Part I

1. **Section A** - Answer all questions.
   Read the given extracts and answer the questions given below them.
   
   (i). “That distance Keeps him out of danger
   And what a view – just like the movies…”
   
   (a). Name the work that carries these lines. Name the writer.
   (b). Who says these lines? Who is referred as “him”?
   (c). What kind of effect is created by the second line?

   
   (05 marks)

   (ii). ‘It’s a strange life we’re leading here just now,
   not a dull moment. No one can complain’
   
   (a). Name the work from which these lines are taken? Who wrote them?
   (b). Who speaks these words? What is the situation described here?
   (c). What literary device is used here? What is the tone of speaker?

   
   (05 marks)

   (iii). ‘As I turned my head to look at him I feel something whizz past my ear and a bullet thuds into the side of the seat, the exact spot where my head had been a few minutes earlier’
   
   (a). Name the work from which these lines are taken? Name the writer.
   (b). Who are referred as ‘I’ and ‘him’?
   (c). How would you describe the feelings of the speaker here?

   
   (05 marks)
(iv). "...Why, I don’t believe you have even got silver buckles to your shoes as the Chamberlain’s nephew has..."

(a). In which work do these words appear? Who is the author?
(b). Who are referred to as ‘I’ and ‘you’ in this extract?
(c). What qualities of the speaker are revealed here?

(05 marks)

(v). "I’d like to live with you in this small house peacefully and quietly without being troubled by any one. My darling, you shouldn’t be the same as they. You should be a man of the world I belong to."

(a). Name the work which this extract is taken? Who is the writer?
(b). Who is the speaker of these words? Who are referred as “they”?
(c). What does the speaker mean by “the world I belong to”

(05 marks)

(vi). "Sir, in my solitude I have grown unaccustomed to the masculine voice, and I can’t stand shouting. I must ask you not to disturb my peace."

(a). From which work is this extract taken? Name the writer.
(b). Who speaks these words? To whom are they spoken?
(c). What is the reason for speaker’s solitude?

(05 marks)

Section A-Answer all questions in either (a), (b) or (c)

(a) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below it:

**Either**

‘As I looked around things were blurred and there was a feeling somewhere in me of getting choked, of not being able to breath and my legs were numb and my body wet and slowly going cold, and since this is exactly how I felt when I used to get those fits long and which was the reason I was not sent to school – or rather one of the reasons - I was gripped with fear which made me sweat more and feel dizzy, Then the thought occurred to me – not in a blinding flash, but in a slow gradual manner like when you slip into a coma........

(i) Whose thoughts are expressed in this passage? When does this happen? (02 marks)
(ii) What were the feelings of the person mentioned in the passage? (02 marks)
(iii) Write the meanings of the following in your own words.
(a) numb
(b) occurred
(iv) What state of mind is reflected by the speaker’s expression? (04 marks)

Or

(b) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below it.

‘The bathroom was a shack, roofed with corrugated sheets, beaten-out tin was fixed anyhow to a wooden frame to serve as a door on rusty hinges; the wooden frame was warped and the door never shut flush, but always left a gap through which one obtained a partial glimpse of anyone bathing. But it had been a
house practice, for generations, for its members not to look through. This bathroom remained very much what it had been in the days of his father,..........

(i) Whose bathroom is referred in this paragraph? Who is referred as ‘his father’?

(ii) What is the house practice mentioned in the paragraph?

(iii) Write in your own words the meaning of the following.
(a) shack
(b) glimpse

(iv) Which aspects of the inmates of the house are reflected in this passage?

Or

(c) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below it.

‘Trouble me not—it is nothing but a scurvy faintness. Raise me! there,’ tis sufficient, Come hither, child; rest thy poor troubled head upon thy father’s heart, and be at peace. Thou’lt soon be well; tis but a passing fantasy. Fear thou not; thou’lt soon be well; Then he turned towards the company; his gentle manner changed, and baleful lightning began to play from his eyes. He said;

(i) What is the situation described in this passage? Who does the word “me” refer to?

(ii) What happened when speaker turned towards the company?

(iii) Write in your own words the meaning of the following
(a) Sufficient
(b) baleful

(iv) What aspects of the speaker’s character are revealed here?

Part II
POETRY

(Answer one question only)

2. ‘In the poem “The Eagle”, the poet is able to create a vivid picture of a powerful monarch in solitude mingled with natural phenomenon’. Write your comments.

3. The poem ‘Once upon a Time’ is a clear depiction of how human values are destroyed with the changing elements of the society. Do you agree? Comment.

4. The poem ‘Farewell to Barn and Stack and Tree’ shows us how sudden provocation leads to disastrous consequences. Comment on this statement by referring to the poem.

5. ‘The mental agony of both husband and wife due to many known and unknown reasons can be seen in the poem ‘The Clown’s Wife’. Do you agree? Comment.

6. The huntsman gets into trouble due to the sheer stupidity of both the huntsman and the king in the poem ‘The Huntsman’. Explain with examples. 

(15 marks)
DRAMA

(Answer one question only)

7. Three money minded males shatter the innocent desire and expectation of one female who belongs to the nature identity. Explain this statement referring to the drama ‘Twilight of a Crane’.

8. A man with rude qualities is finally able to tame a lady who is in a state of mind due to the death of her “socalled beloved husband”. Explain this statement referring to the drama, “The Bear.”

(15 marks)

PROSE

(Answer one question only)

9. The sacrifice made by the Nightingale for the sake of true love is in vain due to the materialism of the professor’s daughter and the theoretical education of the young student. Do you agree? Comment

10. Hypocrisy and the stupidity of the adult generation, without understanding the innovativeness and the creativity of the young generation can be seen in the Lumber Room. Comment

11. Do you think “Wave” by Sonali Deraniyagala is a classic example of how humans face unexpected natural disasters? Explain by referring to the prose.

12. In his Speech on “The Lahore Attack” Sangakkara is able to show genuine feelings of his team mates and his fellow Sri Lankans by using his elocutionary force. Comment on this by taking example from the prose.

(15 marks)

FICTION

(Answer one question only)

13. Education through experience for both Prince Edward and Tom Canty and the gap between rich and poor can be seen clearly in the novel “The Prince and the Pauper”. Examine this statement with reference to the novel.

14. The Vendor of Sweets represents conflict between traditions vs. modernity Discuss with reference to the novel.

15. Sincere affection between the narrator and his faithful dog Tony is disturbed by the adverse economic situation in the referring to the text.

(15 marks)