

G.C.E. A/L Examination June - 2015

Conducted by Field Work Centre, Thondaimanaru In Collaboration with

Zonal Department of Education Jaffna.

Part A Grammar					
1.	Complete the following exercise with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. (10 Marks				
	a.	Hi, I(be) Sutharsi, a friend	d of Suntharesan.	
	b.	Well, when Idetective	(be) a kid, 1	(love) to read	
		novels. By the time I	(t	pe) ten, I (read)	
		every book in the Hardy Boy	s series.	C. Australian	
	c.	Right. I	(get) married	last month. I	
		(no	ot mind)	The	
		being on the police force v	vhen I	(be) single, but ever since I	
		(n	neet) Nicole, my	wife, I	
		(want) to do something less	dangerous.		
2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.			. (10 Marks)		
	1. We regret that we cannot comply			your request.	
		a) With	b) At	c) To	
	2. The best candidate should be appointed			the post.	
		a) To	b) At	c) With	
	3. He is addicted gambling.			ng.	
		a) On	b) At	c) To	
	4. I was amazed her stupendous ignorance.			pendous ignorance.	
		a) With	b) On	c) At	
	5. V	We must be grateful for the ble	essings that God h	as bestowed us.	
		a) On	b) With	c) For	

	6. V	We called		a friend's	house on the	way.	
		a) At		b) On		c) For	
	7. 0	On the way we	e came		an old begga	r.	
		a) Along		b) Across		c) On	
	8. V	We agreed		a certain c	ourse of action	on.	
		a) With		b) Upon		c) In	
	9. I	People in many	y villages don't	have access		electricity.	
		a) With		b) To		c) At	
	10.	He was accus	sed	theft.			
		a) Of		b) For		c) With	
3.	Co	mplete with	n the correct p	personal prono	ouns		(10 Marks)
	1.	Baby birds c	annot fly. Their	mother has to fee	ed	-:6)	
	2.	Tom likes ric	ding my bicycle.	I sometimes lend	d	to	
	3.	Miguel and l	I are brothers.	share a	bedroom tog	gether.	
	4.	Pepi isn't we	ell. Dad is taking	to so	ee a doctor.		
	5.	My brother i	s a teacher.	teaches E	English.		
	6.	Mom is a do	ctor,	_works in a hosp	ital.		
	7.	The sky is go	etting dark	is going t	o rain.		
	8.	Charo, we an	re waiting for	Are yo	u coming wit	h?	
	9.	May	borrow	pen?			
	10.	What are	doing,	Clara?			
	11.	Who do	wish to	speak to?			
	12.		- am angry with .	Joe.			
	13.	What is the 1	matter with	?			
	14.	Silvia is a tra	anslator	speaks Engli	sh very well.		
	15.	This is Miss	Lee	_ is a teacher.			
	16.	Paul and Sin	non are good frie	ends	are not enem	ies.	
	17.	If we ask her	r, she will teach	how	to play chess.		

4.	Cha	Change the following into indirect speech. (10 Marks) The girl said, 'It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening.'						
	1.							
	2.							
	3.	She said, 'I don't want to see any of you; go away.' The teacher says, 'If you work hard, you will pass.'						
	4.							
	5.	He said, 'I hav						
	6. He said, 'Let's wait for her return.'							
	7.	Alice said, 'Ho	ow clever I am!'					
	8.	'Which way did she go?' asked the young man.						
	9.	He said to me,	id to me, 'Where are you going?'					
	10.	'Please wait here till I return,' she told him.						
5.	Select the correct adjectives from the adjectives given below each sentence and write it							
	on t	on the blank. (10						
	1.	Please can I ha	ave a clean plate? This	s one is very				
		A) bad	B)dirty	C) ugly	D)dark			
	2.	Please put the light on. It's very here.						
		A) Weak	B) bad	C) thin	D) dark			
	3. I need some new shoes. These ones are really							
		A) full	B) weak	C) old	D) sad			
	4.	I don't like that photo. I look really						
		A) closed	B) ugly	C) difficult	D) open			
	5.	Don't sit on the	e grass. It's still b	pecause it was raining earlie	er today.			
		A) wet	B) low	C) dry	D) light			

	6.	It's a very	story. It made me cry	when I read it.				
		A) clean	B) bad	C) sad	D) weak			
	7.	It's not to	remember all the new	words when you learn	a language.			
		A) slow	B) easy	C) empty	D) light			
	8.	In my country.	a few people are very	rich, but many people	are .			
		A) poor	B) weak	C) low	D) fast			
	9.	He's a good str	udent. He learns very _					
	<i>)</i> .	A) fast	B) slowly	C) openly	D) highly			
	10	,	•		, C			
	10.	A) difficult	at! It's very and it B) hot	C) strong	D) cold			
		71) difficult	,	,	D) com			
			Part B Co	omprehension				
1.	Re	ad the letter an	d answer the question	ns that follow	(10 Mark	s)		
	June 1, 2015							
	The	The Academic Co-ordinator						
	AB	BC Language School						
15 West 44th Street								
New York, New York 10036 USA								
	Per	Personal Statement by Chithra Sivaroopan						
	the gov	ABC Language vernmental organ	ame is Chithra Sivaroopan. I am writing this letter to explain my purpose in applying to BC Language School. My career objective is to work as an international specialist at a nmental organization. To achieve this goal, I have planed to attend a college in the d States to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science.					
I earned my degree from University of Jaffina, Sri Lanka last year. I International Exchange & Culture Club so I could explore my interecultures.								
	University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka provides its students with a variety of international education opportunities including intensive English courses, exchange programs with of Universities locally and internationally, and English classes, instructed by talented lecture. I had many opportunities to develop my English skills and explore my interest in for cultures by actively participating in classes and activities organized through my school.				ner rs. gn			
		-	e my English skills in ce American culture f		to a University in the Unit	ed		

I am applying to your language school today for several reasons. First, your extension program will provide me with the opportunity to apply and be admitted to an American college or university. Second, your program has a very good reputation for its academic English classes. I would like to attend your TOEFL class to improve my TOEFL score. Lastly, your classes are small enough to encourage group discussion and provide students with more one-on-one interaction with the English instructor. I strongly believe the ABC English Language Program is the ideal place for me to achieve my academic goals.

	urs faithfully, gnature)			
Chi	thra Sivaroopan			
1.	Who writes this letter and to whom it is written?			
2.	The writer studied and got a degree from the university of Jaffna. Which sentence does reveal this fact?			
3.	What are the avenues provided by the University of Jaffna to improve English. (Mention two)			
	(Member 1999)			
4.	Why does the writer want to study in USA?			
	Cha Rough			
5.	Why does the writer want to study in ABC Language School, 15 West 44th Street			
	New York, New York (Mention two)			

- 2. Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question. Answer the question on the basis of what is stated or implied in this passage (10 Marks)
- 1) Experienced truck drivers often travel in a convoy--a group of trucks that travel to the same part of the country. Convoys can help truckers to stay alert.

The author implies that professional long-distance truck drivers may avoid traveling alone because:

- A) They might drive too fast.
- B) They want to arrive before anyone else.
- C) Accidents happen more frequently to lone truck drivers than to car drivers who travel alone.
- D) Long-distance travel can cause drowsiness.

2) Before video cameras were widely used, home and business owners had to rely only on written reports and photos as a way to document their valuables for insurance purposes. This form of documentation was difficult for some insurance policy holders. They found it was easy to lose lists, forget to add new items they purchased, or delete items they no longer had. As a result these insurance inventories were often inaccurate.

While videotaping is not an option for every home or business owner, this kind of insurance documentation is helpful for some.

How are these two paragraphs related?

- A) They repeat the same idea.
- B) They contradict one another.
- C) They compare two forms of written documentation.
- D) They present a problem and a solution.
- Public speaking is very different from everyday conversation.
 First of all, speeches are much more structured than a typical informal discussion.

How are these sentences related?

- A) Sentence two offers support for the statement made in the first sentence.
- B) Sentence two contradicts the statement made in the first sentence.
- C) Sentence two shows an exception to the first sentence.
- D) Sentence two compares two kinds of speeches.
- 4) French physicist Charles Fabry found ozone gas in the atmosphere in 1913. At room temperature, ozone is a colorless gas; it condenses to a dark blue liquid at -170 F. At temperatures above the boiling point of water, 212 F, it decomposes. Ozone is all around us. After a thunderstorm, or around electrical equipment, ozone is often detected as a sharp odor. Ozone is used as a strong oxidizing agent, a bleaching agent, and to sterilize drinking water. This gas is also highly reactive. For example, rubber insulation around a car's spark plug wires will need to be replaced eventually, due to the small amounts of ozone produced when electricity flows from the engine to the plug.

These passages imply that:

- A) Ozone is the result of pollution.
- B) High ozone levels in the atmosphere will cause large numbers of people to buy new car batteries.
- C) Ozone has no practical uses.
- D) Ozone is a natural part of the Earth's atmosphere.

5) In most cases little birds lay little eggs. The kiwi is an astonishing exception to this rule--it is a smallish bird that lays a big egg. The kiwi, a flightless bird found in New Zealand, weighs about four pounds, and its egg weighs, believe it or not, about one pound. That is one-fourth of the bird's body weight! If an ostrich laid an egg that was in the same proportion to the ostrich as the kiwi egg is to the kiwi, an ostrich egg would weigh a whopping seventy-five pounds instead of the usual three pounds.

Which fact below best describes the organizational method used in this passage?

- A) Description
- B) Comparison/contrast
- C) Chronological
- D) Ceffect

Part C Summarizing

> Summarize in not more than 120 words, the advantages and disadvantages of advertisements. (15 Marks)

We are bombarded by many advertisements every day. Vendors try all means and ways to gain our attention and sell us their products or services. Advertisements appear everywhere; on television programs, radios, in the papers, magazines, pamphlets and so on.

Advertisements are actually very useful though we sometimes feel annoyed when they interrupt our favorite television programs. They provide us with free information on the products and services. There are two types of advertisements. The informative advertisements are the ones which provide us with the details of the products or services. This information is especially useful if the product or service is new. For instance, when we need to buy a computer, advertisements describing the latest models and their different functions would be extremely helpful. However, only a minority of the advertisements are informative ones. Many of them belong to the second category -- the persuasive kind. These advertisements not only tell us more about the products, at the same time, they persuade customers to buy them by claiming that their products are superior to the rivalry ones. These claims may sometimes be untrue.

Besides being informative and persuasive, advertisements also help to subsidize the prices of magazines and newspapers. Our newspapers are sold at a low price of about one dollar, owing to the advertisements in the papers; otherwise, the price would have been higher.

While advertisements can be good helpers for shopping, they do have their shortcomings. Most advertisements aim to sell only. Faults of the products or services are usually hidden from the consumers. Hence, sometimes, we feel deceived if the product or service we bought does not turn out the way the advertisements claim to be.

Sometimes, advertisements by rival competitors can get very intensive, especially when there are many firms producing similar products. One common example is the washing powder. There are so many advertisements for the different brands that customers sometimes get confused over what they should buy. Furthermore, having more advertisements would mean that the production cost of the firm would be increased. These rises in cost are usually passed on to the consumers in the form of higher prices.

Hence, in conclusion, though I do advocate advertisements, I do not deny their flaws. Without them, we might have to buy things based on incomplete information or go through more complicated ways before getting to know the products or services. On the other hand, too many advertisements also complicate our buying decisions. So I would say that we cannot live without advertisements but we must be careful how we live with them.

Part D Writing

You have received this email from an English-speaking boy called Simon.

(15 Marks)

Hello,

I would like to get to know someone from your country and a friend has told me that you would like to practice your English. Perhaps we could email each other. Could you tell me a bit about yourself and your family? Could you suggest how we might meet sometime in the future?

Thanks.

Simon

Write your email in 140-180 words in an appropriate style.