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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

චිත්‍ර කලාව I
சித்திரக்கலை I
Art I

51 E I

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

Index No : .....

Instructions:

* *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.*
- *Answer **four** questions selecting **two** questions from part **A** and **one** question each from the parts **B** and **C**.*

* *Attach the answer scripts of Part **I** and Part **II** together and hand over.*

For examiner's use only	
For Paper I	
Part	**Marks**
I	
II	
Total	
1st Examiner	2nd Examiner

Part I

● Select the **most appropriate answers** for questions **1** to **5**.

1. The most important contribution of the 43rd group is,
(1) implementing the belief in European multi stylistic art features in Sri Lankan Art.
(2) developing an art movement based on local and foreign art features.
(3) developing Sri Lanka's first modernist art movement.
(4) creating an art movement based on Impressionist techniques.
(5) creating an art movement providing prominence to local art traditions. (.....)

2. Artist Somabandu Vidyapathi's paintings at Bellanvila Vihara are prominent due to
(1) the use of dramatic and beautiful dance costumes.
(2) the presenting of popular themes of Buddhist art in novel form.
(3) the figures constructed centred on line and colour.
(4) the use of a broad and colourful colour palate.
(5) the depicting of elements of expression in a graceful manner. (.....)

3. The responsibility of the Indian 'Nava Jeevana' movement was to
(1) adhere to the European Realistic rules.
(2) follow the Indian and eastern traditional art rules.
(3) imitate the decorative methods of Mughal art.
(4) provide foundation for modern Indian art.
(5) use local traditional art rules only. (.....)

[See page two

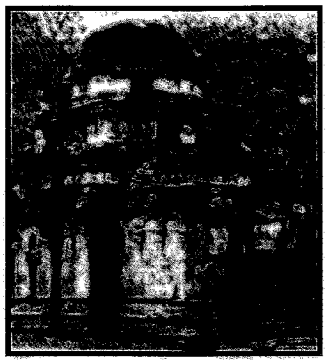
4. What was expressed through the artistic creations of the Renaissance period ?
(1) Accurate re-creation of the physical form of human figure
(2) An attempt to create a religious art form
(3) Inclination towards portrait art
(4) Giving priority for Realism and the use of theories
(5) Slight inclination towards external beauty and spiritualism (.....)

5. Among prehistoric period paintings, what is the cave in which a foot print of an infant was found at?
(1) Lascaux (2) Altamira (3) Chauvet (4) Font de Gaume (5) Cogul (.....)

- Select the **most suitable options** for the questions **6** to **10** referring to the pictures given below from **1** to **9**.


1

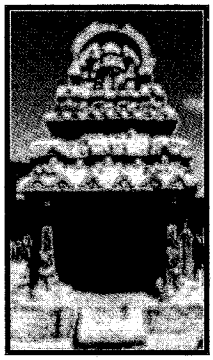

2


3


4


5


6


7


8


9

6. Among these, what are the artistic creations that belong to Gupta period?
(1) **1,4** (2) **1,2** (3) **2,9** (4) **1,8** (5) **2,4** (.....)

7. Among these, what are Pallava art creations?
(1) **5,3** (2) **5,6** (3) **5,7** (4) **7,8** (5) **2,9** (.....)

8. Among these, what are the creations that reflect Amarawathi art features?
(1) **4, 8** (2) **4, 6** (3) **8, 9** (4) **4, 1** (5) **4, 9** (.....)

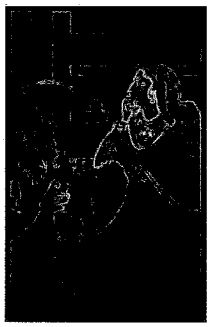
9. Among these, what creations are based on Mathura traditions?
(1) **1,4** (2) **1,8** (3) **4,9** (4) **1,9** (5) **6,9** (.....)

10. Among these, what are the creations of Chola tradition?
(1) **3, 7** (2) **6, 7** (3) **3, 5** (4) **3, 8** (5) **3, 6** (.....)

[*See page three*

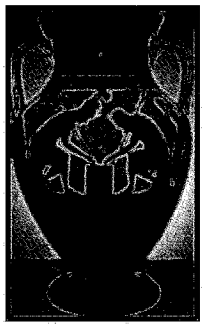
- Select the **most suitable answers** for the questions from **11** to **15**, referring to the paintings **A, B, C, D** and **E** given below.


A


B


C


D


E

11. The painting denoted from letter **A** expresses
(1) an elite lady wearing a beautiful necklace, painted on canvas.
(2) a portrait painting of a young woman, done on a timber plaque.
(3) an oil painting of an elite lady.
(4) a tempera painting of an elite lady, depicting the questioning nature.
(5) a fresco painting of a lady, promoting naturalistic features. (.....)

12. The painting depicting 'Asoka Devi and Bodhi tree' denoted by letter **B** was created by
(1) Abanindranath Tagore.
(2) Jemini Roy.
(3) Narayana Swamy.
(4) Nandalal Bose.
(5) Amritha Shergill. (.....)

13. The painting 'Girl with the golden fish' denoted by letter **C** is
(1) completed using oil medium following the Academic tradition.
(2) completed using oil medium following the Realism tradition.
(3) created with changes in the nature of the objects as to the artist's preference.
(4) an occasion that followed sentimental style using compatible colours.
(5) an expression where humans and animal forms are created in abstract. (.....)

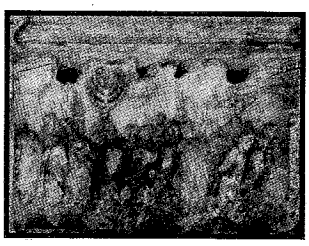
14. The painting 'Mother and child' denoted by letter **D** is
(1) presented in stylistic form of Indian Folk art tradition.
(2) a meaningful use of simplified human forms.
(3) a sentimental creation that reflected local art features.
(4) an expression using two dimensional forms and colour.
(5) expressing filial love in simple forms. (.....)

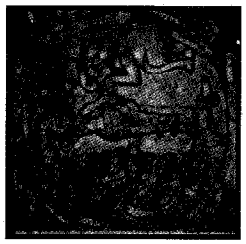
15. The creation denoted by letter **E** is
(1) a popular shape among Greek clay vessels.
(2) a vessel decorated associating mythical Greek stories.
(3) a vessel created as to the red-figure tradition.
(4) an amphora type vessel.
(5) a vessel created of black-figure tradition. (.....)

[*See page four*

- Select the **most suitable options** for the questions from **16** to **20**, referring to photographs of carvings given in **F, G, H, I** and **J**.


F


G


H


I


J

16. Denoted by letter **F** is
(1) a bas-relief sculpture depicting a playful situation of tuskers.
(2) a carving done on the boulder above the pond at Isurumuniya.
(3) a carving done near a pond at Ranmasu Uyana.
(4) a figure of a tusker carved in stylistic form.
(5) a figure of a tusker shown in a pose of bathing in water. (.....)

17. The Roman creation denoted by letter **G** is seen on the
(1) upper facade of the Constantine arch.
(2) belly of the Trajan arch.
(3) lower facade of the Constantine arch.
(4) upper part of the Trajan arch.
(5) inner part of the Titus arch. (.....)

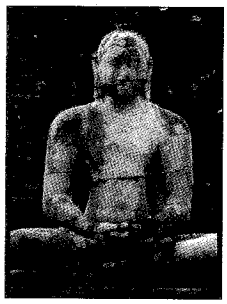
18. The plate carving denoted by letter **H** is
(1) a carving depicted on the wall of Bharhut chethiya.
(2) fixed on the stone pillars of Bharhut.
(3) carved on the stone pillars of Bharhut railings.
(4) found among the ruins of Bharut chetiya.
(5) a carving from the top bonding bar of the stone railing at Bharhut. (.....)

19. The Indus valley seal denoted from letter **I** depicts a
(1) ruling tree god of a forest.
(2) ruling god for wild animals.
(3) man taming wild animals.
(4) man fighting with jaguars.
(5) god with jaguars. (.....)

20. Expressed from the stone plaque denoted by letter **J** is
(1) the war scenes of King Narmer.
(2) the battle scenes of war of Pharaohs.
(3) the battle scenes with god Khors.
(4) the life information of King Khafre.
(5) King Menkaure at war with enemies. (.....)

[*See page five*

- Select the **most appropriate options** to the questions from **21** to **25,** referring to the pictures of art pieces **K, L, M, N,** and **O**.


K


L


M


N


O

21. The Buddha image denoted from letter **K** is found from
(1) Medirigiriya Vatadage.
(2) Ambastala Dagaba.
(3) Polonnaruwa Vatadage.
(4) Thiriyaya Vatadage.
(5) Thuparama Chetiya. (.....)

22. The couple sculpture denoted by letter **L** is
(1) King Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti.
(2) King Narmer and Queen.
(3) King Menkaure and Queen.
(4) King Ramesses and Queen.
(5) King Khafre and Queen. (.....)

23. The Pieta sculpture denoted by letter **M** is
(1) mother Mary embracing the body of Jesus on her lap.
(2) the mother's filial love and lifelessness of Jesus's body.
(3) weeping mother Mary, due to the death of Jesus.
(4) the poignant story of mother and dead child.
(5) a marble sculpture expressing mother's love for the child. (.....)

24. Speciality in the Nataraja sculpture denoted by letter **N** is
(1) expressing the rescue of devotees from delusion.
(2) expressing many religious concepts via physical features.
(3) the meaningful use of space and postures in motion.
(4) demonstrating a symbolic meaning about the universe.
(5) expressing sentimental meanings through Thandava dancing style. (.....)

25. The pillar capital with an image of a bull denoted by letter **O** is the
(1) capital of the first pillar created by King Asoka.
(2) capital of the Rampurva pillar.
(3) column pillar erected at the place where Lord Buddha's Parinibbhana took place.
(4) capital of the Lauriya Nandangarh pillar.
(5) capital of the pillar commemorating paddy sowing feast. (.....)

[*See page six*

- Select the **most suitable answer** for the questions from **26** to **30**.

26. A meaningful visual art composition is considered as
(1) a visual expression of a psychological concept.
(2) a meaningful expression with the use of colours, lines and shapes.
(3) an expression on a plane, based on an experience.
(4) a meaningful expression done in a vibrant colour scheme.
(5) any theme presented creatively. (.....)

27. The basis of the Egyptian architectural creations is
(1) to create world's largest architectural edifices.
(2) to reflect Pharaohs' majesty.
(3) the belief system associated with life after death.
(4) to provide a supermundane to secular royal buildings.
(5) to erect tombs to lay mummies. (.....)

28. Through the artistic creations of Indus valley civilization, it is reflected
(1) the skill in creating the natural human figure.
(2) depicting different concepts through the human figure.
(3) creating art works through different mediums and techniques.
(4) creating art works based on beliefs and faith.
(5) expressing the relationship between the folk life and nature. (.....)

29. Speciality that occurred in Greek sculpture during the Hellenistic period is
(1) the predominance of sentimental expression more than Idealism.
(2) presenting youthfulness and perfect body forms.
(3) reflecting the changes in bone and muscle activities.
(4) the creation of sculptures influenced by Egyptian art.
(5) reflecting the beauty of female figure and the strength of male figure. (.....)

30. Select the most appropriate statement on Sri Lankan historic architectural creations.
(1) The Western Vahalkada of the Mihintale Kantaka chetiya is the oldest and the most artistic.
(2) Large pun kalas created in full-relief can be seen at the twin ponds in Anuradhapura.
(3) A pair of railing stones with lion figures were found from Abhayagiri vihara.
(4) In the moonstone of the Polonnaruwa Vatadage, the four animals are seen turned to the right, and walking separately.
(5) The guardstones Sankanidi and Padmanidi are unique among the guardstones of Rathnaprasadaya. (.....)

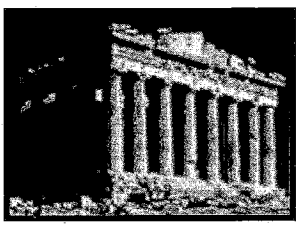
- Select the **most appropriate answers** to the questions from **31** to **35**, from the given pictures of architectural creations.

31. Built out of wood, this creation is
(1) similar and contemporary to the Ambekke devala.
(2) a pavilion constructed for travellers to rest.
(3) a building constructed in the middle of a paddy field in Gampola area.
(4) an architectural edifice with beautiful carvings constructed in dedication to gods.
(5) a historic building built on columns.



(.....)

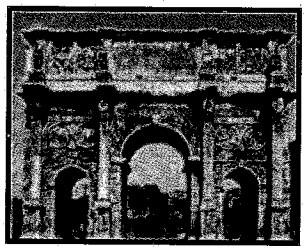
32. The historic building shown here is
(1) the Zeus temple in Athens.
(2) the temple of Goddess Hera in Samos.
(3) an Erechtheion building.
(4) a Greek Olympia pavilion.
(5) the Parthenon temple in Greece.



(.....)

[*See page seven*

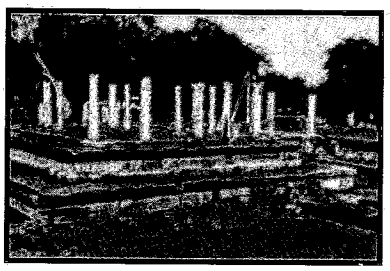
33. The architectural creation shown here is



(1) created to show the power of Domitian Emperor.
(2) an arch made to commemorate Emperor Trajan.
(3) the Constantine arch of Rome.
(4) the arch built by Emperor Dasione.
(5) the Titus arch built in Rome.

(.....)

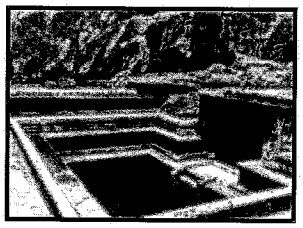
34. The architectural creation shown here is



(1) a padhanagara complex built for meditative monks.
(2) a monastery of two open halls connected with each other.
(3) an uposathagara built for the Buddhist monks in monasteries.
(4) a janthagara with residential chambers built for Buddhist monks.
(5) meditating chambers built for residential Buddhist monks of pashchimarama.

(.....)

35. Shown here is



(1) a pond built at Isurumuni vihara which is of Indian Pallava art features.
(2) the rectangular shaped stone pond built at Abayagiri vihara complex.
(3) a special pond built at the Magul Uyana of King Maha Parakramabahu.
(4) a pond built at Ranmasu Uyana Isurumuniya as a royal bath.
(5) a pond built at Jetavana vihara during King Maha Parakramabahu for the residing Buddhist monks.

(.....)

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



[*See page eight*

36. This creation by the artist Picasso
(1) is done according to Cezanne's form theory.
(2) has followed artistic features of Fauvism.
(3) is an expression using forms of Cubism.
(4) is an expression of the late Rose period.
(5) is an expression using African art features. (.....)

37. Theme of this painting is
(1) expressing the profile of a group of female street prostitutes.
(2) focusing more towards internal sorrow than external beauty.
(3) an in-depth expression of unattractiveness in the lives of female street prostitutes.
(4) analysing of the inner life of street women.
(5) expressing the contrasting mentalities of street women. (.....)

38. The nature of this composition is to
(1) represent a group of naked female figures on a segmented background.
(2) compose five different female figures individually in different postures.
(3) represent female figures on a geometrical from.
(4) express different human postures within the painting.
(5) represent the female figure forms in abstraction on the picture plane. (.....)

39. The expectation from the artistic language of the painting is
(1) the exclusion of belief in following the realistic nature.
(2) to create a continuous atmosphere by not making clear natural forms.
(3) to express an idea by differentiating the identical image forms.
(4) an attempt to create a developed form of Cubism.
(5) not to represent subject related three-dimensional and perspective forms. (.....)

40. In the expression of thought,
(1) intensification of the theme through the use of Cubist forms for female figures can be valued.
(2) the artist's capability of sentimental expression reflected through colours and shapes is commendable.
(3) the attempt in expressing Fauvism art characteristics through street women characters is admirable.
(4) use of the features of African masks sentimentally to reflect mental differences in females is commendable.
(5) practical use of Cezanne's form experiments is commendable. (.....)

**

[*See page nine*

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

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

චිත්‍ර කලාව	I
சித்திரக்கலை	I
Art	I

51 E I

Part II

* This part consists of **three parts**.
* Answer **four** questions selecting **two** questions from part **A** and **one** question from each parts **B** and **C**.
(Providing illustrations where necessary, is an added advantage.)

Part A

(Art evaluation and appreciation - Sri Lanka)

1. Classical art tradition which was the focus during the Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa periods changed into a different art style in the Kandyan period.

(i) Name **two** places where classical art is found in Anuradhapura period. (02 marks)

(ii) Provide a brief introduction to the painting 'Buddha descending to Sankassapura' at Thivanka image house, Polonnaruwa. (05 marks)

(iii) Write a comparative analysis of the two paintings of the Kandyan tradition of 'Defeating Mara' (mara parajaya) found at Degaldoruwa and Dambulla temples. (08 marks)

2. Gampola Kingdom was an era in which many arts, sculpture, carvings and architectural creations came into being to the nation.

(i) Mention **two** architects of the Gampola period. (02 marks)

(ii) Introduce in brief, the precious architechtural creation 'Vijayoth Paya' at Gadaladeni Vihara. (05 marks)

(iii) Decorated with wood carving, Embekke devalaya is an exclusive work of art found in Gampola era. Write an analysis of the carvings found at Embekke in form of classification, use of medium, techniques and technical skills. (08 marks)

3. During Polonnaruwa period, the creation of arts based upon Hindu religious concepts was a special feature.

(i) Name **two** bronze sculptures created during Polonnaruwa period. (02 marks)

(ii) Provide a brief introduction on the architectural features of the Siva devala No. 1. (05 marks)

(iii) 'Thuparama Image House' built during Polonnaurwa period is a Buddhist temple based upon Hindu religious architectural features. Discuss introducing its influence, plan, use of medium and external features. (08 marks)

[See page ten

Part B

(Art evaluation and appreciation - India)

4. Indian painting traditions of different periods developed with features specific to each other.

(i) Name the **two** types of caves based on Ajantha paintings created before and after 450 AD. (02 marks)

(ii) Provide a brief introduction to the painting 'Emperor Babhur's Garden Supervision' of Mughal painting tradition, which was based on a secular theme. (05 marks)

(iii) Specific variations have been adopted among Indian art traditions when creating the female figure. Provide a comparative anlysis on the Ajantha painting 'Apsara Figure' (Apsara Ruwa) and the Rajput painting 'Radha'. (08 marks)

5. The art centered around Amarawathi that came into existence between 25 BC to 320 AD is known as 'Amarawathi Art'.

(i) Name **two** circular plaque carvings found in Amarawathi. (02 marks)

(ii) Briefly introduce the carving 'Mahamaya's Dream'(Mahamaya Sihinaya), found among the carvings of Amarawathi. (05 marks)

(iii) Provide an evaluation of the content and technical skills of the pillar carving of Indian Amarawathi tradition that include life incidents of Lord Buddha. (08 marks)

Part C

(Art evaluation and appreciation - Europe)

6. New trend that resulted after impressionism is the post-impressionism.

(i) Name **two** reasons that helped in generating post-impressionism. (02 marks)

(ii) Provide a brief introduction to Paul Gauguin's painting, 'Where do we come from? Who are we? Where are we going?' (05 marks)

(iii) The two paintings by Vincent Van Gogh, 'The Potato Eaters' and 'The Starry Night' differs from each other. Write a comparative analysis. (08 marks)

7. Art pieces found in Egypt developed from period to period, subjecting to changes.

(i) Pyramid is a special architectural creation in Egypt. Mention **two** phases in which it had developed. (02 marks)

(ii) Provide a brief introduction to the painting 'Musicians and Dancers' that belongs to the period of New Kingdom. (05 marks)

(iii) Based on the main temples of Egypt, Luxor and Abu Simbel, do a comparative analysis on their cultural background, use of medium, form and external features. (08 marks)

* * *

AL/2024/51/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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

චිත්‍ර කලාව II
சித்திரக்கலை II
Art II

51 E II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use **additional reading time** to observe carefully the objects placed in front of you.

Instructions:

- Write your **Index Number** clearly on the **other 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. Wet drawings may stick together and will be disadvantageous to you.

Nature Study and Still Life Drawing

Draw and paint the objects placed in front of you, considering the following instructions.

* Compose the picture, using the space of the paper meaningfully.

* Pay attention to the nature of the objects, texture, scale, eye level, three dimensional qualities and perspective theories.

* Draw the objects as you see them. Paint the objects considering the play of light and shade visible on them.

* Use the techniques meaningfully, 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.

* One media out of Water colour, Poster colour, Powder colour, Pastel or mixed media can be used.

* * *

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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

චිත්‍ර කලාව III
சித்திரக்கலை III
Art III

51 E III

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

Instructions:

* Write your **Index Number** and the selected **Question Number** clearly on the **other side** of your drawing paper.
* One media out of water colour, poster colour, powder colour and pastel or mixed media can be used.
* Tissue papers will be provided for those who need.
* 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.

● *Select **one** part out of parts **A**, **B** and **C** below and draw **only one** colourful picture.*

Part A - Pictorial Composition

1. Tourists watching elephants bathing at a shallow river with reefs
2. A group of male and female students practicing for a school concert
3. A group of craftsmen creating traditional masks at a workshop
4. Interior of a super market full of customers

Part B - Design Drawing

5. Design and colour a jewellery box made of copper and silver plates with inlayed colourful gems, using traditional design elements.
6. Using a mythological animal figure, design a 6' × 8' feet size coloured batik wall decoration, that is suitable for a verandah wall of a star class hotel where foreign tourists reside. (adjust the size to scale)
7. Using geometrical shapes that spread from the centre point, design a 7' × 8' feet overall form suitable for a bed sheet. (adjust the size to scale)

Part C - Graphic Designing

8. Design and colour a cover for a book titled 'Sobha Asiriya' (Beauty of Nature) which has been written on Sri Lanka's nature (cover page, spine and back cover should be included).
9. Design and colour a logo for a television channel to be newly introduced in Sri Lanka (use the surface according to the requirements).
10. Design and colour a poster on the theme, the contribution of women in the development of Sri Lanka.

***