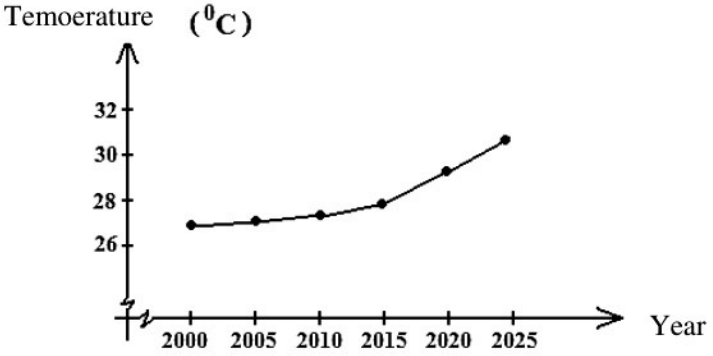
Department of Education - Western Province		
General Certification of Education (G.C.E. Ord. Level) Examination -**2026** Practice question Paper 1		
Grade 11	Science II	Three hours

Instructions: This question paper consists two **parts A** and **B**.
Answer all the questions in **Part A** in the space provided.
Answer only three of the five questions in **Part B**

Name :- .....

Part A

1.(A) In 2015, steps were taken to clear a forest area in a c ertain region to establish a factory. Arrangements had been made to plot a graph of the region's temperature starting from the year 2000, and a rough sketch of the graph is given below.



i. What was the temperature of this area in the year 2000? *(1 mark)* ……

ii. What gas released from the factory might have caused the ambient temperature to rise after its establishment? *(1 mark)*

……...

iii. Residents complained that recently, after rainfall, plant leaves in the area showed a burnt appearance.

a. What environmental condition contributed to this? *(1 mark)* ……..

b. Name a gas responsible for this condition. *(1 mark)* …….

iv. According to the graph, an increase in temperature can be observed annualy. What is this phenomenon called? *(1 mark)*

……

v. Wastewater discharged from this factory entered a reservoir, and later, a dark green colour of water was observed in the reservoir.

a. What is this phenomenon called? *(1 mark)* ……..

b. Name 2 types of ions responsible for this. *(2 marks)* ……..

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(B) Nimal is a farmer living in an agricultural region. One morning, he ate bread with coconut sambal for breakfast. The distances traveled to bring several food items to his home are given below.

Wheat flour – 9145 miles
Salt – 1768 miles
Chili – 0 miles
Rice – 2 miles
Coconut – 0 miles

i. Calculate the food mile for Nimal's breakfast. *(2 marks)* …….

ii. A medical examination revealed that Nimal suffers from kidney failure. What do you think is the likely cause? *(1 mark)*

……

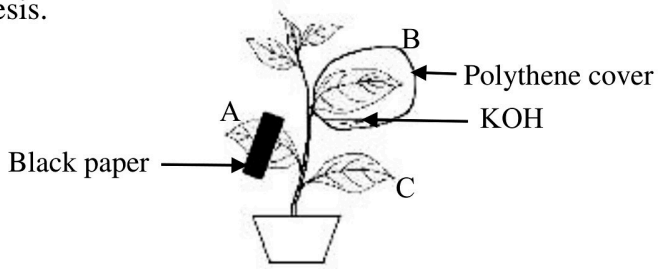
iii. Write 2 symptoms/features of chronic kidney failure. *(2 marks)*

……..

……..

iv. Write 2 actions that can be taken to prevent kidney-related diseases. *(2 marks)* **(15 Marks)**

2. (A). A group of students set up the apparatus shown in the figure below to test the factors required for photosynthesis.



i. The teacher stated that before conducting the experiment, the plant should be kept in the dark for 48 hours. What is the reason for doing this? *(1 mark)*

……..…

ii. What factor is tested in setup A? *(1 mark)*

……

iii. What function is performed by the KOH in setup B? *(1 mark)*

……

iv. Draw a suitable control setup on leaf C for the experiment conducted on B. *(1 mark)*

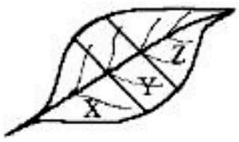
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v. After keeping the above apparatus in sunlight for 2 hours, leaf A was taken and subjected to the starch test. What colors would be observed at locations X, Y, and Z? *(3 marks)*

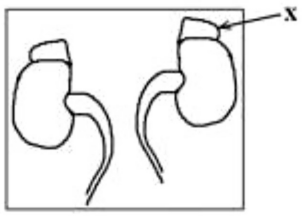
X – ……

Y – ……

Z – ……..



(B). Shown here is a pair of organs belonging to the main human nitrogenous excretory system.



i. (a) What is known as excretion? *(1 mark)*

……..

(b) The process of urine production inside these organs takes place in 3 steps. Name 2 of these steps. *(2 marks)*

…… ……

(c) Name a disease associated with these organs. *(1 mark)* ……

ii. Apart from these organs, name 2 other organs that contribute to excretion. *(2 marks)*

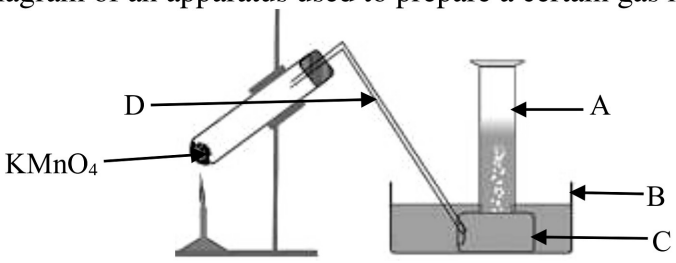
……

iii. Write one practice that should be followed to maintain a healthy excretory system. *(1 mark)*

……

iv. What is the structure labeled as X? *(1 mark)*…… **(15 Marks)**

3. (A) A diagram of an apparatus used to prepare a certain gas in the laboratory is given below.



i. Name the parts labeled A, B, C, and D. *(4 marks)*

A - …….. B – ……..

C – …….. D – ……..

ii. What gas is produced in this experiment? *(1 mark)* ……

iii. What method was used to collect this gas? *(1 mark)* ……

iv. To which type of reaction does this belong ? *(1 mark)* ……

v. State one use of the gas produced above. *(1 mark)* ……

(B) A combination of several components is called a mixture. Various techniques are used to separate components in mixtures. Specific apparatuses are used for some of these techniques.

i. Name the separation methods used in the following instances. *(3 marks)*

a. Separating iodine from an aqueous iodine solution. - ……..

b. Obtaining distilled water from well water.- ……..

c. Separating components of a chlorophyll solution. - ……

ii. What special apparatus is used for the method mentioned in i-a above? *(1 mark)* ……

iii. Out of a, b, and c in i above, in which instance is heat supplied? *(1 mark)*……

iv. Fractional distillation is used to separate components in crude oil. Which physical property of the components is considered here? *(1 mark)*

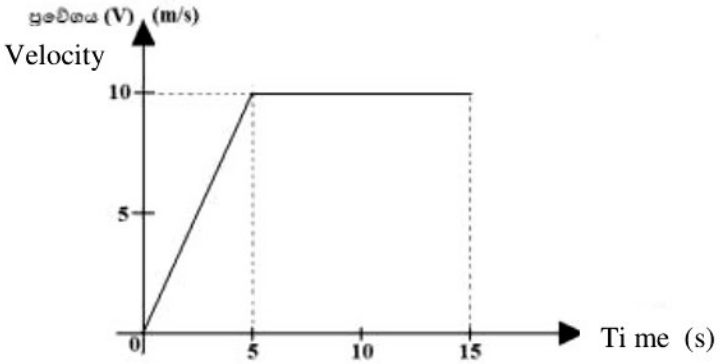
……

v. What specific technique is used to separate pure compounds from impure crystalline solid compounds? *(1 mark)*

…… **(15 Marks)**

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4. (A) A group of students performed several activities related to motion and friction using trolleys and s pring balances. A velocity-time graph drawn for a state of motion of the trolley is given below.



i. According to the graph, find the acceleration of the trolley during the first 5 seconds. *(2 marks)*

……

ii. What is the velocity of the trolley during the time interval from 5 seconds to 15 seconds *(1 mark)*

……

iii. Find the total distance traveled by the trolley in the total time of 15 seconds. *(2 marks)*

……

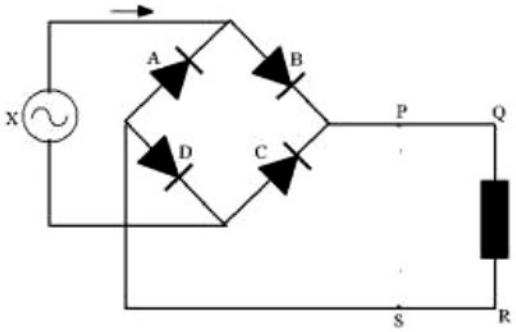
iv. If the mass of the trolley is 1 kg, what unbalanced force was applied to give the acceleration obtained in i above? *(2 marks)*

……

v. If a dynamic frictional force of 1.5 N acted on the trolley while accelerating, what is the resultant force applied for gain the acceleration? *(1 mark)*

……

(B) The diagram below shows a main part related to an electronic circuit.



i. What is the name given to the arrangement of the 4 diodes shown here? *(1 mark)*……

ii. What is the function performed by this circuit? *(1 mark)*……

iii. What is represented by X? *(1 mark)*……

iv. When current flows in the direction indicated by the arrow, which diodes are in a forward-biased state? *(2 marks)*

……

v. Producing a direct current across the component between QR is known as smoothing.

a. Another component must be added to this circuit section for this purpose. What is it? *(1 mark)*

……

b. Draw that named component in the proper location on the above circuit using its circuit symbol. *(1 mark)*

……

(15 Marks)

- Answer only **three** questions from the questions No. **5, 6, 7, 8** and **9**.

Part B

5. (A) Figure 1 shows a portion of plant tissue extracted from a longitudinal section of a stem. D is a non-living cell. Figure 2 shows a cross-section of a plant stem.

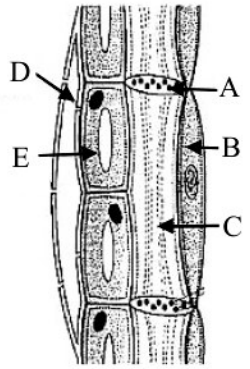


Figure I

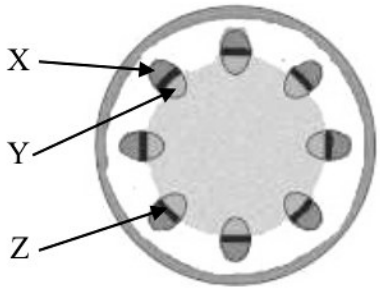


Figure 2

i. Define what a tissue is. *(1 mark)*

ii. What type of plant tissue is shown in Figure 1 above? *(1 mark)*

iii. Name the cell types B, C, and E shown above. *(3 marks)*

iv. Which cell type shown lacks a nucleus? *(1 mark)*

v. How is the cell type without a nucleus mentioned in iv controlled? *(1 mark)*

vi. What is the function performed by this tissue? *(1 mark)*

vii. Which region among X, Y, and Z in Figure 2 could this tissue belong to? *(1 mark)*

viii. Which among X, Y, and Z in Figure 2 represents a meristematic tissue? *(1 mark)*(B)

(B) Although chromosomes in a cell nucleus vary in shape and size, the number of chromosomes inherited by a specific species is constant. Genes are located on these chromosomes.

i. How many chromosomes are in a human somatic cell? *(1 mark)*

ii. Define what a gene is. *(1 mark)*

iii. What disease is caused by a mutation in the gene affecting hemoglobin production located on an autosome? *(1 mark)*

iv. Red-green color blindness is the most common sex-linked genetic disorder in humans.

a. What is the symptom of this disease? *(1 mark)*

b. Write the genotypes of a carrier mother and a normal father separately for red-green color blindness. *(2 marks)*

c. Show how red-green color blindness is inherited by children from parents with the genotypes mentioned in b using a suitable diagram. *(3 marks)*

v. Give an example of an instance where genetic technology is used in agriculture. *(1 mark)*

(20 Marks)

6. (A) Observations made during several tests conducted by a group of students to identify two unknown chemical compounds in the laboratory are given below.

Compound A
White crystalline solid at room temperature.
Has a high melting point.
Soluble in water, and its aqueous solution conducts electricity.
Does not conduct electricity in the solid state.

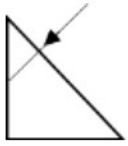
Compound B
Fluid (liquid or gas) at room temperature.
Has a low melting point and boiling point.
Insoluble in water (or very slightly soluble) and does not conduct electricity.

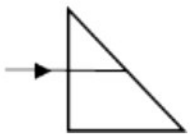
i. Define what a chemical bond is. *(2 marks)*
ii. Identify the two types of bonds present in compounds A and B above. *(2 marks)*
iii. What is the reason compound A conducts electricity when dissolved in water even though it does not conduct electricity in the solid state? *(2 marks)*
iv. Give one example each for compound A and compound B. *(2 marks)*
v. Some elements containing the bond type found in B form giant covalent/atomic lattices. Name such an element and state the form/structure in which its lattice exists. *(2 marks)*

(B) When quantifying elements and compounds, the C-12 isotope is used as the standard atomic mass unit.
i. Define relative atomic mass. *(2 marks)*
ii. Calculate the relative molecular mass of ammonia molecule (H=1 , N=14) *(2 marks)*
iii. How many moles of ammonia molecules are contained in 34 g of ammonia? *(1 mark)*
iv. Find the number of ammonia molecules present in 34 g of ammonia. *(2 marks)*
v. How many H atoms are present in the sample of ammonia? *(2 marks)*
vi. Draw the Lewis structure of an ammonia molecule. *(1 mark)*

(20 Marks)

7.(A) The bending of a light ray when traveling from one transparent medium to another transparent medium is known as refraction of light.
i. What is the cause for the refraction of light? *(1 mark)*
ii. During refraction of light, two media denser and rarer are involved. State how the refraction of light changes between these two media. *(2 marks)*
iii. What type of ray does not bend when entering from one medium to another? *(1 mark)*
iv. There are two laws of refraction. Write down the equation related to the second law. *(1 mark)*
v. Given below are two incomplete ray diagrams related to two light rays incident on a right-angled glass prism. Copy these into your answer script and complete the light rays emerging out of the prism. *(4 marks)*

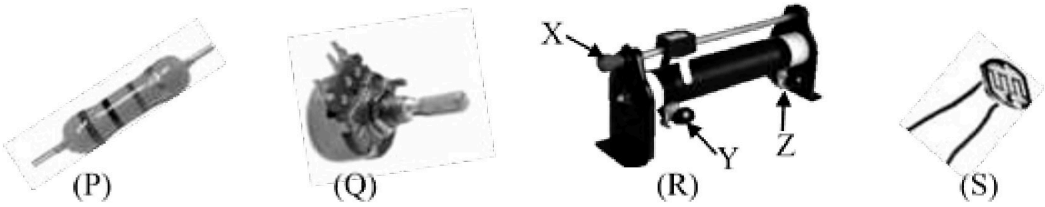

Figure 1


Figure 2

vi. Which diagram shown in v. above is used in prism binoculars? *(1 mark)*

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(B) Shown below are several devices used during an activity. All these devices are designed based on the same electrical property.



i. Mention the electrical property common to the above devices. *(1 mark)*

ii. What method is provided to read the value of device P above? *(1 mark)*

iii. Show how P and Q differ according to the property mentioned in i. *(2 marks)*

iv. Briefly explain how the above property changes in device S. *(2 marks)*

v. Device R is commonly used when designing electronic circuits.

a. What is the name used to identify R? *(1 mark)*

b. When connecting R to a circuit, which other terminal must be used along with its Y terminal? *(1 mark)*

c. Draw the circuit symbol for R. *(1 mark)*

d. Which device among P, Q, and S can also be represented by the same circuit symbol as R? *(1 mark)*

(20 Marks)

8. (A) The brain and spinal cord are the most important organs of the central nervous system. Peripheral nerves arising from them spread throughout the body. There are hundreds of billions of nerve cells in the brain.

i. Name a non-bony structure that provides protection to the brain. *(1 mark)*

ii. Give the single term used for nerve cells. *(1 mark)*

iii. In which region of the brain are the cell bodies of neurons located? *(1 mark)*

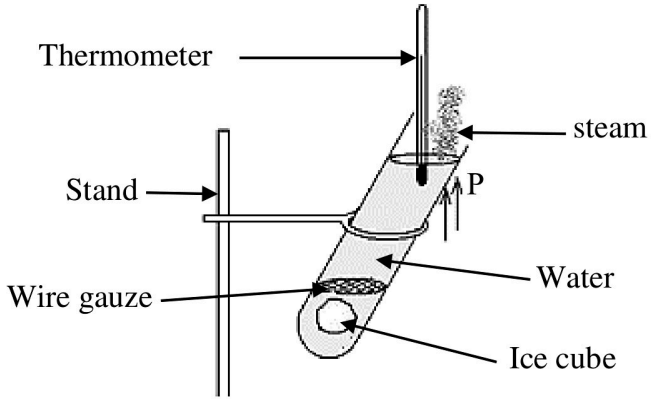
iv. Name the structural unit and functional unit of the nervous system separately. *(2 marks)*

v. When a thorn pricks a foot, it is sensed and the foot is lifted immediately. Name in order the nerve cells that transmitted the impulses related to this event. *(3 marks)*

vi. What was the effector involved in responding to the event mentioned in v. above? *(1 mark)*

vii. How many pairs of peripheral nerves arise from the spinal cord? *(1 mark)*

(B) Below is a diagram of an apparatus related to an activity presented by Maleesha for the school science exhibition. Heating is done at point P, where water boils and escapes as steam. An ice cube in the water below remains as it is.



i. What specific form of energy does water receive during heating? *(1 mark)*

ii. What requirement is fulfilled by placing the wire gauze? *(1 mark)*

iii. What is the reason for boiling water at point P while the ice cube below remains without melting? *(2 marks)*

iv. What is the process called where water at point P converts to steam and escapes? *(1 mark)*

v. Define specific latent heat of fusion. *(2 marks)*

vi. Assuming 1 kg of boiling water converts to steam and escapes, calculate the quantity of heat required for this process. (Specific latent heat of vaporization of water = 2.26×10^6 J kg^{-1}) *(3 marks)*

(20 Marks)

9. (A) The table below shows the atomic numbers of several elements in the Periodic Table. Actual symbols of elements are not given here. Answer the following questions using these given symbols.

Element	A	B	C	D	E	F
Atomic number	12	13	5	8	6	10

i. What ion is formed by element A? *(1 mark)*

ii. Which element has a stable electronic configuration? *(1 mark)*

iii. Which elements among these belong to the same group? *(1 mark)*

iv. Select the suitable element from above for the following instances. *(2 marks)*

a. Manufacturing glass types that can withstand high temperatures.

b. Making most of the products using nanotechnology.

v. Write the chemical formula of the compound formed by the reaction between A and D above. *(1 mark)*

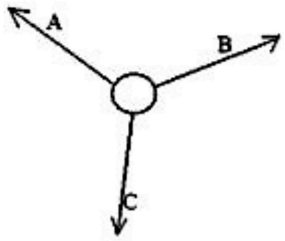
vi. Write the chemical formulas of the following compounds: *(2 marks)*

a. Potassium carbonate b. Magnesium chloride

vii. State whether the following properties increase or decrease when moving from left to right across a period in the Periodic Table. *(2 marks)*

a. Metallic character b. Electronegativity

(B) The diagram below shows a certain object kept in equilibrium under three forces A, B, and C.



i. Under what name did you study equilibrium produced by forces applied in this manner? *(1 mark)*

ii. Copy this diagram to your answer script and mark the direction of the resultant force of forces A and B. *(2 marks)*

iii. Write down the relationship between the resultant force of A and B marked in ii. above and force C. *(2 marks)*

iv. State an example of a situation where an object remains in equilibrium under three forces in this manner. *(1 mark)*

v. A 0.3 m long spanner was used to tighten a bolt on a machine. A perpendicular force of 50 N was applied at the end of the spanner.

a. Calculate the moment of force applied here. *(2 marks)*

b. State a change that can be made here to increase the moment of force without changing the applied force. *(1 mark)*

c. Generally, to tighten a bolt, should the moment of force be applied clockwise or counterclockwise? *(1 mark)*

(20 Marks)

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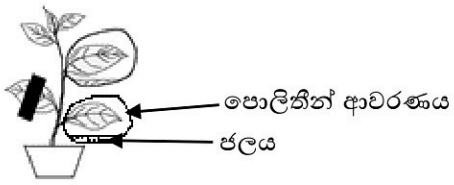
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Department of Education - Western Province
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b. SO_2 හෝ NO_2 (ල: 01)
iv. ගෝලීය උෂ්ණත්වය ඉහළ යෑම (ල: 01)
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(B) i. 9145 + 1768 = සැ. 10 913 (ල: 02)
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iv. මුත්‍ර ආසාදන අවම කර ගැනීම.
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(මුළු ලකුණු:- 15)

(02) (A) i. පත්‍රවල ගබඩා වී ඇති පිෂ්ටය පත්‍රවලින් මුළුමනින්ම ඉවත් වීමට
ශාකය පැය 48 ක් අඳුරේ තැබිය යුතු වීම. (ල: 01)
ii. හිරු එළිය/ ආලෝකය (ල: 01)
iii. CO_2 අවශෝෂණය කිරීම. (ල: 01)
iv. (ල: 01)



v. X - තද දම් පාට
Y - දුඹුරු පාට
Z - තද දම් පාට (ල: 03)
(B) i. (a) පරිවෘත්තීය ක්‍රියාවල දී තැනෙන අපද්‍රව්‍ය සිරුරින් බැහැර කිරීම. (ල: 01)
(b) අතිපරිශ්‍රාවනය, වරණීය ප්‍රතිශෝෂණය, ස්‍රාවය අතරින් 2 කට (ල: 02)
(c) වෘක්ක අකර්මන්‍යවීම/ වෘක්ක ප්‍රදාහය/වෘක්කවල ගල් ඇතිවීම (ල: 01)
ii. පෙනහළු, සම (ල: 02)
iii. සුදුසු පිළිතුරකට (ල: 01)
iv. අධිවෘක්ක ග්‍රන්ථිය (ල: 01)

(මුළු ලකුණු:- 15)

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(03) (A) i. A- වායු සරාව B- ජල ද්‍රෝණිකාව
C- වායු සංග්‍රහණ මංචය D- විසර්ජක නළය (ල: 04)

ii. ඔක්සිජන් වායුව/ O_2 (ල: 01)

iii. ජලයේ යටිකුරු විස්ථාපනය (ල: 01)

iv. රසායනික වියෝජන ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක් (ල: 01)

v. ශ්වසනය සඳහා/ දහනය සඳහා/ පෑස්සීමේ දී ඔක්සි ඇසිටිලීන් දැල්ල තනා ගැනීමට/
H_2SO_4, HNO_3 අම්ල තැනීමට (ල: 01)

(B) i. a- ද්‍රාවක නිස්සාරණය
b- සරල ආසවනය
c- වර්ණලේඛ ශිල්පය (ල: 03)

ii. බෙරුම් පුනීලය (ල: 01)

iii. b අවස්ථාව (ල: 01)

iv. තාපාංකය (ල: 01)

v. පුනස්ඵටිකීකරණය (ල: 01)

(මුළු ලකුණු:- 15)

(04) (A) i. ත්වරණය = ප්‍රවේග වෙනස/ ගත වූ කාලය
= 10 - 0 / 5
= 2 m s^{-2} (ල: 02)

ii. 10 m s^{-1} (ල: 01)

iii. ට්‍රොලිය ගමන් කළ මුළු දුර = ප්‍රස්තාරයේ වර්ගඵලය
= 1/ 2 x 10 x (10 + 15)
= 125 m (ල: 02)

iv. F = m a
= 1 x 2
= 2 N (ල: 02)

v. සම්ප්‍රයුක්ත බලය = 2 + 1.5 = 3.5 N (ල: 01)

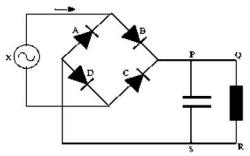
(B) i. ඩයෝඩ සේතුව (ල: 01)

ii. ප්‍රත්‍යාවර්ත විද්‍යුත් ධාරාවක් පූර්ණ තරංග සෘජුකරණය කිරීම (ල: 01)

iii. ප්‍රත්‍යාවර්ත ජව සැපයුමක් (ල: 01)

iv. B හා D (ල: 02)

v. a. ධාරිත්‍රකයක් (ල: 01)

b.  (ල: 01)

(මුළු ලකුණු:- 15)

(05) (A) i. පටකයක් යනු නිශ්චිත කෘත්‍යයක් සඳහා හැඩගැසුනු,
පොදු සම්භවයක් ඇති සෛල සමූහයකි. (ල: 01)

ii. සංකීර්ණ ස්ථිර පටකයකි (ල: 01)

iii. B- සහචර සෛල
C- පෙනේර නළ සෛල
E- ප්ලෝයම්‍ය මෘදුස්තර සෛල (ල: 03)

iv. පෙනේර නළ සෛල (ල: 01)

v. එය සහචර සෛල මගින් පාලනය වේ. (ල: 01)

vi. ශාකය තුළ ආහාර පරිවහනය (ල: 01)

vii. X (ල: 01)

viii. Z (ල: 01)

(B) i. 46 යි (ල: 01)

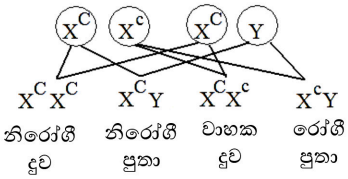
ii. ජානයක් යනු යම්කිසි ලක්ෂණයක් සඳහා වගකියන
DNA අණුවක පිහිටි නිශ්චිත හස්ම අනුපිළිවෙලකි. (ල: 01)

iii. තැලසීමියාව (ල: 01)

iv. a. රතු පැහැය කොළ පැහැයෙන් වෙන්කර හඳුනාගත නොහැකි වීම. (ල: 01)

b. වාහක මව - X^CX^c නිරෝගී පියා - X^CY (ල: 02)

c. $X^CX^c \times X^CY$



(ල: 03)

v. පිළිතුරු සඳහා 10 -II පෙළපොතේ 190 පිටුව බලන්න (ල: 01)

(මුළු ලකුණු:- 20)

(06) (A) i. පරමාණුවල ස්ථායීතාව උදෙසා සංයුජතා කවචයේ ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරගැනීමෙන් පරමාණු හෝ අයන අතර හෝ ඇතිවන ආකර්ෂණ බල හෙවත් බැඳීම් රසායනික බන්ධන නම් වේ. (ල: 02)

ii. A - අයනික බන්ධන B - සහ සංයුජ බන්ධන (ල: 02)

iii. ඝන අවස්ථාවේ දී සවල අයන නොතිබීම හා එය ජලයේ දිය කළ විට සවල අයන ඇති වීම (ල: 02)

iv. සුදුසු උදාහරණ දෙකකට (ල: 02)

v. කාබන්/C , මිනිරන්/ දියමන්ති (ල: 02)

(B) i. යම් මූලද්‍රව්‍ය පරමාණුවක ස්කන්ධය ^{12}C සමස්ථානිකයේ ස්කන්ධයෙන් 1/12 ක් මෙන් කී වාරයක් ද යන්න එම මූලද්‍රව්‍ය පරමාණුවේ සා.ප.ස්. නම් වේ. (ල: 02)

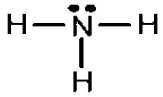
ii. $14 + (1 \times 3) = \underline{17}$ (ල: 01)

iii. $n = 34\ g / 17\ g\ mol^{-1} = \underline{2\ mol}$ (ආදේශයට1, පිළිතුරට1) (ල: 02)

iv. $6.022 \times 10^{23} \times 2 = \underline{1.2044 \times 10^{24}}$ (ආදේශයට1, පිළිතුරට1) (ල: 02)

v. H පරමාණු ගණන= $1.2044 \times 10^{24} \times 3$

$= \underline{3.6132 \times 10^{24}}$ (ආදේශයට1, පිළිතුරට1) (ල: 02)

vi.  (ල: 01)

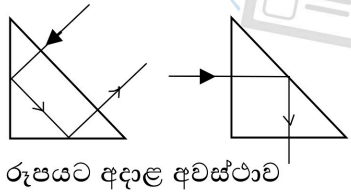
(මුළු ලකුණු:- 20)

(07) (A) i. එක් එක් මාධ්‍යවල දී ආලෝකයේ ප්‍රවේගය වෙනස්වීම. (ල: 01)

ii. මාධ්‍ය දෙකක් සැලකූ විට ආලෝකයේ ප්‍රවේගය වැඩි මාධ්‍ය ගහනතර ලෙසත්, ආලෝකයේ ප්‍රවේගය අඩු මාධ්‍ය විරලතර ලෙසත් දැක්වේ. (ල: 02)

iii. මාධ්‍ය දෙක වෙන්කරන අතුරු මුහුණතට ලම්බකව පතිතවන කිරණ (ල: 01)

iv. වර්තනාංකය = පතන කෝණයේ සයිනය/ වර්තන කෝණයේ සයිනය ($n = \sin i / \sin r$) (ල: 01)

v.  (රූපය නිවැරදිව පිටපත් කර(1) අදාල වර්තන කිරණ නිවැරදිව ඇඳීමට(3)) (ල: 04)

vi. 1 රූපයට අදාළ අවස්ථාව (ල: 01)

(B) i. ප්‍රතිරෝධය (ල: 01)

ii. ප්‍රතිරෝධක වර්ණ කේත ක්‍රමය (ල: 01)

iii. P හි ප්‍රතිරෝධය ස්ථාවර අතර Q හි ප්‍රතිරෝධය විචල්‍ය වේ. (ල: 02)

iv. S මත පතිතවන ආලෝක තීව්‍රතාව වැඩිවන විට එහි ප්‍රතිරෝධය අඩු වන අතර ආලෝක තීව්‍රතාව අඩුවන විට ප්‍රතිරෝධය වැඩි වේ. (ල: 02)

v. a. ධාරා නියාමකය (ල: 01)

b. X අග්‍රය (ල: 01)

c.  (ල: 01)

d. Q (ල: 01)

(මුළු ලකුණු:- 20)

(08) (A) i. මෙනින්ජි පටල (ල: 01)

ii. නියුරෝණ (ල: 01)

iii. මොළයේ බාහිරයට වන්නට (ල: 01)

iv. ව්‍යූහමය ඒකකය= නියුරෝණ

කෘත්‍යමය ඒකකය= ප්‍රතීක චාපය (ල: 02)

v. සංවේදක නියුරෝණ → අතරමැදි නියුරෝණ → චාලක නියුරෝණ (ල: 03)

vi. කකුලේ පේශි (ල: 01)

vii. ස්නායු යුගල් 31 යි. (ල: 01)

(B) i. තාප ශක්තිය (ල: 01)

ii. අයිස් කැටය නළයේ ඉහළට ඒම වැළැක්වීම. (ල: 01)

iii. P හි ජලය තාපය ලබාගෙන තාපාංකයට පැමිණේ.
ජලය තුළ සංවහනයෙන් තාපය පහළට ගමන් නොකරන නිසා
පහළ අයිස් දිය නොවී පවතී. (ල: 02)

iv. වාෂ්පීකරණය (ල: 01)

v. ද්‍රවාංකයේ වූ ඝන ද්‍රව්‍යයක ඒකක ස්කන්ධයක උෂ්ණත්වය වෙනස් නොවී
සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ද්‍රව බවට පත්වීමට අවශ්‍ය තාප ප්‍රමාණය. (ල: 02)

vi. $Q = m L$ (1)
$= 0.1 \text{ kg} \times 2.26 \times 10^6 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$ (1)
$= \underline{2.26 \times 10^5 \text{ J}}$ (1) (ල: 03)

(මුළු ලකුණු:- 20)

(09) (A) i. A^{2+} (ල: 01)

ii. F (ල: 01)

iii. B හා C (ල: 01)

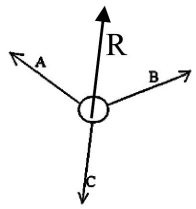
iv. a - C b - E (ල: 02)

v. AD (ල: 01)

vi. a - K_2CO_3 b - $MgCl_2$ (ල: 02)

vii. a - අඩු වේ. b - වැඩි වේ. (ල: 02)

(B) i. සමාන්තර නොවන ඒකතල බල 3 ක් යටතේ සමතුලිතතාව (ල: 01)

ii. 

C බලයට ප්‍රතිවිරුද්ධ දිශාවට
නිවැරදිව සම්ප්‍රයුක්තය ඇඳීමට (ල: 02)

iii. A හා B හි සම්ප්‍රයුක්ත බලය C බලයට
විශාලත්වයෙන් සමාන අතර දිශාවෙන් ප්‍රතිවිරුද්ධ වේ. (ල: 02)

iv. ගැලපෙන උදාහරණයක් සඳහා (ල: 01)

v. a. බල සූර්ණය= 50 N x 0.3 m
= $\underline{15 \text{ N m}}$ (ආදේශයට1, පිළිතුරට1) (ල: 02)

b. බටයක් යොදා යතුරේ බාහුවේ දිග වැඩි කර ගැනීම (ල: 01)

c. දක්ෂිණාවර්තව (ල: 01)

(මුළු ලකුණු:- 20)

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