

Department of Education - Southern Province

Last Term Test - 2017

Grade 10

Civic Education - I

Name / Index No:.....

Time: 01 hr

❖ Answer All questions.

◆ Select the correct or the most appropriate answer out of the four answers given.

(01) Where did democratic government originate?
(1) Sparta (2) Athens (3) Wajji (4) Malta

(02) Power of the parliament which consisted people's representatives began to develop after.
(1) The Russian Revolution (2) The French Revolution
(3) The American Revolution (4) The English Revolution

(03) A reason behind the origin of Nation State's in the world.
(1) Development of scientific knowledge (2) Military and Naval strength
(3) Advanced economic condition (4) National cohesion

(04) A function of the legislature of Sri Lanka.
(1) Promulgation of laws, Dispensation of Justice
(2) Control of the budget, Dispensation of justice
(3) Promulgation of laws, Financial Administration
(4) Promulgation of laws, Protecting the rights of Citizens

(05) The age limit at which the Sri Lankan voter is able to exercise universal franchise.
(1) Complete the age of 18 years (2) Complete the age of 20 years
(3) Complete the age of 21 years (4) Complete the age of 24 years

(06) Duties to society by a Citizen in a democratic society.
(1) Civil and legal duties (2) Civil and political duties
(3) Economic and social duties (4) Legal and moral duties

(07) Four basic characteristics evident in a state.
(1) Land, Population, Government, Sovereign power
(2) Land, Population, Government, Autonomous power
(3) Land, Population, Sovereign power, supremacy
(4) Land, Population, Government, supremacy of law

(08) A basic feature of the presidential government.
(1) The executive is elected by the legislature
(2) The legislature has power to remove the executive
(3) The President implements executive power
(4) Consist of two types as nominal executive and the real executive

(09) A feature that illustrate the supremacy of law.
(1) Punishing offenders by making new laws
(2) Inactment of law depending on social status
(3) Equality before law
(4) Arresting individuals without an indictment

(24) The technique of production by extensive employment of humans in the production of goods.
 (1) Capital Intensive (2) Labour Intensive
 (3) Finance Intensive (4) Work Intensive

(25) The answer with the set of intermediate goods utilized for the production of paddy.
 (1) Vehicles paddy seeds (2) Fertilizer, paddy seeds
 (3) Paddy seeds, Buildings (4) Fertilizer, rice

(26) A main reason for the problems in satisfying human needs is because,
 (1) Needs differ from person to person (2) Resources being limited
 (3) Lack of knowledge to satisfy the Needs (4) Shortage of money to satisfy the Needs

(27) A sector run only by the government of Sri Lanka.
 (1) Education (2) Health (3) Railways (4) Trade

(28) A characteristic of the neo-liberal market economy.
 (1) Privatization of state enterprises
 (2) Planning of state enterprises
 (3) Maximization of administrative rules, regulations and limitations
 (4) Mediation of the state for economic activities

(29) Socialist economic systems are also called as,
 (1) Private enterprise economic system (2) Market economy
 (3) Mixed economy (4) State enterprise economic system

(30) A - United States of America
 B - South Korea
 C - Sri Lanka
 D - Japan
 The set of countries with capitalist economic systems from the above countries
 (1) A & D (2) A & B (3) B & C (4) C & D

(31) Which is not a characteristic of Transformational economies,
 (1) encouragement of private enterprises
 (2) Privatization of loss taking state enterprises
 (3) Property ownership by the state
 (4) Provision of facilities for private property ownership

(32) Open economy policy was introduced to Sri Lanka after,
 (1) 1948 (2) 1972 (3) 1976 (4) 1977

(33) South Asian preferential Trade Agreement is known as,
 (1) NAFTA (2) SAFTA (3) BIMSTEC (4) ASEAN

(34) A reason for uncommon behaviours in the mind of an individual originates due to,
 (1) tension (2) empathy (3) sensitivity (4) discussion

(35) Conflicts originate in the mind of an individual. The best method of conflict resolution,
 (1) See a doctor (2) Get the help of a mediator
 (3) By achieving mental health (4) Get the help of an arbitrator

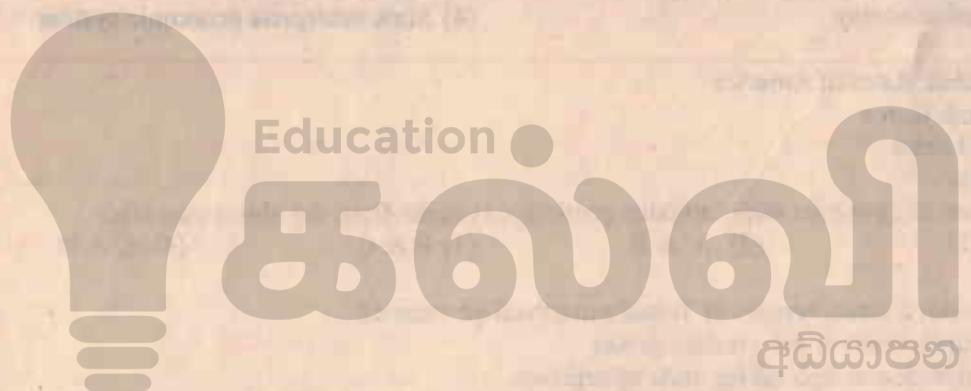
(36) The conflicts which are of National level or wider level are called.
 (1) Social conflicts (2) intricate conflicts (3) universal conflicts (4) internal conflicts

(37) The 1st and 2nd world wars were extremely gruesome. The type of conflict that this kind of wars belong,
 (1) conflicts of opinions (2) Ethnic conflicts
 (3) religious conflicts (4) International conflicts

(38) A method not suitable for conflicts resolution.
(1) Arbitration (2) Conciliation (3) Threatening (4) Counselling

(39) If you are going to be the mediator in a conflict in your classroom you have to be,
(1) A biased individual (2) A dishonest person
(3) A good listener (4) Unethical person

(40) A person has to develop this social skill to face challenges.
(1) Kindness (2) Happiness (3) Sensitivity (4) generosity



Department of Education - Southern Province

Last Term Test - 2017

Grade 10

Civic Education - II

Name / Index No:.....

Time: 02 hr

❖ 1st question is Compulsory.

❖ Answer 5 questions including the first question.

(01) (i) Name two main types of democratic governance.
 (ii) Write two tasks that devolve upon the government.
 (iii) Name two famous people who presented definitions about the state.
 (iv) Mention two benefits of electing representatives based on the polling divisions.
 (v) Mention two characteristics of a unitary state.
 (vi) Mention two local government bodies / local authorities function in Sri Lanka.
 (vii) Mention two factors that influenced Sri Lanka for the existence of a Multicultural society.
 (viii) Name two factors of production used for the production of goods and services.
 (ix) Mention two factors indicated in the Triangular struggle conflicts model of John Galtung, on which conflicts develop.
 (x) Mention two advantages of peaceful resolution of conflicts.

(2x10 = 20 marks)

(02) (i) Name two famous people who presented definition about democracy. (2 marks)
 (ii) Mention three 'Aparihani Dhamma' that was recorded existant in the 'Vajji' kingdom of India, that can be seen in the present democratic governance also. (3 marks)
 (iii) The governance method that existed in the Greek city state (polis) of Athens had problems in inacting. Name two such problems and briefly explain one of them. (5 marks)

(03) (i) Mention two reasons for the devolution of powers in modern states. (2 marks)
 (ii) Mention three characteristics of a unitary state. (3 marks)
 (iii) (a) Mention three countries where Federal Governments exist. (3 marks)
 (b) Mention two salient features of a Federal government. (2 marks)

(04) (i) Mention two basic features of a multicultural society. (2 marks)
 (ii) Mention three basic qualities of good governance. (3 marks)
 (iii) Mention three benefits that can be achieved through implementation of good governance in a multi cultural society and explain one of them briefly. (5 marks)

(05) (i) Name two economic problems that any economic system has to face. (2 marks)
 (ii) Various processes taking place in an economy are basically divided into three sections. Name them. (3 marks)
 (iii) Mention three basic qualities of a capitalist economic system. Briefly explain one of them. (5 marks)

(06) (i) Name two development projects that are being implemented at present. (2 marks)
 (ii) Name three advantages of the on going development activities in Sri Lanka. (3 marks)
 (iii) Mention three positive influences brought about on Sri Lanka by Globalization. Briefly explain the importance of one of them. (5 marks)

(07) (i) Mention two basic Roots of conflicts. (2 marks)
 (ii) Name three chances of using arbitration. (3 marks)
 (iii) Mention three difficulties that will be faced by not resolving conflicts peacefully. Explain one of them briefly. (5 marks)

