



Provincial Department of Education - NWP

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I

Second Term Test - Grade 10 - 2019

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Name/Index No: Civic Education - I

Time: 03 hours

- Answer all the questions

- Select the name which is used to call the supreme governing body of the city-state of Athens.
 - Pradeshiya Sabha
 - Citizen's Council
 - Provincial Council
 - Village Council
- The group which recieved the opportunity to take an active part in the government of Greek city-state which exercised the direct democracy is,
 - urban women
 - foreigners
 - urban slaves
 - urban elder males
- Select the answer which gives the reason for the importance of democracy as a system of governance.
 - It respects different opinions.
 - It respects equality.
 - It takes decisions by consensus.
 - It builds up on the people's will.
- Select the answer which has the powers of the sovereignty of the republic of Sri Lanka.
 - Administrative power, fundamental rights and franchise.
 - Administrative power, fundamental rights basic duties.
 - Administrative power, fundamental rights, freedom.
 - Administrative power, fundamental rights, equality.
- Select the answer which has the names of the countries that exercise Single Party System.
 - China, Cuba
 - China, America
 - Cuba, Sri Lanka
 - India, England
- A good feature of a competitive party system is,
 - limited opportunities for representing public opinion.
 - establishment of autocracy.
 - creation of unity out of diversity.
 - criticism of healthy policies of the government.
- What is a role of the opposition to make a democratic rule a success from the following?
 - Criticising the every activity of the government.
 - Assisting the government in anti-democratic policies and actions.
 - Directing the government in the proper direction by way of investigation and constructive criticism.
 - Confirmation of the every activity of the government.

- (8) The entitlements of humans given by society to consummate his social life are,
 1. freedom 2. rights 3. civil rights 4. equality
- (9) This is not a benefit of adherence to the constitution in a democratic country.
 1. Ensures the regularity and the consistency of the administration.
 2. Awareness of people's rights by both rulers and subjects.
 3. Availability of the rulers being arbitrary.
 4. Equal treatment under law for everyone.
- (10) A feature that illustrates the supremacy of law in a country is,
 1. safeguarding the sovereignty of the judiciary.
 2. that everybody goes beyond the law.
 3. that only the special persons receive the protection of law.
 4. punishing the offenders regarding the past.
- (11) "The state is an organization established by the people to live happily and honourably." This statement was presented by,
 1. Professor Garner 2. Abraham Lincoln 3. G.D.H.Cole 4. Aristotle
- (12) What is a reason behind the origin of nation states in Europe?
 1. Advanced economic condition
 2. Military and Naval strength
 3. The rise of capitalist economy
 4. Creative abilities of the nations

- (13) Select the answer which gets after matching A with B

	A		B
(1)	Switzerland	A	Established by the 13 th amendment to the constitution of 1978
(2)	The supremacy of law	B	This should be above all the country.
(3)	The sovereignty of the judiciary	C	The existence of an unbiased judiciary helps lot to build up a loyal society which admires the fair and justice
(4)	Establishment of the provincial councils	D	Federal states are known as Cantons

1. DBCA 2. DBAC 3. ABCD 4. BADC

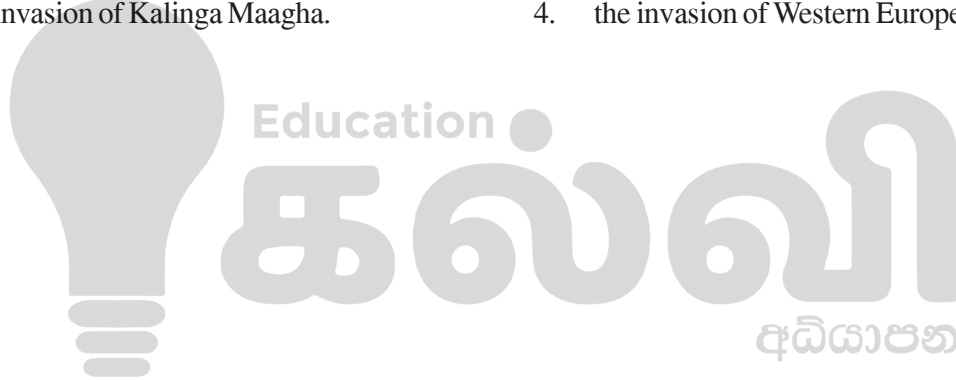
- (14) What is the institution which implements the constitutional power of Sri Lanka?
 1. Legislature 2. Parliament
 3. Cabinet including the President 4. Judiciary

- (15) Select the answer which has a responsibility of a citizen which should be fulfilled to the state.
1. Protection of law and order.
 2. Ensuring equal distribution of the national wealth.
 3. Fulfilling the duties of the employment according to the conscience.
 4. Protecting and safeguarding the environment.
- (16) A factor which is required for the success of democratic governance is,
1. existing of sound economic standards.
 2. existing a government and an opposition.
 3. existing a competitive party system.
 4. electing the government and the rulers based on universal franchise.
- (17) The answer which has an opportunity that a citizen gets to participate in governance in a democratic country is,
1. the ability to take part in activities by being in any political party.
 2. the ability to work in unions.
 3. the citizen can present himself as a candidate.
 4. that is an opportunity to criticize the government.
- * Answer the questions (18) and (19) using the following statements.
- A - It is implemented through an Act passed by the legislature.
- B - Power is vested by the constitution.
- C - It must be noted that such power can be re-vested in the central government at any moment.
- D - Regional administration is done through local government institutions.
- E - Regional administration is done through regional administrative units.
- F - Power of the regional units can't be easily re-vested to the central government at any moment.
- (18) Select the answer which is related to the decentralization of power.
1. ABC
 2. ACD
 3. BCD
 4. DEF
- (19) Select the answer which is related to the devolution of power.
1. ABC
 2. ACD
 3. BEF
 4. BCD
- (20) Select the answer which has the correct order of decentralization of administrative power from national level to regional level.
1. Ministry Secretary, Regional Secretary, Grama Niladhari, District Secretary.
 2. Ministry Secretary, Grama Niladhari, District Secretary, Regional Secretary.
 3. Ministry Secretary, District Secretary, Grama Niladhari, Regional Secretary.
 4. Ministry Secretary, District Secretary, Regional Secretary, Grama Niladhari
- (21) Select the answer which includes a new tendency of modern federal states.
1. All ethnic groups existing with commonality of feeling.
 2. Providing financial resources to federal states in a fair manner.
 3. In instances of interpretation of the constitution, it is being affected to the advantage of the Central Government.
 4. Acting according to the existing constitution of the state.

- * Answer the questions (22) and (23) using the following statements.
- A - The legislature of the Central Government is the highest law making authority.
 - B - Decentralization of power to Local Government Bodies to facilitate administrative functions.
 - C - Division of power of government between the central Government and the Local bodies.
 - D - Building a common nationality respecting ethnic diversity in a multi ethnic community.
 - E - Centralization of sovereign power of the state into one center.
 - F - Two tiers of government are activated.
- (22) The answer which includes the statements regarding unitary government is,
1. ABC
 2. BCD
 3. CDE
 4. ABE
- (23) The answer which includes the statements regarding federal government is,
1. CDF
 2. ABE
 3. ABC
 4. BCD
- (24) Select the answer which has the example that the power is decentralized even in ancient ruling systems in Sri Lanka.
1. Direct democracy in Greek city-states of Athens.
 2. Republican government in the Vajji Kingdom in India in the 6th century B.C.
 3. The regional administration of India was being taken by regional kings.
 4. Appointment of local government officials with administrative powers by King Parakramabahu during the Plonnaruwa era.
- (25) The first two Municipal councils which were established by the act on Municipal Councils 1865 A. D. are
1. Colombo and Kandy
 2. Colombo and Galle
 3. Kandy and Galle
 4. Colombo and Jaffna
- (26) What is the act which the Pradeshiya Sabha established under the decentralization of power in Sri Lanka?
1. Parliamentary act No. 15 of 1987
 2. Parliamentary act No. 42 of 1987
 3. 13th amendment of 1978 constitution
 4. No 154 constitution of 1978
- (27) The co-ordinator of the Central Government and the Provincial Council is,
1. The Chief Minister
 2. The President
 3. The Governor
 4. The Speaker
- (28) The process of removing the governor is,
1. addressing a proposal passed by a two-thirds majority of the Provincial Council to the President.
 2. giving a proposal passed by half of majority of the Provincial Council to the President.
 3. by the President.
 4. passing a proposal by the parliament to the President.
- (29) The Chief Minister in the Provincial Council is assigned by,
1. the governor under the guidance of the president.
 2. the governor who possess the consent of the majority in the Provincial Council.
 3. the president under the guidance of the governor.
 4. the president who wins the popularity of the Provincial Council.

- (30) Select the answer which has the order of the chief officers in the Provincial Council.
1. Mayor, Chairman, President
 2. Chief Minister, Mayor, Chairman
 3. Chief Minister, Deputy Mayor, Chairman
 4. Chief Minister, Chairman, President
- (31) The two major factors which are considered to decide the members in a Provincial Council are ,
1. density of population and the development level of the area.
 2. population and the development level of the area.
 3. population and the area of the province.
 4. area and the resources available in the province.
- * Answer the questions (32) and (33) using the powers of Central Government and states in America.
- A - Imposition of taxes and collection
 - B - Education
 - C - Health
 - D - Housing and construction
 - E - Financial affairs
 - F - National security
 - G - Development of national economy
 - H - Local government and highways
- (32) Select the answer which has the power of the central Government.
1. AEFG
 2. ABCD
 3. EFGH
 4. BCDH
- (33) The answer which has the power of states is,
1. AEFG
 2. ABCD
 3. EFGH
 4. BCDH
- (34) Select the answer which has the correct statement regarding the devolution of power between Central Government and state governments under the American constitution.
1. Separation of powers for both the powers of the Central Government and state governments.
 2. First, the powers of state governments are declared and after the rest of the powers are given for the Central Government.
 3. Powers of the Central Government were included in the constitution while the state governments were vested with the rest of the powers.
 4. The powers of the Central Government are vested as the power of state governments.
- (35) What is the name which is used for the legislature of Switzerland according to the Federal Government.
1. The Federal Assembly
 2. The Parliament
 3. Congress
 4. Senate
- (36) Two philosophers who presented definitions for "Culture" are,
1. T. B. Tylor and Abraham Lincoln
 2. Sealer and Healar
 3. T.B. Tyler and E. T. Healar
 4. Aristotle and Charles A. Elwood.

- (37) A reason which affects for failure of social justice is,
1. decrease of bribery and corruption.
 2. inefficiency of governance.
 3. not interference of the politics in public services.
 4. state administration becoming responsible.
- (38) The answer which has two ethnic groups in Sri Lanka at present is,
1. Buddhist, Sinhala
 2. Hindu, Tamil
 3. Islam, Muslim
 4. Burghur, Malay
- (39) What is a political quality which needs for the good governance in a country?
1. Getting involved in a legitimate employments of one's choice.
 2. Respecting political identity of each other.
 3. Adherence to a religion of one's choice.
 4. Respecting other cultures.
- (40) A reason regarding migrations which affects Sri Lanka for the existence of a multicultural society is,
1. the arrival of Vijaya and his retinue.
 2. the invasion by Pand-Parinda and retinue.
 3. the invasion of Kalinga Maagha.
 4. the invasion of Western European nations.



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Name/Index No: Civic Education - II

- First question is compulsory.
- Answer all together five questions including the first question and another four.

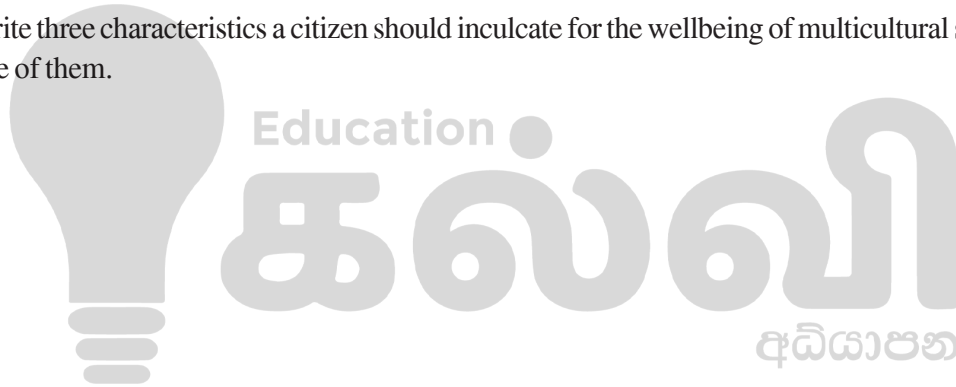
- Write two principles of "Aparihani Dhamma".
 - Write two forms of democracy.
 - Write two services done by the free media in a democratic country.
 - Name two basic features of a state.
 - Write two main features of a nation state.
 - Mention two services done by modern nation states to citizens.
 - Write two forms of states which are categorized that depending on the devolution of power between the central government and the local government bodies.
 - Write two categories of duties.
 - The factor, location has influenced Sri Lanka for the existence of a multicultural society. Write two specialities of it.
 - Name two local government institutions in Sri Lanka.
- Democracy is taken as a good ruling system in the world.

 - Write the definition which was presented by Abraham Lincoln about democracy. (02 m.)
 - Write three problems arising out of implementing direct democracy at present. (03 m.)
 - Write the three forms of party system which are exercising in democratic countries and explain one of them with examples. (05 m.)
- The government is the representative which exercises the public expectations practically in a state.

 - Name the two major governments in the present states. (02 m.)
 - Write three features of a government type which you like. (03 m.)
 - Mention three major institutions of the government and write two services of each of them. (05 m.)
- The final owner of power is the public. It is sovereignty of power.

 - Introduce the decentralization of power. (02 m.)
 - There are different forms of power. Write three forms of power. (03 m.)
 - Write the three parts of governance of power in Sri Lanka and explain one of them. (05 m.)

- (5) The rulers are elected through elections which have universal franchise in a democratic ruling system.
- (i) What is a free and fair election? (02 m.)
 - (ii) Mention three features of a free and fair election. (03 m.)
 - (iii) i. Write three rights of a voter in a democratic country. (03 m.)
ii. Write two duties of a voter in a democratic country. (02 m.)
- (6) There should be a group people with competencies which need to live in a multicultural society peacefully.
- (i) Write two features of any culture in the world. (02 m.)
 - (ii) Write three basic features of a multicultural society. (03 m.)
 - (iii) Write three national importance of living in unity as member of a multicultural society in Sri Lanka and explain one of them. (05 m.)
- (7) (i) Write two basic features of a good governance. (02 m.)
- (ii) Write three benefits which can be gained through implementing Good Governance in a multicultural society. (03 m)
- (iii) Write three characteristics a citizen should inculcate for the wellbeing of multicultural society and explain one of them. (05 m.)





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Civic Education - Answer Paper

Paper I

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

Paper II

- (1) (i) - Regular meetings and discussion.
- Meet, discuss and leave peacefully.
- Avoid framing of non - functional laws and obedience to framed laws.
- (ii) Direct democracy, indirect democracy
- (iii) - Presenting true and correct information to the public.
- Making the government aware of the grievances of the people.
- Improving the knowledge of the people.
- (iv) Land, population, Government, Autonomous power
- (v) - Based on the concept of one state for one nation.
- Consists of supreme power, land, population and the government.
- Governed by a professional hierarchy of authorities.
- Use of supreme power regarding external and internal matters.
- (vi) - Protection of law and peace
- Providing welfare services
- Taking steps for poverty alleviation.
- (vii) Unitary state, Federal state
- (viii) Legal duties, Moral duties
- (ix) - Geographical location
- Centralized location in the Indian Ocean
- Located close to India
- Located as an East-West trade centre
- (x) Municipal council
Urban council
Pradeshiya Sabha

- (2) (i) Democracy is, government of the people by the people and for people.
 (ii) - The large land masses of present states.
 - Immense population of present states.
 - The difficulty of getting all the citizens to rally in one place.
 - Complexity of social needs
 (iii) Single party system
 Two -party system
 Multi - party system

- (3) (i) Presidential government
 Parliamentary government
 (ii) **Parliamentary government**
 - consists of two types as nominal executive and the real executive
 - Executive is elected by the legislature
 - Executive is collectively accountable to the parliament
 - Legislature has power to remove the executive

Presidential government

- President implements executive power
 - President is both the leader of the government and the state.
 - Executive is not directly responsible to the legislature.
 - Legislature doesn't control the executive directly
- (iii) Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
- (4) (i) The assignment of some of the powers vested in the Central Government upon regional units of administration.
- (ii) Political power, administrative power, social power, economic power
- (iii) administrative power, fundamental rights, franchise
- (5) (i) Voter has opportunity to cast his vote free of influence according to his political opinion.
- (ii) - Holding elections in due course
 - Holding elections in line with the election laws
 - Holding elections in peaceful surroundings
- (iii) **Rights :-**
- casting votes
 - participation in electoral rallies
 - addressing the electoral meeting
 - getting the membership in any political party
 - representing in elections.
- Duties :-**
- casting votes
 - not violating election rules
 - engaging in elections peacefully

- (6) (i) Religion, language, faiths, clothes, arts, education, equipments, beliefs, values.
(ii) - Coexistence of different ethnic groups, different religious beliefs, individuals speaking different languages.
- The existence of a system and manners, ethics and values unique to each culture
- Visibility of regional diversity even in each social group
(iii) (according to the answer)
- (7) (i) - state control free of corruption and fraud.
- confirmation of freedom and equality
- respecting the supremacy of law and safeguarding the independence of judiciary (page 59)
(ii) - Mutual trust between ethnic groups is confirmed
- Understanding between each other is broadened
- Learn to live as a law-abiding citizen.
- Act with transparency (page 61)
(iii) - Avoiding insulting other religions
- Respecting other cultures
- Developing mutuality
- Equality (page 62)

