

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய LITLத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

NEW

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

62 E I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2016

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
குடியியற் கல்வி
Civic Education

I, II
I, II
I, II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

(62) Civic Education I**Note :**

- (i) Answer *all* the questions.
- (ii) In each of the questions from 1 to 40, pick one of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4), which you consider as *correct or most appropriate*.
- (iii) **Mark a cross (X) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.**
- (iv) Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.

1. In the past, the State that performed its governance based on direct democratic principles is
(1) Great Britain. (2) Athens. (3) Switzerland. (4) India.
2. The age of a Sri Lankan citizen eligible for exercising the right of franchise is the completion of
(1) 15 years of age. (2) 18 years of age. (3) 21 years of age. (4) 24 years of age.
3. Select the correct answer of which illustrates the basic characteristics of a State.
(1) land area, population, government, autonomous power
(2) land area, government, autonomous power, opposition party
(3) population, autonomous power, judiciary, government
(4) population, government, president, executive power
4. The two types of duties that should be performed by a citizen of a democratic society is
(1) civil and political duties. (2) cultural and religious duties.
(3) economic and social duties. (4) legal and moral duties.
5. The power that the people have for carrying out the affairs of governance in a democratic society is known as
(1) Franchise. (2) Supreme power. (3) Sovereignty. (4) Constitutional power.
6. Devolution of administrative powers of the Central Government among the local Government Authorities is
(1) Decentralization of power. (2) Devolution of power.
(3) Entrusting of power. (4) Monitoring of power.
7. Devolution of power in a Federal State is carried out
(1) between the President and the Central Government.
(2) between the President and Regional States.
(3) between the Central Government and the Governor of the Regional state.
(4) between the Central Government and the Regional state.
8. According to the 1978 Constitution, the cabinet of ministers of a Provincial Council including the Chief Minister consists of
(1) four members. (2) five members.
(3) six members. (4) seven members.

9. If a problematic situation arose in the execution of power in the political system of Switzerland, the power to resolve that problem is with
- (1) National Council.
 - (2) Canton Court.
 - (3) Federal General Assembly.
 - (4) Executive General Council.
10. An important result due to good governance in a multi cultural society is
- (1) practice of respecting each other.
 - (2) use of several official languages.
 - (3) awareness of different cultures.
 - (4) establishment of mutual trust among various ethnic groups and communities.
11. The main reason for the arising of conflicts in the process of fulfilling the needs of people is
- (1) the limitation of resources to meet the needs.
 - (2) diversity of needs from person to person.
 - (3) insufficient knowledge to fulfill the needs.
 - (4) the insufficiency of facilities to fulfill the needs.
12. What is the correct answer which shows a non-economic good and an economic good respectively?
- (1) water and food
 - (2) water and air
 - (3) medicine and sunlight
 - (4) clothes and food
13. Select the answer that shows the sequential order in an economic process.
- (1) production, consumption, distribution
 - (2) production, distribution, consumption
 - (3) production, storing, distribution
 - (4) production, storing, consumption
14. The conflicts in person, among persons, in the family, among families are known as
- (1) universal conflicts.
 - (2) family conflicts.
 - (3) intricate conflicts.
 - (4) personal conflicts.
15. Select the answer which includes the personal qualities that should be developed by a citizen for conflict resolution.
- (1) Respecting others, Respect others' opinions, Justice
 - (2) Endurance, Generosity, Empathy
 - (3) Effective communication, Creative thinking, Listening
 - (4) Self-awareness, Patience, Endurance
16. The prime aim of the Law is
- (1) guidance to maintain governance so as to ensure the protection of people.
 - (2) controlling human behaviors so as to protect people, life, property and rights.
 - (3) establishing awareness of law among people.
 - (4) bringing all the culprits in the society before the court of law.
17. In Sri Lanka, the final appellate and the highest court in action is
- (1) High Court.
 - (2) Appeal Court.
 - (3) Supreme Court.
 - (4) Court Martial.
18. The Court which has the power to exercise jurisdiction on murder cases is
- (1) Court of Appeal.
 - (2) Provincial High Court.
 - (3) District Court.
 - (4) High Court.
19. The recommendation required for implementing the capital punishment to a person who is convicted of that penalty is submitted to the President by
- (1) the Attorney General.
 - (2) the Chief Justice.
 - (3) Solicitor General.
 - (4) the Minister of Justice.
20. Among the following, which institution was established under the Donoughmore Constitutional Reforms in 1931?
- (1) Legislative Council
 - (2) State Council
 - (3) National State Assembly
 - (4) Parliament

21. The main Constitutional change caused through the Second Republic Constitution of 1978 is
- (1) introduction of proportional representation system.
 - (2) introduction of referendum.
 - (3) establishment of executive presidency.
 - (4) introduction of provincial council system.
22. According to the 19th Constitutional Amendment, the president has the power to dissolve parliament
- (1) at least after one year, after the implementation of parliament.
 - (2) when the Prime Minister requested that parliament should be dissolved.
 - (3) at anytime at the president's disposal.
 - (4) at least after four and half years after the implementation of parliament.
23. Among the functions vested on Local Government Institutions in Sri Lanka, the role which is **not** included in the public utility services is
- (1) supply of electricity to public places.
 - (2) maintaining of public markets.
 - (3) construction and maintenance of public toilets.
 - (4) conducting of public reading rooms.
24. By which name among the following is the environment which includes religions, castes, heritages, customs and taboos, rights, obligations, law systems (traditions) created by the involvement of man?
- (1) Social environment
 - (2) Natural environment
 - (3) Bio environment
 - (4) Human environment
25. A - Computer literacy
B - Real Gross National product
C - Green Gross Domestic product
D - Economic Growth Rate
E - Physical Quality of the Life Index
- Among the above criteria used for measuring development, select the answer that includes only the traditional (conventional) criteria.
- (1) A and B
 - (2) B and C
 - (3) B and D
 - (4) D and E
26. A citizen's responsibility related to environment is
- (1) estimation of the environmental cost in development activities.
 - (2) production of environmental friendly citizens through awareness programmes.
 - (3) following an environmental friendly life style everytime.
 - (4) developing the attitudes of the citizens to abide by the legal framework related to environment.
27. Select the answer that includes two features of the developed countries.
- (1) Urban population is less while infant mortality rate is also low.
 - (2) Life expectancy is high while population growth rate is high.
 - (3) Physical Quality of Life Index is high while foreign exchange earnings are low.
 - (4) Human Development Index is high while population growth rate is low.
28. Select the **false** statement among the following statements related to the implementation of Human Rights in Sri Lanka
- (1) Any person can lodge a complaint against a violation of Fundamental Rights by an executive or administrative action and get a fair jurisdiction at a Supreme court.
 - (2) Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission has the power to investigate complaints against the violation of Fundamental Rights and pass appropriate recommendations in that regard.
 - (3) Any person can submit a complaint to the United Nations' Human Rights Commission when that person is not satisfied with the judgment of a case related to the violation of human rights.
 - (4) The Parliamentary Commissioner of Administrative Affairs (Ombudsman) has the power to investigate the complaints against the violation of human rights by an official of the Government or Local Government Institution and pass penalty to culprits.
29. Which one of the following is regarded as a citizen's obligation related to sustainable development?
- (1) Avoid excessive consumption
 - (2) Encouragement of producers of Eco-friendly goods and services
 - (3) Introduction of environmental standards
 - (4) Environmental impact assessment

30. What is the identification of the total value of all the products of a year and the services after considering the Net Foreign Factor Income from abroad?
 (1) Real Gross National Product (2) Financial Gross National Product
 (3) Gross National Product (4) Green Domestic Product
31. Select the answer which includes two natural causes for the destruction of the natural environment.
 (1) desertification, salinization (2) cyclones, Tsunami
 (3) Melting of glaciers, rise of sea water level (4) global warming, fall of acid rains
32. A major cause for the environmental destruction is people's
 (1) poverty. (2) lack of education.
 (3) unawareness. (4) wrong attitudes.
33. The number of the main legal documents included in the International Human Rights Act is
 (1) six. (2) five. (3) four. (4) three.
34. An example for a Regional Organization based on military objectives is
 (1) ASEAN. (2) NATO. (3) SAARC. (4) BIMSTEC.
35. The most significant factor for development of State strategic relations of a country is its
 (1) geographical situation. (2) political stability.
 (3) foreign policy. (4) economic policy.
36. A prominent characteristic reflected in the present context of international relations is
 (1) the instigation of international terrorism.
 (2) the exploitation of the resources in weak States by multinational companies.
 (3) the struggle to fortify their power by powerful States.
 (4) incurring various influence on weak States by powerful States.
37. Among which member countries of the following organization was SAPTA and SAFTA trade agreement established?
 (1) ASEAN (2) BIMSTEC (3) European Union (4) SAARC
38. A common problem faced by the developed countries as well as the developing countries is
 (1) unfavorable balance of payments.
 (2) political instability.
 (3) impact of the international terrorism.
 (4) possession of domestic wealth (resources) by foreigners.
39. The main medium that maintains a peaceful diplomatic relations among countries is
 (1) Ambassador service. (2) the Ministry of Defence.
 (3) Presidential secretariat. (4) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
40. The three main institutions of the United Nations are given in **column I**, and some of their relevant powers and functions are given in **column II**.

Column I

- 1 - General Assembly
- 2 - Security Council
- 3 - UN Secretariat

Column II

- A - Controlling the United Nations' Peace-keeping Forces
- B - Implement plans to control arms
- C - Investigations and recommendations of the policies to disarmament and restrictions of arms
- D - Taking measures to safeguard Human Rights

What is the correct answer when the **column II** is arranged to match the sequential order of the **column I**?

- (1) A, B, C (2) B, A, D (3) C, B, A (4) D, C, B

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கலி கிரேடியேட்டிய பாடத்திட்டம் / New Syllabus

NEW

இலங்கை தேர்வுகள்
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

62 E I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 டிசெம்பர்
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පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය	I, II
குடியியற் கல்வி	I, II
Civic Education	I, II

(62) Civic Education II

* Question No. 1 is compulsory.

* Answer five (05) questions, including question No. 1 and four other questions.

1.
 - (i) Name **two** well-known persons who presented definitions of democracy.
 - (ii) Write **two** functions of a State.
 - (iii) Mention **two** features of a Unitary State.
 - (iv) Name **two** basic features of a good governance.
 - (v) Name the **two** main techniques used in the production of goods.
 - (vi) Name **two** of the three basic causes of conflicts shown in the Triangular Struggle Conflicts Model of John Galtun.
 - (vii) Name **two** types of cases that can be investigated (heard) at Magistrate court.
 - (viii) Mention **two** major powers and functions of the legislature under the Second Republican Constitution of 1978.
 - (ix) Mention **two** measures taken by the Sri Lankan Government to safeguard women's human rights.
 - (x) Name **two** outcomes (consequences) that arise because of harm caused to social environment. (02×10 = 20 marks)
2.
 - (i) Name **two** types of Elections that provide occasions for Sri Lankan voters to cast their votes. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention **three** duties that should be performed by the opposition of a democratic system of rule. (03 marks)
 - (iii) (a) Name **two** different types of political party system.
(b) Name **three** good features in a competitive party system. (05 marks)
3.
 - (i) Write **two** reasons that influence the collapse of social justice as well as the lethargy in the economic development of a countries. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention **three** characteristics that should inculcate by a citizen for the co-existence in a multi-cultural society. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Describe **three** good results that can be achieved by exercising good governance in a multi-cultural society. (05 marks)
4.
 - (i) Name **two** main roots (sources) causes for the arising of conflicts. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention **three** facts that should be considered when selecting a mediator for conflicts resolution. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain through **three** facts, the importance of peaceful resolution of conflicts. (05 marks)

5. (i) Name **two** sources of law. (02 marks)
(ii) Name the **three** divisions of domestic law. (03 marks)
(iii) Name the **three** highest judiciaries of the modern judicial system of Sri Lanka and explain the functions of **one** system. (05 marks)
6. (i) Name **two** historic occasions which are important with regard to winning human rights. (02 marks)
(ii) Name **three** types of Rights that can be categorized according to the (characteristics) nature of Human Rights. (03 marks)
(iii) (a) Name **two** specific objectives based in the formation of the United Nations' Convention on Children's Rights.
(b) Mention **three** measures taken by the Sri Lankan Government to safeguard Children's Rights. (05 marks)
7. (i) Name **two** non-living (non-biological) components of the environment. (02 marks)
(ii) Mention **three** services provided by the environment to man. (03 marks)
(iii) Mention **three** duties that should be performed by the government for the accomplishment of the sustainable development and describe **one** such duty. (05 marks)

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