



AQUINAS COLLEGE OF HIGHER STUDIES- COLOMBO 08
CERTIFICATE LEVEL II
READING AND VOCABULARY (Paper A)
SEPTEMBER- 2023

Examination No : Marks :
Index Number : Duration : 2 hours

Reading

Test 01 (1x10=10marks)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

(going, while, observation, conclude, moved, better, conclusion, ancient, possible, based)

In 1. _____ times, people tried to explain the world around them
2. _____ on what they saw. People in ancient times saw that the sun came up from one
side of the earth, 3. _____ across the sky, and went down on the other side. Based on this
4. _____, they believed that the sun travels around the earth. 5.
_____ directly from observation to 6. _____ is called non-scientific
thinking. Here is an example of non-scientific thinking. Maybe you had a sick stomach, and ate a
candy bar. An hour later, you observed that you felt much 7. _____. You might
8. _____ that it was the candy bar that made you feel better. But there are other 9.
_____ explanations for the observation. Maybe you had taken some medicine
an hour earlier, and it took a 10. _____ to work. Maybe enough time had
passed, and you would have felt better without eating the candy bar. Non-scientific thinking
happens all the time.

Test 02 (1/2x20 =10marks)

Cloze reading – Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the words given below.

(distress, unlock, determined, prompted, wagon, fade, whom, laboratory, substances,
doctorate, stunned, productive, discovered, fortunate, isolating, personality, fatal,
collaboration, accomplished) / women)

Marie Curie was one of the most 1. _____ scientists in history. Together with
her husband, Pierre, she 2. _____ radium, an element widely used for treating

cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive 3. _____ . Pierre and Marie's amicable 4. _____ later helped to 5. _____ the secrets of the atom. Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe 6. _____. Her great exuberance for learning 7. _____ her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to 8. _____. 9. _____ to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and 10. _____ in physics. Marie was 11. _____ to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of 12. _____ was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many 13. _____ years working together in the physics 14. _____. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn 15. _____ in 1906. Marie was 16. _____ by this horrible misfortune and endured heart-breaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her 17. _____. Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to 18. _____ when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for 19. _____ radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a 20. _____ illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

Test 03 (2x10=20marks)

Read the poem and answer the questions.

The Moon-By Robert Louis Stevenson 1850 -1894

The moon has a face like the clock in the hall;
 She shines on thieves on the garden wall,
 On streets and fields and harbour quays,
 And birdies asleep in the forks of the trees.

The squalling cat and the squeaking mouse,
 The howling dog by the door of the house,
 The bat that lies in bed at noon,
 All love to be out by the light of the moon.

But all of the things that belong to the day
 Cuddle to sleep to be out of her way;
 And flowers and children close their eyes
 Till up in the morning the sun shall arise.

1. What is the moon compared to?
.....
2. Where does the moon shine? (any one place)
.....
3. Name the animals that like the moonlight? (any two)
.....
4. What do the flowers do?
.....
5. Write the animal sounds mentioned in the poem. (any two)
.....
6. Find an antonym for the word 'awake' from the poem.
.....
7. Find a synonym for the word 'embrace' from the poem.
.....
8. What cuddles to sleep to be out of the moon's way?
.....
9. What adjectives describe the following?

mouse	:
eyes	:
10. What does the word "howling" mean?
.....

Test 04

A) Read the different passages and write suitable sub headings for each of the paragraphs selecting from the list given. (2x5 = 10marks)

(Struggles of the childhood , Roald Dahl's work , Meeting of the first life partner , The childhood of Roald Dahl , Terrible flying experiences)

1. _____

Roald Dahl was born in Llandaff, Cardiff, on the 13th of September, 1916. Both of his parents were Norwegian. As a boy Dahl spoke both Norwegian and English. He was named after Roald Amundsen, the famous Norwegian who was the first explorer to reach the South Pole. His father was a ship broker, which mean he sold all of the items that ships needed to take with them on voyages. Dahl had three older sisters and an older brother. In February 1920, Dahl's older sister Astri died from a burst appendix. A few weeks later, his father also died (of pneumonia). In his autobiography "Boy" Dahl said that his father was

"overwhelmed with grief" for Astri. When his father died, Dahl's mother was pregnant. His sister Asta was born later in the year.

2. _____

This was a difficult time for Dahl's mother, Sofie. She had a large family to look after on her own. When he was 9 years old, Dahl was sent to a boarding school; St Peter's in Weston-Super-Mare. When he was 13, he moved to Repton, a famous public school near Derby. Dahl did not enjoy his time there. He was beaten and treated badly by some of the other boys. When he left school in 1934 he went on an expedition to Newfoundland and then went to work for Shell Oil. Dahl wanted to travel, so he was pleased when the company sent him to East Africa in 1938. He worked there until the outbreak of the Second World War.

3. _____

In November 1939, Dahl joined the Royal Air Force and learnt to fly. He was posted to Libya and in September 1940 his plane crashed. He was badly hurt and it took him six months to recover from his injuries in Egypt. He returned to his squadron in 1941 and began flying again. He began to suffer terrible headaches because of his injuries from the plane crash and in the summer had to go home to his mother. Although he couldn't fly any more, Dahl was still able to help the war effort. In 1942 he was sent to Washington D.C. to work at the British Embassy. He began to write, encouraged by the novelist C.S. Forester. At that time he wrote for adult readers. He soon began to get work published.

4. _____

In 1951 he met his future wife, an American actress called Patricia Neal. They married in 1953 and had five children together. In 1954 they moved to Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. The town is now home to the Roald Dahl Museum and Story Centre.

5. _____

Dahl wrote books, stage plays and television scripts throughout the 1950s. In 1961 *James and the Giant Peach* was published. He went on to publish many children's books: *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* (1964), *Fantastic Mr Fox* (1970), and *The Twits* (1980) to name but a few. Dahl wrote his stories in a writing hut in the garden of his house, which children were forbidden to enter! In the hut, he invented over 500 words such as "biffsquiggled" (confused or puzzled) and "gobblefunk" (to play around with words, just like he did). In 1962 his daughter Olivia died. She was seven years old, the same age his sister had been when she died. Dahl kept a picture of Olivia in his writing hut and both *James and the Giant Peach* and *The BFG* are dedicated to her.

In 1981 he separated from Patricia Neal and in 1983 he married his second wife, Felicity Crosland. Roald Dahl died in Oxford on the 23rd of November 1990 and is buried in the parish church of St Peter and St Paulin Great Missenden.

B) Answer the following.

(2x10=20marks)

1. When was Roald Dahl's birthday?

.....

2. Why was he called "Roald"?

.....

3. How many children did Roald Dahl's parents have altogether?

.....

4. Dahl said that his father was 'overwhelmed with grief'. Which of these words has similar meaning to 'grief'?

comfort

heartache

joy

peace

5. Why was life difficult for Sofie Dahl?

.....

6. How long did it take Dahl to recover from his injuries after the plane crash?

.....

7. Who encouraged Roald Dahl to write?

.....

8. Children were forbidden from entering the writing hut. Which of these words has a similar meaning to 'forbidden'?

approved

banned

permitted

welcomed

9. Why do you think that Roald Dahl invented new words?

.....

10. How might Roald Dahl have felt when his daughter died?

.....

C) Write a suitable word for each description choosing from the passage. (2x5=10marks)

1. long journeys involving travel by sea or in space -.....

2. the arrangement according to which pupils live in school during term time-
.....
3. an operational unit in an air force consisting of two or more flights of aircraft and the personnel required to fly them-
4. not allowed; banned-
5. caused to move or be apart. -

VOCABULARY

Test 01 - Underline the word with correct spelling.

(1x10 =10marks)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. illegible | ellegible | illigible | illegibal |
| 2. equasion | equashen | equashion | equation |
| 3. accomodasion | acommodation | accomodation | accommodation |
| 4. achieve | achieve | acheeve | acheave |
| 5. ceiling | ceeling | ceilling | cealing |
| 6. sychology | pshycology | shychology | psychology |
| 7. quarral | quarrel | quarrell | quarell |
| 8. pear | paer | pare | piar |
| 9. inflasion | inflasian | enflation | inflation |
| 10. documantery | documentery | documentary | documentry |

Test 02 - Give the opposites/antonyms of the following words.

(1x10=10 marks)

1. even -
2. more -
3. early -
4. sour -
5. neat -
6. blunt -
7. vertical -
8. presence -
9. dangerous -
10. exciting -