



10. The answer which includes the welfare activities done by the state is,
1. social security, caring for the aged, poverty alleviation.
  2. education, health, private transport sector
  3. housing, health, elder education
  4. poverty alleviation, education, private transport sector.
11. Match A with B and select the correct answer
- | A                                 | B                     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. National level                 | A. Regional Secretary |
| 2. District level                 | B. Grama Niladhari    |
| 3. Regional level                 | C. Ministry Secretary |
| 4. Grama Niladhari Division level | D. District Secretary |
| 1. A B C D                        | 2. B C D A            |
|                                   | 3. C D B A            |
|                                   | 4. C D A B            |
12. What is the answer which has a quality, a federal state should possess for its effective existence?
1. Distribution of financial resources which is beneficial for Central government.
  2. Distribution of financial resources which is beneficial for federal states.
  3. All ethnic groups existing with commonality of feeling.
  4. Affecting as per the existing ruler of the state.
13. The answer which has examples for unitary government.
- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sri Lanka, Great Britain, France | 2. Sri Lanka, America, France |
| 3. America, Great Britain, France   | 4. India, Sri Lanka, France   |
14. Select the answer which has the organizational structure of a Provincial Council.
1. Chief Minister and consisted with five ministers.
  2. Chief Minister as well as not more than four ministers.
  3. Chief Minister and four ministers.
  4. Chief Minister and another six members of parliament.
15. The answer which includes the powers of cantons in Switzerland is,
- |   |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A - Defense and military affairs.               |       |       |       |
| B - Education and higher education.             |       |       |       |
| C - Communication, post and telecommunications. |       |       |       |
| D - Prevention of infectious diseases.          |       |       |       |
| 1. AB   | 2. BC | 3. AC | 4. BD |
16. The world has become a global village accelerating the cultural integrity due to ,
1. globalization, advancement of communication technology and tourism.
  2. globalization, advancement of communication technology and popularity of local cultural events.
  3. tourism, advanced communication, brain drain
  4. globalization, advanced communication, brain drain
17. The answer which includes the reasons for collapsing good governance is,
1. efficiency of governance and bureaucracy.
  2. decrease of bribery and corruption and politicization of public service
  3. state administration becoming responsible and power becoming unnecessarily centralized.
  4. absence of public participation in deciding on state policy and its implementation.

18. A production which is produced by state and private sector unified is,
1. mineral oil production
  2. railway service
  3. production of garments
  4. construction of roadways
19. Match A with B and select the suitable answer
- | A                   | B            |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Land             | A - Interest |
| 2. Labour           | B - Profit   |
| 3. Capital          | C - Rent     |
| 4. Entrepreneurship | D - Wages    |
1. ABCD
  2. BCDA
  3. ABDC
  4. CDAB
20. Select the correct answer which has non economic goods.
1. air, food
  2. water, food
  3. sunlight, air
  4. water, medicine
21. Goods and services utilized for the wants and needs of individuals are called,
1. Intermediate goods,
  2. Consumer goods,
  3. Capital goods,
  4. Investment goods.
22. Retail trade is done between,
1. producer and retail trader.
  2. wholesale trader and retail trader.
  3. retail trader and consumer
  4. wholesale trader and consumer
23. A basic characteristic of a transformational economy is,
1. liberalization of the economy.
  2. provision of facilities for state property ownership.
  3. encouragement of state enterprises.
  4. privatization of profit taking private enterprises.
24. The sustainable development is introduced as,
1. the development of one's own country.
  2. saving the resources of the economy for future generations.
  3. ensuring the security of the resources of the economy for future generation while satisfying current needs.
  4. the development of politics, economy and society.
25. A new change which was implemented in the field of education after the open economy policy in 2004 is,
1. establishment of technical laboratories.
  2. provision of practical training to university students.
  3. the hundred Sapiri school programme.
  4. limitation of Art subject stream.
26. Association for economic Co-operation set up by countries around the Bengal maritime region is known as,
1. SAPTA
  2. ASIAN
  3. SAARC
  4. BIMSTEC
27. A positive influence of globalization towards Sri Lanka is,
1. need to depend on foreign loans and aids.
  2. escalation of the influence brought on by developed countries.
  3. possibility of getting maximum benefits of local resources.
  4. need to face world economic differences directly.
28. The concepts which are in the triangular struggle conflicts model of Johan Galtun are,
1. structure, context, attitudes.
  2. structure, context, behaviour.
  3. context, behaviour, attitudes
  4. attitudes, behaviour, structure.

29. A factor which should be considered when selecting a mediator in a conflict is,
1. selecting a person who can meet both parties separately in an instances where they cannot be met directly and communicate between both parties.
  2. selecting a person who can direct towards inflexible solutions.
  3. selecting a person who should be a biased individual accepted by both parties.
  4. selecting a person who can influence either party.
30. An opportunity for using conciliation is,
1. conflicts between countries.
  2. conflicts between nations.
  3. disputes concerning public property.
  4. consumer and trade disputes.
31. An aspect of inquiry is,
1. giving evidence, legal inquiry is informal.
  2. inability to appeal.
  3. the defendant is compulsory to appear in court.
  4. the loser should pay the costs of ligation.
32. A social trait a person should have when settling disputes is,
1. empathy
  2. sensitivity
  3. effective decision taking
  4. creative thinking
33. The law which is applied when a person damages the life or the property of another person is,
1. Civil Law
  2. Criminal law
  3. Common law
  4. Roman - Dutch law
34. The answer which has the jurisdiction of court of appeal is,
1. jurisdiction in respect of privilages of the parliament.
  2. jurisdiction to try election petitions.
  3. jurisdiction in respect of petitions on referendum.
  4. jurisdiction on making Supreme Court rules.
35. Guardianship of idiots and persons of unsound mind is done by,
1. High court
  2. District Court
  3. Magistrate's Court
  4. Conciliation Board
36. In a society when the rule of law has been established,
1. law should be dispensed with a delay.
  2. judges are influenced in their decision making.
  3. ignoring law is treated as an excuse.
  4. every citizen should aware about law.
37. A main function of the Human Rights Commission is,
1. acceptance of every decision taken by the government when implementing fundamental rights.
  2. not being watchful about safeguarding human rights.
  3. not accepting the international treaties relevant to human rights.
  4. giving advice to the government on fundamental rights.
38. An act which is taken by the government in order to safeguard the fundamental rights of citizens from being violated by the executive or administrative affairs is,
1. the establishment of the post of Ombudsman.
  2. the establishment of Human Rights Commission.
  3. directing to the International Court.
  4. informing to the Attorney General.
39. The Constitutional Reforms which gave the universal franchise to Sri Lanka is,
1. Colebrooke Reforms in 1833
  2. Crew - Mc - Cullum Reforms in 1910
  3. Donoughmore Reforms in 1931
  4. Soulbury Reforms in 1947
40. A special feature of the Soulbury Constitutional Reforms in 1947 is,
1. having a State Council
  2. establishing the post of governor
  3. establishing a bicameral legislature.
  4. establishing an executive committee system .



First Term Test - Grade 11 - 2018  
CIVIC EDUCATION - I  
Answers

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

Part - II

01. 1. Direct democracy, Indirect democracy.  
 2. The simple majority system, The proportionate representation system.  
 3. Aristotal, Professor Garner.  
 4. Need for unity to rebuilt up amidst diversity.  
 - Ensure national security.  
 - Difficulty in administration from a single central position because of the size of the state.  
 5. Location, migrations, invasions, arrival of various nations for trade, import of labourers.  
 6. Capital Intensive, Labour Intensive.  
 7. Internal conflicts, International conflicts.  
 8. Domestic law, International law.  
 9. Minister of Justice, Chief Justice.  
 10. Voluntary Arbitration, Compulsory Arbitration
02. 1. Unitary State, Federal State.  
 2. Legislature, executive, judiciary.  
 3. I. - Consists of two types : nominal executive, real executive.  
 - executive is elected by the legislature. (page 20)  
 II. - president implements the executive power.  
 - executive is not directly responsible to the legislature.  
 - legislature does not control the executive directly. (page 21)
03. 1. Appointment of officials named "Gambara" , "Gamini" by King Pandukabaya during the Anuradhapura era to govern villages.  
 Appointment of local government officials with administrative powers by King Parakramabahu during Polonnaruwa era. (page 40)  
 2. Municipal Council, Urban Council, Pradeshiya Sabha.  
 3. 1st List (Provincial Council list)  
 2nd List (Reserved List)  
 3rd List (Concurrent List)

04. 1. - Bearing any political ideology of one's choice  
 - Respecting political leadership.  
 - Conducting free and fair elections.... (page 60)
2. - Acting with transparency.  
 - Safeguarding and confirming rights  
 - Safeguarding media freedom ... (page 59)
3. - Mutual trust between ethnic groups is confirmed  
 - Learn to respect each other.  
 - Learn to live as a law abiding citizen.... (page 61)
05. 1. Which, What, How much of it is to be produced ?  
 - How is it produced ?  
 - For whom is it produced ?
2. Production , Distribution, Consumption.
3. - Existence of a competitive market.  
 - unequal distribution of profits.  
 - Production being profit oriented.  
 - Greater ownership of production factors owned by the private sector.
06. 1. - Turn to religious activities.  
 - Psychological exercise.  
 - Counselling.  
 - Through observation of natural environment.
2. - Ethnicity .  
 - Politics.  
 - Socio economic condition.  
 - Religious concepts.
3. - National Integrity.  
 - Preventing loss of life.  
 - Political stability... (page 104)
07. 1. Constitution, Different Statutes, Judgements, Customs, Religion, Views and principles expressed by legal authorities.
2. - Laws should be fair and just  
 - Laws should be clear and definite.  
 - Contravention of law is a punishable offense ( page 02)
3. - Appointment of judges.  
 - Removal of Judges.  
 - Salaries of Judges. (page 21)