

ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය, ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය, ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය, ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு, ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு, ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு, ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு
English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education, English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education, English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, උපකාරක ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර - 06
கல்விப் பொதுச் சான்றிதழ் (சாதாரண தரம்) பரீட்சை, மாதிரி தாள் - 06
General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination, Support Paper - 06

Appreciation of English Literary Texts I

පැය එකයි
ஒரு மணித்தியாலம்
One hour

විභාග අංකය
சட்டிடலக்கம்
Index No. }

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER ITSELF.

Instructions

- Answer all the questions in **Section A**.
- Select **either I, II or III** from **Section B** and answer all the questions given below it.
- The maximum marks allocated for paper I is 40.

Section A – Poetry, Prose and Drama

Read the following extracts and answer all the questions given below them.

I - Poetry

1. (i) “Up there he’s a king on a throne,
But at home you should hear him moan”

- a) Name the poem from which these lines are taken. Name the poet who wrote it. (01 mark)
.....
- b) Who speaks these words? (01 mark)
.....
- c) Who is referred to as ‘he’ in the above lines? (01 mark)
.....
- d) What poetic technique is used here by the poet? What effect does it create? (02 marks)
.....

- (ii) “This waiting, it’s taking forever.
Any second now.”

- a) From which poem are these lines taken? Who wrote the poem? (01 mark)
.....
- b) What is this waiting? (01 mark)
.....
- c) Who is waiting like this? (01 mark)
.....
- d) What are the feelings of the speaker? (02 marks)
.....

II – Prose

II. (i) He walked noisily away, and it was a kitchen maid, in search of parsley, who eventually rescued the aunt from the rain – water tank.”

a) From which work are these lines taken and who is the author? (01 mark)

.....

b) Who is referred to as ‘he’ in these lines? (01 mark)

.....

c) Why did ‘he’ walk away like this? (01 mark)

.....

d) How would you describe his feelings at this moment? (02 marks)

.....

(ii) “I know I had been hit, but I was just relieved and praying **I was not going to be hit in the head,**”

a) From which text are these lines taken? Who is the speaker? (01 mark)

.....

b) Where is the speaker at the moment? (01 mark)

.....

c) What is the situation that this speaker is referring to? (01 mark)

.....

d) What emotions are given out by the highlighted phrase? (02 marks)

.....

III – Drama

3. (i) “How come ..? She didn’t seem to understand!”

a) From which text are these lines taken and who wrote them? (01 mark)

.....

b) Who speaks these words? (01 mark)

.....

c) Who is referred to as ‘she’ in these lines? (01 mark)

.....

d) What do these lines tell about ‘she’? (02 marks)

.....

(ii) “How these people annoy me! What does he want of me? Why should he disturb my peace?”

a) From where are these lines taken and who is the author? (01 mark)

.....

b) Who speaks these words? (01 mark)

.....

c) Who is referred to as ‘he’? (01 mark)

.....

d) What does the speaker mean by the phrase ‘my peace’? (02 marks)

.....

Section B – Novels

Select **EITHER I, II OR III** from Section B and answer all the questions given below it.

1. Read the following extract from *The Prince and the Pauper* and then answer all the questions given below it.

“This settled the matter. His majesty’s royalty was accepted without further question or discussion and the two little girls began at once to inquire into how he came to be where he was, and how he came to be so unroyally clad and whither he was bound, and all about his affairs. It was a mighty relief to him **to pour out his troubles** where they would not be scoffed at or doubted; so, he told his tale with feelings, forgetting even his hunger for the time; and it was received with the deepest and tenderest sympathy by the gentle little maids. But when he got down to the latest experiences and they learned how long he had been without food, they cut **him short** and hurried him away to the farm house to find a breakfast for him.

The king was cheerful and happy now, and said to himself, “When I am come to mine own again, I will always honour little children, remembering how that these trusted me and believed in me in my time of troubles; whilst they that were older, and thought themselves wiser, mocked at me and held me for a liar.”

(i) Where does this incident take place? Who are involved in it? (02 marks)

.....

(ii) Why is the king cheerful and happy? (02 marks)

.....

(iii) Explain the following phrases as they occur in the passage.

a. to pour out his troubles - (01 mark)

.....

b. cut him short - (01 mark)

.....

(iv) Comment on the character of the king as revealed through the above passage.

(04 marks)

.....

.....

.....

2. Read the following extract from **Bringing Tony Home** and answer all the questions given below it.

“That was the end of “Pitagamkarayo” (ENGLISH TITLE; THE OUTSIDERS) – my twelve – hours long television series, and on that day in March, I was going home after completing the final episode, sound dub, titles and all. My mind was **crosscutting between** reality and the last moments of the film I had just completed in the editing room. It had taken exactly two years from the first day of shooting to the end of post – production. Now the master tapes were ready to be delivered to client, and the telecast was scheduled to begin on the ninth of April.

That complicated shot which closes the series was the first to be recorded. It was on the 26 of February 1994. The scene was staged on the vast paddy field beginning at the end of an embarkment below the High-Level Road opposite the Nawinna railway station – now **obscured by** the Arpico Showroom – and sprawling all the way past Bellanwila temple towards the Atthidiya marshes.

(i) Who is the speaker of these words? What does that person tell us?

(02 marks)

.....

(ii) When is the speaker going home?

(02 marks)

.....

(iii) Explain the following phrases in your own words.

a. crosscutting between -

(01 mark)

.....

b. obscured by -

(01 mark)

.....

(iv) Comment briefly on the character of the speaker as reflected in the passage.

(04 marks)

.....

.....

.....

3. Read the following extract from **The Vendor of Sweets** and answer all the questions given below it.

“HE WAS WORRIED. The entire day passed with his mind completely obsessed. He was functioning with only a part of himself. Sivaraman’s enquiries, the coming in of cash and the arrival and departure of his cousin at the appointed hour were all mechanically gone through. His cousin ate, spoke of various things, and waited as usual to talk of Mali, but Jagan was in no mood to encourage him, and the cousin gave up with resignation. “Sometimes he talks, sometimes he doesn’t. Take him as he comes, that’s all.’ He thought and slipped away at the right moment.

Jagan counted the cash and made the entries, but his mind worked on one theme only: the puzzle created by Mali. At every encounter he displayed a new facet, which might or might not have relevance to the previous one. Jagan was reminded of the concept of Viswarupa that he had read in the Bhagavad Gita. When the warrior Arjuna hesitated to perform his duty on the battlefield, God came to him in the guise of his charioteer and revealed Himself in all his immensity. On one side he was thousand – faced. ‘I behold You, infinite in forms on all sides, with countless arms, stomachs, mouths and eyes; neither Your end nor middle nor beginning do I see ...’ quoted Jagan inwardly, at the same time remaining rational enough to realize the irreverence of the comparison.

i) Who is worried in the passage and what is the reason for that? (02 marks)

.....

ii) Why didn't he encourage the cousin to talk? (02 marks)

.....

iii) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as they occur in the passage.

a. slipped away at the right moment - (01 mark)

.....

b. irreverence of the comparison – (01 mark)

.....

iv) Comment on the character of Mali revealed by this extract. (04 marks)

.....

.....

.....

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, උපකාරක ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර - 06
 கல்விப் பொதுச் சான்றிதழ் (சாதாரண தரம்) பரீட்சை, மாதிரி தாள் - 06
 General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination, Support Paper - 06

பேசு தேகி
இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
One hour

Instructions

- Answer four questions selecting **one each** from the four sections – POETRY, DRAMA, PROSE and FICTION.
- Answers to **Paper II** should be written in the given booklet.
- The maximum marks allocated for **Paper II** is 60.

(Answer **one** question only.)

1. The self – sufficiency and independence of nature is portrayed in the poem ‘**A Bird Came Down the Walk**’. Discuss.
2. ‘**War is Kind**’ is a discussion of wives and children as victims of war. Comment.
3. ‘**Richard Cory**’ destroys the myth that rich are always happy. Discuss.
4. ‘**Father and Son**’ depicts the dissatisfaction of conventional life style. Discuss.
5. The main character in ‘**Upside Down**’ is funny but pathetic too. Discuss.

(15 marks)

(Answer **one** question only.)

6. The title '**Twilight of a Crane**' has a great effect on the drama itself. Discuss.
7. The title '**The Bear**' has a great impact on the drama. Discuss.

(15 marks)

(Answer **one** question only.)

8. 'Nicholas is the most victorious character in **The Lumber Room**.' Comment on this statement.
9. 'The Nightingale's sacrifice for true love was of no result.' Explore this statement referring to the short story **The Nightingale and the Rose**.
10. 'In **The Lahore Attack** we find flexibility and adaptation due to sportsmanship.' Explore this statement.
11. 'In **Wave** we find how humans react to unpredictable and sudden situations.' Explore this statement with reference to the extract.

(15 marks)

Fiction

(Answer **one** question only.)

12. Mark Twain's **The Prince and the Pauper** explores the difference between the rich and the poor in that society. Comment on this statement.
13. Tissa Abeysekara's **Bringing Tony Home** portrays the deep nostalgia we humans have with the past. Comment on this statement.
14. 'Whose life seemed to be successful, Jagan with his traditions or Mali with his modernity? Explore this with reference to the novel **The Vendor of Sweets** by R.K. Narayan.

(15 marks)

ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය, ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය, ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය, ඉංග්‍රීසි හා විදේශ භාෂා ශාඛාව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு, ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு, ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு, ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு மொழிகள் கிளை கல்வி அமைச்சு
English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education, English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education, English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education, English and Foreign Languages Branch Ministry of Education

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, උපකාරක ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර - 06
கல்விப் பொதுச் சான்றிதழ் (சாதாரண தரம்) பரீட்சை, மாதிரி தாள் - 06
General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination, Support Paper - 06

Appreciation of English Literary Texts I

Answer Sheet

Support Paper -06

Paper - I

I Poetry

- (i) a) The Clown's Wife by Johnson Agard
b) Clown's wife
c) The clown
d) metaphor/his power, elegance as a clown
- (ii) a) The Terrorist, He's Watching by Wislwa Symborska
b) for the bomb to explode/ blast
c) the terrorist
d) sympathy for the innocent victims/ anger against the person who sets the bomb.

II Prose

- (2) (i) a. The Lumber Room by Saki
b. Nicholas
c. He didn't want to help his aunt and went away pretending not to recognize the person in the rainwater tank.
d. happy / satisfied / triumphant
- (ii) a. The Lahore Attack by Kumar Sangakkara
b. The speaker / Kumar Sangakkara
c. When the bus that they were travelling was hit by terrorists.
d. humorous and happiness in saving his life

III – Drama

3. (i) a. Twilight of a Crane by Yu Zuwa Junji Kinoshita
b. Unzu
c. Tsu
d. She doesn't understand the language of bad / greedy people.
- (ii) a. The Bear by Anton Chekhov
b. Popova
c. Smirnov
d. The mourning after her husband's death.

Section B – Novels

1. (i) This took place in a barn where the prince spent the night. The prince and a couple of young girls are involved in it.
(ii) Because the girls believed his story and received him with sympathy.
(iii) a. To tell all the problems he has
b. Ended the conversation short
(iv) The king is honest/ trust others/ understanding/ rational/ gets hurt
2. (i) Tissa Abesekara is the speaker here. He is happy about finishing his work after a long time.
(ii) After completing the final episode, sound dubbed, titles and all
(iii) a. changes between two things
b. covered or hidden by
(iv) Though he is contented with his completed work, still his mind is set with the past. In every moment his mind runs to the past. He is nostalgic.
3. (i) Jagan is worried knowing that Mali and Grace are not married.
(ii) He is in no mood for talking. There is no point in talking. He doesn't want to take up the topic which annoys him. He feels disgraced.
(iii) a. went away when the time came
b. the comparison is unworthy
(iv) Mali's behaviour is difficult to understand. It doesn't relate to one another. It seems that he has thousand faces which his father cannot understand. It's very difficult to keep a good relationship with him. He changes his behaviour all the time.

Paper - II

Poetry

1. The bird in the poem represents nature. Its behaviour tells the qualities of nature. The bird is independent and self – sufficient. It doesn't need to depend on humans for his survival.

‘He bit an angle- warm in halves

And ate the fellow raw

And then he drank a dew

From a convenient grass’

It rejects the bread crumbs offered by the man. His dignified behaviour tells the independence and self – sufficiency of nature.

2. The poem addresses ‘maidens’, ‘babe’

‘Do not weep, maiden,’ ‘Do not weep babe,’

The poet tells not to weep as war is kind. The war has given them a cruel death of their counterparts but with respect. The mother is deeply worried as her son has died. But his coffin is covered with a ‘bright splendid shroud’. At the end of the day, the maiden, the baby and the mother are left alone. There's nobody for them. The war has separated them but the war continues and many men die and the women and children are left to suffer.

3. Richard Cory is about the fateful death of a rich person.

‘And Richard Cory, one calm summer night,
Went home and put a bullet through his head.’

This destroys the myth that rich are always happy. The ordinary people think the rich have all the things in life.

‘In fine, we thought that he was everything’

Everyone wants to be like Richard Cory.

‘To make us wish that we were in his place.’

But ultimately, he took his life telling the world that rich are not happy all the time. They all have same problems sometimes more problems than ordinary people.

4. The son is not satisfied with the life he has. He needs a change. But he is unable to convince

it to his father as he is a very conventional father.

‘Find a girl, settle down,

If you want you can marry.

Look at me, I am, old but I'm happy’

But son has his own dreams. The father is not a good listener. He doesn't support him to realize his dreams. Father is happy with the conventional life.

‘It's not time to make a change,

Just sit down, take it slowly.’

Son wants to go away.

‘Now there's a way and I know that I have to go away’

He looks for freedom.

‘From the moment I could talk I was ordered to listen’

‘If they were right, I'd agree, but it's them they know not me,’

Son shows his dissatisfaction of the conventional life.

5. The character is both funny and pathetic. It evokes laughter and also sympathy. He is a misfit and he is unable to change his ways.

‘No one could make him understand

Why he seemed to be afloat

And what had happened to the land.’

He reads and writes letters backside – fore, he is afraid to cross bridges, he orders opposite things at the restaurants. These things make us laugh but at the same time feel sympathy for them. Can't they be mentally disordered people who need our attention and care? Maybe they can't read and write. They do so to get the attention of the others. It is funny but pathetic too.

Drama

6. Twilight means between night and day. The play is set in the twilight. It is a short period of time. It also suggests the life of Tsu as a woman and crane. Her life as Tsu is short.

The peaceful life of Tsu and Yohyo turns into twilight by Sodo and Unsu.

Crane is a famous symbol of honour and loyalty. Tsu represents a loyal wife. She loves and cares for the family. When Yohyo breaks his promise, she doesn't get angry. When she leaves him, she provides for his future too.

So, the title affects the drama.

7. The word 'bear' suggests something spontaneous, in its expression of feelings, anger, love and hatred. It refers to the character Smirnov who behaves rude and ill-mannered like a bear.

His entrance to the house, how he treats the footman, his indecent talk with the woman in the house gives him a black mark as a bear. We call a bear to a person who is rude, bad tempered and ill mannered. Smirnov is such a person. So, the title is all about Smirnov.

Prose

8. The battle was between Nicholas and Aunt. He was in disgrace as he refused to eat his wholesome bread – and – milk breakfast.

Other children were to be driven to the sands at Jagborough as a special treat. Before leaving, his girl cousin scraped her knee against the step of the carriage and started crying. Also, Bobby would not enjoy the journey as his shoes were too tight for him.

Aunt warned him not to go to the gooseberry garden. Though he pretended to do so, he had other plans in his head. He entered the lumber room and discovered a whole new world.

Aunt fell into the rainwater tank. She called for help but Nicholas didn't help her saying that it would be the 'Devil' who always tempt him to do bad.

At the end nobody had enjoyed the day except Nicholas.

9. Nightingale felt sad when she saw the student crying for a red rose to dance with his true at the ball. The nightingale thought to get a red rose at any cost. She sacrificed her life in making a red rose. The student was happy to get the rose. The rose was rejected by the

daughter of the Professor and the student threw the rose in the gutter.

What a silly thing love is, the declaration of the student proves there is no value for true love in the materialistic world.

'Here at last is a true lover' the nightingale is fooled by the pretended love of the student.

'For a red rose?' they cried. 'How very ridiculous!' the animals in the garden understood the reality of true love. So, the sacrifice was in vain.

10. The cricketers faced an attack by the terrorists while touring Pakistan. The way they face it tells their flexibility and adaptation to situations.

'Get down they are shooting at the bus.'

The reaction here shows their flexibility.

'The reaction was immediate.'

'With very little space, we were all lying on top of each other.'

'It is notable how quickly we got over that attack on us.' The players adopted to the situation though they are injured. They were strong.

Through sportsmanship one gets these qualities. They learn to face challenges, stay calm and take correct decisions. They are flexible enough to adopt to any situation.

11. In Wave the speaker was not aware of the disaster first. But she faced it with sudden impulse. When she saw the waves first, she wanted to share the view with her husband. When things seemed to change her instincts told her to flee.

'I grabbed Vik and Malli, and we ran out for the front door.'

A mother's sudden reaction in danger of her children.

Steve, the father followed her action. All humans tend to follow each other in sudden danger.

'Give me one of them,' Steve shouted reaching out. But I didn't.'

Mother thinks that the protection the children get from her mother is the best. No one can care them like her. She is not satisfied with the support given by the father. She is sure of herself than him.

Also, humans react selfishly in situations like this.

‘I didn’t stop for my parents.’

The thought that it would delay them, she was with the intention of saving her children only. She loved the parents but her impulses were with her children.

Sometimes people help each other without knowing each other. The jeep driver offered to help them by taking them in his jeep.

Some are ready to sacrifice for love of each other.

When Beulah fell off the jeep her husband too jumped out. This shows his helplessness in leaving his counterpart in the face of danger.

These show how humans react in unpredictable and sudden situations.

When she saw the waves first, she wanted to share the view with her husband. When things seemed to change, her instincts told her to flee.

Fiction

12. Prince represents the rich and the pauper represents the poor.

They differ in their attire.

The rich have all the facilities where the poor lacks their basic needs like food and lodgings.

The rich manipulate the law, but the poor are punished unlawfully.

The rich receive a good education where the poor orphans are not given a proper

education.

The rich have many expectations but the poor are helpless and have no expectations.

13. Humans are connected to their past all the time. In the story the speaker feels nostalgic for leaving his home and his pet dog. He is fascinated by the environment in his village. He was happy to return to the same place to capture it on film. May be that he did the film to satisfy his nostalgia.

He recalls all his memories as a child and as a teenager, what he did and felt.

When he finished shooting ‘Pitagamkarayo’ he said that he fell into a coma. He was lost in the past and the present.

He brings his dog back as he couldn’t leave his past behind.

14. Jagan is a traditional man with his own rules and policies. He has his own way of living. He follows the Gandhi philosophy. He is a true Hindu. He doesn’t like to take medicine. He refuses sugar and salt. He is against eating meat. He earns money, pays tax but sometimes hide his real income. He considers marriage as a holy thing. When he discovers that Mali and Grace are not married, he gets deeply hurt. But he finds inner peace.

On the other hand, Mali loves modernity. He wanted foreign education. He went to America to study. He doesn’t care the tradition. He started eating beef. He criticizes the country as well as the things in it. He says the postal service is slow. He wants the money of his father but hates sweet wending. He uses Grace’s money and when the fortune is gone tries to send her back. He takes to drinking and gets caught by the police. His modern ideas didn’t help him in his need but father’s money earned in traditional way would help him.