



PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

THIRD TERM TEST - 2019

Grade 11

CIVIC EDUCATION - I

One Hour

Name / Index No. :

- i. Answer all the questions on this paper itself.
- ii. Select the most suitable answer for the questions 01 to 40 and underline it.

01. A problem which is arisen out of implementing direct democracy as a system of governance at present is,
 - (1) the small land masses of present states.
 - (2) immense population of present states.
 - (3) limitations of social needs.
 - (4) the ability of getting all the citizens to rally in one place.
02. The agent that implements the will of the state and the public is,
 - (1) the executive
 - (2) the legislature
 - (3) the government
 - (4) the judiciary
03. As a political organization, national state was established in Europe,
 - (1) after the 13th century.
 - (2) after the 14th century.
 - (3) after the 12th century.
 - (4) after the 15th century.
04. The powers of the political executive in a parliamentary government are exercised by,
 - (1) the president.
 - (2) the prime minister.
 - (3) the prime minister and the cabinet.
 - (4) the president and the cabinet.
05. What is known as the assignment of the executive, legislative and judicial powers vested in the Central Government to local government bodies ?
 - (1) Devolution of power.
 - (2) Decentralization of power.
 - (3) Handing over of power
 - (4) Shifting of power.
06. In which list the powers that can be exercised by both Central Government and Provincial Council are consisted ?
 - (1) Concurrent list.
 - (2) Reserved list.
 - (3) Common list.
 - (4) Provincial Council list.
- Answer the questions 07 and 08 which are related to the following statements.
 - A President exercises the executive power.
 - B The legislature is called the federal assembly.
 - C Direct democratic plans are always used to ask public will.
 - D Congress has a bicameral legislature.
 - E Appointment of 100 representatives to the Senate.
 - F Cantons do not get the opportunity to act independently.
07. Select the answer which has the features of the structure of the federal system in United States of America.
 - (1) ABC
 - (2) ADE
 - (3) ABF
 - (4) ACD
08. Select the answer which has the features of the structure of the federal system in Switzerland.
 - (1) BCD
 - (2) CDF
 - (3) BCF
 - (4) ADF

09. The answer which is the most accurate regarding good government is,
- (1) implementing government policies with transparency.
 - (2) being accountable for the wellbeing of citizens justice.
 - (3) governing without fraud and corruption.
 - (4) government with social justice avoiding fraud and corruption.
10. An example for most the developed countries have made use of multi - culturalism in their economic, social and political process is,
- (1) acting under the theme of one state for a single nation.
 - (2) acting under the theme of one state for a single culture.
 - (3) acting under the theme of unity in diversity.
 - (4) acting under the theme of cultural diversity.
11. Since it is not possible to satisfy all the needs and wants of the individual. First of all,
- (1) it has to be decided as to how much of it is to be produced.
 - (2) it has to be decided as to how is it produced.
 - (3) it has be decided as to whom is it produced.
 - (4) it has be decided as which, what, how much of it is to be produced.
12. Goods that bear a cost production and involve payment of a price for using it are,
- (1) economic goods.
 - (2) capital goods.
 - (3) intermediate goods.
 - (4) consumer goods.
13. Economic organizational system in which a central planning board is functioning to solve basic economic problems and the property is under Common ownership are called,
- (1) a capitalist economic system.
 - (2) a socialist economic system.
 - (3) a market economic system.
 - (4) a mixed economic system.
14. Ensuring the security of the resources of the economy for future generations while satisfying current needs in the passage towards development is known as,
- (1) economic development.
 - (2) sustainable development.
 - (3) social development.
 - (4) national development.
15. The entire world should be transformed into a single nation speaking the same language and using the same monetary unit is the view of,
- (1) SAARC Organization.
 - (2) European Union.
 - (3) United Nations Organization.
 - (4) World Bank.
- **Answer the question 16 and 17 using the following statements.**
- A Influx of foreign investments and modern technology.
 - B Speeding up of brain drain.
 - C Local culture being subject to various influences.
 - D The Possibility of joining up with various regional organizations.
 - E Destruction of the local dependence economy.
 - F Diversification of the economy.
16. Select the answer which has the positive influences of globalization towards Sri Lanka.
- (1) ABC
 - (2) CDE
 - (3) BDE
 - (4) ADF
17. Select the answer which has the negative influences of globalization towards Sri Lanka.
- (1) BCD
 - (2) ABD
 - (3) CDE
 - (4) BCE
18. A feature of the economy that can be seen during the period of 1970 to 1977 in Sri Lanka is,
- (1) commencement of import oriented industries.
 - (2) introduction of open economy policies.
 - (3) relaxation of export-import limits.
 - (4) displaying preferential treatment for the industrial sector.

19. There are some methods of conflict resolution in column A and there are some features of them in column B. Underline the answer which gets after matching them.

"A"

"B"

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Conciliation | A Defendant should appear in the court. |
| 2. Discussion | B Building up a conversation between conflicting parties. |
| 3. Bargaining | C There are both employers and employees. |
| 4. Inquiry | D A method which has a minimum cost. |

- (1) ABCD (2) BCDA (3) CDAB (4) ADBC

20. The following are personal traits and social traits a person should have when resolving conflicts. Select the answer which has social traits.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Creative thinking. | D Fulfillment of duties. |
| B Respect others. | E Listening |
| C Effective communication. | |

- (1) ABC (2) ADC (3) BDE (4) BCD

21. The prime aim of the law is,

- (1) to establish the peace and security in a country.
- (2) to control human behaviour by which justice is ensured so that life, right and property of the people are safeguarded.
- (3) to govern a county according to the law.
- (4) to respect and obedient to the law.

22. For which judiciary, one could appeal against a decision given by an apex court in Sri Lanka during British ruling era ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) To the Supreme Court of England. | (2) To the High Court of England. |
| (3) To the Crime Court of England. | (4) To the privy council of England. |

23. The head of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka is,

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) the Attorney General | (2) the Chief Justice |
| (3) the Minister of Justice. | (4) the President. |

24. An organization which is established to safeguard the independence of judiciary is,

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) the Court of Appeal. | (2) the Provincial High Court. |
| (3) the Judicial Service Commission. | (4) the Supreme Court. |

25. The members of the Human Rights Commission are appointed by,

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) the President. | (2) the Prime Minister. |
| (3) the Chief Justice | (4) the Cabinet. |

26. The number of members which are in Judicial Service Commission is,

- (1) twenty. (2) five. (3) sixteen. (4) three.

27. Sri Lankans are provided a relatively better opportunity to participate in politics by,

- (1) the Colebrooke Reforms in 1833.
- (2) the Manning reforms in 1921.
- (3) the Donoughmore Reforms in 1931.
- (4) the Soulbury Constitutional Reforms in 1947.

28. What is the constitution which is created a post of Presidency with Executive Powers for the first time in Sri Lanka. ?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (1) Soulbury Constitutional Reforms in 1947. | (2) Second Republican Constitution of 1978. |
| (3) First Republican Constitution of 1972. | (4) Donoughmore Reforms in 1931. |

29. What is the name the for the institution which is promulgating laws in Sri Lanka according to the Second Republican Constitution of 1978 ?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) National State Council. | (2) Parliament. |
| (3) The State Council. | (4) Senate. |

30. Select the correct statement regarding Human Rights.
- (1) It is difficult to maintain human lives safely in a society where there are human rights.
 - (2) Human rights are rights which inherent to all in common according to the ethnicity, religion, language and political view.
 - (3) Every human right is a fundamental right.
 - (4) Human rights are universal which are based on equity and equality.
31. The convention which was established by United Nations Organization to abolish capital punishment is,
- (1) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 - (2) The Second Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.
 - (3) International Covenant on Civil and political Rights.
 - (4) The First Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.
32. World Human Rights Day is celebrated in,
- (1) 10th December every year.
 - (2) 10th February every year.
 - (3) 21st December every year.
 - (4) 21st December every year.
33. What is a document which was considered when drafting the Convention on Child Rights by the General Assembly of the United Nations from te following ?
- (1) Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
 - (2) Geneva Declaration on Child rights.
 - (3) The Penal Code.
 - (4) CEDAW Conventions.
34. Select the answer which has life support services which we receive fro the environment.
- (1) sunlight, mineral resources, air
 - (2) sunlight, air, water
 - (3) timber, plants, animal food
 - (4) land, water, air
35. The main cause for environmental problem is,
- (1) over consumption of resources.
 - (2) occurance of natural disasters.
 - (3) poverty of the people.
 - (4) digging the resources without limits.
36. Column A has the activities while column B has its effects. Select the suitable answer.
- | "A" | "B" |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Depletion of forests | A Collapsing of social relationships. |
| 2. Air pollution | B Death of aquatic organisms. |
| 3. Damages for social environment | C Melting snow caps. |
| 4. Water pollution | D Lowering of the underground water level. |
| (1) ABCD (2) BCDA | (3) CDBA (4) DCAB |
37. A problem which is not faced by developed countries in the present world is,
- (1) unfavourable balance of payments.
 - (2) market competition.
 - (3) international terrorism.
 - (4) energy crisis.
38. The state strategic relations in a country are directed by
- (1) the ambassador service of that country.
 - (2) the international trade of that country.
 - (3) the government foreign policy of that country.
 - (4) the international trade.
39. Select the correct statement regarding the Security Council of United Nations.
- (1) The main administrative organ of the United Nations.
 - (2) The main judicial institution of the United Nations.
 - (3) Consisted with five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.
 - (4) Preparing th budget of United Nations.
40. Select the answer which includes the main aspects of maintaining international relations.
- (1) International trade and State strategic relations.
 - (2) State strategic relations and Military strategic relations.
 - (3) National security and Military strategic relations.
 - (4) International trade and Military strategic relations.



PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

THIRD TERM TEST - 2019

Grade 11

CIVIC EDUCATION - II

Two Hours

Name / Index No. :

- First question is compulsory.
- Answer altogether five questions including the first question and another four questions.

- (01) (i) Write two tasks of state under the role of the state.
- (ii) Write two characteristics of a unitary government.
- (iii) Write two benefits that can be achieved through acting cohesively by people in a multicultural society.
- (iv) Write two basic characteristics of the Neo-Liberal Market Economy implemented at present.
- (v) Write two main roots which affect for arising conflicts.
- (vi) Name two officers who are helpful in fulfilling powers and function of Attorney General.
- (vii) Write two features of the first republican Constitution of 1972.
- (viii) Write two measures that can be taken when Fundamental Rights are violated in Sri Lanka.
- (ix) Write two protection and conservation strategies which are taken by the government to protect the qualitative and quantitative aspects of environment.
- (x) Write two spheres which the powerful countries put pressure on weaker countries.
- (2 x 10 = 20)

- 02 The administration of a country is done according to the Constitution under a democratic governance.
- (i) Write two types of government which are exercised in modern states. (02 m)
- (ii) Write three compulsory matters which should be included when preparing a constitution. (03 m)
- (iii) Write three benefits of adherence to the constitution in a democratic country and explain one of them briefly. (05 m)

- 03 The major responsibility of the various spheres of the government, Central Government, Provincial Councils and Local Government Institutions is to fulfill public needs while maintaining law and peace.
- (i) Write two uses of Provincial Councils and Local Government Institutions (02 m)
 - (ii) A Who is acted as the nominal executive in a Provincial Council ?
B Name the head of a Municipal Council.
C Name the head of a Pradeshiya Sabha. (03 m)
 - (iii) The tasks assigned to Local Government Institutions are classified under three main themes. Name them and explain one of them. (05 m)
- 04 Conflicts between countries are called international conflicts.
- (i) Write te two major kinds of international conflicts. (02 m)
 - (ii) Name three parties that conflicts occur. (03 m)
 - (iii) Write three advantages of peaceful conflict resolution and explain one of them briefly. (05 m)
- 05 Rule of law means ruling a country on the basis of the supremacy of the law.
- (i) Write two features that can be seen in a society where the rule of law has been established. (02 m)
 - (ii) Write three features that influence the concept of rule of law. (03 m)
 - (iii) Explain briefly the importance of dispensing law impartially without any delay using three matters. (05 m)
- 06 Right is a wide concept.
- (i) Write two types of human rights. (02 m)
 - (ii) Write three principles which are in the convention on child rights. (03 m)
 - (iii) Write three steps that are taken by the government to protect the rights of senior citizens and explain one of them briefly. (05 m)
- 07 Development should be measured in order to consider the economic progress and level achieved by a country.
- (i) Write two objectives of measuring development. (02 m)
 - (ii) Write three modern development measurements. (03 m)
 - (iii) Write three factors that contribute to the development of international relations and explain one of them. (05 m)

Grade 11**ANSWER PAPER****Civic Education****Answer - Paper I**

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

(01 x 40 = 40)

Paper II

- (01) (i) * Protection of law and peace.
 * Providing welfare services.
 * Maintenance of public services.
 * Implementation of development plans... (page 17- Garde 10)
- (ii) * Legislature is the highest law making authority.
 * Centralization of sovereign power of the state into one center.
 * Centralization of legislative, executive and judicial power to the central government.
- (iii) * National unity and co-existence develop.
 * Conflicts are minimized.
 * The feeling of nation, one country develop.
 * Human freedom and democracy are confirmed. (page 62)
- (iv) * Privatization state enterprises.
 * Prices to be decided on the market situation.
 * Encouragement of investors.
 * Relaxation of subsidies and price control methods.
 * Toleration of private property ownership.. (page 74)
- (v) Ethnicity, Politics, Socio economic condition, Religious concepts.
- (vi) Solicitor General, Additional Solicitor General, Deputy Solicitor General, Senior Advocates of the Government etc... (page 16)
- (vii) * Abolishing dominion status and formation of an independent Republic.
 * Introducing the post of President.
 * Establishment of Constitutional Court.
 * Including a Chapter on Fundamental Rights... (page 28)
- (viii) * Making an application to the Supreme Court.
 * Complaints to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka.
 * Complaint to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration or Ombudsman.
- (ix) * Estimating environmental cost when doing development projects.
 * Producing environment friendly citizens.
 * Promulgating rules regarding environment.
 * Development of attitudes of the citizens.
 * Introducing, environment, standards,
- (x) * Economic
 * Political
 * Military
- 02 (i) Parliamentary government, Presidential government
- (ii) * How the major components of the government are constructed.
 * The tasks of those institutions.
 * Relationship between the government and the people.
 * Fundamental rights
 * Provision to amend the constitution.

Grade 11

ANSWER PAPER

Civic Education

- (iii) *
- * Ensures the regularity and the consistency of the administration.
 - * Awareness of people's rights by both the rulers and subject.
 - * Possibility of preventing rulers being arbitrary.
 - * Possibility of fundamental rights.
 - * Equal treatment under law for everyone .. (page 13)
- 03 (i) *
- * Possibility of identifying public utility services easily.
 - * Preparing the background for producing regional and national level leaders.
 - * Accelerating regional development activities productively.
 - * Maintaining health services in an organized manner. (page 41)
- (ii) A Governor B Mayor C Chairman
- (iii) Public roads, Public health, Public utility services.
- 04 (i) Conflicts of opinions, Military Conflicts.
- (ii) Within the individual, Among individuals, Among communities, Among countries.
- (iii) *
- * Preventing loss of life and property.
 - * Protection of rights.
 - * Reduction of mental tension.
 - * Political and economic stability.
 - * Prosperity of the country... (Page 104)
- 05 (i) *
- * Availability of an independent judicial system.
 - * Awareness of every citizen about law.
 - * Dispensing law impartially without any delay.
 - * Treating everyone equally before the law.
 - * Not treating ignorance of the law as an excuse. (page 20)
- (ii) *
- * Everyone being subject to the law.
 - * Enforcement of law through an independent judiciary with equity and equality.
 - * Availability of an impartial, specific, reasonable, just, common system of law.
- (iii) *
- * Rise of anarchy instead of law.
 - * Decline the confidence on judicial system.
 - * Increase of crime and corruptions in the country.
 - * Tendency to use illegal methods to achieve justice.
 - * Decline respect to judiciary and the law.
- 06 (i) Civil and Political rights / Economic, Social and Cultural rights
- (ii) Best interests of the child / Non discrimination / Survival and development / The right to life and participation.
- (iii) *
- * Various social insurance systems are implemented
 - * Provision of opportunity to lead a happy and contented social life.
 - * Ensure the security of the senior citizens.
- 07 (i) *
- * To prepare economic policies.
 - * To compare with other countries.
 - * To have the structural changes in economy.
 - * To identify development disparities.
 - * To find out the solution for the problems.
- (ii) Physical Quality of Life Index / Human Development Index / Human Pressure Index / Telephone Density / Computer Literacy. (page 107)
- (iii) *
- * Resource disparity.
 - * Inability to produces all its need within the country itself.
 - * Sale of excess production.
 - * Development in transport and communication.
 - * Necessity of obtaining advanced technological knowledge. (page 129 & 130)