

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි]

[අලුපු පුනිපුරුඹයෙහි සුභසුභය]

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව / இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் / Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

ජනලේඛන හා සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛනඥ/සංඛ්‍යාලේඛනඥ
නිලධාරීන් සඳහා වන පළමුවන කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් විභාගය - 2015 (2023)

(01) පරිපාලනය

පැය දෙකයි

● I හා II කොටස්වලින් යටත් පිරිසෙයින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙක බැගින්වත් තෝරාගෙන ප්‍රශ්න පහකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

I කොටස

1. පහත එක් එක් මාතෘකා අතර පවතින සමානතා හා අසමානතා පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
 - (i) බලය (power) සහ අභිනියෝජනය (Delegation)
 - (ii) කාර්යක්ෂමතාව (Efficiency) සහ සඵලතාව (Effectiveness)

(ලකුණු 10 × 2 = 20 යි)
2. පහත එක් එක් මාතෘකා පිළිබඳ කෙටි සටහන් ලියන්න.
 - (i) සංවිධාන සටහන
 - (ii) සේවා සහතිකය
 - (iii) ක්ෂේත්‍ර නිලධාරියා
 - (iv) මෙහෙවර ප්‍රකාශය

(ලකුණු 05 × 4 = 20 යි)
3.
 - (i) කාර්යාල පිරිසැකැස්ම යනු කුමක් දැයි කෙටියෙන් හඳුන්වා දෙන්න.
 - (ii) කාර්යාලයක ඵලදායිතාව ඉහළ නැංවීමට මනා පිරිසැකැස්මක් ඉවහල් වන ආකාරය පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

(ලකුණු 10 × 2 = 20 යි)
4. රාජ්‍ය ආයතන විසින් ඵලදායී මහජන සම්බන්ධතා ප්‍රවර්ධන ගැනීම සඳහා පහත දැක්වෙන විවිධ සන්නිවේදන මාර්ගවලින් ලැබෙන මහජන විමසීම්වලට අදාළව ක්‍රියාකළ යුතු ආකාරය සාකච්ඡා කරන්න.
 - (i) සාමාන්‍ය තැපෑල
 - (ii) ලියාපදිංචි තැපෑල
 - (iii) විද්‍යුත් තැපෑල
 - (iv) දුරකථන ඇමතුම්

(ලකුණු 05 × 4 = 20 යි)

II කොටස

5.
 - (i) මූලික විමර්ශනයක් යනු කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 05 යි)
 - (ii) විධිමත් විනය පරීක්ෂණයක් යනු කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 05 යි)
 - (iii) චෝදනා පත්‍රයක අනිවාර්යයෙන් ඇතුළත් විය යුතු කරුණු පහක් පැහැදිලි කරන්න. (ලකුණු 10 යි)
6.
 - (i) රාජ්‍ය නිලධරයකු පරිවාස කාලයකට යටත් කිරීමට හේතුවන කරුණු පහක් සඳහන් කරන්න.
 - (ii) පරිවාස කාලය තුළ නිලධරයකු සපුරාලිය යුතු අවශ්‍යතා පහක් සැකෙවින් විස්තර කරන්න. (ලකුණු 10 × 2 = 20 යි)
7.
 - (i) රාජ්‍ය නිලධරයෙකුට නිවාඩු යනු අයිතිවාසිකමක් නොවේ. එය වරප්‍රසාදයකි. සාකච්ඡා කරන්න.
 - (ii) රාජ්‍ය නිලධරයකුට ලබා ගත හැකි ප්‍රධාන නිවාඩු වර්ග පහක් කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න. (ලකුණු 10 × 2 = 20 යි)
8. රාජ්‍ය නිලධරයකු ජනමාධ්‍යවලට නොරතුරු සැපයීමේ දී පිළිපැදිය යුතු පටිපාටිය සහ උපචාරයන් සාකච්ඡා කරන්න. (ලකුණු 20 යි)

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි] முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது] All Rights Reserved]

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தொகைமதிப்பு புள்ளிவிபரத் திணைக்களத்தின் சிரேஷ்ட புள்ளிவிபரவியலாளர்கள் /
புள்ளிவிபரவியலாளர்களுக்கான முதலாவது வினைத்திறன்காண் தடைதாண்டல் பரீட்சை - 2015 (2023)

First Efficiency Bar Examination for Senior Statisticians / Statisticians of the
Department of Census and Statistics - 2015 (2023)

(01) நிர்வாகம்
Administration

இரண்டு மணித்தியாலங்கள்
Two hours

- பகுதி I, II ஆகியவற்றிலிருந்து குறைந்தபட்சம் இரண்டு வினாக்கள் வீதம் தெரிவுசெய்து ஐந்து வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளித்தல் வேண்டும்.

பகுதி I

- பின்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு தலைப்புகளிலும் காணப்படுகின்ற ஒற்றுமை, வேற்றுமைகளை விளக்குக.
 - அதிகாரம் (Power) மற்றும் பகிர்வு (Delegation)
 - வினைத்திறன் (Efficiency) மற்றும் பயனுறுதி (Effectiveness) (10 × 2 = 20 புள்ளிகள்)
- பின்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு தலைப்புகள் தொடர்பாக சிறுகுறிப்புகள் எழுதுக.
 - நிறுவன ஒழுங்கமைப்பு வரைபடம்
 - சேவைச் சான்றிதழ்
 - வெளிக்கள அலுவலர்
 - தொலைநோக்கு கூற்று (05 × 4 = 20 புள்ளிகள்)
- அலுவலகத் தளக்கோளம் என்பது யாது என்பதை சுருக்கமாக அறிமுகப்படுத்துக.
 - சிறந்ததொரு தளக்கோலமானது அலுவலகத்தின் உற்பத்தித்திறனை உயர்த்துவதற்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும் முறை பற்றி விளக்குக. (10 × 2 = 20 புள்ளிகள்)
- அரச நிறுவனத்தால் வினைத்திறன் மிகு பொதுசனத் தொடர்பை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்காக பின்வரும் தொடர்பாடல் முறைகளில் கிடைக்கும் பொதுமக்களது விசாரணைகளுக்குரியதான செயற்பாடுகளை நடைமுறைப்படுத்தும் முறை பற்றிக் கலந்துரையாடுக.
 - சாதாரண தபால்
 - பதிவுத்தபால்
 - மின்னஞ்சல்
 - தொலைபேசி அழைப்பு (05 × 4 = 20 புள்ளிகள்)

பகுதி II

- ஆரம்பப் புலனாய்வு எனப்படுவது யாது? (05 புள்ளிகள்)
 - முறையான ஒழுக்காற்று விசாரணை எனப்படுவது யாது? (05 புள்ளிகள்)
 - குற்றச்சாட்டுப் பத்திரத்தில் கட்டாயமாக உள்ளடக்கப்பட வேண்டிய விடயங்கள் ஐந்தை விளக்குக. (10 புள்ளிகள்)
- அரச அலுவலரொருவர் தகுதிகூர் காலத்தில் வைக்கப்படுவதற்குரிய காரணமான விடயங்கள் ஐந்து தருக.
 - தகுதிகூர் காலத்தினுள் அலுவலரொருவரால் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட வேண்டிய தேவைகள் ஐந்து பற்றிச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்க. (10 × 2 = 20 புள்ளிகள்)
- அரச அலுவலரொருவருக்கு லீவு என்பது உரிமையல்ல; வரப்பிரசாதமாகும். கலந்துரையாடுக.
 - அரச அலுவலரொருவருக்குக் கிடைக்கத்தக்க முக்கியமான லீவு வகைகள் ஐந்து பற்றிச் சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக. (10 × 2 = 20 புள்ளிகள்)
- அரச அலுவலரொருவர் பொதுசன ஊடகமொன்றுக்குத் தகவல் வழங்கும்போது கடைபிடிக்க வேண்டிய விதிமுறைகளையும் சம்பிரதாயங்களையும் பற்றிக் கலந்துரையாடுக. (20 புள்ளிகள்)

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි
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First Efficiency Bar Examination for Senior Statisticians / Statisticians of the
Department of Census and Statistics - 2015 (2023)

(01) Administration

Two hours

• Select at least two questions from each Part I and II and answer five questions only.

Part I

1. Explain the similarities and differences between each one of the following topics.
 - (i) Power and Delegation
 - (ii) Efficiency and Effectiveness (10×2 = 20 marks)
2. Write short notes on each of the following topics.
 - (i) Organization Chart
 - (ii) Service Certificate
 - (iii) Field Officer
 - (iv) Mission Statement (05×4 = 20 marks)
3.
 - (i) Briefly introduce "Office Layout".
 - (ii) Explain the manner in which a good office layout gives effect to enhance the productivity of an office. (10×2 = 20 marks)
4. Discuss the work procedure that has to be followed on public inquiries received through the following communication modes, in order to maintain effective public relations by government institutions.
 - (i) Ordinary Mail
 - (ii) Registered Mail
 - (iii) Electronic Mail
 - (iv) Telephone Calls (05×4 = 20 marks)

Part II

5.
 - (i) What is a preliminary investigation? (05 marks)
 - (ii) What is a formal disciplinary inquiry? (05 marks)
 - (iii) Explain five mandatory elements that shall be included in a charge sheet. (10 marks)
6.
 - (i) Mention five reasons for a public officer to be kept under probationary period.
 - (ii) Briefly describe five requirements that a public officer has to fulfil during the probationary period. (10×2 = 20 marks)
7.
 - (i) Leave for a public officer is not a right. It is a privilege. Discuss.
 - (ii) Briefly describe five main types of leave that a public officer can be entitled for. (10×2 = 20 marks)
8. Discuss the procedure and formalities that a public officer has to follow in providing information to media. (20 marks)

(02) රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණය

පැය දෙකයි

● ප්‍රශ්න පහකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

1. (i) රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය පාලනය පිළිබඳ අවසාන වගකීම හා බලය පැවරී ඇත්තේ කවරෙකුට ද? (ලකුණු 03)
- (ii) මු.රෙ. 2 හා ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 149 වගන්තියේ සඳහන් වන ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදල යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වන්නේ කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 04)
- (iii) වාර්ෂිකව පිළියෙල කරනු ලබන අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තු ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් වන ප්‍රධාන කොටස් හතර මොනවා ද? (ලකුණු 04)
- (iv) වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු සකස් කිරීමේදී අයවැය වර්ගීකරණ ඒකක ලෙස දක්වා ඇති ප්‍රධාන ඒකක හතර නම් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 04)
- (v) වාර්ෂික අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සඳහන් අත්තිකාරම් ගිණුම් වර්ග පහක් සඳහන් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 05)
2. (i) වොරන්ට් බලපත්‍රයක් යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වන්නේ කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 05)
- (ii) වොරන්ට් බලපත්‍ර වර්ග පහක් නම් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 05)
- (iii) රජයේ දේපල නැතිවීම්/හානිවීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සොයා බැලීම සඳහා මු.රෙ. 104 ප්‍රකාරව පවත්වනු ලබන පරීක්ෂණයකදී සකස් කරනු ලබන පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක ඇතුළත් විය යුතු ප්‍රධාන කරුණු පහක් සඳහන් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 10)
3. (i) මු.රෙ. 135 අනුව මුදල් පාලනය පිළිබඳ කාර්යයන් පවරාදීම යටතේ රජයේ වියදම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගමනය කළ යුතු ප්‍රධාන පියවර හතර නම් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 04)
- (ii) චෙක්පතක දෙවන අත්සන්කරු තම අත්සන තැබීමේදී සැලකිල්ලට ගත යුතු කරුණු මොනවා ද? (ලකුණු 06)
- (iii) වවුචර් සඳහා මුදල් ගෙවීමේදී ගෙවන නිලධාරියා විසින් වගකිව යුතු ප්‍රධාන කරුණු පහක් සඳහන් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 10)
4. (i) රජයේ මුදල් පිළිබඳ ආරක්ෂාව සැලසීමේදී ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරියා සතු වගකීම යටතේ සේප්පුවක සුරක්ෂිතව තැන්පත් කොට තැබිය යුතු ද්‍රව්‍ය මොනවා ද?
- (ii) අග්‍රිමය යන්න හඳුන්වා අතුරු අග්‍රිම වර්ග තුනක් නම් කරන්න.
- (iii) චෙක්පතක් රේඛනය කිරීම යනුවෙන් අදහස් කරන්නේ කුමක්දැයි සඳහන් කර රේඛන වර්ග දෙකක් නම් කරන්න.
- (iv) හානි රක්ෂණ බැඳුම්කරය යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වන්නේ කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 05 × 4 = 20 යි)
5. (i) රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවේ කාර්යභාරය හා බලතල මොනවාදැයි පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
- (ii) අභ්‍යන්තර විගණනයේ පරමාර්ථ හා ස්වාධීනත්වය පිළිබඳව අදහස් දක්වන්න. (ලකුණු 10 × 2 = 20 යි)
6. පහත සඳහන් මාතෘකා අතුරින් හතරක් පිළිබඳව කෙටි සටහන් ලියන්න.
 - (i) විසර්ජන පනත
 - (ii) ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරියා
 - (iii) අග්‍රිම අධිකාරී බලය
 - (iv) ආදායමෙන් ආපසු ගෙවීම
 - (v) අධිභාර පැනවීම

(ලකුණු 05 × 4 = 20 යි)

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි]
[முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]
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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව / இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் / Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

First Efficiency Bar Examination for Senior Statisticians and Statisticians of the
Department of Census and Statistics - 2015 (2023)

(03) English

Two 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
page 3 in the spaces indicated.

.....

Index number is checked as correct

.....

Invigilator's Initials

Important :

- * This paper consists of 67 questions on 08 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, 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

Question No.	Marks Awarded
1 - 5	
6 - 10	
11 - 20	
21 - 25	
26 - 36	
37 - 46	
47 - 56	
57 - 66	
67	
Total	

Final Score

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

- In each of the questions from No. 1 to 5, underline the most appropriate word selecting from the four words given to complete each sentence.

1. Once upon a time in a far off country there was a manhad three daughters..

- (1) which (2) what (3) where (4) who

2. There must be someoneduty is to see that they are within call.

- (1) who (2) whose (3) whom (4) that

3. They took away the stone from the place the dead was laid.

- (1) which (2) what (3) where (4) who

4. It was late in the afternoonhe awoke.

- (1) when (2) where (3) whom (4) whose

5. The agent to I spoke was able to help me to get visa. .

- (1) who (2) whose (3) whom (4) which

(01×5 = 05 marks)

- In each of the questions from 6 to 10 underline the correct word from those given to complete each sentence.

6. Pradeep at home for an hour but Sudesh couldn't reach on time.

- (1) is waiting (2) will be waiting (3) has waited (4) had been waiting

7. She is good at dancing..... singing.

- (1) neither...or (2) either...neither (3) neither...nor (4) either...not

8. I know that you(pass) the exam with flying colours.

- (1) pass (2) will pass (3) passed (4) should pass

9. I like to (sing) when I am tired.

- (1) sings (2) singing (3) sing (4) sang

10. Ten new members have enrolled and seven (resign).

- (1) is resigned (2) have been resigned (3) have resigned (4) was resigned

(01×5 = 05 marks)

- In each of the questions from No. 11 to 20, underline the most appropriate preposition from the four prepositions given to complete the sentence.

11. Learn everything (in, on, from, about) the company, the job and the interview.

12. A lot of your interview preparation will depend (in, from, on, out) the specific surrounding of the job, the company and even who is interviewing you and how.

13. By looking at multiple sources, you'll get a broader picture of the company and be ready to talk about why you'd like to work there and what you can do (for, on, from, within) them.

14. Go (behind, back, up, down) to the description you looked at before you applied and see what skills and experience are emphasized.
15. Some companies will meet you one by one (about, at, with, behind) several different people at the company, while others might meet you with multiple people at once or give an interview presentation.
16. It's likely you'll be asked why you're interested (on, in, behind, between) this particular role and company.
17. Jot (at, in, on, down) important numbers and details so that you can refer to them during the interview.
18. Interviewers are also consciously or subconsciously picking (with, to, up, from) on how well you use other interview skills such as active listening, small talk, and empathy.
19. Be aware of what you're communicating (with, through, on, about) your posture and stance and make sure it's good, (For example, sitting with your arms and legs crossed sends a message that you are closed-off or feel defensive.)
20. If you are called to present yourself for the interview sharp (an, at, from, in) 10.00 a.m., see that you go there well on time.

(01×10 = 10 marks)

- Read the text and complete the statements choosing the answer that you think fits best for each question from the four answers given and write its **number on the dotted line** given against the question.

Travel at its best is a magnificent experience. It is a solitary enterprise: to see, to examine, to assess, you must be alone and agile. Other people can mislead you; they crowd their meandering impressions with their own; if they are companionable, they obstruct your view, and if they are boring, they corrupt the silence shattering your concentration with 'Oh, look, it's raining, and you see a lot of trees here'.

Travelling on your own can be terribly lonely (and it is not understood by Japanese who, coming across you smiling wistfully at an acre of Mexican buttercups tend to say things like 'where is the rest of your team?') I think of an evening in the hotel room in the strange city. My diary has been brought up to date; I thirst for company; What do I do? I don't know anyone here, so I go out and walk and discover three streets of the town and rather envy the strolling couples and the people with children.

The museums and the churches are closed, and toward midnight the streets are empty. If I am mugged I will have to apologize as politely as possible: 'I am sorry, sir, but I have nothing valuable on my person. "Is there a surer way of enraging a thief and driving him to violence?"

It is hard to see clearly or to think straight in the company of other people. Not only do I feel self conscious, but the perceptions that are necessary to writing are difficult to manage when someone close by is thinking out loud. I am diverted, but is discovery not diversion, that I seek. What is required is the lucidity of loneliness to capture that vision, which, however banal seems in my private mood to be special and worthy of interest.

There is something in feeling abject that quickens my mind and makes it intensely receptive to fugitive impressions. Later these impressions might be refuted or deleted, but they might also be verified and refined; and in any case I had the satisfaction of finishing the business alone.

Travel is not a vacation, and it is often the opposite of a rest. 'Have a nice time,' people said to me at my send off at South Station, Medford. It was not precisely what I had hoped for. I craved a little risk, some danger, an untoward event, a vivid discomfort, an experience of my own company, and in a modest way the romance of solitude. This I thought might be mine on that train to Limon.

21. Travelling companions are a disadvantage, according to the writer because they
- (1) give you the wrong idea about the journey.
 - (2) distract you from your reading.
 - (3) intrude on your private observations.
 - (4) prevent you from saying what you think. (.....)
22. It has been assumed by the Japanese that he
- (1) belongs to group of botanists.
 - (2) feels terribly odd to travel alone.
 - (3) needs to be directed to his hotel.
 - (4) has wandered away from his party. (.....)
23. His main concern in the evenings was to
- (1) take some physical exercise.
 - (2) avoid being robbed in the street.
 - (3) overcome his loneliness.
 - (4) explore the sights of the city. (.....)
24. The writer regards his friend's farewell to him as
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) inappropriate | (2) unsympathetic |
| (3) tactless | (4) cynical |
- (.....)
25. We gather from the passage that his main purpose in travelling was to
- (1) test his endurance.
 - (2) prove his self-sufficiency.
 - (3) experience adventure.
 - (4) respond to new experience. (.....)

(03×05=15 marks)

- Read the text and fill in the blanks using the most appropriate words from the list given. Write the answer in the space provided. **The first one has been done for you.**

and, an, statistical, school, of, education, researchers, the, ~~systems~~, policies, in

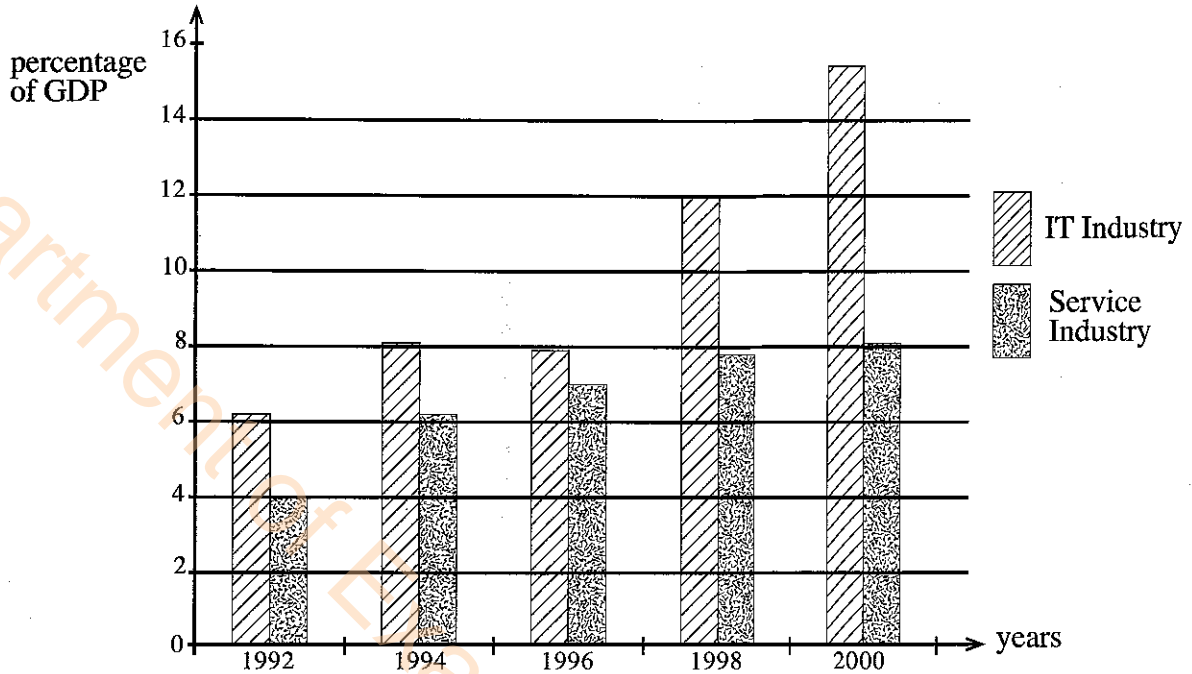
Accurate information, undoubtedly, is an essential tool to be used in the processes of policy-decision making. Moreover, information is widely used in monitoring and evaluation of the performance of education (26).....^{systems}.....The Statistics Branch of the Ministry (27)..... Education has conducted school censuses on (28).....annual basis, during the past five decades (29).....those have become the major source of (30).....information in the general education sector (31).....Sri Lanka. Information gathered in the (32)..... census have extensively been used by (33)..... educational planners, development partners, policy analysts and (34)..... in diagnosing trends, strengths, weaknesses, gaps and needs of the (35)..... system and in formulation of educational (36)..... and plans, designing development partner assisted projects and sector-wide programmes which have contributed largely to the improvement of the quality of the education system. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) is extending its valued collaboration to the Ministry of Education in carrying out annual school census. (01×10=10 marks)

[see page five.

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka

- Given below is a summary of a bar chart. First study the chart carefully. Read the summary and **underline the most appropriate word or phrase** from the four options given in brackets for questions from No 37 to 46 to complete the text.

components of GDP in the UK from 1992 to 2000



The bar chart (37).....(illustrated, illustrates, in illustrated, illustrate) the gross domestic product generated from the IT and Service Industry in the UK from 1992 to 2000. It (38)..... (is measured, has measured, has been measuring, had measured) in percentages. Overall, (39)..... (IT only, service industry only, none of them, both of them) increased as a percentage of GDP, but IT remained at a higher rate throughout this time.

At the beginning of the period, in (40)..... 1996, 1994, 1992, 2000) the service industry (41)..... (account, accounted, was accounted, accounting) for 4 per cent GDP, whereas IT exceeded this, at just over 6 per cent. Over the next (42).....(two, three, four, five) years, the levels become more similar, with both components (43) (stand, stood, stands, standing) between 6 and just over 8 per cent. IT was still (44) (higher, high, low, lower) overall, though it dropped, (45)..... (sharply, quickly, vehemently, slightly) from 1994 to 1996.

However, over the following four years, the patterns of the two components (46) (is, are, were, was) noticeably different. The percentage of GDP from IT increased quite sharply to 12 in 1998 and then nearly 15 in 2000, while the service industry stayed nearly the same, increasing to only 8 per cent.

At the end of the period, the percentage of GDP from IT was almost twice that of the service Industry.

(01×10=10 marks)

[see page six.

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka

- Read the text and answer the questions from No. 47 to 66.

Inventors are not important to the society as doctors. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Inventors are creative people who develop new ideas and products, whereas doctors are specialists who make us feel better when we are ill. I believe that both types of people are important to the society, but in different ways.

Inventors have had an enormous impact on our lives. In the past, they developed things like electricity, television, and airplanes. These transformed people's lifestyles and working conditions and enabled them to travel more quickly to other countries. More recently, inventors have created computers, the World Wide Web, and many other technological products that we now rely on completely. For these reasons, most people would agree that inventors are important people.

Doctors, on the other hand, save lives. They train for many years, and they develop knowledge and skills that ordinary people do not have. If we get ill, we need someone who knows what is wrong and can tell us what medicine to take. If we go to hospital, we expect doctors to look after us. Everyone depends on doctors in this way all through their life.

Although we cannot live without doctors, it is also true that we cannot live without inventors. In fact, they also depend on each other. Doctors use inventions to help them in their work, and inventors get ill and need doctors to cure them.

To conclude, I think doctors and inventors are equally important. Like many people in the society, they play an important part in human progress. So, it is impossible to say who is more important.

- According to the above text state whether the following statements are 'true, false or not given'. Write your answers in the space given.

47. According to the first paragraph inventors are specialists and doctors are creative people. (.....)
48. The writer believes that both types are important to the society. (.....)
49. In the past nurses developed things like injections. (.....)
50. Inventions like television, electricity and airplanes transformed people's lifestyles and working conditions. (.....)
51. Inventors are not important because we cannot rely on their technological products. (.....)
52. Ordinary people do not train for years but they have better skills and knowledge than doctors. (.....)
53. Doctors know what is wrong in patients and recommend what they should take. (.....)

- Read the text above and complete the statements with not more than three words.

54. In the past the inventors developed
55. The writer believes that both doctors and inventors are essential to the society
56. We now completely the more recent inventions like the computer, the world wide web and many technological products.

(1×10=10 marks)

[see page seven.]

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Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

(15 marks)



සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි]

[முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව / இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் / Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

ජනලේඛන හා සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛනඥ/සංඛ්‍යාලේඛනඥ නිලධාරීන් සඳහා වන පළමුවන කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් විභාගය - 2015 (2023)

(04) ව්‍යවහාරික සංඛ්‍යානය

පැය තුනයි

● ප්‍රශ්න පහකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

1. (i) දත්තමූලය (Database) යනු කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 03 යි)
 (ii) දත්ත ප්‍රභේද පහක් කෙටියෙන් හඳුන්වන්න. (ලකුණු 05 යි)
 (iii) රූපසටහනක් ඇසුරුකරගෙන දත්ත සැකසුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය යනු කුමක්දැයි පැහැදිලි කරන්න. (ලකුණු 12 යි)

2. (i) සංගණන ආඥාපනත යනු කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 02 යි)
 (ii) ජනලේඛන හා සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තාක්ෂණික අංශ කීයක් තිබේ ද? ඒ මොනවා ද? (ලකුණු 06 යි)
 (iii) කොවිඩ් වසංගත රෝගයෙන් මියගිය පුද්ගලයන් පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු රැස්කිරීම සඳහා වඩාත් උචිත යැයි හැඟෙන ප්‍රශ්න 12 කින් සමන්විත ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් පිළියෙල කරන්න. (ලකුණු 12 යි)

3. (i) පූර්ව පරීක්ෂාවක් (pre-test) යනු කුමක්දැයි කෙටියෙන් පහදන්න. (ලකුණු 02 යි)
 (ii) සංගණනය හා නියැදි සමීක්ෂණය අතර වෙනස්කම් මොනවා ද? (ලකුණු 06 යි)
 (iii) ජන හා නිවාස සංගණනයේ ප්‍රධාන අදියර පිළිබඳව විග්‍රහ කරන්න. (ලකුණු 12 යි)

4. (i) මිල දර්ශකාංගයක් යනු කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 02 යි)
 (ii) කොළඹ පාරිභෝගික මිල දර්ශකය (CCPI) පිළිබඳව කෙටියෙන් පැහැදිලි කරන්න. (ලකුණු 03 යි)
 (iii) මිල දර්ශකාංගයක් ගොඩනැගීමේදී සැලකිය යුතු වැදගත් කරුණු මොනවාදැයි විස්තර කරන්න. (ලකුණු 15 යි)

5. (i) නියැදි රාමුව යනු කුමක් ද? (ලකුණු 03 යි)
 (ii) හොඳ නියැදි රාමුවක අඩංගු වියයුතු ප්‍රධාන ලක්ෂණ හතක් පිළිබඳ කෙටි හැඳින්වීමක් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 07 යි)
 (iii) ශ්‍රමබල සමීක්ෂණයේ ක්ෂේත්‍ර දත්ත රැස්කිරීම්වලදී මුහුණපෑමට සිදුවන ගැටලු පහක් සහ ඒවාට විසඳුම් පහක් කෙටියෙන් පැහැදිලි කරන්න. (ලකුණු 10 යි)

6. (i) නිවැරදි සංගණන කාණ්ඩ සිතියමක ගුණාංග හතරක් නම් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 04 යි)
 (ii) ශ්‍රී ලංකා කෘෂිකර්ම සංගණනයේ සහ ආර්ථික සංගණනයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණු දෙක බැගින් සඳහන් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 04 යි)
 (iii) රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැකසීමේදී කෘෂිකාර්මික හා ආර්ථික සංඛ්‍යාතීන්හි වැදගත්කම සාකච්ඡා කරන්න. (ලකුණු 12 යි)

7. (i) මිල උද්ධමනය යන්න නිර්වචනය කරන්න. (ලකුණු 03 යි)
 (ii) (අ) උද්ධමනයේ ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රභේද දෙකක් නම් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 02 යි)
 (ආ) උද්ධමනයට බලපාන ප්‍රධාන කරුණු තුනක් සඳහන් කරන්න. (ලකුණු 03 යි)
 (iii) ජාතික සැලසුම් පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී ජාතික ගිණුම්වල දායකත්වය කෙබඳුදැයි පැහැදිලි කරන්න. (ලකුණු 12 යි)

8. අදාළ සූත්‍ර/සමීකරණ භාවිත කර කල්පිත දත්ත යොදාගනිමින් පහත සඳහන් ඕනෑම මිනුම් පහක් ගණනය කරන්න.

- (i) දළ උපන් අනුපාතිකය (Crude Birth Rate)
- (ii) කාර්මික නිෂ්පාදන කාර්යක්ෂමතාව (Industrial Product Efficiency)
- (iii) කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදන පිරිවැය (Agricultural Product Cost)
- (iv) උද්ධමන අනුපාතිකය (Inflation Rate)
- (v) විරැකියා අනුපාතිකය (Unemployment Rate)
- (vi) ඒක පුද්ගල ආදායම (Per Capita Income)
- (vii) ගුරු සිසු අනුපාතිකය (Teacher Pupil Ratio)
- (viii) ශ්‍රම පිරිවැටුම් අනුපාතිකය (Labour Turnover Rate)
- (ix) රෝගී ඇඳන් භාවිත අනුපාතිකය (Bed Occupancy Rate)
- (x) දත්තමූල පිරිවැය (Database Cost)

(ලකුණු 04 × 5 = ලකුණු 20 යි)

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