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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

84 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ශිල්ප කලා I, II
நுண்கலை I, II
Arts and Crafts I, 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 go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

Arts and Crafts I

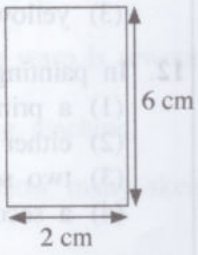
Note :

* *Answer **all** questions.*
* *In each of the questions from **1** to **40**, pick one of the alternatives* (1), (2), (3), (4), *which is **correct or most appropriate**.*
* ***Mark a cross** (×) **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.*

1. The main two variations of the classification of Sri Lankan art, the 'Siv sata kala' are
   (1) auditory and visual arts. (2) village arts and falk arts.
   (3) falk arts and expert arts. (4) auditory visual arts and expert arts.

2. What is the geometrical instrument that should be used to devide a short straight line into equal parts correctly with ruler and pencil?
   (1) divider (2) compass
   (3) protractor (4) set square

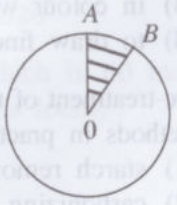
3. A variety of standard lines are used in industrial drawings. The type of standard line used to denote the measurements of the figure given below is,



   (1) thick continues line.
   (2) thin continues line.
   (3) chain line with thick ends.
   (4) chain line with thin ends.

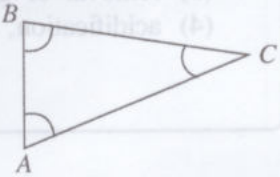
4. As per the international standard sizes of papers, how many A_3 papers can be prepared with an A_0 paper?
   (1) 8 (2) 12 (3) 14 (4) 16

5. The shaded part of the circle in the given figure is called,



   (1) quadrant of circle.
   (2) chord.
   (3) segment of a circle.
   (4) sector of a circle.

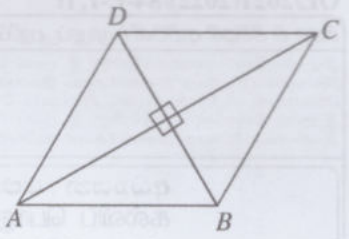
6. What is the answer that has correctly defined the triangle given in the picture?



   (1) rectangular scalent triangle
   (2) acute angled scalent triangle
   (3) obtues angled scalent triangle
   (4) equiangular scalent triangle

[see page two

7. What is the correct statement of the diagonals of the ABCD Rhombus of the given figure?

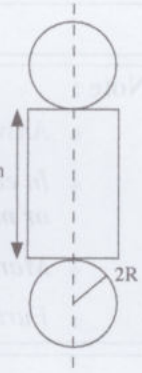


(1) diagonels are not equal and bisect rectangularly.
(2) diagonels are equal and bisect rectangularly.
(3) diagonels are equal and angles at the vertices are bisected.
(4) diagonels are equal while opposite angles are equal.

8. The steps in creation of a regular polygon are given below.
   - Drawing a circle with a given radius
   - Dividing the circumference of the circle without changing the radius
   - Joining the intersection points

   The regular polygon created by following the above steps is a,
   (1) square. (2) pentagon.
   (3) hexagon. (4) heptagon.

9. The given figure is a technical draft of the design of a solid. That solid is a,



   (1) cube.
   (2) prism.
   (3) cone.
   (4) cylinder.

10. The addition of the lines created by joining the two foci of an ellipse with any point on its curve is equal to the,
   (1) length of the major axis. (2) length of the minor axis.
   (3) length of the directrix axis. (4) distance between two foci.

11. All varieties of colours in the world are developed based on the basic colours. The basic colours are,
   (1) green, blue and red. (2) blue, yellow and red.
   (3) yellow, red and orange. (4) red, blue and brown.

12. In painting, the different variations of the same colour, can be gained by mixing
   (1) a primary colour and a secondary colour together.
   (2) either black or white colour to the particular colour.
   (3) two secondary colours together.
   (4) a secondary colour into a tertiary colour.

13. For what type of painting in cloth painting, the 'fine finishing brushes' are used?
   (1) to apply basic coatings
   (2) to colour large areas
   (3) in colour washing stages
   (4) to draw fine lines, dots and margins

14. Pre-treatment of textile material should be done before the textile decoration process. The pre-treatment methods in practice are,
   (1) starch removing, rust removing and bleaching.
   (2) carbonizing, removal of gum and steaming.
   (3) removal of gum, clorinating and classification.
   (4) acidification, steaming and post-treatment.

[see page three

15. For printing in textile decoration, the dyes are prepared according to the method being used. A thickening agent is added to the dye in silk printing to,
(1) improve the liquid nature of the dye.
(2) avoid scattering or flowing of the dye.
(3) improve the stability of the dye.
(4) make it easier for textile to have a bond with die.

16. Select the **irrelevant** fact out of the given factors referring to stencil printing.
(1) select patterns which are not connected to each other.
(2) able to cut and remove necessary parts with a blade.
(3) colour it using a dye spray or a piece of sponge.
(4) use hot water to dialute dye.

17. Select the category of natural plant fiber out of the fiber used for the production of thread needed in textile production.
(1) gold, silver, glass (2) cotton, flax, snake plant (niyada)
(3) wool, silk, sisal (4) acrilic, rayon, teraline

18. In Batik creating, when it is necessary to get beautiful fine lines, the wax mixture should be prepared by,
(1) increasing the quantity of parafine wax.
(2) increasing the ratio of bees' wax.
(3) increasing the quantity of rosan.
(4) adding bees' wax and rosan in equal ratio.

19. The type of paper in the market, which can be used to decorate textile by pasting after heating but without sawing, embroiding or colouring is called,
(1) varnish paper. (2) sand paper.
(3) heat'n bond paper. (4) shining paper.

20. The standard length of a thread skeins differs according to the kind of fiber. If one pound of thread includes 10 cotton thread skeins, what is the total length of the thread in yards?
(1) $300 \times 10 = 3000$ (2) $560 \times 10 = 5600$
(3) $800 \times 10 = 8000$ (4) $840 \times 10 = 8400$

21. For easy usage, the thread we buy in the market in skeins are rewound. Here, the warp is rewound into
(1) warp bobbins. (2) pirns. (3) swift. (4) winding machine.

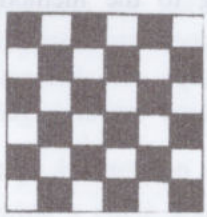
22. The weight of a bale yarn of a single thread of metric number 10 is 6 kg. How many skeins are there?
(1) 6 (2) 10 (3) 50 (4) 60

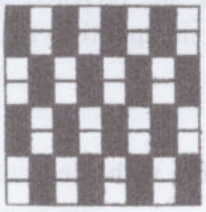
23. 20 two-ply skeins of thread have been expended for a weaving. If one kilogram contains 30 of those skeins of thread, the number of the thread would be,
(1) $2/60^S$ (2) $2/40^S$ (3) $2/30^S$ (4) $2/20^S$

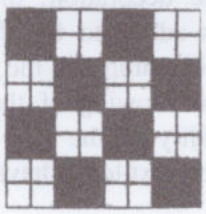
24. 40 threads have been used for one centimeter on a table cloth loom which is 60 meters long and 30 centimeters wide. What is the total number of warp thread on this loom?
(1) $30 \times 60 = 1800$ (2) $30 \times 40 = 1200$
(3) $40 \times 60 = 2400$ (4) $60 \times 30 \times 40 = 72000$

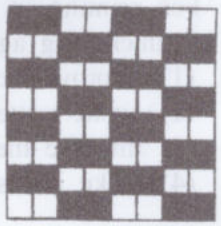
[see page four

25. A weaving pattern of two threads for the warp and two threads for the weft have been used to weave a table cloth. Select the weaving pattern from the figures given below.

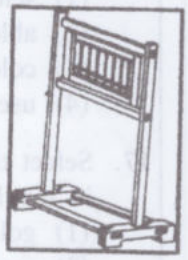

(1)


(2)


(3)

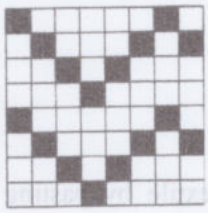

(4)

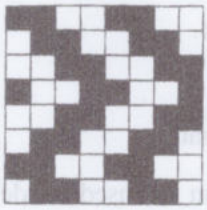
26. The following is an instrument used for fixing a warp. For what activity is this instrument used?

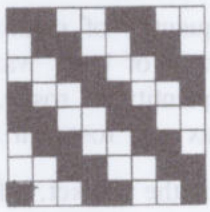


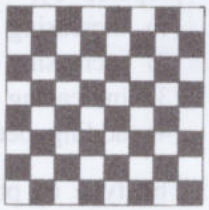
(1) elongating thread for the warp
(2) looming the warp
(3) winding thread skeins into the bobbin
(4) leasing the warp

27. 'Regular twill weave' is a weaving pattern specially used for trouser cloth weaving. Select the pattern of 'Regular twill weave' out of the given weaving patterns.


(1)


(2)


(3)

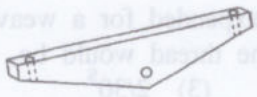

(4)

28. The tool that is used for tightening the weft thread when weaving with a hand operated loom is the,
(1) batten. (2) lever. (3) shuttle. (4) winding machine.

29. The 'Fly shuttle loom' which is produced with the advancement of the technology is the machine with the highest production rate in hand loom textile industry. Select the **irrelevant** fact out of the given factors referring to that instrument.
(1) A handrail is fixed to weave in a higher speed.
(2) It's difficult to weave smaller warp.
(3) There is a seat to sit on while weaving.
(4) Uplifting the rows of heads is done by leavers.

30. A reed is fixed to the batten in order to keep the thread in equal tension and for tightening the weft thread of the warp which is inserted into the operator. Select the Reed out of the instruments given below.


(1)


(2)


(3)


(4)

31. The elements included in clay due to various methods of decomposition of rocks are,
(1) nitrogen, oxygen and titanium.
(2) calcium, carbondioxide and nitrogen.
(3) titanium, calcium and aluminium.
(4) aluminium oxide, silicondioxide and water.

[see page five

32. The type of clay that should be used to produce red clayware, roof tiles, bricks and kitchen clayware is,
(1) primary clay. (2) secondary clay.
(3) clay consisting mica. (4) keoline.

33. In the production of clay objects, when the plasticity of clay is high, in order to make the accepted standard we should mix
(1) a clay type like Keoline in which the iron percentage is low.
(2) a clay type like ball clay with higher flexibility.
(3) a clay type like ball clay with porosity.
(4) sand or feldspar which is not sticky.

34. The instrument used to remove excessive water added for seasoning of clay in large scale ceramic industry is,
(1) jeo crusher. (2) filter fresh.
(3) pugmill. (4) roller crusher.

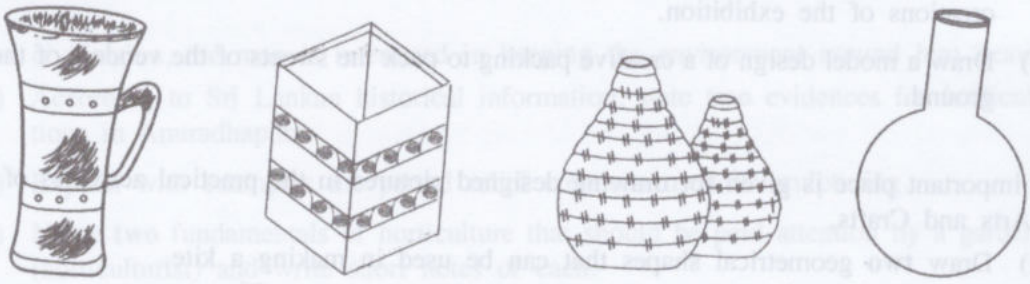
35. In decorating clay pots, ornamental creations are done by pasting pieces of paper. That method is called,
(1) collarge method. (2) decopage method.
(3) pulp method. (4) stencil method.

36. The type of clay used for the production of Ginikoth, kiln bricks and parts of stove is,
(1) keolanite clay with low percentage of Iron.
(2) black clay consisting Magnesium.
(3) fire clay or Refractory clay.
(4) clay consisting Mica.

37. The production method that should be used when a number of clay objects of same size and shape are needed is,
(1) building on the potters' wheel. (2) clay slab method.
(3) clay coil method. (4) mould method.

38. The temperature range to fire clay utensils in a local kiln is
(1) 850 °C – 900 °C (2) 900 °C – 1100 °C
(3) 1100 °C – 1200 °C (4) 1250 °C – 1350 °C

39. Given below are some figures of clay pots produced in different methods. Select the option with the production methods given in the correct order.



(1) clay slab method, mould method, clay coil method, building on the potters' wheel
(2) clay coil method, clay slab method, mould method, building on the potters' wheel
(3) mould method, clay stab method, clay coil method, building on the potters' wheel
(4) building on the potters' wheel, clay slab method, clay coil method, mould method

40. Decorating clayware is done in different stages of the production process. In what stage is carving done?
(1) in production stage (2) in leather hardening stage
(3) after the first firing (4) when the utensil is dried well

* *

[see page six

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

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.*

1. Employees of local industries of your area have planned to hold an exhibition named 'Productions of local resources' in order to introduce their products and also for sale.

   (i) Create a poster to make people aware of this exhibition.

   (ii) Draw a suitable creation for the frontispiece of the invitation card to be sent to the invitees for the opening of the exhibition.

   (iii) Draw a suitable creation for the logo, which can be worn by the organizing committee on the day of the exhibition.

   (iv) Name **two** environmental/natural resources that can be used in creating travelling bags for sale in the exhibition.

   (v) It is needed to add brightness to the garments of the singers of the musical show to be held at night. Name **two** media that can be used to decorate garments.

   (vi) The designs of the garments of the actors and actresses need to be of the same. State **two** methods that can be used to decorate these clothes.

   (vii) An exquisite cross stich creation is sold for the price of Rs. 2500. Calculate the amount to be paid, if a 10% discount is given to buy it.

   (viii) Draw a creation for a clay ornament to be used to decorate necks of the dancers.

   (ix) Draw a creation of a wood plaque to be given to the winners in the felicitation of the creations of the exhibition.

   (x) Draw a model design of a creative packing to pack the sweets of the vendors of the exhibition ground.

2. An important place is given for drawing designed pictures in the practical activities of the subject of Arts and Crafts.

   (i) Draw **two** geometrical shapes that can be used in making a kite.

   (ii) Create a regular pentagon of 4 cm each side which is needed in preparing the pentagon ball in the process of creating soft toys.

   (iii) Draw the development sketch for a cuboid box which can be used as a wedding cake pack using measurements given.

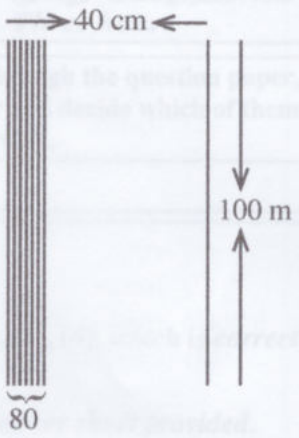
   Height of the box - 6 cm
   Length of the box - 4 cm
   Width of the box - 2 cm

[see page seven

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3. Multiple methods like stich methods, patchwork methods and printing methods have now become practices in decorating textile.
   (i) Draw the chain stich in a figure which is used as a decorating stiching method.
   (ii) Name a paper based home decorating creation and explain how the creation is done.
   (iii) Draw a pattern that can be used in stencil printing which is suitable to decorate a baby dress and shade the parts to be cut and removed.

4. A description followed by a rough drawing of a warp of a saree sample is given below.
   * Length of the warp is 100 meters
   * Width of the warp is 40 cm
   * There are 80 warp threads per one centimeter
   * Number of the warp yarn is $2/80^{S}$



   (i) Name **two** weaving patterns used for weaving sarees.
   (ii) Graphically illustrate **one** weaving pattern out of the weaving patterns named above.
   (iii) Calculate the amount of weft thread of $2/80^{S}$ required for weaving the warp.

5. A variety of machines are used in textile productions.
   (i) Name the machine produced to increase the speed of the production process of the textile industry.
   (ii) Name the tool kit used for winding thread and briefly describe.
   (iii) Draw a picture of a 'Tablet' used for weaving decorative bands and explain the thread pattern.

6. Various methods are used in producing clayware.
   (i) Name **two** methods of producing clayware.
   (ii) Explain the necessity of having porosity in clayware production.
   (iii) State **four** differences that happen after firing the clayware and briefly describe.

7. After civilization, the man is interested in keeping the environment around him beautiful.
   (i) According to Sri Lankan historical information, state **two** evidences for horticultural creations in Anuradhapura.
   (ii) Explain with examples the partial relief creations used in sculpturing.
   (iii) Name **two** fundamentals of horticulture that should be paid attention by a garden decorator (horticulturist) and write short notes of each.

* * *

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