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PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION-NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

THIRD TERM TEST - 2020

CIVIC EDUCATION - I

Grade 11 **Three Hours**

Name / Index No. :

i. Answer for all the questions.
ii. Find the suitable or most suitable answer from four answers for question no. 01 to 40.
iii. Draw (×) mark in the paper your receive according to the answer you selected.

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01. According to the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, polling divisions are divided by the,
    (1) Department of Election (2) Supreme Court
    (3) Polling division (4) Delimitation commission
02. A characteristic of a free and fair election is,
    (1) All the illegible citizens also must be assure for the vote.
    (2) Holding elections in due course.
    (3) All the citizens in the country can vote.
    (4) Holding elections according to the will of representatives.
03. The assignment of some of the powers vested in the Central Government, upon regional units of administration is called,
    (1) Devolution of power (2) Decentralization of power
    (3) Deviation of power (4) Centralizing the power
04. In a parliamentary government the executive is implemented by,
    (1) Prime Minister and the cabinet. (2) President and the board of ministers.
    (3) Prime Minister and the nominal executives. (4) Prime Minister and the real executives.
05. The answer with correct statement which says a power of the Governor,
    (1) The Governer is be appointed by the Chief Minister.
    (2) His tenure is 04 years.
    (3) He is the coordinator between the Central Government and the Provincial Council.
    (4) Chief executive of the province.

- **Answer question no. 06 and 07 using following statements.**
    A Exercising the Executive, Legislative and Judicial power by a single central government.
    B Strengthening of the frame work of democracy.
    C Facilitates administration in countries with a large land mass.
    D Decentralization of administrative power in only possible through an Act passed by the executive of the Central Government.
    E Facilitates prevention of a state becoming dictatorial as a result of the force and influence brought upon the Central Government.
    F The ability to revert the administrative power that have been decentralized, at power instance the Central Government desires.

06. The answer with characteristics of a Unitary Government is,
    (1) ABC (2) ACD (3) ADE (4) ADF
07. The answer with characteristics of a Federal Government is,
    (1) ACE (2) BCE (3) CDE (4) BEF

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08. The correct statement about the structure of the government of the United States of America,
(1) The executive president exercises the executive powers.
(2) It was formed with 26 states.
(3) The legislature is called the federal Assembly.
(4) The powers of the Central Government and the cantons are defined and the rest is vested with the Central Government.

09. The duty of naming and nominating of Local Government Institutions is done by,
(1) The Commissioner of Election. (2) Delimitation commission.
(3) The minister of the subject. (4) The President.

10. A municipal council can't be seen in this Provincial Council structure of Sri Lanka,
(1) Northern Province. (2) Southern Province.
(3) North Western Province. (4) North Central Province.

11. Universal Franchise, Executive Committee system, National State Council were some of the democratic proposals of this reform,
(1) Colebrooke Reform (2) Crew-Me-Cullum Reform
(3) Manning Reform (4) Donoughmore Reform

12. It is mentioned in the 1978 Constitution that Provincial Councils should consists with,
(1) Chief minister and less than four ministers.
(2) Chief minister and less than five ministers.
(3) Chief minister and four ministers.
(4) Chief minister and other ministers will be decided according to the Provincial Council.

13. What is the answer, when you match statement in "A" with years in "B".

A	B
i. Introducing a two house parliament.	A. 1972
ii. Abolishing dominion status and the formation of an independent Republic.	B. 1978
iii. Introducing a post of presidency with executive powers.	C. 1947

(1) ABC (2) CAB (3) BCA (4) CBA

14. When did a paragraph about human rights included to the constitution at first?
(1) 1978 Constitution (2) 1972 Constitution
(3) 1947 Soulbary Constitution (4) 1931 Constitution

15. Examples for countries which have multiculturalism with complexity,
(1) Sri Lanka and France (2) Sri Lanka and India
(3) India and United Stated of America (4) India and France

16. Most of the developed countries have immensely made use of multiculturalism, in their economics, social and political process. Their theme is,
(1) "One nation for one state" (2) "Behaving or adjusting"
(3) "Strong State" (4) "Unity in Diversity"

17. Basic needs of a man are,
(1) Food, shelter and lands (2) Food and clothes
(3) Food, money and houses (4) Food, shelter and clothes

18. Next economic problem after which, how much of it is to be produces is,
(1) How is it produced? (2) What is produced?
(3) Which section does the production? (4) For whom is it produced?

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19. The correct answer with production factors and payments for them is,

A		B	
1.	Land	A	Interest
2.	Labour	B	Profit
3.	Capital	C	Rent
4.	Entrepreneurship	D	Wages

(1) ABCD (2) CABD (3) CDAB (4) BCDA

20. Ownership of production factors owned by the private sector and those production being profit oriented are qualities of a,

(1) Socialist Economic system (2) The Capitalist Economic system
(3) Mixed Economic system (4) Market Economic system

21. A special characteristic of globalization is,

(1) Limitation of the world of work.
(2) Narrowing of the global market.
(3) Ability to live in any country in the world.
(4) Transfer of industries to countries where expensive labour is available.

22. A country with greater evidence of characteristics of a socialist market of the Market Economy,

(1) Singapore (2) Cuba (3) Australia (4) Russia

23. The national level or broad conflicts are called,

(1) Racial conflicts (2) Intricate conflicts
(3) International conflicts (4) Universal conflicts

24. The triangular struggle conflicts model was introduced by,

(1) Joban Galtun (2) Prof. Garner (3) Herman J. Fyner (4) Jeran Benkam

25. The answer with personal traits in conflict resolution,

A Endurance B Respect others
C Effective decision taking D Fulfilment of duties

(1) AB (2) AC (3) AD (4) BD

26. What is the supreme law of a country,

(1) Civil law (2) Parliamentary law (3) Constitutional law (4) Criminal law

27. Select the false statement from the followings,

(1) Contravention of law is an excuse.
(2) Treating everyone equally before the law.
(3) Roman - Dutch law is the common law of Sri Lanka.
(4) The other concept of law is the justice.

28. The highest court in Sri Lanka is,

(1) Court of Appeal (2) High court (3) Magistrate court (4) Supreme court

29. The law preventing anti social activities done by an individual or a group of individuals in Sri Lanka is,

(1) Criminal law (2) Civil law (3) Thesawalamai law (4) Muslim law

30. The head of the Department of Attorney General is,

(1) Cheif Justice (2) Minister of Justice (3) Attorney General (4) President

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31. What is the correct statement about human rights?
    (1) Fundamental rights are the rights which a person having from the birth.
    (2) Every human right is a fundamental right.
    (3) Every fundamental right is a human right.
    (4) The fundamental rights are in Universal Declaration of Human Rights's.
32. The actions to be taken once the rights are violated are mentioned in present constitution,
    (1) Article 126 (2) Article 156 (3) Article 162 (4) Article 165
33. The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the convention of Child Rights is in,
    (1) 1991 (2) 1989 (3) 1924 (4) 1979
34. Maternity Benefits Ordinance, Industrial Disputes Act and Employees Provident Fund Acts are implemented to protect the rights of,
    (1) Persons with special needs (2) Trible people
    (3) Senior citizens. (4) Labours.
35. The main reason for environmental problems is,
    (1) Over consumption of resources.
    (2) Destroying the natural resources.
    (3) Increasing the population.
    (4) Break down of ecological balance due to natural and human activities.
36. This is not a responsibility done by citizen to protect the environment,
    (1) Using natural resources economically.
    (2) Living according to the environmental rules.
    (3) Introducing environmental standards.
    (4) Following a environmental friendly life-style.

- **Answer question no. 37 using following statements.**

    A - Political instability.
    B - Greater amount of capital resources.
    C - Infant Mortality rate is lower.
    D - Rate of dependents is at a higher level.

37. The answer with characteristics of a developed country,
    (1) A and B (2) B and C (3) C and D (4) A and C
38. A significance of Sri Lanka as a developing country,
    (1) Life expectancy remain at a lower level. (2) Maternal mortality remain at a high level.
    (3) Infant mortality remain at a high level. (4) Higher level of literacy.
39. What is the first Regional Military Organization?
    (1) WORSO (2) SAARC
    (3) European Organization (4) NATO
40. The leaders of the member countries put their signature to the SAARC Charter at,
    (1) Nepal (2) Pakistan (3) Bangladesh (4) Maldives

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THIRD TERM TEST - 2020

Grade 11 CIVIC EDUCATION - II

Name / Index No. :

- **First question is compulsory.**
- **Answer five questions with question no. 01.**

(01) (i) Write two things done by free media in a democratic country.

(ii) Write two tasks that devolve upon the government.

(iii) Name two types of the power.

(iv) State two characteristics a citizen should inculcate for the well-being of a multicultural society.

(v) Write two processes taking place in an economy.

(vi) State two roots of conflicts.

(vii) Write two qualities can be seen in a society where the rule of law has been established.

(viii) The tasks assigned to Pradeshiya Sabha can be discussed under three main themes. Write two of them.

(ix) Mention two problems created by water pollution.

(x) Mention two factors that contributed to the development of international relations.

(10 × 2 =20 marks)

(02) "The government is the agent that implements expectations of the public and the will of the state."

(i) What are the two types of government? (02m.)

(ii) Write three differences between the state and the government. (03m.)

(iii) a. The government consists of three main institutions. Name them. (03m.)

b. Explain one of them. (02m.)

(03) "A conflict originates due to dissent in the mind of an individual."

(i) Write two parties involved in conflicts. (02m.)

(ii) Write three things you can do when do you have a conflict in your mind. (03m.)

(iii) a. Mention three methods which can be used for conflict resolution. (03m.)

b. Explain one of them. (02m.)

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(04) "Every one should equal before the law"

(i) Mention two sources of law. (02m.)

(ii) In addition to the common law, there are three other special laws in Sri Lanka. Name them. (03m.)

(iii) a. Name three main officers or roles that occupy the top most places on judicial affairs and law of Sri Lanka. (03m.)

b. Explain one of them. (02m.)

(05) "Safeguarding democracy, growth of social justic as well as equality are the main components of a society where the human rights are ensures."

(i) Name two types of human rights. (02m.)

(ii) Mention three measures that Sri Lanka has taken to protect women's rights. (03m.)

(iii) a. Name three legal documents passed by the United Nations to safeguard Human Rights. (03m.)

b. Explain one of them. (02m.)

(06) "The environment is a blend of external states which influence the existence of living beings."

(i) Name two components which form the environment. (02m.)

(ii) Write three services obtained from the environment. (03m.)

(iii) a. State three harmful effects caused by the depletion of forests. (03m.)

b. Explain one of them. (02m.)

(07) "There are expected objective when maintaining International Relations."

(i) State two objectives which are aimed to fulfill by a country by maintaining international relationships. (02m.)

(ii) Write three ways how the powerful countries attempt to influence the less powerful countries. (03m.)

(iii) a. State three main media through which international relations are maintained. (03m.)

b. Explain one of them. (02m.)

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Paper - I

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

Paper - II (One mark for each correct answer)

(01) (i)
* Presenting true and correct information to the public.
* Presenting unbiased information for the benefit of the people.
* Making the government aware of the grievances of the people.
* Providing the latest information on time.
* Enhance the knowledge of people.

(ii)
* Protection of law and peace.
* Providing welfare services.
* Implementation of development plans.
* Maintenance of public services.
* Maintenance economic and political stability.
* Taking steps for poverly alleviation.
* Protecting basic Human Rights.

(iii) Administrative power, Political power, Social power, Economic power

(iv)
* Understanding and identifying cultures of one another.
* Respecting other cultures.
* Acting so as to avoid conflicts.
* Developing mutuality.
* Implementing multi-religious programs.
* Tolerating other's views.

(v) Production / Distribution / Consumption

(vi) Ethnicity / Politics / Socio-economic condition / Religious concepts

(vii)
* Availability of an independent judicial system.
* Awareness of every citizen about law.
* Not treating ignorance of the law as an excuse.
* Treating everyone equally before the law.
* Not exerting influence on judges in their decision making.

(viii) Public roads / Public health / Public utility services

(ix)
* Disturb the functioning of the water cycles.
* Death of aquatic organisms.
* Interrupt agricultural activities.
* Destruction of natural beauty.
* Spread of diseases and plague caused by drinking polluted water.

(x)
* Resource disparity.
* Sale of excess production.
* Development in transport and communication.
* Necessity of obtaining advanced technological knowledge.
* Obtaining support in emergencies an other disaster situations.
* Development of political, economic, social and cultural relations.

(02) (i)
* Parliamentary government / Presidential government

(ii)
* The state is permanent but the government is not permanent.
* The government will be changed time to time.
* The state has a fixed land but the government hasn't.

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* The state has the autonomous power but the government acts out it.
* The state is the employer and the government is the employee.

(iii) a. Legislature / Executive / Judiciary
b. Give marks according to the answer.

(03) (i) Within the individual / Among individuals / Among communities / Among countries

(ii) Engaging in religious activities / Having Counseling / Doing physiological therapies / Observing the environment

(iii) a. Discussion / Bargaining and conciliation / mediation / peaceful settlement / arbitration / inquiry and counseling
b. Give marks according to the answer.

(04) (i) Constitution / different stautes / judgements / customs / religion

(ii) kandyan law / Thesawalamai law / Muslim law

(iii) a. Minister of Justice / Chief Justice / Attorney General
b. Give marks according to the answer.

(05) (i) * Civil and political Rights
* Economic, Social and Cultural rights

(ii) * Preparation of women's charter
* Establishment of a seperate ministry
* Establishment of National Women's Committee.
* Passing of an Act of Parliament on Domestic violence.
* Establishment of a place to investigate matters dealing with women and children in every police station.

(iii) a. * Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
* International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.
* International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
* The first protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and political Rights.
* The second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
* Optional Protocol to covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
b. Give marks according to the answer.

(06) (i) Non - biological components / Biological components / Social components / Natural components

(ii) Life support services / Economic support services / Waste material absorption services

(iii) a. * Reduce the ability to absorb carbon dioxide.
* Removal of moisture of the soil.
* Infertility of the soil due to deterioration of the physical qualities of the soil.
* Loss of dwelling for the living beings.
* Decline of the beauty of the environment.
b. Give marks according to the answer.

(07) (i) * Obtaining something which the country by itself cannot fulfill.
* Ability to expand relationships on political, economic, cultural and social grounds.
* Protection from the influences exerted by powerful countries.
* Prevention of obstacles caused by protectionist policies.

(ii) International trade / Offering loans and aids / Economic development / Defense spheres / Provision of employments

(iii) a. Diplomatic service / International Trade / War / Foreign Aid
b. Give marks according to the answer.

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