

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි  
முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது.  
All Rights Reserved

බස්නාහිර පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව மேல் மாகாணக் கல்வித் திணைக்களம் Department of Education - Western Province			
පළමු වාර ඇගයීම முதலாம் தவணைமதிப்பீடு - 2019 First Term Evaluation			
ශ්‍රේණිය தரம் } 11 Grade	විෂය பாடம் } English Subject	පත්‍රය வினாத்தாள் } II Paper	පැය மணித்தியாலம் } 02 Hours

### Test 9

Select a word from the box which has a similar meaning to the phrase given within brackets and write it in the space provided. *The first one is done for you.* There are three extra words. (1 x 5 = 5 marks)

performing, origin, regular, existence, traditional, life, innovations, possible, modern

Kandyan dancing is popularly known as “Udarata Natum” derived its name from the (1) ...traditional... (belonging to the ways of behaving that have been established for a long time) dance forms peculiar to the central region of Sri Lanka. The (2) ..... (Thing from which something comes) of Kandyan dancing can be traced back to the time of the Nayakkar rulers who ascended the throne of the Kandyan Kingdom 300 years ago. The books written on this form of dancing do not refer to the (3) ..... (the state of being real, or of being known or recognized) of Kandyan dancing. But with the coming of the Nayakkar rulers, it was made (4) ..... (that can be done or achieved) for the dancers, musicians and craftsmen to make their presence in the Kandyan kingdom which resulted in the creations and (5) ..... (the use of new ideas and methods) in the field of arts and crafts. Dancing then became a (6) ..... (usual or ordinary) feature in the royal court. The dancers and singers sang eulogies extolling the king’s virtues.

### Test 10

Underline the most suitable word within brackets.

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

The pollution of rivers is only one of our “water worries”. Oceans get (1)..... (polluted, pollution, polluting) too. People once thought that the oceans are so (2) .....( big, bigger, biggest) that sewage or trash (dumped, dump, dumps ) into them wouldn’t hurt them. But these things really have (3)..... (harms, harmed, harming ) the ocean . It is (4).....( foundation, founded, found ) that sewage was the worst pollutant. Next (5)..... ( came, had come, comes ) plastics, oil and chemicals from factories and farms. These pollutants often (6)..... (flow,

flowed, flows ) out to the ocean. Often these pollutants (7)..... (washes, washable, wash ) out to sea and then wash back to shore (8)..... ( marking , make, make ) swimming at some beaches dangerous. Laws have been (9)..... (passed, passable, passing ) in some countries to (10) ..... ( prevention, preventing, prevent ) the dumping of pollutants into rivers, lakes and oceans.

### Test 11

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

(1/2 x 14 = 7 marks)

energy, them, such, short, make, chain, another, animal, path,  
become, one, some, deserts, lizard, food, plant

Every living thing needs food because food provides energy. When one animal eats another

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ or a plant, they both (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a part of a food  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_. A food chain is the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that energy takes as one living thing eats (5) \_\_\_\_\_. For example the plant, grasshopper, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ snake are all connected to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ another. Different environments such as forests (8) \_\_\_\_\_ lakes, rivers have different (9) \_\_\_\_\_ chains. Some are short and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ are long. But all of (11) \_\_\_\_\_ begin with a producer. A (12) \_\_\_\_\_ is a producer and can (13) \_\_\_\_\_ its own food. A producer is the first (14) \_\_\_\_\_ in all food chains. A consumer is the next link.

### Test 12

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

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

Tourist must visit the Bundala National Park in Hambantota without denying. This widely

beautiful park is in the south east of Sri Lanka. The park (1) .. **was declared** ....(declare) as the first 'Ramsar wetland' in Sri Lanka. Bundala is a haven for wildlife. It (2) ..... (denominate) as a wildlife sanctuary in 1969 and upgraded as a national park in 1993 again.

Hereupon it (3) ..... (call) as the 4th biosphere reserve by UNESCO.

The park (4) ..... (board) by 4 insipid lagoons. The whole area (5) ..... (decorate) by vividly colored species of birds that are looking for palatable harvests. Absolutely the lagoons areas are rich of aquatic birds and bio diversity. Two projects on turtle conservation

and invasive alien plants eradication (6) ..... (continue) to secure the identity of the Bundala National Park.

### Test 13

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

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

wind: a weatherboard house > **'wea-ther-boarded** *adj.*  
'wea-ther-board-ing *noun* [U]

**weather centre** (BrE) (US **'weather bureau**) *noun* a place where information about the weather is collected and reports are prepared

**'wea-ther-cock** /'weðəkɒk; NAmE 'weðərkɑ:k/ *noun* a WEATHERVANE in the shape of a male chicken (called a COCK or ROOSTER)

**'weather forecast** (also **fore-cast**) *noun* a description, for example on the radio or television, of what the weather will be like tomorrow or for the next few days

**'wea-ther-ing** /'weðərɪŋ/ *noun* [U] the action of sun, rain or wind on rocks, making them change shape or colour

**'wea-ther-ize** (BrE also **-ise**) /'weðəraɪz/ *verb* ~ sth (NAmE) to protect a building against the effects of cold weather, for example by providing INSULATION

**'weather-man** /'weðəmæn; NAmE -ðərm-/ (pl. -men /-men/), **'weather-girl** /'weðəgɜ:l; NAmE -ðərgɜ:rl/ *noun* (informal) a person on radio or television whose job is describing the weather and telling people what it is going to be like

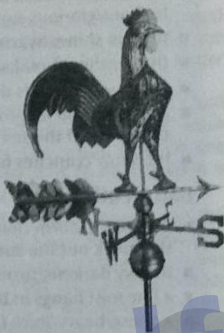
**'wea-ther-proof** /'weðəpru:f; NAmE -ðərp-/ *adj.* that is not affected by weather; that protects sb/sth from wind and rain: The finished roof should be **weatherproof** for years. ◊ a **weatherproof** jacket

**'weather station** *noun* a place where weather conditions are studied and recorded

**'weather strip** (NAmE) (BrE **'draught excluder**) *noun* a piece of material that helps to prevent cold air coming through a door, window, etc.

**'wea-ther-vane** /'weðəveɪn; NAmE -ðərv-/ *noun* a metal object on the roof of a building that turns easily in the wind and shows which direction the wind is blowing from  
◊ see also WEATHERCOCK

**weathercock**



**weaver bird** *noun* a tropical bird that builds large nests by weaving sticks and pieces of grass together in a complicated way

**web** 0-w /web/ *noun*  
1 0-w[C] = SPIDER'S WEB: A spider had spun a perfect web outside the window. ◊ VISUAL VOCAB page V3 2 0-w[C] a complicated pattern of things that are closely connected to each other: a web of streets ◊ We were caught in a **tangled web** of relationships. 3 0-w the **Web** (also the **web**) [sing.] = WORLD WIDE WEB: I found the information on the Web. ◊ COLLOCATIONS at EMAIL 4 [C] a piece of skin that joins the toes of some birds and animals that swim, for example DUCKS and FROGS

**Web 2.0** /web tu: pɔɪnt 'əʊ; NAmE 'oʊ/ *noun* [U] the developments in the way that people use the Internet that allow users free access and give them more control over the information

**web-bed** /webd/ *adj.* [only before noun] a bird or an animal (such as a DUCK or FROG) that has **webbed feet** has pieces of skin between the toes ◊ VISUAL VOCAB page V2

**web-bing** /'webɪŋ/ *noun* [U] strong strips of cloth that are used to make belts, etc, and to support the seats of chairs, etc.

**web-cam** (NAmE **Web cam**™) /'webkæm/ *noun* a video camera that is connected to a computer so that what it records can be seen on a website as it happens

**web-cast** /'webkɑ:st; NAmE 'webkæst/ *noun* a live broadcast that is sent out on the Internet

**'Web-enabled** *adj.* able to be connected to and used with the Internet: a **Web-enabled** interface

**weber** /'veɪbə(r)/ *noun* (abbr. **Wb**) (physics) a unit for measuring the amount of MAGNETIC force that passes through a point in a MAGNETIC FIELD

**web-head** /'webhed/ *noun* (informal) a person who uses the Internet a lot

**webli-og-raphy** /,webli'ɒgrəfi; NAmE -'ɑ:g-/ *noun* (pl. -ies) a list of websites or electronic works about a particular subject that have been used by a person writing an article, etc: a **Poe webliography** ◊ a selected **webliography** on new Irish poetry

**web-log** /'weblɒg; NAmE -lɔ:g; -lə:g/ *noun* = BLOG

**web-master** /'webmɑ:stə(r); NAmE -mæs-/ *noun* (computing) a person who is responsible for particular pages of

- Find a word/phrase for the following descriptions.
  - A place where weather conditions are studied. ....
  - A computer accessory .....
- What is the profession related to weather? .....
- Name the bird mentioned in the dictionary page. ....
- Complete the sentence selecting a word from the dictionary page.  
A piece of skin that joins the toes of some birds and animals that swim is called a .....

## Test 14

**Write on one of the following. Use about 100 words.** ( 10 marks)

You are the head of the school media unit and you are instructed to write a letter to the director of the Rupavahini Cooperation asking for some information about the CDs available on the Educational programmes for supporting the G.C.E. (O/L) students.

Ask for the following information.

the titles of the programmes

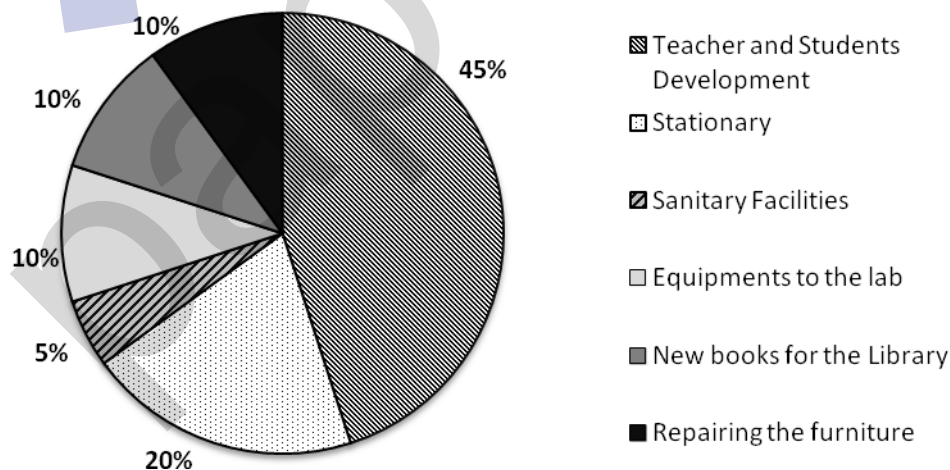
prices of the CDs

how to do the payments

**OR**

b) The following pie chart shows the percentages of money spent by The School Development Society of a private school for the last year. Study the chart and write a description about it . The following words will help you.

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



## Test 15



**Read the following text and answer the questions given below. ( 8 marks)**

(1) Languages are for communicating facts and ideas, for asking questions, for telling people what to do, for telling stories and poems, and for explaining things. One of the main things that make us different from animals is our ability to speak. It is difficult to imagine life without it, but tens of thousands of years ago there were humans who did not have a spoken language.

(2) No one is sure how many languages there are in the world, but there are certainly well over 4000. In Africa alone there are about 1300 languages spoken by some 560 million people. In Europe over 30 main languages are spoken. But these languages are not completely different. **They** have words in common: for example, the word brother is like *Bruder* in German. They all belong to the huge Indo European family of languages. There are other families of languages. One family includes the Chinese languages and the languages of Japan and Korea. Some languages do not seem to belong to any family.

(3) Some people speak more than one language equally well. **This** can be because they are brought up by parents who speak different languages – An English mother and a German father, for instance. It also happens when people move to a new country to find work, or as refugees. In many countries it is normal to use a mother tongue at home, and national language at work. In parts of India and Africa Children learn two or three languages at school.

(4) Some languages, including English and French are used as International languages. In West Africa and in South East Asia French is extensively used. In some countries where many languages are spoken, there is an official language for formal and business use.

(5) We do not know when and how the first languages came into existence. There is no evidence to provide clues as to when people first developed ways of communicating with speech as well as signs.

1. According to the paragraph what makes people different from animals?

.....  
 .....( 1 mark)

2. Underline the most suitable subheading to the second paragraph.

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Flashback        | c) Similarities in languages    |
| b) Bilingual people | d) Changing languages ( 1 mark) |

3. Write two reasons for some people to speak more than one language.

.....  
 ..... ( 1 mark)

4. Copy the sentence from paragraph 4 which says that people use two languages in two contexts .

.....  
 .....( 1 mark)

5. Mark true (T) or false (F) for the following sentences.

Man has been using a spoken language from the very early days. ....

There are similarities among some languages. ....

(1/2 x 2 = 1 mark)

6. What do the following words in the text refer to?

a). *They* in paragraph 2 .....

b). *This* in paragraph 3 .....

(1/2 x 2 = 1 mark)

7. Find the word from the text which mean the same for the following word/phrase.

a). Commonly - .....

b). Proof - .....

(1x2 = 2 marks)

## Test 16

**Write on one of the following.**

( 15 marks)

(a). An article to the school magazine on the topic- 'Challenges are a part of life'

You may include the following.

What is a challenge?

What are the common challenges in life?

How should we face them and how do they make us strong

(b). An essay on "Health is wealth".

You may include the following.

What is meant by health?

Importance of a healthy life

How to maintain good health

(c). Write a speech you would make at the English Literary association on "Pros and Cons of Internet"

You may include the following.

What is internet?

How useful it is for the life

Bad effects of using internet

(d). Complete the following story using following situation.

While I was walking along that deserted road, suddenly I heard somebody crying for help.

.....  
 .....