

AL/2017/51/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  
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු කல்පික පටු (උසස් පෙළ) විභාග, 2017 ඔක්තෝබර්  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

විද්‍ය කලාව I  
 சித்திரக்கலை I  
 Art I

51 E I

පැය තුනයි  
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
 Three hours

Instructions:

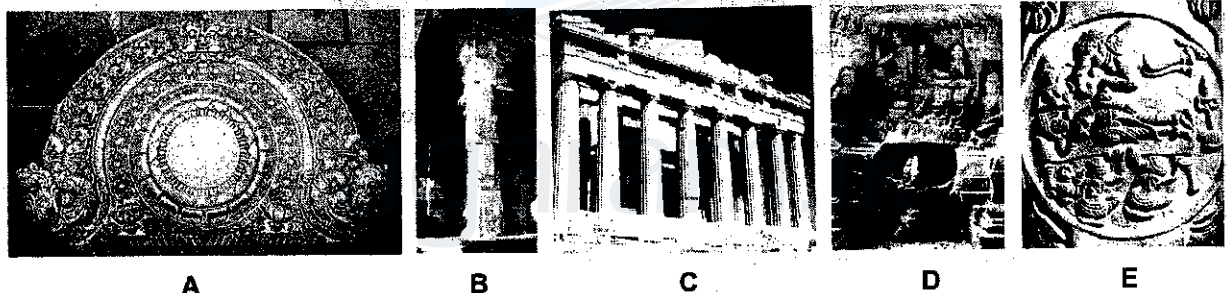
Index No : .....

- \* 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 Part II before handing over.

For examiner's use only	
For Paper I	
Part	Marks
I	
II	
<b>Total</b>	

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.



- The moonstone marked by letter **A** is situated
  - (1) at Yapahuwa Tooth Relic temple.
  - (2) near Medirigiriya Vatadage.
  - (3) at Kandy Tooth Relic temple.
  - (4) at Lankatilaka temple.
  - (5) at Degaldoruwa temple.

(.....)
- The pillar marked by letter **B** is in
  - (1) Panavitiya Ambalama.
  - (2) the corridor of Tooth Relic Temple of Yapahuwa.
  - (3) the corridor of Gadaladeniya Temple.
  - (4) Kandy Council hall.
  - (5) Lankatilaka Temple.

(.....)
- The letter **C** shows
  - (1) a Christian church in Greece.
  - (2) an ionic order style built in Greece.
  - (3) the Olympia shrine in Athens in Greece.
  - (4) the Parthenon shrine adorned with Doric pillars.
  - (5) an ancient temple built upon large pillars in Greece.

(.....)
- The carving marked by letter **D** depicts
  - (1) a mythical incident connected to God Shiva.
  - (2) the way that God Shiva trying to prevent the shaking of mount Kailasa by Rawana.
  - (3) that God Shiva and Durga making love on Mount Kailasa.
  - (4) the instance where Durga telling the story of Asuras to God Shiva.
  - (5) the wedding ceremony of God Shiva and Parvathee.

(.....)

[See page two

Agaram.LK - Keep your dreams alive!

Agaram.LK - Keep your dreams alive!

0141

5. The carving shown by letter E has been found  
 (1) among the carvings of Sanchi gateway. (2) among the carvings of Bharut stone railing.  
 (3) on the wall of Amarawathie stupa. (4) on the Amarawathie stone railing.  
 (5) in the carving on a Sanchi stone railing. (.....)

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

6. Among prehistoric drawings of Sri Lanka, a primary painting of a tusker and a baby elephant is to be found at  
 (1) Tantirimale. (2) Batadombalena.  
 (3) Dorawaka lena. (4) Billewa lena.  
 (5) Gonagolla cave. (.....)

7. The tallest brick building in the world is considered as Sri Lanka's  
 (1) Ruwanweli Stupa. (2) Jethawana Stupa.  
 (3) Abhayagiri Stupa. (4) Vijayothpahaya.  
 (5) Lowamahapaya. (.....)

8. When applying colours, the folk art craft created using different techniques is  
 (1) Mask making. (2) Dumbara mat making.  
 (3) Metal craft. (4) Lacquer work.  
 (5) Pottery work. (.....)

9. The best stone carvings of Anuradhapura period among these are supposed to be  
 (1) animal carvings of Ranmasu Uyana.  
 (2) the carvings of Mirisawetiya wahalkada.  
 (3) the guard stone carvings with Bahirawa figures.  
 (4) the carvings of wahalkada in Mihintale Kantaka stupa.  
 (5) the carvings of Ruwanweli stupa wahalkada. (.....)

10. The oldest buddhist paintings of Anuradhapura period are supposed to be  
 (1) Dimbulagala Maraweediya cave paintings. (2) the paintings of Mahiyangana stupa.  
 (3) Sigiriya cave paintings. (4) Pulligoda cave paintings.  
 (5) the paintings on the wall of Hindagala rock. (.....)

● Select the most suitable answers for the questions 11 to 15 referring to pictures 1 to 9.



11. Out of these Buddha images, what are the statues created by the Gandhara school of India?  
 (1) 1,2 (2) 1,4 (3) 1,5 (4) 2,4 (5) 2,5 (.....)
12. Out of these, what are the images that belong to Mathura school?  
 (1) 1,5 (2) 1,8 (3) 3,5 (4) 4,5 (5) 5,7 (.....)
13. What are the statues that built under the influence of the Indian Gupta period?  
 (1) 1,3,4 (2) 3,4,5 (3) 3,4,6 (4) 3,4,7 (5) 7,8,9 (.....)
14. What is the statue that built under the influence of Pallawa art?  
 (1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) 8 (5) 9 (.....)
15. Out of these, what are the statues that show Amarawathie art features?  
 (1) 4,8 (2) 5,8 (3) 7,8 (4) 7,9 (5) 8,9 (.....)

AL/2017/51/E-I

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

16. The old paintings in Thiwanka image house at Polonnaruwa depict,  
 (1) incidents of the life of Lord Buddha. (2) buddhist historical incidents.  
 (3) buddhist Jathaka stories. (4) the concepts of Deva and Bodhisathwa.  
 (5) concepts of Therawada Buddhism. (.....)
17. The sculptures found in Hindu shrine of Polonnaruwa are those  
 (1) brought here from South India.  
 (2) casted here by Dravedian sculptors.  
 (3) brought from South India and ones created here.  
 (4) made according to prevailing casting techniques by Sri Lankan artists.  
 (5) made according to Dravedian concepts by Sri Lankan artists. (.....)
18. The two art traditions known as Mogul and Rajput are,  
 (1) two art schools in the same period which produced paintings on similar themes.  
 (2) two art schools set up in the central and in the hills of India by Mogul kings.  
 (3) schools which respectively represented religious and carnal themes.  
 (4) schools which respectively represented the governance, Hindu religion and literature.  
 (5) schools which respectively represented information on governance and society. (.....)
19. Master artists of Italian renaissance  
 (1) became experts in portraying the human figure realistically.  
 (2) painted giving equal emphasis to both line and colour.  
 (3) were cleverer in painting than in sculpturing.  
 (4) were well versed in the theories of realistic art.  
 (5) became experts in potraying the human figure expressively and theoritically. (.....)
20. Which of the following are the paintings of Paul Klee in the Surrealism period?  
 (1) The persistence of Memory and leaving the ship  
 (2) Leaving the ship and Senecio  
 (3) Self Portrait and Senecio  
 (4) The Gold of the Azure and Birthday  
 (5) Me and My village and Senecio (.....)

- Select the most appropriate answer to the questions, 21 to 25 referring to given architectural constructions.

21. The pond shown here is  
 (1) constructed assembling curved stone slabs.  
 (2) a pond within the premises of Aalahana Pirivena.  
 (3) a novel construction in pond building by the Polonnaruwa artist.  
 (4) a meaningful adaptation of natural beauty for constructional purposes.  
 (5) a construction by excavating the live rock exposing curved forms.



(.....)

22. Ajantha cave shown here  
 (1) has been used as a residential place for priests.  
 (2) is constructed with decorative carvings.  
 (3) has been used as assembly halls and preaching halls of priests.  
 (4) contains paintings and sculpture carved within.  
 (5) consists pillars and a model of a chaithya in the internal body.



(.....)

[See page four

AL/2017/51/E-I

0141

23. The temple shown here named as shore temple,

- (1) has been built facing the sea for fishermen to worship from the sea.
- (2) built on the sand bed of Mahabalipuram beach similar to each other.
- (3) is one of the Hindu temples can be seen on Mahabalipuram beach.
- (4) has been built with tall peaks so that it can be seen at sea.
- (5) has been constructed according to techniques of Rath temple.



(.....)

24. The architectural construction shown here is

- (1) a temple dedicated to God Hores, built in Nile valley.
- (2) the Laxore temple built in Thebus.
- (3) the Karnak temple dedicated to sun god Amon.
- (4) the temple built by king Rameses in the Nile Valley.
- (5) a temple built in Egypt during the period of middle kingdom.



(.....)

25. This construction known as the Temple of Shiva No 2 was,

- (1) the first temple of Shiva built in Polonnaruwa kingdom.
- (2) constructed during the reign of Rajendra Chola in 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- (3) constructed according to South Indian Pallawa architectural methods.
- (4) built according to South Indian Vijayanagar architectural methods.
- (5) built in 13<sup>th</sup> century according to Pandya architectural methods.



(.....)

● Select the most suitable answers for the questions, 26 to 30 referring to pictures F, G, H, I and J.



F



G



H



I



J

26. This wooden sculpture of Richard Gabrel shown by letter F is to be seen at

- (1) Ampitiya National Semenary.
- (2) Natioanl Art Gallery.
- (3) all Saints Church.
- (4) Jesuit Chapel at Bambalapitiya.
- (5) Trinity Church in Kandy.

(.....)

27. Lord Ganesh sculpture shown by letter G

- (1) is known as the lord of wisdom among devotees.
- (2) is known as the lord of all animals.
- (3) has been represented with the tusker head to depict almighty power.
- (4) is the Lord with an animal shape among the Hindu religious sculptures.
- (5) is known as the God of almighty.

(.....)

28. The sculpture of 'Scribe' shown by letter H

- (1) is a combination of realistic qualities and traditional qualities.
- (2) portrays a person in deep attention to something.
- (3) is an effort to portray a very obedient servant.
- (4) portrays a person listening to write down something.
- (5) is a portrayal of a person readily awaiting to serve his master in the spiritual world.

(.....)

[See page five



AL/2017/51/E-I

29. The torso found in Hindus Valley, marked by letter I

- (1) has been carved out of red limestone in human proportions.
- (2) is a construction with finely modelled perfect bodily features.
- (3) is a religious sculpture based on a religious philosophy.
- (4) is a portrayal of a Hindu religious priest.
- (5) has been created in Mesopotamian art features. (.....)

30. The sculpture, 'Discus Thrower' in picture J is

- (1) a creation of Praxitiles who is clever in sculpturing active human figures.
- (2) an effort by Polyclitus to portray a Greek Athlete.
- (3) an sculpture by Myron who is an expert in Handling marble.
- (4) an sculpture by Plidias depicting a moving posture.
- (5) an effort of a Greek artist to portray a complex posture of a human figure. (.....)

• Select the most suitable answers for the questions, 31 to 35 referring to pictures K, L, M, N and O.



K



L



M



N



O

31. This painting by Vincent Van Gough marked by letter K is

- (1) the first painting of the artist painted in his especial style.
- (2) captioned as the 'Bridge of Arles' shows the artist's personal style.
- (3) captioned as 'Waterloo Bridge' done by oil paints.
- (4) an effort taken to produce an imaginary scenery in a realistic way.
- (5) an imaginary scenery executed realistically. (.....)

32. This painting depicted by letter L is a creation of

- (1) Rabindranath Tagore.
- (2) Abanindranath Tagore.
- (3) Nandalal Bose.
- (4) Gemini Roy.
- (5) Amritha Shirgill. (.....)

33. The name given by Harry Peris to the painting shown by letter M is

- (1) Jaina Bhawan.
- (2) Albecia trees.
- (3) Shanthi Nikethan.
- (4) Paththini temple.
- (5) Village of Bengol. (.....)

34. The painting shown by letter N has been created by

- (1) Richard Gabrels.
- (2) Manju Sri.
- (3) Stanley Abesinghe.
- (4) J.D.A. Perera.
- (5) Justin Daraniyagala. (.....)

35. The painting of 'Bath Tub' shown by letter O

- (1) represents expressions of an artistic view of moving actions of actresses.
- (2) is a use of light and shade to depict three dimensional features.
- (3) shows the talent of an artist in drawing realistic human figures.
- (4) a representation of using natural human figures in realistic form.
- (5) is an exploration in pastel about the relationship between light and colour. (.....)

[See page six

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



36. This painting is extracted from  
 (1) Dambulla cave temple. (2) Medawela temple on pillars.  
 (3) Degaldoruwa cave temple. (4) Telwatta temple.  
 (5) Kathaluwa temple. (.....)
37. The theme of this painting is  
 (1) an incident in Suthasoma Jataka story.  
 (2) a story about children carried to sacrifice.  
 (3) a tree god who came to rescue the children.  
 (4) an incident in Vessanthara Jathaka story.  
 (5) the tree god of Saththubhatha Jathaka story. (.....)
38. The prominent feature of the mural in which this painting appears is,  
 (1) the two dimensional quality in the presentation of shapes.  
 (2) handling the lines lively.  
 (3) the attraction in handling colours.  
 (4) the figures lie on the line of the foreground.  
 (5) the stylized nature of lines, shade and colours. (.....)
39. In composing this picture, the artist has  
 (1) used the objects suit to the quadrilateral shape.  
 (2) depicted one incident instead of employing continuous narrative method.  
 (3) paid attention in depicting realistically.  
 (4) depicted characters and objects finely suit to the story.  
 (5) composed with an understanding regarding proportions. (.....)
40. The feeling, the artist is trying to create in the mind of the viewer is that  
 (1) it is a humanistic tactic to protect himself and the two children.  
 (2) the children are tied up for their safety.  
 (3) the old man has climbed up the tree safely.  
 (4) the old man has climbed the tree because of fear.  
 (5) the selfish mind of the old man and mercilessness towards the children. (.....)

\*\*

[See page seven

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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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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාග, 2017 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஆகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

විඳ කලාව  
 சித்திரக்கலை  
 Art

I  
 I  
 I

51 E I

### Part II

- \* This part 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 caves modified into dwelling places for monks during the Anuradhapura period, were lately converted into temples by adding new features to suit the requirements of Buddha ordinance.
  - (i) Name **two** caves modified into dwelling places for monks during the Anuradhapura period. (04 marks)
  - (ii) Explain giving examples, how the surrounding of a cave gradually developed into a cave temple. (06 marks)
  - (iii) Explain the "Ghara concept" in Buddhist architecture and describe **two** of them. (10 marks)
2. Temple art commenced in up country during the 18th century took a new look and caused to evoke the devotion of the Buddhists.
  - (i) Name **four** cave temples which show Kandy period paintings. (04 marks)
  - (ii) Explain the differences clearly seen in this newly started art with the art of the earlier periods. (06 marks)
  - (iii) "This art tradition has undergone many changes when reaching low country temples". Explain giving examples. (10 marks)

### Part B

(Art evaluation and appreciation - India)

3. Many paintings depicting Jataka stories, Buddhas life and historical events are found among the paintings of Ajantha, composed during a period covering many centuries.
  - (i) Name **four** of Jataka stories depicted in Ajantha paintings. (04 marks)
  - (ii) Give a brief description of the painting "Sinhawadanaya" in cave No. 17 referring to its context and structure. (06 marks)
  - (iii) "Paintings executed in the final stage of Ajantha under the Mahayana influence, are evaluated as products of high artistic value". Explain giving examples. (10 marks)
4. After the fall of Pallava rule which displayed exceptional abilities in sculpture and architecture, Cholas who gained supremacy over South India too has exposed their calibre in those fields of art.
  - (i) Name **four** religious sculptures carved by Chola artists. (04 marks)
  - (ii) Describe briefly the architectural features of the 'Rajarajeshwara' temple constructed by Rajaraja. (06 marks)
  - (iii) Name the 'Pancha Pandawa Ratha' devala constructed by Pallava artists and explain the medium of construction and the techniques used. (10 marks)

[See page eight

**Part C****(Art evaluation and appreciation - Europe)**

5. Egyptian civilization based on Nile valley, which continued through many centuries, is the longest civilization which endowed many creations of art to the world.
- (i) Name **two** ancient Egyptian sculptures which show traditional features. (04 marks)
  - (ii) Explain the techniques used in the construction of Abu Simbol temple and briefly describe its present and past states. (06 marks)
  - (iii) Describe how paintings and carvings were used to decorate temples and burial chambers of ancient Egypt, and also discuss their artistic qualities. (10 marks)
6. Roman artists influenced by Greek art exceeded the Greeks later and became the experts in sculpture and architecture.
- (i) Name **four** architectural constructions of Roman artists. (04 marks)
  - (ii) Give a short account on one of the constructional models that you have mentioned in (i) above. (06 marks)
  - (iii) Name **two** Roman portraits and give reasons for appreciating them as creations of high artistic value. (10 marks)

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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  
 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) විභාග, 2017 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

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.
- Use the special **drawing paper** provided to you for the colour drawing. It is not necessary to do any other sketching or drawing.
- It is important that your drawing is completely dry before it is handed over to the supervisor.

**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/2017/51/E-III

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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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 කல்පික පෙළ (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஆகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

විභූ කලාව III  
 சித்திரக்கலை III  
 Art III

51 E III

පැය තුනයි  
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
 Three hours

**Instructions:**

- \* Select **one** part and draw **only one** colourful 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. Worshipping devotees or A religious place in the centre of an island surrounded by a lake.
2. A Thovil Dance or Female farmers in a chena / a paddy field.
3. Wild elephants bathing in a river or a lake.

**Part B - Design Drawing**

Select only **one** of the following.

4. Design a spread pattern for Chintz (Cheeththa) print, using Jasmine flowers and leaves by 9 × 9 inches in size. (Continuity of the pattern should be shown when designing).
5. Design an all over pattern for a table cloth of 4 × 3 feet in size using free shapes, allowing a space of one feet wide to fall along the four sides of the table.
6. Create a design for a wooden flower vase applying lacquer using lathe machine in one feet high and 9 inches centre diameter in size.

**Part C - Graphic Designing**

Select only **one** of the following.

7. Create a colourful poster on 'Education is the only one that remains in future'.
8. Design an advertising board 8 × 4 feet in size for a night musical show. (Suitable for digital print).
9. Make a book jacket for a poetry book named 'Invisible Artists'. Use necessary lettering.

\* \* \*



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