

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
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் 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

52 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)

නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව (ඉංග්‍රීසි) **I, II**
 நாடகமும் அரங்கியலும் (ஆங்கிலம்) **I, II**
Drama and Theatre (English) I, II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ 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 and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

Drama and Theatre I

Instructions:

- * 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 given answer sheet.
- * Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.

1. Drama basically is a form of art that is
 (1) elitist. (2) collaborative. (3) living. (4) ancient.
2. The most important factor in play production is
 (1) physical representation. (2) stage lighting.
 (3) costumes. (4) verbal expression.
3. Guru Hamy is the husband of
 (1) Hinnihamy. (2) Sokari. (3) Engalina. (4) Selestina.
4. Guru Hamy hails from
 (1) Bengal. (2) Kerala. (3) Tamil Nadu. (4) Uttar Pradesh.
5. The Sokari narration is a myth about
 (1) pregnancy. (2) childbirth. (3) sight-seeing. (4) migration.
6. Sokari, perhaps, hails from
 (1) Gujerat. (2) Bengal. (3) Kerala. (4) Karnataka.
7. Choreography should be used
 (1) for background effects. (2) to underline meaning.
 (3) as an ornament. (4) as a diversion.
8. Usually, the hero of a tragedy is
 (1) tough. (2) handsome. (3) impressive. (4) sensitive.
9. The pioneer who helped in starting the tradition of local playwrights writing original plays in English and having these performed by locals, was
 (1) Lucien de Zoysa. (2) Gamini Gunawardena.
 (3) Dick Dias. (4) H.C.N. de Lanerolle.
10. The historical strain in Sri Lankan drama in English was begun by
 (1) V. Ariyaratnan. (2) H. Sri Nissanka.
 (3) Lucien de Zoysa. (4) E.F.C. Ludowyk.

25. The 1940s play, **Kali's Daughter** was written by
 (1) Dick Dias. (2) V. Ariyaratnam.
 (3) H. Sri Nissanka. (4) Lucien de Zoysa.
26. Andrew Lloyd Weber is famous as a composer of
 (1) ballets. (2) operas. (3) musicals. (4) revues.
27. **A Death at an Antique Shop** is a notable recent play by
 (1) Asoka Handagama. (2) Chamila Priyanka.
 (3) Akila Sapumalge. (4) Rajitha Dissanayake.
28. **Almsgiving** is the best play of
 (1) Ruwanthie de Chickera. (2) Nedra Vittachchi.
 (3) Rasika Abeysinghe. (4) Reggie Siriwardena.
29. Shakespeare's greatest plays were
 (1) comedies. (2) romances. (3) tragedies. (4) histories.
30. The famous song, *Danno Budunge*, first figures in a play by
 (1) Sugathapala de Silva. (2) John de Silva.
 (3) Dayananda Gunawardena. (4) Henry Jayasena.
31. Ernest Macintyre entered an overtly political phase in his career with the play
 (1) **The UN Inspector is a Sri Lankan.** (2) **He Still Comes from Jaffna.**
 (3) **Rasanayagam's Last Riot.** (4) **The Education of Miss Asia.**
32. **Octet** is a collection of plays written by
 (1) Nedra Vittachchi. (2) Reggie Siriwardena.
 (3) Ruwanthie de Chickera. (4) Ruana Rajapakse.
33. In the 1930s, the 1940s and the early 1950s, the standard for play production was set by the
 (1) International Theatre Group. (2) Ceylon Amateur Dramatic Club.
 (3) Aquinas Dramatic Society. (4) Ceylon University Dramatic Society.
34. The landmark play in Sinhala *Andi Tikai Ambalamai* was a satire on the
 (1) UNO. (2) FAO. (3) UNDP. (4) UNHRC.
35. *Andi Tikai Ambalamai* was written by
 (1) Henry Jayasena. (2) Ajith Thilakasena.
 (3) Chandrasena Dassanayake. (4) Premaranjith Tilakaratne.
36. The landmark Sinhala play, *Vahalak Neti Geyak*, was published as a 'transcreation' **A House without a Roof** by
 (1) Ajith Thilakasena. (2) Premaranjith Tilakaratne.
 (3) Sunanda Mahendra. (4) Dayananda Gunawardena.
37. Ediriweera Sarathchandra's **Maname** has the effect of a/an
 (1) allegory. (2) legend. (3) history. (4) tragedy.
38. In creating *Maname* and *Sinhabahu*, Ediriweera Sarathchandra received the assistance of
 (1) Ampe Charles Gurunanse. (2) Gunadasa Amarasekara.
 (3) Siri Gunasinghe. (4) Ananda Kulasuriya.
39. Marlene Perera is the heroine of Ernest Macintyre's play
 (1) **The Education of Miss Asia.** (2) **The Full Circle of Caucasian Chalk.**
 (3) **The President of the O.B.A.** (4) **A Somewhat Mad and Grotesque Comedy.**
40. Ediriweera Sarathchandra's play **The Golden Swan** is based on a/an
 (1) Indian story. (2) Sinhala novel. (3) English fable. (4) Jataka tale.

* *

[see page four]