earned money for Lo-sun by performing tricks.

blind again. He suddenly remembered his dream and gave the money to the owner of the hen. After he had given the money, he was able to see again.

One day Lo-sun and Fan were sitting on a river bank. A man was swimming in the river. Suddenly he shouted, "Help! Help!" Lo-sun sent his dog to rescue the man. After some time the man came out of the water but the dog did not.

"Your dog saved my life but lost its own," he said. Lo-sun began to cry bitterly.

"Don't cry. Your father will buy you another dog," said the man.

"My father sent me away five years ago," said Lo-sun.



"Lo-sun, I am your father. Come home with me. I will do everything to make you happy," said his father.

"Father, I can see now," said Lo-sun.

His kind deeds had cured him of his blindness.

*A Chinese Folk-tale*

### Comprehension Exercises

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

1. A blind person cannot —.

- (a) hear
- (b) speak
- (c) see

2. Lo-sun had —.

- (a) many friends
- (b) one friend
- (c) no friends

3. Lo-sun was able to see a little —.

- (a) after he sold the hen
- (b) after he taught Fan to perform tricks
- (c) after he gave a piece of bread to a beggar

4. Lo-sun's kind deeds —.

- (a) cured him of his blindness
- (b) saved a hen
- (c) saved the dog

5. While — were on the river bank, a man was swimming in the river.

- (a) Lo-sun and a beggar
- (b) Lo-sun and his father
- (c) Lo-sun and his dog

II. Answer the following questions:—

- 1. Why did Lo-sun's father send the boy away?
- 2. How did Fan earn money for Lo-sun?
- 3. What was Lo-sun's dream?

4. What did he give the beggar?
5. What happened after he sold the hen?
6. What happened after he gave the money to the owner?
7. Why did Lo-sun send his dog to rescue the man?
8. Who did the dog save?
9. What did Lo-sun's father promise to do?
10. How was Lo-sun able to see clearly?

## D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks:—

1. pi — — rimage

g — ld

r — m — ve

tr — c — s

ch — rg —

2. dr — — m

fa — thfu —

w — nder — d

w — — ry

r — sc — e

II. Complete the following table:—

draw	_____	had drawn
go	went	_____
grow	_____	had grown
eat	ate	_____
_____	knew	had known
do	did	_____
sow	_____	had sown
sew	sewed	_____
_____	left	had left
sing	sang	_____

III. Make new words by adding *un* — or *dis* — and use them in sentences:—

able, agree, honest, tidy, appear, important, kind, arrange, like, attractive

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

Example: The girl saw her uncle's umbrella on the table after he — — (leave).

The girl saw her uncle's umbrella on the table after he **had left**.

1. After the soldiers — — (go) away, the men came out of their hiding places.
2. The children — — (do) the housework before their mother came home.
3. The boy was very tired after he — — (swim) a mile.
4. After the men — — (climb) to the top of the mountain, they rested for some time.
5. Before the workers — — (finish) their work, they had to stop.

V. Match A with B :—

**A**

A mason  
A plumber  
A butcher  
A fisherman  
A carpenter  
A baker  
A doctor  
A grocer  
A florist  
A film-director

**B**

catches fish  
sells flowers  
builds houses  
makes furniture  
bakes bread  
examines patients  
sells sugar  
repairs pipes  
directs films  
sells meat



VI. A. Complete the following list:—

**Nouns**

decision

agreement

removal

visitor

borrower

**Verbs**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Use each of the following words in a sentence:—

blind, faithful, cure, rescue, weary, wander,  
perform, dream

VII. Complete the following sentences:—

1. After seeing a wild buffalo, .....
2. Before leaving the country, .....
3. Before buying a house, .....
4. After Anil had heard of his friend's illness, .....
5. After some men had found a gem in a paddy-field, .....

VIII. Rewrite these sentences correctly leaving out the words in **thick** type and beginning with the words in brackets:—

1. **This week** the farmers are clearing the jungle and preparing the chenas. (Next week)
2. **Every day** the weaver goes into the jungle to cut some cane. (Last Saturday)
3. **Yesterday** Lalith watched Ranjith while he made a model of a spaceship. (Just now)
4. **Tomorrow** Sita will collect sea shells to make ornaments. (Last week)
5. **Today** Sumana's mother is ill. Sumana has to do all the housework. (Last week)
6. The train is leaving the station **now**. (when I arrived)

7. **Now** Ravi is making a model of an aeroplane.  
(When I went to see him)
8. **Yesterday** they prepared some paper pulp to  
make monkey puppets. (Next week)
9. **Tomorrow** the teacher will teach the children  
how to record the temperature on a chart.  
(Last week)
10. **Last year** he learnt to read Tamil. (Ten years  
ago)

IX. Draw a cartoon strip to illustrate the following sentences:—

1. Before Cham-ba set out, he gave Tse-ring a bag of gold.
2. After Cham-ba had gone away, Tse-ring removed all the gold from the bag.
3. Before Tse-ring set out, he asked Cham-ba to look after his son.
4. After Tse-ring had gone away, Cham-ba caught a monkey.
5. After Tse-ring had returned the bag of gold, Cham-ba gave the boy back to Tse-ring.

- X.
1. Some animals can learn to perform tricks. Name three such animals.
  2. How do some blind people read? Find out about Helen Keller. How did she learn to read?

## LESSON UNIT TWO

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. Using the following table make more sentences as has been done in the examples.

TABLE I

From 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. last Sunday —
Ranjith was playing football. Ranjith's sister was reading a book. Kumari was helping her mother in the kitchen. Suresh was preparing a vegetable-bed. Gunasiri was riding a bicycle. Janaki was listening to the radio. Balan was swimming in the river. Amal and Gamini were watching a volleyball match. Miss Ratnayake was writing a letter. Somasiri was polishing his shoes. Wimala was sewing a blouse. Mr. Perera was painting a window.

Examples:—

1. **While** Ranjith was playing football, Ranjith's sister was reading a book.
2. **While** Ranjith's sister was reading a book, Ranjith was playing football.
3. Ranjith was playing football **while** Ranjith's sister was reading a book.
4. Ranjith's sister was reading a book **while** Ranjith was playing football.



- II. Using the following table make more sentences as has been done in the examples.

TABLE II

From 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. last Saturday —

Cassim was reading a newspaper.  
Kamala was boiling some water for making tea.  
Upul was watering his vegetable-beds.  
Janaki was sweeping the house.  
Sujatha was washing some clothes.  
Manoharan was drawing a picture.  
Tilak was eating his breakfast.  
Mrs. Rajendran was listening to the radio.

At 8.15 a.m. last Saturday —

Cassim's father left for office.  
Kamala's mother called her.  
The dog started barking.  
The postman rang the bell.  
Dilhani returned from the fair.  
Manoharan's mother brought him a cup of tea.  
Somebody knocked on the door.  
Mrs. Rajendran's son asked her for some money.

Examples:—

1. **When** Cassim's father left for office, Cassim was reading a newspaper.
2. Cassim was reading a newspaper **when** Cassim's /his father left for office.
3. **While** Cassim was reading a newspaper, Cassim's/his father left for office.
4. Cassim's father left for office **while** Cassim was reading a newspaper.

- III. Using the following table make more sentences as has been done in the examples.

TABLE III

From the 20th of April to the 5th of May last year —
Some workers of the Irrigation Department were repairing an ancient tank.
Upali and Sarath were studying for their examination.
Kamal and Saman were making some Vesak lanterns.
Miss Ratnayake was making arrangements to go to Matara.
Somadasa was whitewashing his house.
Tilak and his father were going in a trawler.
Mr. Perera and his family were spending their vacation in Kandy.

On the 25th of April last year —
The workers of the Irrigation Department found some ancient coins.
Upali fell ill.
Saman cut his finger.
Miss Ratnayake's uncle sent her a telegram asking her not to come.
Somadasa fell off the ladder.
Tilak and his father saw some big sharks.
Mr. Perera and his family visited the Dalada Maligawa.

Examples:—

1. **While** some workers of the Irrigation Department were repairing an ancient tank, **they** found some ancient coins.
2. Some workers of the Irrigation Department found some ancient coins **while** **they** were repairing an ancient tank.
3. Some workers of the Irrigation Department were repairing an ancient tank **when** **they** found some ancient coins.

## B. READING

### A GREEDY LANDOWNER

#### New Words

amount	புலகூடிய	அளவு
boundary	கிடை	எல்லை
chat	கதை சொல்வது	அளவளாவி உரையாடு
devil	யக்கியா	பிசாசு
devilish	யக்கியானது போன்ற	வெறுக்கத்தக்க
grave	காதி	புதைகுழி
limit	கிடை	எல்லை
nomad	கிராமிய வாழ்வாசனம்	நாடோடி
	கொடுக்கியா	
remind	கொடுக்கியது	ஞாபகப்படுத்து
sunset	சூரியன்	அந்திநேரம்
tribe	கொடுக்கிய	இனமரபுக்குழு

In a far away country, there was once a poor farmer. One day while he was chatting with his brother-in-law, he said, "I wish to own a lot of land. Then I will not be afraid of even the devil." The devil heard his words and laughed to himself.

Later, the farmer became a rich landowner. But he was not happy and wished to buy more and more land. While he was searching for more land, he heard about a nomad tribe in a distant place selling land cheap. So he sold all his land in his village, collected a large sum of money and went to meet the chief of the nomads. The chief asked the farmer to meet him before sunrise the next day.





The following morning the farmer met the chief. The chief said, "Leave your bag of money under this tree. Now, walk any distance from here and mark out any amount of land. But return to this spot before sunset." The greedy farmer was very happy and started walking. While the farmer was walking along, one of the nomads followed him and marked out the boundaries. The farmer wanted to mark out a large area of land. So he started running. While he was running, the nomad frequently reminded him about the time-limit. But the farmer ran farther and farther. When he turned back in the evening, the sun was setting. So he was not able to reach the starting point before sunset. Finally when he returned to his bag of money, he fell over it and died.

The chief laughed a devilish laugh and said, "Dig a grave six feet long and bury this man in it."

*Adapted from Tolstoy*

## Comprehension Exercises

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

1. ——— wanted to own a lot of land.
  - (a) The chief of the nomads
  - (b) The farmer
  - (c) The farmer's brother-in-law
2. The farmer collected a large sum of money ———.
  - (a) to buy some land from the nomads
  - (b) to go to another country
  - (c) to bury it
3. The chief asked the farmer to meet him ———.
  - (a) before sunset
  - (b) in the afternoon
  - (c) early in the morning
4. The farmer returned to the starting point ———.
  - (a) before the sun went down
  - (b) while the sun was setting
  - (c) after the sun had set
5. The nomad frequently reminded the farmer ———.
  - (a) about the bag of money
  - (b) about the boundaries of his land
  - (c) about the time-limit

### II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who was the farmer chatting with?
2. Who heard the words of the farmer?
3. What did the farmer want to buy?
4. While he was searching for land, what did he hear about?
5. Where did the farmer go after collecting a large sum of money?
6. What did the chief of the nomad tribe tell the farmer?

7. The following morning, what did the chief ask the farmer to do?
8. Who was marking out the boundaries?
9. What happened to the farmer when he returned to his bag of money?
10. At last, what did the chief ask his men to do?

## C. READING

### CERES AND PROSERPINE

#### New Words

autumn	அரன் ஷாதுவ	இலையுதிர்காலம்
belt	ஒக் பரீய	வார்
chariot	(அஷ்வ) ரப்ய	தேர்
goddess	தேவதை	பெண் தெய்வம்
kingdom	ராச்சியம்	இராச்சியம்
lake	பீட	ஏரி
lively	புரவன் வ, கவிசர் வ	சுறுசுறுப்பான
lonely	ஐதேகல வ	தனித்த
missing	பெணைந்தவ னுதி	காணாமலிருந்தாள்
pomegranate	தேயி	மாதுளம்பழம்
strike	தாது	தட்டு
succeed	பின்ன வந்தவ	வெல்
summer	சூரிய ஷாதுவ	கோடைக்காலம்
tremble	நியைன் வெழுவந்தவ	நடுங்கு
underworld	பாதுல லோகம்	பாதாளம்
weep	வீழுவந்தவ	அழு
winter	சீத ஷாதுவ	பனிக்காலம்

Ceres was the Greek goddess of agriculture. She had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Proserpine. One day while her mother was away, Proserpine was walking about in the garden. Pluto, the god of the underworld, saw her. He wanted to take her away to his kingdom and marry her. But Proserpine did not want to leave her mother. However, Pluto took her away in his chariot. While they were journeying, Proserpine remembered her mother and wept sadly. On their way to the underworld, they crossed many lakes and rivers and came to a stream. Its name was Cyane's stream.





Pluto tried to cross this stream and when he did not succeed, he was very angry and struck the ground three times. Then the earth trembled and opened in front of him. So he and Proserpine were able to pass into the underworld. While they were moving into the underworld, Proserpine threw her golden belt into Cyane's stream.

When Ceres returned home that day, she found Proserpine missing. She looked for Proserpine everywhere on earth but could not find her. While she was coming back, she saw Proserpine's belt in Cyane's stream. She bent down to take it. While she was doing so, she heard a strange voice saying, "Look for your daughter in Pluto's kingdom."

Ceres was helpless. She ran to Jupiter, the king of the gods, and begged him to order Pluto to send Proserpine back to her. But while Proserpine was in the underworld, she had eaten six pomegranate seeds. So Jupiter was not able to send Proserpine back to live all her life on earth. Every year for six months she had to live in the underworld and for six months on earth.

While Proserpine was away in the underworld for six months, Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, was sad and lonely. So nothing grew on earth during this period. These six months were the seasons of autumn and winter. While Proserpine was living with her on earth, Ceres was lively and cheerful. During this period everything grew beautifully on earth. These six months were the seasons of spring and summer.

*A Greek Myth*

### Comprehension Exercises

- I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—
  1. Proserpine was walking about in her garden when —.
    - (a) Pluto tried to cross Cyane's stream
    - (b) Pluto struck the ground three times
    - (c) Pluto saw her
  2. Pluto wanted —.
    - (a) to marry Proserpine and take her away to his kingdom
    - (b) to take Proserpine away to his kingdom and marry her
    - (c) to marry Proserpine and live with her on earth
  3. Proserpine was able to live with her mother —.
    - (a) during the whole year
    - (b) for six months of the year
    - (c) for three months of the year
  4. While — to take the belt, she heard a strange voice..
    - (a) Ceres was bending down
    - (b) Proserpine was journeying in the chariot
    - (c) Pluto was entering the underworld with Proserpine
  5. Every year for six months when Proserpine was in the underworld, there was — on earth.
    - (a) winter
    - (b) summer and spring
    - (c) autumn and winter

II. Answer the following questions:—

1. Who was the Greek goddess of agriculture?
2. Whose daughter was Proserpine?
3. What was Proserpine doing while her mother was away?
4. Who was Pluto?
5. What did Proserpine not want to do?
6. What did Proserpine remember while Pluto and she were going to the underworld?
7. What happened when Pluto struck the ground three times?
8. What did Proserpine do before she entered the underworld?
9. Where did Ceres find Proserpine's belt?
10. How many pomegranate seeds had Proserpine eaten while she was in the underworld?

D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks:—

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. d - v - l  | 2. a - - ic - lt - r - |
| pr - p - - ty | ki - - d - m           |
| n - - - ds    | p - - - g - - n - - e  |
| l - ug -      | s - - son              |
| b - - nd - ry | ch - - i - t           |

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

Example:— From 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. yesterday, Kumar was drawing a picture.

From 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. yesterday, Sena was making a toy car.

While Kumar ..... toy car.

While Kumar was drawing a picture, Sena was making a toy car.

1. Ramanie was washing some vegetables.  
Her mother was grinding chillies at that time.  
..... while ..... chillies.



2. I was eating my breakfast at 8.30 a.m.  
My sister was listening to the radio at 8.30 a.m.  
While my sister ..... breakfast.
3. Some pupils were sweeping the school hall.  
The others were decorating the stage.  
..... while ..... stage.
4. The typist was typing a letter.  
The clerk was writing a report.  
While the typist ..... report.
5. The manager of the co-operative shop was  
counting some money. The salesman was  
weighing some sugar.  
The manager ..... sugar.

III. Look at the example and make sentences using the groups of words given below:—

Example:— Sita / read / newspaper / Sita's brother /  
come / into / room.

While Sita was reading the newspaper,  
her brother came into the room.

Sita's brother came into the room  
while Sita was reading the newspaper.

1. I / walk / on / sea-beach / I / see / sea shells.
2. sun / go down / greedy / farmer / run / faster  
and faster.
3. he / sharpen / pencil / with / penknife / he / cut /  
hand.
4. English / teacher / relate / interesting / story/bell/  
ring.
5. Piyasiri / work / paddy-field / daughter / cook /  
his lunch.

IV. Read the following sentences and do the exercise  
given below:—

- A. Ranjanie was making tea at 7 o'clock in the  
morning.
- B. Kamal left for school at 7 o'clock in the morning.

C. Miss Ratnayake was dressing from 6.45 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.

D. The train arrived at the station at 7.00 a.m.

Now look at the following example and make sentences with the words given below it:—

Example:— While / Ranjanie / Kamal /

While Ranjanie was making tea, Kamal left for school.

Kamal left for school while Ranjanie was making tea.

When Kamal left for school, Ranjanie was making tea.

Ranjanie was making tea when Kamal left for school.

1. when/Kamal/Ranjanie /
2. while/Miss Ratnayake/Kamal/.
3. Ranjanie/when/the train/.
4. the train/while/Miss Ratnayake/.
5. while/Ranjanie/the train/.

V. Look at the example and complete the following sentences:—

Example:— I meet Sujatha every day.

\_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday.

I met Sujatha last Saturday.

1. Amal laughs when he sees funny cartoons.  
Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ this funny cartoon.
2. Gunadasa sells fruit at the market.  
Gunadasa's father \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.
3. The Kandy train reaches Colombo at 3.30 p.m.  
Last Monday the Kandy train \_\_\_\_\_ 4.20 p.m.
4. My sister usually returns from school at 2.30 p.m.  
My sister \_\_\_\_\_ at 1.30 p.m. yesterday.

5. Savithri sends two letters to her parents every month.

Savithri ——— one letter ———  
last month.

- VI. Use the word *while* with the sentences in column **A** and join them with those in column **B** and make 10 sentences as shown in the examples.—

Example:— While Tilak was eating his lunch, he found some tiny stones in the rice.  
Tilak found some tiny stones in the rice while he was eating his lunch.

**A**

**B**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Tilak was eating his lunch.                   | Tilak found some tiny stones in the rice.       |
| 2. Mr. Jayaratne was travelling in a bus         | Mr. Jayaratne lost his valuable pen.            |
| 3. The carpenter was using the hammer.           | The carpenter injured his finger.               |
| 4. Menike was standing near the well.            | Menike saw a stranger coming towards the house. |
| 5. Balan was living in Trincomalee.              | Balan bought this bicycle.                      |
| 6. Sumith was standing on a big rock by the sea. | He saw a boat returning to the sea shore.       |

- VII. Use the correct form of the pronoun in the brackets:—

Example:—

Amarasiri and (he) father went to Matale yesterday.

Amarasiri and *his* father went to Matale yesterday.

1. Sita studies in Grade Eight. (She) mother is a teacher.



2. Tilak and Amal are clever pupils. (They) teacher likes (they).
3. Sivaraj wanted to buy an exercise book. (He) mother gave (he) some money to buy it.
4. We left (we) books in the classroom and went to the playground.
5. You are taller than (you) friend.

VIII. Choose the opposite of the word in thick type from the following words and complete each sentence:—

strange, bought, sunset, low, beautiful, tall, sunlight.

1. Birds go in search of food at **sunrise** and return to their nests at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Colombo District gets a very **high** rainfall, but Mannar District gets a very \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall.
3. Mr. Rajendran **sold** his old bicycle and \_\_\_\_\_ a new one last week.
4. According to the Kusa Jataka, Kudee was an **ugly** woman, but Pabawathie was a very \_\_\_\_\_ princess.
5. We are not afraid of **familiar** noises at night, but we are afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ noises at night.

IX. Read the following passage:—

Mr. Victor Lokuhewa's wife is Mrs. Ruby Lokuhewa. They have a son and a daughter. The son's name is Bandula Lokuhewa. Their daughter's name is Indrani Lokuhewa. Bandula's wife is Renuka. Bandula and Renuka have a baby son. His name is Priyantha. Renuka has a brother. His name is Kirthi.

Now use the following words in the blanks:—

grandson, father-in-law, sister-in-law,  
mother-in-law, brother-in-law.

1. Victor Lokuhewa is Renuka's \_\_\_\_\_
2. Indrani is Renuka's \_\_\_\_\_

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      | he collected stamps |
| where                      |                     |
| 3. Upali asked his teacher | her shoes were.     |
| whether                    |                     |

VII. Fill in the missing letters;—

A. 1. f — — lish

B. 1. str — ng

2. cro — — ed

2. c — o — o — ile

3. gol — — mith

3. h — nd — ag

4. tr — m — le

4. d — — gero — s

5. fa — lt

5. hat — h — d.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:—

Lions are ——— animals. They ——— in grass-lands. 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



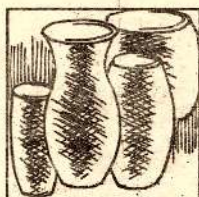
## LESSON UNIT THREE

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

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

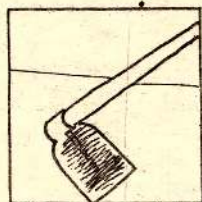


2. These are vases.  
They are made of clay.  
They are not made of wood.



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 mammoty.  
What is a mammoty made of?  
Its handle is made of wood and  
its blade is made of steel.  
What is a mammoty 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.

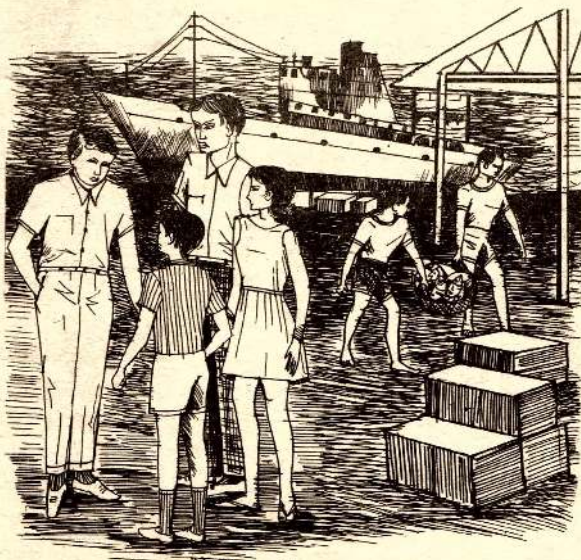


## B. READING

### A VISIT TO A TRAWLER

#### New Words

export	ஏற்றுமதி செய்	ஏற்றுமதிசெய்
extract	(தேல்) கிடி எண்ணெய்	(எண்ணெய்) பிரித்தெடு
fin	மீன் வால்	துடுப்பு
flaked ice	கூடை கிணிகி	மென்படலப் பனிக்கட்டி
harbour	வாய்	துறைமுகம்
liver	கருமேல	ஈரல்
preserve	தரக் தோவன கீ	பேண்
	கட்டி எண்ணெய்	
sort	வகை	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

- I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c):—
  1. The trawler came to the harbour ———
    - (a) after a month at sea
    - (b) after sixteen days at sea
    - (c) after three days at sea
  2. Before the fish is stored ———
    - (a) it is cleaned and sorted
    - (b) it is boiled in water
    - (c) it is preserved in flaked ice
  3. Shark fins are dried and ———
    - (a) thrown back into the sea
    - (b) sent to other countries
    - (c) 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	வீடு கிட்டுப்பா	ஓவியன்
batik printing	வெண் மிடுகை	பற்றிக்காய அச்சு
beeswax	கீ துடி	தேன்மெழுக்கு
chemical	ரசாயனிக தயாப	இரசாயனப் பொருள்
colour-scheme	வண்ண வடிவமைப்பு	நிறவொழுங்கு
cotton	கவுன்	பஞ்சு
design	வெண்ணெய்	வடிவமைப்பு
dye	வாபம்	சாயம்
material	மேடி வண்ணம்	துணிவகை
require	அவசியம் வேண்டி	வேண்டு
special	விசேஷ	விசேடமான
starch	(மேடிவெட்டு மூலம்) கவுன்	(துணியிற்) கஞ்சி
synthetic	காத்தி (மேடி)	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):—

1. Batik printing is not done on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) synthetic materials  
(b) pure silk  
(c) cotton
2. Dirt and starch are removed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) painting the cloth  
(b) drying the cloth  
(c) boiling the cloth
3. 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
4. Batik printing is done \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) only on household linen  
(b) only on shirts, sarees and dresses  
(c) on clothes and household linen ✓
5. 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:—

1. Why is the cloth boiled?
- ✓ 2. After drawing a design on the cloth, what does the artist do?
3. Why is beeswax melted before it is applied?
4. With what is it applied?
- ✓ 5. What kinds of dyes are used for batik printing?
- ✓ 6. What is done to the cloth before it is soaked in a solution of dye?
7. 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**  
 harb — — r  
 — xp — rted  
 s — rt — d  
 dra — — ed  
 pr — s — rved

**B**  
 sp — c + al  
 s — nth — tic  
 d — s — gn  
 s — h — me  
 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.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
export	— pulled along <sup>4</sup>
harbour	— keep from going bad <sup>3</sup>
preserve	— 2,240 pounds <sup>5</sup>
dragged	— send out goods to another country <sup>1</sup>
ton	— a place of shelter for ships <sup>2</sup>

- 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 <sup>is used</sup> (use) to measure rainfall.
2. French <sup>is spoken</sup> (speak) in some parts of the world.
3. Temperature <sup>is recorded</sup> (record) on a chart.
4. Tyres <sup>are produced</sup> (produce) in our country.
5. One who observes plants and birds <sup>is called</sup> (call) a naturalist.
6. Dumbara mats <sup>are woven</sup> (weave) by skilful weavers.



7. Tea is grown (grow) in the hill-country.
8. Some films are directed (direct) by actors.
9. Switzerland is known (know) as 'The Playground of Europe'.
10. The two houses are (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 is celebrated (celebrate) on the fifth of May. About a week earlier, the houses are cleaned (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 are taken (take) out of the cupboards. These dolls are arranged (arrange) on five shelves. The Emperor and Empress dolls are displayed (display) on the highest shelf. The dolls are admired (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 to the U.S.S.R.
2. Tea bushes are planted in rows.
3. The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
4. On Vesak Day houses are illuminated with bright lights.
5. Three types of cane are used in making baskets.
6. Buttons are sewn on shirts.
7. Puppets are made of paper pulp.
8. Butter is made from 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 FOUR

### 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 கைவிடப்பட்ட	கைவிட்ட
bund	(வடிகால்) கனல்வீய	குளக்கட்டு
construct	கொண்டுவா (கொண்டுவா)	அமை (வெட்டு)
details	(வடிகால்) விவரம்	விவரங்கள்
divert	திரும்பிவை	திருப்பு
lease	வட்டி	குத்தகை
loan	கூடிய பிடி	கடன்
restore	பழையபடிபடுத்தும்படி	மீளப்படுத்துப்பி
Rural Bank	புறநகர வங்கி	கிராம வங்கி
self-employed	தனியாகவே செயல்படும்	தானாகத்
success	செல்லுபடியாகும்	தொழிலாற்று
valley	கிணறு	வெற்றி
wet crops	வெந்நீர்	பள்ளத்தாக்கு
		ஈரப்பயிர்கள்

Last week, ten young men of Kandekele 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	சீர்தர	ஒழுங்குபடுத்து
arrival	வருகை	வருகை
artificial	காத்தி	செயற்கை
ceramics	பிளாஸ்டிக்	பிளாஸ்டிக் கலவரை
crochery	கோப்பை, பிளாஸ்டிக்	மட்கலவரை
	காத்தி	
dip	தீய்த்தல்	தோய்
dryer	வெலுத்தல்	உலர்த்தி
floor-tile	பிளாஸ்டிக்	தளவோடுகள்
glaze	வெண்மையான கலவரை	மெருகிடு
method	முறை	முறை
mixture	கலவரை	கலவரை



naturally

order

plate

product

production

sanitary-ware

stage

transfer

tunnel kiln

விவகார இயக்கம்

அங்குலம்

பொருள்

விநியோகம்

நிர்மாணம்

வழிபாடுகளை உள்ளடக்கிய

அலகுகள்

காற்றை விலக

உலர்வறை

இயல்பாக

கட்டளை

தட்டு

உற்பத்திப்பொருள்

உற்பத்தி

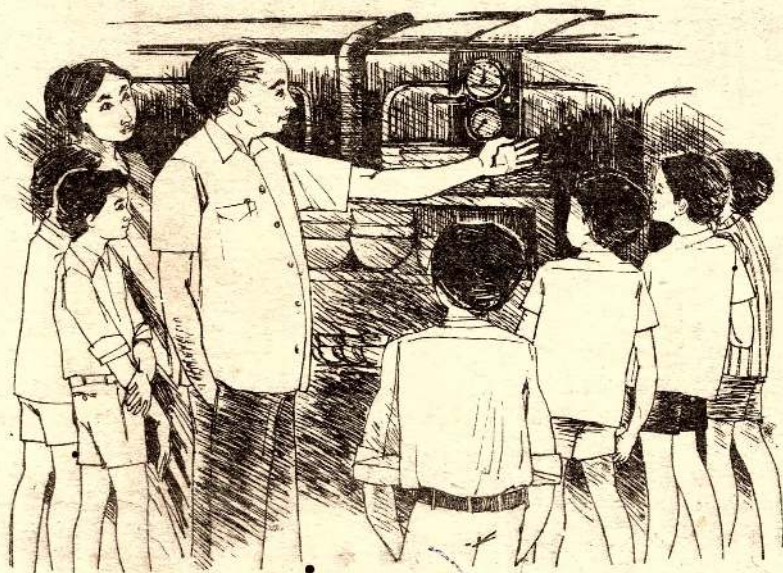
சுகாதார அணியுக்கு

கட்டம்

ஒட்டுப் படம்

குடைவுக்குளை

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

v - ll - y

g - v - rnm - nt

tr - ct - r

ab - nd - n

r - stor -

s - l - ct

c - nstr - ct

B. c - ram - cs

m - nag - r

temp - r - ture

tr - nsf - r

s - ct - on

arr - ng -

c - v - r

d - cor - te

- xp - rt

- 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:—

A	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 Old Boys' 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	chillies			
	a great deal of	rice	will be	cultivated	in
		onions		grown	Sri Lanka
		fruit			

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 will be cleaned (clean) and they will be whitewashed (whitewash). Then the floor will be washed (wash). When the floor is dry, it will be polished (polish) well. Later, the garden will be attended (attend) to. The flower-beds will be weeded (weed) and the plants will be watered (water). The garden will be cleaned (clean) and the fence will be repaired (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:—

- How your school garden will be used to grow food crops in the next two years.
- (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 FIVE

### 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

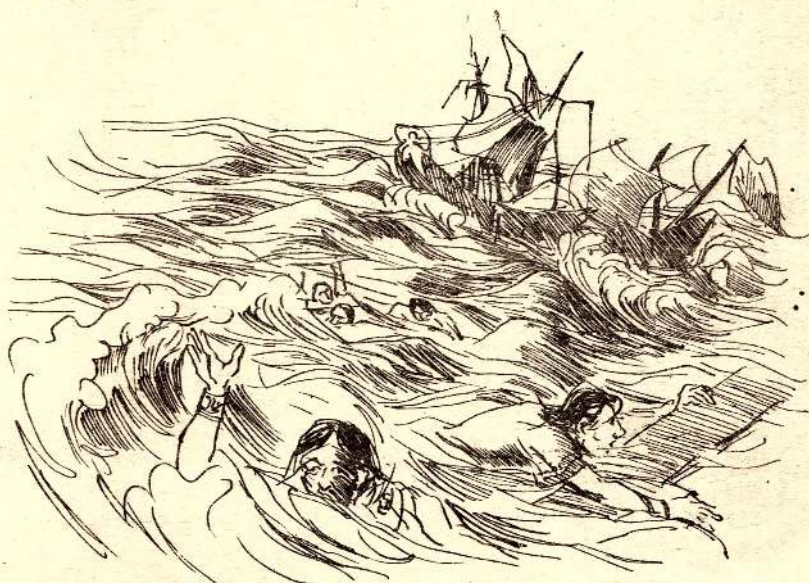
### ULYSSES

#### New Words

cunning	கைபி	வஞ்சகமான
danger	அந்நராய டாங்ஜன் அபிஷாபி	ஆபத்து
furious	கொழுவிஷ்ட	கோபங்கொள்
giant	கொடியா.	அரக்கன்
guest	கிரேஸ்ட் அன்னை	விருந்தினன்
hardship	காஸ்தி	இக்கட்டுகள்
hero	கீராய	வீரன்
literature	லிதரேச்சர்	இலக்கியம்
manage	காஸ்தி	செய்யக்கூடியதாக இரு
prince	கிரேஸ்ட்	இளவரசன்
victorious	விக்டரி, சிவாஜி	வாகைகூடு
war	வார்ட்	போர்
wreck	(காஸ்தி) இலாபம் இன் லேஷன்	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.

2  
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.



4  
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

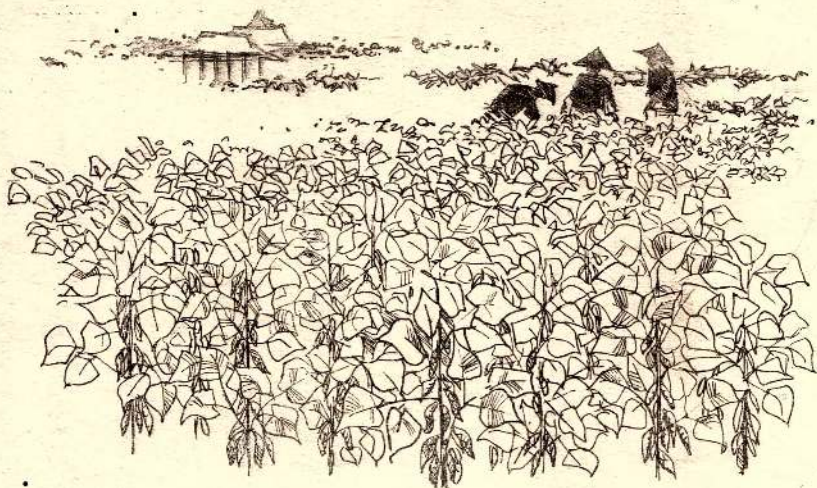
### THE SOYA BEAN

#### New Words

consider	கருது	சருது
energy	சக்தி	சக்தி
height	உயரம்	உயரம்
human	மனித	மனித
millet	தின்ன	தினே
nutritious	போசணமிக்	போசணமிக்
peas	பயற்றினம்	பயற்றினம்
pod	நெற்று	நெற்று
porridge	சூழ்	சூழ்
preparation	தயாரிப்பு	தயாரிப்பு
quantity	அளவு	அளவு
sacred	புனித	புனித
wheat	கோதுமை	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 'thosai' 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 May 22 nd. It is National Heroes' 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.

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:—

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 SIX

### 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	பிழை மீசு கச்சை பிழிச	வகிருங்கத்தி
cook	ஊர பிழினலா	சமை
delicious	புண்ண	சுவைமிகு
fine	கடிம, அழகு	அபூர்வ
host	ஊழைஞக டன்கார கர்னா	விருந்தோம்புநர்
mean	அடிம கர்னலா	கருது
roast	படுதலா	வறட்டு
sharpen	மூலிதன் கர்னலா	கூராக்கு



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 her 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

- I. 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? two
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	கூலை	குகை
cling	சுட்டி சிடுகிறது	பற்றிக்கொள்
drunk	நீ உன் உ	வெறியுண்டாதல்
explore	தேடுதல் செய்வது	ஆய்வுசெய்
fierce	விசித்திர	கோரமான
flock of sheep	கூட்டம்	செம்மறிமந்தை



threaten  
thrust  
traveller

தீர்ச்சியை கர்ப்பி  
தரிசுவ  
உதயி. ச-பாரசிய

பயமுறுத்து  
குத்து  
பயணி

Homer was an ancient Greek poet. His long poem "The Odyssey" describes the adventures of a brave man called Ulysses. Here is one of these 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		I	went home.
We	went to school	as soon as	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		he	was	tired.
She	worked in the field	until	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 SEVEN

### 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.

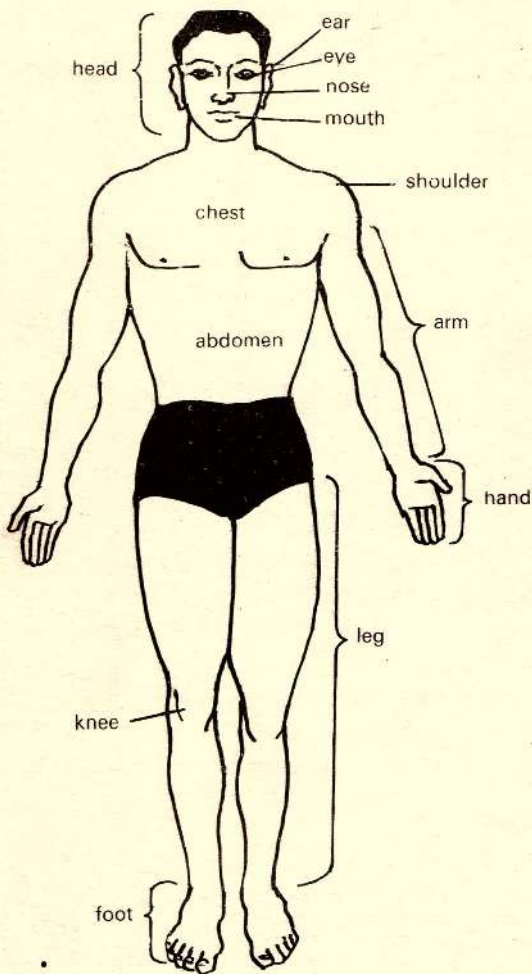
Statements:—

1. I am writing a letter.
2. My father is ill.
3. Our teacher will be here.
4. I want to be a farmer.

Sure

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	கலக்கல் வி	குழப்பமுறு
appetite	ஊனார் ருபிய	பசியார்வம்
breath	சுய்ம	மூச்சு
case-history	ரோகமே விசகர	நோய்வரலாறு
cause	கேதுவ	காரணம்
clinical	ஸாயதிக	சாரக
course of treatment	புதினார் பவிகந்திய	மருத்துவப்
		பண்டுவமுறை
diagnose	பதனா ஸந்தலா	நோய்நாடு
fever	உக	காய்ச்சல்
limbs	கை ப	உறுப்புகள்
loss	கிழி வி	இழப்பு
nature	கீவஸாவ	இயல்பு
pain	பேதனா	நோ
pale	கூழ்மூடீ	வெளிறிய
physician	கர்வாஸ வேலாவரலா	மருத்துவர்
rheumatic fever	ருமாதிக உக	வாதகரம்
swollen	கிழிவு	வீங்கியிரு
symptom	ரோக திவிதி	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) —

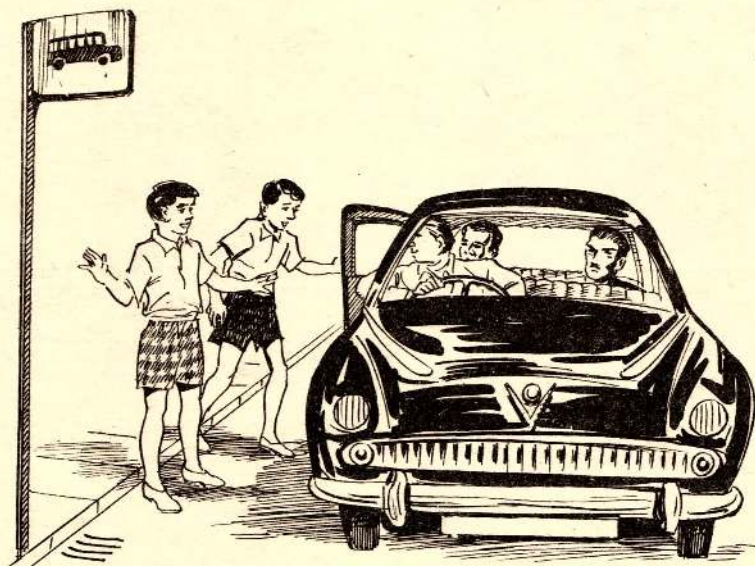
1. Amal was ——— years of age.  
(a) over fifteen  
(b) less than fifteen  
(c) fifteen
2. Amal was good at ——— .  
(a) his studies only  
(b) sports only  
(c) his studies and at sports
3. After Amal fell ill ——— .  
(a) he could not eat at all  
(b) he ate very little  
(c) he ate a lot
4. Shortness 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?

## New Words

blindfold	கூச் வசா நிதெலா	கண்ணைக்கட்டு
dial	வசல் கரனலா	சுழல்வட்டு இயக்கு
emergency	அடிசி அவசராவ	அவசரநிலைமை
lock	அலுச் அலா வசனலா	பூட்டு
property	உத்பல	சொத்து
rear	கிபி பச	பிற்புறம்
receiver	ரெசிவர	கேட்குங்கருவி
replace	உத்பலு கனெலா	திரும்ப வை
round up	அலீலா கனெலா	பிடி
scared	அவசன வி	பீதியுற்று
upstairs	உட்பு மேல	மேல்மாடி



Upul and Sarath were students of a Maha Vidyalyaya 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

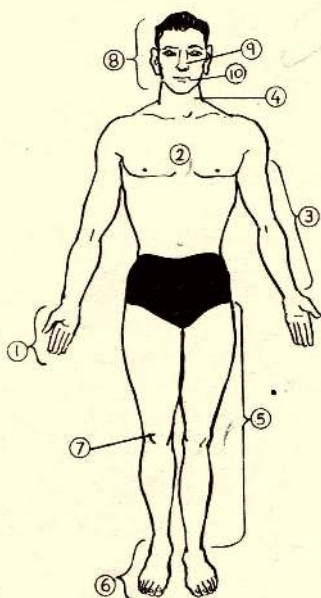
1. A ——— is a man who treats the sick.
2. Sarath's body temperature was 104°F. He had a high ——— .
3. Sarath got well after medical ——— .
4. The ——— for Sarath's absence from school was his illness.



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



## LESSON UNIT EIGHT

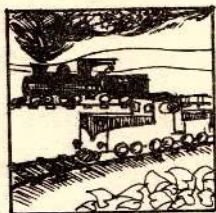
### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. Look at this picture.

There are two railway engines in it.

One is powered by steam.

The other is powered by diesel oil.



Railway engines are powered by steam or by diesel oil.

Railway engines are powered by electricity, too.

2. Look at this picture.

There are four vases in it.

The first vase is made of clay.

The second vase is made of wood.

The third vase is made of glass.



The fourth vase is made of plastic.

Vases are made of clay, wood, glass or plastic.

Vases are made of metal, too.

- II. 1. Look at this picture.

It is the picture of a co-operative shop.

Rice is sold at a co-operative shop.



What else is sold at a co-operative shop ?

2. Look at this picture.

It is the picture of a carpentry workshop.

Chairs are made at this carpentry workshop.



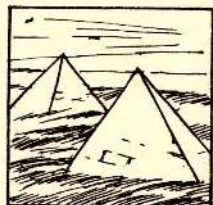
What else is made at this carpentry workshop ?

- III. 1. These are the Pyramids.

They are built of stone.

The Pyramids were built by the ancient people of Egypt.

Structures like the Pyramids were built by the ancient people of Mexico, too.



2. This is a chariot.

A chariot is usually drawn by horses.

Chariots were used by the ancient Romans.

Chariots were used by the ancient Egyptians, too.



- IV. 1. This man is clearing a plot of land.

It is being cleared for cultivation.

2. These women are weaving cadjans.

The cadjans are being woven for sale.



- V. 1. Piyasiri has bought some land.

It will be used for planting coconut.

It is to be used for planting coconut.



2. . Mr. Anandan breeds various kinds of tropical fish.  
They will be exported to some European countries.  
They are to be exported to some European countries.

VI. 1 Kamala washed her clothes.

Then her sister put them on the clothes-line.

After Kamala had washed her clothes, her sister put them on the clothes-line.

After the clothes had been washed by Kamala, her sister put them on the clothes-line.

2. The potter made some pots.

Then his son took them to the fair.

After the potter had made some pots, his son took them to the fair.

After the pots had been made by the potter, his son took them to the fair.

VII. 1. I went to the co-operative shop yesterday.

When I went to the co-operative shop yesterday, the manager had already closed it.

When I went to the co-operative shop yesterday, it had already been closed.

2. I went to the fish-stall to buy some fish.

• When I went to the fish-stall, the fish-vendor had sold all the fish.

• When I went to the fish-stall, all the fish had been sold.



3. I wanted to pick a mango from the mango tree in our garden last evening:

But my father had picked all the mangoes two days before.

All the mangoes had been picked two days before.

4. Yesterday I wanted to borrow the copy of *Robinson Crusoe* from the library.

But Sarath had already borrowed it three days earlier.

The copy of *Robinson Crusoe* had already been borrowed three days earlier.

VIII. Using the following tables make sentences as shown in the examples :-

*Examples*

- A. Tilak said, "When Thomas Edison invented the electric lamp bulb. Michael Faraday had already invented the electric generator."
- B. Tilak said that when Thomas Edison invented the electric lamp bulb. the electric generator had already been invented by Michael Faraday.

Table A

Invention	Inventor	Date
Electric generator	Michael Faraday	1831
Photography, black and white	Louis Daguerre	1839
Electric lamp bulb	Thomas Edison	1879
Photography, colour	Gabriel Lippman	1891

Table B

Discovery	Discoverer	Date
Sea route to America	Christopher Columbus	1492
Newfoundland	John Cabot	1497
Sea route to India	Vasco Da Gama	1498
Smallpox Vaccine	Edward Jenner	1796
Antiseptics	Joseph Lister	1865

Table C

Book	Writer	Date Written
<i>Robinson Crusoe</i>	Daniel Defoe	1719
<i>Gulliver's Travels</i>	Jonathan Swift	1726
<i>Oliver Twist</i>	Charles Dickens	1838
<i>Treasure Island</i>	R. L. Stevenson	1883

- IX. 1. The sun is shining.  
The sky is blue.  
It is very warm today.
2. What time is it ?  
It is ten o'clock.
3. Yesterday was Thursday, the 27th of April.  
It is Friday, the 28th of April today.
4. How far is it to the station from here ?  
It is about one mile to the station from here.
5. I went to the railway station early.  
So I was able to get to office early.  
It is good to be early.
6. The sky is cloudy.  
There is lightning.  
It is going to rain.

7. It was raining last evening.  
You gave me an umbrella.  
So I went home without getting wet.  
It was very kind of you to give me an umbrella.
8. Astronomers believe that there are millions of galaxies in the universe.  
It is believed that there are millions of galaxies in the universe.

- X. 1. *Gulliver's Travels* was written by Jonathan Swift in 1726. In it, Swift tells us the imaginary adventures of a doctor called Lemuel Gulliver.
2. *Jungle Tide* was written by John Still in 1930. In it, John Still describes life in the jungles of Sri Lanka.

## B. READING

### AJIT LOOKS AT A CAMERA

#### New Words

adjust	සකස් කරනවා	சரிப்படுத்து
blurred	தோய், குடிசை	தெளிவற்ற
expose	தகவல்களைக் கரணலா	ஒளிபடவிடு
image	பித்திரிப்ப	விம்பம்
lens	காலம்	வில்லை
photography	பாடாருப பித்திரம்	ஒளிப்படவியல்
plate of copper	தகவல்கள்	செப்புத்தகடு
press	பித்திரம்	அழுக்கு
reflect	பாடாருப பித்திரம்	தெறி
shutter-release	பாடாருப பித்திரம்	முடிநீக்கி
transparent	பித்திரம்	ஒளிபுகவிடும்
view-finder	பாடாருப பித்திரம்	பார்வைகாட்டி
winder	பாடாருப பித்திரம்	திருகுசாவி

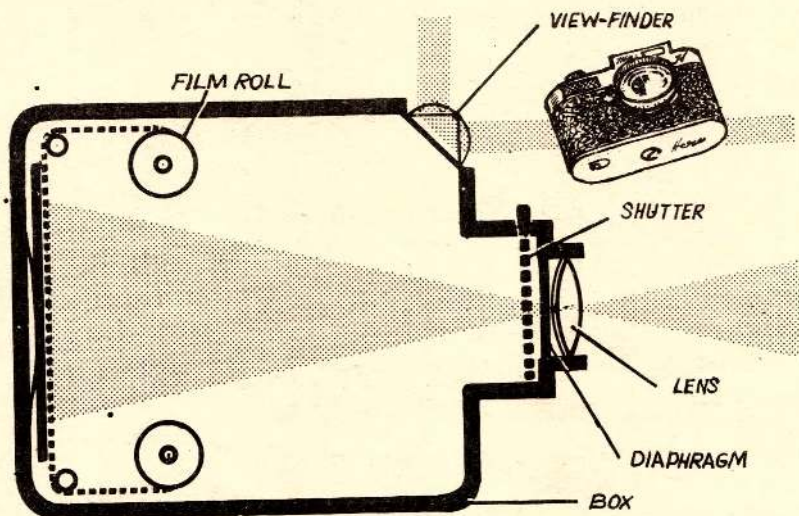
Last week-end, Ajit visited his uncle, Vijaya, who is a press-photographer. Uncle Vijaya told him a great deal about photography. He told him that ancient people, too, had made picture records. But these records had been made by hand, using paints and brushes. About a hundred and fifty years ago, it was discovered that lenses, chemicals and light could be used to make pictures. This method of making pictures is called photography.



Ajit said, "Uncle, please tell me how these pictures are made."

His uncle continued, "Some chemicals change when they are exposed to light. These chemicals were first used on a plate of copper to make pictures. The finished picture, too, was on this copper plate. So copies of the picture could not be made. Later, glass plates were coated with chemicals. When glass plates were used, it was possible to make several copies of the same picture.

"Most of today's pictures are taken on film. These films are made of thin sheets of transparent plastic. They can be rolled up."



Ajit was curious to know how a camera works. Uncle Vijaya picked up one of his cameras and opened it. "Now look at this. This is the shutter, and this is the shutter-release," he said. Then he fitted a new film roll in the camera and turned the winder. "When the shutter-release is pressed, the shutter opens and light falls on the film for a short time through the lens."

Then Uncle Vijaya asked Ajit to come nearer and look into the view-finder. Ajit looked at it very closely. A blurred image of a flower was reflected in it.

**"Why is the image blurred ? ' Ajit asked his uncle**

" It is because the camera has not been properly focussed yet."

Then his uncle adjusted the lens carefully. When it had been properly focussed, he pressed the shutter-release and a click was heard.

" When I pressed the shutter-release, the shutter opened to let light into the camera. The click was heard when the shutter opened and closed."

Ajit said, " Uncle, I, too, want to learn photography. Will you please teach me ? "

" First start saving money to buy a camera. his uncle said, smiling.

### **Comprehension Exercises**

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

1. Ancient people made picture records.....
  - (a) with a camera
  - (b) with chemicals, light and lenses
  - (c) with paints and brushes
2. ....was first used for taking photographs
  - (a) A plate of glass
  - (b) A plate of copper
  - (c) A sheet of plastic
3. ....helped the early photographers to take several copies of the same picture.
  - (a) Glass plates
  - (b) Copper plates
  - (c) Film rolls
4. Ajit looked closely at .....
  - (a) the shutter
  - (b) the lens
  - (c) the view-finder

5. The image of the flower reflected in the view-finder  
was blurred because .....
- (a) the lens had not been properly focussed
  - (b) there was not sufficient light
  - (c) there was too much of light

II. Answer the following questions :-

1. What is Uncle Vijaya ?
2. Who made picture records with paints and brushes ?
3. What is the method of making pictures with lenses, chemicals, light and film called ?
4. How were the first photographs made ?
5. How was it possible to make several copies of the same picture ?
6. What is photographic film made of ?
7. What did Uncle Vijaya do after the film roll had been fitted in the camera ?
8. How is the shutter of the camera opened ?
9. What was reflected in the view-finder ?
10. How did Uncle Vijaya focus the lens ?

III. Answer the following questions :-

(These questions may be asked and answered in the pupils' mother tongue.)

1. What are the three stages of making picture records described in the above passage ?
2. An important discovery helped men to invent photography. What was it ?
3. Ancient people made picture records with paints and brushes. Name a few places in Sri Lanka where you find these ancient picture records.



### C. READING

## BARON MUNCHAUSEN SAVES HIS HORSE

## New Words

baggage	பார்ஸ்கர்கள்	பயணப்பொதி
believe	பிஷ்வாச கர்னவா	நம்பு
deserted	தன் னுர டினை ட்ட	கைவிடப்பட்டது
faint	மெ, துமெ	மங்கிய
imaginary	காலைபதிக, பினைன்	கற்பனை
	வெள	
jut	மெ பி தினைவா	வெளித்தள்ளியிரு
layer	நடுபுல, பீதரய	படலம் (பனி)
marksman	தந்தி கருமாதிகாரயா	குறிவல்லவன்
		(இலக்காளன்)
neigh	தேனாரவய	கனைப்பு
reins	தோன் டெனுவ	கடிவாளம்
saddle	யாடெய	சேணம்
snap	புளேகின் கடுமெனவா	அறு
snow	சிவ	பனி
steeple	மோமனாதிருகை மூதேன்	
	மூதி ட்டகை தாக்கார-	
	யென் யாடன ட்ட	
	கோவய	கோபுரக்கூம்பு
stump	மெகன் கபு பிவ ஓதிர் வன	
	மூகை ககோவய	அடிக்கட்டை
unbearable	தனாஓவியி னாதி	தாங்கமுடியாத

Baron Munchausen lived in Hanover in Germany. He was a very interesting story-teller. He pretends that his stories are all true, but they are imaginary adventures. Here is one of his stories about what happened to him on his visit to Russia.

"I went to Russia on horseback. It was winter and the land all around was covered with snow. There weren't any houses or trees to be seen. I thought the country had been completely deserted because the cold was unbearable.

“ It was late in the evening, and I had not found a place to stay the night. I looked round carefully but not even the faint light of a lamp could be seen near by. •



“Then I noticed something like the stump of a tree jutting out from the snow-covered ground near me. It was about two feet high. I decided to spend the night on the snow near this stump. I removed the saddle from the horse and tied the horse to the tree-stump.

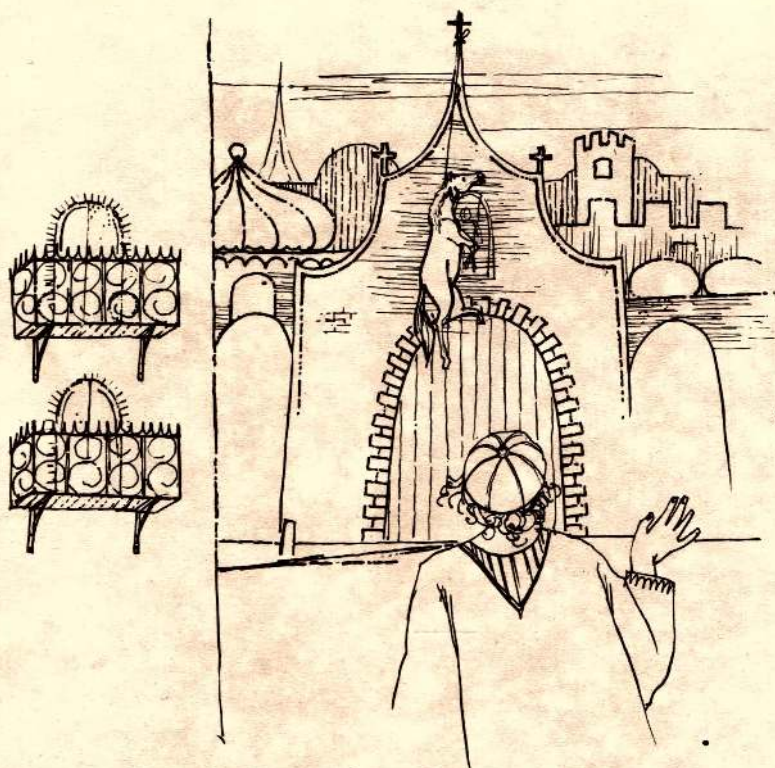
“Later, I lay down on the snow and soon fell asleep because I was tired after the long journey.

“It was day when I woke up. But I was surprised when I looked round. I realized that I was in a large city. I had been sleeping near a church.

“I thought my horse was near me. To my surprise, it was not to be seen anywhere around. Then I thought that I heard a faint neigh high above me. When I looked up, I was shocked at what I saw. My horse was hanging from the top of the church steeple !



“Then I realized what had really happened. The previous evening when I settled down to sleep, the whole city had been



covered with a thick layer of snow. What I thought to be a stump of a tree had actually been the steeple of the church. During the night a warm wind had blown and the snow had melted away.

“As my horse had been tied to the top of the steeple, it was left hanging from it. I was down below on the street with my baggage.

“My horse appeared to be rather uncomfortable. I had to act quickly. As you know, I am a good marksman. So I pulled out my gun and shot at the reins of the horse. The reins snapped and the horse fell down on to the street. But believe me, the horse was not injured. Then I saddled my horse and rode away.”



## Comprehension Exercises

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

1. Baron Munchausen's adventures are——.
  - (a) true
  - (b) unbelievable
  - (c) believable
  
2. Baron Munchausen went to Russia——.
  - (a) on foot
  - (b) in a wagon pulled by horses
  - (c) on horseback
  
3. Baron Munchausen thought the people had left the country because——.
  - (a) of the cold
  - (b) there was a strong wind
  - (c) there were no trees
  
4. The horse was really tied——.
  - (a) to the stump of a tree
  - (b) to the top of a steeple
  - (c) to a tree
  
5. Baron Munchausen saved his horse by shooting——.
  - (a) at the reins of the horse
  - (b) at the church steeple
  - (c) at the saddle of the horse

**II. Answer the following questions :-**

1. Where did Baron Munchausen live ?
2. What did he pretend his stories to be ?
3. What is this story about ?
4. Why was the land covered with snow ?
5. What did he think when he noticed that there were no people or trees to be seen around him ?
6. He noticed something jutting out from the snow covered ground. What did he think it was ?
7. Where did Baron Munchausen lie down to sleep ?
8. Why did he soon fall asleep ?
9. Where did he find himself on the following morning ?
10. Where was the horse ?

**III. Answer the following questions:—**

(These questions may be asked and answered in the pupils' mother tongue.)

1. State three improbable things in the above story.
2. Do you think the statement " My horse appeared to be rather uncomfortable " very funny ? Why do you think so ?
3. How did Baron Munchausen find himself on the street of the big city ?

**D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES**

**I. Complete the following by filling in the correct letters :—**

**A**

im -- e

tr -- nsp -- r -- nt

w -- nd -- r

expo --

pho -- gr -- -- y

**B**

-- m -- g -- n -- ry

sadd --

unb -- -- r -- bl --

st -- p --

n -- gh

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below :—

<sup>3</sup> blurred, <sup>4</sup> curious, <sup>5</sup> exposed, <sup>1</sup> reflects, <sup>2</sup> transparent.

1. The moon ..... the light it receives from the sun.
2. We can see through a ..... sheet of glass.
3. When the glass panes of a window are wet, we see only ..... images of things outside.
4. Ajit was ..... to know how a camera works.
5. Grass changes colour when it is not ..... to sunlight for some time.

III. Match each definition in column A with a word in Column B:—

A	B
to break with a sharp crack	marksman <sup>4</sup>
belongings that a traveller takes along with him	faint <sup>5</sup>
not real	baggage <sup>2</sup>
a person skilled in shooting accurately	snap <sup>1</sup>
weak and not clear	imaginary <sup>3</sup>

IV. Use the correct form of the verb in the bracket :—

1. The Brazen Palace (construct) during the reign of King Dutugemunu.
2. The Great Wall of China (build) by Emperor Shi Hwang-ti.
3. A simple telescope (invent) by a Dutchman called Lippershey.
4. *Treasure Island* (write) in 1883 by Robert Louis Stevenson.
5. Papyrus (use) by the early Egyptians for writing on.



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

*Example :-* People make nylon from coal, air and water.

Nylon is made from coal, air and water.

1. People collect oysters from the sea.
2. People usually make salt from sea-water.
3. People use trawlers to catch big fish.
4. People extract oil from shark liver.
5. Some people use seaweed for food.

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

*Example :-* We can make milk from soya bean.

Milk can be made from soya bean.

1. Men can use water-power to produce electricity.
2. We can see distant stars clearly through a powerful telescope.
3. We can make paper from wood-pulp.
4. We can obtain natural pearls from oysters
5. People can train animals to perform tricks.

VII. Fill in the blanks using the following prepositions correctly :—

3    5    1    2    4  
of, on, about, into, at

1. They were talking ..... what they had seen at the Yala National Park.
2. The Mahaveli flows ..... the sea at Trincomalee.
3. All the branches ..... that tree are heavy with fruit.
4. Palitha aimed his camera ..... a kingfisher
5. There is a tea factory ..... the top of that hill

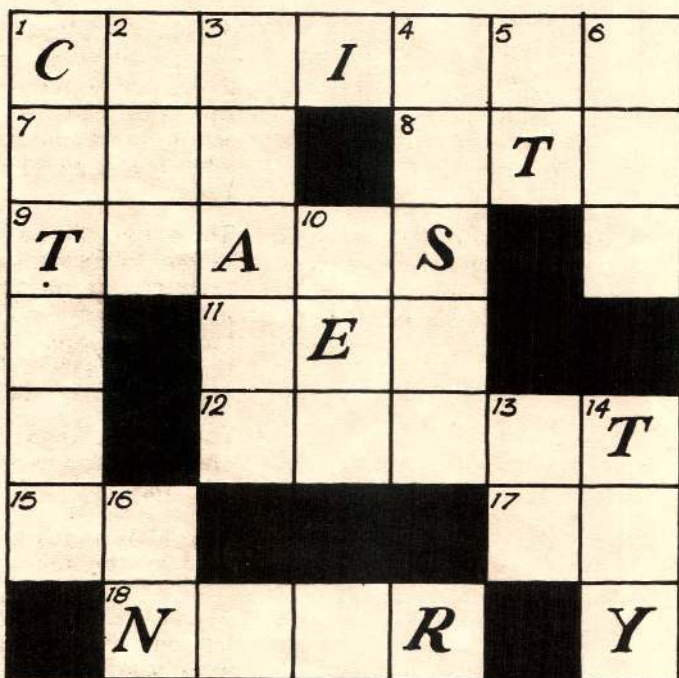
VIII. Use the groups of words given below and make sentences as in the example :—

Example :- to sell — to be sold

I want **to sell** these mats at the fair next week.  
These mats are **to be sold**.

to eat	—	to be eaten
to repair	—	to be repaired
to post	—	to be posted
to whitewash	—	to be whitewashed
to build	—	to be built

IX. Solve this crossword puzzle using the given clues:—





# Clues

## Across

1. These letters are generally used at the beginning of a sentence.
7. This can be obtained from fish, trees and the earth.
8. Past tense of the verb "eat"
9. A spider does this to insects with its cobweb.
11. This is used for catching fish.
12. Doctors have to do this when patients come to them.
15. This word is used when we want to disagree
17. This word is used at the beginning of some questions.
18. The words "close to" in the following sentence can be replaced with this word:— The post-office is close to the hospital.

## Down

1. Fibre round the seeds of this plant is used for making cloth.
2. It is made up of various gases, and we are surrounded by it.
3. This is not an animal, but it grows.
4. The tongue helps us to do this.
5. This little word has been left out in the following sentence:— The train leaves the station.....10.30 a.m.
6. The words "allow to" in the following sentences can be replaced with this word:— Sita's father did not **allow** her to go on the trip.
10. The words "for each" in the following sentence can be replaced with this word:— The bookseller gets two rupees as profit **for each** book he sells.
13. The words "Anno Domini" are shortened this way.
14. Any plaything that is used by children.
16. This word has been left out in the following sentence:— Schools in Sri Lanka are shut ....Saturdays and Sundays.



X. As shown in the examples make riddles about the things you see in the pictures :—

*Example :-*

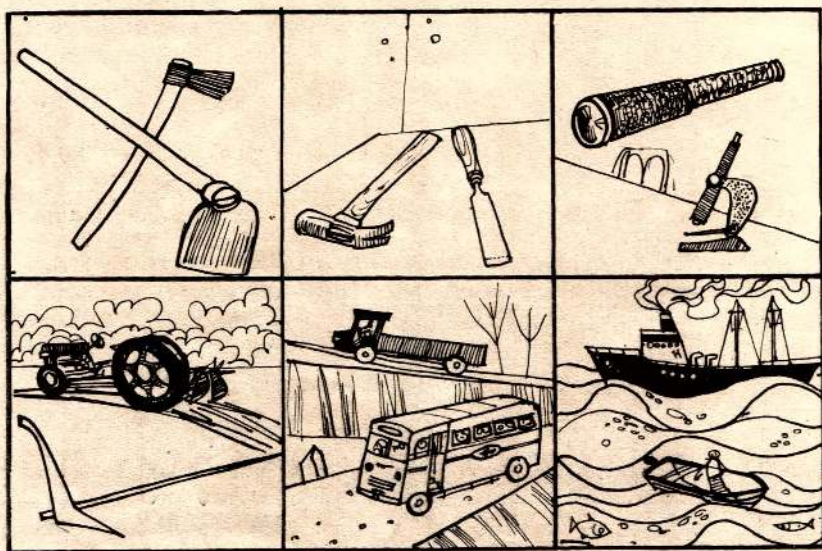
Its blade is made of steel.

Its handle is made of wood.

It is used for cutting down trees.

It is used for chopping firewood, too.

What is it ?



## LESSON UNIT NINE

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. The Sigiriya frescoes are world famous.

The Grade Nine students of Gamini Vidyalaya have not been to Sigiriya.

They will be taken to Sigiriya tomorrow.

2. The students of Bingama Vidyalaya are preparing for their mid-year tests.

They have a few more days to revise.

Their tests will be held next week.

3. The boys of Talahena Vidyalaya have grown vegetables in the school garden.

They will sell the vegetables and earn some money.

The money will be used to buy a clock for the school.

4. The Dandugama bridge is not safe for heavy traffic.

The Government is going to build another bridge.

It will be completed in three years.

- II. 1. The Government has built a new hospital at Wekande.

It will be declared open next month.

The oldest man in the village will declare it open.

It will be declared open by the oldest man in the village.

2. The road to Tissa Vidyalaya is very narrow.

It will be widened very soon.

The P.T.A. will organize a shramadana campaign to widen the road.

A shramadana campaign will be organized by the P.T.A. to widen the road.



III. Clerk at the inquiries counter : Can I help you ?

Man : Please tell me how to open a Savings Bank Account.

Clerk : Please go to that counter. You will be given/handed a form.

Man : What do I do next ?

Clerk : Fill in the form and hand it back. In a few days you will be called/summoned for an interview with the Bank Manager. At this interview you will be required to produce/show your Rice Ration Book or your Identity Card.

Man : When will I be allowed/permitted to open the Savings Bank Account ?

Clerk : It will not take much time. You will be notified/informed soon after the interview.

Man : Thank you.

## B. READING

### HOW A THIEF WAS CAUGHT

#### New Words

accuse	பேசுதல்	குற்றஞ்சாட்டு
address	தெரிவித்தல்	விளக்கிக்கூறு
appointed	தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்	நியமித்த
case	நம்பிக்கை	வழக்கு
devise	திட்டமிடல்	உருவாக்கு
evidence	புரக்கம்	சான்று
hesitation	தயக்கம்	தயக்கமின்றி
lash	தடிவாரம்	கசையடி
notorious	பெயர் பெற்ற	வசைப்பெயர் பெற்ற
witness	பார்வையாளர்	சாட்சி



Long ago there was a man called Simon, who was a notorious thief. One day he stole a box of jewels belonging to a rich villager called Appuhamy. Appuhamy complained to the village headman. As soon as the headman heard the news, he suspected Simon of stealing the jewels. However, there was no evidence against him and the headman advised Appuhamy to wait until he devised a plan to catch the thief. The headman knew that Simon owned a white bull.

Ten days later Simon was falsely accused of stealing the white bull which everybody knew belonged to him. They all knew that Simon and his wife were very fond of the animal. On the appointed day, Simon appeared before the headman with witnesses to prove that the bull belonged to him.

While the case was being heard, a man was sent to Simon's house. The man explained to Simon's wife that the judgement was likely to be against Simon and suggested giving a box of jewels to the headman to get the judgement in Simon's favour.

Simon's wife handed over a box of jewels to the man. When the box was given to the headman, he called Simon and said, "I have here a box of jewels sent by your wife. Can you describe the jewels in it?" Simon was unable to do so.

Then the headman addressed Appuhamy, "I have a box of jewels here. I do not know whether it contains the jewels you lost ten days ago. You will now be given the opportunity to describe them." Without any hesitation, Appuhamy described the jewels, and the box was handed over to him.

Turning to Simon, the headman said, "Even an expert thief will be caught some day. Before I send you away, you will be given fifty lashes. Your white bull will be sold as soon as we find a buyer. After the animal is sold, the money will be given to the village temple."

*A Folk-tale*

## Comprehension Exercises

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

1. The box of jewels belonged to .....  
(a) Simon  
(b) Appuhamy  
(c) Simon's wife
2. The village headman .....  
(a) thought of a plan to catch the thief  
(b) sent men to catch the thief  
(c) sent Appuhamy to catch the thief
3. Simon's wife handed over a box of jewels to .....  
(a) her husband  
(b) Appuhamy  
(c) the messenger
4. The headman asked Appuhamy .....  
(a) to describe the thief  
(b) to describe the jewels  
(c) to describe the box
5. The headman said, "The money will be given to ....."  
(a) the temple  
(b) the owner of the bull  
(c) the owner of the jewels

II. Answer the following questions :-

1. Who was the owner of the box of jewels ?
2. What happened to it ?
3. What did the owner do ?
4. What advice did the headman give to the owner ?
5. Why did Simon bring witnesses ?
6. Why did the headman send a messenger to Simon's house ?
7. Why did Simon's wife hand over the box of jewels ?
8. Who asked Simon to describe the contents of the box ?
9. What was the punishment given to the thief ?
10. What happened to the white bull ?



III. Answer the following questions :—

(These questions may be asked and answered in the pupils' mother tongue.)

1. How did the headman find out the real owner of the jewels ?
2. Why was Simon accused of stealing his own bull ?
3. Do you think the punishment was fair ?

## C. READING

### A JOURNEY TO MARS

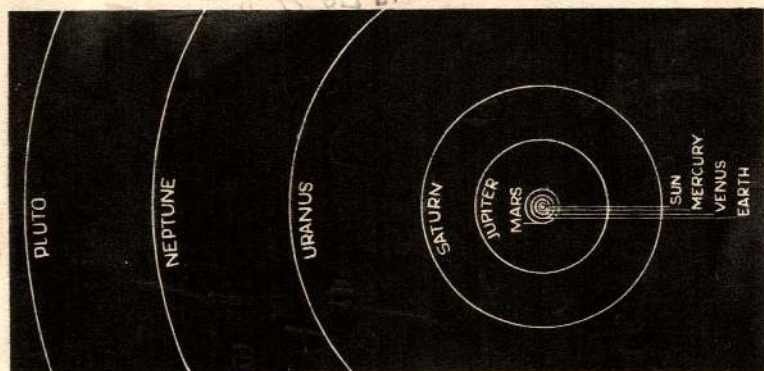
#### New Words

according to  
assemble  
attempt  
convert  
launch  
life-supplies

lunar  
minimize  
orbit  
sample  
surface

அனுசரித்து  
சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்க  
பயன்படுத்த  
மாற்றி  
அனுப்ப  
புவியைப் பற்றி  
செலவழி  
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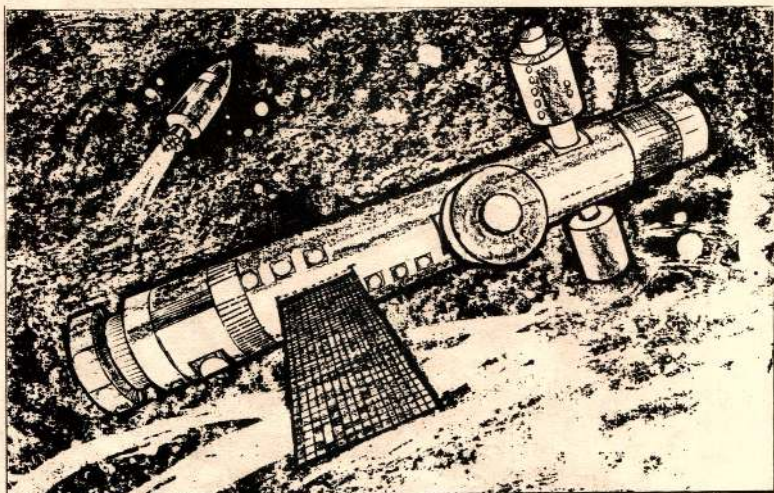
இணங்க  
ஒன்றுசேர்  
முயற்சி  
மாற்று  
அனுப்பு  
உயிர் வழங்கிகள்  
சந்திர  
குறை  
கோளவீதி, மண்டிலம்  
மாதிரி  
மேற்பரப்பு



Man has already visited the moon and before long a journey to Mars will be a reality. A space-craft is even now being prepared by some scientists for the journey. Plans are being made to launch it on December 28th 1981.



The space-craft to the moon was launched from the surface of the earth. The space-craft to Mars will be launched in a different way. It will be assembled part by part in space as it will be too heavy to be launched from the earth at once. Attempts will be made to minimize its weight.



The journey will take 220 days and the return journey will be just as long. According to plan, the space-craft will reach Mars on August 4th 1982.

As soon as it lands, the crew will explore and photograph the Martian surface. They will collect samples of red and brown Martian soil. The crew will remain on Mars for twenty days. Before heading for the earth, they will analyse the Martian atmosphere and record the temperature.

On the journey from Mars, the speed of approach back to earth will be the same as that of the return from the moon.

In 1971 Mariner 9 photographed Mars from a near orbit. The photographs showed that Mars is more like the earth than the moon. Is there life on Mars ? Until we get more scientific information, we will not be able to answer that question.

The journey to and from Mars will take 440 days. Will the space-craft have to carry an immense quantity of oxygen, water and food for its long journey ? This will not be possible. So experiments are now being done to convert human waste into life-supplies.

In order to ensure the safety of the space crew and the success of the expedition, highly skilled technicians will be taken on the journey to Mars. Also the space-craft to Mars will have to be better constructed than the lunar space-craft.

### Comprehension Exercises

- I. Complete the following by choosing (a), (b) or (c) :-
- The space-craft to Mars will be assembled.....
    - on the earth
    - on Mars
    - in space
  - The journey to Mars and back will take.....
    - 110 days
    - 220 days
    - 440 days
  - Mariner 9 was .....
    - a ship
    - a technician
    - a space-craft
  - Photographs have shown that .....
    - Mars is like the earth
    - Mars is like the moon
    - Mars is like the sun
  - Experiments are now being done to.....
    - convert human waste into food only
    - obtain life supplies from human waste
    - destroy life supplies



II. Answer the following questions :-

1. Why has the space-craft to be assembled in space ?
2. How long will the space-craft take to reach Mars ?
3. How long will the return journey take ?
4. How long will the crew remain on Mars ?
5. What will they do there ?
6. Why can't we be sure that there is life on Mars ?
7. What did Mariner 9 do ?
8. When did Mariner 9 photograph Mars ?
9. Why is it necessary to take skilled technicians on the journey to Mars ?
10. Is there life on Mars ?

III. Answer the following questions :—

(These questions may be asked and answered in the pupils' mother tongue.)

1. What do you understand by the term 'life supplies' ?
2. Did Mariner 9 land on Mars ?
3. How do you know that Mars is like the earth ?

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with the missing letters :-

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. j - urne -      | 6. - x - ert    |
| 2. l - - nch       | 7. e - iden - e |
| 3. d - ff - r - nt | 8. q - a - tity |
| 4. p - otograph -  | 9. d - s - ribe |
| 5. sc - - ntific   | 10. witn - - s  |

II. These six sentences tell you something that happened to a baby-elephant. Write the question to which the word/ words in dark type give the answer :-

1. A baby elephant fell into **a pit in the forest**.
2. It was in the pit for **three** days.
3. On **the fourth** day a woodcutter came to the forest.
4. **He** saw the baby elephant.
5. He brought **a rope** and tied **it** round the baby elephant.
6. He lifted the baby elephant out of the pit **to rescue it**.



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

A man stopped a boy on the road. "Here is ..... (you) pen," said the man. "It isn't ..... (I)," said the boy. "It's ..... (you)." "A little while ago ..... (you) lent it to ..... (I) at the post-office," said the man. "That pen is not ..... (I), it is ..... (I) twin brother's. .... (we) house is over there. .... (I) will give it to ..... (he)."

IV. Re-arrange the following words or phrases to form sentences :-

1. Sivaraja heard the news/as soon as/of his friend's illness/he went to see him/.
2. Savithri was cutting/the vegetables/her mother was cooking the rice/while/.
3. Mr. Cassim/he/had to remain in hospital/was quite well/until/.
4. as/all the buses had to turn back/was under water/the road/.
5. she will be given/Kamala pays her facilities fees/a receipt/when/.
6. the patient/every month/after/leaves the hospital/she will have to go for a medical check-up/.
7. sow the seed-paddy/before/the farmers/the land will be ploughed/.

V. Look at the sentences you have made in Exercise IV and make similar sentences with each of the following:-

as soon as, while, before, when, as, until

VI. Find words from Reading Passage B, which have the same meaning as the following :-

- phrasi*  
*accuse* a person who gives evidence in a court of law *Witness*  
an arrangement for doing something  
to say that a person has done something wrong  
*expert* a person with special knowledge or skill  
*evil* to think out  
*notorious* well known for bad deeds  
*judgement* a decision of a court of law

VII. A. Find the opposites of the following words from Reading Passage C :-

*heavy* light, *success* failure, *useless*, *unskilled*, *small* *immense*

B. Find words from the Reading Passage C which have the same meaning as the following :-

- to get ready *prepare*  
to go as far as *reach*  
to put together *assemble*  
to set down in writing for reference *record*  
to stay in the same place *remain*  
to change from one form to another *convert*  
to travel to an unknown place *expedition*  
to examine in order to learn what it is made up of *analyse*

VIII. A. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions :-

1. The teacher explained ..... the students how paddy is grown on hill slopes. *to*
2. The pickpocket was accused ..... stealing a pen. *of*
3. The thief appeared ..... the judge yesterday. *before*
4. Ranjan is fond ..... repairing bicycles during his leisure. *of*
5. The owner handed ..... the house to the tenant. *over*



B. Use the following words in the blanks :-

<sup>1</sup> speed of, <sup>2</sup> success of, <sup>3</sup> quantity of, <sup>4</sup> manner of, <sup>5</sup> safety of

1. The traffic policeman recorded the .....  
the motor car.
2. A bus driver has to be responsible for the .....  
the passengers.
3. The ..... the scheme was due to careful  
planning.
4. Even a small ..... radium is valuable.
5. The announcer has a pleasant.....speaking.

IX A. Write in dialogue form the court scene in 'How a Thief was Caught' :-

B. Explain who the following are :-

a lawyer, a judge, a juror, a plaintiff, a defendant.

X. Imagine you are an astronaut who will be leaving for Mars in December 1981. Write about your proposed trip.

## LESSON UNIT TEN

### A. LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- I. 1. The time was six o'clock in the evening.

It was  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{getting} \\ \text{growing} \\ \text{becoming} \end{array} \right\}$  dark.

So we stopped playing.

2. Amal was losing weight.

He was  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{getting} \\ \text{growing} \\ \text{becoming} \end{array} \right\}$  pale and thin.

So his mother took him to a doctor.

- II. 1. I am fifteen years old now.

I am  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{getting} \\ \text{growing} \\ \text{becoming} \end{array} \right\}$  older every year.

In another five years I may be in the University.

2. In many parts of our country it is warm during the middle of the year.

But towards the end of the year the weather gradually

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gets} \\ \text{becomes} \\ \text{grows} \end{array} \right\}$  cooler.

- III. 1. Piyadasa left school last year.

Soon afterwards he became an apprentice in a motor-engineering firm.

2. Piyadasa's elder brother graduated from the University five years ago.

The following year he became a teacher in a Maha Vidyalaya.



IV. 1. Water boils at 100° Centigrade.  
At this temperature it turns into steam.

2. Water freezes at 0° Centigrade.  
At this temperature it turns into ice.

V. 1. A young man's hair is black in colour.

As he  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gets} \\ \text{becomes} \\ \text{grows} \end{array} \right\}$  older, his hair  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{goes} \\ \text{turns} \\ \text{becomes} \end{array} \right\}$  grey.

2. Nuwara Eliya has a cold climate.

In this climate, food  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gets} \\ \text{goes} \\ \text{turns} \end{array} \right\}$  cold in a short time.

VI. 1. At certain times of the year there is no rain in the North Central Province.

So the tanks in the area  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{become} \\ \text{go} \\ \text{run} \end{array} \right\}$  dry.

2. Ajith's dog, Rex, was bitten by a rabid dog.  
Rex had not been inoculated against rabies.  
So it went mad and had to be destroyed.

## B. READING

### A GREAT FEAT OF COURAGE

#### New Words

accompany  
ambition  
companion  
conquer

ஓன் லி யனலா

அதிலாசை

தேவரா

யலன் கர ணன்னலா.

தூதகர நனகல

தூத லலாலல யனலா

தலாதலீதல

தலாதலலன் தலல

தலாலாலாலன் தூதன்

கரனலா

தலாதலலன் கரனலா

தலாந் தூ தலல்லல

தலாலால

கூடடாளி

அதலதூ தலதூதரி

காலல்

கணடம்

தூதலாலா

தலாந் தூ அதலதல்

தூத கங் கலதூதல்

continent  
courageously  
disappoint

discourage

expedition  
frost-bitten

தூதர் மைன  
(துகிறதென) தூதி  
கிறதென கிறுரு

பயணம்

grief (come to)

தாதுருரு வந் தெனவா

பனிக்கடுப்பினால்  
தாக்கப்பட்ட  
கடுந்துன்பத்துக்  
காளாதல்

outset  
severely  
sledge

தாரமையே டீ  
தூதுரு லேய  
கிற மை தூத மை

தொடக்கம்  
கடுமையாக

spirit  
spur  
sustain

யை கருந்திய  
தெருவின் தாவய  
தொருகிவனவா  
தீவியை வனவா மை  
யூமெ

பனிச்சறுக்கூர் து  
மனஉரம்  
தூண்டுதல்  
ஆதாரமளித்தல்

This is the story of Robert Falcon Scott, a great Antarctic explorer. His ambition was to be the first man to reach the South Pole. In 1902, he set out on an expedition to the South Pole but he did not meet with success. This failure, however, did not discourage him, and eight years later he set out again for the South Pole. At the beginning of the following year he arrived at the Great Ice Barrier, a huge mountain of ice, a hundred and fifty feet high, behind which was the continent of Antarctica. On this expedition he was accompanied by Dr. Wilson, Captain Oates, Edgar Evans and Lieutenant Bowers. A few men had been hired to help in driving the sledges.

At the Great Ice Barrier, they spent the next few months carefully planning for their journey across the snow-bound continent. At last, on November 1st, 1911 they set out over the Great Ice Barrier for the South Pole. But right from the outset, Scott and his men were very unlucky. Day by day, the weather got colder and the winds grew stronger. The ponies and the dogs drawing the sledges became weaker and weaker in the unbearable cold. Soon they got frost-bitten and some died, and some had to be shot. The rest had to be sent back with the hired men.

From there on, Scott and his four companions walked on and on through the snow, determined to become the first men on the South Pole. Day after day, the weather grew worse and the cold winds turned to snow storms. But, fighting against all these odds, they struggled on courageously. At last on January 18th 1912, as they approached the South Pole, they saw the Norwegian flag flying from a small tent at the South Pole. Amundsen, a Norwegian, had reached the South Pole before them.





Scott was disappointed but happy. Man had at last conquered the South Pole. Scott and his four friends began their return journey. On the way Evans fell ill and grew weaker and weaker. He was severely frost-bitten and died shortly afterwards. Now their food supplies were getting exhausted. So Scott and his three remaining companions walked on as fast as they could. But they were growing weaker and weaker. There was hardly any food to sustain them. Oates was the next to come to grief. His feet were getting badly frost-bitten and he realised he was becoming a burden to the others. So he chose to face death in order to save his friends, and one day walked out into a terrible snowstorm and never returned. The three men, Scott, Wilson and Bowers, who were still alive, braved the fearful weather and struggled on for a few more days. But soon they could go no further. Their food reserves got completely exhausted; they became ill and felt very weak; the weather turned from bad to worse; their hands, feet and faces got frost-bitten. Finally they all died in that snow-bound country from cold, hunger and weakness.

But the spirit they left behind will remain in man forever and spur him on to greater deeds.

### Comprehension Exercises

#### I. Fill in the blanks by choosing (a), (b), or (c) :—

1. Scott's failure to reach the South Pole in 1902 .....  
(a) made him sad  
(b) made him more determined  
(c) forced him to change his plans
2. Scott set out on his second expedition in .....  
(a) 1910  
(b) 1911  
(c) 1912
3. The Great Ice Barrier was .....  
(a) a part of the continent of Antarctica  
(b) an island north of the continent of Antarctica  
(c) an island south of the continent of Antarctica
4. Scott was happy because .....  
(a) Amundsen had got to the South Pole before him  
(b) man had conquered the South Pole  
(c) he was able to reach the South Pole
5. On the return journey Scott and his friends walked on as fast as they could because .....  
(a) they were growing weaker every day  
(b) their feet were getting frost-bitten  
(c) their food supplies were running short

#### II. Answer the following questions :—

1. What was Scott's greatest ambition ?
2. Who accompanied him on his second expedition ?
3. Why was it necessary to hire men for the expedition ?
4. Why didn't Scott and his men set out immediately for the South Pole on their arrival at the Great Ice Barrier ?



5. What were the difficulties they had to overcome on their way to the South Pole ?
6. Who had unfurled the Norwegian Flag on the South Pole ?
7. Why was Scott disappointed when he reached the South Pole ?
8. Why did Oates sacrifice his life ?
9. How did he die ?
10. Why couldn't Scott, Wilson and Bowers get back safely ?

III. Answer the following questions :—

(These questions may be asked and answered in the pupils' mother tongue.)

1. Why does the writer consider Scott and his men unlucky from the moment they crossed the Great Ice Barrier ?
2. Why was Scott both disappointed and happy when he saw the Norwegian flag on the South Pole ?
3. What do you think of Oates' action ?

## C. READING

### THE CHANGING FACE OF THE EARTH

#### New Words

agent	காரகம்	கர்த்தா
coastline	வெரலு வமி நீரம்	கடற்கரை
contraction	சுங்கோர்வம்	ஒடுக்கம்
crumble	கூவி காலுலு வலவ பன்- வெனவா	சிறு துண்டுகளாகு தல்
erode	வாடிதம் வெனவா	அரித்தல்
expansion	புயார்வம்	விரிவு
headland	கூடு	முனைநிலம்
million	பல லக்ஷம்	பத்து இலட்சம்
particles	புழு	துணிக்கைகள்
process	கூயாவலி	செயன்முறை
range	கடல் வலி	(மலைத்) தொடர்
scenery	பலாபாவித டர்வம்	காட்சி
split	புலுதவா, பல்வா	பிளத்தல்
sufficiently	புலாபவன் லே	போதிய அளவில்.
vegetation	வகைகலாடி	தாவர வளர்ச்சி
winding	பலர் கலு	வளைந்து செல்லும்

Everything on earth is forever changing. The beautiful scenery of the world, with its high mountain ranges, sandy deserts, winding rivers, calm lakes and rich vegetation, has taken millions and millions of years to become what it is now. Perhaps in another million years, this world of ours will change a great deal and become something beyond recognition.

The never-ending changes in the scenery of the world are mainly caused by erosion. The eroding forces of the sun, wind and water are forever breaking down the rocks which make up the surface of the earth.

A mountain never seems to change, but it does change slowly and steadily. Day after day, year after year, the eroding agents act on a mountain rock splitting it a bit here, a piece there until the huge mountain slowly and surely crumbles and becomes part of the soil. Of course one cannot see a mountain breaking up and turning into soil in one's lifetime. It would take millions of years for this to happen. But the process is going on around us all the time.

Day after day, a mountain rock gets heated by the sun's rays. Night after night, it becomes cool. When a rock gets heated during the day, it becomes bigger and when it becomes cool during the night, it gets smaller. This expansion and contraction causes the huge rock to crack, and eventually crumble and turn to soil.

Water, too, is a very powerful eroding agent. Water often collects in cracks in rocks. If the temperature falls sufficiently low, this water will turn into ice. In this process it will become bigger. This ice then pushes against the sides of the cracked surface, splitting the rock apart. In tropical regions water sometimes flows through a crack making the crack wider and deeper. This water rushes down the mountain side eroding the rock-bed as it descends. Eventually this stream of water becomes a river. Perhaps some day this river will go dry or change its course and erode some other rock surface.

The wind, too, helps to wear down the rock surface by carrying away dust particles from the exposed surface of the rock.



Another powerful eroding agent is the sea. The waves forever go on breaking on the shore with very great force. This force eats up the coastline where the rocks are soft, and turns parts of the coastline into bays. The other parts of the coastline where the rocks are hard become headlands. As we travel along the coasts of Sri Lanka, we can notice the sea at work, slowly but surely changing the pattern of our coastline. Perhaps in a few thousand years the map of Sri Lanka will have to be re-drawn.

### Comprehension Exercises

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

1. The surface of the earth changes mainly as a result of .....
  - (a) vegetation
  - (b) rocks
  - (c) erosion
2. The sun, wind and water are powerful agents that .....
  - (a) break up and wear away the rocks
  - (b) help plants and trees to grow
  - (c) cause rain
3. The erosion of rocks is often caused by .....
  - (a) the expansion and contraction of ice
  - (b) the expansion and contraction of rocks
  - (c) the crumbling of rocks
4. A stream becomes a river as a result of .....
  - (a) the erosion of the rock-bed
  - (b) the eroding action of rain
  - (c) the rock splitting into small pieces
5. The sea changes the pattern of the coastline by .....
  - (a) wearing down the hard rock
  - (b) eroding the soft rock
  - (c) turning parts of the coastline into bays

II. Answer the following questions :—

1. What are the three eroding agents mentioned in this passage ?

2. What causes the scenery of the world to change ?
3. What is the earth's surface made up of ?
4. Why does a mountain never seem to change ?
5. How long will it take for the eroding agents to turn a mountain into soil ?
6. What happens to rocks when they get heated ?
7. What happens to rocks when they become cool at night ?
8. What causes a crack in a rock to widen ?
9. What kinds of rocks are found in a headland ?
10. What causes erosion of the coastline ?

III. Answer the following questions :—

(These questions may be asked and answered in the pupils' mother tongue.)

1. Why might it be necessary to re-draw the map of Sri Lanka in a few thousand years ?
2. Describe the process by which a small stream changes into a big river.
3. Describe how a mountain rock changes into soil.

#### D. LANGUAGE EXERCISES

I. Fill in the missing letters :—

A

B

fail—— (iar, ure, eer)

——ompany (ak, ack, acc)

ero—— (sion, shen, tion)

courag—— (ous, eous, ess)

• suffi—— (sent, cent, cient)

—— pediton (ex, eks, es)

crum—— (bel, bal, ble)

gr——f (ee, ei, ie)

• parti—— (kle, cle, kel)

sev—— (ere, eer, ear)



II. A. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the following list :—

realized, exhausted, accompanied, conquer, spurred, outset, unbearable, ambition, success, expedition.

Sir Edmund Hilary whose ..... to Mount Everest was a great ....., was ..... by Tensing on the climb. At the ..... these two men ..... that it was not an easy task to ..... Everest. But their ..... was to be the first men to reach the summit. This ..... them on to face even ..... suffering to achieve success. On 29th May 1953, they stood at the top of Everest completely ....., but very happy.

B. Fill in the blanks with words opposite in meaning to the following :—

expansion, ascend, cooled, powerless, rough, harder, covered

1. In the polar regions, your hands and feet get frost-bitten if they are .....
2. When metal is ..... it expands.
3. .... takes place when metal is cooled.
4. Fishermen find it easy to fish in ..... seas.
5. Sulphuric acid is a ..... corrosive.
6. The old man found it difficult to ..... the hill without help.
7. Limestone is ..... than granite.

III. Make sentences using the following :—

A. set out, send back, walk on, struggle on, left behind.

B. break down, break up, wear down, carry away, go on.

IV. Match each of the clauses in A with those in B:—

A

B

If you heat a piece of paper	food will go waste
If you walk barefooted in the polar region	you will grow weak
When ice melts	it will turn brown and become brittle
When you grow old	your feet will get frost-bitten
If you cook more than you need	it turns into water

V. Use the following verbs and describe what happens in each of these situations:—  
become, get, turn, grow, go.

1. When clay pots are fired in a kiln, they .....
2. When ice melts, it .....
3. In hot weather, butter .....
4. When milk is left for some time, it .....
5. When the sun sets, it .....
6. As astronauts go up farther and farther into space, they .....
7. If you squeeze a piece of rubber, it .....
8. If you rub your hands together for a few seconds, they .....
9. Day after day trees .....
10. During hot weather, railway tracks .....

VI. Rewrite the following sentences using the verb **get** as has been done in the example:—

*Example* :— Kamala burnt the cake accidentally.  
The cake got burnt.

- (a) Sita sprained her ankle accidentally. Her ankle .....



- (b) The dog bit its master accidentally. The man .....
- (c) The sad news worried him very much. He .....
- (d) Kamala hurt herself when playing. Kamala .....
- (e) The explosion excited the dog. The dog .....

VII. Make your own sentences using the following :—

getting bright  
 getting older  
 become a clerk  
 becoming interesting  
 become brown  
 growing calmer  
 grow cold  
 turned grey  
 turned to ice  
 went wild  
 went bad

VIII. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :—

Every day we see changes ..... around us. Some of ..... are physical and some ..... chemical. Have you ever ..... what happens to butter ..... hot weather ? It melts ..... becomes soft. In cold ..... the process is reversed. .... the weather gets cold, ..... butter becomes hard. This ..... from a hard state ..... a soft one and back again to a hard ..... is only physical.

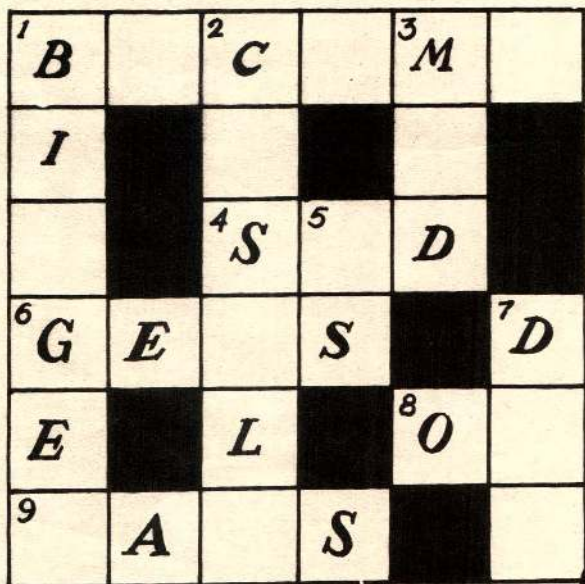
No ..... substance is formed in ..... process. Butter remains butter. .... the other hand if ..... take some iron and ..... it to be exposed ..... a long time ..... will slowly turn into ..... \*Rust is a new ..... which is quite different ..... iron. This type of ..... is a chemical one.

IX. A. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:—

The ..... fishermen, Migel and Simon .....  
 caught in a terrible ..... far out at sea. ....  
 boat got tossed up ..... down on the angry  
 ..... However much they tried ..... keep  
 the boat under ..... they could not. Every  
 ..... the wind was getting ..... and the sea  
 around ..... was becoming dangerous. Yet  
 ..... did not give up ..... They tried  
 their best ..... keep the boat steady ..... in  
 their struggle they ..... exhausted quickly.  
 They saw ..... sun setting on the ..... and  
 the day gradually ..... to night. All their  
 ..... of returning to the ..... before nightfall  
 were lost.

B. Try to complete the above story in about a hundred and fifty words.

X. Crossword Puzzle:—





## Clues

### Across

1. He wants to ..... a farmer.
4. He grew ..... when he heard of his friend's death.
6. He ..... quarrelsome when he is hungry.
8. You have to be careless ..... forgetful to lose things.
9. Things get heated by the sun's .....

### Down

1. When you blow up a balloon it becomes .....
2. Things are getting more and more ..... in all parts of the world.
3. That dog went .....
5. .... we grow older we become wiser.
7. Some wells go ..... during hot weather.

பாடநூல்களை இலவசமாக வழங்கும் ஆலோசனையை முதன்முதல் எடுத்தியம்பியவர் மேன்மை தங்கிய சனாதிபதி ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்த்தன அவர்களே. அன்னார், சட்டசபையிலே களனித் தொகுதி உறுப்பினராக விளங்கிய போது, 1945, சனவரி 24 அன்று இக்கருத்தை எடுத்துரைத்தார். அவ்வாலோசனை 1979 இற் செயலாக மலர்ந்தமை காரணமாக, இன்று இந்நூல் உங்களுக்கு இலவசமாக வழங்கப்படுகின்றது.



நல்லன கற்று  
நலம் பெறுவீரென  
நம்மரசளிக்கும்  
நன்கொடை இந்நூல்  
நன்கிதைப் பேணி  
நலமே கற்று  
நற்குணம் பெற்ற  
நற்குடியாவீர்!





