



අධ්‍යාපන, උසස් අධ්‍යාපන සහ වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
கல்வி, உயர்கல்வி மற்றும் தொழிற்கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය - 2024 (2025)
கல்விப் பொது தராதரப் பத்திர சாதாரண தரப் பரீட்சை - 2024 (2025)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination - 2024 (2025)

අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය
பயிற்சி வினாத்தாள்
Practice Paper

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය Civic Education - குடியியற் கல்வி



e-**தொழில்**
கல்வி

අධ්‍යාපන, උසස් අධ්‍යාපන සහ වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය - ජාතික භාෂා හා මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර ශාඛාව
கல்வி, உயர்கல்வி மற்றும் தொழிற்கல்வி அமைச்சு - மொழிகள் மற்றும் மானுடவியல் பிரிவு
Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education - National Languages and Humanities Branch

The National e-learning Portal for the General Education

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 Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education

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E

I

අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ විභාගය (අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය) - 2024 (2025)
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை (பயிற்சி வினாத்தாள்) – 2024 (2025)
 General certificate of Education (ord. Level) Examination (Practice Paper) - 2024 (2025)

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය I, II
 குடியியற் கல்வி ஐஇ ஐஐ
 Civics Education I, II

ENGLISH MEDIUM

පැය තුනයි.
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three Hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
 Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use the extra reading time to read the question paper, select questions, and organize the questions that you will prioritize when writing your answers.

CIVIC EDUCATION - I

- Note:
- Answer all questions.
 - For questions numbered 1 to 40, select the correct or most appropriate answer from the given answers (1), (2), (3), (4).
 - For each question on the answer sheet provided to you, put a cross (×) in the circle corresponding to the number of the answer you have chosen from the circles provided.
 - Read the other instructions given on the back of the answer sheet carefully and follow them.

- "Liberty is the freedom of the individual to develop his personality without external constraints." This statement was made by,
 - (1) Aristotle.
 - (2) Garner.
 - (3) G.H.D. Cole.
 - (4) Abraham Lincoln.
- The country where the local governments operating in federal states is called cantons are,
 - (1) Switzerland
 - (2) India
 - (3) United States of America
 - (4) China
- The concept used to describe the process of determining and implementing state policies necessary for the successful governance of the multicultural society of Sri Lanka is,
 - (1) Good life
 - (2) Unity
 - (3) Coexistence
 - (4) Good governance
- The hotline telephone number introduced to obtain advice on child protection is,
 - (1) 1990
 - (2) 1929
 - (3) 1954
 - (4) 1919
- The country that provided foreign aid for the development of the Northern railway in Sri Lanka is,
 - (1) Iran
 - (2) China
 - (3) Japan
 - (4) India

6. An example for a moral duty is,

1

- (1) Respect for existing law. (2) Defending the Constitution.
 (3) Paying taxes to the government. (4) The conscience of the individual.

7. The two main categories of internal conflicts in a country can be classified as,

- (1) Ethnic conflicts and Political conflicts (2) Ideological conflicts and Military conflicts
 (3) Macro conflicts and Micro conflicts (4) Religious conflicts and Ethnic conflicts

8. The constitutional reforms that took place in 1833, 1910, and 1924, which did not allow for internal self-government in Sri Lanka, were introduced by,

- (1) The Dutch. (2) The Portuguese. (3) The French. (4) The British.

9. The two countries that contribute the most in creating a job market for Sri Lanka is,

- (1) South Korea and Japan (2) Brazil and Italy
 (3) Romania and Kazakhstan (4) China and Mexico

10. Democracy is important as a system of governance because,

- (1) it respects others' opinions. (2) it is based on the will of the people.
 (3) it respects equality. (4) decisions are reached through discussions.

11. The two countries that have achieved developed status based on the theme of "Unity through Differences" are,

- (1) Singapore and Finland (2) Singapore and Switzerland
 (3) Switzerland and Malaysia (4) Switzerland and Pakistan

12. The answer that shows intermediate goods, consumer goods and capital goods respectively is,

- (1) Fertilizer, rice and vehicles (2) Vehicles, rice and fertilizer
 (3) Medicines, machinery and fertilizer (4) Fertilizer, machinery and sugar

13. A characteristic of a neoliberal market economic system is,

- (1) Promotion of public property (2) Stricter regulations and restrictions
 (3) Encouragement of private investors (4) Full intervention of the public sector

2

14. According to the Constitutional reforms of 1978, the Supreme Court has the power to,
- (1) Hear parliamentary petitions (2) Issue writs
 (3) Final appellate power (4) Naval jurisdiction
15. Sri Lanka has signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in,
- (1) 1993 (2) 1979 (3) 1980 (4) 1981
16. Public utility services provided by local government institutions are,
- (1) Maintaining the public markets (2) Protection of roads
 (3) Removal of undesirable buildings (4) Maintenance of public sewage systems
17. The rights guaranteed by the constitution of a country are known as,
- (1) Human rights. (2) Fundamental rights. (3) Political rights. (4) Civil rights.
18. According to the National Environment Act, the central institution operating in Sri Lanka regarding environmental conservation is,
- (1) Central Environmental Authority. (2) Ministry of Environment.
 (3) Department of Forest Conservation. (4) Marine Environment Protection Authority.
19. Select the hierarchy in which administrative powers are decentralized from the national level to the regional level.
- (1) Provincial, national, district, Grama Niladhari (2) National, provincial, regional, district
 (3) National, district, regional, Grama Niladhari (4) District, national, Grama Niladhari, provincial
20. Organizations established with the aim of achieving social justice for the Labour force are,
- (1) International Human Rights Organization (2) International Red Cross
 (3) World Health Organization (4) International Labor Organization
21. A method of directly consulting the public in governance matters is,
- (1) Referendums (2) Presidential elections
 (3) Parliamentary elections (4) Local government elections

22. The essential condition for the existence of a democratic system of governance is,

- (1) Holding elections within the prescribed period (2) Holding elections on a free and fair basis
 (3) The right to participate in electoral activities (4) Holding elections in a peaceful atmosphere

23.

- A position appointed by the President.
- Salaries are paid from the Consolidated Fund and cannot be reduced.
- After 1994, any Sri Lankan citizen can directly submit complaints to him.

The important person in resolving the disputes mentioned in the above publications is,

- (1) Attorney General (2) Minister of Justice (3) Ombudsman (4) Chief Justice

24. Choose the answer that clearly states the specific objectives of protecting children's rights.

- (1) Nutrition, education, participation, development (2) Nutrition, survival, health, education
 (3) Safety, survival, development, participation (4) Freedom, equality, cooperation, education

25. Many international organizations that have been operating in regional level are established according to,

- (1) Given geographical location. (2) Given political boundaries.
 (3) Given technological development. (4) Given development levels.

26. The group of answers that includes natural disasters caused by human activities is:

- (1) Landslides, wild fire, biodiversity loss (2) Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, melting snow caps
 (3) Tsunamis, glaciers, global warming (4) Global warming, biodiversity loss, melting snow caps

27. The two countries involved in the territorial disputes at present, are:

- (1) Israel and Palestine (2) Russia and Ukrain
 (3) Somalia and Ethiopia (4) Iran and Kuwait

28. The relevant laws for the establishment of the Provincial Councils according to the 1978 Constitution are:

- (1) Act No. 15 of 1987 (2) Act No. 42 of 1987
 (3) Act No. 26 of 1994 (4) Act No. 21 of 1996

29. A characteristic of a presidential system of governance is that,

- (1) The legislature has the power to remove the executive.
 (2) The executive is not directly accountable to the legislature.
 (3) The executive is appointed through the legislature.
 (4) There is a direct relationship between the legislature and the executive.

30. When living in a multicultural society,

- (1) The extinction of major cultures should be prevented.
- (2) The religion that the majority of people believe in should be given priority.
- (3) The languages of other important people should be learned.
- (4) One should act in a way that makes one's culture stand out.

31. A point that should be considered when choosing a mediator for conflict resolution is,

- (1) He should be a person who is accepted by only one party.
- (2) He should be able to influence both parties.
- (3) He should be able to direct towards flexible solutions and arrives at win -win solutions
- (4) He should be someone who forces his decisions on the parties.

32. Among the current methods of trade and investment in Sri Lanka, a state-owned enterprise is established,

- (1) To exchange products with other countries.
- (2) To establish state relations through ambassadors and high commissioners.
- (3) To provide necessary military training to countries.
- (4) To unite countries and establish regional organizations.

33. The countries that have veto power in the United Nations Security Council are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (1) China, Russia, United States of America | (2) Russia, United States of America, India |
| (3) France, China, North Korea | (4) Britain, Russia, South Africa |

34. The number of members of Parliament under the 1978 Constitution is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (1) 101 universal franchise and 30 national list | (2) 151 universal franchise and 06 national list |
| (3) 168 universal franchise and 29 national list | (4) 196 universal franchise and 29 national list |

35. The true statement about law is,

- (1) The law should not be changed according to the changing needs of the society.
- (2) Civil law applies only to the Tamil people living in Sri Lanka.
- (3) The criminal law is applicable to individuals.
- (4) The supreme law in the exercise of state power is the Constitution.

36. This is **not** a function that the opposition parties must perform to make the democratic process successful.

- (1) To make the government successful through progressive thinking
- (2) To cooperate with the government in its good work
- (3) To not oppose the non -democratic principles of the government
- (4) To work towards establishing a better alternative government

37. The power of a democratic state refers to:

- (1) Control of those who wield power over those who are subject to it in the way they wish
- (2) The attempt by a wealthy group in an economy to control a significant number of people
- (3) Over powering the individuals and social institutions that exist within a society
- (4) The ability of that state to carry out its functions

38. Among the following, the factors that contribute to achieving sustainable development are:

- A - The three pillars of sustainable development
- B - Maintaining the aesthetic value of the land
- C - Bearable development
- D - Profitable production processes

- (1) ABC (2) ABD (3) ACD (4) BCD

39. The 'A' column indicates the countries that set up the international organizations and the 'B' column indicates their objectives. When the 'A' column is matched with 'B' column, the correct answer is,

A	B
1. European Union (EU)	A - Free trade
2. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	B - Technological trade
3. South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA)	C - More systematic financial transactions
4. BIMSTEC (BIMSTEC)	D - Expanding regional trade

- (1) CABD (2) CADB (3) CBAD (4) CDBA

40. Consider statements A and B.

- A - Gross national product and net foreign factor income are the sum of gross national product.
- B - Gross national product per person is considered as a measure of economic growth.

Of these statements,

- (1) Statement A refutes statement B. (2) Statement A is false, so statement B is true.
 (3) Statement A is true, so statement B is false. (4) Statements A and B are both true.

03. *Culture in every society is the main force that drives the existence of that society.*

- I. Name **two** migratory factors that have influenced Sri Lanka to become a multicultural society. (2 marks)
- II. Write **three** qualities that a citizen should cultivate for the well-being of a multicultural society. (3 marks)
- III. a) Write **two** benefits that come from the people working in harmony in a multicultural society. (2 marks)
- b) Briefly explain how **one** of the factors mentioned in a) above contributes to the development of a country. (3 marks)

04. *Technological advancement and globalization have become the decisive factors in the current world economy.*

- I. Name **two** countries where socialist market characteristics are most evident. (2 marks)
- II. Write **three** characteristics that are evident in the world economy due to globalization. (3 marks)
- III. a) Write **two** positive effects that globalization has had on Sri Lanka. (2 marks)
- b) Briefly describe **one** effect mentioned in a) above. (3 marks)

05. *Development can be defined as improving the quality of life of people.*

- I. Write **two** traditional means used to measure development. (2 marks)
- II. Mention **three** problems faced by the developed countries of the world. (3 marks)
- III. a) Mention **two** strategies used to improve the productivity of resources in the world. (2 marks)
- b) Briefly describe **one** strategy mentioned in a) above. (3 marks)

06. *International cooperation between countries plays a major role in the development of the global community.*

- I. Write **two** areas in which powerful states currently exert influence on weaker states. (2 marks)
- II. Write **three** factors that influence the development of international relations. (3 marks)
- III. a) Name **two** major institutions within the structure of the United Nations. (2 marks)
- b) Briefly describe **three** functions of one of the institutions mentioned in a) above. (3 marks)

07) *Law is the set of regulations imposed by a society to control the external behavior of people.*

- I. Name **two** other laws that exist in Sri Lanka in addition to the common law. (2 marks)
- II. Write **three** measures that Sri Lanka has taken to protect fundamental rights. (3 marks)
- III. a) Write **two** characteristics that are found in a society where the rule of law is established. (2 marks)
- b) Briefly explain how **one** of the characteristics mentioned in (a) above contributes to creating a fair and just society. (3 marks)



G. C. E. Ordinary Level | **டி. சே. க. கல்யாண சேலு** 2024 (2025)

අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය සඳහා පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය
Answer Sheet for the model paper
 மாதிரி வினாத்தாளுக்கான விடைத்தாள்

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය

CIVIC EDUCATION - குடியியற் கல்வி



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අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය - ජාතික භාෂා හා මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර ශාඛාව
 கல்வி அமைச்சு மொழிகள் மற்றும் மானுடவியல் பிரிவு
 Ministry of Education – National Languages and Humanities

ENGLISH MEDIUM

Civic Education I – Answer Sheet

Question No	Answer No	Question No	Answer No	Question No	Answer No	Question No	Answer No
01	3	11	2	21	1	31	3
02	1	12	1	22	2	32	2
03	4	13	3	23	3	33	1
04	2	14	3	24	3	34	4
05	4	15	4	25	1	35	4
06	4	16	1	26	4	36	3
07	3	17	2	27	1	37	4
08	4	18	1	28	2	38	1
09	1	19	3	29	2	39	2
10	2	20	4	30	3	40	4

(Total marks 1×40 = 40)

Civic Education I – Answer Sheet

1.

- Aristocratic system of governance
- Democratic system of governance
- Monarchy

(any two of these)

II. • Religion

- Beliefs
- Language
- Customs
- Knowledge
- Ethics.... etc.

(Any two of these relevant factors)

III. • Technique used

- In which sector is it produced?

IV.

- Collaborative
- Coercive

V.

- Confiscation of property
- Death penalty, imprisonment

VI.

- Civil and political rights
- Economic, social and cultural rights

VII.

- Abiotic components
- Biotic components
- Social
- Environment

(any two of these)

VIII.

- Bilateral trade
- Multilateral trade

IX.

- Simple majority system
- Proportional representation system
- Mixed representation system

(any two of these)

X.

- Focusing on religious practices
- Through psychological exercises
- Through counseling
- Through observation of the natural environment

(any two of these)

(2×10 = 20 marks)

2. I.

- Vajji Colony in India
- Athens City State in Greece

(2 marks)

II.

- Acting independently and impartially
- Providing truthful information responsibly,
- Working to build public opinion accurately
- Providing truthful and accurate information to the public
- Providing information impartially and in a manner conducive to the well-being of society
- Bringing the grievances of the people to the attention of the ruling party
- Directing the rulers to the democratic path
- Increasing the knowledge of the people
- Providing timely information to the people

(03 marks for any **three** of these)

III (a)

- Protecting the orderliness and stability of governance
- Awareness of citizens' rights by both the ruling and the ruled
- Preventing arbitrary rule
- Protecting fundamental rights
- Protecting the orderliness and stability of governance
- Awareness of citizens' rights by both the ruling and the ruled
- Preventing arbitrary action by the rulers
- Protecting the independence of the judiciary
- Protecting fundamental rights
- Citizens can have their needs and aspirations fulfilled by institutions related to the constitution
- Equal protection of the law for all

(03 marks for any three of these)

(b)

- Briefly explain how one of these benefits is important to a country.

(02 marks)

3.

I.

- Arrival of Vijaya and his entourage
- Arrival of the princess and her entourage brought for Vijaya's coronation
- Arrival of Panduwasdev and his entourage
- Arrival of Baddakachchayana and her entourage
- Arrival of Mahinda Maharath Thero and his entourage
- Arrival of Sanghamitta Therani and her entourage

(2 marks for any two of these)

- Recognize and understand each other's cultures.
- Respect each other and not disrespect other religions
- Respect other cultures
- Avoid conflicts
- Develop teamwork
- Understand that it is easier to achieve success by working together
- Learn and use the languages of other ethnic groups
- Implement interfaith programs
- Tolerance and respect for other opinions
- Equality

(03 arks for any three of these)

III. (a)

- National unity and coexistence are enhanced.
- Conflicts are minimized.
- Mutual goodwill and trust are enhanced.
- The feeling of one nation, one country is enhanced.
- Human freedom and democracy are strengthened.
- Every citizen is encouraged to work tirelessly for the development of the country and to consider it a national duty.
- They are accustomed to behaving in a manner that is not offensive to other religions or cultures.

(03 marks for any three of these points)

(b)

- Briefly explain how one of the points mentioned in a) contributes to the progress of the country. (02 marks)

4.

I.

- North Korea
- Cuba

(02 marks)

II.

- Provision of various tax concessions to private investors
- Removal of trade barriers (customs duty)
- Minimization of state intervention in the market
- Encouragement of foreign investment
- Privatization of state – property
- Fluctuation of exchange rates
- Introduction of an import export economy
- Opening up of state institutions to the competitive market
- Broadening infrastructural facilities
- Establishment of Free Trade Zones

(03 marks for any three of these)

III. (a)

- Influx of foreign investments and modern technology
- Drop in unemployment resulting from the creation of new job opportunities in the world of work
- Higher demand for local product factors
- Progress of technical and service sectors
- Birth of local products based on the international market
- Improvement in the state of the balance of payments
- Diversification of the economy

- Production of high quality products (Increase in the Efficiency of production and quality of goods)
- Improvement of local human resources due to influx of foreign experts
- Broadening of infrastructural facilities necessary for products
- Possibility of getting maximum benefits of local resources
- Regional development due to the location of large-scale industries out of the city
- The possibility of joining up with various regional organizations
- Exclusion of inefficient industries from the market
- Allowing the local consumer to obtain high quality goods

(b)

- One of the effects mentioned in a should be briefly described. (02 marks)

5.

I.

- Gross Domestic Product Per Capita
- Gross Domestic Product
- Real Gross National Product
- Economic Growth Rate

(2 marks for any two of these)

II.

- Scarcity of Capital
- Price variability in primary goods
- Have to pay higher prices on imports
- Unfavourable balance of payments
- Protectionist policies adopted by developed countries in international trade Example: tariffs, rationing systems
- Energy crisis
- Brain drain

(3 marks for any three of these)

III. (a)

- 5S Concept - Productivity Concept
- CP - Cleaner Production Concept
- GP - Green Productivity Concept
- TQM - The Concept of Total Quality Management
- Poka Yoke - Mistake Proofing
- PPP - Producer Pays Principle
- 3R concept

(2 marks for any two of these)

- (b) One strategy mentioned in a) above should be briefly described. (02 marks)

6.

I.

- International Trade
- Offering loans and aids
- Economic development
- Defense spheres
- Provision of employments

(2 marks for any two of these)

II.

- Resource disparity or the differences in the availability of resources in each country
- Inability of a country to produce all its needs within the country itself.
- Sale of excess production
- Development in transport and communication
- Necessity of obtaining advanced technological knowledge
- Obtaining support in emergencies and other disaster situations
- Development of political, economic, social and cultural relations

(3 marks for any three of these)

III. (a)

- The General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice
- Trusteeship Council

(2 marks for any two of these)

(b) One strategy mentioned in a) above should be briefly described. (02 marks)

The General Assembly

- Present recommendations on any factor relevant to the United Nations Charter.
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs
- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General

Security Council

- Maintenance of international peace and security.
- Investigate into any dispute which may lead to an international conflict.
- Present recommendations or resolve those disputes.
- Take steps against any invader of a country.
- Implement plans to control arms.

Economic and Social Council

- Promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
- Taking internationally important economic and social subject matters in to discussion.
- It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences.
- May enter into agreements with specialized agencies.
- It may consult non-governmental organizations on matters falling within its competence.

The Trusteeship Council

- Monitoring the administration of the areas that come under the Trusteeship Council.
- Provision of welfare to the people living in areas under Trusteeship Council
- Train the people to achieve self-determination or independence.
- Initially there were 11 areas under the Trusteeship Council. Now all these countries have become independent states.

The International Court of Justice

- Providing legal advice to the United Nations and its affiliated institutions
- Inquiring into the complaints submitted by the member countries
- If the member countries appear for the trials, they are bound to accept the determinations delivered by the International Court of Justice

The Secretariat

- Prepare and present the Annual Report of the Organization
- Controlling the United Nations Peace Forces.
- Mediate as a Peace Missionary in dispute or conflict resolution
- Calling international conferences relevant to the subject matter of the United Nations.
- Maintenance of Colonization services (2 marks)

- Kandyan law
- Thesawalamai law
- Muslim Law

(03 marks for any three of these)

II

Supreme Court

- Ombudsman (Parliamentary Commissioner)
- Human Rights Commission
- Inclusion in the Constitution of Sri Lanka

(03 marks for any **three** of these)

III.(a)

- Availability of an independent judicial system
- Awareness of every citizen about law
- Not treating ignorance of the law as an excuse
- Dispensing law impartially without any delay
- Not exercising law on the basis of status, profession, wealth or any other matters
- Treating everyone equally before the law
- Not exerting influence on judges in their decision making

(3 marks for any three of these)

(b) Briefly explain how **one** of the points mentioned in a contributes to creating a just and equitable society.

(02 marks)