OL/2023(2024)/62/Q/E- I, II

අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education

G. C. E. Ordinary Level | අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ 2023(2024)

Model Paper
අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය
மாதிரி வினாத்தாள்

CIVIC EDUCATION

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය

குடியியற் கல்வி



Question Paper - I, II | ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය - I, II (සිංහල මාධ්‍යය)

Ministry of Education – National Languages and Humanaties Branch

Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka
අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
கல்வி அமைச்சு

62	E	I, II

General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination - Model Paper 2023(2024)
අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ විභාගය - අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය - 2023 (2024)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை - மாதிரி வினாத்தாள் - 2023(2024)

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

Three Hours
පැය තුනයි.
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்

Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes
අමතර කියවීම් කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்

Use the given additional reading time to read and select the questions, and organize your answers.

Civic Education I

Importent

- *Answer **all** the 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. "Democracy provides rights for everybody as a tool of governance." This is a statement by,

   1) Sealer 2) Abraham Lincoln 3) J. R. Lowell 4) Aristotle

2. Which of these was a feature of direct democratic governance existed in the Greece?

   1) The power of government was not divided.
   2) Female population of the city had the right to vote.
   3) Only the rulers had the political power.
   4) Everybody had participated in political decision making.

3. The **two** criteria mainly taken into consideration when dividing polling divisions are;

   1) economy and culture 2) population and ethnicity
   3) land and culture 4) land and population

4. The field that made a revolutionary change in making the world a global village is,

   1) improvement in modern science and technology. 2) growth of population.
   3) International trade. 4) economic development.

5. An ethical duty can be,

   1) caring and looking after elders. 2) paying taxes.
   3) abide by rules. 4) protecting public property.

6. The number of electoral districts in Sri Lanka is,

   1) 25 2) 22 3) 21 4) 23

7. Chairperson of the Judicial Services Commission is,

1) Attorney General 2) Minister of justice 3) Chief Justice 4) Ombudsman

8. What was the constitutional reform that introduced a two-house parliament?

1) Crew – Mc- Cullum 2) Donoughmore 3) Soulbury 4) Colebrooke

9. The traditional index of measuring development is,

1) Physical Quality of Life Index 2) Per Capita Gross Domestic Product
3) Human Development Index 4) Telephone Density

10. What was the organization established to avoid a repetition of the violence in the second world war in 1945?

1) ASEAN 2) United Nations 3) NATO 4) WARSAW

11. The powerful monetary unit used in international trade is,

1) Pakistan Rupee 2) Kuwait Dinar 3) American Dollar 4) Indian Rupee

12. The **two** constitutional reforms that enabled Sri Lankans limited franchise and universal franchise respectively are,

1) Colebrooke and Crew – Mc- Cullum 2) Crew–McCullum and Donoughmore
3) Soulbury and Donoughmore 4) Manning and Manning Devonshire

13. The constitution that introduced proportional representation to elect representatives was,

1) First Republican Constitution of 1972 2) Soulbury Constitution of 1947
3) Donoughmore Constitution of 1931 4) Second Republican Constitution of 1978

14. Appointment of officials named “Gambara” and “Gamani” by King Pandukabhaya during the Anuradhapura era to govern villages can be defined as,

1) centralization of power 2) distribution of power
3) de centralization of power 4) concentration of power

15. Group of countries with only federal states system is,

1) United States of America, Australia, Switzerland 2) India, Pakistan, Switzerland
3) United States of America, Canada, Pakistan 4) India, Sri Lanka, Great Britain

16. Who appoints the governors for the provincial councils of Sri Lanka?

1) Chief Minister 2) Chief Justice 3) Prime Minister 4) President

17. Which of these is **not** a result of good governance in a multi- cultural society?

1) Confirmation of rights 2) Get an understanding of different cultures
3) Development of religious disputes 4) Confirmation of mutual trust among ethnic groups

18. This is an offense punishable by criminal law;

1) Divorce 2) Disputes regarding land 3) Murder 4) Violation of treaties

19. This is a civil and political right;

1) Right to own property 2) Right to social protection
3) Right to education 4) Right to freedom of opinion and expression

20. Which of these is **not** a natural cause for air pollution?

1) Volcanic eruptions 2) Garbage 3) Sand storms 4) Bushfire

21. Which of these is the Hotline for child protection?

1) 1918 2) 1929 3) 1919 4) 1990

22. A feature necessary for the success of democratic governance;

1) diversity in the society 2) courageous and bold leadership
3) invariable political ideologies 4) having citizens with political understanding

23. Which of these is **not** a result of building international relations?

1) Expansion of international understanding 2) Recruitment of mercenaries
3) Execution of new employment opportunities 4) Exchange innovative technological knowledge

24. An exclusive alteration in 1947 Soulbury constitutional reforms was,

1) Paying special attention to minority rights 2) Introducing limited franchise
3) Introducing universal franchise 4) Introducing provincial representative system

25. A permanent member country of the United Nations Organization with the power of veto is,

1) Japan 2) India 3) China 4) Sri Lanka

26. The organization established by the countries of south Asian region is,

1) SAARC 2) ASEAN 3) Colombo Plan 4) BIMSTEC

27. Select the answer with only the components of Human Development Index as a measurement of Development.

1) Life expectancy at birth, Literacy, Purchasing power
2) Life expectancy at birth, education, purchasing power
3) Life expectancy at birth, literacy, infant mortality Rate
4) Life expectancy at birth, purchasing power, Real National Product

28. System of property being owned by the state sector is known as,

1) Capitalist economic system 2) Socialist Economic System
3) Market Economic system 4) Mixed Economic System

29. A developed country in Asia is,

1) Sri Lanka 2) China 3) India 4) Japan

30. In a democratic country, sovereignty is with,

1) the executive 2) the people 3) the parliament 4) the judiciary

31. Two countries recently faced with a situation of warfare are,

1) Singapore and Malaysia 2) China and Chinese – Thaipe
2) Israel and Palestine 4) North Korea and South Korea

32. According to the 1978 Constitution, the officer appointed to protect the fundamental human rights of citizens is,

1) Solicitor General 2) Secretary to the Ministry of justice
3) Chairperson of the Judicial Service Commission 4) Parliamentary Commissioner of Administration

33. In the situations covered by the national environmental act in 1980, the institution responsible is,

1) Department of forest conservation
2) Oceanic environment protection authority
3) Geological survey and mining bureau
4) Central environmental authority

34. The group with only important facts related to democracy as a way of living is,

1) Abide others' ideologies, evaluate rights and responsibilities, act according to constitution
2) Abide others' ideologies, respecting equality, taking decisions after discussions
3) Availability of franchise, free and fair elections, act according to people's demands
4) Assess rights and responsibilities, free and fair elections, taking decisions after discussions

35. A feature of the discussion method in conflict resolution is,

1) Finding solutions according to law
2) It has an informal structure
3) It is an expensive method
4) Only one-party wins

36. The components of the 3R concept in sustainable development are;

1) reduce, recreating, reproofing
2) reuse, regenerating, recycle
3) reproofing, reuse, recycle
4) reduce, reuse, recycle

37. A responsibility of a citizen towards the environment is;

1) excessive consumption of resources.
2) make use of resources as much as you want.
3) economical uses of environmental resources.
4) expand your wants and needs.

38. Select the answer with **only** economic services provided by the environment.

1) Hydro-power, wind – power, water
2) Land, sunlight, geo thermal energy
3) Sunlight, air, timber
4) Land, mineral resources, timber

39. Study the following statements:

A – Environmental problems can be defined as all the destructive situations that cause harm to the natural environment on the earth.
B – Environmental Problems are caused by both natural and human activities
According to the above statements,

1) B is clarified by A.
2) A is true and B is false.
3) A is false and B is true.
4) Both A and B are false

40. The pressure forced by the powerful states in the world on Sri Lanka are mentioned in column A and their pressure in column B. Match columns A and B and select the correct answer.

A Type of field	B Type of pressure
1. International trade	A. low price for the primary goods.
2. Loans and aids	B. increase of mineral oil prices
3. Economic field	C. levitation of various conditions.
4. National security	D. selling arms to Sri Lankan government for a higher price

1) ACBD
2) ACDB
3) BACD
4) CDAB

**

දුරස්ථ අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රවර්ධන ශාඛාව ජාතික භාෂා සහ මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර ශාඛාව

Ministry of Education
අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
கல்வி அமைச்சு

62	E	I, II

General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination - Model Paper 2023(2024)
අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ විභාගය - අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය- 2023 (2024)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரம் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீடசை - மாதிரி வினாத்தாள் - 2023(2024)

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

Civic Education I, II

- **Question No. 1 is compulsary**
- **Answer five Questions including question No. 1 and four other questions.**

1.

I. Name **two** components of a government**.**
II. State **two** features of a unitary government.
III. Write the names used to describe the state governments in Switzerland and United States of America, consecutively.
IV. State **two** basic economic problems.
V. Write **two** political sources that can cause conflict situations.
VI. Write **two** propositions of the 1931 Donoughmore Reforms.
VII. What **two** sources of law in Sri Lanka based the establishment of provincial councils?
VIII. Write **two** important historical situations related in achieving human rights.
IX. State the **two** reasons that can create environmental problems.
X. Name the **two** main aspects of maintaining international relationships.

(2x10= 20 marks)

2. "*Many governments in the world use democratic governance to rule their countries*."

I. Mention **two** reasons for direct democracy not implemented at present. (2 marks)
II. Write **three** important factors that indicate democracy as a system of governance. (3 marks)
III. a. State **two** features of a free and fair election. (2 marks)
b. Briefly explain one feature you mentioned in (a) above. (3 marks)

3. "*Multi-cultural societies are evident in many countries at present."*

I. State **two** countries cited as very complex multi-cultural societies. (2 marks)
II. Mention **three** reasons for the failure of good governance in the society. (3 marks)
III. a. Write **two** uses the people of a multi-cultural society can gain by being united. (2 marks)
b. Briefly explain **one** use you mentioned in (a) above. (3 marks)

4. "*Man is subject to various needs and wants when living in a social system.* "

I. Write **two** wants that are inter – related with the needs mentioned below:
a) Food
b) Housing (2 marks)

II. Mention **three** features of mixed economic system. (3 marks)

III. a. Indicate **two** positive impacts of globalization towards the economy of Sri Lanka. (2 marks)

b. Briefly describe one of the impacts you mentioned above in (a). (3 marks)

5. "*Conflicts often lead to destructive outcomes*."

I. Name the **two** main types of conflicts. (2 marks)

II. Mention **three** destructive outcomes of conflicts. (3 marks)

III. a. State **two** methods of conflict resolution. (2 marks)

b. Briefly clarify **one** of the methods of conflict resolution you mentioned in (a) above. (3 marks)

6. "*There is a judicial system in every country*."

I. Name **two** steps Sri Lanka has implemented towards the independence of the judiciary. (2 marks)

II. Name the **three** major roles related to the highest level of law and justice in Sri Lanka. (3 marks)

III. a. Mention **two** alternative methods other than the judiciary for Conflict resolution in Sri Lanka. (2 marks)

b. Briefly explain **one** of the conflict resolution methods you mentioned in (a) above. (3 marks)

7. "*Every human being is inherent to have a happy and respectful life*."

I. Mention **two** fundamental rights implemented by the prevailing constitution in Sri Lanka. (2 marks)

II. Write **three** principles of child rights which based the child rights convention. (3 marks)

III. a. Indicate **two** measures Sri Lanka has taken for the protection of women's rights. (2 marks)

b. Briefly explain **one** of the measures you mentioned in the (a) above. (3 marks)

***

OL/2023(2024)/62/A/E-1

අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education

G. C. E. Ordinary Level | අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ 2023(2024)

Answer Sheet for the Model paper
අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය සඳහා පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය
மாதிரி வினாத்தாளுக்கான விடைத்தாள்

CIVIC EDUCATION

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය

குடியியற் கல்வி



Answer Sheet – I, II | පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය I, II (English Medium)

අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය - ජාතික භාෂා හා මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර ශාඛාව

Answer script

Paper 1

Question No	Answer No.	Question No	Answer No.	Question No	Answer No.	Question No	Answer No.
1	1	11	3	21	2	31	3
2	1	12	2	22	4	32	4
3	4	13	4	23	2	33	4
4	1	14	3	24	1	34	2
5	1	15	1	25	3	35	2
6	2	16	4	26	1	36	4
7	3	17	3	27	3	37	3
8	3	18	3	28	2	38	4
9	2	19	4	29	4	39	1
10	2	20	2	30	2	40	1

Paper II

1.

I. Legislature

Executive

Judiciary (Any two of the above)

II.

- Exercising the Executive, Legislative and Judicial power by a single central government.
- Decentralization of only the above administrative powers to regional administrative units with the objective of facilitating the administrative functions of the central government.
- Decentralization of administrative power is only possible through an Act passed by the legislature of the Central Government.
- The ability to revert the administrative power that have been decentralized, at any instance the Central Government desires.

(Any two of the above)

III. Canton

States

IV. Which, how much of it is to be produced?

How, who does the production?

For whom is it produced? (Any two of the above)

V. Frontiers

Expansion of power

Political ideologies (Any two of the above)

VI. Universal Franchise

Establishing the state council

Executive Committee System (Any two of the above)

VII. 13th Amendment to the constitution of 1978 in 1987

Provincial Council Act No.42 of 1987

VIII. - Magna Carta Treaty of Britain

British Bill of rights Act

United States Declaration of Independence

French Declaration of man and citizen

Russian Revolution (Any two instances of the above)

IX. Problems created by natural causes

Human actions

X. State strategic relations

Military strategic relations

2. I.

- The large land masses of present states
- Vast population of present states
- The difficulty of getting all the citizens to rally in one place
- Complexity of social needs (Any two of the above)

II.

- Democracy is useful as a system of government, as it builds up on the people's will. The representative is elected on the majority will.
- The government is formed by the party or group which elects the majority of representatives.
- The laws are passed by the majority decision of the elected representatives.

III. a.

- Holding elections in due course.
- All the eligible citizens must be assured of their vote/candidacy in a free and fair manner.
- Confirmation of the right to participate in a free and fair election.
- Holding elections in line with the election laws.
- Holding elections in a peaceful environment. (Any two of the above)

b. Should briefly explain one of them.

3. I.

- United States of America
- India

II.

- Power becoming unnecessarily centralized
- Inefficiency of governance
- Politicization of public services
- Bureaucratic control
- Absence of public participation in deciding on state policy and its implementation
- Escalation of bribery and corruption
- State administrators becoming irresponsible.
- Negligence of national goals by the private sector

(Any three of the above)

III. a.

- National unity and co-existence develop
- Conflicts are minimized
- Mutual goodwill and trust develop
- Feeling of one nation, one country develops
- Human freedom and democracy is assured
- Every citizen is motivated to act with determination, for the development of the country as a national duty
- Other religions or cultures are not disgraced

(Any two of the above)

b. Should explain one of the above.

4. I.

- Foods – rice, bread, rotti, etc….
- Housing – shacks, hovels, flats, etc…

II.

- Ownership of factors of production devolved on both state and private sectors.
- Both the state and private sectors take action in the solution of basic economic problems.
- Although the price of commodities depends on the market, there is state intervention.
- Existence of both private and state sector enterprise
- Intervention of the state in the setting up of welfare activities for the common good.

III. a.

- Influx of foreign investments and modern technology.
- Drop in unemployment resulting from the creation of new job opportunities in the world of work.
- Higher demand for local product factors.
- Progress of technical and service sectors.
- Birth of local products based on the international market.
- Improvement in the state of the balance of payments.
- Diversification of the economy.
- Production of high-quality products (Increase in the Efficiency of production and quality of goods).
- Improvement of local human resources due to influx of foreign experts.
- Broadening of infrastructural facilities necessary for products.
- Possibility of getting maximum benefits of local resources.
- Regional development due to the location of large-scale industries out of the city.
- The possibility of joining up with various regional organizations.
- Exclusion of inefficient industries from the market.
- Allowing the local consumer to obtain high quality goods.

(Any two of the above)

b. Briefly explain one of the above influences.

5. I. Internal conflicts

International conflicts

II.

- loss of life
- Loss of property
- Loss of resources
- Violation of fundamental and human rights
- Increase of mental tension

- Loss of peace and security
- Decrease in political stability
- Loss of economic stability, etc. (Any three suitable facts)

III. a.

- Discussion
- Bargaining and amicable settlement
- Mediation
- Conciliation
- Arbitration
- Inquiry
- Building a compromise
- Counselling

b. should describe one method of conflict resolutions mentioned above.

6. I.

- Government has taken measures according to the constitution
- Establishing judicial service commission.
- How the judges are appointed.
- How the judges are removed.
- Safeguarding of services
- Salaries of judges, etc. (Any two of the above)

II.

- Minister of Justice
- Attorney General
- Chief Justice

III. a. Arbitration

Ombudsman

Human rights commission (Any two of the above)

b. Should describe one of the above.

7. I.

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- Everyone is entitled to all rights and freedom set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, politics, property, birth or other status.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- No one shall be held slavery, or servitude.
- No one shall be subjected to torture, or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.
- All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.
- Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent nations tribunals for acts violating fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
- (i) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
  (ii) No heavier penalty shall be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.
- Right to privacy.
- (i) Right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
  (ii) Right to leave any country including his own and to return to his country.
- Right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from prosecution.
- Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- Right to marry and found a family and entitled to protection by society and the State.
- (i) Right to own property.
  (ii) No one should be arbitrarily deprived of his property.
- Right to freedom of thoughts, conscience and religion.
- Right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to freedom of seeking, receiving and imparting information.
- Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association

(Any two of the above)

II.

- Best Interests of the child
- The right to life and participation
- Non discrimination
- Survival and development

(Any three principles of the above)

III. a.

- Preparation of a women's Charter in 1993 based on this Convention
- Establishment of a separate ministry concerning women's affairs.
- Establishment of National Women's Committee on matters relating to unfair treatment to women.
- Inclusion of provisions to the Penal Code dealing with wrongs committed against women.
- Passing of an Act of Parliament on Domestic violence dealing with violent acts that take place within home so that family members including women are protected.
- In every police station a separate section for women and children is established to investigate matters dealing with women and children.

(Any two implementations of the above)

b. Should describe one of the above