

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
**31 E II**

Q. No.	Marks
9	
10	
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16	
Paper II Total	

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 දෙසැම්බර්  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசம்பர்  
**General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018**

06.12.2018 / 0945 - 1145

ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව II  
 ஆங்கில மொழி II  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE II**

පැය දෙකයි  
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
**Two hours**

Paper II has 8 pages (5 - 12) on two sheets.

Paper II Total

ප්‍රශ්න සියල්ලට ම පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ ම ලියන්න.  
 எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் இவ்வினாத்தாளிலேயே விடை எழுதுக.  
**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER ITSELF.**

විභාග අංකය }  
 சுட்டெண் } .....  
**Index Number** }

○ Test 9

Select a word from the box which has a similar meaning to the word/phrase given within brackets and write it in the space provided. *The first one is done for you.* There are **three** extra words.

ancient, attractions, common, destinations,  
 located, prevails, stay, tourists, identical

Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa are two (1) ancient (belong to distant past) cities in Sri Lanka. They have a lot in (2) ..... (similar in many ways). Both these cities are (3) ..... (situated) in the North Central Province. Usually, dry weather (4) ..... (exists) there in most of the months of the year. These two cities are famous tourist (5) ..... (places of interest). Many local and foreign (6) ..... (persons visiting places) visit these cities throughout the year. They have a fast growing economy with the development of infrastructure facilities.

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Q. 9

1 x
Total
5

(See page six)

For  
examiners'  
use only

○ Test 10

Underline the most suitable word within brackets.

Exercise is one of the best ways of keeping depression away. It improves your body and your mind and (1) ..... (enable, enables, enabling) you to perform better in the work place and at home. Proper (2) ..... (breathe, breath, breathing) is essential if you want to get the most from exercise, and you should take into (3) ..... (consider, consideration, considering) your heart rate. It can be (4) ..... (harmful, harmfully, harm) to do exercises too much. All good (5) ..... (fit, fitness, fitting) instructors emphasize the importance of 'listening to your body'. When you first start, you should use good (6) ..... (judgment, judge, judging), because it's easy to make the mistake of using the equipment (7) ..... (incorrectly, correctly, incorrectness). Exercise should not be seen as a (8) ..... (demand, demanded, demanding) task. To increase your fitness, exercise (9) ..... (steady, steadily, steadying) for 20 minutes a week. And you will notice a (10) ..... (different, differentiating, difference) in your body and mind in a few weeks.

Q. 10

½ ×
Total
5

○ Test 11

Fill in the blanks with the words given within the box. There are **three** extra words.

also,	to,	and,	numerous,	after,	of,	for,	have,	first,
money,	fashion,	do,	clothes,	come,	century,	who,	not	

Throughout history, people have worn clothing of one description or another. Apart from protection against the weather, (1) ..... were also often used (2) ..... show the wearer's status (3) ..... wealth. Over the years, (4) ..... fashions in clothing have (5) ..... and gone while some (6) ..... those have been popular (7) ..... relatively short periods. Meanwhile, others (8) ..... lasted longer.

Until the (9) ..... half of the 20<sup>th</sup> (10) ..... the ability to follow (11) ..... was limited to those (12) ..... had the money to (13) ..... so. Following fashions (14) ..... only demand money but also require large amounts of leisure time.

Q. 11

½ ×
Total
7

(See page seven)

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○ Test 12

Complete the following passage using the most appropriate form of the verb given within brackets. *The first one is done for you.*

P Sara Oval is one of the oldest cricket grounds in Sri Lanka. It (1) ...is considered..... (consider) a historic cricket venue of the country for many reasons. First, this ground (2) ..... (host) Sri Lanka's first test match, against England in 1982. Further, in 1985, it (3) ..... (become) the venue for Sri Lanka's first-ever Test win, over India. Next, the ground (4) ..... (use) as a neutral venue for a test match series between Australia and Pakistan in 2002. So far, 15 Test matches, 12 ODIs and one T20 (5) ..... (play) at P Sara Oval. This historic stadium (6) ..... (located) in Colombo, the commercial capital of the country.

Q. 12

1 ×
Total
5

○ Test 13

Here is a page from a dictionary. Refer to it and answer the questions given below it.

**spic** /spɪk/ *noun* (Δ slang, especially AmE) a very offensive word for a person from a country where Spanish is spoken, for example a Mexican or Puerto Rican **IDIOM** **spic and 'span** = SPICK AND SPAN at SPICK

**spice** /spais/ *noun, verb*

- noun** 1 [C, U] one of the various types of powder or seed that come from plants and are used in cooking. Spices have a strong taste and smell: *common spices such as ginger and cinnamon* 2 (U) extra interest or excitement: *We need an exciting trip to add some spice to our lives.* **IDIOM** see VARIETY
- verb** [VN] ~ sth (up) (with sth) 1 to add spice to food in order to give it more flavour: *highly spiced dishes* 2 to add interest or excitement to sth: *He exaggerated the details to spice up the story.* 3 Her conversation is always spiced with humour.

**spick** /spɪk/ *adj.* **IDIOM** **spick and 'span** (also **spic and 'span**) [not usually before noun] neat and clean: *Their house is always spick and span.*

**spicy** /'spaisi/ *adj.* (**spici-er, spici-est**) 1 (of food) having a strong taste because spices have been used to flavour it: *spicy chicken wings* 2 (informal) (of a story, piece of news, etc.) exciting and slightly shocking ▶ **spici-ness** *noun* [U]

**spider** /'spɪdə(r)/ *noun* a small creature with eight thin legs. Many spiders spin **WEBS** (= nets of thin threads) to catch insects for food: *She stared in horror at the hairy black spider.*—picture on page A7

**'spider monkey** *noun* a S American monkey with very long limbs and a long **PREHENSILE** tail—picture on page A6

**'spider's web** (especially BrE) (also **'spider web** especially in AmE) (also **web**) *noun* a fine net of threads made by a spider to catch insects: (figurative) *a spider's web of overhead wires and cables* 2 (figurative) *to be caught in a spider's web of confusion*—see also **COBWEB**

**spiel** /spi:l/; spi:l/ *noun* (informal, usually disapproving) a long speech that sb has used many times, that is intended to persuade you to believe sth or buy sth

**spiff** /spɪf/ *verb* **PHRV** ,spiff 'up| ,spiff sb/sth ↔ 'up (AmE, informal) to make yourself/sb/sth look neat and attractive: *He got all spiffed up.* 2 She spiffed up her old shoes.

**spiffy** /'spɪfi/ *adj.* (AmE, informal) attractive and fashionable

**spigot** /'spɪgət/ *noun* 1 (technical) a device in a tap/faucet that controls the flow of liquid from a container 2 (AmE) any tap/faucet, especially one outdoors

**spike** /spaɪk/ *noun, verb*

- noun** 1 [C] a thin object with a sharp point, especially a pointed piece of metal, wood, etc: *a row of iron spikes on a wall* 2 Her hair stood up in spikes.—see also **SPIKE HEEL** 2 [C, usually pl.] a metal point attached to the sole of a sports shoe to prevent you from slipping while running—compare **CLEAT** 3 (spikes) [pl.] shoes fitted with these metal spikes, used for running: *a pair of spikes* 4 [C] a long pointed group of flowers that grow together on a single stem
- verb** [VN] 1 to push a sharp piece of metal, wood, etc. into sb/sth; to injure sth on a sharp point 2 ~ sth (with sth) to add alcohol, poison or a drug to sb's drink or food without them knowing: *He gave her a drink spiked with tranquillizers* 3 (figurative) *Her words were spiked with malice.* 3 to reject sth that a person has written or said; to prevent sth from happening or being made public: *The article was spiked for fear of legal action against the newspaper.* **IDIOM** **spike sb's 'guns** (BrE) to spoil the plans of an opponent

**spiked** /'spaɪkt/ *adj.* with one or more spikes: *spiked running shoes* 2 short spiked hair

**spike 'heel** *noun* (especially AmE) a very thin high heel on a woman's shoe; a shoe with such a heel **(SYN)** **STILETTO**

- Find a word/phrase for each of the following descriptions.
  - (1) A phrase similar in meaning to 'neat and clean'. .....
  - (2) A metal point set into the sole of a running shoe. ....
  - (3) A creature that feeds on insects. ....
  - (4) An outdoor tap .....
- Complete the sentence selecting a word from the dictionary page.
  - (5) Sri Lankan food is very ..... because the cooks add many things to flavour them.

Q. 13

1 ×
Total
5

(See page eight

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○ Test 14

Write on **one** of the following. Use about **100** words.

- (a) Your English teacher asked you to read some English story books after the exam. Write a letter to the manager of the Lake House Bookshop, Colombo asking for information about the books for children.

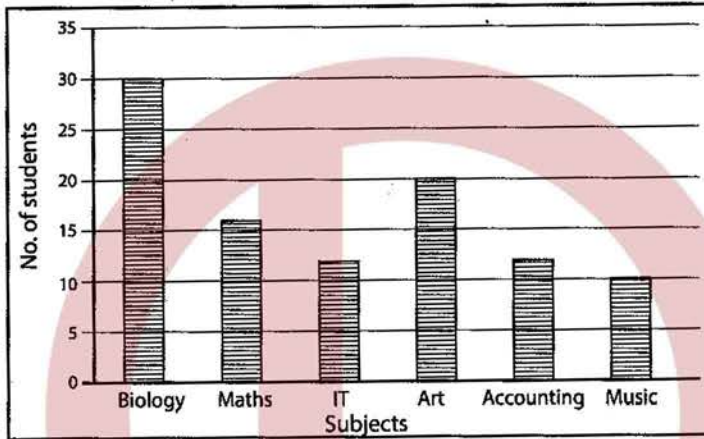
Ask for the following information:

- (a) The titles of the books available
- (b) The prices and discounts, if any
- (c) Mode of payment
- (d) Mode of delivery

OR

- (b) The following bar graph shows the results of a survey conducted among 100 grade 11 students in a school about the choice of the subjects for Advanced Level streams. Study the chart and write a description about their choices. The following words will help you.

more, most, less, least, equal, highest, lowest, higher, lower



Start like this:     This bar graph shows the choice of the subjects of Grade 11 students in a school.

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(See page nine

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Q. 14

C
L
O
M
Total
10

○ Test 15

Read the following text and answer the questions given below it.

- ① Penguins are one of the world's most interesting birds. They waddle when they walk. They have flippers instead of wings. The bones in a penguin's flippers are heavier and more solid than those in the wings of a flying bird. This helps the penguin 'fly' through the water. The penguin's black back and white front has an important function too - camouflage in the water. Penguins blend in with the sea from above and with the sky from below. This makes it harder for predatory birds, leopard seals, sea lions, orcas and sharks to see them. Many people think all penguins live in the cold and ice of Antarctica. However, only 6 of the 17 species or types of penguins live in Antarctica. The others live in parts of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and South America and on the Falkland and Galapagos Islands.
- ② Let's talk about the Emperor penguin of Antarctica. The Emperor penguin is the world's largest penguin. Its oily outer feathers help keep it dry. Its dense inner down feathers and thick fat layer help keep it warm. Emperor penguins also often huddle in groups to conserve heat. A mother Emperor penguin lays only one egg at a time. After the mother Emperor penguin lays the egg, she travels to open sea to feed on fish, squid and krill (shrimp-like ocean crustaceans). The father stays behind with the egg. He keeps it warm and protected by balancing it on his feet and covering it with feathered skin called a brood pouch. The mother returns two months later, to feed the newly hatched chick, then stays with it while the father goes out to sea to feed.
- ③ The loss of sea ice harms Emperor penguin chicks and adults. Emperor penguins rear their chicks on land-locked sea ice. When sea ice breaks up before their chicks have matured and grown their waterproof feathers, chicks that are swept into the ocean are likely to die. For adults, the loss of sea ice can lead to lower food availability, which can result in increased mortality.

(See page ten

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(1) What is special about the way the penguins walk?

.....  
.....  
(01 mark)

(2) Which sentence in **paragraph 1** says that people think all penguins live only in one place in the world? Copy the sentence.

.....  
.....  
(01 mark)

(3) Say whether the following statements are **True (T)** or **False (F)** by writing **'T'** or **'F'** in the space given.

- (i) All types of penguins are found in Antarctica. (.....)
  - (ii) The major challenge for the Emperor penguin is the loss of sea ice. (.....)
- (½ × 2 = 01 mark)

(4) Find the words from the text which mean the following.

- (i) The colour or shape that protects an animal from attack (Paragraph 1) (.....)
  - (ii) To come close together in a group (Paragraph 2) (.....)
- (½ × 2 = 01 mark)

(5) What do the following words in the text refer to? Write your answer in the space given.

- (i) 'those' in paragraph 1 line 3 .....
  - (ii) 'she' in paragraph 2 line 5 .....
  - (iii) 'his' in paragraph 2 line 7 .....
  - (iv) 'their' in paragraph 3 line 2 .....
- (½ × 4 = 02 mark)

(6) Underline the word closest in meaning to each word/phrase given below.

- (i) 'Blend in' (paragraph 1 line 5)
    - (a) mixed with      (b) dive      (c) join
  - (ii) 'Conserve' (paragraph 2 line 3)
    - (a) reduce      (b) slow down      (c) save
- (½ × 2 = 01 mark)

(7) Study the three subheadings given below. Underline the most suitable subheading to the **last paragraph** of the text.

- (a) 'Safety measures for penguins'
  - (b) 'World penguins are at a risk'
  - (c) 'Food for penguins'
- (01 mark)

Q. 15

Total
8

(See page eleven)

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○ Test 16

Write on **one** of the following. Use about **200** words.

- (a) An article to the Junior Observer on the following topic.

“Public property belongs to all of us.”

You may include the following.

- ▲ What public property means
  - Some examples — (schools, buses, trains etc.)
- ▲ Use of public property
- ▲ How to protect them — (e.g. awareness programmes for school children)

- (b) An essay on ‘Sports as an important part of a student’s life’

You may include the following:

- ▲ The place for sports in the school calendar (sportsmeets, matches, tournaments)
- ▲ Facilities provided (playground, courts for netball, basketball etc.)
- ▲ Importance – (promotes – team spirit, good health, friendship, unity, leadership, accepting victory or defeat)

- (c) Write the speech you would make at the school assembly on ‘The Effects of Using Polythene’.

You may include the following:

- ▲ Why people use polythene
- ▲ How the use of polythene affects the environment
- ▲ Steps that you could take to prevent the harmful effects of using polythene

- (d) Complete the dialogue between – Rizvi and Anupama. They have just met after the G.C.E.(O/L) exam.

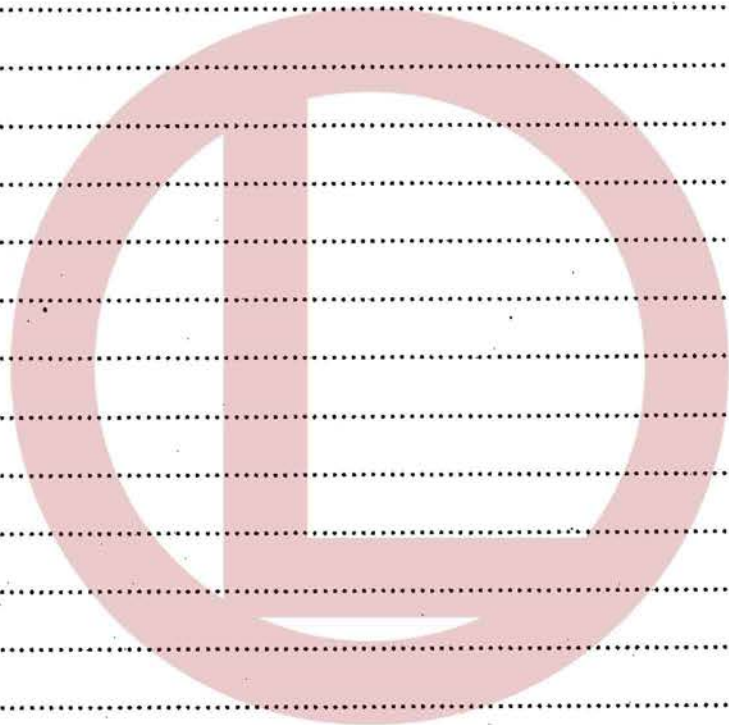
*Rizvi* : Now the exam is over. What's next? Have you planned anything to do?

*Anupama* : Yes, I have a lot of plans.

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Q. 16

C  
L  
O  
M

Total
15

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