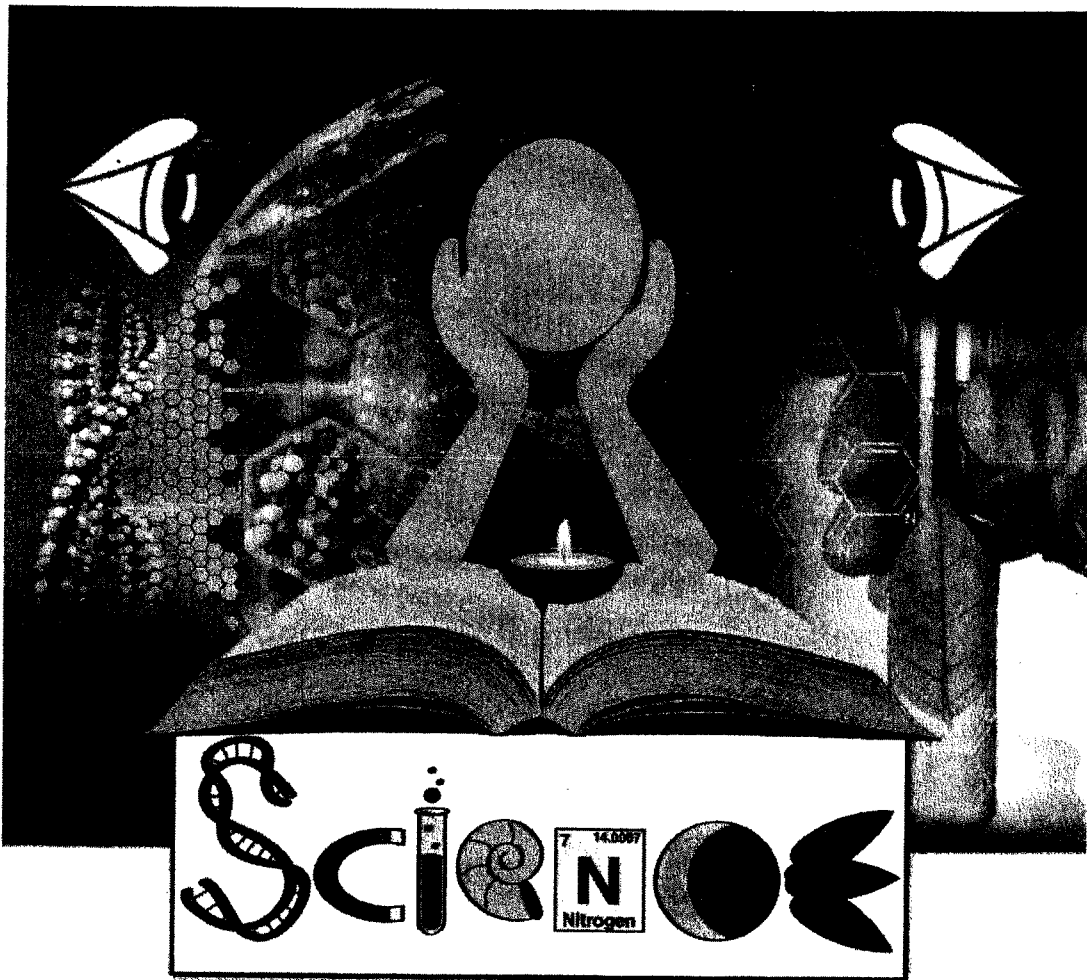




Department of Examinations - Sri Lanka
G.C.E. (O/L) Examination - 2018

34 - Science

Marking Scheme



This document has been prepared for the use of Marking Examiners. Some changes would be made according to the views presented at the Chief Examiners' meeting.

Amendments to be included

Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

G.C.E. (Ordinary Level) Examination - 2018

34 - Science

Marking Scheme

PAPER I

Number of questions	=	40
Marks awarded for the correct answer of each question	=	2
Total marks	=	$2 \times 40 = 80$

PAPER II

Part A

Consists of 4 compulsory questions.

Marks awarded for all correct answers of one question	=	15
Total marks for the 4 questions	=	$15 \times 4 = 60$

Part B

Consists of 5 questions.

Only 3 selected questions must be answered.

Marks awarded for all correct answers of one question	=	20
Total marks for 3 questions	=	$20 \times 3 = 60$

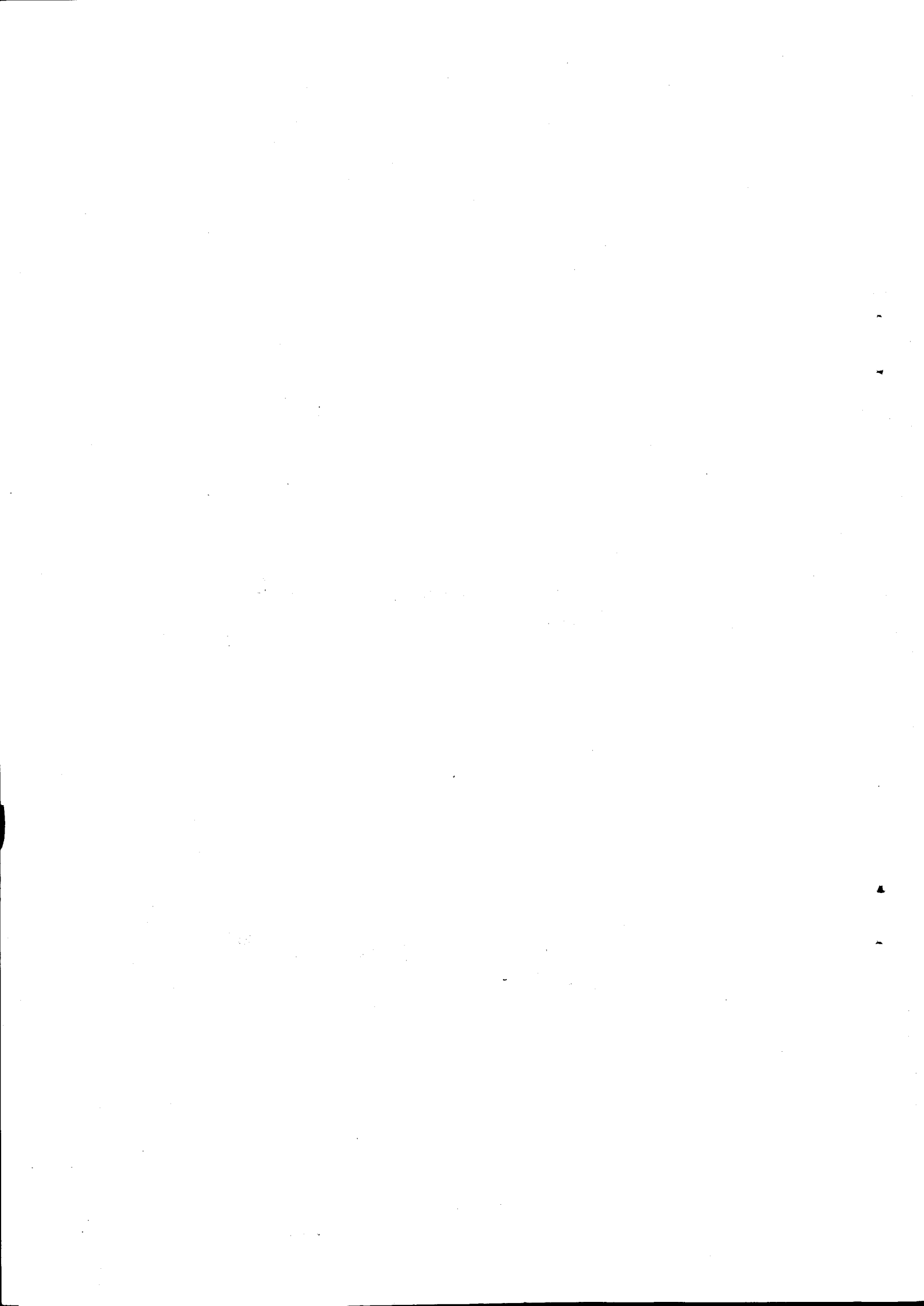
Marks for PAPER I	=	80
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Marks for the two parts A and B in PAPER II	=	120
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Total Marks	=	200
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Final Marks	=	200 \div 2
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	=	100
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Common Techniques of Marking Answer Scripts.

It is compulsory to adhere to the following standard method in marking answer scripts and entering marks into the mark sheets.

1. Use a red color ball point pen for marking. (Only Chief/Additional Chief Examiner may use a mauve color pen.)
2. Note down Examiner's Code Number and initials on the front page of each answer script.
3. Write off any numerals written wrong with a clear single line and authenticate the alterations with Examiner's initials.
4. Write down marks of each subsection in a \triangle and write the final marks of each question as a rational number in a \square with the question number. Use the column assigned for Examiners to write down marks.

Example: Question No. 03

(i)		✓	$\triangle \frac{4}{5}$
(ii)		✓	$\triangle \frac{3}{5}$
(iii)		✓	$\triangle \frac{3}{5}$

$$\textcircled{03} \quad (i) \quad \frac{4}{5} \quad + \quad (ii) \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad + \quad (iii) \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad = \quad \square \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 15 \end{array}$$

MCQ answer scripts: (Template)

1. Mark the correct options on the template according to the Marking Scheme. Cut off the marked windows with a blade. Cut off the cages for Index Number and the number of correct options so as to be able to keep the template correctly on the answer script. Cut off a blank space to the right of each options column to mark the answers. Submit the prepared template to the Chief Examiner for approval.
2. Then, check the answer scripts carefully. If there are more than one or no answers Marked to a certain question write off the options with a line. Sometimes candidates may have erased an option marked previously and selected another option. In such occasions, if the erasure is not clear write off those options too.
3. Place the template on the answer script correctly. Mark the right answers with a 'v' and the wrong answers with a 'X' against the options column. Write down the number of correct answers inside the cage given under each column. Then, add those numbers and write the number of correct answers in the relevant cage.

Structured essay type and assay type answer scripts:

1. Cross off any pages left blank by candidates. Underline wrong or unsuitable answers. Show areas where marks can be offered with check marks.
2. Use the right margin of the overland paper to write down the marks.
3. Write down the marks given for each question against the question number in the relevant cage on the front page in two digits. Selection of questions should be in accordance with the instructions given in the question paper. Mark all answers and transfer the marks to the front page, and write off answers with lower marks if extra questions have been answered against instructions.
4. Add the total carefully and write in the relevant cage on the front page. Turn pages of answer script and add all the marks given for all answers again. Check whether that total tallies with the total marks written on the front page.

Preparation Of Mark Sheets.

Except for the subjects with a single question paper, final marks of two papers will not be calculated within the evaluation board this time. Therefore add separate mark sheets for each of the question paper. Write paper 01 marks in the paper 01 column of the mark sheet and write them in words too. Write paper II Marks in the paper II Column and right the relevant details. For the subject 43 Art, marks for Papers 01, 02 and 03 should be entered numerically in the mark sheets.

For subjects 21 Sinhala language and literature and 22 Tamil Language and literature, paper I marks once entered numerally should be written in words. For the papers II and III enter the detailed marks separately and put the total in each paper in the relevant column.

Final marks for paper I, paper II or paper .III should always be rounded up to the nearest whole number and they should never be kept as decimal values.

I පත්‍රයේ අභිමතාර්ථ පිළිබඳ හැඳින්වීමක්

විද්‍යාව I ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය බහුවරණ ආකෘතියක් අනුගමනය කරන හෙයින් පැයක කාලයක් තුළ දී වැඩි විෂයය ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයක දැනුම විමසීම පිණිස යොමු කෙරේ. ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රයේ අරමුණු විෂයය ක්‍ෂේත්‍රය පුරා පැතිරුණු දැනුම පිළිබඳ ව විමසීම ය. එසේ ම බහුවරණ ප්‍රශ්නවල අරමුණ වන්නේ විෂය කරුණු පිළිබඳ ගැඹුරින් විමසීමට වඩා, දැනුම, අවබෝධය සහ භාවිතය වැනි සරල මට්ටම්වලට වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කිරීම ය. එහි දී ද ඉගෙන ගත් සුවිශේෂ විෂයය කරුණු පිළිබඳ මතයක් විමසීම කෙරෙහි විශේෂයෙන් යොමු වී ඇත. විශ්ලේෂණය, සංශ්ලේෂණය හෝ ඇගයීම් මට්ටමේ ප්‍රශ්න තිබෙන්නේ ඉතා සුළු වශයෙනි. යම් විෂය කරුණු පිළිබඳ නිවැරදි නිරවුල් දැනුම හා අවබෝධය පිරික්සීම කෙරෙහි ද මෙහි දී අවධානය යොමු වී ඇත.

ලකුණු දීමේ පටිපාටිය - I පත්‍රය

පළමුවන පත්‍රය ලකුණු කිරීම සඳහා උපදෙස්

01. ලකුණු කිරීම සඳහා ඔබ පිළියෙල කර ගන්නා කවුළුවන ප්‍රධාන පරීක්ෂක ලවා සහතික කරවා ගන්න.
02. පළමුවෙන් ම උත්තර පත්‍රය පරීක්ෂා කර එක් එක් ප්‍රශ්නයක් සඳහා පිළිතුරු එකකට වඩා ලකුණු කර ඇත්නම් හෝ ලකුණු කර නැත්නම් හෝ වරණ හතරම කැපී යන සේ ඉරක් අඳින්න.
03. ඇතැම් විට අයදුම්කරුවන් විසින් මුලින් ලකුණු කර ඇති පිළිතුරක් කපා දමා වෙනත් පිළිතුරක් ලකුණු කර තිබෙන්නට පුළුවන. එවිට එම ඉතිරි කර ඇති කතිරය ඔහුගේ/ඇයගේ පිළිතුර ලෙස සලකා හරි හෝ වැරදි ලෙස ලකුණු කරන්න.
04. අපේක්ෂකයා ලකුණු කර ඇති පිළිතුරු මත හරි, වැරදි (\checkmark , \times) ලකුණු නොදමන්න.
05. වරණ ජේෂ්‍රි අග ඇති හිස් තීරය කවුළුවක් වන සේ කපා හැර එම තීරුවෙහි ම හරි හෝ වැරදි (\checkmark / \times) බව දක්වන්න.
06. කවුළුවක යොදා ගන්නා විට නිවැරදි සිහුම ගැන විශේෂයෙන් පරිස්සම් වන්න.
07. එක් එක් තීරුවෙහි නිවැරදි උත්තර සංඛ්‍යාව පහළට එකතු කර ඒ ඒ තීරුවෙහි ම යටින් ලියා ඒවා එකතු කර නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු ගණන ($\times \times$ ලෙස) දකුණු පස අදාළ කොටුව තුළ ලියන්න.
08. ලකුණු එකතු කිරීම, මුළු ලකුණ දෙවන පත්‍රයේ සටහන් කිරීම යන අවස්ථාවල දී බෙහෙවින් පරීක්ෂාකාරී වන්න. මෙහිදී නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛ්‍යාව 2 න් ගුණ කර II වන පත්‍රයේ ලකුණු තීරුවේ සටහන් කරන්න.

OL/2018/34/E-I

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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
 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 பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

34 E I

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 දෙසැම්බර්
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசம்பர்
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018

08 12 2018 / 1300 - 1400

විද්‍යාව I
 விஞ்ஞானம் I
 Science I

පැය එකයි
 ஒரு மணித்தியாலம்
 One hour

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

- Which of the following is an example for a plant which does not produce seeds?
 (1) Cycas (2) Pinus (3) Salvinia (4) Blue water lily
- The SI unit of force in fundamental units is,
 (1) kg m s⁻². (2) kg m s⁻¹. (3) kg m² s⁻¹. (4) kg m⁻² s⁻².
- Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture?
 (1) wheat flour + water (2) ethyl alcohol + water
 (3) coconut oil + water (4) clay + water
- Of the following statements, which is **false** about a silicon npn junction transistor?
 (1) It can be used to amplify signals. (2) It can be used as a switch.
 (3) It can be used as a current amplifier. (4) It can be used to rectify alternating voltages.
- If an object is to stay in equilibrium under three forces,
 (1) the resultant force of two forces should be in the same direction as that of the remaining force.
 (2) the resultant force of the three forces should be zero.
 (3) the three forces should be coplanar.
 (4) the lines of action of the three forces should meet at the same point.
- In the urine filtration process taking place in kidneys, which of the following is filtered into the glomerulus from blood?
 (1) blood cells (2) plasma proteins (3) glucose (4) platelets
- The typical cell is
 (1) the structural and functional unit of life.
 (2) the cell that gives origin to some other cell.
 (3) the cell that can undergo division.
 (4) the constructed cell that contains all the organelles.
- Which of the following equipments is based on the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction?
 (1) Direct current motor (2) Loudspeaker
 (3) Electric bell (4) Moving coil magnetic microphone
- Of the fruits shown in the following diagrams, which could be a fruit that has suitable adaptations to be dispersed by water?



[See page two

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10. Consider the following statements about catalysts.

A - Catalysts increase as well as decrease reaction rates.

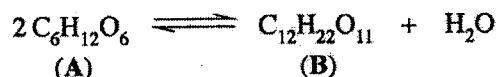
B - Though catalysts take part in the chemical reaction, they are not consumed during the reaction.

C - A small amount of the catalyst is adequate for a large amount of reactants.

Of the above, the true statements are,

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

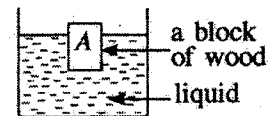
11. Consider the following equation.



Select the option that gives appropriate examples for A and B in the above equation.

	A	B
(1)	glucose	maltose
(2)	glucose	cellulose
(3)	fructose	starch
(4)	fructose	glycogen

12. When a block of wood A is placed in a liquid, it floats with a part immersed. Which of the following is the true statement in relation to this?



- (1) The upthrust exerted by the liquid on A is equal to the total weight of A.
 (2) The weight of the liquid displaced by A is equal to the weight of the part of A immersed in the liquid.
 (3) The volume of the liquid displaced by A is equal to the total volume of A.
 (4) The density of A is equal to the density of the liquid.

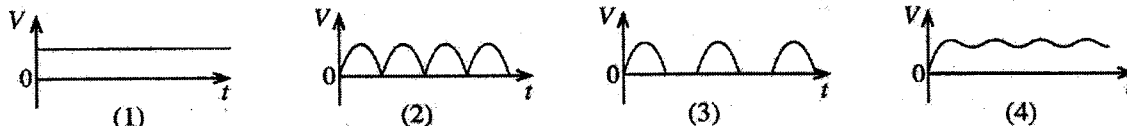
13. Which option correctly indicates the main functions of xylem and phloem tissues in a plant?

	Xylem	Phloem
(1)	Transport of water	Mechanical support
(2)	Mechanical support	Transport of water
(3)	Transport of water	Translocation of food
(4)	Translocation of food	Mechanical support

14. Which of the following oxides does not take part in the extraction process of iron?

- (1) CaO (2) MgO (3) CO₂ (4) SiO₂

15. An alternating voltage was subjected to full wave rectification followed by smoothing by a capacitor. Which of the following graphs illustrates the variation of the output voltage (V) with time (t)?



16. What is the phenotype ratio obtained, when two organisms with the genotypes Tt and tt were crossed?

- (1) 1:1 (2) 2:1 (3) 3:1 (4) 1:2:1

17. The relative molecular mass of the hormone adrenaline is 183. Thus, X in the relationship $183 = \frac{\text{mass of an adrenaline molecule}}{X}$ represents,

- (1) mass of a ¹²C atom. (2) $\frac{1}{12} \times$ mass of a ¹²C atom.
 (3) $12 \times$ mass of a ¹²C atom. (4) $\frac{1}{12} \times$ molar mass of ¹²C.

[See next three

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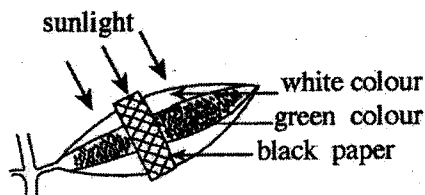
18. Consider the following aqueous solutions of equal concentration.

(a) NaOH (b) NH_4OH (c) CH_3COOH (d) HCl

Select the option which indicates the increasing order of their pH correctly.

(1) $c < d < b < a$ (2) $d < c < b < a$ (3) $c < d < a < b$ (4) $d < a < b < c$

19. A plant leaf with colours white and green, while attached to the plant, was set out as follows and kept in an open place.



After two days, the leaf was detached from the plant and tested for starch. After the test, in which of the following ways would the leaf appear?

- black/blue colour



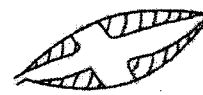
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

20. What is the option that correctly indicates all the species contained in an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid?

(1) $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}^+, \text{HCl}, \text{Cl}^-$ (2) $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}^+, \text{OH}^-, \text{Cl}^-$ (3) $\text{H}^+, \text{OH}^-, \text{HCl}, \text{Cl}^-$ (4) $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}^+, \text{OH}^-, \text{HCl}$

21. The total number of atoms in one mole of CO_2 molecules is

(1) $6.022 \times 10^{23} \times 3$ (2) $6.022 \times 10^{23} \times 2$ (3) $6.022 \times 10^{23} \times 1$ (4) $6.022 \times 10^{23} \times \frac{1}{3}$

22. Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), reacts with sulphur dioxide (SO_2) according to the following balanced chemical equation.

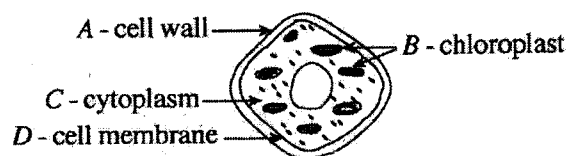


The amount of moles of sulphur dioxide that reacts with one mole of hydrogen sulphide is

(1) 0.5 (2) 1.0 (3) 1.5 (4) 2.0

23. Given here is a diagram of a plant cell. What are the parts indicated in it that are seen in animal cells as well?

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



24. Consider the following statements about the compounds, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide.

A - They are acidic oxides.
B - They exist as gases under room temperature.
C - They are colourless.

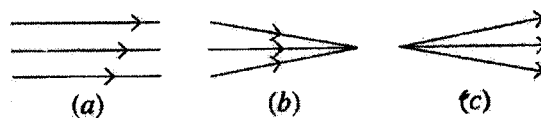
Of the above, the true statements are,

(1) only A and B. (2) only B and C. (3) only A and C. (4) all A, B and C.

25. In the following figure, a, b and c are three beams of light.

Using a glass lens, one of these beams can be converted into another type of beam that is shown in the diagram. Which of the following statements correctly indicates this conversion?

(1) 'a' to 'b' using a convex lens.
(2) 'a' to 'b' using a concave lens.
(3) 'b' to 'a' using a convex lens.
(4) 'c' to 'a' using a concave lens.



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26. Consider an instance where a convex lens is used to read a label with very small letters. Here, the label should be placed,
- (1) between the lens and its focus.
 - (2) on the focus of the lens.
 - (3) on a point which is away from the lens twice its focal length.
 - (4) on a point which is away from the lens more than twice its focal length.

27. Some features observed when an animal was examined are as follows:

- Has four pentadactyl limbs
- Has a glandular skin
- Has a broad mouth
- Cold-blooded

This animal could be the

- (1) otter. (2) crocodile. (3) tortoise. (4) toad.

28. A tightly stoppered, half-filled bottle of soda water was taken out from a refrigerator and kept outside until it reaches the room temperature. When kept like this, the mole fraction of carbon dioxide,

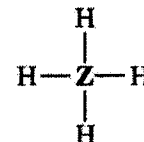
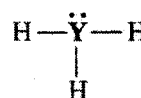
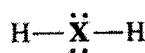
- (1) increases in phases both A and B.
- (2) decreases in phases both A and B.
- (3) increases in phase A; decreases in phase B.
- (4) decreases in phase A; increases in phase B.



29. In respiration of living organisms, oxygen gas and carbon dioxide gas exchange at the respiratory surface. Accordingly, the respiratory surface of the human is
- (1) nasal cavity.
 - (2) lungs.
 - (3) alveolar wall.
 - (4) alveolus.

30. The Lewis structures of the hydrides of the three elements X, Y and Z are given here.

Which elements in the table are represented by X, Y and Z?



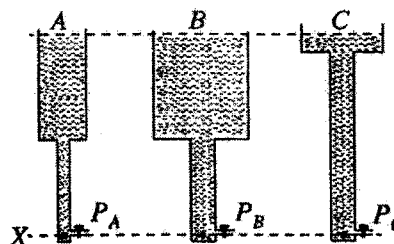
	X	Y	Z
(1)	C	N	O
(2)	O	N	C
(3)	N	O	C
(4)	C	O	N

31. A small glass ball and a big iron ball were dropped on to a porcelain surface from the same height. The porcelain surface cracked at the point at which the iron ball hit it. No such crack was caused by the glass ball. Of the following, greatness of which quantity of the iron ball than that of the glass ball could be the reason for this?

- (1) velocity (2) volume (3) momentum (4) acceleration

32. As shown in the figure, water is filled to the same height from level X in three tanks, A, B and C which are different in breadth. Which of the following is correct about the pressures P_A , P_B and P_C of the three tanks at level X?

- (1) $P_A > P_B > P_C$
- (2) $P_C > P_B > P_A$
- (3) $P_B > P_A = P_C$
- (4) $P_A = P_B = P_C$



33. The number of electrons and the number of neutrons in the ion indicated by the symbol ${}^{23}_{11}\text{Na}^+$ respectively are,

- (1) 11 and 23. (2) 10 and 23. (3) 10 and 12. (4) 11 and 12.

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34. What characteristic given below should be studied to distinguish as living and non living the specimens; a fertilized egg, a piece of meat, a bean seed obtained before germination and a dry piece of a branch of a plant?
 (1) growth (2) respiration (3) reproduction (4) cellular organisation

35. An electric lamp bulb of a motor car is labelled 12 V, 0.5 A. Consider the following statements about those values.

A - When an electrical supply of 12 V is given across the bulb, the current flowing through it is 0.5 A.

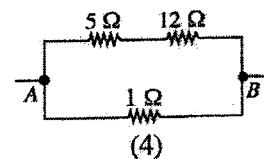
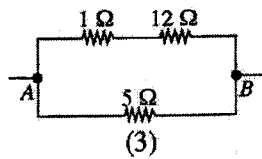
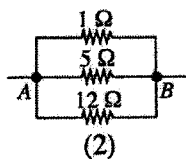
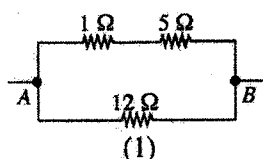
B - When the bulb operates normally, its power is 12×0.5 W.

C - The resistance of the bulb is $\frac{12}{0.5} \Omega$.

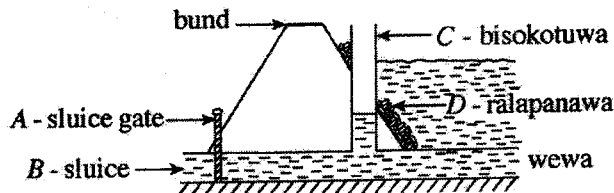
Of the above, the correct statements are,

(1) only A and B. (2) only B and C. (3) only A and C. (4) all A, B and C.

36. Which diagram correctly indicates the connection of 1 Ω , 5 Ω and 12 Ω resistors so that the equivalent resistance between A and B is 4 Ω ?



37. The diagram illustrates a cross section across the bund close to the sluice of a wewa (tank). What is the structure constructed to reduce the speed of water flow by reducing pressure, when water is released from the tank?



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

38. Some activities carried out after felling trees in a forest are given below. Among them, which one contributes most to increase the carbon dioxide percentage in the atmosphere in a short period of time?

(1) Growing vegetable crops in the area (2) Letting cut down parts decompose naturally
 (3) Using parts of timber for constructions (4) Burning the parts cut down

39. It has been planned to hold a conference in Sri Lanka in May/June 2019, on a convention/treaty dealing with regulations related to the trade of endangered plants and animals. By what name is that convention/treaty known?

(1) Ramsar (2) Montreal (3) CITES (4) Reo

40. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle are three, out of the principles used in waste/energy management. Which of the following is not a suitable example for "Reduce" given here?

(1) Switching off unnecessary electric lamps
 (2) Eating all the food served for self
 (3) Closing the unnecessarily opened water taps
 (4) Refraining from using polythene

* * *

இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අ.පො.ස. (සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2018
க.பொ.த (சா.தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2018

විෂය අංකය
பாட இலக்கம்

34

විෂය
பாடம்

Science

I පත්‍රය - පිළිතුරු
I பத்திரம் - விடைகள்

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.
01.	3	11.	1	21.	1	31.	3
02.	1	12.	1	22.	1	32.	4
03.	2	13.	3	23.	4	33.	3
04.	4	14.	2	24.	4	34.	2
05.	2	15.	4	25.	1	35.	4
06.	3	16.	1	26.	1	36.	1
07.	4	17.	2	27.	4	37.	3
08.	4	18.	2	28.	3	38.	4
09.	2	19.	3	29.	3	39.	3
10.	2	20.	2	30.	2	40.	4

විශේෂ උපදෙස් } එක් පිළිතුරකට ලකුණු
விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் } ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு

02

බැගින්
புள்ளி வீதம்

මුළු ලකුණු / மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள் 02 X 40 = 80

පහත නිදසුනෙහි දැක්වෙන පරිදි බහුවරණ උත්තරපත්‍රයේ අවසාන තීරුවේ ලකුණු ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் உதாரணத்திற்கு அமைய பஸ்தேர்வு வினாக்களுக்குரிய புள்ளிகளை பஸ்தேர்வு
வினாப்பத்திரத்தின் இறுதியில் பதிக.

නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛ්‍යාව
சரியான விடைகளின் தொகை

25

40

I පත්‍රයේ මුළු ලකුණු
பத்திரம் I இன் மொத்தப்புள்ளி

50

80

දෙවන පත්‍රයේ අභිමතාර්ථ පිළිබඳ හැඳින්වීමක්

A කොටස

මෙහි දී විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු වන්නේ විද්‍යාවේ සංකල්ප, මූලධර්ම හා න්‍යායන් පිළිබඳ මෙන් ම සිසුන් හමුවේ නිර්මාණය කරන ලද සිද්ධියක්/අවස්ථාවක් පිළිබඳ ව නිශ්චිත කෙටි පිළිතුරු සැපයිය යුතු අන්දමේ ගැටළු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට යි. පන්ති කාමර ඉගෙනුම් ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලියේ ලද දැනුම, අවබෝධය හා ප්‍රායෝගික අත්දැකීම් සිසුන් හමුවේ නිර්මාණය කරන ලද සිද්ධිය/අවස්ථාව පිළිබඳ මතුකරන ලද ගැටළු සඳහා පිළිතුරු සැපයීමට ගලපා ගැනීමත්, කෙටි හා සෘජු පිළිතුරු සැපයීමටත් යොමු කිරීම ව්‍යුහගත රචනා කොටසින් අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

B කොටස

මෙහිදී විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු වන්නේ විද්‍යාව පිළිබඳ පන්ති කාමර ඉගෙනුම මෙන් ම ක්ෂේත්‍ර අත්දැකීම් ද පසුබිම් කර සිසුන් හමුවේ නිර්මාණය කරන ලද සිද්ධියක්/අවස්ථාවක් පිළිබඳ ව වඩාත් විවෘත හා විස්තරාත්මක පිළිතුරු සැපයිය යුතු අන්දමේ කොටස් ද ඇතුළත් ගැටළු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමයි. ගුරු මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහ මගින් යෝජිත ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මූලික කර ගත් ඉගෙනුම් අත්දැකීම් ඔස්සේ ප්‍රගුණ කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිත නිපුණතා/නිපුණතා මට්ටම් කරා යොමු කිරීම මෙ මගින් අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. එමෙන් ම ලද ඉගෙනුම් අත්දැකීම් නව අවස්ථාවල දී යොදා ගැනීමට හා ප්‍රවර්ධනය කර ගැනීමට ඇති සුදානම මෙහි දී පුළුල් ලෙස ඇගයීමට ලක් කෙරේ.

තව ද විද්‍යාවේ ගතික ස්වභාවය සහ සීමා හඳුනා ගෙන එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයේ අත්විඳින සිදුවීම් ඔස්සේ ලැබෙන තොරතුරු විද්‍යාත්මක නිර්ණායක අනුව ඇගයීමේ කුසලතා වර්ධනය පිණිස ගැටළු ඉදිරිපත් කෙරේ. ස්වභාවික සංසිද්ධි හා විශ්වය පිළිබඳ විද්‍යාත්මක පදනම අවබෝධ කර ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය නිපුණතා මට්ටම් කරා යොමු කිරීම ද මෙහි දී සිදු කෙරේ. එමෙන් ම ශාරීරික හා මානසික වශයෙන් සෞඛ්‍ය සම්පන්න ජීවන රටාවක් සඳහා විද්‍යා ඥානය යොදා ගැනීමට අදාළ නිපුණතා පිළිබඳ ඇගයීම ද මෙමගින් අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.