

බස්නාහිර පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව மேல் மாகாணக் கல்வித் திணைக்களம் Department of Education - Western Province			
වර්ෂ අවසාන ඇගයීම ஆண்டிறுதி மதிப்பீடு - 2020 Year End Evaluation			
ශ්‍රේණිය } 11 தரம் } Grade }	විෂය } பாடம் } Civic Education Subject }	පත්‍රය } II வினாத்தாள் } Paper }	කාලය } 2 hours காலம் } Time }

Note:

- First Question is compulsory.
- Answer 05 questions including first question and 04 other questions.

- (01) i Name two thinkers who provide definitions on democracy.
 ii Name the two main indicators used by the Delimitation commission to separate polling divisions.
 iii Name the two main forms of a state.
 iv Write two examples of countries with federal governments.
 v Name two of the three types of Local Government Institutions operating in Sri Lanka.
 vi Name two sources of Muslim law.
 vii Write the two main functions of the Ombudsman in Sri Lanka.
 viii Write two examples of unitary states.
 ix Name two important historical milestones in winning human rights.
 x Name two measures taken by Sri Lanka to protect the rights of the child.
 (2 marks \times 10 = 20 marks)
- (02) "Democracy is one of the most important forms of government in the world today."
 i Name two systems to govern different states in the world since ancient times. (2 marks)
 ii Direct democracy is one form in the democratic system of governance.
 Name three issues that will arise in putting direct democracy to practice as a system of government today. (3 marks)
 iii (a) Name three characteristics of a democratic government. (3 marks)
 (b) Briefly describe how one of these contributes to the existence of a democratic system of government. (2 marks)
- (03) If people of different cultures live in one society such a society is called as a multicultural society
 i Name two sociologists who have defined culture. (2 marks)
 ii Write three basic characteristics that can be seen in a multicultural society. (3 marks)
 iii (a) Write three qualities to cultivate for the well-being of a multicultural society (3 marks)
 (b) Briefly describe the extent to which these qualities contribute to coexistence in a multicultural society. (2 marks)

- (04) The new - liberal economic system currently in operation is called the market economy.
- i. Mention two basic features of the new-liberal economic system today. (2 marks)
 - ii. Write the three main types of market features in countries the market economy operates. (3 marks)
 - iii. (a) Name three key features in the market economy in Sri Lanka. (3 marks)
(b) Briefly describe the impact of globalization on Sri Lanka. (2 marks)
- (05) Everyone is equal before the law and is entitled to the protection of the law.
- i. Mention two important points about the administration of justice. (2 marks)
 - ii. List three attributes of the law. (3 marks)
 - iii. (a) name the three parts in the local law (3 marks)
(b) Briefly explain one law giving examples of offences. (2 marks)
- (06) “The environment is a combination of living and non-living components. The environment is an essential element of human existence and man cannot exist without environment.”
- i. Name two components that makes the ecosystem. (2 marks)
 - ii. Write three phenomena of the natural environment. (3 marks)
 - iii. (a) Write three services we receive from environment (3 marks)
(b) Briefly explain how one of the services affects the well-being of the environment. (2 marks)
- (07) The inter-relationship between countries is called international relations.
- i. Write two main ways in which international relations are conducted. (2 marks)
 - ii. Write three goals expected to achieve through international relations. (3 marks)
 - iii. (a) Write three factors that have contributed to the development of international relations. (3 marks)
(b) Select one of these factors and explain its function. (2 marks)

බස්නාහිර පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව மேல் மாகாணக் கல்வித் திணைக்களம் Department of Education - Western Province		වර්ෂ අවසාන ඇගයීම ஆண்டிறுதி மதிப்பீடு - 2020 Year End Evaluation	
සිලීකුරු පත්‍රය Marking Scheme		විෂයය } பாடம் } Subject } Civic Education	
ශ්‍රේණිය } தரம் } Grade } 11		පත්‍රය } வினாத்தாள் } Paper } I, II	

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

(1 x 40 = 40 Marks)

Civic Education PAPER II

- 01
- i.
 - Abraham Lincon
 - Sealer
 - ii.
 - Land and Population
 - iii.
 - Unitary State
 - Federal State
 - iv.
 - United States of America
 - Switzerland
 - Australia
 - v.
 - Municipal Council Urban Council
 - Pradeshiya Sabha
 - vi.
 - Al - Qur'an
 - Al Hadith / Sunnah Ijma Qiyas
 - vii.
 - Prevention of violation of rights of all citizens
 - Protecting citizens from all forms of administrative discriminations
 - Viii.
 - Great Britain
 - Japan
 - France
 - Pakistan
 - Bangladesh
 - Nepal
 - ix.
 - 1215 AD – Magna Carta Agreement of Britain
 - 1689 AD – British Bill of Rights Act
 - 1776 AD - United States Declaration of Independence
 - 1789 AD – French Declaration of man and citizen
 - 1917 AD – Russian Revolution
 - x.
 - Acceptance and implementation of the united Nations convention on Rights of the child.
 - To act in the best interest of child in every process involving children and in every decision made about.

Take the legislation into account the convention on the lights of the child when legislation in Sri Lanka.

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

- 02
- i.
 - Mony
 - Aristy
 - Democracy

02 marks

- ii.
 - Modern States have large land areas
 - The modern states have large populations
 - The inconvenience of gathering all citizens to one place.
 - Complex social needs. 03 marks
- iii. a.
 - Electing rulers to governments through universal suffrage.
 - competitive party system
 - System of Poling divisions
 - free and fair election 03 marks
- b.
 - In a country that has representative democracy, governance is carried out by representatives of the public
 - Peoples sovereignty is truly exercised through universal franchise.
 - Awareness of both the ruling party and the governed body on constitutional institutions and civil rights.
 - To describe the orderliness and stability of a constitution as above:
- 03 i.
 - T. B. Tylor
 - Charls A Elwood 02 marks
- ii.
 - People with different ethnicities, religious beliefs, and speaking different languages living together.
 - The existence of different cultures, customs and ethics due to above differences
 - Even one community group can have regional diversities. 03 marks
- iii. a.
 - Recognizing each other's cultures and acting with awareness and respecting each other.
 - not discriminating other religions
 - respecting other cultures
 - acting in a way there is no conflict
 - cultivating collectivity. 03 marks
- b.
 - Understanding each other's,
 - Respecting each other
 - Cultivating good qualities within ourself so that we can live without considering the religious and cultural differences, with respect and understanding. 02 marks
- 04 i.
 - Privatization of state enterprises
 - Allowing for the price to change according to market conditions
 - Encouraging local and foreign private investments
 - Provide opportunity for public property. 02 marks
- ii.
 - The market that has more capitalist market features
 - Socialist market features are visible greatly
 - Transformative economy which is market economic systems 03 marks
- iii. a.
 - Private sector incentives.
 - Government stays away from enterprise activities.
 - Privatization of Public Enterprises.
 - Reducing barriers related to foreign trade 03 marks

- b.
- Global Impact on Sri Lanka
 - Able to use direct foreign investment
 - Connect local products to the international market.
 - Economic and political benefits by connecting with regional organizations.
- 02 marks
- 05 i.
- The right to know about the allegations made against once ownself
 - The right to represent oneself in court or to be represented by a lawyer.
 - The right to a fair and impartial judgment
- 02 marks
- ii.
- To be imposed by the State itself on the basis of authority.
 - To be enacted for the purpose of controlling human activities and behaviors.
 - To be just and fair
 - Should be imposed for the common good.
- 03 marks
- iii. a.
- Constitutional law.
 - Criminal law.
 - Civil law.
- 03 marks
- b.
- Constitutional Law - The supreme law of the exercise of state power e.g., the Constitution.
 - Criminal law - the laws that apply to crimes committed by an individual or a group against a society e.g., murder, robbery, rape, theft, drug trafficking, child abuse
 - Civil law - the law governing the personal relations of individuals in a society and affecting the offenses between them, e.g., contracts, marriage issues, inheritance, rights, banking business, commercial issues, land issues
- 02 marks
- 06 i.
- Inorganic components
 - Biological components
 - Social environment
 - Natural environment
- 02 marks
- ii.
- Carbon cycle
 - Water cycle
 - Mineral cycle
 - Food chains
- 03 marks
- iii. a.
- Life Support Services
 - Economic Support Services
 - Waste absorption services
- 03 marks
- b.
- Life support services - Natural sunlight, air and water are essential services for the survival of living beings.
 - Economic Support Services - This includes the raw materials and energy required for human survival. It is for this sector that man has had the greatest influence in fulfilling his needs.
 - Waste Absorption Services - Waste absorption by the environment through various activities of the animal kingdom and human economic activities.
- 02 marks

- 07
- i.
 - Government Strategic Relations
 - War Strategic relations

02 marks
 - ii.
 - Achieving something that their state alone cannot accomplish.
 - Ability to expand relationships across political, economic, cultural and social spheres.
 - To protect against the influence of powerful states
 - To avoid obstacles posed by protectionist policies.

03 marks
 - iii.
 - a.
 - Resource imbalance of differens.
 - Inability to all the necessities in their own country.
 - Advancement of transport and communication

03 marks
 - b.
 - Resource imbalance or differences in the resources available in each country - Petroleum is abundant in the Middle East but not in other parts of the world.
 - Inability to produce all the necessities in their own country - not being able to produce all the goods and services that the people of their country need in their own country.
 - Advancement of in Transport and Communication - Today the world has become a global village and the ability to travel quickly and easily facilitates the rapid exchange of information leading to the development of international relations

02 marks

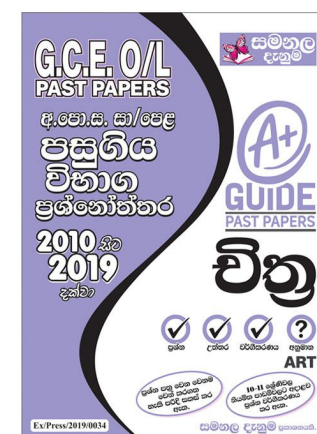
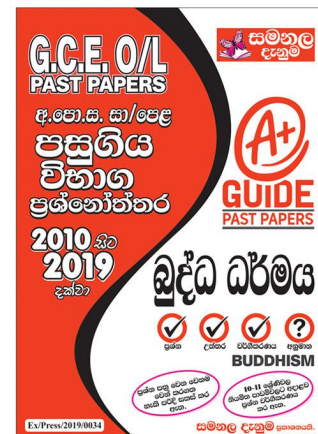
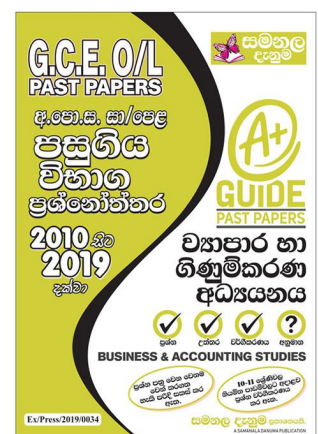
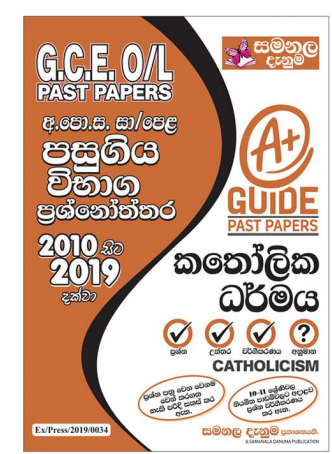
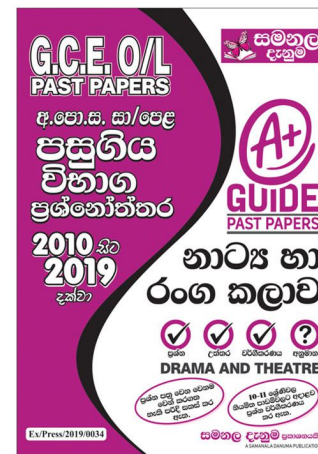
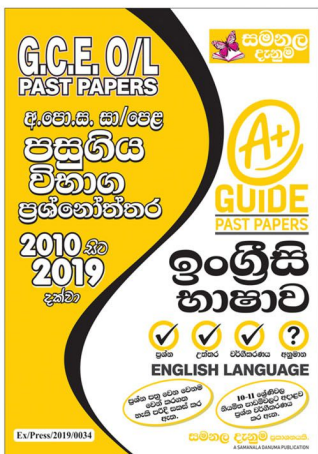
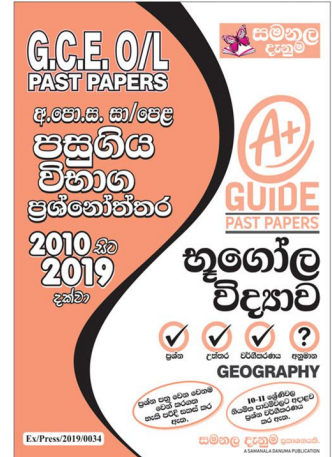
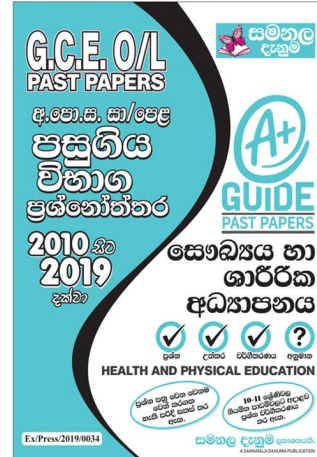
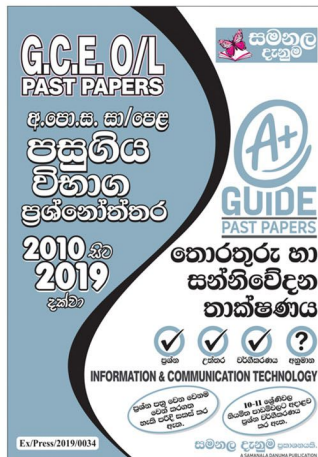
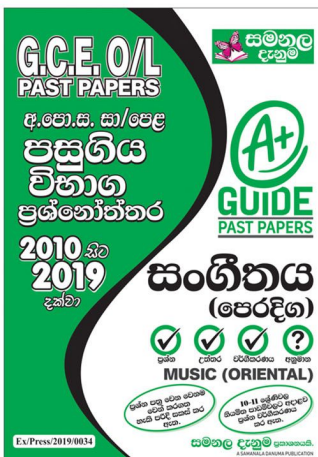
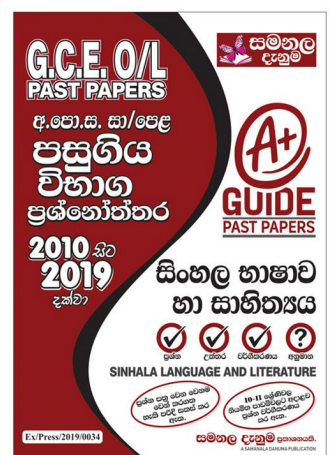
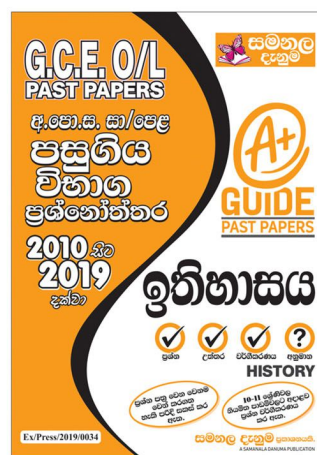
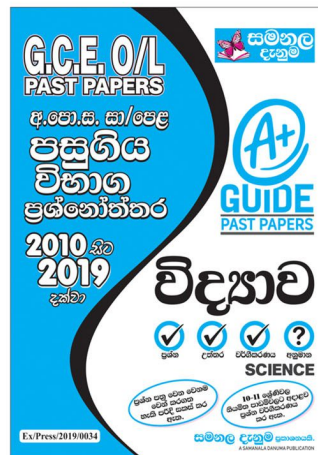
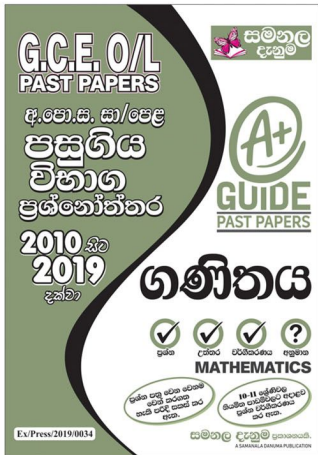
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