

# History: Key Stages 1, 2 And 3, Second Year, 1992-93

## CURRENCY IN SRI LANKA (Contd.)

- 10 cents Nickel-brass.
- 10 cents Aluminium.
- 5 cents Cupro-nickel.
- 5 cents Nickel-brass.
- 5 cents Aluminium.
- 2 cents Nickel-brass.
- 2 cents Aluminium.
- 1 cent Bronze.
- 1 cent Aluminium.

Currency notes and coins are legal tender for the payment of any amount. The Rs.100 and Rs.50 notes issued prior to 25th October, 1970, ceased to be legal tender as from 3rd November, 1970.

### HISTORICAL

The first paper currency of Sri Lanka was issued by the Dutch in May 1785. These notes were known as Kredt Biljven.

The rupee was adopted as the standard of currency in Sri Lanka from September, 1835, although it was made legal tender only after Proclamation on 19th June, 1869.

The decimal system of coinage came into operation in January 1, 1972 from which date accounts of the island were kept in rupees and cents. Since 1826 they had been kept in pounds, shillings and pence and prior to that in riy-dollars, fanams and pice.

## CURRENCY USED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Parities are subject to changes, daily

Country	Currency Unit
Australia	Dollar
Austria	Schilling
Belgium	Franc
Canada	Dollar
Denmark	Krone
Germany	Deutsche Mark
France	Franc
Hongkong	Dollar
India	Rupee
Italy	Lira
Japan	Yen
Malaysia	Ringgit
Netherlands	Guilder
New Zealand	Dollar
Norway	Krone
Pakistan	Rupee
Philippines	Peso
Saudi Arabia	Riyal
Singapore	Dollar
South Africa	Rand
Sweden	Krona
Switzerland	Franc
United Kingdom	Pound
United States of America	Dollar

\* These coins are now not minted.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN SRI LANKA

1. The system of measurement currently used in trade, education and in a number of other fields is the International System of Units (SI). It is the primary legal system of measurement in Sri Lanka. In the near future it will be the only legal system of measurement for the country.

### History of the Metric System

Although the metric system was proposed in France prior to the French Revolution and although some European countries other than France adopted it, it did not become an international system of measurement till 1875, when the metric convention was signed in Paris following the General Conference on Weights and Measures. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures was also set up and made responsible for the system and its development. The metric system has undergone many changes since then and at present the system is known as the International System of Units abbreviated as SI. It is this system which is being now adopted both by metric and non-metric countries.

### Progress of Metrication in Sri Lanka

The implementation of the metrication programme began in January 1975 when the Rubber Auctions were held in metric quantities. Since then rapid progress has been made, in spite of different constraints that have arisen from time to time and the country is now substantially a metric country. The only exceptions to this are the Engineering Sector, transactions in lands on old deeds and traditional medicine. The change was completed in 1983.

### The International System of Units (SI)

#### 3.1. The base units

1. The metre for unit of length - m
2. The kilogramme (kilogram) for unit of mass - Kg
3. The second for unit of time - s
4. The kelvin for unit of temperature - K
5. The ampere for unit of current electricity - A
6. The candela for unit of luminous intensity - cd
7. The mole for amount of substance - mol

#### 3.2. Supplementary Units

1. Plane angle - radian - symbol: rad
2. Solid angle - steradian - symbol: sr

Refer the Weights & Measures (Amendment) Law No. 24 of 1974 for definitions of the units.

These units are defined by Part one of the first Schedule of Weights and Measures Amendment Law No. 24 of 1974 and Law No. 19 of 1979, an extract of which is given as Appendix I to this note.

#### Compound Units

The base and derived units are not sufficient to cover all the various quantities that have to be used. In order to do this compound names are used and examples of these are given in the table below:

Physical Quantity	S.I. Unit	Symbol
area	square metre	m <sup>2</sup>
volume	cubic metre	m <sup>3</sup>
volumetric flow rate	cubic metre per second	m <sup>3</sup> /s
mass flow rate	kilogramme per second	kg/s
speed, velocity (linear)	metre per second	m/s
angular velocity	radian per second	rad/s
acceleration (linear)	metre per second squared	m/s <sup>2</sup>
angular acceleration	radian per second squared	rad/s <sup>2</sup>
density (mass density)	kilogramme per cubic metre	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
concentration (of amount of substance)	mole per cubic metre	mol/m <sup>3</sup>
luminance	candela per square metre	cd/m <sup>2</sup>

Results 81 - of Art: First Year, Key Stages 1, 2 and 3 - A. - jekunthetbestezelfworden.com Finden Sie alle Bucher von Great [PDF] Economic And Social History Of Ancient Greece: An Introduction . Second Year London, HMSO.3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Key stage 1: AT1. AT2. Key stage 2: AT1. AT2. Key stage 3: AT1 .. b) understand the principal features of the history of music .. For the school year , the attainment targets and programmes of study set out apply to pupils then in the second year of Key Stage 1 Year 2 even if that year group .Geography: Second Year, Key Stages 1, 2 and 3 - jekunthetbestezelfworden.com History of Parliament Trust annual report of accounts for the financial year 2.(1) Subject to regulation 3 the National Curriculum in any time before the pupil entered the second year of the fourth key stage; and The National Curriculum in geography and history shall not apply in relation to a pupil if award science or double award science, the school year is /93; and.b) understand the principal features of the history of music iii) listen By the end of key stage 3, pupils should be able to: .. apply to pupils then in the second year of Key Stage 1 Year 2 even if that year group includes For the school year , the attainment targets and programmes of study for.The 93 season was the th season of football in England. The season saw the This meant a break-up of the year-old Football League that had operated 19, was voted PFA Young Player of the Year for the second year running after Cup in the same season, beating Sheffield Wednesday 21 in both finals.Data for Key Stage 1 and 2 assessments is routinely collected by local Seven year old pupils are expected to attain at least Level 2 and eleven year olds at However, with the exception of ethnic origin, socio-economic factors used For the non-fluent speakers of English as a second language (fluency stages 1 to 3), .implementation of the primary history curriculum within the last fifteen years and OfSTED (b) History Key Stages 1,2, and 3 Second Year Key Stage 3 Mathematics Tasks Levels 1 and 2. SCAA. Second Report on the Teachers' Workloads Survey. Testing 7 year olds in results of the National Curriculum Assessments in GCSE and GCE A/AS Examination Results /93 - correction (Statistical History in the National Curriculum ( England).Across the UK there are five stages of education: early years, primary, covered children's education from the age of 3 to the end of the reception year, when ( Key Stage 1) and junior (up to 11 or 12) (Key Stage 2) but in Scotland and Northern combination of different types of school, the pattern reflecting historical.Across the UK there are five stages of education: early years, primary, covered children's education from the age of 3 to the end of the reception year, when children (key stage 1) and junior (up to 11 or 12) (key stage 2 but in Scotland and Northern combination of different types of school, the pattern reflecting historical.1. Across the UK there are five stages of education: early years; primary; secondary; for all 3 and 4 year-olds, and extended this provision to over a quarter of all 2 year-olds. This includes starts from the beginning of the school term after their second birthday, or the (key stage 1) and junior (up to 11 or 12) (key stage 2).primary pupils in key stages 1 and 2 (year- Second, from to .. curriculum studies, such as history, resulting in an Table 3 The hours for

geography teaching annually in the monitoring study Year, London: HMSO.DEF 1 []. Hardcopy only. Hardcopy only - Report by HM Inspectors on a survey of history in key stages 1, 2 & 3 in Wales, PSS2/C. Read more.

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