

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka		62 E I, II
අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 දෙසැම්බර් கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசம்பர் General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018		
පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය I, II குடியியற் கல்வி I, II Civic Education I, II	12.12.2018 / 0830 – 1140	
පැය තුනයි மூன்று மணித்தியாலம் Three hours	අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள் Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes	
Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.		

Civic Education I

Note :

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

- What is the term used to identify the essential basic requirements of man?
 - Wants
 - Goods and services
 - Needs
 - Products
- The main legal officer in Sri Lanka is
 - The Chief Justice.
 - The Minister of Justice.
 - The Attorney General.
 - The Ombudsman.
- Select the answer that includes only the unitary countries.
 - Great Britain, Japan, France, The United States of America
 - Japan, Nepal, France, Sri Lanka
 - India, Sri Lanka, Great Britain, France
 - The United States of America, India, Japan, France
- A modern method used to measure development is
 - Gross National Product.
 - The Individual Gross National Product.
 - Human Development Index.
 - Rate of Economic Development.
- Select the answer that includes only the developing countries.
 - Norway, Japan, Bangladesh, Canada
 - India, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone
 - Belgium, Myanmar, France, Germany
 - Nepal, Australia, Sweden, The United States of America
- A problem in implementing a system of direct democracy is
 - the existence of different parties.
 - the population of a country being very large.
 - holding the elections in due time.
 - the disparity in the income of the citizens.
- A country with a single party system is
 - Great Britain.
 - The United States of America.
 - China.
 - Australia.

8. In a democratic state, the power of the people is known as
(1) Inalienable right. (2) Legal right.
(3) Universal franchise. (4) The supremacy of the law.
9. In comparing the other international and regional organizations with the SAARC Organization, the cause for the weak level of relationship amongst the SAARC member countries is seen in
(1) the different religious and cultural characteristics among the member countries.
(2) the member countries being constantly subject to natural disasters.
(3) the lowest literacy levels.
(4) being subject to the influence of internal political upheavals and war situations.
10. Select the answer carrying the moral duties associated with rights.
(1) Paying the taxes levied by the state (2) Conserving the environment
(3) Acting according to the Constitution (4) Protecting public property
11. The Chief Minister of a Provincial Council in Sri Lanka is appointed by
(1) the President. (2) the Governor.
(3) the Prime Minister. (4) the Speaker.
12. The complaint by a citizen regarding the deprivation of fundamental rights due to the action of an administrative ruling in Sri Lanka should be made to,
(1) the Ombudsman. (2) the Attorney General.
(3) the President. (4) the Chief Justice.
13. "The procedural actions accepted and agreed upon" by the people of a country are known as
(1) etiquette. (2) customs and taboos.
(3) culture. (4) the society.
14. A characteristic of a citizen in a multi-cultural society is
(1) respecting the cultures of others. (2) respecting the culture of the majority.
(3) embracing the religions of the others. (4) conducting inter-marriages.
15. What is **not** a result of climatic change?
(1) The rising of ocean levels. (2) The occurrence of the influence of Elnino.
(3) The occurrence of Tsunami. (4) The rising of the atmospheric heat levels.
16. The main characteristic of a National State is
(1) the parliament. (2) the legislative.
(3) the government. (4) the jurisdiction.
17. A special characteristic that can be observed in decentralizing power is
(1) building unity amidst variety.
(2) the existence of a written constitution.
(3) the possibility of reverting power at any moment.
(4) all decisions being taken by the Central Government.
18. A duty that is **not** a part of the duties of the Provincial Councils of Sri Lanka is
(1) building by-roads. (2) putting up and maintaining public toilets.
(3) putting up small schools in the area. (4) maintaining common reading rooms.
19. Conflicts arising out of internal and external causes of the individual are known as
(1) tribal conflicts. (2) conflicts arising out of political stances.
(3) conflicts arising within individuals. (4) conflicts arising upon social factors.
20. What is the age limit that defines 'a child', according to the UN Convention of Child Rights?
(1) Below 18 years (2) Below 16 years
(3) Below 15 years (4) Below 14 years
21. A positive effect that Sri Lanka has faced due to globalization is
(1) the diversification of the economy.
(2) the acceleration of the brain drain.
(3) the destruction of the local primary industries.
(4) having to depend on foreign aid.

22. What is the name given to the main document that carries the fundamental rights of a citizen in a country?
- (1) The convention of Human Rights (2) The Constitution
(3) The Penal Code (4) The concurrent list
23. Select the **false** expression regarding Fundamental Rights.
- (1) All human rights are Fundamental Rights.
(2) All human rights are not Fundamental Rights.
(3) When Fundamental Rights are infringed, legal support can be obtained.
(4) What is not included in the Constitution are not Fundamental Rights.
24. Select the answer that gives a cause for the breakdown in the social equity of a country.
- (1) The non politicization of the public service.
(2) The scarcity of economic and human resources.
(3) The public service being efficient.
(4) The rise of bribery and corruption.
25. A characteristic of a transformational economies is that
- (1) both private sector and state entrepreneurship are seen.
(2) the rights of production factors belong to the private sector.
(3) action is taken to liberalise aid and relax price control.
(4) privatization of public enterprises that makes losses.
26. What is the country that has **not** given precedence to religion in the constitution?
- (1) Sri Lanka (2) Pakistan (3) India (4) Bangladesh
27. Select the answer that gives the occasions where mediation and bargaining are much used.
- (1) Industrial disputes, estate labour disputes
(2) Private disputes, employee disputes
(3) Private disputes, state disputes
(4) Property disputes, family disputes
28. What are the two main forms of government?
- (1) Presidential and Parliamentary States. (2) Dictatorship and Democratic States.
(3) Unitary and Federal States. (4) National and Provincial States.
29. Select the most correct statement as regards the International Labour Organization (ILO).
- (1) Started independently and later works in affiliation with the Association of Nations
(2) Started independently and later works in affiliation with the United Nations' Organization
(3) Works being started by the General Assembly of the United Nations
(4) Works independently of the United Nations' Organization
30. Social environment means
- (1) a component arisen with no mediation of man.
(2) something built by man.
(3) something built out of physical components.
(4) something built out of interrelationships from among physical components.
31. The Human Rights Committee, to which a complaint can be made, when not satisfied with the final verdict of justice meted out in one's own country, has been established according to
- (1) the International agreement on civil and political rights.
(2) the International agreements on economic, social and cultural rights.
(3) the initial alternative agreement associated with the International agreement on civil and political rights.
(4) the second alternative agreement added on to the International agreement on civil and political rights.
32. Of the constitutional reforms introduced during the British rule, under what constitutional reforms did the Sri Lankans gain most political opportunities?
- (1) The Cole-brooke (2) The Croov-McCallum
(3) The Manning (4) The Donoughmore

33. A significant factor that influences in producing a pattern of democratic rule is
- (1) encouraging non governmental organizations.
 - (2) providing greater power to public employees.
 - (3) criticizing the work of the government party.
 - (4) maintaining an independent media.
34. An important factor that influences a people friendly government being appointed through an election is
- (1) holding an independent and fair election.
 - (2) ensuring the supremacy of the law.
 - (3) the people having an adequate political awareness.
 - (4) everyone having equal rights.
35. Something that is used in international politics by powerful nations to influence weak countries is
- (1) cultural cooperation.
 - (2) educational development.
 - (3) religious customs.
 - (4) international trade.
36. Under which of the following opportunities are the citizens of a country **not** able participate in a democratic system of government?
- (1) Selecting one's representative by using one's vote
 - (2) Coming forward as a representative at the election
 - (3) Providing education, health etc. free of charge
 - (4) Criticizing the conduct of the government
37. Select the answer that carries only the countries which have permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council.
- (1) Japan, China, India, France
 - (2) China, Britain, France, The United States of America
 - (3) The United States of America, Russia, India, Australia
 - (4) Britain, The United States of America, France, Germany
38. The social characteristic a citizen must inculcate in himself in order to minimise conflict is
- (1) the prevention of loss of life.
 - (2) the minimization of mental stress.
 - (3) respecting views of others.
 - (4) developing creative thinking.
39. Select the answer that matches the legal institutes in column A with the cases referred to in column B.
- | A | B |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 - Supreme court | A - Cases related to the safety of the people |
| 2 - Appeals court | B - Cases related to marital matters |
| 3 - High court | C - Cases related to revenue |
| 4 - Magistrates' Court | D - Cases related to petitions on the Presidential election |
| | E - Cases related to murder |
| | F - Cases related to commercial disagreements |
| | G - Cases related to declaration of habeas corpus |
- (1) A,G,B,E (2) B,D,F,G (3) D,G,E,A (4) G,E,F,D
40. Given below are several ways by which the air is polluted.
- A - Eruption of volcanoes
 - B - Transport activities
 - C - Dust storms
 - D - Wild fires
 - E - Use of aeroplanes

Of the above, select the answer that carries only the natural means

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

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 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

62 E I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 දෙසැම්බර්
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசெம்பர்
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය I, II

குடியியற் கல்வி I, II

Civic Education I, II

Civic Education II

* Question No. 1 is compulsory.

* Answer five questions including question No. 1 and four other questions.

1. (i) Mention **two** sets of individuals to whom special attention was accorded to, in the administration of human rights.
 - (ii) Name **two** Zonal Organizations in the world that were created based on military objectives.
 - (iii) Write **two** economic support services, man receives through the environment.
 - (iv) Write **two** positive characteristics of a competitive party system.
 - (v) Name **two** fundamental characteristics of a system of good governance.
 - (vi) State the **two** main sections of the law, according to the way the law is put into practice.
 - (vii) Write **two** methods which can be followed in resolving conflicts.
 - (viii) Name **two** major aspects in the procedure for development to which attention must be paid.
 - (ix) Name **two** aspects that Sri Lanka got through the Soulbury Constitution Reforms.
 - (x) Mention **two** characteristics that are specific to the Federal System of Switzerland.
- (02 × 10 = 20 marks)
2. Conflicts directly affect the individual as well as the society.
 - (i) Write **two** causes that bring about a conflict. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention **three** situations which can bring about conflicts at international level. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name **three** situations where mediation can be made use of in conflict resolution and describe how one of them could be used. (05 marks)
 3. The production procedure is of importance among the activities that occur in an economy.
 - (i) Name **two** factors of production. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention the **three** main aspects where the procedure of production takes place in an economy. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name the **three** categories that the manufactured goods are divided into, according to the way they are consumed and describe one of them briefly. (05 marks)
 4. There are different legal institutions established in order to administer the Law in Sri Lanka.
 - (i) Name, in order, the **two** highest courts in the Judicial System of Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention **three** types of special law observed in Sri Lanka. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name **three** factors that influence the imposition of the law in a country and explain one of them. (05 marks)

5. A Federal State is one where the power of the state is shared between the central government and the provincial governments.
- (i) Name **two** countries where federal governments prevail. (02 marks)
 - (ii) State **three** facts that influence the emergence of a federal government. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Mention **three** negative characteristics of a federal government and describe one of them. (05 marks)
6. Economic progress and development are two concepts that differ from each other.
- (i) Define the term 'development'. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Name **three** characteristics of Sri Lanka which can only be seen in a developed countries, although Sri Lanka is a developing country. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name **three** measures Sri Lanka has taken to overcome the challenge of development and describe one of them briefly. (05 marks)
7. Different type of Regional organizations emerge in the world.
- (i) Mention **two** basic reasons for the emergence of regional organizations. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Name **three** member countries of ASEAN. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Mention **two** objectives of the ASEAN Organization and give a brief description one of them. (05 marks)

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