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

පැරණි නිර්දේශය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

ම් ලංකා විභාග ලැප් කොමන්තුව ලි ලංකා විභා ල ලෙස් කා ම ඉහත්තෙන්ට OLD in Lanka De මුහත්තෙන්ට වි ලංකා විභාග ලෙසරිකමේ ම් ලංකා විභාග දෙසරිකමේ ඉහත්තෙන්ට ජූර්කාල, ඉත්තෙන්සණගමුගේසන්ට Department	විහාගි ිලෙපාර්තුමෙන්තුවාදම ම 1-14 අදියන් දේශාර්තුම් කිරීම කිරීම අදිය 1-14 වී ලක් විශාල දේශ්රීම මත්තුව ශ් of Examinations i Sristanka ක්රම	82 E I, II		
අධෳයන පොදු සහතික පතු (கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர General Certificate of Education	(සාමානා පෙළ) විභාගය (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்¢	, 2017 දෙසැ ම්බර් න ச, 2017 ල බෙරාග්		
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பீවර හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය I, II கடற்றொழிலும் உணவுத் தொழினுட்பவியலும் I, II Fisheries and Food Technology I, II

පැය තුනයි மூன்று மணித்தியாலம் Three hours

Fisheries and Food Technology - I

Note:

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

- (2) Grouper and Snapper.
- (3) Skipjack tuna and Yellowfin tuna.
- (4) Flying fish and Anchovy.
- 2. Area which is connected to the sea in some duration of the year and remain separated for the rest of the period is called
 - (1) villu.
- (2) lagoon.
- (3) estuary.
- (4) bay.
- 3. Major portion of the total fish harvest in Sri Lanka consists of
 - (1) offshore tuna fish and other large pelagic fishes.
 - (2) offshore tuna fish and demersal fishes.
 - (3) coastal small fish and squids.
 - (4) coastal small fish and shrimp.
- 4. Duration where the south, west and southwest sea get rough in Sri Lanka is
 - (1) February to April.

(2) May to September.

(3) October to November.

- (4) December to January.
- 5. A student has submitted the following statement about the fishery resources in the areas where water currents exist.
 - A Higher fish population due to up-welling.
 - B Abundance of fish resources due to facilitation of fish migration by water currents.
 - C Lower fish population due to out-flowing of food via water currents.

The true statements of the above are

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

- 6. Fully submerged aquatic plant is
 - (1) Eichhonia.
- (2) Salvenia.
- (3) Lotus.
- (4) Vallisneria.

- 7. Aquatic animal which is conserved in Sri Lanka is
 - (1) Tortoise.
- (2) Eel.
- (3) Murrel.
- (4) Clams.
- 8. Which statement explains well, the large potential in developing aquaculture in Sri Lanka?
 - (1) Having a sea area of eight times more than the land area.
 - (2) Having three hectare of still inland water bodies per 1 km² land area.
 - (3) Exclusive Economic Zone surrounded by International Sea.
 - (4) Presence of 103 rivers and many seasonal tanks in Sri Lanka.

9.	Which fish gets a single fin of fusing pelvic, anal and caudal fins together? (1) Skipjack tuna (2) Pony fish (3) Catfish (4) Eel				
10.	The fishes get sense from (1) eye, skin and lateral line. (2) mouth, anal fin and scales. (3) pectoral fin, pelvic fin and dorsal fin. (4) dorsal fin, slime layer and barbels.				
11.	The fishes who can be alive for sometime out of water habitat are (1) Shark and Skate. (2) Skipjack tuna and Yellowfin tuna. (3) Pony fish and Travallies. (4) Climbing perch and catfish.				
12.	Aquatic animal depicted in the picture is (1) Lobster. (2) White shrimp. (3) Freshwater prawn. (4) Tiger shrimp.				
13.	Freshwater endemic fish species in Sri Lanka are currently fast becoming severely endangered. The major reason for this is due to (1) loss of their habitats. (2) export of these fish in large quantities. (3) impact of climate change. (4) take water for irrigation.				
14.	The traditional fishing gear used in catching large fish schools at once is (1) fish kraal. (2) stilt fishing. (3) beach seine net. (4) pole and line.				
15.	Major portion of the total fish harvest of Sri Lanka is caught by (1) beach seine nets. (2) gill nets. (3) long lines. (4) troll lines.				
16.	The traditional fishing craft made from a hollowed tree trunk is (1) log raft. (2) catamaran. (3) wooden raft. (4) dugout canoe.				
17.	Which of the following fishing gear is operated by pulling? (1) Gill net (2) Trawl net (3) Trammel net (4) Purse seine net				
18.	 8. 'Weights' in gill-net is (1) floats, that are fixed to control the buoyancy of the head rope. (2) the rope used to maintain stability of the upper surface. (3) heavy stuff that are used in sinking the foot rope. (4) a rope used to maintain stability of the lower end. 				
19.	What is the passive fishing gear of the followings? (1) Purse seine net (2) Beach seine net (3) Stake net (4) Trawl net				
20.	A fishing gear commonly used in sport fishing is (1) cast net. (2) hand line. (3) long line. (4) gill net.				
21.	Most suitable growth stage of fish to stock in reservoirs is (1) eggs. (2) fry. (3) fingerlings. (4) adult fishes.				
22.	The amount of salt needed to produce dried fish with 10 kg of fresh fish is (1) 1kg. (2) 2 kg. (3) 3 kg. (4) 4 kg.				
	A traditional fishing gear used in catching shrimps is (1) bottom trawling. (2) trammel nets. (3) fish kraals. (4) pulling nets.				
24.	If an emergency situation, what is the closest harbour that a multi-day boat fishing in northeast sea area of Sri Lanka can approach immediately? (1) Kalpitiya (2) Trincomalee (3) Valachchenai (4) Dikkowita	,			

25.	An aquatic species that migrates from lagoon to sea for breeding is (1) Sea Bass. (2) Squid. (3) Shrimp. (4) Turtle.
26.	Fattening of mud crabs could get higher revenue. This involves using (1) egg bearing crabs. (2) egg shed crabs. (3) water crabs. (4) mature crabs.
27.	Some equipment used in testing water quality is given below. A - pH meter B - Refractometer C - Secchi disk D - Oxygen meter
	Of the above equipment, which is used in measuring salinity of water? (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
28.	The sea margin depicted as A in the picture is (1) continental shelf. (2) international sea. (3) Exclusive Economic Zone. (4) offshore area.
29.	The water source recently constructed in Sri Lanka is (1) Parakrama samudraya. (2) Minneriya tank. (3) Lunugamwehera reservoir. (4) Basawakkulama tank.
30.	An indigenous fish species found in freshwater habitats of Sri Lanka is (1) Tilapia. (2) Climbing perch. (3) Trout. (4) Carp.
31.	The main constituent to be included in the fish feed ration is (1) protein. (2) carbohydrate. (3) fat. (4) vitamin.
32.	A fish having fin-shape marked as 'A' in the picture is (1) Murrel. (2) Sea bass. (3) Skipjack tuna. (4) Shark.
	In order to select a suitable site for pond construction in fish culture, a student has stated the following facts. A - Land of sandy soil B - Shady place C - Place close to the market Out of the above, the correct statement/s is/are
21	(1) A only. (2) B only. (3) C only. (4) B and C only.
34.	Aquatic plant which can grow in water where the salinity is even 35 ppt or above is (1) Hydrilla. (2) Gracilaria. (3) Vallisneria. (4) Rizophora.
35.	What is the name used for the body shape of skate? (1) Fusiform (2) Laterally flattened (3) Dorsoventrally flatten (4) Snake head

<u>OI</u>	/2017/82-E-I, II (OLD)	- 4 -	
36.	Shown below are some equipment used A - Compass B - Global Positioning System (C) C - Echosounder Out of the instruments given above, wh (1) A and B only (2) A and C	GPS) hich are used to determine the	e direction of the vessel? (4) All A, B and C
37.	A fish after caught, gets spoiled through (1) fungi. (2) bacteria.	h autolytic by (3) virus.	(4) enzyme.
38.	The amount of energy passed from one (1) 5%. (2) 10%.	e trophic level to the next high (3) 50%.	her tropic level is (4) 90%.
39.	What name is used for a riverine season (1) Estuary (2) Salt mars		(4) Lagoon
40.	The toxic aquatic animals are (1) Catla and Cormorant. (3) Climbing perch and Eel.	(2) Scribbled goby (4) Puffer-fish and S	
		* *	

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පැරණි නිර්දේශය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

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අධායන පොදු සහතික පතු (සාමානා පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 දෙසැම්බර් கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 டிசெம்பர் General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017

> ධීවර හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය I, II கடந்நொழிலும் உணவுத் தொழினுட்பவியலும் I, II Fisheries and Food Technology I, II

Fisheries and Food Technology II

* Answer five questions only, selecting the first question and four others.

- 1. Fishery resources should be harvested ensuring sustainability of the aquatic ecosystems and minimum impact to fish resources. Further, it is important to handle the fish in a proper manner to reduce post harvest losses.
 - (i) Mention two environmental friendly fishing gears used in fish harvesting.
 - (ii) Name one environmentally destructive fishing gear.
 - (iii) Write two features that should be in a fish hold of a vessel.
 - (iv) State two correct procedures to be followed when unloading of fish from the fishing vessel.
 - (v) Mention two instances where fish harvest can get spoiled.
 - (vi) Mention two characteristics of a quality fish harvest.
 - (vii) Name a state institution engaged in fish marketing.
 - (viii) Mention one fish preservation principle.
 - (ix) Name two traditional fish preservation methods.
 - (x) Mention a management process in place which enables sustainability of aquatic ecosystems.
- 2. It has been observed presently that people have a higher tendency to go for aquaculture of food species.
 - (i) Mention four characteristics to be considered in selecting food fish for aquaculture.
 - (ii) Name three aquaculture systems on the basis of management and describe them briefly.
 - (iii) Describe the way of introducing fish into a fish pond.
- 3. Sri Lanka has a high potential to improve ornamental fish industry.
 - (i) Mention four benefits of growing ornamental fishes.
 - (ii) (a) Mention **two** conditions that should be controlled in the water of ornamental fish culture structures.
 - (b) Mention one measure each to be followed for each of these conditions in order to achieve control.
 - (iii) Describe two measures that can be implemented to promote ornamental fish industry in Sri Lanka.

[see page six

- 4. In the aquaculture industry, keeping the fish harvest without being spoiled will realize better profit.
 - (i) Mention three facts that affect fish spoilage.
 - (ii) Write four adverse outcomes of fish spoilage.
 - (iii) Describe three measures that can be taken to increase fish consumption.
- 5. Fish industry in Sri Lanka is conducted in marine, brackish and fresh water bodies, the dominant being the marine fish industry.
 - (i) Mention two reasons for the abundance of fish resources in some sea areas.
 - (ii) Write two measures that the government has taken to develop fisheries industry.
 - (iii) Explain the importance of fish industry to the economy of Sri Lanka.
- 6. Fish harvest is preserved by canning.
 - (i) Name three fish species frequently used in canning.
 - (ii) (a) Mention two advantages of fish canning.
 - (b) Name two substances used as medium in fish canning.
 - (iii) Briefly describe, the preservation principles applied in fish canning.
- 7. Fishing community contributes to the economic development of Sri Lanka to a great extent.
 - (i) Mention three strengths of fishing community.
 - (ii) Explain briefly four challenges that are faced by fishing community.
 - (iii) Describe two measures the government has taken to the development of fishing community.
