



Provincial Department of Education - NWP

62 E I

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First Term Test - Grade 11 - 2020

පළමු වාර පරීක්ෂණය - 11 ශ්‍රේණිය - 2020

Name/Index No:- Civic Education - I Time:- 01 hour

Note:

- Answer all the questions.
- In each of the questions 1 to 40, pick one of the alternative 1, 2, 3, 4 which you consider as correct or most appropriate.
- Mark a cross (X) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.

- Slect the answer that the governance of the Greek city - state of Athens was based on.
 - Representative democratic principles.
 - Indirect democratic principles.
 - Direct democratic principles.
 - Liberal democratic principles.
- The power which is given to people without being biased for all the citizens over an age limit is,
 - the sovereign power.
 - the franchise.
 - the autonomous power.
 - the supreme power.
- England, France, Holland and Portugal are emerged as strong countries because of,
 - national cohesion and advanced economic condition.
 - protestant reformation and military strength.
 - great revolution and creative abilities.
 - national cohesion and revolution.
- The entitlements of humans given by society to consummate his cocial life are know as,
 - freedom
 - rights
 - equality
 - justice
- " The government is the agent which converts the wish of the state or the people into policies and implements them." By whom is this definition presented,
 - J.R. Lowel
 - Professor Garner
 - Aristotle
 - P.D.H. Cole
- The prime importance of bringing a people friendly government into power is with,
 - the voters
 - the state leader
 - the public
 - the government leader
- Read the following statements and answer the questions 7 and 8.
 - A - The executive is elected by the legislature.
 - B - The executive is not directly responsible to the legislature.
 - C - The legislature has power to remove the executive.
 - D - A direct relationship exists between the executive and the legislature.
 - E - The president implements executive power.
 - F - Exwcutive is free from the influence of the legislature.
- Select the answer which has the features of a parliamentary government.
 - ABC
 - BCD
 - ADE
 - ACD

- (8) Select the answer which has the features of a presidential government.
1. AED
 2. BEF
 3. DEF
 4. ABE
- (9) "If the authorized power has been agglomerated in one central authorized institute however it is called a unitarystate" This was uttered by,
1. Professor Garner
 2. Hobb House
 3. Professor Hermon J. Fainer
 4. K. C. Wiere
- (10) A new tendency which can be seen in a federal state is,
1. taking the consent of federal states at making ordinary laws.
 2. taking all economic decisions which affect to the whole country by both central government and federal states.
 3. assigning the responsibility at welfare provided by the government to the federal states.
 4. accelerating the co-ordination as a result of modern developments in communication and transport services.
- (11) Slect the major component to establish the provincial councils in Sri Lanka.
1. 13th amendment to the constitution of 1978.
 2. 17th amendment to the constitution of 1978
 3. 18th amendment to the constitution of 1978
 4. 19th amendment to the constitution of 1978
- (12) The delegate co-ordinator of the Central Government and the Provincial Council is,
1. The Chief Minister
 2. the Governor
 3. the Minister
 4. the President
- (13) A responsibilty of a person who lives in a multi-cultural society is,
1. acting to highlight his own culture
 2. acting according to the culture which more people are belonged.
 3. avoiding mixing up different cultures.
 4. respecting and treating equally for all cultures.
- (14) Select a reason regarding collapsing the social justice in a country.
1. Power becoming unnecessarily centralized.
 2. Efficiency of governance.
 3. State administration becoming responsible
 4. Get rid of bureaucracy
- (15) What is the name which is used to call goods and services utilized for the wants and needs of individuals.
1. Intermediate goods
 2. Consumer goods
 3. Capital goods
 4. Industrial goods
- **Answer the questions (16) and (17) using the following statement,**
 - A - Property being state - owned.
 - B - Production being profit oriented
 - C - Existence of a competitive market
 - D - The economy being handled by by a central planning board.
 - E - The focus being on the common good
 - F - Unequal distribution of profits.
- (16) Select the answer which has basic qualities of a country which exercises a socialist economic system.
1. ABC
 2. BCD
 3. ADE
 4. ADF
- (17) Select the answer which has basic features of a capitalist economic system.
1. BCD
 2. BCE
 3. CDF
 4. DEF

- (18) Goods came to be exchanged through the market with money as the medium as known as.
1. distribution
 2. trade
 3. consumption
 4. production
- (19) What is a feature that can be seen in a transformational economy?
1. Encouragement of state enterprises
 2. Creation of price control methods
 3. Encouragement of private enterprises.
 4. Maximum intervention of state in economic matters.
- (20) A characteristic that can be seen in Sri Lankan economy after 1977 is,
1. Introduction of open economy policies
 2. Commencement of import oriented industries
 3. Introduction of restriction on export
 4. Implementation of a ration system.
- (21) What is a point which should be considered in the sustainable development?
1. Not being consonant with the future generation.
 2. Low public participation
 3. Protecting the environment
 4. Deploring other cultures
- (22) Select the major objective of the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement.
1. Greater systematization of financial transaction
 2. Barrier trade expansion
 3. Broadening of regional trade.
 4. Encouragement of non government organization.
- (23) A positive influence of globalization towards Sri Lanka is,
1. diversification of the economy.
 2. exclusion of efficient industries from the market
 3. increasement in unemployment
 4. less demand for local product factors.
- (24) Select the answer which has intermediate goods
1. Machinery and fertilizer
 2. Buildings and vehicles
 3. Fertilizer and timber
 4. Medicine and timber
- (25) Select the answer which includes the matters of the traingular struggle conflicts model of Joban Galtan
1. Stress, Context, Behaviour
 2. Attitudes, Behaviour, Context
 3. Aggressive, Behaviour, Stress
 4. Attitudes, Behaviour, Stress
- (26) Universal conflicts are,
1. conflicts which are of families
 2. conflicts which are of people
 3. conflicts which are of inter personals
 4. conflicts which are of national level
- (27) A feature of inquiry which is used as a conflict resolution method is,
1. not having a righ to cross examine
 2. the ability to appeal
 3. that the court decision is not final
 4. that the winner should pay the costs of litigation
- (28) Select the answer which has the chances of using arbitration
- A - Disputes over finance
 - B - Disciplinary inquiries
 - C - Family disputes
 - D - Labour disputes
 - E - Persanal disputes
1. ABC
 2. ABD
 3. ACE
 4. BCE

- (29) The answer which has only the personal traits in settling disputes is,
1. patience, sensitivity, happiness
 2. generosity, fulfillment of duties, patience
 3. tolerance, empathy, happiness
 4. self awareness, justice, listening
- (30) An advantage of peaceful resolution of conflicts is,
1. political instability
 2. increasing mental stress
 3. national integrity
 4. collapsing economy
- (31) Select the answer which has a quality that is included in law
1. Laws should not adjust in conformity with the changing needs of the society
 2. Laws are enacted aiming private wellbeing.
 3. Laws should be unfair and unjust
 4. Contravention of law is a punishable offence.
- (32) A feature that can be seen in a society which exercises law is,
1. it contributes to create an unjust and fair society.
 2. people trust the law.
 3. law is below the society.
 4. law always changes.
- **Answer the questions (33) and (34) using the given offences done by people**

A - Murder	B - Marital affairs
C - Child abuse	D - Drug trafficking
E - Property transmission	F - Not providing rights of children
- (33) The answer which has the offences related to the criminal law is,
1. ABC
 2. ACD
 3. BCD
 4. CDE
- (34) The answer which has the offences related to the civil law is,
1. ABD
 2. ADE
 3. DEF
 4. BEF
- (35) The highest and final superior court of record is,
1. Court of Appeal
 2. High Court
 3. Supreme Court
 4. District Court
- (36) By whom the judges are appointed for the Provincial High court.
1. The President
 2. The Chief Justice
 3. The Chief Minister
 4. The Governor
- (37) The rule of law means.
1. the right to protect the human rights in a country
 2. the right to punish when the human rights are violated
 3. ruling a country on the basis of the supremacy of the law.
 4. The restricting the equality of law for all the citizens
- (38) The number of members who are appointed by the president to the Human Rights Commission is,
1. 20
 2. 10
 3. 12
 4. 25
- (39) A provision which has provided by Constitution of 1978 to safeguard independence of judiciary is,
1. decreasing the salaries of judges.
 2. extending the service period of judges
 3. establishing Judicial Service Commission
 4. the ability to disturb judiciary by the executive
- (40) Select a demerit which is occurred due to the unnecessary delay and not dispensing justice impartially
1. Creation of people's respect to judiciary
 2. Refrain from using illegal methods to achieve justice
 3. dimidiating the improvement of bribery and fraud
 4. deteriorating the justice in the country.



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Name/Index No:- Civic Education - II

Time:- 2 hours

- Answer all together five questions including the first question and another four questions.

- (01) (i) Write two benefits of adhering to the constitution in a democratic country.
- (ii) Write two important qualities a democrat should have.
- (iii) Write two reasons for the devolution of powers in Modern States.
- (iv) Name two unitary states.
- (v) Write two features that can be seen in a multi-cultural society.
- (vi) Name the two techniques which are employed in production of goods and services.
- (vii) Write two different forms of the market economy.
- (viii) Write the two kinds of international conflicts.
- (ix) Write two sources of law.
- (x) (i) How long does a term of Judicial Service Commission last?
- (ii) How many members are there?
- (02) It is a duty of a citizen in a country to fulfill duties to society while enjoying the rights.
- (i) Write the two types of duties (02 marks)
- (ii) Write three legal duties (03 marks)
- (iii) Write three responsibilities of the government towards people while carrying out administrative work and explain one of them. (05 marks)
- (03) The final owner of the power is the public, that power owned by the public is described as sovereign power.
- (i) Write two basic areas of sovereign power (02 marks)
- (ii) Name three forms of power. (03 marks)
- (iii) Name the three local government institutions of Sri Lanka which are established for decentralizing power at present and explain one of them. (05 marks)

- (04) Economic growth is the percentage of growth in the gross national production annually.
- (i) Write two aspects that should be considered in the concept of complete personal and social development (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write three changes which are implemented in the field of education (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three advantages which Sri Lanka has due to the on going development activities and explain one of them. (05 marks)
- (05) Though there is no wars of global level, there are many wars between several countries.
- (i) Write such type of two wars that can be seen at present (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write three roots of conflicts (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three direction to create mental peace as mind is caused for conflicts and explain one of them. (05 marks)
- (06) It is the responsibility of the citizens of a country to respect and obey the law.
- (i) According to the way that laws are exercised, it is two types. Name them. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Name three branches that have emerged from international law at present. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name the three parts of domestic law and explain one of them (05 marks)
- (07) Courts receive an especial place in present society.
- (i) Write two jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write three institutions and tribunals which are established through special Acts of Parliament in Sri Lanka (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three alternative methods of resolving disputes and explain one of them. (05 marks)



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Civic Education - Marking Scheme

Paper I

Question number	Answer	Question number	Answer	Question number	Answer	Question number	Answer
1	3	11	1	21	3	31	4
2	2	12	2	22	4	32	2
3	1	13	4	23	1	33	2
4	2	14	1	24	3	34	4
5	3	15	2	25	2	35	3
6	1	16	3	26	4	36	2
7	4	17	2	27	2	37	3
8	2	18	2	28	2	38	1
9	3	19	3	29	1	39	3
10	4	20	1	30	3	40	4

Paper II

- (1) (i) - Ensures the regularity and the consistency of the administration.
- Protection of the sovereignty of the judiciary.
- Protection of fundamental rights.
- Possibility of preventing rulers being arbitrary.
- Equal treatment under law for every one.
- (ii) - Taking decision through discussion
- Tolerating of opposition
- Respecting majority decision.
- Co-operation.
- Obedience to law
- Fulfilling duties
- Respect human rights
- (iii) - Need for unity to be built up amidst diversity
- Ensure national security.
- The difficulty of administration from a single central position
- (iv) Sri Lanka, Great Britain, France
- (v) - Coexistence of different ethnic groups, different religious beliefs, individuals speaking different languages.
- Visibility of regional diversity even in each social group.
- The existence of a system and manners, ethics and values unique to each culture.
- Due to globalization, advancement of communication technology and tourism the world has become a global village accelerating the cultural integrity.
- (vi) Capital intensive, Labour intensive
- (vii) - Greater evidence of characteristics of a capitalist market.
- Greater evidence of characteristics of a socialist market.
- Economies that are in the process of moving towards a transformation economy.
- (viii) Conflicts of opinions, Military conflicts
- (ix) Constitution, different statutes, judgements, customs, religion
- (x) (i) 05 years
- (ii) three

- (2) (i) Legal duties, Moral duties
- (ii) - Payments of taxes
- Obedience to the existing law.
- Safeguarding the constitution
- Assisting to protect law and peace
- (iii) - Protection of law and order
- Safeguarding the principles of equality
- Protecting the fairness of the law
- Ensuring equal distribution of the national wealth
- Providing social security and welfare
- (3) (i) administrative power, franchise, fundamental rights.
- (ii) Political power, Social power, economic power, administrative power.
- (iii) Municipal Council, Urban council, Pradeshiya Sabha
- (4) (i) Permanent development, Economic development, Personal development, Cultural development, Social development, Ethical development.
- (ii) - Introduction of technical subjects to A/L.
- Establishment of technical laboratories
- Establishment of professional and technical universities.
- The thousand Sapiri school program
- (iii) - Rise in employment opportunities.
- Rise in foreign exchange earnings.
- Rise in the standard of living of the people.
- Speeding up of regional development
- Broadening of new job market.
- Development of infrastructure facilities.
- (5) (i) - Israel - Palestine conflict
- Indu - Pakistan conflict
- War against Afganistan, Libia, Turkey, Serbia by America
- (ii) Ethnicity, Politics, Socio, economic condition, Religious concepts
- (iii) - Turn to religious activities
- Psychological exercise
- Counselling
- Through observation of natural environment
- (6) (i) Domestic law, International law
- (ii) International human rights law, Environmental law, law of entrepreneurship, Oceanic law, International Court of justices.
- (iii) Constitutional law, Criminal law, Civi law
- (7) (i) - Consultative jurisdiction
- Final appellte jurisdiction
- Jurisdiction in privilages of the parliament
- Jurisdiction on making Supreme Court rules
- Jurisdiction in hearing petitions on fundamental rights.
- Jurisdiction in petition on referendums
- Jurisdiction of Constitutional matters
- (ii) Labor tribunals, Quezi courts, Rent Control Board
- (iii) - Arbitration
- Ombudsman
- Human Rights Commission