



ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී උපාධි පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර - නව නිර්දේශය) 200 මට්ටම - 2022 පෙබරවාරි සිට අප්‍රේල් දක්වා
கலைத்தேர்வுப் பரீட்சை (வெளிவாரி - புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்) தேர்ச்சி மட்டம் 200 – பெப்ரவரி – ஏப்ரல் 2022
Bachelor of Arts (External - New Syllabus) Examination 200 Level –From February to April 2022

(GRSE 201- Greek Literature)
(GRSE 201 - ග්‍රීක සාහිත්‍යය)

කාලය පැය (03) තුනයි.
මුහුණ(03) මණිත්තියාලාංචකය.

Time: Three (03) Hours.

පලමු ප්‍රශ්නය ඇතුළුව (1 කොටසින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙකක් (02) සහ 2 සහ 3 කොටස්
වලින් ප්‍රශ්න එක (01) බැගින් ද තෝරා ගෙන තවත් ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04)
පිළිතුරු ලියන්න.)

Answer question ONE (01) and FOUR (04) other questions selecting
TWO from Part One and one (01) each from Parts 2 and 3.

ප්‍රශ්න 05කට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.
05 විචාරකයන්ට මட்டරුම් විධානයකි.

Answer 05 questions only.

නොපැහැදිලි අත් අකුරුවලට ලකුණු කපනු ලැබේ.
எழுத்து தெளிவில்லாதவிடத்து புள்ளிகள்
குறைக்கப்படும்.
Marks will be deducted for illegible hand writing.

මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රයේ අඩංගු ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව 08 කි.
இந்த வினாப்பத்திரத்தில் 08 வினாக்கள் உள்ளன.
There are 08 questions in this question paper.

1. Comment on the subject matter of any **four (04)** of the following referring them to their contexts:

- "She told us herself. She dreamt that she gave birth to a snake."
- "Once is enough for that, Old man,
I don't need to hear that twice.
I'm not about to boast, but trust to this:
Your life is safe, so long as a god saves mine."
- "She's the one, she did it single-handed.
We caught her burying the body. Where's Creon."
- "Oh, how it grieves me! Why make the sons
Share in their father's guilt?"
- "... often in human life
Our second thoughts are wiser."
- "Well – if you can prove that it's right for a son to hit his father – then you certainly have been
taught to defeat a just claim, as I wanted you to be."

- g) That was true under the old system; but now everything will be owned in common, so why hold on to anything?
- h) “A woman’s weak and timid in most matters;
The noise of war, the look of steel, makes her a coward.
But touch her right in marriage, and there’s no bloodier spirit.”
- i) “What made war inevitable was the growth of Athenian power and the fear which thus caused in Sparta.”
- j) “Then if love lacks beauty, and what is good coincides with what is beautiful, he also lacks goodness.”
- k) “Now you tell me on the same way,’ he went one, ‘about life and death. Do you not admit that death is the opposite of life?’”

(4x5=20 marks)

PART 1- Greek Tragedy

2. ‘Aeschylus’ *Libation Bearers* is a fine manifestation of divine interference on human lives.’
Examine with appropriate examples from the text.

3. EITHER

- i. Critically evaluate Sophocles’ use of characters to effect the development of the plot while successfully bringing out the themes in his tragedy *Oedipus at Colonus*.

OR

- ii. “Creon is responsible for the Tragedy in *Antigone*.” Do you agree? Justify your answer citing appropriate evidence from Sophocles’ *Antigone*.

4. EITHER

- i. ‘It’s Jason’s self-centered behaviour that induced Medea to be the murderer of her children.’ Critically discuss this statement in the light of Medea’s and Jason’s characters and themes of Euripides’ *Medea*.

OR

- ii. ‘The gods are responsible for the death of Hippolytus as well as that of Phaedra.’ Comment on this statement with reference to divine intervention on human lives as presented in Euripides’ play *Hippolytus*.

PART 2- Greek Comedy

5. EITHER

- i. Examine how Aristophanes generates laughter through his criticism of sophistic education and the message he imparts therein in his comedy *The Clouds*.

OR

- ii. Assess how Aristophanes ridicules the contemporary political set up in Athens while emphasizing the need for a serious thoughtful change in the prevailing political system through his play *The Assembly of Women*.
6. The plot of Menander's *The Samian Woman* is complex but entertaining. Explain how Menander achieved this by using conventional socio-cultural aspects and the stock characters with reference to *The Samian Woman*.

PART 3- Greek Historical and Philosophical Literature

7. Critically evaluate how Thucydides demonstrated the futility of war while writing about war, with reference to his *The Peloponnesian War*.

8. EITHER

- i. Examine with examples how Plato's *Symposium* can be considered an eulogy on Socrates.

OR

- ii. Assess the four arguments presented by Socrates to show that the soul is immortal and that the philosopher must not fear death in Plato's *Phaedo*.

(4x20= 80 marks)

(සෑම ප්‍රශ්නයකටම ලකුණු 20 බැගින්)

