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| Sri Lanka Department of Examinations | Sri Lanka Department of Examinations |

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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017

ශිල්ප කලා **I, II**
நுண்கலை **I, II**
Arts and Crafts I, II

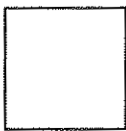
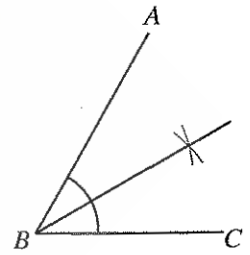
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மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

Arts and Crafts I

Note :

- Answer all questions.
- In each of the questions 1 to 40, pick one of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4) which is correct or most appropriate.
- Mark a cross (X) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.
- Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.

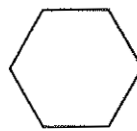
- The regions that are famous for mask creations, which is a folk-art that depicts Sri Lankan identity are
(1) Kandy and Hurikaduwa. (2) Matara and Ambalangoda.
(3) Matale and Hapuwida. (4) Kalutara and Dediyaawala.
- The paper used for technical drawing is prepared to international standards. Accordingly, what is the standard size of an A3 paper ?
(1) 297 mm × 420 mm (2) 841 mm × 1189 mm (3) 420 mm × 594 mm (4) 210 mm × 297 mm
- In technical drawing, the type of lines used to indicate lines that cannot be seen are
(1) thick continuous lines. (2) thin continuous lines.
(3) hidden lines. (4) thin chain lines.
- The instruments that should be used to bisect the ABC angle given in the figure are
(1) ruler and protractor. (2) ruler and divider.
(3) ruler and set square. (4) ruler and pair of compasses.
- Which geometric shape is used to sew the ball which is one of the light toys prepared for children?



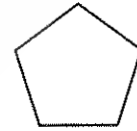
(1)



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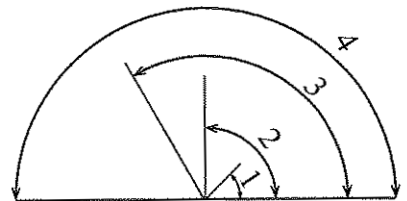


(3)



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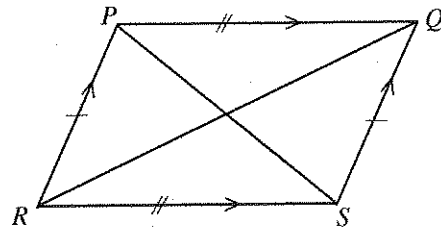
- The figure gives how four angles are constructed. Select the option that gives the angles numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4 in sequence.
(1) right angle, acute angle, straight angle, obtuse angle
(2) acute angle, right angle, obtuse angle, straight angle
(3) acute angle, obtuse angle, right angle, straight angle
(4) straight angle, obtuse angle, acute angle, right angle



[see page two]

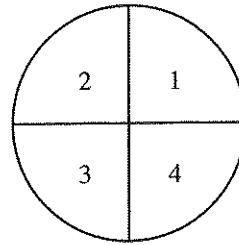
7. In the figure given here, the opposite sides are parallel. Opposite angles are equal. Diagonals are not equal in length and diagonals bisect with each other. This is called

(1) rhombus.
 (2) trapezium.
 (3) rhomboid.
 (4) rectangular.



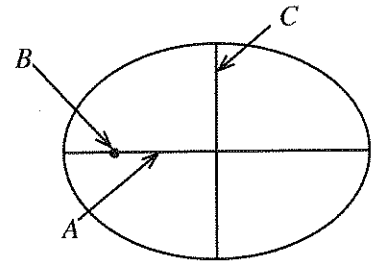
8. The figure shows how a circle is divided into four equal parts. The parts of the circle numbered as 1, 2, 3 and 4 are called

(1) minor segment of a circle.
 (2) major segment of a circle.
 (3) chords of a circle.
 (4) quadrants.

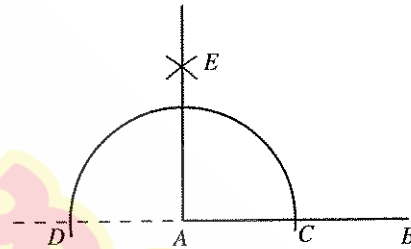


9. In the ellipse given in the figure, named as A, B and C respectively are

(1) major axis, focus and minor axis.
 (2) minor axis, major axis and focus.
 (3) minor axis, focus and major axis.
 (4) focus, major axis and minor axis.



10. The geometric construction given in the figure shows
 (1) constructing a right angle to a straight line.
 (2) constructing a perpendicular to point A in AB straight line.
 (3) bisecting of angles.
 (4) dividing an straight angle into two equal parts.



11. In textile decoration, methods like dyeing, application and printing are used. Out of these, dyeing means,

(1) applying paint on a selected area with an external instrument.
 (2) allowing colours to spread throughout the textile material.
 (3) applying paint on the cloth with a painting brush.
 (4) putting dies with paint on the cloth with an external instrument.

12. In painting, the shades of colour made by adding white or black to one basic colour is known as

(1) monochrome colours.
 (2) secondary colours.
 (3) tertiary colours.
 (4) quadricolours.

13. Cloths are painted by preparing colours with the help of basic colours. The basic colours are

(1) black, white and blue.
 (2) red, white and black.
 (3) blue, yellow and red.
 (4) pink, white and blue.

14. Painting brushes have been numbered for the convenience of identifying. The basis for such numbering is the

(1) shape of the brush.
 (2) function of the brush.
 (3) type of fibre used.
 (4) amount of fibre used.

15. Given below are several stages of removing wastes collected naturally and externally in finished textile that are used for textile decoration.

A - starch removal B - rust removal C - bleaching D - vaporization

Out of these, the basic stages relevant to pre-treatment are

(1) A, B and C. (2) A, B and D. (3) A, C and D. (4) B, C and D.

16. Given below are the steps followed in the simple painting method; stamping with yarn.

A – Put the fabric painting into a flat vessel.

B – Spreading pieces of thread in the paint vessel with finger points.

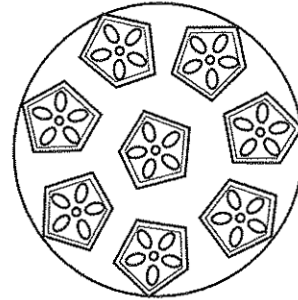
C – Attach the cotton cloth to printing plane with drawing pins without allowing to wrinkle.

D – place coloured thread on printing plane to a pattern.

E – dry in the air.

Select the option that gives the steps in correct order.

- (1) A, B, C, D and E (2) B, A, D, C and E
(3) C, A, B, D and E (4) C, B, A, D and E
17. In block printing, a cross-section of a wooden part has been used for the given figure. What has been used for it
- (1) part of a plantain branch.
(2) part of a potato.
(3) ladies fingers.
(4) part of an alocacia (Habarala) branch.

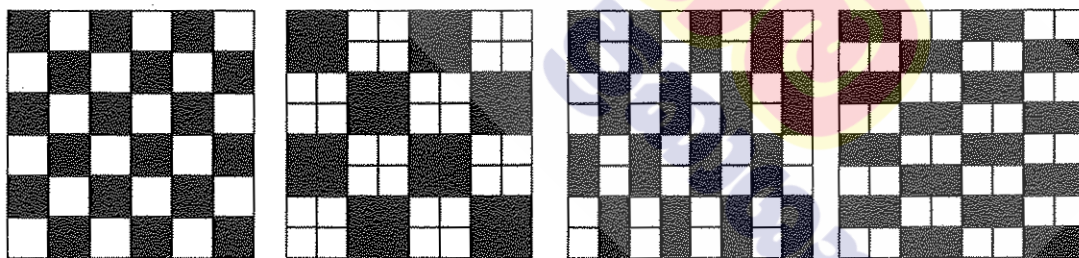


18. In the batik designing process, boiling in a vessel of hot water mixed with soap is done in the process of
- (1) vat dyeing. (2) dyeing. (3) design creation. (4) wax removing.

19. In decorating a saree, the method used in decorating a pallu of a saree with nets is
- (1) applying paint with a stencil. (2) pasting things like stones and cords on the design.
(3) decorating by applying colours with brushes. (4) stamping attractive patterns using blocks.

20. In clay ware decoration, the method of creating attractive patterns by pasting colourful torn papers is called
- (1) collage method. (2) decopage method. (3) pulp method. (4) marble method.

21. In weaving pattern system, the simplest weaving patterns come under plain weave pattern. What is the option that gives the following plain weave patterns in correct order?



- (1) Matte weave, plain weave, warp rib weave, weft rib weave
(2) Warp rib weave, matte weave, plain weave, weft rib weave
(3) Weft rib weave, warp rib weave, plain weave, matte weave
(4) Plain weave, matte weave, warp rib weave, weft rib weave
22. When weaving was developed, the component batten was added to the handloom. One function of batten is
- (1) tightening the horizontal thread. (2) folding the finished piece of fabric in weaving.
(3) drawing thread according to the pattern. (4) joining the levers.
23. In weaving with handloom, for what purpose are the set of warp end creel, thread heck and warping drum needed?
- (1) For winding the thread (2) For warping
(3) For looming the warp (4) For fastening the yarns together.
24. Attractive ribbons can be woven with tablet weaving. How many threads are needed for drawing thread for 8 tablets?
- (1) 16 (2) 28 (3) 32 (4) 44

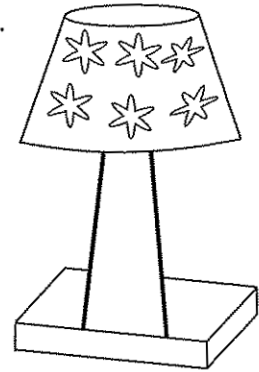
25. The weaving pattern that is used for weaving poplin, muslin, malpiece and chintz is
 (1) regular twill weave. (2) matte weave.
 (3) twill weave. (4) plain weave.
26. To weave a napkin warp, no. $\frac{2}{30^s}$ yarn were used. The number of skeins in two kilograms of yarn is
 (1) 15. (2) 30. (3) 60. (4) 120.
27. A warp has been prepared by using 50 m long no. $\frac{2}{20^s}$ double thread which has 40 threads per centimeter. If its width is 30 centimeters, the number of threads it needs is
 (1) $40 \times 30 = 1200$. (2) $20 \times 40 = 800$. (3) $40 \times 50 = 2000$. (4) $50 \times 20 = 1000$.
28. In weaving technology, what method is used in treadling, if it is expected to weave a regular twill weave in a fly shuttle loom?
 (1) 1, 2, 3, 4. (2) 4, 3, 2, 1. (3) 1, 4, 2, 3. (4) 1, 2, 4, 3.
29. To weave a towel warp, no. $\frac{2}{40^s}$ thread were used and 4 kg of thread were needed. How many skeins were there?
 (1) $\frac{40}{4} \times 4 = 40$ (2) $\frac{40}{2} \times 2 = 40$ (3) $\frac{40}{4} \times 2 = 20$ (4) $\frac{40}{2} \times 4 = 80$
30. In weaving technology, to fix weft threads to wrap slots are needed. Leasing for shedding is done with the help of
 (1) warp roller. (2) Heck. (3) wrap end bobbin rack (4) winding machine.
31. Different clay ware are produced using Glass or alumina silicate. A particle of alumina silicate composed of
 (1) aluminium oxide, silicon dioxide and water.
 (2) potassium, titanium and calcium.
 (3) feldspar, silica and dolomite.
 (4) aluminium dioxide, silicon oxide and mica.
32. When clay is categorized according to the process of creative work, the clay that is deposited in the place that it originated is known as
 (1) secondary clay. (2) primary clay. (3) ball clay. (4) Kaolinite clay.
33. A producer that provides standard clay ware to the market should have a knowledge of physical characteristics and chemical qualities of clay. The physical characteristics and chemical qualities of clay are
 (1) elasticity, brittleness, ductility and colour.
 (2) amenability, porosity, ductility and colour.
 (3) plasticity, porosity, shrinkage and colour.
 (4) density, shrinkage, elasticity and colour.
34. In clay ware production, the item that is created depends on the particulate volume of a clay particle. Accordingly, the type of clay that should be used in producing items like decanter and clay pots is
 (1) bright coloured primary clay.
 (2) ball clay with high plastic quality.
 (3) primary clay with low shrinkage percentage.
 (4) secondary clay with high porous quality.
35. In decorating clay ware, painting as well as patterns created through different material found in the environment are used. The clay ware given in the figure has been decorated with
 (1) patterns created through eakle.
 (2) pieces of sponge.
 (3) methodical use of marble method.
 (4) pouring paint and rotating.



[see page five]

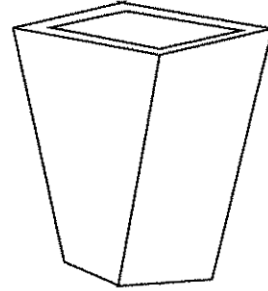
36. Given here is a lampshade made of clay. The light spreads through engraved holes. The engraved holes are made at the

- (1) production stage.
- (2) leather hard stage.
- (3) after the first firing stage.
- (4) after the second firing stage.



37. The methods that can be used to make the ceramic ware that is given in the figure are

- (1) moulding and coiling.
- (2) clay slab and potter's wheel.
- (3) clay slab and moulding.
- (4) coiling and potter's wheel.



38. Every clay ware produced must be subjected to the first firing or a basic firing. What are the sufficient heat range for this basic firing?

- (1) 800°C – 850°C.
- (2) 850°C – 900°C.
- (3) 950°C – 1200°C
- (4) 1200°C - 1250°C

39. Clay ware is decorated using different decorative methods. For the protection of the clay ware decorated they should be


- (1) pretreated.
- (2) dried in the sun.
- (3) protected from sun and rain.
- (4) post treated.

40. A kiln is a burner that is covered to maintain a high level of heat. When using kilns to fire clay ware rural craftsmen pay more attention to

- (1) muffle kilns which give a high level of heat and fire quickly.
- (2) roller kilns that do not need storage and which rotates and fires well.
- (3) tunnel kilns with modern technology which moves on rails.
- (4) low cost local kilns that are easy to maintain but takes more time.

**

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

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|  | இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka | |
| | 84 | E I, II |

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 දෙසැම්බර්
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 டிசம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017

ශිල්ප කලා I, II

நுண்கலை I, II

Arts and Crafts I, II

Arts and Crafts II

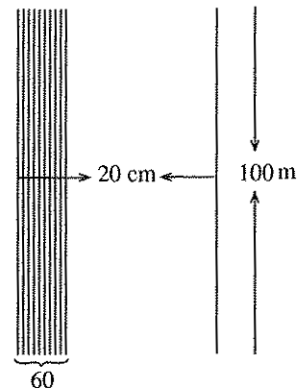
* Answer five questions, including question one and four other questions.

- The Ministry of Education has decided to hold a cultural festival with the participation of Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim schools aiming to build reconciliation among the communities of the country.
 - Create a poster to make people aware of this cultural festival.
 - Prepare the invitation card that is sent to the invitees of the festival.
 - Design an official badge for the organizers.
 - To display the identity of the schools, flags with the emblem of the schools are needed. Name **two** suitable methods for printing the flags.
 - Mention **two** decorative methods for decorating the pots that are used by Tamil students for their 'Kala Gedi dancing'.
 - The background of the stage is decorated using tender coconut leaves. It is expected to use matte weave. Draw **two** units of matte weave.
 - It is expected to build a large statue of a pigeon which is considered the symbol of peace in front of the stage. Name **two** mediums that can be used to create the pigeon.
 - Create a trophy relevant to the theme to be awarded to the winners.
 - The cakes to be served to the invitees are packed in a box with rectangular shaped sides. Draw its development.
 - For every book that is sold in the book exhibition of the festival, 10% discount is given. What is the cost of a book that is priced for Rs.350?
- Producers use different methods and mediums to produce goods that are presented to the market.
 - Name **two** types of cloth materials that are used to make soft toys.
 - Show, through a chart, **two** main methods used to obtain fibre which is the basic unit of thread.
 - Name **two** methods of sewing that are used for ribbon creations and illustrate a design suitable for a wall decoration with the help of those methods.
- Cloths are produced using different decorative patterns.
 - Name **two** types of machines used to weave cloths.
 - Name **four** parts of a weaving machine.
 - Explain briefly function of each part mentioned in (ii) above.

[see page seven]

4. Given below are a rough sketch and information of a warp of yarn prepared for weaving towelling with the help of a hand loom.

- * Length of the warp - 100 meters
- * Width of the warp - 20 centimeters
- * Number of warp ends per centimeter - 60
- * Count of yarn - $\frac{2}{40^s}$
- * Colour of the yarn - light yellow



- (i) Name **two** weave patterns suitable for weaving towels.
 - (ii) Draw **two** units of twill weave.
 - (iii) Calculate the amount of light yellow yarns of the count $\frac{2}{40^s}$.
5. The consumer pays attention to colour and decorative patterns when buying textiles.
- (i) State **two** methods that can be used to apply paint on the block when decorating textiles through block printing.
 - (ii) Present **two** methods that are used to put the design onto the screen in screen printing.
 - (iii) Draw a suitable design for a pillow case through stencil printing and shade the parts that are going to be coloured.
6. One method of producing clay ware is using moulds.
- (i) State **two** mediums used for making moulds that are used for creating clay ware.
 - (ii) Describe what complex moulds are and give **two** examples for complex moulds.
 - (iii) State in order, the steps of making a mould of one half, taking an alocacia (Habarala) leave as the sample figure.
7. Using sculptures for landscape gardening is popular today.
- (i) Name **two** mediums that are used for creating garden sculptures.
 - (ii) Name **two** fundamentals of horticulture that needs attention in landscape gardening and describe one of them.
 - (iii) Explain, in order, the steps of constructing a landscaping creation using plaster of paris medium.

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11 ශ්‍රේණිය - ප්‍රශ්නෝත්තර

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | ඉතිහාසය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යයනය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය |

Grade 11 - Short Notes

English Medium

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Buddhism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mathematics - 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mathematics - 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Biology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Physics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chemistry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Business & Accounting Studies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Geography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Civic Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Health & Physical Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-11 English Literary (Poetry) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-11 English Literary (Drama) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-11 English Literary (Short Story) |

Grade 11 - Model Papers

English Medium

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Civic Education |
|--------------------------|-----------------|

10 ශ්‍රේණිය - කෙටි සටහන්

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | බුද්ධ ධර්මය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | කතෝලික ධර්මය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය සංග්‍රහය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | සිංහල රචනා අත්වැල |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | English Language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ගණිතය - 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ගණිතය - 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ජීව විද්‍යාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | භෞතික විද්‍යාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | රසායන විද්‍යාව |

Grade 10 - Short Notes

English Medium

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ඉතිහාසය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ඉතිහාසය රූප සටහන් අග්‍රිත කෙටි සටහන් |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යයනය - 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යයනය - 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | භූගෝල විද්‍යාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | පෙරදිග සංගීතය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | නර්තනය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | චිත්‍ර කලාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යයනය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | සෞඛ්‍යය හා ශාරීරික අධ්‍යාපනය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | කෘෂි හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ගෘහ ආර්ථික විද්‍යාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ජපන් භාෂාව |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Buddhism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mathematics - 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mathematics - 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Biology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Physics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chemistry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Business & Accounting Studies - 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Business & Accounting Studies - 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Geography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Civic Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Health & Physical Education |

10 ශ්‍රේණිය - ප්‍රශ්නෝත්තර

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | බුද්ධ ධර්මය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ගණිතය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | විද්‍යාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ඉතිහාසය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | භූගෝල විද්‍යාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | පෙරදිග සංගීතය |

Grade 10 - Model Papers

English Medium

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mathematics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Civic Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Geography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | English Activity Book |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | English Work Book |

අනෙකුත් ග්‍රන්ථ

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | හෙළදිව කතිකාවත - අරුණශාන්ත අමරසිංහ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | නොල්මන් අවතාර සහ යකඳුරන් - අරුණශාන්ත අමරසිංහ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | සිසු-ගුරු අත්පොත නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව 10-11 ශ්‍රේණි සඳහා (නව විෂය නිර්දේශය) - තන්දන අල්ගේවත්ත |

පාඩමෙන් පාඩමට මාසික ඇගයීම්

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-ශ්‍රේණිය - විද්‍යාව |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11-ශ්‍රේණිය - විද්‍යාව |

සියලු ම ශ්‍රේණි සඳහා කෙටි සටහන්, ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර කට්ටල සහ වැඩ පොත් අප සතුව තිබෙන අතර, මෙම ඕනෑම ග්‍රන්ථයක් වට්ටම් සහිත ව ඔබේ නිවසට ම ගෙන්වා ගත හැකි ය.