

Appreciation of English Literary Texts - Paper I

- * 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 mark 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

I (i) “She had two sons at rising day,
Tonight she will be alone.”

(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) Why will the mother be alone that night?

.....
 (01 mark)

(d) What do these lines suggest about the speaker’s feelings towards what has happened?

.....
 (02 marks)

I (ii) “So on we worked, and waited for the light,
And went without the meat and cursed the bread;”

(a) From which poem are these lines taken? Who wrote the poem?

.....
 (01 mark)

(b) Who are referred to as ‘we’ in the first line?

.....
 (01 mark)

(c) Why did they go ‘without the meat’?

.....
 (01 mark)

(d) What do these lines reveal about the society in which they lived?

.....
 (02 marks)

05

05

II Prose

II (i) "Sing me one last song," he whispered; "I shall feel very lonely when you are gone."

(a) From which work are these lines taken? Who is the author?

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(b) Who speaks these words?

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(c) To whom are they spoken?

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(d) To what theme of the short story can you relate this extract?

.....
.....

(02 marks)

05

II (ii) "It is ok if I die because it is my job and I am ready for it. But you are a hero and if you were to die it would be a great loss for the country."

(a) From which work are these lines taken? Who is the author?

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(b) Who speaks these words?

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(c) What is the situation of this extract?

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(d) What is the speaker's attitude towards the person he speaks to?

.....
.....

(02 marks)

05

III Drama

III (i) ".....yes, those two who came to see you this evening - they are trying to convert you to their way of thinking."

(a) Name the work from which this extract is taken. Name the author.

.....
.....
(01 mark)

(b) Who speaks these words?

.....
.....
(01 mark)

(c) Who are referred to as 'those two' in these lines?

.....
.....
(01 mark)

(d) What is the 'way of thinking' that the speaker is talking about?

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.....
.....
(02 marks)

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III (ii) "You look at one of these poetic creatures: all muslin, an ethereal demi-goddess, you have a million transports of joy, and you look into her soul—and see a common crocodile!"

(a) From which text are these lines taken? Who wrote it?

.....
.....
(01 mark)

(b) Who are the poetic creatures that the speaker refers to?

.....
.....
(01 mark)

(c) What feature of the 'poetic creatures' is suggested by the words 'common crocodile'?

.....
.....
(01 mark)

(d) What is the tone of this speech?

.....
.....
.....
(02 marks)

05

Section B – Novels

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

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

“The King was furious over these inhumanities, and wanted Hendon to break jail and fly with him to Westminster, so that he could mount his throne and hold out his sceptre in mercy over these unfortunate people and save their lives. ‘Poor child’, sighed Hendon ‘these woeful tales have brought his malady upon him again; alack, but for this evil hap, he would have been well in a little time.’

Among these prisoners was an old lawyer--a man with a strong face and a dauntless mien. Three years past, he had written a pamphlet against the Lord Chancellor, accusing him of injustice, and had been punished for it by the loss of his ears in the pillory, and degradation from the bar, and in addition had been fined 3,000*l.* and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Lately he had repeated his offence; and in consequence was now under sentence to lose *what remained of his ears*, pay a fine of 5,000*l.*, be branded on both cheeks, and remain in prison for life.

‘These be honourable scars,’ he said, and turned back his grey hair and showed the mutilated stubs of what had once been his ears.

The King’s eye burned with passion. He said:

‘None believe in me--neither wilt thou. But no matter--within the compass of a month thou shalt be free; and more, the laws that have dishonoured thee, and shamed the English name, shall be **swept from the statute books**. The world is made wrong; **kings should go to school to their own laws**, at times, and so learn mercy.’ ”

(i) When and where does the incident take place?

.....
.....
.....
.....

(ii) What is the crime that the old lawyer is charged with? (02 marks)

.....
.....
.....
.....

(iii) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as they occur in the passage. (02 marks)

(a) swept away from the statute book

.....
.....

(b) kings should go to school to their own laws (01 mark)

.....
.....
(01 mark)

(iv) Comment on the character of the king as represented in the above passage.

.....
.....
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.....

(04 marks)

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

“But when night came and the doors were closed the barking started all over again. The storm had slowed down to a drizzle now which made things more audible and according to Mother the dogs in the neighbourhood would have heard Tony’s bark for the first time and they were reacting furiously. Soon the whole village had exploded into a **tumult of barking**. Then comes the **grey area in the narrative**. According to both Mother and Father, in about an hour’s time the rain ceased altogether and there was absolute silence. The barking too had stopped. Father had gone round the house to check and found only the chain tied to the wooden post. Tony had gone. Mrs. Mendis distinctly remembered hearing father go round the house to the back, but in her version Tony was still barking and all the dogs in the village were barking and the rain had not ceased at that time. Mother swears to say she heard Mr. and Mrs. Mendis muttering in the next room and then she heard a door latch open softly and within the next few minutes Tony stopped barking and one by one the dogs stopped barking and then the rain stopped and there was silence. It was then that she woke Father up and asked him to go check whether Tony was there.

Next morning when the doors opened Tony was gone and after three days the rain had stopped that was the morning I woke up. ”

(i) When and where does the incident take place?

.....
.....
.....
.....

(02 marks)

(ii) What is the passage about?

.....
.....
.....

(02 marks)

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

(a) tumult of barking

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(b) grey area in the narrative

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(iv) According to your opinion, who is responsible for the disappearance of Tony? Justify your conclusion with evidence from the given passage.

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.....
.....

(04 marks)

10

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

“Whoever the American associate was, he had done his coaching perfectly; and Nataraj also proved **extraordinarily prompt**. The city was soon flooded with the prospectus of Mali’s company. The first one came by post to Jagan himself at his shop. It went into the cultural shortcomings of the country, and the need for it to take its place in the comity of nations, and how this machine was going to cut time and distance and lift the country out of its rut, and then followed many facts and figures. One thing Jagan noted was that the jungles on Mempi Hills would provide the soft wood required for some part of the machine, and it could be had for a song. Then it went into details of production and marketing and location. Jagan now realized that the son of the kerosene agent was actually the **economic brain** behind the whole show--a young fellow in jeans and striped shirt who rode a scooter and carried Mali on the pillion seat.

Very soon they abandoned the scooter and were seen moving about in an old automobile. Grace explained to Jagan one morning. “The company have now made a start with an automobile. Although it’s an old one, it is useful. One has to move about so much on business, nowadays.”

“What car is it? It looks green,” said Jagan, out of the polite need to say something, and not wishing to ask, “What is its price? Who has paid for it?”

(i) When and where does the incident take place?

.....
.....
.....
.....

(02 marks)

(ii) Why does Jagan see Mali’s enterprise as a ‘show’?

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.....

(02 marks)

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

(a) extraordinarily prompt

.....
.....

(01 mark)

(b) economic brain

.....
.....

(iv) Comment on the most important theme/s of the passage.

(01 mark)

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(04 marks)

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සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2022 (2023)

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 இலக்கிய நயம் ஆங்கிலம் I, II
 Appreciation of English Literary Texts I, II

Appreciation of English Literary Texts - Paper II

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 mark allocated for **Paper II** is 60.

POETRY

(Answer *one* question only)

1. "To the Evening Star" is a representation of nature as a source of fertility and power. Discuss.
2. "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" is a symbolic call for peace and freedom. Discuss.
3. "Breakfast" is a reflection of damaged human relationships. Discuss.
4. "The Earthen Goblet" is a criticism of human actions against nature. Discuss.
5. "The Camel's Hump" is a satirical depiction of people's laziness. Discuss.

(15 marks)

DRAMA

(Answer *one* question only)

6. *Twilight of a Crane* represents a woman as a committed wife. Discuss with reference to the play.
7. *The Bear* represents a widow as a bold and courageous woman. Discuss with reference to the play.

(15 marks)

PROSE

(Answer *one* question only)

8. 'Nicholas is innocent and smart while his aunt is wicked and stupid.' Explore this statement with reference to "The Lumber Room".
9. 'Both the young student and the Professor's daughter are selfish, and are concerned only about their benefits.' Explore this statement with reference to "The Nightingale and the 'Rose'".
10. "'The Lahore Attack" represents people's devotion to their professions.' Explore this statement with reference to the text.
11. 'The speaker in *Wave* is brave and confident, but self-centred.' Explore this statement with reference to its extract in your syllabus.

(15 marks)

FICTION

(Answer *one* question only)

12. 'Mark Twain's *The Prince and the Pauper* is an exploration of honesty in human beings' Comment on this statement.
13. 'Tissa Abeysekara's *Bringing Tony Home* is a depiction of the bond among human beings and animals.' Comment on this statement.
14. 'R.K. Narayan's *The Vendor of Sweets* is a representation of the conflict between the older and the younger generation' Comment on this statement.

(15 marks)