



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 arised 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 13<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (2) after the 14<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (3) after the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (4) after the 15<sup>th</sup> 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



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 Sr 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)



**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.

- (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 contended social life.
- \* Ensure the security of the senior citizens.
- 07 (i) \* To prepare economic policies. \* To identify development disparities.
- \* To compare with other countries. \* To find out the solution for the problems.
- \* To have the structural changes in economy.
- (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)