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Second Term Test - Grade 11 - 2019

Index No/Name : Civic Education - I

Time:- 03 hours

* Answer all the questions.

01. A factor which affects the importance of the democracy as a way of living is,
 1. as it builds up on the people's will
 2. as it takes decisions by consensus.
 3. as it builds up the majority will.
 4. as the government is taken over by the party which elects the majority of representatives.

02. A role of the opposition to make a democratic rule a success.
 1. Acting to establish a better alternative government.
 2. Acting to change the public opinion.
 3. Criticizing the activities of the government
 4. Revealing the ill deeds of the government to the international.

03. The main factor in forming public opinion in a democratic society is,
 1. protecting the rights in that society.
 2. providing equal protection of law for everyone.
 3. ensuring the media freedom.
 4. safeguarding the sovereignty of the judiciary.

04. The authority that can be applied for the sake of the public without the intervention of any particular internal or external power is known as.

1. Social power	2. Autonomous power
3. Supreme power	4. Administrative power.

- Answer the questions (5) and (6) by considering the following statements.
 - A -Exercising power by a single central government.
 - B - Existence of government with two tiers.
 - C - Constitution is with two senates.
 - D - Decentralization of administrative powers to regional administrative units.
 - E - Three powers are exercised by the government and regional administrative units.
 - F - Local government institutions are established and administrative powers are given.
- (5) Select the answer which has the characteristics of a unitary state.

1. ABC	2. BCD	3. ADF	4. BCE
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- (6) Select the answer which has the characteristics of a federal state.

1. BCD	2. CDE	3. ADE	4. BCE
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- (7) Select the correct answer regarding the Provincial Councils which were established by the 13th amendment to the constitution of 1978.
 1. The term of office of a Provincial Council is continued for a period of five years and the main executive is the Governor.
 2. The term of office of a Provincial Council is continued for a period of four years and the main executive is the Chief Minister.
 3. The term of office of a Provincial Council is continued for a period of five years and the main executive is the Chief Minister.
 4. The term of office of a Provincial Council is continued for a period of five years and the main executive is the President.
- 08. Select the legal requirement which was used to establish Pradeshiya Sabha in Sri Lanka.
 1. Pradeshiya Sabha have been set up under the Pradeshiya Sabha Act No. 15 of 1987.
 2. Pradeshiya Sabha have been set up under the Pradeshiya Sabha Act No. 61 of 1939.
 3. Pradeshiya Sabha have been set up under the Municipal Council Ordinance No. 16 of 1946.
 4. Pradeshiya Sabha have been set up under the Pradeshiya Sabha Act No. 42 of 1978
- 09. The tasks assigned to Pradeshiya Sabha can be discussed under three main themes. Select the answer which includes those three themes.
 1. Public roads, Public health and Water supply.
 2. Public utility services, Water supply and Public health.
 3. Public health, Construction and Water supply.
 4. Public utility services, Public roads and Public health
- 10. A duty which should be fulfilled by citizens to maintain national security is,
 1. maintaining and safeguarding public property.
 2. engaging in an effective profession.
 3. disposing garbage properly in responsible manner.
 4. protecting cultural heritages.

11. Select the correct statement regarding the government of the United States of America.
1. It is consisted with 26 states.
 2. The legislature is known as the Congress.
 3. There are 150 members in the Congress.
 4. Diccisions are taken by coordinated executives
12. What is a power of the Central Government from the following?
1. Banking
 2. Defence and military affairs
 3. Immigration
 4. Industries.
13. The major forms of states are,
1. Autocratic and Democratic states.
 2. Presidential and Parliamentary states.
 3. Unitary and Federal states.
 4. Republic and Monochord states.
14. The following are some duties. Select the answer which has legal duties.
- A Safeguarding Public property.
 - B Obedience to the existing law
 - C Following social rituals.
 - D Protecting law and order.
 - E Protecting the principle of equality.
1. ABC
 2. BCD
 3. CDE
 4. ABD
15. An aspect which was introduced in the first republican constitution of 1972 is,
1. referendum
 2. The Post of President
 3. Proportional representative system
 4. The nominal post of executive president
16. Select the answer which is with the migrations that influenced Sri Lanka for the existence of multicultural society.
- A Arrival of Vijaya and his retinue.
 - B Invasion by Western European nations.
 - C Arrival of Panduwasdeva and his retinue.
 - D Invasion by Pandu - Parinda and retinue
1. AC
 2. BC
 3. AD
 4. CD
17. A duty of a citizen in a multicultural society is,
1. acting to highlight own culture.
 2. respecting and treating other cultures equally.
 3. acting according the culture which has the majority
 4. preventing the mixing up various cultures.

18. The society which has different languages, which follows different religions and customs in one administrative structure is,
1. multi - ethnic society
 2. multi - national society
 3. multi - cultural society.
 4. multi - religious society
19. A basic quality of a good governance is
1. Acting against constitutionality
 2. Not concerning transparency
 3. Holding elections annually.
 4. Preparing of the background for political socialization.
20. Select the answer which has an economic good and a non - economic good respectively.
1. Water and sunlight
 2. Water and food
 3. Clothes and food
 4. Sunlight and air
21. A basic characteristic of a neo-liberal economy which is implemented at present is,
1. privatizing the state enterprises.
 2. that the property ownership is vested by the state
 3. acting for public well-being
 4. ensuring the administrative rules.
22. Select two countries which gets the membership of the Association for Economic Co-operation which is set up by countries around the Bengal maritime region.
1. United states of America, Canada
 2. Sweden, India
 3. Thailand, Myanmar
 4. Austria, France
23. A negative influence of globalization towards Sri Lanka is,
1. the improvement in the state of the balance of payments.
 2. facing world economic differences directly.
 3. the diversification of the economy.
 4. the exclusion of inefficient industries from the market.
24. The personal and social conflicts among the people of a country are known as,
1. Internal conflicts
 2. Universal conflicts
 3. Intricate conflicts
 4. International conflicts
25. The method which is used to solve conflicts between employee and employer is,
1. Mediation
 2. Conciliation
 3. Arbitration
 4. Bargaining and amicable settlement.

26. Law,
1. is essential to control the internal behaviour of people in an organized society.
 2. is not adjusted in conformity with the changing needs of the society.
 3. which is contravened is not punishable
 4. is made only by the state based on its authoritative power.
27. Select the answer which has the officers who implement laws.
1. Attorney General, President, Minister of Justice
 2. Chief Justice, Attorney General, President
 3. Chief Justice, Speaker, President
 4. Attorney General, Chief Justice, Minister of Justice
28. Select the correct answer which is related to the Judicial Service Commission.
1. Attorney general is the President.
 2. Members are appointed by the president for a period of five years.
 3. Members are appointed by the Attorney General for a period of four years.
 4. President has power to pressure it.
29. The Magistrates are appointed by,
1. The Judicial Service Commission
 2. The Chief Justice
 3. The President
 4. The Attorney General
30. A demerit of unnecessary delay and not dispensing justice impartially in a country is,
1. decreasing crime and corruptions in the country.
 2. rise of anarchy instead of the law.
 3. increasement of the respect towards law and judiciary.
 4. increasement of the faith on judges.
- 31.
- | A | B |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Manning Reforms | a - 1931 |
| 2. Colebrooke Reforms | b - 1833 |
| 3. Donoughmore Reforms | c - 1921 |
| 4. Soulbury Constitutional Reforms | d - 1947 |
- There are constitutional reforms which were implemented in Sri Lanka in column A and column B has the years which those reforms were implemented. The answer after matching both two columns is,
1. BCDA
 2. CABD
 3. CBAD
 4. BADC
32. An aspect which was implemented by the Soulbury Constitutional Reforms is,
1. establishment of the post of governor
 2. introducing a cabinet government.
 3. introducing an unicameral legislature.
 4. establishment of a post of nominal president.
33. Elections are held to elect the representatives for the Local Authorities,
1. once in five years.
 2. once in four years.
 3. once in six years.
 4. once in three years.

34. The institutions that have been set up in Sri Lanka for making development and welfare activities convenient and efficient in order to provide and efficient service for the people are known as,
1. administrative institutions.
 2. district development institutions.
 3. village council.
 4. local government bodies.
35. This is not a reason for decentralizing powers of the government to regional units.
1. Increasing workload of the Central Government.
 2. Accelerating regional development.
 3. Expanding participation of the people in administrative affairs.
 4. The fulfillment of basic needs of the people
- * A - Right to education
 B - Right to a fair trial of a case
 C - Right to life.
 D - Right to get vacation and leaves.
 E - Right to own property.
 F - Right for free opening and expression.
36. Select the answer which has Civil and Political rights from the above statements.
1. BCF
 2. DCF
 3. BDE
 4. DEF
37. Select the answer which has Economic, Social and Cultural rights from the above statements.
1. ABE
 2. DEA
 3. BDE
 4. BDF
38. A step which is not taken by Sri Lanka for the protection of women's rights is.
1. accepting the CEDAW and acting according to it.
 2. acting according to the Industrial Disputes Act.
 3. establishing the National Women's Committee.
 4. passing of an Act of Parliament on Domestic Violence
39. "Even though a person can walk along the road by waving his walking stick the freedom should end at the tip of the other person's nose." This was uttered by,
1. Professor Garner.
 2. Aristotle.
 3. Lord Brais.
 4. Harold Laski.
40. Industrial Disputes Act and Wages Board Ordinance were passed,
1. to safeguard the right's of senior citizens.
 2. to safeguard the rights of indigenous and tribal people.
 3. to protect the labour rights.
 4. to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

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Second Term Test - Grade 11 - 2019

Index No/Name : Civic Education - II

- * First question is compulsory.
- * Answer all together five questions including the first question.

01. (i) Write two benefits that are gained by a country when acting according to the constitution.
- (ii) Write two reasons for the origin of nation states.
- (iii) Write two features of a presidential government.
- (iv) Name two countries which have unitary government.
- (v) Mention two regional divisions in the Sri Lankan multicultural society.
- (vi) Write two elements including in the sovereignty of the public.
- (vii) Write two reasons for collapsing social justice in a country.
- (viii) Name two production factors that need for the production of goods and services.
- (ix) Write two reasons for conflicts.
- (x) Write two powers and functions of the Sri Lankan parliament.

(20 marks)

02. The ability a state possesses to implement the administrative affairs of that state is, defined as power.
- (i) Name two forms of power. (02 marks)
- (ii) Write three reasons for the devolution of powers in modern states. (03 marks)
- (iii) A. Write two unwholesome features of a federal government. (02 marks)
- B. Write three qualities a federal state should possess for its effective existence. (03 marks)
03. An economic system is how various organizations are organized for the solution of basic economic problems as to what man faces.
- (i) Name two major economic systems in the world. (02 marks)
- (ii) Write the three major economic problems respectively which are faced by any economic system. (03 marks)
- (iii) Name the three major processes of an economy and explain one of them. (05 marks)

04. Conflicts are the some kind of common norms of a society.
- (i) Write two roots of conflicts. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write three advantages of peaceful resolution of conflicts. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name three methods of conflict resolution and explain one of them. (05 marks)
05. Every society should be ruled according to a specific law.
- (i) Write two characteristics of law. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention the classification of Domestic law. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three features that can be seen in a society where the rule of law has been established and explain one of them. (05 marks)
06. Human rights are essential to protect the dignity and existence of human life.
- (i) The process related to rights consists of two main aspects. Name them. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Name three records which are related to the International Human Rights Act. (03 marks)
 - (iii) A. Write two rights which you receive as a member of a family. (02 marks)
B Write three duties which you should fulfill as a member of a family. (03 marks)
07. Central Government Provincial Councils and Local Authorities are the main tiers of the administrative mechanism of Sri Lanka.
- (i) Name two Local Government Bodies which are exercised in present Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write three uses of Provincial Councils. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three duties and responsibilities of the individuals towards CentralGovernment, Provincial Councils and Local Authorities and explain one of them. (05 marks)



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Second Term Test - Grade 11 - 2019

Index No/Name : Civic Education - Answer

Paper I

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

Paper II

- (1) (i) * Ensures the regularity and the consistency of the administration
 * Protection of the sovereignty of the judiciary
 * Protection of fundamental rights.
 * Equal treatment under law for every one. (page 13)
- (ii) * Protestant reformation
 * The Great revolution
 * The rise the capitalist economy with the collapse of the feudal system.
 * Development of scientific knowledge.
- (iii) * The president implements executive power.
 * The president is both the leader of the government and the state.
 * The executive is not directly responsible to the legislature.
 * The legislature does not control the executive directly.
- (iv) Sri Lanka, Great Britain, France
- (v) Udarata (upcountry), Pahatharata (lawcountry), Rajarata
- (vi) Administrative Power, Fundamental rights and Franchise
- (vii) * Power becoming unnecessarily centralized.
 * Inefficiency of governance.
 * Bureaucracy.
 * Escalation of bribery and corruption.
 * Politicization of public service. (page 59)

- (viii) Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship
 - (ix) * Different role models,
 * Different ideas,
 * Occurrence of disturbances
 * Mentalities
 * Disappointments
 * Limitations.
 - (x) * Promulgation of laws
 * Provision the majority which need for the executive
 * Administration of the executive
 * Controlling budget.
- (2)
- (i) Political power, administrative power, social power, economical power
 - (ii) * Need for unity to be built up amidst diversity.
 * The difficulty in administration.
 * Ensure national security.
 - (iii) A * The dissatisfaction among the State Government about the powers.
 * The trend of states attempting to be separated from the Central Government.
 * Delay in constitution making process due to the presence of a second legislature (page 39)
 - B * Acting according the existing constitution of the state.
 * All ethnic groups existing with commonality of feeling
 * Providing financial resources to federal states in a fair manner.
- (3)
- (i) Capitalist system, Socialist system
 - (ii) Which, what, how much of it is to be produced?
 * How is it produced?
 * For whom is it produced?
 - (iii) Production, Distribution, Consumption
- (4)
- (i) Politics, Ethnicity, Religious concepts, Socio economic condition
 - (ii) * Preventing loss of life
 * Preventing loss of property
 * Political stability (page 104)
 - (iii) Discussion, Bargaining and amicable settlement, Mediation, Conciliation Arbitration, Inquiry
 Building a compromise, Counselling
- (5)
- (i) * Laws are made only by the state based on its authoritative power.
 * Laws should be clear and definite (page 2)

- (ii) Constitutional law, Criminal law, Civil law
 - (iii) * Availability of an independent judicial system
 - * Awareness of every citizen about law.
 - * Dispensing law impartially without any delay (page 20)
- (6)
- (i) * Those who demand for rights
 - * Those who are bound to give rights
 - (ii) * Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - * International Covenant on Civil and Political rights.
 - * First Optional protocol to the ICCPR
 - * Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.
 - * International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - (iii) A. Providing education, Love and affection, Protection, Food and Nutrition (page 79)
 - B. Safeguarding elders
 - Educate well.
 - Acting peacefully with family members.
- (7)
- (i) Municipal Council, Urban Council, Pradeshiya Sabha
 - (ii) Possibility of identifying public utility services easily.
 - Preparing the background for producing regional and national level leaders. (page 41)
 - (iii) * Contribute to maintain national security.
 - * Helping social development and good governance.
 - * Contribution to environmental management.
- (give marks for answers under these main duties)