

# 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) Malla
- (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) Equility before law  
(4) Arresting individuals without an indictment

- (10) Assignment of some of the powers vested in the Central Government, upon regional units of administration.
- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Devolution of power       | (2) Acquisition of power   |
| (3) Decentralization of power | (4) Strengthening of power |
- (11) Devolution of powers in Federal states takes place between.
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Central Government and Federal states | (2) Central Government and the president |
| (3) President and the Prime Minister      | (4) Federal states and the president     |
- (12) The number of Ministers including the chief minister a provincial council in each province should consist according to the 1978 constitution.
- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) 4 | (2) 5 | (3) 6 | (4) 8 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
- (13) The cabinet of ministers of the United States of America is known as,
- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Diat Council | (2) General Assembly        |
| (3) The Senate   | (4) National State assembly |
- (14) The Governor of a Province in Sri Lanka is appointed by,
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) The Prime Minister | (2) The Chief Minister |
| (3) The Chief Justice  | (4) The President      |
- (15) Who formulate policies of a local authority.
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Citizens Council | (2) General assembly  |
| (3) The Senate       | (4) Committee members |
- (16) The final owner of power is the public, and that power is described as,
- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Sovereign power | (2) Authorised power  |
| (3) Supreme power   | (4) Legislative power |
- (17) Building a common nationality in a multi ethnic community is a salient feature of,
- |                   |                   |                  |                        |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Unitary State | (2) Federal State | (3) Nation State | (4) Presidential State |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
- (18) Answer that has the correct order of administration power from National level to divisional level is,
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) District Secretary, Divisional Secretary, Secretary of Ministry | (2) Divisional Secretary, District secretary, Secretary of Ministry |
| (3) Secretary of Ministry, District Secretary, Divisional Secretary | (4) Secretary of Ministry, Divisional Secretary, District Secretary |
- (19) By living in unity in a multi cultural society,
- |                             |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Conflicts are increased | (2) Mutual Goodwill and trust develop |
| (3) Mutual Mistrust develop | (4) Corruption increases              |
- (20) A country whose theme is "Unity in Diversity"
- |           |           |               |                 |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) China | (2) Japan | (3) Australia | (4) Switzerland |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
- (21) The answer with basic human needs,
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Food, Clothing, Housing   | (2) Food, Vehicles, Housing   |
| (3) Clothing, Medicine, Water | (4) Clothing, Vehicles, Water |
- (22) The answer with an economic and a non economic good,
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Medicine & Sunlight | (2) Clothing & Food    |
| (3) Water & Air         | (4) Clothing & Housing |
- (23) 'Economic Growth' means,
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Growth in the Gross National income | (2) Growth in the Gross domestic production          |
| (3) Growth in the Gross investments     | (4) Growth in the Gross National production annually |

- (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) SAPTA (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 and 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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



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# Department of Education - Southern Province

## Last Term Test - 2017

### Grade 10

### Civic Education - II

Name / Index No:.....

Time: 02 hr

❖ 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Galtun, 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 recored 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 inacing. 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 in to 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)



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