

AL/2016/51/E-I

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු කல்මික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஆகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

විඳ කලාව I
 சித்திரக்கலை I
 Art I

51 E I

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

Instructions:

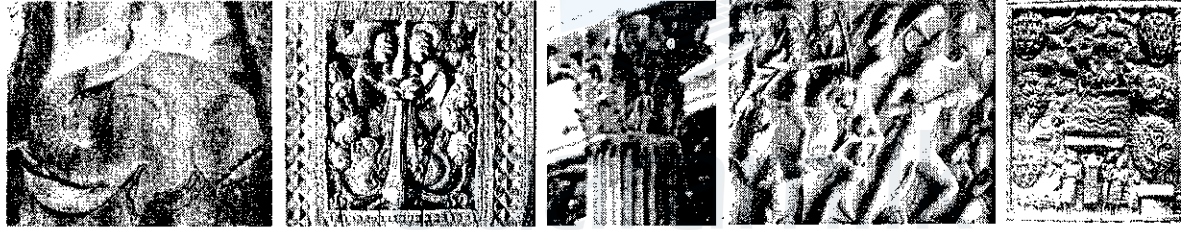
Index No :

- * This question paper consists of two parts.
- Part I**
 - Answer **all** questions on this paper itself.
 - Select the correct answer for each question and write its number on the dotted line given.
- Part II**
 - This part includes **three** sections.
 - Select **one** question from **each** section and answer **three** questions.
- * Attach the answer scripts of Part I and II before handing over.

For examiner's use only	
For Paper I	
Part	Marks
I	
II	
Total	

Part I

- Select the most suitable answers for the questions 1 to 5, referring to following pictures of carvings A, B, C, D and E.



A B C D E

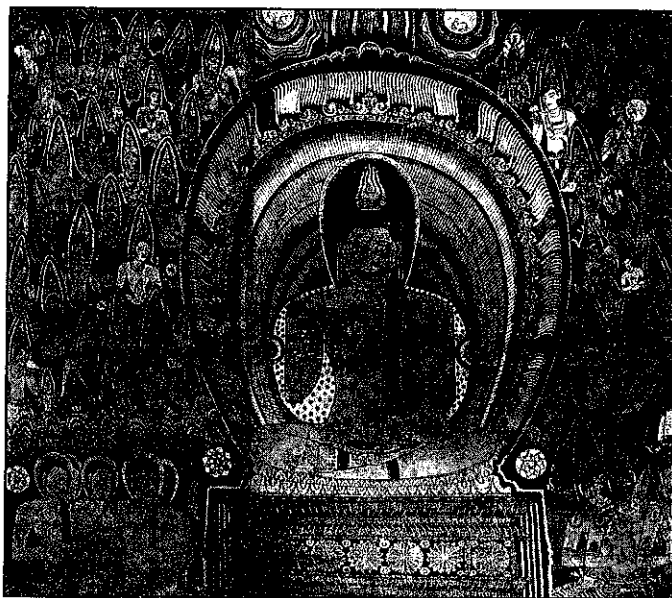
- The carving marked by letter **A** is to be seen
 - (1) on a rock in 'Ranmasu' pleasure garden at Isurumuniya.
 - (2) on the upper part of the living rock at Isurumuniya.
 - (3) at close proximity of a pond at 'Ranmasu' pleasure garden.
 - (4) carved on the living rock adjoining the pond at Isurumuniya.
 - (5) in the museum at Isurumuniya. (.....)
- Shown by letter **B** is a pillar carving at
 - (1) Trinity church.
 - (2) Embekka dēvālaya.
 - (3) Panawitiya Ambalama.
 - (4) Gadaladeniya temple.
 - (5) Audience hall in Kandy. (.....)
- Shown by letter **C** is
 - (1) a Doric pillar capital.
 - (2) an old pillar capital of Greece.
 - (3) an ionic pillar capital.
 - (4) a Corinthian pillar capital.
 - (5) a Roman pillar capital of Greek influence. (.....)
- Picture **D** depicts
 - (1) 'The chasing of demons' carved in Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.
 - (2) 'chasing of demons' carved in Mahisha Madini cave at Mahabalipuram.
 - (3) the carving of 'Durga' in Chota Kailasa temple at Ellora.
 - (4) the carving of 'Asuras' in Vishwakarma temple at Ellora.
 - (5) a carving of Asuras on a rock wall at Mahabalipuram. (.....)

[see page two

Agaram.LK - Keep your dreams alive!

Agaram.LK - Keep your dreams alive!

- Select the most suitable answers for the questions, 36 to 40 referring to the given picture.



36. The painting is to be seen among
 (1) the paintings of Lankathilaka temple. (2) the ceiling paintings of Degaldoruwa.
 (3) paintings of Medawela temple. (4) ceiling paintings of Dambulla temple.
 (5) wall paintings of Degaldoruwa temple. (.....)
37. Paintings of this temple are executed
 (1) by artists including Hiriyaale Sittara Naide.
 (2) by artists including Koswatte Sittara Naide.
 (3) by artists of Nilogama Sittara clan of Matale.
 (4) under the leadership of Devaragamapola Silwattane.
 (5) under the leadership of Devendra Mulachari. (.....)
38. This painting depicts
 (1) the incident of attaining Buddhahood after defeating 'Mara'.
 (2) the incident of delivering the first sermon to five ascetics.
 (3) "Sūwisiwīwaranaya"
 (4) Lord Buddha delivering 'Dhamma' to mother god.
 (5) Lord Buddha's visit to the city of Kapilawasthu. (.....)
39. When composing this painting, the artist has used
 (1) colour and line to indicate three dimensional quality.
 (2) harmonizing colour and lively line.
 (3) lines to build up shapes to indicate three dimensional effect.
 (4) dark colours and fine line work.
 (5) flat colours and lines are used indicating traditional features. (.....)
40. In this painting,
 (1) the rich quality of the painting is maintained through expressive and sentimental movements.
 (2) the large space used for Buddha figure disturbs the expressive quality of the painting.
 (3) the considerable space used for Buddha image helps to induce devotion towards Buddha.
 (4) the admirable depiction of the theme has induced respect and devotion to Lord Buddha.
 (5) drawing a large number of human figures has helped to grasp the attention of the viewers. (.....)

**

[see page seven

5. The Sanchi carving marked by letter E depicts

- (1) the conversion of Jatila. (2) Mahakapi Jathakaya.
 (3) river Neranjana. (4) the city of Kapilawasthu.
 (5) sacred premises of Jethawana. (.....)

• Select the **most suitable answers** for the questions, 6 to 10.

6. The most fitting statement to define an expression drawing is

- (1) a realistic expression painted or done in colour or line work.
 (2) a colourful composition expressing an experience.
 (3) an expression based either on a real incident or on an imaginary one.
 (4) a colourful visual expression done on a certain theme tastefully and appreciatively.
 (5) a composition with or without colour produced to please the eye. (.....)

7. In order to create an appealing quality of a certain design, it is necessary to

- (1) use realistic shapes and shades of colour.
 (2) use abstract shapes and harmonizing colours.
 (3) use creative shapes and appealing colours.
 (4) use cool and warm colours within a methodical line work.
 (5) select simple shapes and restricted colour range. (.....)

8. The important factor in composing a spreading pattern to be used in cloth printing is

- (1) the drawing of many similar units spreading over the space.
 (2) the drawing of a portion of a design which fit in to another portion of a similar design.
 (3) the arranging of shapes symmetrically on a geometrical structure.
 (4) the arranging of shapes in a certain pattern to spread over the space.
 (5) drawing of shapes changing directions, to spread over the space. (.....)

9. When practising still life drawing, it is expected to

- (1) draw all objects as seen and depict three dimensional qualities.
 (2) express the characteristic qualities of objects, applying theories.
 (3) draw the objects as they are and paint the background as desired.
 (4) draw the shapes of objects creatively, so as to create a three-dimensional quality.
 (5) to handle shapes and colours of the objects imaginatively. (.....)

10. When designing a poster,

- (1) it is necessary to insert the caption as a part of the poster.
 (2) it is important to draw all shapes realistically to make communication easy.
 (3) bright colours should be used to attract attention.
 (4) the forcefulness of communication and the use of symbols are both important.
 (5) it is necessary to use vivid colours and creative shapes. (.....)

• Select the **most suitable answers** for the questions, 11 to 15 referring to the following sculptures marked by letters F, G, H, I and J.



F



G



H



I



J

11. Letter F shows

- (1) the figure of Apparswami. (2) the figure of God Shiva.
 (3) the image of Veenadhara. (4) the figure of Parwathie.
 (5) the figure of God Vishnu. (.....)

[see page three

29. The painting shown by letter **S** had been painted by

- (1) impressionist Claude Monet.
- (2) post-impressionist Vincent Van Gough.
- (3) post-impressionist Paul Gauguin.
- (4) impressionist Edward Manet.
- (5) post-impressionist Paul Cezanne.

(.....)

30. The painting marked by letter **T** portrays

- (1) a distorted representation of natural objects.
- (2) an expression done by discarding theories.
- (3) metal objects seen as flexible objects.
- (4) an expression showing complicated mental situation of an artist.
- (5) a dreamlike dialogue between sub-conscious and the artist.

(.....)

- Select the **most suitable answers** for the questions, 31 to 35 referring to pictures of architectural constructions given in front of them.

31. The architectural construction at Polonnaruwa shown here

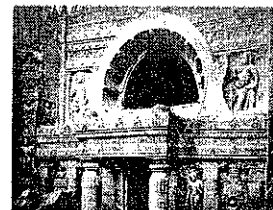
- (1) are ruins of an ancient Buddhist building.
- (2) is a building constructed with storeys gradually reduced in their proportions.
- (3) a remaining portion of an ancient storeyed building.
- (4) an old royal commemorative structure.
- (5) a rare type of Stupa made of bricks.



(.....)

32. The picture given in front is

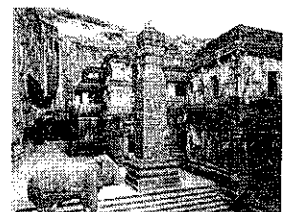
- (1) an entrance to a Buddhist temple at Ellora.
- (2) an entrance to a temple at Mahabalipuram.
- (3) a cave entrance with 'Chaitya kawataya' at Ajanta.
- (4) an entrance to a Jain temple at Ellora.
- (5) an interior of a 'Vihara sala' at Ajanta.



(.....)

33. The architectural construction seen here is

- (1) a dēvālaya built by excavating the rock.
- (2) a dēvālaya built on a rock.
- (3) a dēvālaya constructed in granite masonry.
- (4) a dēvālaya constructed by cutting away the rock.
- (5) one of 'Pancha Pandava Ratha' dēvālas.



(.....)

34. The architectural features seen here is

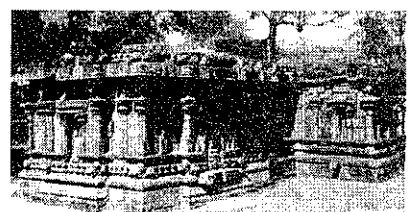
- (1) Kufhu pyramid to be seen among triple pyramids in Egypt.
- (2) a pyramid constructed to indicate the majestic power of Pharaoh kings.
- (3) the pyramid considered as the 7th wonder of the world.
- (4) the largest pyramid among the pyramids built on Giza plateau.
- (5) Kafhre pyramid at Giza which is the largest in Egypt.



(.....)

35. The architectural construction seen here is

- (1) a dēvālaya constructed in Pāndya architectural features in 13th century.
- (2) a dēvālaya constructed at Polonnaruwa according to Hindu architecture.
- (3) the earliest dēvālaya built at Polonnaruwa.
- (4) a dēvālaya built at Polonnaruwa commemorative of 'Ishara Mudiya Devi'.
- (5) the ruined No. 2 Shiva dēvālaya at Polonnaruwa.



(.....)

[see page six

12. Letter **G** represents

- (1) a sculpture of classical period depicting youthful strength and the softness of infants.
- (2) a story in Greek literature connected to a heroic divine character.
- (3) the God of love appearing in Greek literature.
- (4) coupled Greek figure in human proportions carved out of marble.
- (5) a superb sculpture by an originality-endowed sculptor of classical period. (.....)

13. Letter **H** represents

- (1) female Egyptian figure carved in human proportions.
- (2) a sculpture carved in natural proportions discarding traditional qualities.
- (3) a traditional sculpture depicting a Pharaoh queen.
- (4) a figure bearing Egyptian qualities, belonging to new kingdom period.
- (5) a traditional Egyptian sculpture depicting divinity. (.....)

14. Letter **I** represents

- (1) the Buddha image found in a place called Kattrra in India.
- (2) the Buddha image of Kattrra found among Mathura works of arts.
- (3) the seated image of Hotimandar Buddha accompanied by Gods.
- (4) a Buddha image inclined to neutrality than towards spiritually.
- (5) Saranath Buddha image exposing Gupta art qualities. (.....)

15. A specific quality of Polonnaruwa period which appears in statue marked by letter **J** is

- (1) the wearing of 'Dothi' like cloth. (2) the simple headdress worn.
- (3) the double pleats marked on cloth. (4) the indication of 'poona noola'.
- (5) bearing an object with both hands. (.....)

- Select the **most suitable answers** for the questions, 16 to 20.

16. The forerunners who made a drastic change in arts, when western academic realistic art reached its climax are

- (1) Pablo Picasso and George Braque. (2) Paul Cezanne and Gauguin Paul.
- (3) Auguste Rodin and Henry Moore. (4) Wasaily Kandisky and Jackson Pollock.
- (5) Cloude Monet and Edward Manet. (.....)

17. Superb creations of Michelangelo, who is an Italian are

- (1) Pieta, The last Supper and Moses.
- (2) Pieta, The Last Judgement and Creation of the World.
- (3) School of Athens, Elba Madonna and Mona Lisa.
- (4) Moses, Creation of the World and The Last Supper.
- (5) Creation of the World, The Last Judgement and School of Athens. (.....)

18. The famous low country rock temple where Kandian period paintings are to be found is

- (1) Kathaluwa temple. (2) Thelwatta temple.
- (3) Mulkirigala temple. (4) Karagampitiya temple.
- (5) Kelaniya old temple. (.....)

19. An speciality in prehistoric cave paintings in Europe is

- (1) the incomplete rough sketches drawn.
- (2) the natural proportions used, when drawing animals.
- (3) the depiction of lively moving postures of animals.
- (4) the plentifulness of drawings of mammoth.
- (5) the plentifulness of drawings of dead animals. (.....)

20. The architectural features added to give Buddhist appearance to Hindu architectural structure of Gadaladeniya temple is

- (1) the triple stone pillars in front.
- (2) walls with niches.
- (3) double elephant figures at the entrance.
- (4) the octagonal dome with pinnacle.
- (5) base carvings with 'Borathums'. (.....)

[see page four]

- Select the most suitable answers for the questions, 21 to 25 referring to pictures K, L, M, N and O.



K



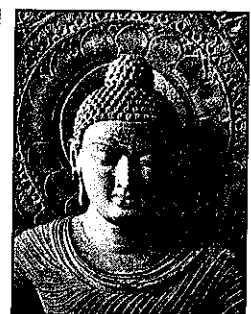
L



M



N



O

21. Out of these, what are the images that depict Pallava and Amaravathi art features?
 (1) K, L (2) K, O (3) L, M (4) M, N (5) N, O (.....)
22. Out of these images, which one is constructed applying a different technique?
 (1) K (2) L (3) M (4) N (5) O (.....)
23. Out of these, what are the images that show carving characteristics invented in India?
 (1) K, L, O (2) K, N, O (3) L, M, N (4) L, M, O (5) M, N, O (.....)
24. Out of these, about which image was a new concept revealed instead of the old one?
 (1) K (2) L (3) M (4) N (5) O (.....)
25. Out of these, it is considered that the art features of Gupta period are conveyed in image/images
 (1) M, N and O. (2) M and O. (3) N and O. (4) N. (5) O. (.....)

- Select the most suitable answers for the questions, 26 to 30 referring to pictures P, Q, R, S and T.



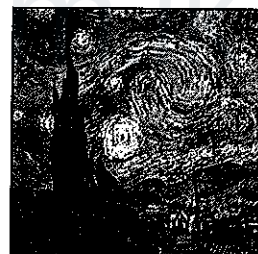
P



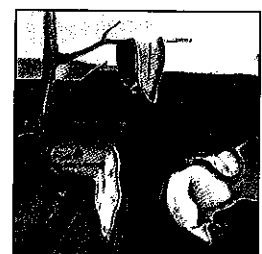
Q



R



S



T

26. The portrayed figure of prince Siddhartha at Bellanwila temple by Somabandu Widyapatty shown by letter P is
 (1) a human figure composed according to natural form.
 (2) a technically treated form of a natural prototype of the human figure.
 (3) a creation to express royalty.
 (4) composed so as to convey a dramatic nature.
 (5) an attempt to create an elegant human figure. (.....)
27. The painting shown by letter Q by W.J.G. Beling depicts
 (1) a semi urban society. (2) carters engaged in trade.
 (3) a scene at a market. (4) an ice-cream cart.
 (5) a fruit cart. (.....)
28. The painting shown by letter R had been created by
 (1) Amrita Shergil. (2) Gemini Roy.
 (3) Nandalal Bose. (4) Abanindranath Tagore.
 (5) Rabindranath Tagore. (.....)

[see page five

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු කෘතියක පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஆகஸ்ட்)
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

විග කලාව
 சித்திரக்கலை
 Art

I
 I
 I

51 E I

Part II

- * This consists of **three parts**.
- * Answer **three** questions selecting **one** question from **each** part.
 (Providing illustrations where necessary, is an added advantage.)

Part A

(Art evaluation and appreciation - Sri Lanka)

1. The commencement of stupa as an architectural feature, and the simultaneous awakening of the art of carving stand as examples of the pride of Anuradhapura Buddhist art.
 - (i) Name **two** architectural features that associate with the stupas of Anuradhapura. (04 marks)
 - (ii) Explain briefly the development in the construction of stupa in Anuradhapura. (06 marks)
 - (iii) Explain, giving examples, the way the artist exposed to the world, his originality in stone carving associated with stupa construction in Anuradhapura. (10 marks)
2. Art appearing in Colombo period has revealed very high art qualities.
 - (i) Name **four** artists of 43 group. (04 marks)
 - (ii) Give a short account of the **four** main paintings by Solias Mendis in the main shrine room of Kelaniya temple. (06 marks)
 - (iii) Comment, comparing the paintings depicting 'The defeat of Māra' at Gothami temple and Bellanwila temple. (10 marks)

Part B

(Art evaluation and appreciation - India)

3. Sanchi gateway carvings in India, are fine examples which expose the pride of Buddhist art to the world.
 - (i) Name **four** carvings to be found at Nagarjuna Konda. (04 marks)
 - (ii) Referring to carving, "Chaitya puwaruwa" give a short account of Amarawathi Stupa. (06 marks)
 - (iii) Though Sanchi carver was unable to portray Lord Buddha in human form, it did not act as a drawback in depicting Buddhist incidents realistically. Explain, giving examples, the ways and means they adopted in this connection. (10 marks)
4. A new art tradition called Rajput in association with Hindu art schools in Rajaputana, came to light creating a drastic change in Mogul art.
 - (i) Name **four** of literary works which provided themes for Rajput artist. (04 marks)
 - (ii) "Ragamala paintings are superb art creations produced by Rajput artists." Explain briefly. (06 marks)
 - (iii) "Though structurally Rajput paintings followed Mogul art tradition, conceptually it seems that it has developed along with native Hindu culture" Comment. (10 marks)

[see page eight]

Part C

(Art evaluation and appreciation - Europe)

5. Greek sculpture commenced with simple geometric shapes, reached classic status as sculptors gained their maturity.
- (i) Name **four** themes used by Greek sculptors for their creations. (04 marks)
 - (ii) "Egyptian influence could be seen over Greek sculpture during its initial stages." Explain briefly. (06 marks)
 - (iii) "Greek artists gained their perfection in sculpture during classical period, yet their originality was clearly exposed in Hellenic period." Explain giving examples. (10 marks)
6. Cubism is a mode of expression that created a specific change in European art.
- (i) Name the **two** prominent styles in Picasso's cubistic art. (04 marks)
 - (ii) Explain briefly the 'Blue period' and the 'Rose period' of Picasso's art career. (06 marks)
 - (iii) "In cubist art, concept prominence is given to the expression of feelings than to represent real nature of things." Explain giving examples. (10 marks)

* * *



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AL/2016/51/E-II

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි/முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது/All Rights Reserved]

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஆகஸ்ட்)
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

විභූ කලාව II
 சித்திரக்கலை II
 Art II

51 E II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

Instructions:

- Write your **Index Number** clearly on the **reverse side** of your drawing paper.
- It is important that your drawing is completely dry before it is handed over to the supervisor. Wet drawings may stick together and will be disadvantageous to you.

Nature study and still life drawing

Draw and paint the objects with the plant placed before you, considering the following instructions.

- * Compose the picture using the paper space meaningfully.
- * Pay attention to the texture and the nature of the plant and objects, scale, eye level, three dimensional qualities and theoretical aspects of perspective.
- * Draw the objects as you see them. Paint the objects considering the play of light and shade visible on them.
- * Use the techniques meaningfully and effectively, when handling colour media.
- * Colour the background to suit the composition.
- * You are free to adjust the proportions of the drawing board to suit the composition.
- * Water colour, poster colour, powder colour, pastel or mixed media can be used.

* * *



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AL/2016/51/E-III

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved]

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

විඳු කලාව
 சித்திரக்கலை
 Art

III
 III
 III

51 E III

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

Instructions:

- * Select **one** part and draw **only one** picture, out of parts A, B and C.
- * Write your **Index Number** and **Question Number** clearly on the **reverse** of your drawing paper.
- * It's important that your drawing is completely dry before it is handed over to the supervisor. Wet drawings may stick together and will be disadvantageous to you.
- * Any colour medium or several media (mixed with each other) can be used. (Water Colour, Poster Colour, Powder colour, Pastel or combined media.)
- * Tissue paper will be provided for those who need it.

Part A - Pictorial Composition

Select only **one** of the following.

1. A religious place of worship among cold mountain regions.
2. A fishing village by the sea / Village women bathing at a spot in a river.
3. A natural disaster.

Part B - Design Drawing

Select only **one** of the following.

4. Make a suitable design to decorate a hexagonal brass tray, using traditional decorative units. Use suitable colour.
5. Make a spreading pattern for a cloth material of 36" in breath, using shapes of flowers and butterflies. Decorate a unit of 9" × 9" showing the continuity of the design.
6. Draw a design to decorate a cushion cover 9" × 9" using rhythmic shapes based on a geometric structure. The beauty of line and colour should be evident.

Part C - Graphic Designing

Select only **one** of the following.

7. Design a colourful poster to depict the theme, 'Cigarette burns the life'.
8. Design a display board on the theme 'Prathibha Prabha' to publicise a variety show sponsored by school art circle.
9. Design a colourful cover for an art periodical entitled 'Artist's Vision' which contains criticism on art.

* * *



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