



PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE
SECOND TERM TEST - 2018

Grade 10

Civic Education - I

Three hours

Name / Index No. :

- i. Answer all the questions.
- ii. In each of the question 1 to 40, pick one of the alternatives (1) (2) (3) and (4) which is correct or most appropriate.
- iii. Mark a cross (X) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.

01. The governance of the Greek city - state of Athens was based on,
(1) direct democratic principles. (2) indirect democratic principles.
(3) representative democratic features. (4) constitutional democracy.
02. The system which was existed in Europe after the 15th century A.D. is,
(1) socialist state (2) facist state
(3) liberal state (4) national state
03. After the English revolution in 1688,
(1) the power of the king was accelerated rapidly.
(2) the power of the parliament was enhanced.
(3) the power of the judicial system was developed.
(4) the power of the executive was exercised.
04. A problem arising out of implementing direct democracy at present is,
(1) the small land masses of present states.
(2) the immense population of present states.
(3) the simplicity of social needs.
(4) the easiness of getting all the citizens in one place.
05. Sovereignty in Sri Lanka Democratic Socialist Republic is inclusive of,
(1) fundamental rights, administrative power and franchise
(2) fundamental rights, administrative power and fundamental duties.
(3) fundamental duties, fundamental rights, and franchise.
(4) franchise, fundamental duties and administrative power.
06. An essential item in the operation of a democratic government is,
(1) political parties (2) media
(3) opposition (4) judiciary
07. A strategy which is used to join people's representatives for democratic governance is,
(1) the devision of the country into polling divisions.
(2) exercising a competitive party system.
(3) the development of the political party system.
(4) handing over the franchise for public.
08. A feature of a free and fair election is,
(1) Holding elections after the due time.
(2) Holding elections not in line with the election laws.
(3) Not holding elections in peaceful surroundings
(4) Confirmation of the right to participate in a free and fair election.

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09. A role of the opposition to make a democratic rule a success is,

- (1) assisting the government in their bad work
- (2) criticizing the government work always.
- (3) acting to establish a better alternative government.
- (4) opposing the government policies.

10. Freedom should be enjoyed by people,

- (1) within the boundaries of law. (2) according to one's own view.
- (3) to complete their own life. (4) within the moral limitations.

11. The entitlements unfavoured by any means which humans receive at birth to live as a human - being in the society are,

- (1) fundamental rights (2) human rights
- (3) civil rights (4) social rights

12. The basic law of a country is,

- (1) the civil law (2) the Rome-Dutch law
- (3) the common law (4) the constitution

13. The ability to make the government aware of public opinion is with,

- (1) media (2) opposition
- (3) public representatives (4) pressure groups

14. In a democratic country, to safeguard freedom and rights, a major role is played by,

- (1) the police (2) the civil service
- (3) the judiciary (4) the armed army

15. A feature that illustrates the supremacy of law is,

- (1) everybody respecting the law, being obedient to the law and superseding it.
- (2) punishing the suspects under the existing law.
- (3) arresting individuals only on the basis of an indictment.
- (4) providing special protection of law for the leaders.

16. The political thinkers who strengthened the concept of nation state are,

- (1) Machiaveli and Jin Bodan (2) Thomas Hobbs and Aristotle
- (3) Plato and Jin Bodan (4) Machiaveli and Aristotle.

Read the following statements and answer the questions 17 and 18.

- A - Following the social customs
- B - Payment of taxes
- C - Respecting elders
- D - Obedience to the existing law
- E - Assisting to protect law and peace
- F - Looking after parents.

17. Select the answer which includes the moral duties.

- (1) A B C (2) A C F (3) B C E (4) C D E

18. Select the answer which includes the legal duties.

- (1) A B C (2) A C F (3) B D E (4) C D F

19. The major role to bring a people friendly government into power is done by,

- (1) the public (2) the voters
- (3) the candidates (4) the civil citizens.

20. Select the answer which includes the qualities which citizens should possess to have a democratic life.

- A - Taking decision through discussion.
- B - Not tolerating opposition
- C - Co-operation
- D - Respecting minority decision.

- (1) A B (2) B D (3) B C (4) C D

21 The legislative power of the people is exercised by,

(1) the parliament (2) the public
(3) the parliament and public (4) the president

22. In a democratic society, public is the,

(1) first owner of power (2) dominant owner of power
(3) final owner of power (4) responsible party who exercises power

23. The attempt which is to be taken to control others in an economy by a group of authorized persons has been defined as power with the view of,

(1) social science (2) economic science
(3) political science (4) racial

24. The co-ordination of the Central Government and the Provincial Council is done by,

(1) the President (2) the Chief Minister
(3) the Governor (4) the Prime Minister

Read the following statements and answer the questions 25 and 26

33. A reason causes for the failure of the social justice is,

- (1) decreasing of bribery and corruption.
- (2) state administration becoming responsible.
- (3) individuals responsible for the implementation of state control being accountable to the public.
- (4) None of the above all.

34. Good governance is,

- (1) the process of deciding government policies
- (2) the process of implementing government policies.
- (3) the process of deciding and implementing government policies.
- (4) None of the above all.

- Read the following statements and answer the questions (35) and (36)
A - Arrival of Vijaya and his retinue.
B - Arrival of Panduwasadewa and retinue.
C - The arrival of Sena - Guttika
D - Arrival of Bhadda Kachchayana and retinue.
E - The arrival of Kalinga - Maagha
F - The arrival of Pandu Parinda and retinue.

35. Select the answer which includes the examples for migrations.

(1) A B C (2) A B D (3) B C D (4) D E F

36. Select the answer which includes the examples for invasions.

(1) A B C (2) B C D (3) C E F (4) C D E

37. Read the following statements and select the answer which has the two qualities of good governance.

A - Acting in accountable manner
B - Acting in a responsible manner
C - Partaking rights
D - Being law abiding

(1) A D (2) B C (3) C D (4) B D

38. Learning and using different languages is,

(1) an economic right of a person. (2) a political right of a person
(3) a civil right of a person (4) a social and cultural right of a person

39. The modern idea of a nation government is,

(1) one government for various nations (2) one government for a single nation
(3) various governments for a single nation. (4) all nations work cohesively

40. For a good governance in a multi - cultural society,

- (1) conflicts should be minimized
- (2) the reasons for conflicts should be temporarily freezed
- (3) mutuality is developed
- (4) multi - religious programmes are implemented.



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Civic Education - II

Three hours

Name / Index No. :

i. First question is compulsory.
ii. Answer all together five questions including the 1st question and another four questions.

01. (i) Write two social groups who were not allowed to participate in governance under the direct democracy in Greek.

(ii) Name two Philosophers who presented definitions on indirect democracy.

(iii) Write two reasons for the importance of democracy as a system of governance.

(iv) Write two tasks of the legislature under the present government.

(v) Write the two main types of governments at present.

(vi) Give two examples for the countries which have federal governments.

(vii) Write two lists which the powers of the provincial councils can be classified.

(viii) Write two powers of cantons in Switzerland.

(ix) Write two basic features of a multicultural society.

(x) Write two countries which the multi culturalism is used well. (1 x 02)

02. (i) Write two types of party system. (02 m.)

(ii) Write three examples for the countries where the Single Party System is exercising. (03 m.)

(iii) Write three good features of a competitive party system and explain one of them. (05 m.)

03. (i) Write the basic characteristics of the state. (02 m.)

(ii) Write three main features of a nation - state. (03 m.)

(iii) Write three tasks that devolve upon the state and explain one of them. (05 m.)

04. (i) Write two forms of power. (02 m.)

(ii) Write three reasons for the devolution of power in modern states. (03 m.)

(iii) (1) Write three characteristics of a Unitary State. (03 m.)

(2) Write two characteristics of a Federal State. (02 m.)

05. (i) Write two examples for the decentralization of power from the history of Sri Lanka. (02 m.)

(ii) Name the three local government bodies which are exercising in Sri Lanka at present. (03 m.)

(iii) (1) Write two reasons which cause for the establishment of the above institutions. (02 m.)

(2) Write three powers and functions of the main position in one of the above institutions. (03 m.)

06. (i) Give two examples for the countries where the complex multicultural society is existed. (02 m.)

(ii) Write three factors that influenced Sri Lanka for the existence of a multicultural society. (03 m.)

(iii) Write three benefits which derived through the people of a multicultural society acting cohesively and describe one of them. (05 m.)

07. (i) Write two political rights of people. (02 m.)

(ii) Write three basic qualities of a good governance. (03 m.)

(iii) Mention three benefits which receive through the implementation of Good Governance in a multicultural society and explain one of them. (05 m.)

Answer paper - paper I

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

(1 x 40 = 40)

Paper - II

01. (i) urban women, slaves, foreigners
 (ii) Abraham Lincoln, Sealer
 (iii) • Builds up on the people's will.
 • The government is taken over by the party which elects the majority of representatives ... ect.
 (page 4)
 (iv) • Financial administration
 • Control the executive.
 • Promulgation of laws.
 (v) Parliamentary government, Presidential government.
 (vi) America, Switzerland.
 (vii) Provincial council list, Reserved list, Concurrent list
 (viii) Education and higher education, Control newspapers, Highways... etc. (page 52)
 (ix) • Various ethnic groups.
 • Existence of people who have different beliefs etc. (page 55)
 (x) Singapore, Switzerland.

02. (i) Single party system, Two party system, Multi party system
 (ii) China, Cuba, North Korea
 (iii) • Wide opportunity for representing public opinion
 • Prevention of autocracy
 • Creation of unity out of diversity etc. (page 7)

03. (i) land, population, government, autonomous power
 (ii) • Based on the concept of one state for one nation
 • Use of supreme power regarding external and internal matters.
 • Governed by a professional hierarchy of authorities.
 • Consists of supreme power
 (iii) • Protection of law and peace
 • Providing welfare services.
 • Maintenance of public services..... etc. (page 17)

04. (i) Political power, administrative power, economical power, social power
 (ii) • Need for unity to be built up amidst diversity
 • Ensure national security.
 • The difficulty of administration from a single central position because of the size of the state
 (iii) (1) • Exercising the Executive, Legislative and Judicial power by a single central government
 • Decentralization of above powers into regional units to facilitate administrative functions of the central government.
 • The powers can be reverted at any instance if the central government desires.

(2) • There is a written constitution
 • Establishment of an upper house of representatives (page 34)

05. (i) • Appointment of officials named "Gambara", "Gamini" by King Pandukabhaya.
 • Appointment of local government officials with administrative powers by King Pandukabhaya in Polonnaruwa era (page 40)

(ii) Municipal Council, Urban Council, Pradeshiya Sabha.

(iii) (1) To make the administrative powers of the central government easy.
 To provide efficient public service.
 (2) Act as the executive officer of Municipal Council, Urban council and Pradeshiya Sabha.
 Summon, Preside and Postpone the Council
 Providing public utility services. (page 48)

06. (i) India, America
 (ii) Location, Migrations, Invasion, Arrival of various nations for trade, Import of labourers.
 (iii) • Conflicts are minimized.
 • Human freedom and democracy are confirmed
 • National unity and co-existence develop (page 62)

07. (i) • Bearing any political ideology of one's choice
 • Conducting free and fair elections.etc (page 60)

(ii) • Safeguarding media freedom.
 • Safeguarding and confirming rights.
 • Acting with transparency. etc (page 59)

(iii) • Understanding between each other is broadened
 • Learn to respect each other.
 • Learn to live as a law - abiding citizen. etc. (page 61)