

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

පැරණි විච්ඡේදය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

OLD විච්ඡේදය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus
 Examinations Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන සෞඛ්‍ය සහ සාහිත්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரීட்சை, 2019 ஆகஸ்ட்)
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

සාමාන්‍ය ඉංග්‍රීසි I
 பொது ஆங்கிலம் I
General English I

13 E I

21.08.2019
1300 - 1610

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

For Examiners' Use Only

Part	Marks
A	
B	
C	
D	
Total	

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

Index No. :

Instructions:

- * Answer all questions on this paper itself.
- * Marks will be deducted for bad punctuation (Omission of full stops, capital letters, etc.) and for mistakes in basic grammar. (The supervisor will provide you with sheets for rough work.)

Code Numbers

Marking Examiner	
Marks Checked by	1
	2
Supervised by	

PART A – GRAMMAR (40 marks)

I. Fill in each blank with a suitable **preposition** from the list given in the box. Use each preposition only once. There is one preposition extra. **(05 marks)**

of from by along for in

A doctor and a lawyer are talking at a party. Their conversation is constantly interrupted (1) people describing their illnesses and asking the doctor (2) free medical advice. After an hour of this, the desperate doctor asks the lawyer, "What do you do to stop this kind (3) nonsense that happens out of the office?" "I do give advice to them," replies the lawyer, "and then I send them a bill." The doctor is shocked, but agrees to give it a try. On the following day, the doctor prepares the bills. When he goes to place them (4) his mailbox he finds a bill (5) the lawyer.

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Q. I

5

II. Fill in each blank with the **correct form** of the **pronoun** given in brackets. **(05 marks)**

All the soldiers were asked to sit down on the ground as the officer-in-charge arrived in. "If there are any idiots here, will (1) (they) please stand up," said the officer. After a long silence, one soldier rose to (2) (he) feet. Then the officer asked (3) (he) in a sarcastic voice, "Now, why do (4) (you) consider yourself an idiot?" "Well, actually, I don't," said the soldier, "but I feel sorry to see you standing up there all by (5) (you).

Q. II

5

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III. Fill in each blank with the **correct form** of the **verb** given in brackets. **(10 marks)**

Once, there was a renowned teacher who (1) (work) in a famous school. His teachings were known to be very effective and many of his students grew up (2) (become) valuable citizens themselves.

One day, one of his students (3) (catch) stealing from his fellow-students and they reported this to the teacher. But he took no action against the boy.

This angered the other students who drew up a petition, (4)(ask) for the dismissal of the boy who stole from his fellow-students. They said that otherwise they (5) (leave) the school.

The teacher called a meeting of the students. After they (6) (come) to the main hall, he said to them, "You (7) (be) good boys who know what is right and what is wrong. If you leave, you (8) (have) no trouble in joining some other school and you (9) (succeed) in your life. But what about your brother who does not even know the difference between right and wrong? Who will teach him if I don't? No, I cannot ask him to go even if it (10) (mean) losing all of you."

The boy never stole again.

Q. III

10

IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable determiner from the list given in the box. Use each word/phrase only **once**. There is one word/phrase extra. **(05 marks)**

a little, one, all, such, other, another

A man has a heart attack and is admitted to hospital. The doctor in the ward tells him that he will not live unless he has a heart transplant immediately. At this time, (1) doctor runs into the room and says, "You're very lucky – two hearts just became available, so you should choose which one you want. (2) belongs to a prisoner and the (3) to a social worker."

The man quickly responds, "The prisoner's."

The doctor says, "Wait! Don't you want to know (4) more about them before you make a decision?"

The man says, "I already know enough. We (5) know that social workers have very soft hearts and probably the prisoner may have never used his. So I'll take the prisoner's!"

Q. IV

5

V. Construct **questions** to get the words in bold print as answers. Use the question words given in the box. There is one question word extra. (05 marks)

Why, When, How, Whom, Where, Who

- (1) **Kumara** is responsible for all this mess-up.
.....?
- (2) The students are planning to stay in **Jaffna** for two days during their annual trip.
.....?
- (3) They will come back to Sri Lanka **next year**.
.....?
- (4) She didn't come to school **because her mother was down with fever**.
.....?
- (5) The class teacher attended the prize-giving **with her husband**.
.....?

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Q. V

5

VI. Complete the following sentences by putting the words/phrases in brackets in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (05 marks)

- (1) Krishnan
(interested / to swim / in learning / seem / does not)
- (2) Thank you
(to / with you/ me / the holidays / for inviting / spend)
- (3) The Chairman
(to / Secretary / asked / meeting / the / minutes / read / the / previous / of the)
- (4) The head prefect
(welcome speech / on behalf of / invited / the / to deliver / was / the school)
- (5) Education
(most powerful / which / is / can be used / the world / to change / weapon / the)

Q. VI

5

VII. Combine the following pairs of sentences using a suitable **conjunction** from those given in brackets. (05 marks)

- (1) It was raining heavily. We postponed the match. (if, as long as, as)
.....
- (2) She went to the bus-stop early. She could not catch the bus. (as soon as, although, as long as)
.....
- (3) He wins a lottery. He will buy a new car. (whereas, although, if)
.....
- (4) You will fall ill. You follow your doctor's advice. (unless, in order to, as if)
.....
- (5) We finished our assignment. We rushed to the canteen for a cup of tea. (as soon as, as long as, unless)
.....

Q. VII

5

PART - A

40

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□ PART B - COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

I. Of the options given below each sentence in bold print, **underline** the one that best expresses its meaning. (05 marks)

- (1) **The person whom Mr. Silva is talking to is from Jaffna.**
 (i) Mr. Silva is a person from Jaffna.
 (ii) Mr. Silva is talking to a person from Jaffna.
 (iii) Mr. Silva who is from Jaffna is talking to a person.
 (iv) Both Mr. Silva and the person he is talking to are from Jaffna.
- (2) **These two shirts are not too expensive for me to buy.**
 (i) I can buy these two shirts and I have the money to buy them.
 (ii) I don't want to buy these two shirts as they are expensive.
 (iii) I do not have the money to buy these two shirts.
 (iv) I want to buy these two shirts but they are very expensive.
- (3) **Having gone to the post-office, he went to the police-station.**
 (i) He went to the post-office but did not go to the police-station.
 (ii) He first went to the police-station and then went to the post-office.
 (iii) He first went to the post-office and then went to the police-station.
 (iv) He went to the police-station but did not go to the post-office.
- (4) **I had only just walked into the classroom when the principal called me.**
 (i) I entered the classroom soon after the principal called me.
 (ii) The principal had called me, before I entered the classroom.
 (iii) I had entered the classroom long before the principal called me.
 (iv) As soon as I entered the classroom, the principal called me.
- (5) **If Mohan had invited Romesh, Romesh would have joined the trip.**
 (i) Mohan invited Romesh and therefore Romesh joined the trip.
 (ii) Mohan did not invite Romesh but Romesh joined the trip.
 (iii) Mohan did not invite Romesh so Romesh did not join the trip.
 (iv) Mohan invited Romesh but Romesh could not join the trip.

Q.1

5

II. Read the following text and do the activities that follow. (05 marks)

**Dumbara National College
Past Pupils' Association**

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

**The 56th Annual General Meeting of the Past Pupils' Association
will be held on 1st October 2019.**

Time : 10.00 a.m.
Venue : Amaradewa Memorial Auditorium

Nominations are called for the following posts:

- President, Secretary (Every applicant should have served a minimum of two years as an executive committee member.)

Nomination forms duly filled in should be sent by Registered Post to reach the Secretary before 2nd September 2019.
 Resolution and Amendments to the Constitution can be submitted by any member. They should be addressed to the Secretary to reach before 1st September 2019.

Secretary
 Past Pupils' Association
 Dumbara National College
 Kundasale

For
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use only1. Write **True** or **False** beside each sentence in the space provided.

- (1) This Association was established more than fifty years ago. (.....)
- (2) This notice is designed to be first published in the month of September 2019. (.....)
- (3) Amendments to the constitution can be proposed only by executive committee members. (.....)
- (4) A person who has worked as an executive committee member for three years is eligible to apply for the post of Secretary. (.....)

2. Which of the following is **not** given in the text? **Underline**.

- (1) Where the 56th General Meeting will be held.
- (2) When the 56th General Meeting will be held.
- (3) Where the nomination forms are available.
- (4) To whom the nomination forms should be sent.

Q. II

5

III. Read the following anonymous poem and do the activities that follow. (05 marks)

Little children, never give
Pain to things that feel and live:
Let the gentle robin come
For the crumbs you save at home,—
As his meat you throw along
He'll repay you with a song:
Never hurt the timid hare
Peeping from her green grass lair,
Let **her** come and sport and play
On the lawn at close of day;
The little lark goes soaring high
To the bright windows of the sky,
Singing as if 'twere always spring,
And fluttering on an untired wing,—
Oh! let him sing his happy song,
Nor do these gentle creatures wrong.

(1) **Underline** the most appropriate response in each of the following questions.

- (i) How does the robin show his gratefulness when he is given food?
- (a) By singing a song
- (b) By being gentle
- (c) By eating crumbs
- (d) By playing around people
- (ii) Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the poem?
- (a) Animals and birds help the man in different ways.
- (b) Animals and birds need to satisfy their hunger.
- (c) We must show kindness to animals and birds.
- (d) Birds' songs bring joy and happiness to man.
- (iii) Which of the following words in the poem most nearly means 'easily frightened'?
- (a) happy (b) timid
- (c) gentle (d) brave

(2) Who or what does the pronoun in bold print, **her**, refer to?

.....

(3) Write **one word** in the space, selecting from the poem, which has meaning closest to 'moving of wings lightly and quickly, up and down'?

.....

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Q. III

5

IV. Read the following passage and do the activities that follow. **(05 marks)**

Scouting started in 1907 with Lord Robert Powell's experimental camp in Dorset. He took a group of boys from different walks of life and brought them together to live and work as a team. Fortunately, the experiment was a success and Scouting was born.

The aims of Scouting are to provide an opportunity for young people to learn, develop and enjoy themselves. Scouting is open to anyone irrespective of their political or religious beliefs and mental or physical capabilities. All Scout sections offer a modern, progressive and up-to-date training scheme with the use of badge work to track an individual's progress. There are several types of badges; 'Chief Scout Award', 'Challenge', 'Activity' and 'Staged Activity' badges.

Scouting is not just training, awards and badges. Outdoor activities are very important elements of Scouting, not only because they are enjoyed so much, but also because **they** are very important in the development of young people.

(1) Write **True** or **False** in the space given beside each sentence.

(a) The first training camp of Powell included only the boys. (.....)

(b) Most of the scout training sessions are traditional and outdated. (.....)

(2) Which of the following is **not** given in the text? **Underline**.

(a) Year in which Scouting originated

(b) Main goals of Scouting

(c) Titles of badges

(d) Examples of outdoor activities

(3) Who or what does the pronoun in bold print **they** (paragraph 3) refer to?

.....

(4) Write **one word**, selecting from the text which has meaning closest to 'the abilities or qualities necessary to do something.'

.....

Q. IV

5

PART -B

20

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PART C - SUMMARISING (10 marks)

I. Write a **summary** of each of the following two texts. Do **not** use more than **fifty (50) words** for each summary. If you **exceed the word limit**, marks will be **deducted**. Write only **one word** in each cage. **(05 + 05 = 10 marks)**

(1) Robots bring more advantages than disadvantages to workplace. Safety is the most obvious advantage of utilizing robotics. Heavy machinery and sharp objects can easily injure a human being at the workplace. Employees who are involved in dangerous jobs will be thankful that robots can remove some of the risks human employees are supposed to undertake. Further, robots can work all the time, and this will speed up the work and increase efficiency. In addition, robots will always deliver quality. Since they are programmed for precise, repetitive motion, they are less likely to make mistakes. Moreover, robots will contribute to improve productivity. When robots are engaged in dangerous work, human employees will be available to talk to customers, answer emails and social media comments, help with branding and marketing, and sell products. In this way, the productivity of the organization will increase.

(2) Exercises and physical activities fall into several basic categories. Each type is different. First, endurance activities increase one's breathing and heart rate. Building one's endurance makes it easier to carry out many of the everyday activities. These exercises include jogging, digging and dancing. Second, strength exercises make one's muscles stronger. They may help a person stay independent and carry out everyday activities such as climbing stairs and carrying groceries. Lifting weights can be considered an example of these exercises. Another form of exercise known as balance exercise helps prevent falls, a common problem in older adults. Many lower-body strength exercises such as standing on one foot will improve one's balance. The other type, flexibility exercise, helps stretch one's muscles. Being flexible gives a person more freedom of movement for other exercises as well as for everyday activities, including driving and getting dressed. Flexibility exercises include shoulder and upper arm stretch and Yoga exercises.

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Q. I(1)

C -
L -
5

Q. I (2)

C -
L -
5

PART - C

10

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II. Your school, Vidyaloka Maha Vidyalaya, Kandy, is organizing a seminar on “Environmental Conservation” You are the Secretary of the organizing committee. You have been asked to invite Prof. S. Kulasekara of the Department of Environmental Studies of the University of Colombo to deliver a speech in this programme. Write a suitable **letter**, inviting him.
(15 marks)

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Q. II

F -
C -
L -
O -

15

PART - B

30

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“This is the thief.” said the wise man. Giving reasons for his **judgement** the wise man said, “Honest men never feared about the growth of their stick. The thief had already cut his stick shorter by two inches fearing that his stick will be longer by two inches next morning.”

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- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) much-loved | – hand-made | inherited | favourite | silver |
| (2) precious | – valuable | popular | worthless | traditional |
| (3) huge | – small | beautiful | expensive | large |
| (4) wise | – strong | intelligent | old | quiet |
| (5) interrogating | – beating | blaming | questioning | checking |
| (6) handed over | – returned | produced | brought | gave |
| (7) grow | – become shorter | become flexible | become longer | become unruly |
| (8) ordered | – agreed | instructed | promised | believed |
| (9) assembled | – collected | held | visited | gathered |
| (10) judgement | – ambition | instructions | decision | inquiry |

Q. II

10

III. Select any **five** words from the list given below and use each of them in a meaningful sentence. You may use the verbs in any tense. You may use the plural form of the nouns. But **do not** change the form of the other words. (05 marks)

commence, unnecessary, logically, realize, cheapest,
stranger, neglect, separately, guidance, investment

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

Q. III

5

IV. **Underline** the most appropriate word from those given in brackets. (05 marks)

- (1) These seats are for special guests by the organizers.
(observed, reserved, reputed, developed)
- (2) She has been to follow a course in medicine.
(attempted, got, obtained, selected)
- (3) The time of the flight will be 9.00 a.m.
(departure, concluding, running, going)
- (4) At the meeting, he his views on the issue of transport facilities.
(advised, participated, expressed, instructed)
- (5) Please my condolences to your sister and your parents.
(show, display, transfer, convey)

Q. IV

5

PART - A

25

PART B – DIALOGUES (25 marks)

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use only

I. How do you respond in each of the following situations? Write only **one** sentence or question for each, beginning with the word/s given. **(05 marks)**

(1) Your class is planning a trip. Suggest an interesting place to visit.

“Shall?”

(2) Your friend borrowed your English book and he has not returned it so far. How do you remind him?

“Could?”

(3) You seek permission to enter the classroom while your teacher is teaching.

“Excuse me madam.?”

(4) One of your friends invites you to visit his/her place this evening. Refuse it with a reason.

“I’m”

(5) You have come to a bookshop to buy a dictionary. How do you ask the price?

“I”

Q. I

5

II. You have come to “English for All” Institute in Dehiwala to inquire about an English Course. Fill in the missing parts of the dialogue between you and the receptionist of the Institute. Do **not** use more than two sentences/questions in each blank. **(05 marks)**

You : Excuse me. I’m interested in the English course, you have advertised in the weekend newspaper.

Receptionist : Well, it’s mainly for those who have completed their A/Ls.

You : (1)

Receptionist : Right, then you can join it.

You : (2)

Receptionist : It’s a three-month course.

You : (3)

Receptionist : The lectures are usually held on Sundays.

You : (4)

Receptionist : It’s Rs. 15000/=

You : (5)

Receptionist : Well, there’s an application form. You have to fill in it and pay the course fee to register.

Q. II

5

□ PART C - COMPREHENSION (30 marks)

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I. Read the following text and do the activities that follow. (10 marks)

- ① Prof. Senaka Bibile was born in 1920. He received his early education at Trinity College, Kandy. Unfortunately, his father died untimely. Because of **this calamity**, he had to face financial difficulties to continue his studies. Yet, he was a courageous student. Trinity College records Senaka's various academic achievements.
- ② Later, he entered the Medical Faculty, University of Colombo to qualify as a doctor. After his studies, he was appointed as a lecturer in pharmacology in the same faculty. Winning a scholarship, this talented lecturer proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, UK and obtained a Ph.D. in pharmacology.
- ③ Immediately after completing his Ph.D., he returned to motherland in 1951 and after three years, he became the head of the Department of Pharmacology in the same faculty where he served previously. Prof. Bibile was chosen as the Founder Dean of the faculty of medicine when the new faculty of medicine was established at the Peradeniya University.
- ④ Later, the government entrusted Dr. S.A. Wickramasinghe and Prof. Bibile with the task of formulating a state pharmaceutical policy. The state drugs report, prepared by the medical duo, was presented to the government, which resulted in the establishment of the State Pharmaceutical Corporation (SPC) in 1971. The obvious choice for new corporation's chairmanship was Prof. Bibile. During the first year of its existence, the corporation was able to save Rs. 60 million by way of foreign exchange to our country. This was because the corporation was able to reduce the number of drugs imported.
- ⑤ He was then invited as a consultant to advise thirteen Third World Countries on the reorganization of pharmaceutical management. In 1977, he arrived in Geneva, accompanied by his wife and accepted the assignment as a consultant.
- ⑥ In 1993, about fifteen years after his death, Dr. Hart, the pioneer of the Australian Pharmaceutical Policy Board, remarked when he arrived in Sri Lanka:
"Sri Lanka is the summit of a mountain and Senaka Bibile is a glittering lamp on the top. By the glow of that light we, the other countries, formulated the policies on drugs."

(1) Based on the information in the text, write **True** or **False** in the space provided beside each sentence.

- (a) Senaka Bibile never experienced any hardships as a student. (.....)
- (b) Senaka Bibile was the first Dean of the Medical Faculty, University of Colombo. (.....)
- (c) Prof. Bibile was the first chairman of the State Pharmaceutical Corporation. (.....)
- (d) Prof. Bibile was never married. (.....)
- (e) During Prof. Bibile's chairmanship, the SPC increased the number of drugs purchased from other countries. (.....)

(2) **Underline** the most appropriate response.

- (a) The phrase '**this calamity**' in the first paragraph refers to Senaka Bibile's
 - (i) education. (ii) father's death.
 - (iii) academic achievements. (iv) courage.

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- (b) Which of the following is the main intention of the remark of Dr. Hart?
 - (i) To explain the drugs formulation policies.
 - (ii) To give details of Prof. Bibile's visit to Australia.
 - (iii) To appreciate the work of Prof. Bibile.
 - (iv) To introduce the goals of Australian Pharmaceutical Policy Board.

(3) Who or what does the pronoun 'he' in the 6th paragraph refer to?

.....

(4) Write one word for each blank, selecting from the passage, which means the same as each of the given phrases.

(a) having a natural ability to do something well

(b) two people who perform together

Q.1

1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -
10

II. Read the following text and do the activities that follow. The first sentence in the second paragraph [paragraph ②] has been left out. (20 marks)

① Deforestation started centuries back when man took to agriculture after the Age of Hunting. Forests were cleared to make way for agricultural land. However, it did not pose much threat to the environment. With time, the need for deforestation has increased owing to various reasons. The rapid increase in population is one of the main reasons. In order to accommodate the growing population and satisfy their needs, the forests are being cleared and turned into agricultural land and residential colonies. The advancement in technology is another reason for deforestation. More and more industries are being set up and new products are being made. Deforestation is done to make place for these industries and also to derive various plant based products. The wildlife is the worst affected due to deforestation.

② Clearing the forests means destroying the habitat of them. It is a pity that in an attempt to build his own home, man is destroying the habitat of the innocent animals. Many animals feed on particular insects and plants and loss of these species they survive on has led to their starvation. Also most of the animals and birds require a particular climate and place to live comfortably. They are unable to adapt to the changes in the environment and incur various illnesses if put in a different place. Due to loss of habitat, many wild animals have been unable to survive. Many species of animals have gone extinct; in fact, the biodiversity has been affected badly due to deforestation.

③ When forests are cleared to build residential or industrial areas, many wild animals move to other greener areas to live while some species of animals roam around in the neighbouring places and are often seen entering the residential areas. Thus, this has increased the conflicts between humans and wildlife which is neither good for the wildlife nor humans. Each of them remains in constant fear of being attacked by the other.

(1) Based on the information in the text, write **True** or **False** in the space provided beside each sentence.

(a) Deforestation began during the Age of Hunting. (.....)

(b) Animals have the capacity to easily adjust to any new environmental condition. (.....)

(c) The text indicates a direct relationship between deforestation and the loss of habitat of the wild animals. (.....)

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- (2) **Underline** the most appropriate response.
- (a) Which of the the following is **not** mentioned as a reason for deforestation?
 (i) Growth of population (ii) Wildfire
 (iii) Technological development (iv) Setting up of various industries
- (b) Which of the following is most appropriate as **the first sentence** of the paragraph ②?
 (i) Forests are home for a variety of animals and birds.
 (ii) Forests play a significant role in maintaining the Earth's climate.
 (iii) Deforestation is a global problem that affects human beings.
 (iv) Industries are a result of advancement in technology.
- (c) Which of the following is directly given as an effect of deforestation?
 (i) Impact on water cycle
 (ii) Global warming
 (iii) Extinction of wild animals
 (iv) Increased risk of floods
- (d) Which of the following is the most appropriate **title** to the paragraph ③?
 (i) Man and domestic animals
 (ii) Building up of industrial areas
 (iii) Fear of being attacked by wild animals
 (iv) Conflict between humans and wildlife

- (3) Fill in the blanks in the following passage, based on the information in the text. Do **not** use more than **one** word in each blank.

Deforestation is the clearing of (1) to satisfy various human needs. These needs include the expansion of the agricultural land, the increase of the number of residential colonies, setting up of new industries and deriving various products from (2) Many species of wildlife have been affected by deforestation. Some of them have lost their (3) that they occupied, others have contracted (4) and yet others have become extinct. They are suffering at the hands of humans. Another serious effect of deforestation is the increasing number of conflicts between the (5) and the wildlife.

- (4) Who or what do the pronouns in bold print in the text refer to?
 (a) **his** (paragraph ②)
 (b) **they** (paragraph ②)
 (c) **them** (paragraph ③)
- (5) Write **one** word for each of the given blanks, selecting from the passage, which means the same as the following.
 (a) possibility of trouble or danger
 (b) change to be suitable for a new situation
 (c) continue to live or exist
 (d) suffering caused by having no food
 (e) go here and there without any definite aim

Q. II	
1 -	
2 -	
3 -	
4 -	
5 -	
	20

PART - C	
	30

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