

පැරණි කීර්දේශය / பழைய பாடத்திட்டம் / Old Syllabus

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்	OLD	33 E I
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 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017

ඉතිහාසය I
 வரலாறு I
History I

පැය එකහි
 ஒரு மணித்தியாலம்
One hour

- Note:** (i) Answer all questions. This paper carries 80 marks.
 (ii) In each of the questions from 1 to 40, select 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.

- The historian who is considered to have taken an attempt in explaining what is history through the connection between past, present and future is
 (1) Jawaharlal Nehru. (2) Winston Churchill.
 (3) E.H. Carr. (4) G.M. Trevelyan.
- Regarding what source of Sri Lanka, the following information are relevant?
 • being the oldest chronicle
 • stating information briefly
 • being written in fourth century A.D.
 (1) Bodhivaṃsa (2) Thūpavaṃsa (3) Dīpavaṃsa (4) Mahāvaṃsa
- What is the source which is helpful to construct the life style of the prehistorical man?
 (1) Folk tales (2) Stone tools
 (3) Information given in the chronicles (4) Ruins of buildings
- The foreigner who wrote a book on political, economic and social information regarding the Kandyan Kingdom is
 (1) Fāhien himi. (2) Father Queros. (3) Prakopias. (4) Robert Knox.
- What kind of inscriptions could be seen abundantly in the early part of the Anurādhapura period?
 (1) Cave inscriptions (2) Rock inscriptions
 (3) Pillar inscriptions (4) Slab inscriptions
- The Greek ambassador of king Chandragupta who wrote the book named Indikā including information of Sri Lanka also is
 (1) Pliny. (2) Ptolomy.
 (3) Megasthenes. (4) Iban Battuta.
- According to the chronicles two river valleys selected by Vijaya and his people for their settlements were
 (1) River Kelani and River Valave. (2) Malvatu Oya and Kalā Oya.
 (3) Gal Oya and Yān Oya. (4) River Mahavāli and Kirindi Oya.
- The Minister of Vijaya who established a settlement in the area surrounding river Gambhīra was
 (1) Anurādha. (2) Vijitha. (3) Upatissa. (4) Uruvēla.
- What is the correct answer when the following historical events are arranged according to their sequential order of occurrence?
 A - Construction of Kantale and Giritale tanks
 B - Bringing of the Sri Mahā Bodhi
 C - Construction of Parākrama Samudra
 D - Committing the canon (thripitaka) to writing
 (1) B, D, A, C (2) D, B, A, C (3) B, C, D, A (4) D, A, C, B

10. The outstanding feature of the relation between Sri Lanka and India in the early part of the Anurādhapura period was
 (1) occurrence of invasions. (2) occurrence of migrations.
 (3) occurrence of trade missions. (4) occurrence of cultural missions.
11. Although Sri Lanka had been confronted with various external influences, the factor which brought about its identity is
 (1) location in close proximity to India. (2) location in the centre of the ancient silk sea route.
 (3) location in the centre of the Indian ocean. (4) location as an island.
12. The main challenge faced by the early Aryans who lived in the dry zone of Sri Lanka choosing agriculture as their main livelihood was the
 (1) difficulty of clearing the forests for their new settlements.
 (2) obstruction to the supply of food due to the uncertainty of the rainfall.
 (3) unfamiliarity of the climate of the dry zone to the settlers.
 (4) unsuitability of the condition of the new environment for their livelihood.
13. The reason for not having a serious caste difference in the Anurādhapura period as was found in India was
 (1) treating all the citizens equally by the kings.
 (2) the citizens not having a knowledge regarding the caste system.
 (3) the people living in unity without any difference.
 (4) the spreading of Buddhist teachings in the society.
14. Two monasteries that led to the beginning of differentiation between the sects were
 (1) Mahāvihāra and Thuparāmaya. (2) Abhayagiriya and Jethavanārāmaya.
 (3) Tissamahāramaya and Lankārāmaya. (4) Mirisavātiya and Uttarakāmaya.
15. The **column I** below gives the names of important reservoirs and **column II** includes the factors that led to the greatness of them.

Column I

- (i) Abhaya Vāva
 (ii) Tisa Vāva
 (iii) Parākrama Samudraya

Column II

- A - Building by joining a few reservoirs
 B - Creating by giving preference to urban water necessities
 C - Creating an arch shaped bund in a place where there were no hills
 D - The first reservoir constructed under the state patronage

Which is the correct answer when **Column II** is matched with **Column I**?

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

16. An example for a reservoir which was constructed by considering the location of a quartzite layer to prevent leakage of water from the dam is
 (1) Padaviya Vāva. (2) Nācchaduva Vāva.
 (3) Minneriya Vāva. (4) Giritale Vāva.
17. The things that can be considered to get an idea of the fashions of the royal palace women in the fifth century A.D., are
 (1) the ornaments found by archaeological excavations.
 (2) the drawings at the Tivanka image house of Poḷonnaruva.
 (3) drawings at the temple of Degaldoruva.
 (4) the Sīgiri frescoes.
18. Out of the following, what is the answer which contains the events that could **not** be heard by a tourist who came to Sri Lanka during the Dambadeniya Kingdom?
 A - Invasion of Kālinga Māgha
 B - Battle between Dutugamunu and Elāra
 C - Invasion of General Chen-ho
 D - Construction of Minneriya Vāva
 E - Appointment of prince Sapumal as the ruler of Jaffna
 (1) C and E (2) A and E (3) A and C (4) B and D

19. • Emphasizing the eminent position of the Kalinga dynasty through inscriptions
• Giving alms through the provision of thula-bhāra
• Giving tax concessions to the citizens.

Who was the ruler of the Poḷonnaruva Kingdom who was connected with the above information?

- (1) King Vijayabāhu I (2) King Sāhasamalla
(3) King Parākramabāhu I (4) King Kīrti Sī Nīśānkamalla

20. To which Kingdom the following information given from A to D is relevant?

- A - Having being a sub city before becoming the capital city
B - Being situated in an intersection of the Sri pāda route
C - Being situated in the valley through which river Mahavāli flows
D - Being situated in a plain surrounded by some mountains

- (1) Yāpahuva (2) Kurunēgala (3) Gampola (4) Dambadeniya

21. Select out of the following the **incorrect** statement regarding the Kingdom of Jaffna.

- (1) Nallur was the capital of the Kingdom of Jaffna.
(2) South Indian sources state that the Kingdom of Jaffna was under the Vijaya nagara Empire.
(3) The Portuguese paid attention Kingdom of Jaffna to get cinnamon.
(4) Vallipuram Gold Plate reveals the ancient information regarding Jaffna.

22. The first European nation who came to the zone of the Indian Ocean with the intention of trade and spreading of religion was

- (1) the French. (2) the Portuguese. (3) the Dutch. (4) the Danes.

23. Which of the following was the strategy adopted by the Portuguese to capture their power in the Kandyan Kingdom?

- (1) Making arrangements to get the assistance of the Buddhist monks
(2) Spreading of Catholicism in the regions of Kandy
(3) Supporting Konnappu Bandara to get the kingship of the Kandyan Kingdom
(4) Crowning of Kusumasana Devi who had an inheritance to the throne of the Kandyan Kingdom

- The information regarding the treaties between the kings of Kandy and the Dutch are given below as A, B, C and D. Answer the questions No. 24 and No. 25 by studying them.

Year	The King	Statement of the Treaty
1638	A - Kīrti Sī Rājasīṃha	C - Dutch should assist the King to expel the Portuguese
1766	B - Rājasīṃha II	D - A coastal belt with a width of a league should be handed over to the Dutch

24. The answer which includes the information regarding the Treaty of 1638 is

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

25. The answer which includes the information regarding the Treaty of 1766 is

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

- Historical information regarding the Kandyan Kingdom are given below in A, B, C and D. With reference to them, answer the questions 26 and 27.

- A - Inheritance of the Kingship of the Kandyan Kingdom to the Nāyakkara clan
B - Beginning of the Siam sect in the Kandyan Kingdom during the reign of King Kīrti Sī Rājasīṃha
C - Invasion of the Kandyan Kingdom by the King Rājasīṃha I
D - Baptizing Kusumasana Dēvi as Dona Katherina

26. Which answer contains the correct historical order of the above incidents?

- (1) D, A, C, B (2) C, D, A, B (3) C, A, D, B (4) D, C, A, B

27. Who was the king connected with the historical incident stated by letter A?

- (1) Sī Vīra Parākrama Narendrasīṃha (2) Rājādhi Rājasīṃha
(3) Sī Vijaya Rājasīṃha (4) Kīrti Sī Rājasīṃha

- Answer the questions No. 28 and No. 29 with reference to the information given below from A to F.

the cause that led to	the Leader	the Governor
A - Unfair tax policy of the government	C - Keppotipola Disava	E - Lord Torrington
B - Depriving the privileges of the nobles	D - Gongalegoda Banda	F - Robert Brownrigg

28. The information regarding the independence struggle of 1818 is
 (1) B, D and F. (2) A, C and F. (3) A, D and E. (4) B, C and F.
29. The information regarding the independence struggle of 1848 is
 (1) B, D and F. (2) A, D and E. (3) B, C and E. (4) A, C and E.
30. What is the most important step taken by the British rulers for the welfare of the peasants of the country as a result of the struggle against the British in 1848?
 (1) Providing opportunities for the wealthy class of this country to begin business enterprises
 (2) Increasing the number of schools for the English education
 (3) Taking steps to uplift the rural agriculture
 (4) Connecting the main cities of the country with roads
31. Of the information given below, what are the occasions which make the whole Sri Lanka a single constituency?
 A - Presidential Election
 B - Provincial Council Election
 C - Regional Council Election (Pradesiya Sabha)
 D - Referendum
 E - General Election
 (1) B and D (2) A and D (3) C and E (4) A and E
32. A special feature of the rig-vedic religious beliefs was
 (1) giving a prominent place to meditation and observing ascetic principles.
 (2) worshipping the 'Thrimurti' (supreme divinity of Hinduism).
 (3) worshipping the Mother Goddess.
 (4) considering the natural phenomenon as divine.
33. The most important reason that caused a transformation in the political policy of emperor Ashoka was
 (1) the advices and guidance got from Venerable Moggaliputta Tissa Thera.
 (2) showing the correct path by Dharma Mahāmātras.
 (3) the vast loss of human lives at the Kālinga war.
 (4) the righteous policy got by embracing Buddhism.
34. Under the feudal system which prevailed in Europe most privileges were enjoyed by the
 (1) king. (2) nobles. (3) knights. (4) priests.
35. The prestigious universities of the world, Nalanda and Valabhi were developed during
 (1) Rig-Vedic era. (2) Post Vedic era. (2) Mauryan era. (4) Gupta era.
36. The pioneer ruler of Delhi Sultan empire was
 (1) Kutub-uddin Ibec. (2) Alauddin Khalji.
 (3) Mohammad Bin Tugluq. (4) Akbar the Great.
37. The feudal system of Japan was abolished by
 (1) Tokugava Iyashu. (2) Nobunaga. (3) Hideyoshi. (4) Emperor Mutshuhito.
38. The philosophy, Laissez-faire which helped to the expansion of capitalism was introduced by
 (1) Karl Marks. (2) Jeremy Bentham. (3) John Steurt Mill. (4) Adam Smith.
39. Most important result of the sepoy mutiny of India in 1857 was
 (1) the termination of the control of Indian territories by the British India Company and placing them under the British crown.
 (2) birth of the Indian National Congress.
 (3) developing the ideas of patriotism among Indians.
 (4) granting of independence to India by the British.
40. The organization formed under the leadership of Woodroe Wilson the President of the United States of America was
 (1) League of Nations. (2) United Nations Organization.
 (3) NATO Organisation. (4) WARSAW Organization.

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

OLD **33 E II**

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

ඉතිහාසය **II**
 வரலாறு **II**
History II

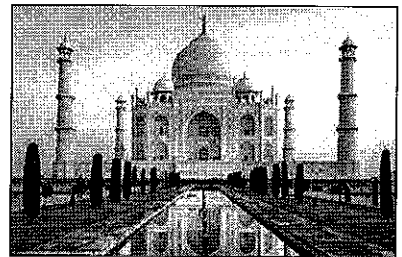
පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

- * Question No. 1 in **Part I** is compulsory.
- * Answer **three** questions from **Part II** and **two** questions from **Part III**.
- * The total number of questions to be answered is **six**.

Part I

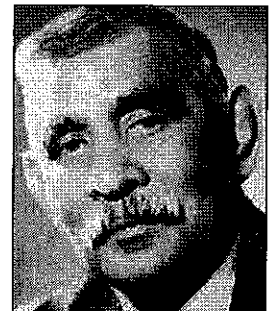
1. (a) Mark and name **all** the historical places given under (i) on the map of Sri Lanka and **all** the historical places given under (ii) on the segment of the map of the world provided.
 - (i) Yōda vāva, Galha nadi, Pulathisipura, Jambukolapattana, Kacharagāma, Maha Kanadarā vāva, Mahiyangana, Ritigala, Kirinda, Batticaloa city (10 marks)
 - (ii) Persian Gulf, Tāmralipti, Himālayan mountains, Rome, Island of Java, Red Sea, Lisbon, Jerusalem (08 marks)
- (b) (i) Write in order in your answer script, the persons/places associated with the historical information given under A, B, C and D below.
 - A - The Sri Lankan king who made a Kshatriya coronation ceremony for the first time in history
 - B - The famous female painting drawn by Leonardo Davinci
 - C - The area where Vijaya and his men landed in Sri Lanka
 - D - The capital of the kingdom of Ruhuna (04 marks)
- Study the attached pictures given under A and B and write the answers to the questions in order in your answer script.

- (ii) 1. What is the name of this creation depicted in 'A'?
2. To what royal dynasty the king who constructed this belong?
3. In the vicinity of which river in India was this constructed?
4. To the commemoration of whom was this constructed? (04 marks)



A

- (iii) 1. What is the name of the Sri Lankan statesman who appears in picture 'B'?
2. State the political party originated by him.
3. Under what constitution of Sri Lanka did he work as the Prime Minister?
4. What is the multi-purpose project initiated according to an idea of him? (04 marks)



B

[see page two]

Part II

2. (i) Name **three** caves where information could be found regarding the man who lived in the prehistoric age of Sri Lanka. (03 marks)
- (ii) State **four** river valleys in the dry zone of Sri Lanka selected by the Arya migrants as their settlements. (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain **two** facts for **not** having a population distributed throughout in central hills as can be found in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain referring to **three** facts, why the Aryans paid their attention to the irrigation systems in the latter period. (06 marks)
3. (i) A - Abhaya Vāva
B - Tisa Vāva
C - Minneriya Vāva
- Mention in order the rulers that constructed the above reservoirs. (03 marks)
- (ii) Select from those given within the brackets, the answers relevant to the information stated under A, B, C and D below and write them in sequential order.
- A - The canal constructed to carry water from Kalā Vāva to Tisā Vāva
B - The canal constructed to carry water from Amban Ganga to Parākrama Samudra
C - The technological creation made for releasing the excess water from the reservoir
D - The creation constructed to release water into a sluice by controlling the pressure of water in the reservoir
- (Silt trap (Biso kotuva), Elāhāra canal, outer spill (Pitavāna), Jaya Ganga, Angamadilla vāva, Wave breaker (Ralapanāva), Minipe āla, Inner spill (Āthulu vāna)) (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain with reference to **two** facts how the ancient irrigation engineers used the landscape of the area in creating reservoirs and canals. (05 marks)
- (iv) Describe with reference to **three** facts why the rulers were **not** interested in making irrigation schemes after Polonnaruwa period. (06 marks)
4. (i) A - the officer in charge of the king's treasury
B - the flag bearer of the king
C - the sword bearer of the king
- Indicate the title names of the above in sequence. (03 marks)
- (ii) State in order the persons who were connected to the information given in A, B, C and D below.
- A - The first king who ordered the demarcation of all the villages in the island
B - The chola king of Anurādhapura who led a lawful and just rule according to the information in Mahāvamsa
C - The king who was respected as the God of Minneriya
D - The king who was awarded the title 'Kalikāla Sāhitya Sarvagna Panditha' (04 marks)
- (iii) Describe with reference to **two** facts how the administration of a village, the smallest administrative unit was performed. (05 marks)
- (iv) Describe under **three** facts the services expected by the citizens from the king. (06 marks)
5. (i) Name the **three** main kingdoms existed in this country at the time of the Portuguese arrival. (03 marks)
- (ii) State under the order A, B C and D respectively the individuals associated with the following historical events.
- A - The leader of the first Portuguese naval group who landed in Galle
B - The Sitavaka king known as Prince Tikiri
C - The Kandyan king who was connected with the saying, 'buying chillies in exchange of ginger'
D - The last king of Nāyakkar dynasty of Kandy (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain with reference to **two** facts why the Dutch as well as the Portuguese could not capture the Kandyan Kingdom. (05 marks)
- (iv) Describe with reference to **three** facts why the British were able to annex the Kandyan Kingdom by about 1815 A.D. (06 marks)

[see page three]

6. (i) State **three** cities where stores for trade were established in India by the British. (03 marks)
- (ii) State **two** facts that led the British to capture Sri Lanka. (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain with reference to **two** examples how the Colebrooke-Cameron reforms affected the struggle that took place in this country against the British in 1848.
- (iv) (a) Name respectively the persons who pioneered the Buddhist, Hindu and Islam revivals of this country. (05 marks)
- (b) Describe briefly with examples the service rendered by any one of the persons you named in (a) above. (06 marks)

Part III

7. (i) Write down **three** passes situated in North-western India through which maintained relations with the outer world. (03 marks)
- (ii) Select the answer relevant to the information stated under A, B, C and D below from those given within the brackets and write them in sequential order.
- A - The civilization which prevailed in India before the arrival of the Aryans.
- B - The mountain range which happened to be a hindrance to the expansion of the Aryans to the South.
- C - The area considered as the motherland of the Aryans who migrated to India
- D - The first Greek Emperor who invaded India
- (Vindhya, Nile valley, Alexander the Great, Stepps, Iran, Arakanyoma, Indus-valley, Selucous Nikater) (04 marks)
- (iii) Describe with reference to **two** facts how the economic activities of the Vedic era were organised. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain with reference to **three** facts, the religious services of the Emperor Ashoka. (06 marks)
8. (i) Name in order,
- A - The ship which was sunk by a German submarine with its' American passengers during the World War I
- B - The German emperor who gave leadership to the World War I
- C - The world organization that was born after the World War II (03 marks)
- (ii) (a) State in order, the political leader of Nazism and the political leader of Fascism.
- (b) State in order, **two** salient features of Nazism. (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain briefly, **two** changes that took place in world politics after the World War II. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain with reference to the World War II, that war always brings a great disaster. (06 marks)
9. (i) Name **three** European nations who established colonies. (03 marks)
- (ii) Name in order, the persons who were connected to new innovations given below in A, B, C and D selecting from those given within brackets.
- A - Theory of Gravity
- B - Telescope
- C - Steam locomotive
- D - Telephone
- (Alexaander Graham Bell, Sir Isec Newton, Galileo Galilee, George Stevenson, Robert Fulton, Samuel Morse, Humprey Davy, John Kay) (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain with reference to **two** facts, the development in the field of transport, as a result at the Industrial Revolution. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain by citing examples, that the industrial revolution has brought about beneficial as well as harmful effects to the world. (06 marks)

[see page four

10. (i) Name **three** main religions originated in India. (03 marks)
- (ii) Select the answers relevant to each fact given under *A*, *B*, *C* and *D* below from those given within brackets, and write them in order.
- A* - The founder of the religion of Islam
B - The Sacred book that contains the teachings of Islam
C - The first Moghul ruler of India
D - The independent Hindu state which sprang up near the Thungabadra valley
(Bahamani, Vijyanagar, Dhammapada, Holly Quran, Prophet Muhammed, Kaleefa Abubakar, Bābur, Jahangeer) (04 marks)
- (iii) Describe with reference to **two** facts why Akbar the Great is considered as the Greatest ruler of the Moghul dynasty. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain **three** course of actions followed by Mahathma Gandhi to free India from the British rule. (06 marks)

* * *

OL/2017/33-STE-II (OLD)

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි | முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது [All Rights Reserved]

පැරණි නිර්දේශය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

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
 Dep. of Examinations, Sri Lanka Dep. of Examinations, Sri Lanka Dep. of Examinations, Sri Lanka Dep. of Examinations, Sri Lanka Dep. of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் 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

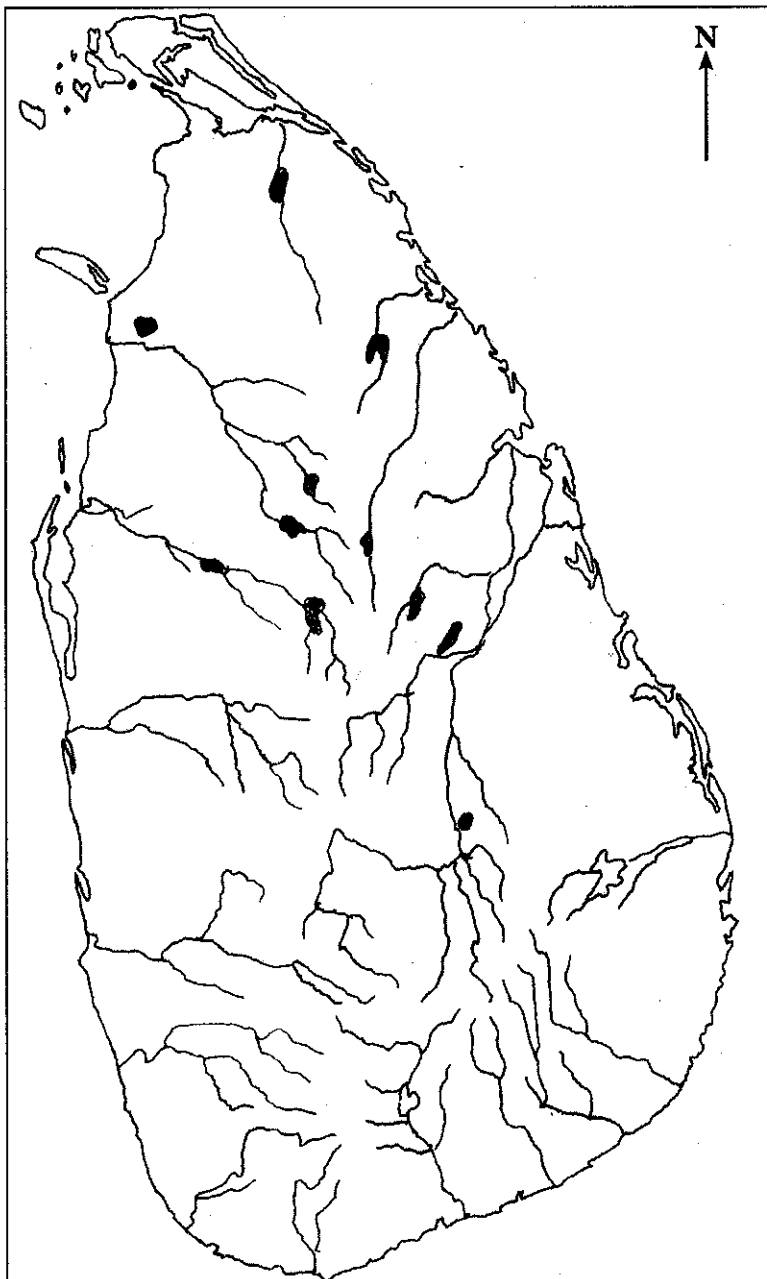
OLD**33 STE II**

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

ඉතිහාසය II
 வரலாறு II
 History II

1. (අ) (i)
 1. (அ) (i)
 1. (a) (i)

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 சுட்டெண் }
 Index No. }



[අනෙක් පිටුව බලන්න / மறுபக்கம் பார்க்க / See next page]

- 1. (c) (ii)
- 1. (a) (ii)
- 1. (a) (ii)

