

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
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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
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81 E I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2025(2026)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2025(2026)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2025(2026)

කෘෂි හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය **I, II**
விவசாயமும் உணவுத் தொழினுட்பவியலும் **I, II**
Agriculture and Food Technology I, II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

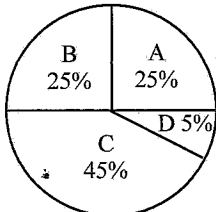
Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority to in answering.

Agriculture and Food Technology 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. A major change occurred in the agriculture of Sri Lanka with green revolution is
 - (1) construction of tanks and dams to irrigate cultivated lands.
 - (2) introduction of paddy varieties giving a high yield in a shorter period of time.
 - (3) introduction of cultivating crops such as tea, coffee and cocoa.
 - (4) promotion of organic agriculture.
2. The period in which Sri Lanka receives second inter-monsoonal rains is from
 - (1) March to April.
 - (2) May to June.
 - (3) August to September.
 - (4) October to November.
3. A substance that can be used as a starter culture in the production of compost is
 - (1) cattle urine.
 - (2) slaked lime.
 - (3) old compost.
 - (4) cow dung.
4. According to the classification of International Union of Soil Sciences, the diameter of soil minerals smaller than 0.002 millimetre are classified as
 - (1) clay.
 - (2) silt.
 - (3) fine sand.
 - (4) coarse sand.
5. The plant families to which the crops paddy and bean belong respectively are
 - (1) Malvaceae and Cucurbitaceae.
 - (2) Solanaceae and Poaceae.
 - (3) Poaceae and Fabaceae.
 - (4) Arecaceae and Malvaceae.
6. The agroclimatic zone to which the areas with annual rainfall greater than 2500 millimetres and altitude higher than 900 metres in Sri Lanka belong is
 - (1) up country wet zone.
 - (2) mid country wet zone.
 - (3) up country intermediate zone.
 - (4) mid country intermediate zone.
7. The following pie chart illustrates how the soil components A, B, C, D and their percentages should exist in a soil suitable for crop cultivation. Select the option which indicates A, B, C, D soil components correctly.

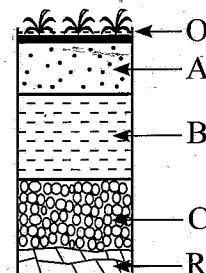


	A	B	C	D
(1)	water	air	organic matter	minerals
(2)	minerals	water	air	organic matter
(3)	organic matter	minerals	water	air
(4)	air	water	minerals	organic matter

8. The relative amount of mineral matter in a soil decides its
 (1) texture. (2) structure. (3) colour. (4) depth.
9. The food essential for the germination of dicotyledonous seeds is stored in
 (1) seed coat. (2) radicle. (3) plumule. (4) cotyledons.
10. The crops propagated by roots are,
 (1) bread fruit, 'beli' fruit and curry leaves. (2) manioc, rose and Hibiscus.
 (3) Begonia, Peparomia and Sansavaria. (4) Colocasia, banana and potato.
11. The minimum germination percentage should present in seed paddy selected for sowing is
 (1) 100%. (2) 90%. (3) 85%. (4) 80%.

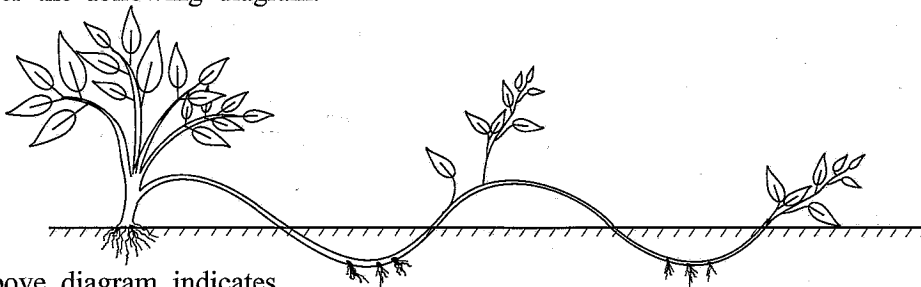
12. A rough diagram of a typical soil profile is indicated below. Select the option that indicates correctly the layers O, A, B, C, R in respective order.

	O	A	B	C	R
(1)	organic matter	top soil	sub soil	parent material	parent rock
(2)	top soil	sub soil	organic matter	parent rock	parent material
(3)	parent material	top soil	sub soil	organic matter	parent rock
(4)	organic matter	parent material	top soil	parent rock	sub soil



13. A type of fertilizer containing the highest percentage of nitrogen is
 (1) ammonium sulphate. (2) urea.
 (3) Eppawala apatite. (4) dolomite.
14. A crop cultivation should be irrigated
 (1) until the soil becomes saturated with water.
 (2) after the soil comes to the temporary wilting point.
 (3) until the soil comes to the field capacity.
 (4) after the soil comes to the permanent wilting point.
15. After how many days are the paddy seedlings grown in a Dapog nursery suitable for transplanting in the field?
 (1) 7 - 10 days (2) 10 - 14 days (3) 14 - 17 days (4) 17 - 21 days
16. A hormone that stimulates rooting of stem cuttings is
 (1) potassium metabisulphite. (2) magnesium sulphate.
 (3) Indole Acetic Acid. (4) sodium bicarbonate.
17. The macronutrient which plants obtain only from the air is
 (1) carbon. (2) oxygen. (3) hydrogen. (4) nitrogen.
18. The technique that has to be used to obtain plants with new characteristics and vigour is
 (1) tissue culture. (2) hybridisation. (3) budding. (4) layering.
19. The seed paddy should be soaked in water and get rooted before sowing. The time of soaking in water is
 (1) 6 hours. (2) 12 hours. (3) 24 hours. (4) 48 hours.
20. In a grafted mango cultivation, fruiting had occurred in such large numbers that they are hardly borne by the branches. The act that should be done in this instance is
 (1) giving supports to prevent breaking of the branches.
 (2) adding more fertilizers to the cultivation.
 (3) covering the fruits at the correct time.
 (4) thinning the superfluous fruits.
21. Select the option that correctly indicates the equation used to calculate Body Mass Index (BMI).
 (1) $\frac{\text{body weight (kg)}}{\text{height}^2 \text{ (m)}}$ (2) $\frac{\text{body weight (kg)}}{\text{height (m)}}$
 (3) $\frac{\text{body weight}^2 \text{ (kg)}}{\text{height (m)}}$ (4) $\frac{\text{height}^2 \text{ (cm)}}{\text{body weight (kg)}}$

22. Consider the following diagram.



The above diagram indicates,

- (1) simple layering. (2) compound layering.
(3) aerial layering. (4) ordinary layering.

23. Select the option which correctly indicates the disease contracted by the crop and its pathogen.

	Crop	Disease	Pathogen
(1)	tomato	damping off	virus
(2)	brinjal	bacterial wilt	fungus
(3)	mango	anthracnose	bacteria
(4)	okra (ladies fingers)	leaf mosaaic	virus

24. If the cows' udder is swollen, reddened and warm, the disease that would have been contracted by them is

- (1) milk fever. (2) mastitis.
(3) haemorrhagic septicaemia. (4) black quarter disease.

25. When packaging food under sterilized conditions

- (1) the production cost of food is low.
(2) storing in a refrigerator is necessary.
(3) only harmful micro-organisms are destroyed.
(4) food materials and the packing is subject to a high temperature.

26. The causal agent of Ranikhet disease contracted by poultry is a

- (1) bacterium. (2) fungi. (3) protozoa. (4) virus.

27. When a calf is born, the first thing to be done is

- (1) allowing to feed on colostrum. (2) giving vermicides.
(3) numbering to identify the calf. (4) separating the calf from the mother.

28. The Indian dairy cattle breeds more suitable for rearing in Sri Lanka are

- (1) Sindhi and Sahiwal. (2) Kilari and Kangayam.
(3) Friesian and Ayrshire. (4) Niliravi and Murrah.

29. A few statements regarding tillage equipment are given below.

A - Disc plough is a tillage equipment operated by animal power.

B - Rotavator and tine tiller are secondary tillage equipment.

C - Japanese rotary weeder and hand fork are intercultivation equipment.

Of the above, the correct statement/statements is/are

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

30. In a crop cultivation, growing another crop leaving a proper gap between the main crop is known as

- (1) crop rotation. (2) inter cropping. (3) relay cropping. (4) mix cropping.

31. When rearing layers for eggs, the period from the age of one day to 8 weeks is called as

- (1) brooding stage. (2) chick stage. (3) growing stage. (4) mature stage.

32. When sterilizing a nursery using sunlight, the nursery should be

- (1) allowed to dry and covered with a black polythene.
(2) dampened and covered with a black polythene.
(3) dampened and covered with a transparent polythene.
(4) allowed to receive sunlight well for two weeks.

33. Following is a part of the table that used to measure the relative humidity using the wet and dry bulb thermometer.

Difference between the readings in the dry bulb and wet bulb thermometer (°C)							
Reading in the dry bulb thermometer (°C)	°C	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
	25	96	92	88	84	81	77
	26	96	92	88	85	81	78
	27	96	92	89	85	82	78
	28	96	93	89	85	82	78
	29	96	93	89	86	82	79
	30	96	93	89	86	83	79

If the reading in the dry bulb thermometer is 29°C and the reading in the wet bulb thermometer is 27°C the relative humidity at that instance is

- (1) 82%. (2) 84%. (3) 86%. (4) 88%.
34. A temporary cultivation structure that can be used when growing under controlled conditions is
(1) green houses. (2) lath houses. (3) glass houses. (4) simple solar propagators.
35. Select the correct statement of the following.
(1) Frequent consumption of sprats with tomatoes causes renal stones.
(2) A closed lid container is more suitable to boil manioc.
(3) The amount of salt a person should consume per day is 10 g.
(4) Newspapers are more suitable to wrap fried peanuts.
36. Several statements with regard to the construction of a housing for poultry are given below. Select the correct statement of them.
(1) It should be a place with infrastructure facilities such as water, electricity and transport.
(2) The longer axis of the house should lie in the North-South direction.
(3) Walls should be erected to a height of about 100 centimetres and the rest should be covered with nets.
(4) The floor should be tiled and made smooth.
37. Which of the following statements indicates an instance of value addition to food?
(1) Adding sodium nitrate to preserve meat.
(2) Adding starter culture in the production of curd.
(3) Adding vitamins when producing non-fat milk powder.
(4) Adding potassium metabisulphite when producing fruit drinks.
38. A product which is preserved by lactic acid fermentation is
(1) yoghurt. (2) wine. (3) bread. (4) beer.
39. Following are few statements regarding weeds.
A - Acalypha and Vernonia are examples for perennial weeds.
B - provide habitats for pests
C - disperse fast because they produce a large number of seeds
Of the above, the correct statement/statements is/are
(1) A only. (2) A and B only. (3) A and C only. (4) B and C only.
40. Indicated below are few statements about insect pests.
A - Epilachna beetle eats the brinjal leaves leaving its veins like a net.
B - Paddy bug shows incomplete metamorphosis and sucks the juice in tender paddy seeds.
C - Cucurbit fly damages crops of Solanaceae family and also eats up leaves.
Of the above, the correct statement/statements is/are
(1) A only. (2) A and B only. (3) A and C only. (4) B and C only.

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81 E I, II

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කෘෂි හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය I, II

விவசாயமும் உணவுத் தொழினுட்பவியலும் I, II

Agriculture and Food Technology I, II

Agriculture and Food Technology II

* Answer **five** questions **only**, including the **first** question and **four** other selected questions.

1. A farmer owning a land in extent about 2 hectares with irrigation facilities in the dry zone started a farm with components of crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

(i) (a) By which monsoon rains does the dry zone receive highest rainfall?

(b) What is the name of the season that is cultivated using that monsoon rain?

(ii) Write **two** types of ploughs that are attached to a four wheel tractor which could be used in tillage of this land.

(iii) An analysis of the soil in this farm showed that its pH was 5.5. Write a substance that can be added to neutralize it.

(iv) State the micro-irrigation method that can be used for a papaw cultivation in this farm.

(v) State **two** types of vegetable crops belonging to Solanaceae family which can be cultivated in this farm.

(vi) (a) Name a disease that is frequently seen in the crops of Solanaceae family.

(b) State the pathogen of that disease.

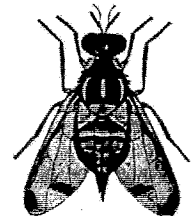
(vii) Write **two** tasks relating to intercultivation carried out for crop cultivation in this farm.

(viii) If a poultry farming unit is to be started in this farm under deep litter system, write **two** materials that can be used as the litter.

(ix) Write **two** methods by which the surplus milk produced in this farm can be easily preserved.

(x) What is the unit that should be compulsorily added in addition to the existing units to make this farm an integrated farm?

2. A farmer observed a gold coloured species of insects with transparent wings in his vegetable cultivation. It could be seen that this insect pierces fruits and lays eggs and the larvae hatching out from them feed on the fruits because of which they putrefy. An enlarged figure of that insect is indicated here.



(i) (a) What is the name of this insect?

(b) Name **two** crops which are damaged by this insect.

(c) What is the family to which the crops damaged by this insect belong?

(ii) (a) Draw the diagram of the pheromone trap used to control the above insect and label its parts.

(b) What is the name of the pheromone used for it.

(iii) State **four** measures that could be adopted to minimize insect damage in crop cultivation without using chemical insecticides.

[see page six]

3. At present, grafted plants are often used for fruit cultivation.
 - (i) Write **four** advantages of planting grafted plants rather than seedlings.
 - (ii) (a) State **three** facts that should be considered when choosing a stock plant for grafting.
(b) In grafting, the grafted junction is wrapped with a polythene band. Write **two** aims of wrapping like this.
 - (iii) Write separately **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of tissue culture.
4. Soil which is the medium of crop cultivation is created by the weathering of the parent rock.
 - (i) Write **four** physical factors affecting weathering of rocks.
 - (ii) (a) Rocks can be classified into three types according to their origin. Name **two** types of them.
(b) State the great soil group found abundantly in the dry zone of Sri Lanka.
 - (iii) (a) Write **four** important aspects of soil organic matter in agriculture.
(b) State **three** adverse impacts of soil erosion on agriculture.
5. Currently, many food items are packaged and presented to the market.
 - (i) (a) State **four** needs of packaging food.
(b) Write **four** natural packing materials.
 - (ii) (a) State **four** facts that should be compulsorily included in the label of a food item.
(b) Write **two** types of standards introduced with regard to food items.
 - (iii) State **four** advantages of food preservation.
6. Seed dormancy is the non-germination of seeds though essential factors for germination are provided to a viable seed.
 - (i) (a) State the importance of seed dormancy.
(b) State with examples **three** causes for the occurrence of seed dormancy.
 - (ii) Indicate with examples **three** methods used to remove seed dormancy.
 - (iii) (a) Write **two** aims of treating seeds other than removal of dormancy.
(b) State **four** factors required for the germination of seeds.
7. In animal husbandry, a proper management is essential to have a maximum profit.
 - (i) (a) Write **four** common symptoms seen when farm animals fall ill.
(b) State an objective of debeaking of chicks.
 - (ii) Indicate by diagrams separately the behaviour of chicks in a brooder at
 - (a) low temperature
 - (b) high temperature
 - (iii) In case of the foot and mouth disease contracted by cattle,
 - (a) state the pathogen.
 - (b) write **two** symptoms.
 - (c) name a method of control.
