

5. The column of Trajan which is in Rome, shown by letter **E**
 (1) is the column where most number of episodes are to be seen.
 (2) was erected by Dacians to carve their scenes of war.
 (3) was erected and carved by architect, Apolodores.
 (4) depicts, from bottom to the top, incidents of folk life and myths of Romans through carvings.
 (5) depicts, through carvings, life incidents of emperor Marcus Aurelius. (.....)

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

6. When intense red water colour paint mixed with white in equal proportions, the quality of colour produced
 (1) stabilizes the transparent quality of colour.
 (2) intensifies the strength of colour.
 (3) facilitates application.
 (4) turns to another colour.
 (5) produces a brighter tone. (.....)

7. When designing an all over pattern for cloth material using abstract shapes, what is the most important aspect to consider regarding its beauty?
 (1) the colourful quality of paints. (2) the convenience of printing.
 (3) the harmony of the colour scheme. (4) the pattern and the decorative quality.
 (5) the suitable arrangement of shapes. (.....)

8. The most important aspect to consider when doing expression drawing is
 (1) to compose all figures and shapes naturally.
 (2) the meaningful quality of what is portrayed and expression.
 (3) the handling of depicted features to fill the space.
 (4) the application of colour to produce naturality.
 (5) the handling of a lively line. (.....)

9. In traditional mask making craft, 'Gurulu' masks are called
 (1) 'Kolam' masks. (2) Royal masks.
 (3) 'Raksha' masks. (4) 'Sanni' masks.
 (5) Novel creative masks. (.....)

10. A graphic artist ought to be more active in
 (1) designing different types of lettering.
 (2) making novel creations for information requirements.
 (3) preparing posters for advertising purposes.
 (4) making book jackets, and preparing illustrations.
 (5) making wrappers for commercial products. (.....)

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



F



G



H



I



J

11. The sculpture marked by letter **F** is
 (1) a Buddha image carved on Buduruwagala rock in the 8th century according to Mahayana concept.
 (2) one of Mahayana images carved on Buduruwagala rock.
 (3) a Buddha image carved in bas-relief on Sasseruwa rock.
 (4) the only Buddha image carved in bas-relief in Anuradhapura.
 (5) the largest Bodhisathwa image in Sri Lanka carved in relation to Mahayana concept. (.....)

12. The portrait sculpture of Senarath Paranawithana marked by letter **G** is kept in
 (1) Sigiriya museum. (2) national museum.
 (3) national Art gallery. (4) the department of archaeology.
 (5) the university of aesthetic studies. (.....)

13. The sculpture marked by letter **H** is
 (1) a stone-sculptured figure of an Egyptian pharaoh.
 (2) an old Egyptian sculpture, imitated by Greeks during initial stages.
 (3) one of Ramesse's figures cut and removed from Abu Simbel.
 (4) the figure of Kafre pharaoh resembling traditional art features of Egypt.
 (5) a realistically depicted figure of king Akhenaten, executed during Amarna period. (.....)

14. The sculpture marked by letter **I** is
 (1) the only portrait sculpture of a royalty found among Mathura images.
 (2) the sculpture of king Kanishka executed by Mathura artists.
 (3) a creation by Mathura artists in plane geometric shapes.
 (4) a sculpture of king Kanishka executed by Gandhara artists.
 (5) an instance where Gandhara artists tried to carve royal characters as they created Buddha image.
 (.....)

15. Picture **J** represents
 (1) an abstract expression work representing 'mother and child'.
 (2) the sculpture 'mother and child' found among Henry Moore's creations.
 (3) a garden sculpture constructed using abstract shapes.
 (4) sculpture representing 'mother and child' by Auguste Rodin.
 (5) sculpture constructed in a children's park using primary shapes. (.....)

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

16. Many 'mother-god' figures found in Indus valley civilization are
 (1) carved in different kinds of stone.
 (2) castings casted in bronze.
 (3) terra-cotta figurines modelled in clay and fired.
 (4) made separately and assembled together.
 (5) small carved figures of abstract shape. (.....)

17. Of these paintings, the paintings of one impressionist artist are
 (1) Potato-eaters and Yellow Christ. (2) Cypress Trees and Tahiti Woman.
 (3) Night Cafe and The Prison Yard. (4) Card Players and Starry Night.
 (5) Bridge at Arles and Mount Victory. (.....)

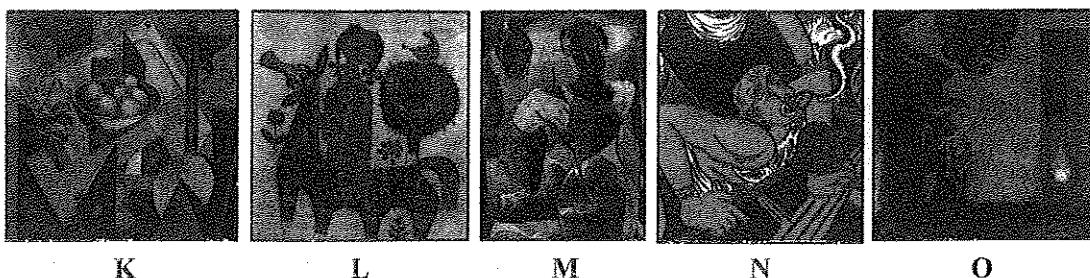
18. When comparing animal figures in prehistoric cave paintings of Europe with animal figures in prehistoric paintings of Sri Lanka, the clear-cut feature is
 (1) the smallness of animal figures in size.
 (2) the largeness of animal figures in size.
 (3) the figures of animals are painted in open places.
 (4) the figures of animals are symbolic and primitive.
 (5) figures of animals are painted naturalistically. (.....)

19. 'Rāgamālā paintings' means
 (1) the art works which assisted musicians to compose 'Ragas'.
 (2) paintings done by artists while listening to classical music.
 (3) art works done by artists that expose melodious qualities of songs.
 (4) painting the delightful pleasure gained by heeding the essence and melodiousness of songs.
 (5) mixing melodies into songs to interpret emotional feelings of a painting. (.....)

20. The religious edifices found in the sacred area called 'Dalada Maluwa' in Polonnaruwa are
 (1) Sathmalah prasada, Buddha seema prasada and Nissanka Latha mandapaya.
 (2) Atadage, Hetadage and Watadage.
 (3) Thuparamaya, Lankatilakaya and Thiwanka Pilima Geya.
 (4) Vijayothpahaya, Nissanka Maligaya and Rajaweshi Bhujanga.
 (5) Rankoth Wehera, Kiriwehera and Pabalu wehera. (.....)

More Past Papers at
tamilguru.lk

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



K

L

M

N

O

21. Out of these pictures, what are the paintings of the artists who held high posts in education department?
(1) K, L (2) K, M (3) L, M (4) M, N (5) M, O (.....)
22. Out of these paintings, what are the paintings of artists of 43 group?
(1) K, L, M (2) K, L, N (3) K, N, O (4) L, M, N (5) L, N, O (.....)
23. Among these, what is a realistic painting of an artist of Ceylon society of Arts?
(1) K. (2) L. (3) M. (4) N. (5) O. (.....)
24. What is the painting produced for an art craft?
(1) K. (2) L. (3) M. (4) N. (5) O. (.....)
25. Among these, what is the painting based on a religious concept?
(1) K. (2) L. (3) M. (4) N. (5) O. (.....)

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



P

Q

R

S

T

26. The painting marked by letter P
(1) depicts the procession of the Tooth Relic and can be seen in the main hall of National Art Gallery.
(2) depicts the procession of the Tooth Relic and can be seen in the National Museum.
(3) exposes national culture and can be seen at Mattala airport.
(4) can be seen at Katunayake airport and is a creation of a Sri Lankan artist.
(5) is an oil medium painting executed in accordance with the techniques of academic art. (.....)
27. The picture marked by letter Q is
(1) a painting by Gemini Roy, executed in his own particular style.
(2) a painting by Nandalal Bose which exposes Indian identity.
(3) an execution by Abanindranath Tagore exposing Indian identity.
(4) a creation by Amritra Shergill revealing Indian features.
(5) a stylized creation of modern Indian artist. (.....)
28. Picture R depicts
(1) Theri Sanghamitta preparing to bring sacred Bodhi sapling to Sri Lanka.
(2) the queen of king Asoka worshipping the sacred Bodhi tree.
(3) the queen Asoka making arrangements to send Sri Maha Bodhi sapling to Sri Lanka.
(4) an Indian lady observing the sacred Bodhi tree.
(5) a lady of royalty receiving Sri Maha Bodhi sapling. (.....)

29. Picture marked by letter S is a painting by
 (1) an Impressionist artist.
 (2) an post-Impressionist painter.
 (3) a cubist artist.
 (4) an abstract expressionist painter.
 (5) a Surrealist artist. (.....)

30. The painting marked by letter T is a painting
 (1) composed of meticulous line work of brush.
 (2) that could be appreciated depending on the appreciative capacity of the art lovers.
 (3) executed by spreading the canvas on the floor and stepping onto it.
 (4) done by applying (patching) paint on the canvas.
 (5) capable of giving a profound feeling to the mind of the viewer. (.....)

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

31. The architectural edifice shown in front is
 (1) Thiriyaya circular relic chamber.
 (2) the circular relic chamber of Ambastala stupa.
 (3) Medirigiriya circular relic chamber.
 (4) Thuparama circular relic chamber in Anuradhapura.
 (5) Polonnaruwa circular relic chamber.



(.....)

32. The Hindu temple shown in front is
 (1) constructed in Pandya architectural style during 13th century.
 (2) constructed during the reign of Rajendra Chola in 11th century.
 (3) erected by Wānawan Madevi queen in Polonnaruwa.
 (4) created according to Chola architectural features during 12th century A.D.
 (5) a Hindu temple built by Kalinga Magha.



(.....)

33. The shrine complex shown here is
 (1) a group of shrines constructed by cutting down rocks.
 (2) the 'Rāth dēvala' complex found in Mamallapuram.
 (3) a group of shrines built on rocks near the seashore of Mamallapuram.
 (4) a chain of shrines built in the seashore of Mahabalipuram by Pallavas.
 (5) an occasion where five shrines have been cut out of one rock.



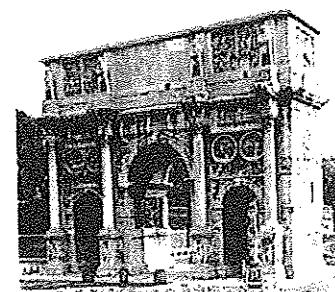
(.....)

34. Byzantine Christian church shown here is
 (1) San Vitale church initially created according to Byzantine architecture.
 (2) Christian church in Italy famous for classic paintings.
 (3) San Vitale church in which the classic mosaic painting 'Empress Theodora and her attendants' is to be found.
 (4) the church in which the mosaic painting 'Emperor Justinian and his attendants' is executed.
 (5) Hegia Sophia Church built by emperor Justinian.



(.....)

35. The arch shown here
 (1) is a construction by Romans exhibiting their architectural pride to the world.
 (2) has been built to expose the grandeur of Roman art of carving.
 (3) has been erected across the road with carvings representing war triumphs of a Roman Emperor.
 (4) is a structure put up as an entering doorway to one province from another.
 (5) is a construction erected by Roman emperors to beautify their cities.



(.....)

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



36. In Kelaniya temple, this painting is to be seen in
 (1) the old shrine. (2) the new shrine.
 (3) shrine of reclining Buddha. (4) the golden image shrine.
 (5) the shrine of kings. (.....)

37. The artist who executed this painting is
 (1) a person who engaged in creative work safeguarding the grandeure of indigenous art.
 (2) an expert in handling the human figure in keeping with indigenous qualities.
 (3) a person who held Indian art principles, discarding indigenous art style.
 (4) a person who harmonized art styles of Ajanta and Bhag with indigenous qualities.
 (5) an imitator of Nandalal Bose. (.....)

38. The content of this painting is
 (1) Abducting and bringing Toote Relic by Hemamala and Danta on the request made by king Kirthi Sri Meghawarna.
 (2) Hemamala with her husband prince Dantha bringing Tooth Relic to Sri Lanka, concealed within the lock of hair.
 (3) Dantha and Hemamala brahamins bringing Tooth Relic to Sri Lanka in order to rescue the Tooth Relic from Kshatriya clansmen.
 (4) having stolen the Tooth Relic, Hemamala and prince Dantha bringing it to Sri Lanka concealed in the lock of hair.
 (5) The stolen Tooth Relic bringing to Sri Lanka secretly, being afraid of destroying the Tooth Relic by Hindu devotees of India. (.....)

39. The speciality in colour handling in this painting is
 (1) the evocation of soulful feelings, brought out by tonal variations of primary colours.
 (2) the meaningful manner the highlight is used.
 (3) the handling of infinite range of tonal gradations of limited colours with restraint.
 (4) the prominent use of cool colours for effective expression.
 (5) the gradual darkening of colours that recedes from foreground to background. (.....)

40. In composing this painting
 (1) more emphasises has been laid on reality rather than expression of feelings.
 (2) the specific environment obscurity is conveyed instead of piety.
 (3) a feeling of piety and majesty is conveyed through features depicted and through restrained handling of colour.
 (4) focus is on conveying the historical aspect than the religious aspect.
 (5) more emphasis has been laid on human figures rather than environmental presentation. (.....)

உயர்வகு வேடு விதிக் கலை (உயர் வேடு) பேரவை, 2015 முதல்வருட
கல்விப் போகுத் தருதலப் பதில் (உயர் வேடு)ப் பரிசீல, 2015 முதல்வருட
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2015

விது கலாவி சித்திரக்கலை Art

51 E I

Part II

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

Part A

(Art evaluation and appreciation - Sri Lanka)

1. During Colombo period, Buddhist temple art, following new traditions, inclined towards different styles.
 - (i) Name **four** of M. Sarlis master's litho printed paintings. (04 marks)
 - (ii) Comment briefly on M. Sarlis master's temple art. (06 marks)
 - (iii) Bellanwila is one of the latest temples which comes under Colombo period temples. Comment on the painting, 'The defeat of Mara' painted in this temple. (10 marks)
2. Many sculptures of Hindu divinity have been found in Hindu temples built during Hindu regime of Polonnaruwa.
 - (i) Name **four** symbols visible in the figure of Nataraj. (04 marks)
 - (ii) Give a short appreciation of the sculpture Parvathie. (06 marks)
 - (iii) Explain giving examples, Polonnaruwa Hindu sculpture referring to techniques and common features visible in them. (10 marks)

Part B

(Art evaluation and appreciation - India)

3. In association with prominent stupas of India a prosperous Buddhist art of carving has originated.

- Name **four** carvings found on the pillars of the gateways of Sanchi. (04 marks)
- Give a short account of Bharut stupa stone railing and its carvings. (06 marks)
- Explain, giving examples, the influence of Mahayana and the expressiveness evident in carvings found in Amaravathi stupa. (10 marks)

4. The most important Buddhist shrine complex of Ajanta in India is an art gallery consisting Buddhist art.

- Name **four** paintings found among Mahayana caves of Ajantha. (04 marks)
- Explain in short the architectural techniques adapted in the construction of Ajanta caves. (06 marks)
- Ajanta is a chain of caves developed through many ages. Explain, giving examples, the differences between the early paintings and later ones. (10 marks)

Part C
(Art evaluation and appreciation - Europe)

5. Greek artists are foremost in sculpturing the human figure naturally.
(i) Name **four** sculptures of Greek archaic period. (04 marks)
(ii) Write a short appreciation on one sculpture of classical period. (06 marks)
(iii) "Hellenistic artist had the capability in portraying the beauty of feminine figure, handsome male figure and expressions." Explain giving examples. (10 marks)

6. Renaissance period is an age that gave birth to many originality endowed artists in Europe.
(i) Name **four** paintings of Leonardo Da Vinci. (04 marks)
(ii) Give a short account of Michaelangelo's 'Last Judgement', referring to its theme and its compositional structure. (06 marks)
(iii) Referring to a painting in 'Stanza della Signatura', comment on Rafayel Santi's ability in handling the human figure so appealingly. (10 marks)

* * *

More Past Papers at
tamilguru.lk

Instructions:

Instructions:

- Write your **Index Number** clearly on the **reverse side** of your drawing paper.
- Be sure 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

Nature study and still life drawing
Draw and paint the objects with the plant placed before you, considering the following instructions.
Leave the paper space meaningfully.

* Compose the picture using the paper space meaningfully.
the nature of the plant

- * Compose the picture using the paper space meaningful.
- * Pay attention to the texture and the nature of the plant and objects, scale, eye level, three dimensional qualities and theoretical aspects of perspective.
- * Paint the objects considering the play of light and shade, visible on

- * Pay attention to the texture and the 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.

- * Draw the objects as you see them.
- * Use the techniques meaningfully and effectively when handling colour media. it the composition.

- * Use the techniques meaningful.
- * Colour the background to suit the composition.
- * Adjust the proportions of the drawing board to suit the composition.
The board can be used.

* You are free to adjust the proportions of powder colour, pastel or mixed media can be used.

* You are free to adjust the proportions of
Water colour, poster colour, powder colour, pastel or mixed media can be used.

- * You are free to adjust the proportions of water colour, poster colour, powder colour, pastel or mixed media can be used.

* * *

அவையை மேற்கொண்டிரு என்று (மேற்கொண்டிரு) என்றும், 2015 முதலையும் கண்டிரு என்றும் தொழுப் பந்திரு (உயிர் தொ) என்றும், 2015 முதலையும் General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2015

வினா கலை சித்திரக்கலை Art

III

51 E III

ஏடு நூடி
மூன்று மணித்தியாலும்
Three hours

Instructions:

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

Part A - Pictorial Composition

Select only one of the following.

1. A fishing harbour where fishing boats are anchored / Village damsels bathing in a lake.
2. A group of local tourists having their lunch / Foreign tourists enjoying the landscape in a sanctuary.
3. Young village girls have brought mid-day meal to the field.

Part B - Design Drawing

Select only one of the following.

4. Design a symmetrical pattern, using creative shapes to decorate a square cushion cover. Use shades of red colour.
5. Design a 'Uduwiyan' of rectangular shape using traditional designs.
6. Design a wall decoration of 6×8 feet, suitable to be done in Batik technique, based on beauty of nature.

Part C - Graphic Designing

Select only one of the following.

7. Design a book cover for a book for children on the topic 'Our Teacher'. Include illustrations and lettering.
8. Design a colourful display board for a manufacturing firm of ladies' footwear.
9. Design a greeting card, suitable to convey Sinhala and Hindu new year wishes to relations. It should possess national identity.