

2017

**MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
DEPARTMENT OF MYANMAR EXAMINATION**

ENGLISH

Time Allowed: (3) Hours

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

I. Read the passage.

More than 2,000 years ago, scientists in Egypt made a calendar. There were ten days in a week, three weeks in a month, and twelve months in a year. This calendar showed a way to count weeks and months, but it was not scientific.

It does not matter how many days are in a week, or in a month; any number can be used. No one, however, can decide how long a day or a year should be. A day is an exact length of time it takes the earth to turn around one time. A year is the exact length of time the earth takes to travel around the sun one time. The Egyptians did not think about these scientific facts. For them, 12 of their 30-day months made a year, but 360 days do not make a full year.

What did they do about this problem? They made a five-day holiday at the end of each year. But even adding five holidays did not make the Egyptians' yearly calendar right.

(A) Write the correct word or words to complete each sentence. (5 marks)

- (1) Egyptian ----- made the first calendar.
- (2) The Egyptian calendar showed a way of ----- weeks and months.
- (3) The Egyptians did not consider ----- facts.
- (4) It takes the earth ----- to turn around one time.
- (5) The Egyptians ----- five holidays to make the Egyptians' yearly calendar right.

(B) Answer each question in one sentence. (5 marks)

- (6) When was the first calendar made?
- (7) How many weeks were there in a year in the Egyptian calendar?
- (8) Why was it possible to use any number in a week or in a month for the first calendar?
- (9) How long does it take the earth to travel around the sun one time?
- (10) How did the Egyptians solve the problem?

II. Fill in each numbered blank with a word from the list given. (10 marks)

Write down only the number of the blank and the word that fills it.

- | | | | | |
|--------|------|--------|-------|----------|
| and | are | clock | forty | go |
| have | make | much | other | pendulum |
| pocket | put | second | than | that |
| they | time | use | very | watch |

Pendulum clocks showed the hours more exactly ---(1)--- earlier clocks, since the weight on the ---(2)--- could be moved up or down to ---(3)--- the clock go faster or slower. About ---(4)--- years later, minute and second hands were ---(5)--- on some clocks. Grandfather clocks are very ---(6)--- in demand again today. They are usually ---(7)--- expensive, however, and require more space than ---(8)--- styles of clocks. As people began to ---(9)--- to more places and do more things, ---(10)--- were more interested in knowing the correct ---(11)--- . By 1900 almost every house had a ---(12)--- ,

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and nearly every well-dressed gentleman wore a ---(13)--- on a chain tucked in his vest -
--(14)--- .

Today, of course, we have electric clocks ---(15)--- keep giving the right time until they ---(16)--- unplugged or the electricity goes off. Scientists ---(17)--- invented clocks that look like large machines ---(18)--- tell the correct time to a spilt ---(19)--- The most modern electric clocks for home ---(20)--- do not have faces or hands.

III. Write the appropriate words or groups of words to complete the sentences and lines of verse. (10 marks)

- (1) At supermarkets, the use of modern ----- has solved the problem of quick payment.
- (2) People snore because they have ----- while they are asleep.
- (3) The welts and itching we experience after being bitten by mosquitoes are an -----
--- to the saliva.
- (4) Looking good means making----- of you, yourself.
- (5) Annie Sullivan was to open ----- inside Helen.
- (6) A ----- bridge
With its rugged floor and wall;
- (7) I ----- a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
- (8) For song and mother-croon of bird
In ----- and happy twilight heard—
- (9) Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him -----;
- (10) In scorched July
The -----fly,

IV. Give complete answers to these questions. (10 marks)

- (1) What did the professor give the four youths as a parting gift and why? (OR)
How are robots used in unpleasant or dangerous environments?
- (2) Why do advertisements aimed at men include the picture of a pretty girl? (OR)
When you reach the third stage of (NREM), what will happen?

Say something about these lines (from your prescribed text).

- (3) What is the title of the unit from which the following sentence is taken? What does the underlined word refer to?
Travellers to the moon require not only oxygen and water but also protection against cosmic rays that are unfiltered by an atmosphere.
- (4) Who said these words and to whom were they said? What do they mean?
“Why don’t you rest?”
- (5) What do these lines mean?
All afternoon I watched them, —
Such magic as they knew!

V. Read the passage.

Her dream came true. My father gave her the diamond earrings. They were tiny icebergs in big gold prongs. She sat before the mirror turning her head from side to side. My father paid a little a month for those earrings for a long time. I was glad her dream came true. When they dressed to go out, I told her how beautiful she looked. She wasn’t really beautiful but she lifted her head like a queen when those earrings were on.

Time became what my father called "hard". The earrings were gone a long time before I noticed. When I asked about them, she smiled and cried at the same time. "Your father had to pawn them," she said. "He'll get them back."

Policemen were poorly paid in those days and then the city cut their salaries further. My mother made our clothes on a sewing machine. At night she sewed rosettes on silk garters for a penny a piece. Every year she paid the interest on the pawn ticket.

Answer these questions. Give complete answers. (10 marks)

- (1) What were the diamond earrings in the form of and what did the author's mother do after wearing them?
- (2) How did his father buy those earrings?
- (3) What did the author say to his mother when she dressed up to go out? Why?
- (4) What did his father do to the earrings and why?
- (5) How did his mother make extra money? Why?

VI. Punctuate the following. (5 marks)

- (1) i dont want to tell you but i think i ought to mother said isabel
- (2) my teacher said well i know you have tried your best havent you
- (3) whats wrong with you youve been silent all day i told my friend
- (4) i said ok helen if this is what you want theres a word for it
- (5) tom said ive been digging the garden and thats why im so dirty

VII. (A) Finish each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence that is given. (10 marks)

- (1) The novel was very interesting and I read it twice.
It was such -----.
- (2) I didn't know her phone number, so I was not able to ring her.
Not -----.
- (3) This computer holds less information than that one.
This computer does -----.
- (4) My father didn't earn much money, so life wasn't easy for us.
If my father had -----.
- (5) It's difficult to find work these days but Joe has just given up his job.
Even though -----.
- (6) I arrived at the cinema early not to miss the beginning of the film.
I arrived at the cinema early in order that -----.
- (7) I asked my mother, "Did you book a room with a balcony?"
I asked my mother -----.
- (8) Archaeologists have discovered a new tomb in Egypt.
A new tomb -----.
- (9) Ngapali is an attractive beach. Most people like to visit there.
Most people -----.
- (10) I bought a watch from Cherry Oo. It is a birthday present for my sister.
The watch which -----.

(B) Using the prompts given, write a very short paragraph on ONE of the following. (10 marks)

Indonesia, a land of - Indonesia – land – surprises – featuring – rich culture – arts

Surprises

- volcanoes – Indonesia – most active in – world

- many different ethnic groups – live – use – 250 spoken languages

- Jakarta – capital – Indonesia – situated – northwest coast – Java

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- is – place – industries – textiles, chemical, – plastics – concentrate
- see – biggest Buddhist temple – world – built – 9th Century – at Candi Borobudur – Java
- east Java – can find – most exciting mountain scenery – visit –
- take – ferry ride – Surabaya – Madura – heart-stopping bull race – excitement
- Yogyakarta – regarded – special cultural centre – Java – offers festivals – royal ceremonies – batik – silver work
- largest national park – found – western Sumatra – full – variety – animal species – plants

Annie Sullivan, Helen's teacher

- young and patient – teacher – deaf-blind child – called Helen
- worked – the Perkins Institute – the Blind – Boston
- first arrived – Keller's house – found – very messy, spoilt little girl
- first Annie – taught – Helen – table manners – sit – eat her meal – fold napkin
- taught Helen good manners – language – door – world for her
- asked permission – Captain Keller – lived – in the guesthouse – along with Helen
- her stay – Helen – put Helen's – hands gushing water – the water pump
- made – Helen – remember – when she – baby
- succeeded – teaching Helen – language – door to the world
- went on – learn – speak – read – write – Annie stayed – Helen – fifty years – died in 1936.

VIII. You are Nilar Soe. You live at No. 123, Damayone Street, Kyauk Myaung, Yangon. Write a letter to your cousin, Thidar Soe, a nurse, who lives in Hlegu, telling her to come and see your grandmother who has been in hospital for two days and explaining why you need her help. (10 marks)

(OR)

You are May Thu. You live at No. 107, Kankaw Street, Ngaung Oo. Write a letter to your friend, Yin Yin, telling her about the things you bought from an unusual supermarket and explaining how you have tried to get them.

(OR)

You are Aung Htet. You live at No. 12, Panglong Road, Kale. Write a letter to your uncle, a doctor, who lives in Taungoo, telling him the problems you often face while sleeping and asking for some advice to get sound sleep.

IX. Write an essay of three paragraphs on ONE of the following. (15 marks)

The importance of having good friends to get success

(OR)

Strong determination leads to an accomplishment

(OR)

The value of being healthy
