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 முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]
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Sri Lanka Law College Entrance Examination – 2021

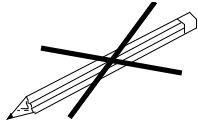
(01) Language Skills

Three hours

Instructions to candidates

Very Important

Do not use Pencils
to write answers.



* When answering write down the digits as mentioned below.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Write your Index Number here and on
pages 3 and 5 in the spaces indicated.

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Checked as correct

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Invigilator's Initials

Important :

- * This paper consists of 38 questions on 10 pages.
- * Answer all questions on this paper itself.
- * Instructions given should be strictly followed in answering this paper and marks will not be awarded for answers not in accordance with these instructions.
- * Even if you are not attempting the paper hand it over to the Supervisor.
- * Write the answers clearly and legibly in blue or black ink only and not in pencil.
- * It is an offence to remove this paper from the examination hall or turn out photocopies of the same.
- * Answer scripts with illegible figures, illegible handwriting, those where erasing fluid has been used and written in pencil will not be marked / evaluated.

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question Nos.	Marks awarded
2	1-11	
3	12-29	
4	30-35	
4-6	36	
7-8	37	
9-10	38	
Total		

Final Score

In figures	
In words	
Answer Script	Marked By
	Checked by
Chief Examiner	

- In each of the questions from No. 1 to 3, select the **incorrectly** spelt word and write the **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. (03 marks)

1. (1) achievement (2) independent
(3) yeild (4) obedient (.....)
2. (1) occassion (2) percussion
(3) occlusion (4) transmission (.....)
3. (1) improvidence (2) conscience
(3) obeisance (4) transcience (.....)

- In each of the questions from No. 4 to 6, rearrange the words in the alphabetical order; check with the answers given and write the appropriate **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. (03 marks)

4. (A) frown (B) frond (C) foreign (D) fortuitous
(1) C, A, B, D (2) B, A, D, C (3) C, A, D, B (4) A, C, B, D (.....)
5. (A) perception (B) penalization (C) periodical (D) penetration
(1) B, D, A, C (2) D, A, B, C (3) C, A, D, B (4) B, D, C, A (.....)
6. (A) hydrophobia (B) hierarchy (C) hyperbolic (D) hieroglyph
(1) B, A, D, C (2) A, C, B, D (3) A, D, C, B (4) B, D, A, C (.....)

- In each of the questions from No. 7 to 11, select the **most appropriate preposition** to fill in the blank and write the **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. (05 marks)

7. A decision can be made only after a full inquiry is made the matter.
(1) into (2) of (3) on (4) about (.....)
8. The speaker took a long time to get the crux of his argument.
(1) off (2) onto (3) upto (4) to (.....)
9. Our parents were worried as it was 10 o'clock the time we reached home.
(1) at (2) by (3) with (4) on (.....)
10. After the meeting, every participant was invited dinner by the chairman.
(1) for (2) into (3) of (4) at (.....)
11. It was clear that the chairman took great pleasure commending his committee members for their support.
(1) at (2) for (3) in (4) about (.....)

(01) Language Skills

- In each of the questions from No. **12** to **15**, **underline** the correct option to make sense of the sentence. (04 marks)

- 12.** The little girl was very fond of the (pendent / pendant) given to her by her grand mother.
- 13.** Store keepers have to make sure that there is enough (stationary / stationery) for the office work.
- 14.** School children at present do not seem to look after their belongings because the moment they..... (loose / lose) anything the parents replace them.
- 15.** Instructions or warnings on pollution seem to have had no (effect / affect) on the general public.

- In questions from No. **16** to **21**, fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb given within brackets. (06 marks)

We booked in a local hotel and found a crowd of blacks and whites sitting on a veranda **(16)** (make) polite conversation. Never before had I **(17)**(be) in a public place or hotel where there was no colour bar. We **(18)** (wait) for Mr. Mwakangale, a member of Parliament, and unbeknown to us he had already **(19)** (arrive) and **(20)** (look) for us. An African guest **(21)** (approach) the white receptionist and asked pointing to us “Madam, did a Mr. Mwakangale inquire after these two gentlemen?”. “I am sorry sir” she replied. “He did but I forgot to tell them.”

- In each of the questions No. **22** to **29**, **underline** the **most appropriate** verb given within brackets to fill in each blank. (08 marks)

Many years ago, when I was a boy brought up in my village in the Transkei, I **(22)** (listen/listened/listening) to the elders of the tribe **(23)** (tell/telling/told) stories about the good old days before the arrival of the white man. Then our people **(24)** (lives/live/lived) peacefully, under the democratic rule of kings and their *amapakati* (insiders) and **(25)** (move/moved/moving) freely and confidently up and down the country without any hindrance. The country was our own, in name and right. We **(26)** (occupy/occupied/occupying) the land , the rivers, the forests we **(27)** (extract/extracted /extracting) the mineral wealth beneath the soil and all the riches of this beautiful country. We **(28)** (set/sets/setting) up and **(29)**.....(operate/operated/operating) our own government, controlled our own arms and organized our trade and commerce.

- For each of the questions from numbers **30** to **32**, if the given sentence is incorrect, correct it and write the complete correct sentence on the dotted line provided. If the given sentence is correct, write the word correct **on the dotted line**. (05 marks)

30. The group of children was happy to get an unexpected treat.

.....

31. Everyday the mother with the child go to the market.

.....

32. He would have come earlier unless he had been told.

.....

- In each of the questions from No. **33** to **35**, explain the meaning of each phrase in your own words and construct a sentence to bring out its meaning effectively with a clarification. (06 marks)

33. kill two birds with one stone :

Meaning :

Sentence :

.....

34. a cake walk :

Meaning :

Sentence :

.....

35. a hard nut to crack :

Meaning :

Sentence :

.....

36. Read the following passage carefully and do the activity that follows

Taking each question

if the statement is **correct**, write **1**

if the statement is **incorrect**, write **2**

if the statement is **doubtful**, write **3**

on the dotted line given against each statement.

(1 × 20 = 20 marks)

Megasthenes speaks of the Indians as remarkably law-abiding and states that crime was very rare; similar evidence is given by Fa-hsien and by medieval Arab travellers, though Hsuan Tsang gives a somewhat less favourable picture. The impressions of foreign travellers are not wholly confirmed by Indian sources. However, a profound sense of the insecurity of life and property underlies much of the legal literature.

Even as early as Mauryan times, villages were often overpopulated; many poor folk from the country and the hills drifted to the towns, as they are doing at the present day, and found life even more difficult than in their old surroundings. Some of these unfortunate and uprooted people provided the submerged tenth of habitual criminals which seems to have existed in all ancient Indian cities.

Crime was equally rampant in the countryside, the existence of large robber bands is attested from the time of the Buddha onwards. Hsuan Tsang gives the earliest account of hereditary bandits who robbed their victims and murdered them as a religious duty like the later thugs. Trading caravans were heavily guarded, but were nevertheless frequently plundered by highwaymen. Thus, ancient India was faced with a very serious crime problem, though the evidence of most of the foreign travellers suggests that the best ancient Indian kings managed to cope with it. Crime was suppressed through the local officers and garrison commanders, who had large staffs of police and soldiers, as well as secret agents who served as detectives. Watchmen kept guard through the night in city and village.

In the small kingdoms to which the early Dharma sutras refer the king might be the sole source of justice and indeed his own executioner, striking down condemned thieves with his mace: but in general the administration of justice was delegated, the king's court being reserved for appeals and serious crime against the state.

The composition of the courts varied with time and place, but the evidence indicates that ancient India preferred a bench of magistrates to a single judge. A Jataka story tells of a bench of five magistrates, all of whom, surprisingly, are corrupt, while the *Arthashastra* advises that a court with a bench of three magistrates be set up for every ten villages, with higher courts in districts and provinces. Manu suggests a bench consisting of the *Pradvivaka* and three lesser judges.

Though judicial irregularities are often referred to, the responsibilities set for judges and magistrates were very high; they were to be learned, religious, devoid of anger and as impartial as humanly possible. To prevent bribery it had been suggested that no private association should be allowed between judges and litigants until the cases are settled. The *Arthashastra* advises that the honesty of judges should be periodically tested by agents provocateurs, while the *Visnu Smrti* prescribes banishment and forfeiture of all property of a judge found guilty of corruption or injustice the most severe penalty a brahman could incur under the Sacred Law.

False witness was generally looked down upon with great abhorrence; Besides the various temporal penalties, he will undergo a hundred unhappy rebirths in the after-world. In serious criminal cases evidence might be accepted from all sources, but in civil cases only certain witnesses were qualified: generally women, learned brahmins, government servants, minors, debtors, persons with criminal records, and persons suffering from physical defects could not be called on to give evidence; Further the evidence of low-caste people was not valid against persons of high caste. Several tests, some very sound psychologically are laid down to assess the veracity of witnesses.

Where the accused was open to grave suspicion he might be tortured to elicit confession. The tortures stipulated for this purpose are not all of the most extreme type and include various forms of whipping. Brahmins, children, the aged, the sick, lunatics and pregnant woman were theoretically exempt from torture, while only light torture was prescribed for women.

Another means of ascertaining guilt was the ordeal, which could be used in both civil and criminal cases, and in certain forms is still sometimes resorted to in India to settle disputes out of court. Ordeal is but little mentioned in early texts, but seems to have grown more popular in later times. The *Smrti* writers apparently distrusted ordeals, and generally limited their application to cases in which there was no concrete evidence on either side. Several ordeals are mentioned, including ordeals by fire and immersion similar to those known in medieval Europe, and possibly having a common Indo-European origin in the remote past. Specially interesting is the ordeal of the ploughshare, in which the accused man had to touch a red-hot iron ploughshare with his tongue; if it was not burned he was deemed innocent-psychologically a fairly sound test of his own confidence in the result, since if he had a guilty conscience his salivary glands would not function properly, and his tongue would be burnt.

There were many brahmins learned in law however they never constituted a class of professional lawyers; Those who did not serve on the bench presumably used their knowledge to settle cases out of court. It must have been really so. By the end of this period under discussion a class of lawyers, in the modern sense was beginning to emerge.

- (i) This extract reveals that there were two types of cases recognized as criminal and civil in ancient India. (.....)
- (ii) The physical pain inflicted on an accused to get him to confess was extremely severe. (.....)
- (iii) The officials who were employed in ancient India to control crime were of three types. (.....)
- (iv) Crime was not rampant in the cities. (.....)
- (v) The watchers of the village and the city were armed and on duty both day and night. (.....)
- (vi) In ancient India, it was compulsory that the Bench comprises several judges rather than a single judge. (.....)
- (vii) The basis of the Indian legal system is founded on the deep sense of insecurity with regard to property. (.....)
- (viii) There was no legal institution practising law as a profession in ancient India. (.....)
- (ix) This writer presents two strategies that were made use of to find out whether the accused is guilty or not. (.....)
- (x) Once a case is heard and concluded there was nothing to obstruct the lawyers and litigants meeting each other on a personal level. (.....)
- (xi) This extract gives details about seven types of individuals considered unsuitable to give evidence in civil cases. (.....)
- (xii) Five groups were free of torture. (.....)
- (xiii) Doing certain things that causes physical pain is a violation of human rights. (.....)
- (xiv) This extract implies that there were false witnesses in ancient India. (.....)
- (xv) This writer does not consider lashing as a serious form of punishment. (.....)
- (xvi) Studying the law was an occupation specific to the brahmins. (.....)
- (xvii) The records of Hsuan Tsang indicate that there were groups of robbers engaged in killing robbers. (.....)
- (xviii) Cases were generally heard only by the king. (.....)
- (xix) There were two types of cases that had to be settled by the king's court. (.....)
- (xx) This extract outlines four characteristics that the judges are required to possess. (.....)

37. Read the following text and summarize it into **one third of its length** and give a suitable **title**. Indicate **the number of words** used at the end. (15 marks)

In the past few years, monsoons not only failed to bring sufficient rainfall but the distribution of rainfall was also highly concentrated over a very short period, increasing the severity of the drought as well as floods and landslides across the country. Consequences of these changes in climatic conditions were felt in the production and prices of food crops, water supply for drinking, irrigation and hydro-power generation. Hence, proactive policy measures with a medium and long term view are required to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. In the agriculture sector, 'water use efficiency' should be enhanced while drought tolerant and high-yield paddy varieties must be promoted. Crop insurance schemes among farming communities could be promoted as a risk transfer mechanism. In addition, maintaining rolling buffer stocks for main food grains is required to enable uniform distribution of food supplies across the country at a fairly stable price. Moreover, incentives would also be required to promote non conventional renewable energy sources such as solar energy systems to reduce reliance on mainstream power generation. In order to minimise the effects of weather related disruptions to livelihoods of the population, the disaster monitoring and management mechanisms must be strengthened with the participation of regional level public officials and international development agencies. (212 Words)

Title :

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Number of words :



38. Read the following and write **an analytical and critical essay** with the content conforming with the prescribed guidance. Word limit **250 -300**. Provide a suitable **title**. (25 marks)

The current world health situation is facing a lot of challenges as a result of the spread of infectious diseases. The contribution of both the state and the private sector is very necessary to win over the challenge and take the necessary measures to bring about good health and prosperity to the world community.

- the spread of infectious diseases across the entire world
- the challenge faced by the world health sector as a result of this.
- the contribution of the state and private sectors to win over the challenge.
- strategies that can be taken to win over the challenges.
- the results of the current research in the sphere of health.

Provide definite reasons/examples to prove your point of view
(In grading this essay, marks will be given for content, language, vocabulary and structure / organization. Marks will be **deducted** from essays written using **less or more than 25 words** of the required word limit.)

Title :

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It is prohibited to tear off this paper from the question paper or taken out from the examination hall.

Only for rough work

DOEE

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முழுப் பதிப்பரிமையடையது]
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Sri Lanka Law College Entrance Examination - 2021

(02) General Knowledge and General Intelligence

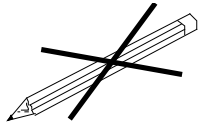
Two hours

Part I - General Knowledge

Instructions to candidates

Very Important

Do not use Pencils
to write answers.



* When answering, write down the digits as mentioned below.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Write your Index Number here and
on page 3 in the spaces indicated.

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Index number is checked as correct

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Invigilator's Initials

Important :

- * Subject No. (02) General Knowledge and General Intelligence paper consists of two parts as Part I - General Knowledge and Part II - General Intelligence.
- * The time allowed for both parts is two hours.
- * Part I - General Knowledge paper consists of 50 questions on 06 pages.
- * Answer all questions on this paper itself.
- * Instructions given should be strictly followed in answering this paper and marks will not be awarded for answers not in accordance with these instructions.
- * Even if you are not attempting the paper hand it over to the Supervisor.
- * Handover the answer script I and II separately.
- * Write the answers clearly and legibly in blue or black ink only and not in pencil.
- * It is an offence to remove this paper from the examination hall, turn out photos or photocopies of the same.
- * Answer scripts with illegible figures, illegible handwriting, those where erasing fluid has been used and written in pencil will not be marked / evaluated.

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question No.	Marks Awarded
2	1 - 9	
3	10 - 17	
4	18 - 27	
5	28 - 40	
6	41 - 50	
Total		

Final Score

In figures	
In words	
Answer Script	Marked by
	Checked by
Chief Examiner	

- Questions from No. 1 to 30 select the **correct** or **most appropriate** answer and write its **number on the dotted line** given against each question.
1. As shown in the 2019 Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka the unemployment rate prevailed in year 2019 in Sri Lanka
 - (1) increased from 4.4% in previous year to 4.8%.
 - (2) decreased from 5.8% in previous year to 5.2%.
 - (3) increased from 6.3% in previous year to 7.2%.
 - (4) decreased from 8.2% in previous year to 7.3%. (.....)
 2. What was the percentage of External Debt of Sri Lanka against the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2019, according to the Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka for 2019?
 - (1) 40.2%
 - (2) 59.3%
 - (3) 66.6%
 - (4) 72.1% (.....)
 3. Which of the following is considered to be the cause for the highest number of deaths in Sri Lanka at present?
 - (1) Cancer
 - (2) Motor accidents
 - (3) Heart diseases
 - (4) Suicides (.....)
 4. The 'Rajakari system' (an element of feudal system) which was in force in country from ancient times was ceased by which reforms?
 - (1) Colebrooke
 - (2) McCullum
 - (3) Donouhmore
 - (4) Soulbury (.....)
 5. The Supreme Court of Sri Lanka consisted of the Chief Justice and 6 to 10 other Judges in number, prior to the 20th Amendments to the Constitution. According to the 20th Amendment, the Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and how many other Judges?
 - (1) 5 to 15
 - (2) 6 to 16
 - (3) 8 to 17
 - (4) 10 to 19 (.....)
 6. Among ancient tanks of Sri Lanka what was the largest tank built in Anuradhapura period?
 - (1) Minneriya Wewa
 - (2) Kala Wewa
 - (3) Yodha Wewa
 - (4) Kantale Wewa (.....)
 7. The only 'Referendum' reported in the political history of this country was held in 1982. It was held to seek the public opinion for, which of the following?
 - (1) An amendment to the Constitution
 - (2) To extend the term of the Parliament
 - (3) An impeachment against the President
 - (4) To remove the Chief Justice (.....)
 8. The Governor of a Provincial Council is appointed by,
 - (1) the President.
 - (2) the Cabinet of Ministers.
 - (3) the majority vote of the members of the Provincial Council.
 - (4) Public vote in a Provincial Council election. (.....)
 9. Which of the following can be dealt under the field of 'Extradition Law'?
 - (1) To bring back a criminal who is absconding in another country before the court of a country.
 - (2) A sexual harassment at a workplace.
 - (3) Illegal exposure of treasures in a religious place with historical ruins.
 - (4) Violation of coast conservation laws by large scale removal of sea sand causing sea erosion. (.....)



10. What is considered to be the prime duty of an Attorney-at-Law from the following?
- (1) To get his client some way other acquitted
 - (2) To assist the court
 - (3) To demonstrate his legal skills through arguments in court
 - (4) To make sure the criminal is convicted (.....)
11. Which of the following is the simple meaning of the Latin phrase "*Fiat justitia*", the motto of the Sri Lanka Law College?
- (1) The Law stands above all. (2) Law is the guardian of justice.
 - (3) Let justice be done. (4) Law is the trust of justice. (.....)
12. 'Fiscals' are a category of persons who play an important role in the court system. One of their main functions is,
- (1) to stand in front of the judge and explain what he says in a high tone.
 - (2) to enter an accused to the cell when declared his conviction.
 - (3) to assist the judge by bringing the case files etc.
 - (4) to seize properties upon the order of the judge. (.....)
13. Government recently made a decision to prohibit the palm (oil) cultivation in this country. Which of the following was highlighted as the **biggest** harm caused by it?
- (1) The threat faced by the tea and rubber plantations.
 - (2) The threat of drying up of the underground water resources.
 - (3) Being a severe cause for rural unemployment because it needs only a minimum labour.
 - (4) Causing threat to the public health by extensive use of palm oil. (.....)
14. The important judgments pronounced by Superior Courts in this country after 1978 are officially recorded in,
- (1) New Law Reports.
 - (2) Gazettes.
 - (3) Annual Report of Bar Association of Sri Lanka.
 - (4) Sri Lanka Law Reports. (.....)
15. Who was the author of the world renowned great work titled 'Das Kapital'?
- (1) Fyodor Dostoevsky (2) Leon Trotsky
 - (3) Karl Marx (4) Vladimir Lenin (.....)
16. Which of the following is done in an 'Adoption Case'?
- (1) Inquiring into a case filed to obtain the legal parentage of a child.
 - (2) Attempt of unifying a married couple about to divorce.
 - (3) Inquire into a case filed against a person who has defaulted a marriage promise.
 - (4) Inquire into a case against a person who is defaulting the payment of maintenance that is due to a child. (.....)
17. Which of the following is **not** a ground to file a divorce case under the General Matrimonial laws in Sri Lanka?
- (1) Adultery
 - (2) Incurable sexual impotency prior to the marriage
 - (3) Marriage is dissolved by mutual agreement as both parties cannot get on well
 - (4) Malicious desertion (.....)

18. In which of the following cities the Summer Olympics Games 2024 will be held?
 (1) Paris. (2) Athens. (3) Beijing. (4) Seoul. (.....)
19. A patient became blind due to the lack of care in medical treatment given by a Doctor. What is the branch of law related to filing a case to claim that it has been caused by the medical negligence of the Doctor?
 (1) Administration Law (2) Law of Delict
 (3) Law of Contract (4) Law of Intellectual Property (.....)
20. Which of the following institutions has introduced and is operating the 'Sri Lanka Depositors Insurance and Liquidity Assistance Scheme' for the protection of Depositors of financial institutions in this country?
 (1) Ministry of Finance (2) Presidential Secretariat
 (3) Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation (4) Central Bank of Sri Lanka (.....)
21. Which of the following construction project for which the largest investment was/is made in Sri Lanka by China Communications Construction Company?
 (1) Hambantota Port (2) Southern Express way
 (3) Colombo Port City (4) Mattala Airport (.....)
22. Large amount of container shipments sent from the United Kingdom were returned recently. What were contained in those containers?
 (1) Used computers
 (2) Time expired food items
 (3) Raw materials required to produce liquor
 (4) Garbage (.....)
23. Norochchole thermal power generating plant presently in operation was constructed with the assistance of which country?
 (1) India (2) China
 (3) Japan (4) The United Kingdom (.....)
24. Who is the present Chairman of the Monetary Board of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka?
 (1) Mr. S.R. Attygalle (2) Dr. P.B. Jayasundara
 (3) Prof. W.D. Lakshman (4) Dr. Indrajit Coomaraswamy (.....)
25. Which of the following places a fishery harbour has **not** been constructed despite it being reputed for fishing industry?
 (1) Valachchena (2) Kirinda (3) Negombo (4) Panadura (.....)
26. Which of the following is reported to be the first cooperative society formed in this country?
 (1) Sandalankawa Cooperative Society
 (2) Dumbara Valley Cooperative Society
 (3) Hingurakgoda Cooperative Society
 (4) Ambalangoda-Balapitiya Cooperative Society (.....)
27. Which of the following was the first film fully locally produced in Sri Lanka?
 (1) Gamperaliya (2) Ranmuthuduwa
 (3) Sathsamudura (4) Rekhawa (.....)

- 28. Who is the following Artist has **not** been awarded the ‘Ramon Magsaysay’ International Award?
 (1) Nanda Malini (2) Pandit W.D. Amaradewa
 (3) Fr. Marcelline Jayakody (4) Gethsie Shanmugam (.....)
- 29. At the end of the Second World War, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established in 1945,
 (1) at the Bretton Woods Conference.
 (2) by the Geneva Convention.
 (3) by the Warsaw Convention.
 (4) by a proclamation of the United Nations. (.....)
- 30. Which of the following country that is **not** a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization?
 (1) China (2) France (3) India (4) Russia (.....)
- Write correct answer **on dotted lines** for the questions 31 to 50.
- 31. What is the name of the **first** vaccine in Sri Lanka at present against ‘COVID-19’ virus?

- 32. Which system of the human body is connected to ‘Parkinson’ disease?

- 33. Which place has been planned (as at now) to be the destination of the Kandy extension of the Central Express way?

- 34. Who was the newly elected Vice President of United States of America in the last presidential election?

- 35. Which Court has the jurisdiction to try Testamentary cases?

- 36. Who is the Chairman of the ‘Committee on Public Enterprises (COPE)’ in the present parliament?

- 37. What is the **minimum** period of time that a person should have an uninterrupted and continuous possession of a property to claim the prescriptive title of it?

- 38. In order to file a testamentary action, what is the **minimum** value of movable and immovable assets a person should possess at the time of his death?

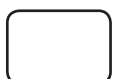
- 39. What is the oldest government department established in this country under the British rule?

- 40. What is the name of the oath given by the medical doctors to observe their professional ethics?



- 41. A controversy arose on an attempt to remove a tree which is endemic to Sri Lanka and subject to extinction, in the construction of the central express way. What is the Scientific name of that plant?
.....
- 42. What is the other ingredient required to make a concrete mixture in addition to cement, rubble, sand and steel?
.....
- 43. Who is the newly elected President of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka?
.....
- 44. Who functions as the main cricket coach of Sri Lanka at present?
.....
- 45. What is the name of the Swedish girl who started an international movement of Climate Change?
.....
- 46. What is the political party that Joe Biden represented in the Presidential Election held in USA recently?
.....
- 47. What is the name of the Department which compiles the Colombo Consumer Price Index?
.....
- 48. What do you mean by 'Anticipatory bail' that can be pleaded in a court?
.....
- 49. According to the present laws what is the mandatory percentage of female representation required to fulfil in a local government election?
.....
- 50. Two persons were awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in year 2020. One of them is Jennifer Doudna, an American. What is the name of the other co-prize winner who is a French national?
.....

* *



It is prohibited to tear off this paper from the question paper or taken out from the examination hall.

Only for rough work

DOEE

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முழுப் பதிப்பரிமையடையது]
All Rights Reserved]

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Sri Lanka Law College Entrance Examination - 2021

(02) General Knowledge and General Intelligence

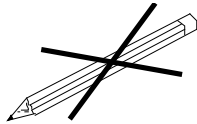
Two hours

Part II - General Intelligence

Instructions to candidates

Very Important

Do not use Pencils
to write answers.



* *When answering, write down the digits as mentioned below.*

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Write your Index Number here and on
pages 3 and 5 in the spaces indicated.

.....

Index number is checked as correct

.....

Invigilator's Initials

Important :

- * *Subject No. (02) General Knowledge and General Intelligence paper consists of two parts as Part I - General Knowledge and Part II - General Intelligence.*
- * *The time allowed for both parts is two hours.*
- * *Part II - General Intelligence paper consists of 50 questions on 9 pages.*
- * *Answer all questions on this paper itself.*
- * *Calculators are not allowed.*
- * *Handover the answer script I and II separately.*
- * *Instructions given should be strictly followed in answering this paper and marks will not be awarded for answers not in accordance with these instructions.*
- * *Even if you are not attempting the paper hand it over to the Supervisor.*
- * *Write the answers clearly and legibly in blue or black ink only and not in pencil.*
- * *It is an offence to remove this paper from the examination hall, turn out photos or photocopies of the same.*
- * *Answer scripts with illegible figures, illegible handwriting, those where erasing fluid has been used and written in pencil will not be marked / evaluated.*

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question No.	Marks Awarded
2	1 - 8	
3	9 - 15	
4	16 - 25	
5	26 - 31	
6	32 - 37	
7	38 - 45	
8	46 - 48	
9	49 - 50	
Total		

Final Score

In figures		
In words		
Answer Script	Marked by	
	Checked by	
Chief Examiner		

- In each question from No. 1 to 5, a set of three inter-related words are given at the beginning. Select the choice with a **similar relationship** from among the choices given below and write its **number on the dotted line** given against the question.

1. Seed : Plant : Tree

- (1) Foetus : Child : Adult
(3) Ice : Water : Steam

- (2) Son : Father : Grandfather
(4) Past : Present : Future

(.....)

2. Good : Bad : Excellent

- (1) Wet : Dry : Cool
(3) Up : Down : Height

- (2) Neutron : Electron : Proton
(4) Strong : Weak : Powerful

(.....)

3. Price : Supply : Demand

- (1) Rain : Flood : Water
(3) Efficiency : Productivity : Wastage

- (2) Capacity : Volume : Space
(4) Speed : Distance : Time

(.....)

4. Doctor : Patient : Treatment

- (1) Teacher : Student : Syllabus
(3) Judge : Lawyer : Judgement

- (2) Consumer : Businessman : Transaction
(4) Leader : Follower : Direction

(.....)

5. Tailor : Cloth : Dress

- (1) Carpenter : Timber : Furniture
(3) Farmer : Land : Harvest

- (2) Barber : Scissor : Hair
(4) Musician : Lyrics : Song

(.....)

- For each question from No. 6 to 15 select the **correct** or **most appropriate** answer and write its **number on the dotted line** given against each question.

6. When a certain number is divided by 13 the remainder is 11. When the same number is divided by 17, the remainder is 16. What is the number of the following?

- (1) 37 (2) 50 (3) 63 (4) 67 (.....)

7. An express train running at the speed of 80 kilometres per hour, passes a man standing on the platform in 9 seconds. What is the length of the train in metres?

- (1) 120 (2) 160 (3) 200 (4) 240 (.....)

8. One day, in a school, at the end of first period, 10 students moved from class A to class B resulting the number of students in each class becoming equal. At the end of the second period, 20 students moved from class B to class A making the number of students in class A double the number of students in class B. How many students were in class A during the first period?

- (1) 60 (2) 70 (3) 80 (4) 90 (.....)

for rough work



2

9. There are two machines in a factory, one new and other one is old. The new machine can finish a task in 30 hours while the old machine takes 60 hours to finish the same task. In order to expedite the task, the factory manager starts operating both machines together. What is the percentage of the task completed in 10 hours?
(1) 40% (2) 50% (3) 55% (4) 60% (.....)
10. For any two integers, the symbol \ominus represents the action of subtracting the second number from the first one, and the symbol \otimes represents the action of taking twice the multiplication of those two numbers. Accordingly, what is the value of $1 \ominus [(-2) \otimes 3]$?
(1) -13 (2) -11 (3) 11 (4) 13 (.....)
11. When Nishika was born, her father was 29 years old and when her brother, who is three years younger to her was born her mother's age was 31 years. What is the age difference of Nishika's parents in years?
(1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3 (.....)
12. Mrs. Perera opened a savings account and deposited Rs. 500 000 at 3.5% per annum simple interest. How many years will it take for her to get Rs. 35 000 as interest?
(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (.....)
13. In a group of students following an undergraduate study programme, one-third of students are below 19 years of age and the number of students above 19 years of age is 20% of the number of students who are 19 years of age, which is 50. What is the total number of students in the group?
(1) 80 (2) 90 (3) 100 (4) 120 (.....)
14. In a family of 9 siblings, the eldest is 28 years and youngest 3 years old. The average age of other 7 children is one year less than the average age of all siblings. What is the average age of 9 siblings in years?
(1) 9 (2) 11 (3) 12 (4) 14 (.....)
15. In a general election, in one polling division, four parties W, X, Y and Z received votes in the proportion of 8:6:3:1 respectively. If party X got 20 000 more votes than party Z, how many votes did party W get?
(1) 24 000 (2) 28 000 (3) 30 000 (4) 32 000 (.....)

for rough work

- In each question from No. **16** to **20**, a certain statement and two quantities named **I** and **II** are given. Compare the two quantities with respect to the given statement and choose the answer
 A, if the quantity in **I** is greater than the quantity in **II**,
 B, if the quantity in **II** is greater than the quantity in **I**,
 C, if the two quantities in **I** and **II** are equal,
 D, if the greater quantity cannot be determined

and write it **on the dotted line** given against each question.

- 16.** Hassan walks at a constant rate of 5 kilometres per hour.
I - The distance walked by Hassan in 80 minutes
II - 6.5 kilometres (.....)
- 17.** The monthly electricity usage in a household was 160 units last month. In this month it is 15% more.
I - The monthly electricity usage in this month in units
II - 184 (.....)
- 18.** In a certain library, the ratio between the number of fiction books and the non-fiction books is 6:5. Total number of fiction books and the non-fiction books in the library is 5500.
I - Number of fiction books
II - 2500 (.....)
- 19.** x is two times y . z is one-third of x . $x + y + z = 77$.
I - z
II - 14 (.....)
- 20.** n is an integer satisfying $4n > 45$ and $3n < 42$
I - n
II - 12 (.....)

- In each of the questions from No. **21** to **25**, there is a letter/number pattern followed. By looking at these patterns, choose the most appropriate choice to fill the blank denoted by ? of the pattern and write its **number on the dotted line** given against the question.

- 21.** JQR, KST, LUV,?....., NYZ
 (1) MWX (2) MUW (3) MVW (4) MNX (.....)
- 22.** C₃OVID, CO₅VID,?....., COV₉ID, COVID₁₁
 (1) CO₇VID (2) COV₆ID (3) COV₇ID (4) COV₈ID (.....)
- 23.** DYEZF, GYHZI,?....., MYNZO, PYQZR, SYTZU
 (1) IYJZK (2) JKYZL (3) JYKLZ (4) JYKZL (.....)
- 24.** Q9PO,?....., K7JI, H6GF, E5DC
 (1) N8ML (2) N8LM (3) M8NL (4) NM8L (.....)
- 25.** Z₂U, YV₄, X₆W, WX₈, V₁₀Y, ...?.....
 (1) UZ₁₂ (2) UZ₁₁ (3) U₁₂Z (4) VZ₁₂ (.....)

for rough work

- Questions from No. 26 to 30 are based on the following information:

In the given grid, within the rows and columns there are 9 'squares' made up of 3×3 spaces. Each row, column and square needs to be filled out with the numbers 1 to 9. Each number can only appear once in a row, column or square.

4			6		9	8		
		5	C		3		6	
A		8	4		2		1	
				1		3	8	
5				2	D			7
	8	2		6				
	6		5		1	4	E	
	7		2			5		
	B	9	8		7			6

According to above information select the option that has the correct answer and write its **number on the dotted line** given against the question.

26. What does *A* represent?
 (1) 3 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) 9 (.....)
27. What does *B* represent?
 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (.....)
28. What does *C* represent?
 (1) 1 (2) 5 (3) 7 (4) 8 (.....)
29. What does *D* represent?
 (1) 4 (2) 7 (3) 8 (4) 9 (.....)
30. What does *E* represent?
 (1) 2 (2) 5 (3) 7 (4) 9 (.....)

- Questions from No. 31 to 35 are based on the following information.

P, *Q*, *R*, *S* and *T* are five employees of a government office working in the branches; Establishment, Pension, Finance, Audit and Information Technology but not in that order. They are currently staying in the suburbs of Colombo and their daily modes of transport to work are car, van, bus, train and motorbike but not in that order. Each employee uses only one mode of transport.

- * The person working in the Establishment branch does not use the motorbike.
- * The person working in the Information Technology branch does not use the train.
- * *R* uses the motorbike.
- * *S* is working in the Information Technology branch.
- * The one working in the Establishment branch comes to work by car and the one who comes to work by train is working in the Audit branch.
- * *P*, working in the Finance branch comes to work by van.
- * *T* is not working in the Audit branch.

Accordingly, select the true statement based on the above information and write its **number on the dotted line** given against the question.

31. *Q* and *R* are working in the
 (1) Audit and Pension branches respectively.
 (2) Pension and Audit branches respectively.
 (3) Pension and Establishment branches respectively.
 (4) Audit and Establishment branches respectively. (.....)

32. What is the correct statement regarding Q ?

- (1) Q , who works in the Pension branch comes to work by train.
 (2) Q , who works in the Establishment branch comes to work by train.
 (3) Q , who works in the Audit branch comes to work by train.
 (4) Q , who works in the Audit branch comes to work by bus. (.....)

33. What is the correct statement regarding T ?

- (1) T , who works in the Establishment branch comes to work by train.
 (2) T , who works in the Pension branch comes to work by car.
 (3) T , who works in the Audit branch comes to work by car.
 (4) T , who works in the Establishment branch comes to work by car. (.....)

34. R and T are working in the

- (1) Pension and Audit branches respectively.
 (2) Pension and Establishment branches respectively.
 (3) Establishment and Audit branches respectively.
 (4) Audit and Establishment branches respectively. (.....)

35. Which is the correct statement among the following?

- (1) Q comes to work by train and T comes to work by bus.
 (2) Q comes to work by car and T comes to work by train.
 (3) Q comes to work by train and T comes to work by car.
 (4) Q comes to work by bus and T comes to work by car. (.....)

● Questions from No. 36 to 40 are based on the following information

- * The five members in a family, P , Q , R , S and T consist of father, mother, elder son, daughter and younger son, not in the same order.
- * Three of them P , R and daughter prefer tea to coffee.
- * Two of them, Q and the mother prefer coffee to tea.
- * Out of the three members, the younger son, S and P , two of them prefer coffee to tea.
- * The elder son and R like to watch Cricket matches together.

Accordingly, select the correct answer for each question and write its **number on the dotted line** given against the question.

36. Who is the elder son?

- (1) P (2) Q (3) R (4) S (.....)

37. Who is the younger son?

- (1) P (2) Q (3) R (4) S (.....)

for rough work

38. Who is the mother?
 (1) *Q* (2) *R* (3) *S* (4) *T* (.....)

39. Who is the father?
 (1) *Q* (2) *R* (3) *S* (4) *T* (.....)

40. Which of the following statements is true?
 (1) The father prefers tea to coffee.
 (2) Elder son prefers coffee to tea.
 (3) The father prefers coffee to tea.
 (4) Younger son likes to watch cricket matches. (.....)

- Questions from No. 41 to 45 are based on the following information

Amal, Bimal, Cyril and Dayal are four applicants sitting for the Sri Lanka Law College Entrance Examination. They have done the same three subject combination, Economics, Geography and History for the GCE A/L Examination. All four have passed English subject in the GCE O/L Examination. Each of them has grades A, B, C and S for the **four** subjects mentioned above.

- * Amal has A grade for Economics and C grade for O/L English.
- * Bimal has A grade for History and B grade for O/L English.
- * Cyril has C grade for History and B grade for Economics.
- * Dayal has S grade for History.
- * Each student has obtained 1 A grade, 1 B grade, 1 C grade and 1 S grade.
- * Each subject has 1 A grade, 1 B grade, 1 C grade and 1 S grade.

Accordingly, select the correct answer for each question and write its **number on the dotted line** given against the question.

41. Who has A grade for O/L English?
 (1) Amal (2) Bimal (3) Cyril (4) Dayal (.....)

42. Who has S grade for Geography?
 (1) Amal (2) Bimal (3) Cyril (4) Dayal (.....)

43. Who has the C grade for Economics?
 (1) Amal (2) Bimal (3) Cyril (4) Dayal (.....)

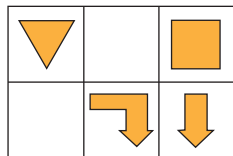
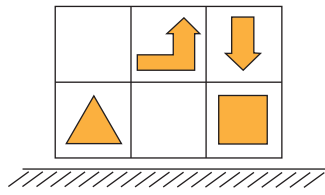
44. Which of the following has Cyril got?
 (1) A grade for Geography (2) B grade for Geography
 (3) C grade for Economics (4) S grade for Economics (.....)

45. Which of the following has Bimal got?
 (1) S grade for Geography (2) B grade for Geography
 (3) S grade for Economics (4) B grade for Economics (.....)

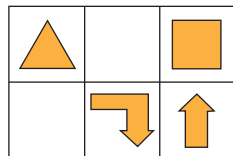
for rough work

- For questions from No. 46 to 50 select the correct answer and write its **number on the dotted line** given against each question.

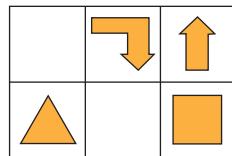
46. Which choice shows mirror image of the given figure below?



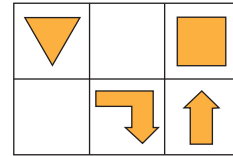
(1)



(2)



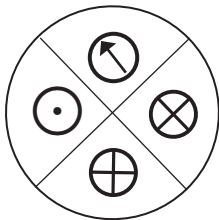
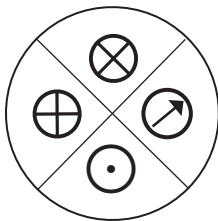
(3)



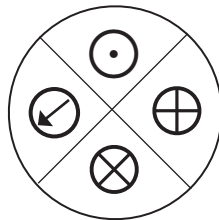
(4)

(.....)

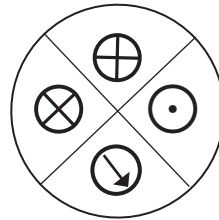
47. Which choice shows a rotation of the given figure below?



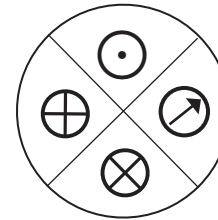
(1)



(2)



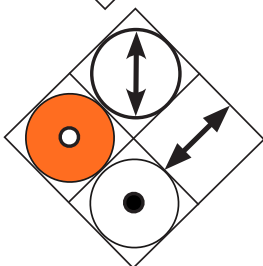
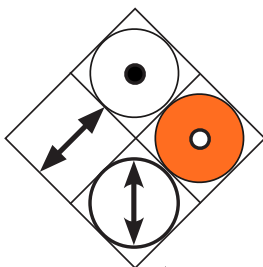
(3)



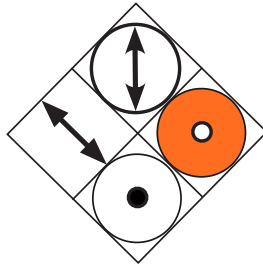
(4)

(.....)

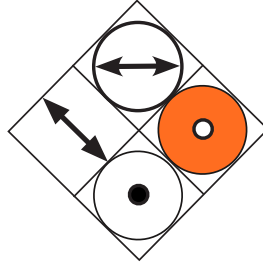
48. Which choice shows a rotation of the given figure below?



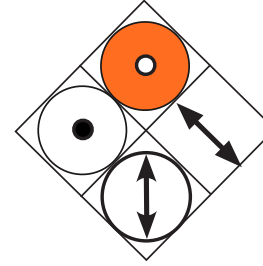
(1)



(2)



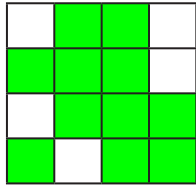
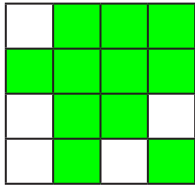
(3)



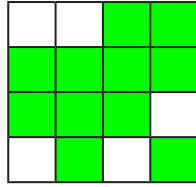
(4)

(.....)

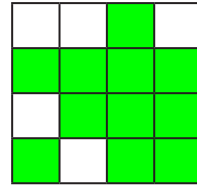
49. Which choice shows a rotation of the given figure below?



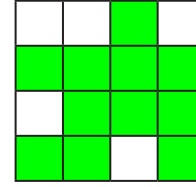
(1)



(2)



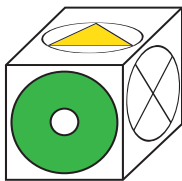
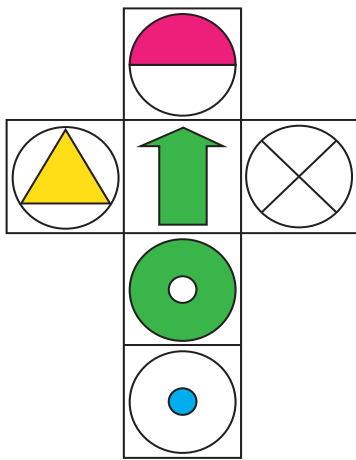
(3)



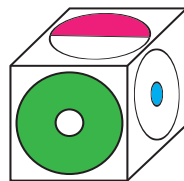
(4)

(.....)

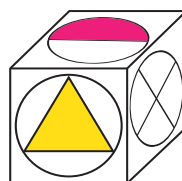
50. Which is the choice, that shows the cube that can be made from the given block?



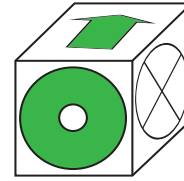
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

(.....)

* * *



It is prohibited to tear off this paper from the question paper or taken out from the examination hall.

Only for rough work

DO NOT

