



වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP
වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP
වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP
වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP
වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP
වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව Provincial Department of Education - NWP

වසම් පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

Provincial Department of Education - NWP

73 E I

Third Term Test - Grade 12 - 2018

Index No. English - I Three hours only

Instructions

- ♦ Answer **all** the questions in **Part A** and **Part B**.
- ♦ The texts you choose to answer questions from **Part A must not be** the same as those you answer from **Part B**
- ♦ Write the number and letter of each question clearly.

Part A

(This part carries **32 marks**. each question carries **08** marks)

01.Comment briefly on any one of the following passages, explaining its significance to the play from which it is taken.

- The worser welcome!
I have charged thee not to haunt about my doors;
in honest plainness thou hast heard me say
my daughter is not for thee; and now in madness,
being full of supper and distempering draughts,..."
- No dear ,you go in front and study your typewriter chart or practice your shorthand a little.Stay fresh and pretty!It's almost time for our gentlemen callers to start arriving.(she flounces girlishly toward the kitchenette.)How many do you suppose we're going to entertain this afternoon?
- Sit down?Huh...I haven't had a proper sit down... I haven't had a proper sit down...Well I couldn't tell you...

2. Comment briefly on any one of the following passages, explaining its significance to the novel from which it is taken.

a. -We'll cook for ourselves, July. We must make our own fire.-The guest protesting at giving trouble :he and she caught the echo of those visitors w ho came to stay in her house and tipped him when they left.

he had brought wood for Bam,but was back again at dusk.He didn't trust them to look after themselves.

b. Nathan came rushing to me, almost knocking me over ,caught and shook me.

'What is it,what is it?'he shouted roughly.

'a snake,' I whispered,bereft of voice and breath.'A cobra ,I touched it.'

he looked at me as if I were mad.

'Go in and stay there.'he said.I wanted only to fall at his feet in my terror,to beg him not to leave me alone,but he was staring at me unrelenting.

c. "Ye don't say so!"

"In short," concluded the parson, decisively smacking his leg with his switch, "there's hardly such another family in England."

"Daze my eyes, and isn't there?" said Durbeyfield. "And here have I been knocking about, year after year, from pillar to post, as if I was no more than the commonest feller in the parish... And how long hev this news about me been knowed, Pa'son Tringham?"

d. I was named after a swimming pool.Quite peculiar considering my parents never took to water.One of my father's earlier business contacts was Francis Adirubasamy.He became a good friend of the family.I called him Mamaji,*mama* being the Tamil word for *uncle* and *ji* being a suffix used in India to indicate respect and affection.

- (3) . Comment briefly on the following passage, explaining its significance to the short story from which it has been taken. All the seas of the world tumbled about her heart. He was drawing her into them: he would drown her. She gripped with both hands at the iron railing.

“Come!”

No! No! No! It was impossible. Her hands clutched the iron in frenzy. Amid the seas she sent a cry of anguish.

“Eveline! Evvy!”

He rushed beyond the barrier and called to her to follow. He was shouted at to go on but he still called to her. She set her white face to him, passive, like a helpless animal. Her eyes gave him no sign of love or farewell or recognition.

- (4) . Comment briefly on the following extract, explaining its significance to the poem from which it has been taken.

I listen to money singing. It's like looking down
From long French windows at a provincial town,
The slums, the canal, the churches ornate and mad
In the evening sun. It is intensely sad.

Part B

(This part carries **68 marks**. Each question carries **17 marks**)

5. Drama

Answer any **one** of the following questions. Do not answer the question which is based on the text you selected in question **1** of **Part A** above.

- "Jealousy leads people to create destruction and ruin "How is this effectively portrayed in **Othello** by Shakespeare?
- How are the main conflicts introduced in the drama **The Glass Menagerie** by Tennessee Williams?
- What type of a social milieu is introduced in **The Caretaker** by Harold Pinter?
- How does the dramatist depict the character contrasts in the drama **Sizwe Bansi is Dead** by Athol Fugard?

6. Novel

Answer any **one** of the following questions. Do not answer the question which is based on the text you selected in question 2 of **Part A** above.

- a. What type of a social and political conflict is introduced in the beginning part of the novel **July's People** by Nadine Gordimer?
- b. "The place for social conventions is a central issue introduced in the beginning of the novel **Nectar in a Sieve** by Kamala Markandaya". Comment.
- c. How does Yann Martel depict the inter-relationship between Nature and man in the beginning of the novel **Life of Pi**?
- d. How does Tess face conflicts as a confident character? Illustrate from the beginning part of the novel **Tess of d'Urbervilles** by Thomas Hardy.

Short story

- (a) Write a critical appreciation to your favourite short story in the A/L syllabus, relating its appropriacy of the setting to depict the major and minor characters in a most authentic background.

OR

- (b) What insights do the short stories you have studied offer about certain clashes created in the respective societies to depict the varied mentalities of people in facing "conflicts" in life?

OR

- (c) Using detailed examples from at least **two** short stories in your syllabus, describe how inter-relationships of people depict certain "bonds" in life.

8. Poetry

- (a) Write a brief introduction to a selection of **three** poems in your syllabus which discuss the themes of loneliness, separation and loss.

OR

- (b) Contrast the treatment of "Love and its influence on individuals" from any **two** literary periods in your syllabus.

OR

- (c) Critically analyse **one** of the following:

- (i) Common issues contained in three poems in your syllabus regarding the influence of Nature on Man.
- (ii) Nature of Criticisms in "An Introduction" by Kamala Das and "Money" by Philip Larkin.
- (iii) Similarities and differences in the treatment of how society decides various life styles of people in any **Two** poems in your syllabus.



Third Term Test - Grade 12 - 2018

Index No. English - II Three hours only

Instructions

- ♦ This question paper consists of four questions. All questions are compulsory.

Part A

1. The impact of Aesthetic Education in the General Curriculum of School Education.
2. Tourism-A Blessing or a Curse?
3. Economic Power and the Changing Power balance in the World.
4. A creative essay which includes the following sentence either at the beginning or at the end.
 "The whole world is coloured with Black and White ..."
5. A Review of a film / teledrama / play which depicts the idea of Psychological Imbalance of people.
6. A report on Sri Lanka's Green City Projects.

2. Reading comprehension and précis.

(a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. (10 marks)

Garbage cans are not magical portals. Trash does not disappear when you toss it in a can. Yet, the average American throws away an estimated 1,600 pounds of waste each year. If there are no magic garbage fairies, where does all that trash go? There are four methods to managing waste: recycling, landfilling, composting, and incinerating. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses.

Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Compositing is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do onsite somewhere, like home or school, it's hard to do after the garbage gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile or they will pollute the soil. There's a lot of plastic in garbage, which makes it hard to compost on a large scale. Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials, and lower energy use. Yet, some argue that recycling wastes energy. They believe that collecting, processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than landfilling.

Landfilling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, landfilling is when people bury garbage in a hole. Over time the practice of landfilling has advanced. Garbage is *compacted* before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more garbage can fit in each landfill. Large liners are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic garbage juice doesn't get into the ground water. Sadly, these liners don't always work. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. Not to mention that all of that garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills.

As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Compositing is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do onsite somewhere, like home or school, it's hard to do after the garbage gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile or they will pollute the soil. There's a lot of plastic in garbage, which makes it hard to compost on a large scale.

One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are two main ways to incinerate waste. The first is to create or harvest a fuel from the waste, such as methane gas, and burn the fuel. The second is to burn the waste directly. The heat from the incineration process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air. Also, some critics worry that incinerators destroy valuable resources that could be recycled.

Usually, the community in which you live manages waste. Once you put your garbage in that can, what happens to it is beyond your control. But you can make choices while it is still in your possession. You can choose to recycle, you can choose to compost, or you can choose to let someone else deal with it. The choice is yours.

* Write the letter of the correct answer in your answer script against the number of the relevant question.

1. Which best explains why the author begins the text by talking about magical garbage fairies?

- a. He is putting a common misconception to rest.
- b. He is trying to get the reader's attention.
- c. He is addressing his concern in a serious way.
- d. He is supporting his argument with evidence.

2. Which best defines the meaning of *incineration* as it is used in the text?

- a. To bury waste materials in a large hole
- b. To allow waste products to decompose and become fertilizer
- c. To burn waste materials and harvest the energy
- d. To turn waste materials into products like book covers

3. Which was **not** cited in the third paragraph as an issue with landfilling?
- a. Landfills are smelly.
 - b. Usable materials are wasted in landfills.
 - c. Landfills may pollute the water supply.
 - d. It is difficult to find locations for landfills.
4. Which conclusion could best be supported with text from the passage?
- a. Each method of waste management has its drawbacks.
 - b. Recycling is without a doubt the best way to handle waste.
 - c. Incineration is the best way to process waste.
 - d. All large cities should create massive compost piles.
5. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- a. Landfills take up a lot of space.
 - b. Composting is good for the soil but it can be hard to do.
 - c. The process of composting is very complicated and scientific.
 - d. There is a lot of plastic garbage in landfills.
6. Which best expresses the meaning of the word *compacted* as it is used in the third paragraph?
- a. Garbage is burned before it is thrown in a hole.
 - b. Garbage is put in trucks before it is thrown in a hole.
 - c. Garbage is crushed smaller before it is thrown in a hole.
 - d. Garbage is put in a can before it is thrown in a hole.
7. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this?
- a. To convince readers to recycle and compost
 - b. To persuade readers that recycling is a waste of resources
 - c. To compare and contrast recycling and landfilling
 - d. To inform readers of methods of waste management

8. Which is **not** included in this text?
- a. A description of how trash is collected
 - b. A description of the uses of compost
 - c. A description of the two methods of incinerating trash
 - d. A description of how landfills have advanced over time
9. Which best explains why composting is not feasible on a large scale?
- a. People wouldn't want to touch all of that gross rotting food.
 - b. It would smell too bad in densely populated cities.
 - c. It would attract rodents that would spread disease.
 - d. Plastic would get into the compost and turn it into a pollutant.
10. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?
- a. The Magic of Recycling: Bringing Back What Was Once Lost
 - b. Methods of Waste Management: Pros and Cons
 - c. Recycling, Landfilling, or Composting: Which is Best For You?
 - d. Do Your Part: How to Save the Earth by Recycling and Composting

(b). Write a **précis** summarizing the passage given in question number 2 above, following the instructions given below. Use your **own words** as far as possible. (20 marks)

1. Begin the précis on a **new sheet**. Divide your page into **5 columns**, number the lines.
2. Write the précis in approximately **200** words.
3. State the **number of words** you have used.

03. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it, using your **own words** as far as possible. (20 marks)

Justin was always prepared. His motto was "Never throw anything out, you never know when it might come in handy." His bedroom was so full of flat bicycle tires, bent tennis rackets, deflated basketballs, and games with missing pieces that you could barely get in the door. His parents pleaded with him to clean out his room.

"What use is a fish tank with a hole in the bottom?" his father asked. But Justin simply smiled and repeated his motto, "Never throw anything out, you never know when it might come in handy."

When Justin was away from home, he always carried his blue backpack. He liked to think of it as a smaller version of his bedroom—a place to store the many objects that he collected. It was so worn and stretched that it hardly resembled a backpack anymore. It was full of the kind of things that seemed unimportant, but when used with a little imagination, might come in handy.

Justin had earned a reputation for figuring things out and getting people out of otherwise hopeless situations. Many of his classmates and neighbors sought him out when they needed help with a problem. On the first day of school, his friend Kenny, came looking for Justin.

"Do you think you have something in your bag that could help me remember my locker combination?" he asked. "I lost the scrap of paper it was written on. I have science class in two minutes and if I'm late on the first day it'll make me look bad for the rest of the year." Kenny looked genuinely worried.

"Relax," Justin said, taking his backpack off and unzipping the top. "Remember how you borrowed my notebook in homeroom to write the combination down? Well, I know how we can recover what you wrote."

He took the notebook and a soft lead pencil out of his bag. The page that Kenny had written on had left faint indentations on another page in the notebook. Justin held the pencil on its side and rubbed it lightly over the indentations. Slowly but surely the numbers of the locker combination appeared in white, set off by the gray pencil rubbings.

"That's amazing!" Kenny said. "I owe you one." And he dashed off to open his locker.

During science class, Mr. Tran was lecturing on the structure of the solar system using a model. He made a sudden gesture and the model fell apart. Planets and rings and connector rods went everywhere, rolling and clattering and disappearing under desks. The students scrambled around on the floor for ten minutes and were finally able to recover every piece except one—a connector rod that was lodged in a crack between two lab stations.

"If we had a magnet," said Mr. Tran, "we could easily coax it out that way. But I loaned all of the magnet kits to the elementary school yesterday."

Justin was already searching through his backpack. "I have some materials that will work just as well, I think," he told Mr. Tran. He pulled out a battery, an iron nail, and some electrical wire and tape, while Mr. Tran and the other students looked on in amazement.

"Why do you have all of that stuff?" Louise Baxter asked. Justin just smiled and repeated his motto. "Never throw anything out, you never know when it might come in handy."

By wrapping the wire around the nail and taping each end to a battery terminal, he was able to make a magnet strong enough to lift the rod out of the crack.

"Bravo!" said Mr. Tran.

"No problem," said Justin.

After school, Justin rode the bus to the mall where he worked at a music store. His boss, Gail, was taking inventory of all of the CDs and tapes in the classical music section. As he helped a customer at the register, Justin heard her exclaim, "Oh, no! I forgot my glasses! There's no way I can read this list without them." Justin sighed, picked up his backpack, and walked over to Gail.

"I think I can help you out," he said, unzipping the bag. While Gail watched in surprise, he pulled out a jar of petroleum jelly, a washer, a glass slide, and a small bottle of water. He put the jelly on the bottom of the washer, placed it securely, jelly-side down, on the glass slide, and then put a drop of water in the center of the washer.

He put the contraption on top of the inventory list and said to his boss, "See what happens when you look through the water droplet." Gail looked and her eyes widened with delight.

"Wow!" she cried. "It enlarges the print that I'm looking at, just like a magnifying glass!" She patted Justin on the back. "I'm all set now," she said. "Thanks."

Justin smiled. "No problem," he said, returning to the register.

It was just another day in the life of the boy whose motto was "Never throw anything out, you never know when it might come in handy."

1. How does Justin's motto bear witness for his preparation in life?
2. Why did his parents plead with him to clean the house?
3. Explain the following sentence in relation to the life of Justin;
" He liked to think of it as a smaller version of his bedroom.."
4. How does the writer give images to give a realistic picture of what is happening around?
5. Do you think Justin is a famous figure? Give evidence from the text to prove your answer.

04. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below it, using your **own words** as far as possible. (20 marks)

Hawk Roosting

I sit in the top of the wood, my eyes closed.
Inaction, no falsifying dream
Between my hooked head and hooked feet:
Or in sleep rehearse perfect kills and eat.

The convenience of the high trees!
The air's buoyancy and the sun's ray
Are of advantage to me;
And the earth's face upward for my inspection.

My feet are locked upon the rough bark.
It took the whole of Creation
To produce my foot, my each feather:
Now I hold Creation in my foot

Or fly up, and revolve it all slowly -
I kill where I please because it is all mine.
There is no sophistry in my body:
My manners are tearing off heads -

The allotment of death.
For the one path of my flight is direct
Through the bones of the living.
No arguments assert my right:

The sun is behind me.
Nothing has changed since I began.
My eye has permitted no change.
I am going to keep things like this.

1. What type of a character is 'I'?
2. What is the relationship between the character and the surrounding he lives in?
3. Explain the following phrases;
 - a. "Now I hold Creation in my foot."
 - b. "The sun is behind me."
4. Comment on the use of images in the poem to bring the central idea in the poem.
5. What is your response to the character depicted in the poem?

Third Term Test – 2018
Marking scheme(English-73)
Gr. 12 / Paper II

Paper I-(part A)

Drama

- a. **Othello-William Shakespere** /Act i-scene I /Brabantio to Roderigo,when Roderigo and Iago went to wake up Brabantio to tell him about the elopement of Desdemona with Othello in the night.
- b. **The Glass Menagerie** by **Tennessee Williams** /Act I / Amanda to Laura/ When Laura gets ready to clear the table and help Amanda /Amanda refuses her help
- c. **The Caretaker –Harold pinter**/Act-i/Davies to Aston

Novel

- a.**July's People** by **Nadine Gordimer**/when July had brought wood for Bam/The guest doesn't want to give trouble for July.
- b. **Nectar in a Sieve** by **Kamala Markandaya** /Cha.2/ Rukmani to Nathan/When Rukmani was scared after being confronted with a cobra in her first days of staying with Nathan after marriage.
- c. **Tess of d'Urbervilles** by **Thomas Hardy** / 1st chapter
- d. **Life of Pi -Yan Martel** / Cha 3/Introducing of Franis Adirubasamy

Short story

3.**Eveline – James Joyce**/Eveline in the dock to leave for Buenos Ayres with Frank, facing her climatic deliema showing her state of indecision whether to go with Frank for a life of promising happiness or go back home for a stagnating living style,which she thinks as an obligation to her family members.

Poetry

4. **Money – Philip Larkin**/last stanza/The poet juxtaposes (The ornated church with slums) the unequal distribution of money/The impermanence of wealth and luxuries gained through money, leaving an underline truth of life.

***students are not expected to identify the respective acts/chapters in context references.**

context answers- Marking scheme

Identification of text,author,context	01
Relevance to text,theme,plot,character	03
Literary features	01
<u>language</u>	<u>03</u>
Total mark	08

Essay type answers - Marking scheme

Understanding and addressing the question	03
Demonstration of overall knowledge of the text and its context; relating this knowledge to the question	02

Structure of response, use of quotes and examples appropriately	06
Persuasiveness, originality, insights, flair	02
<u>Language</u>	<u>04</u>
Total mark	17

Paper II

1. Composition

For topics (1),(2),(3)- Factual essay

Content-	10 marks
Organization -	5 marks
Grammar and spelling	-10 marks
Style and diction -	5 marks

For topic (4) – creative essay

Content-	10 marks
Organization-	5 marks
Grammar and spelling	-10 marks
Style and diction -	5 marks

For topic no. (5) – Review

Location statement/Identification -	2 marks
Content –	10 marks
Evaluation /review–	8 marks
Language/ mechanics –	10 marks

For topic no. (6) – Report

Problem statement and content/analysis –	8 marks
measures taken in response –	5 marks
Prvention/Recommendations/Solutions –	7 marks
Language and format –	10 marks

Question 2.-(Precis and Reading Comprehension)

a.MCQ(1x10=10 marks)

1-b	6-c
2-c	7-d
3-b	8-a
4-a	9-d
5-b	10-b

b.Precis

content –	7 marks
organization -	4 marks
Paraphrasing –	4 marks
Accuracy of language –	4 marks
Length –	1 mark

Questions 3 and 4 (4x5=20 marks)