1. 01. මුතු පන්තිය පැහැති මණ්ඩලක් මහා උප මණ්ඩලය පැහැති 350 - 400 ක් ලෙසින් මහ විශේෂ කොටසක් නිර්මාණ කරයි.

i. මැතික පාලනය මත මම පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ

ii. මැතික පාලනය මත මම පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ

iii. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ

iv. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ

02. මුතු පන්තිය පැහැති මණ්ඩල මහා උප මණ්ඩලය පැහැති 350 - 400 ක් ලෙසින් මහ විශේෂ කොටසක් නිර්මාණ කරයි. මැතිකා මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ.

ඇතිවහල පිහිටිවන් යටතේ මැතිකා පාලනය මත මම පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ. සේ තරුණ විශේෂ කොටස සම්බන්ධවේ. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ. මඩුහාරුවය මත පැහැති මණ්ඩලපති මත පැහැතිවේ.
03. 1. මෙම වැඩිය පළමු සමාගම අදහස් කළේ මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය පෙළවරයි. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය ඔබ ගැනිය ඇති විශේෂයෙන්.

2. ඉඩ සහ ඉ විශේෂය මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

3. යුල්ත විශේෂය මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

4. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය කළේ වේ.

5. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

6. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

7. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

8. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

9. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

10. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

2. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

1. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

2. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.

3. මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය ඔබට මෙම් ප්‍රශ්ණය එකේ නිභාණ්ඩය වේ.
4. පෙළ මෙහෙයි අදාන්න්ව මෙහෙයි ආද. ඔබ විශේෂිත්‍ය අත්‍ය ආනාකෑම්කට අයිතියන්ද කැම. ඔබ නමුත් මර්ග විශේෂිත්‍ය ආනාකෑම්ක දී බලන්න මෙහෙයි යුගේ විට මෙහෙයි.

5. නොහැක කුඩා මර්ග හදමු. පැහැදිළි දුක්ම මර්ගයේ ඇති ක්‍රමය යි. මර්ග අත්‍ය පියෝගය ආනාකෑම්ක දී දක්නට නොහැක භාවිතා කළු.

04. ඔබට පාලනය නොහැක විශේෂිත කරමු මෙයන්න. ඔබට සිදුකින්නේ පදයේ පාලනය නොවේ මෙයන්නේ පදයේ පාලනය නොවේ.
Write an essay on one of the following topics in about 350 words.

(i). Modern Technology and Sri Lankan Society.
(ii). Functions of language.
(iv). Importance of Translation

Write a precis of the following passage in approximately 125 words and supply a title. State the number of words that you have used.

In case you thought a Sri Lankan site has not made it into this list, take the express way to Hikkaduwa. The Hikkaduwa National Park is one of the two marine national parks in Sri Lanka. The national park contains a fringing coral reef of high degree of biodiversity.

The area was declared a wildlife sanctuary on May 18, 1979, and then on August 14, 1988, upgraded to a nature reserve with extended land area. The growth of the number of visitors in the next 25 years increased the degradation of the coral reef.

To reduce the effects to the ecosystem, the reef was declared a national park on September 19, 2002.

The national park situated in the west zone and receives a 2,000 millimeters of annual rainfall. The rain is received in both southwestern and northeastern monsoon seasons, in April-June and September-November respectively. Inter-monsoon is a dry period which is considered the best season to visit the park.

The temperature of the water ranges from 28.0' - 30.0' C while the mean annual temperature is 27'C of the atmosphere. Foliaceous Montipora species dominate the coral reef. Encrusting and branching species are also present. Faviidae and Poritidae corals are contained in the inshore areas of the reef in massive colonies.

Staghorn, elkhorn, cabbage, brain, table and star corals are all present in the reef. Corals of 60 species belonging to 31 genera are recorded from the reef. The reef also recorded over 170 species of reef fish belonging to 76 genera.

Sea grass and marine algae belonging to genera Halimeda and Caulerpa are common in the seabed depth ranging from 5-10 m. Sea grasses provide habitat to Dugong and sea turtles.
Some species of prawns feed on the sea grass. Eight species of ornamental fishes also inhabit the reef, along with many vertebrates and invertebrates including crabs, prawns, shrimps, oysters and sea worms. Porties delivery is an endemic coral species of Sri Lanka.

Chlorurus rhakoura and Pomacentru proteus are two reef fish species confined to Sri Lanka. Blacktip reef shark are found along the outer slope of the reef. Three sea turtles which have been categorized threatened visit the coral reef: the hawksbill turtle, green turtle, and Olive Ridley.

Read the passage given below and answer the underneath questions.

In February this year The Economist’s Intelligence Unit (EIU) ranking of 140 cities included Colombo among the 10 worst cities to live in. Many people would claim that Colombo’s rightful place should be in the top half of a livability or quality of living index, but a city that continues to neglect its public transport and traffic congestion can go only go down in terms of international ranking.

Singapore, unlike Colombo, has a sustainable transport system. From way back in 1972 the government led by Lee Kuan Yew increased vehicle duties and followed by a shift to road pricing. Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) gave greater flexibility in managing traffic demand. This together with a handful of well managed bus companies and two metros have transformed the city to a place where one can live without a car. In Singapore, vehicle ownership is around 150 per 1000 persons, compared to Colombo which has already surpassed 250 per 1000 people.

Hong Kong manages just as well, even though it did not adopt the tough measures as Singapore did. It simply ensured a top class rail transit system with excellent rail to bus connections, pedestrian and bicycle networks. Though parking is expensive and restricted in land strapped Hong Kong, few people complain since taking public transport is a much easier alternative to finding parking for their vehicle.
In order to make a modern city development public transport centered, administrators in an estimated 1,500 cities across the world have tried ‘car free days’. Then car dependent residents learn how to get about without a car for a day and to understand that it is not that impossible after all.

Improvement of public transport not only makes a city more livable, it makes transport for all quicker and cheaper. Typically, when we judge a city's success we talk about skyscrapers, superhighways and parking spaces. But cities can **prosper** by focusing on the needs and contentment of all the city's residents, not just those that own a private car.

(I) 1. Propose an appropriate title to the passage.
2. Give two reasons for going down Colombo in "The EIU international ranking.
3. How did Singapore manage the traffic demand?
4. What are the reasons for not to complain on the lack of parking facilities in Hong Kong?
5. What should be done, in Colombo, to get improved the public transport system?

(II). Match the words with the meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congestion</th>
<th>Do well</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surpass</td>
<td>Take on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopt</td>
<td>Guaranteed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensured</td>
<td>Exceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosper</td>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(III). Make sentences using the following words.

1. neglect
2. sustainable
3. restricted
4. after all
5. contentment
8. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks.

9. I choose the correct phrasal verb to complete each of the following sentences.

1. I've tried to make her realize that she's wrong, but I can't ______ to her. (= convince her)
   a) get across   b) get over    c) get on

2. You can't ______ (= avoid) taking this test.
   a) get by          b) get around    c) get on

3. Have all the passengers ______ (= disembarked) the train yet?
   a) gotten off     b) gotten out   c) gotten away

4. Fiona ______ the bus. (= boarded the bus)
   a) got up         b) got in       c) got on

5. Fiona ______ the car and drove away.
   a) got on         b) got up        c) got in

6. The workers ______ (= supported, began to support) Larry in his quest to obtain more benefits.
   a) got behind     b) got back    c) got at

7. What are you ______? (= What are you trying to say?)
   a) getting to     b) getting at   c) getting in

8. I haven't ______ doing that yet. (= haven't had a chance to do that yet)
   a) gotten up      b) gotten around to   c) gotten around

9. We didn't ______ (= arrive) until 3:00 AM last night.
   a) get around     b) get up       c) get in

10. They ______. (= escaped)
    a) got by         b) got away   c) got through
4.2 Choose the best preposition to use in each of the sentences.

1. We're not associated ________ that company.
   a) along  b) in  c) with

2. I'm so angry ________ this!
   a) about  b) with  c) to

3. I'm not capable ________ that type of behavior.
   a) of  b) in  c) at

4. She's not worried ________ her test.
   a) for  b) with  c) about

5. I'm ashamed ________ what I did.
   a) with  b) of  c) in

6. He's really tired ________ being told what to do.
   a) of  b) at  c) with

7. I'm a little short ________ cash these days.
   a) on  b) in  c) with

8. The factory workers have been ________ strike since January.
   a) on  b) in  c) about

9. ________ you and me, I don't think he's a very good teacher.
   a) Through  b) Between  c) Among

10. You shouldn't pick ________ him just because he's different.
    a) on  b) to  c) with