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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2022(2023)  
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2022(2023)  
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2022(2023)

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය I, II  
குடியியற் கல்வி I, II  
Civic Education I, II

පැය තුනේ  
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි Use additional reading time to go through the question paper,  
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள் select the questions and decide on the questions that you give  
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes priority in answering.

### Civic Education I

**Instructions:**

- \* 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.

1. System of governance that is maintained by people for their own governance is  
(1) Fascism. (2) Democracy.  
(3) Capitalism. (4) Socialism.
2. What are the two main criteria used to demarcate constituencies?  
(1) Demography and Population (2) Population and Ethnicity  
(3) Demography and Health condition (4) Economy and Culture
3. What is the common law applicable to Sri Lanka?  
(1) Constitutional Law (2) Kandyan Law  
(3) Criminal Law (4) Roman Dutch Law
4. The process of delivering manufactured goods to the consumer is  
(1) Consumption. (2) Trade.  
(3) Distribution. (4) Production.
5. One of the main roots of conflicts is  
(1) non fulfilment of objectives. (2) the occurrence of bottlenecks.  
(3) the mental conditions. (4) the ethnicity.
6. The chief legal officer of Sri Lanka is  
(1) The Ombudsman. (2) The Attorney General.  
(3) Minister of Justice. (4) Chief Justice.
7. A natural way of air pollution is the  
(1) emission of toxic fumes from factories.  
(2) emission of carbon dioxide from vehicles.  
(3) air pollution due to deforestation.  
(4) occurrence of air pollution by storms of dust.

8. By living unitedly in a multicultural society, the
- (1) mutual harmony develops.
  - (2) corruption and fraud can be minimized.
  - (3) media freedom can be protected.
  - (4) political leadership is respected.
9. An obligation that states must fulfil to provide for the best interests of the child is the
- (1) protection against child abuses.
  - (2) protection of social security.
  - (3) protection from drug abuses.
  - (4) protection against child labour.
10. One of the major forms of international trade is
- (1) Export trade.
  - (2) Import trade.
  - (3) Multilateral trade.
  - (4) Universal trade.
11. The ability of the society to deal with people living in the society and the existing social organisations is called
- (1) Democracy.
  - (2) Legislature.
  - (3) Executive.
  - (4) Power.
12. The pair of countries that has a two-party system is
- (1) Great Britain and India.
  - (2) China and Russia.
  - (3) Great Britain and United States of America.
  - (4) Germany and North Korea.
13. In the decisions of the security council of the United Nations, the power of veto is vested to the
- (1) members of the General Assembly.
  - (2) members of the United Nations.
  - (3) members of the Board of Trustees.
  - (4) standing members.
14. Which statement correctly defines water pollution?
- (1) Mixing of herbicides and fungicides to water
  - (2) Change in natural quality of water
  - (3) Accumulation of toxins in water by acid rains
  - (4) Addition of industrial waste to water
15. The total of knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, customs, values and habits, addictions and skills acquired by man as a social individual are
- (1) good manners.
  - (2) traditions.
  - (3) culture.
  - (4) social systems.
16. Who is the current leader of Commonwealth?
- (1) Prime Minister of Great Britain
  - (2) King of Great Britain
  - (3) Foreign Minister of Great Britain
  - (4) Commissioner of Great Britain
17. What aspects belong to the sovereignty of the Republic of Sri Lanka?
- (1) Administrative power, Human rights and Voting power
  - (2) Administrative power, Fundamental rights and Voting power
  - (3) Administrative power, Elderly rights and Voting power
  - (4) Administrative power, Women's rights and Voting power
18. One of the psychological factors that creates a conflict is
- (1) behaviour.
  - (2) context.
  - (3) attitudes.
  - (4) skills.
19. Commodities that contribute to the direct fulfilment of individual needs and wants are called
- (1) Industrial commodities.
  - (2) Consumer commodities.
  - (3) Capital commodities.
  - (4) Intermediate commodities.

20. The cases which can be resolved by a Magistrate Court in Sri Lanka are  
 (1) election related cases. (2) revenue related cases.  
 (3) matrimonial cases. (4) land related cases.
21. Which amendment was made to the constitution of 1978 for the purpose of devolution of power in Sri Lanka?  
 (1) 13<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment (2) 15<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment  
 (3) 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment (4) 20<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
22. Fulfilling current needs without compromising the needs of future generations is  
 (1) social development. (2) moral development.  
 (3) sustainable development. (4) economic development.
23. Choose a civil and political related right from the following human rights.  
 (1) Right to education (2) Right to own private properties  
 (3) Right to social security (4) Right to free opinion
24. A social virtue that a citizen should possess to resolve conflicts is  
 (1) endurance. (2) respecting the views of others.  
 (3) sensitiveness. (4) non-violence.
25. One of the reasons for the devolution of power in modern states is  
 (1) to exercise the legislative power of the government.  
 (2) to facilitate easy implementation of administrative regulations.  
 (3) to exercise the executive power of the government.  
 (4) to ensure the national security of the state.
26. 'Rajya Mantrana Saba' system of government was introduced to Sri Lanka  
 (1) by Mc-Cullum constitutional reforms.  
 (2) by Donoughmore constitutional reforms.  
 (3) by Soulbury constitutional reforms.  
 (4) by Manning constitutional reforms.
27. One of the advantages of resolving conflicts peacefully is gaining the ability to  
 (1) endure victory and defeat. (2) have endurance.  
 (3) develop creative thinking. (4) avoid damages to resources and properties.
28. Choose the answer that correctly indicates the basic characteristics found in a state.  
 (1) Territory, Population, Government and President  
 (2) Territory, Population, Government and Autonomous Power  
 (3) Territory, Population, Law and Authority  
 (4) Territory, Population, Authority and Autonomous Power
29. Environmental component which includes elements such as religions, castes, heritages, customs, rights, duties and responsibilities is the  
 (1) natural environment. (2) cultural environment.  
 (3) social environment. (4) religious environment.
30. One of the reasons for the breakdown of social justice in a country is the  
 (1) weakening of economic and human resources management.  
 (2) weakening of the exercise of political power.  
 (3) weakening of international relations.  
 (4) weakening of religious and cultural ties.
31. Which of the following is an act passed in Sri Lanka to protect labour rights?  
 (1) Free Education Act (2) Social Security Act  
 (3) Registration of Persons Act (4) Wages Council Ordinance

32. When machinery is widely used in the production of goods, it is called  
 (1) Capital meticulousness. (2) Machine meticulousness.  
 (3) Labour meticulousness. (4) Industrial meticulousness.
33. The factor that has the greatest influence on people's motivation to buy a product or service is the  
 (1) needs. (2) environment. (3) advertising. (4) income.
34. The internal conflicts that may occur in the people living in a society are called  
 (1) individual conflicts and social conflicts.  
 (2) macro conflicts and individual conflicts.  
 (3) social conflicts and micro conflicts.  
 (4) micro conflicts and macro conflicts.
35. What is the main factor that causes environmental problems?  
 (1) Over consumption of resources (2) Ignorance of people  
 (3) Poverty of people (4) Limitation of resources
36. Choose the answer that consists the characteristics of a parliamentary government.  
 (1) The executive power is exercised by the President.  
 (2) The legislature is selected by the executive.  
 (3) The executive is appointed by the legislature.  
 (4) The Head of the state is the executive President.
37. The existence of law above all in a country is called  
 (1) supremacy of law. (2) equality in law.  
 (3) justice in law. (4) equity of law.
38. Choose the most correct statement about the culture from the following statements.  
 (1) Culture varies according to the society in which the individual lives.  
 (2) Individual behaviour depends on the culture in which he lives.  
 (3) Any society has a recognised common culture.  
 (4) Culture contributes to the social development.
39. From the following statements, select the answer that includes the measures taken to establish the independence of the judiciary.  
 A - Appointment of judges of High Courts by the President  
 B - Making every citizen aware of the law  
 C - Payment of judges' salaries from the consolidated fund.  
 D - Establishment of a Judicial Service Commission  
 E - To inculcate respect for the judiciary in people  
 (1) ABD (2) ACD (3) BDE (4) CDE
40. Column 'A' shows the element that can be seen in a state and column 'B' shows the functions performed by those elements. Choose the answer when column 'A' and column 'B' are matched correctly.
- | 'A'                 | 'B'                                     |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Legislature      | A - Enforcement of laws                 |
| 2. Executive        | B - Directing governance affairs        |
| 3. Judiciary        | C - Adoption of laws                    |
| 4. Government party | D - Acting as an alternative government |
| 5. Opposition party | E - Assuring justice                    |
- (1) ABCDE (2) ACDBE (3) BCDAE (4) CAEBD



සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2022 (2023)  
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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) Write **two** characteristics of a free and fair election.  
(ii) Write **two** types of powers that both Central Government and Provincial Councils can enjoy equally.  
(iii) Mention **two** qualities that a citizen of a multicultural society should have developed.  
(iv) What are the **two** main components of trade?  
(v) Name **two** parties that involve in conflicts.  
(vi) State the highest judicial institution and the lowest judicial institution in the current judicial system of Sri Lanka.  
(vii) Write **two** legislative powers vested in the President according to the constitution of 1978.  
(viii) State any **two** measures that citizens can take in respect of the violations of fundamental rights.  
(ix) Write **two** adverse effects due to the climate change.  
(x) Mention **two** positive results of maintaining international relations for a country. (02 × 10 = 20 marks)
2. It is the duty and responsibility of the citizens to protect the environment as well as to introduce innovations for the future existence of the globe.
  - (i) State any **two** adverse affects as a result of damages that happened to the lithosphere. (02 marks)
  - (ii) Mention **three** services provided by the environment for the well-being of the environment and man. (03 marks)
  - (iii) (a) Write **two** measures you can take as a citizen to prevent deforestation. (02 marks)  
(b) Describe how **one** of the above measures is implemented. (03 marks)
3. Keeping one's mind calm and clear leads to non-conflicts.
  - (i) State **two** examples of possible conflicts among groups of people. (02 marks)
  - (ii) Mention any **three** directions that can be followed to achieve peace of mind. (03 marks)
  - (iii) (a) Mention **two** methods used to resolve conflicts. (02 marks)  
(b) Briefly explain **one** of those. (03 marks)

4. People of different races, religious beliefs and speaking different languages living together is multiculturalism.
- (i) Mention **two** factors that have contributed Sri Lanka for being a multicultural society. (02 marks)
  - (ii) Write **three** basic qualities of Good Governance. (03 marks)
  - (iii) (a) Mention any **two** types of conflicts that may arise in a multicultural society. (02 marks)
  - (b) Briefly describe an action that you can take to prevent potential conflicts in a multicultural society. (03 marks)
5. The world has recognised the democratic system of governance as a good way of governance.
- (i) What are the **two** main forms of a democratic system of government? (02 marks)
  - (ii) Write **three** advantages that can be achieved by following the constitution of a democratic country. (03 marks)
  - (iii) (a) State **two** characteristics of a democratic way of life. (02 marks)
  - (b) Briefly explain **one** of the benefits to the society by following one of those characteristics. (03 marks)
6. Every citizen should have a proper understanding of the law since ignorance of the law is not an excuse.
- (i) Mention **two** types of domestic law. (02 marks)
  - (ii) Write **three** characteristics of the law. (03 marks)
  - (iii) (a) Name **two** adverse situations which may result from the failure of prompt and impartial administration of justice. (02 marks)
  - (b) Explain the measures that can be taken by the citizens to minimize **one** of those disadvantages. (03 marks)
7. At present, it can be seen how economic activities are conducted by different types of economic systems of the world.
- (i) State **two** basic features of a socialist economic system. (02 marks)
  - (ii) Write **three** factors of production. (03 marks)
  - (iii) (a) Write any **two** points that should be considered by citizens regarding sustainable development. (02 marks)
  - (b) Briefly explain how **one** of these points can be followed. (03 marks)

\* \* \*