



PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

THIRD TERM TEST - 2019

CIVIC EDUCATION - I

Grade 10

One Hour

Name / Index No. :

- i. Answer all the questions
ii. Select the most appropriate answer.

01. Select the name for taking part of people in governance directly from the following answers.
(1) Representative democracy (2) Direct democracy
(3) Indirect democracy (4) Liberal democracy
02. Select the name from the following answers which was used to call the government in VAJJI kingdom which following the seven principles of "Aparihani Dhamma".
(1) Aristocratic government (2) Republican government
(3) Monarchism (4) Democratic government
03. Select the answer which has the importance of democracy as a way of living.
(1) It is done by the public will.
(2) Government is taken over by the party which elects the majority representatives.
(3) Laws are passed by the majority votes.
(4) Respecting equality while enjoying rights and fulfilling related duties.
04. Select the electoral districts of Northern Province.
(1) Jaffna and Wavuniya (2) Jaffna and Trincomalee
(3) Jaffna and Kilinochchi (4) Jaffna and Mannar
05. Select a right of a voter from the answer.
(1) Safeguarding the right of votes of others. (2) Using own votes.
(3) Not disturbing the electoral duties. (4) Obeying to the electoral rules.
06. "Making the government aware of the grievances of the people." Which institution does this service belong? Select from the answers.
(1) A role of the free media. (2) A role of the government.
(3) A role of the opposition. (4) A role of the Civil Organizations.
- Read the following statements and answer the questions 07 and 08.
A Protestant reformation. D Development of scientific knowledge.
B Military and Naval Strength. E National Cohesion.
C The Great revolution. F Advanced economic condition.
07. Select the answer which includes the reasons behind the origin of nation-states in Europe.
(1) ABC (2) CDE (3) ACD (4) DEF
08. Select the answer which includes the reasons behind the origin of powerful nation - states in some countries in Europe.
(1) ABC (2) CDE (3) DEF (4) BEF
09. Select the major rule of the judiciary form the answers.
(1) Control the executive. (2) Control the state service.
(3) Protecting the rights of citizens. (4) Promulgation of laws.
10. Which government has the feature of electing the legislature by the executive?
(1) A feature of a presidential government. (2) A feature of a mixed government.
(3) A feature of a cabinet government. (4) A feature of an autocratic government.

11. Select the answer which has the advantage of existing of people with political intelligence.
- (1) Having opportunity to elect the rulers as the wish of the public.
 - (2) Ability to elect the popular persons of the area to the legislature.
 - (3) Public receive the opportunity to elect honest and exemplary candidates.
 - (4) Having opportunity to elect a person who is from a family which one loves most.
12. The assignment of the executive, legislative and judicial power vested in the Central Government to local government bodies is known as,
- (1) devolution of power.
 - (2) decentralization of power.
 - (3) shifting power.
 - (4) assigning power.
13. What type of a government do you know that centralization of sovereign power of the state into one centre ?
- (1) Federal government.
 - (2) Unitary government.
 - (3) Co-Federal government.
 - (4) Semi federal government.
14. It is essential that all ethnic groups should exist with commonality feeling. This is known as,
- (1) a quality which a federal state should possess for its effective existence.
 - (2) a characteristic of a federal state.
 - (3) a new tendency of a federal state.
 - (4) an essential component in devolution of power.
15. Select the answer which has an example for a unitary state and a federal state respectively.
- (1) Sri Lanka and Great Britain.
 - (2) Sri Lanka and United States of America.
 - (3) Great Britain and France.
 - (4) Sri Lanka and France.
16. Select the answer which says that who does appoint the Chief Minister of a Provincial Council.
- (1) The person who possess the consent of the majority of the Provincial Council is appointed by the President.
 - (2) By the members of the Provincial Council.
 - (3) By the Prime Minister.
 - (4) The Governor appoints the person who possess the consent of the majority of the Provincial council.
17. Select the most accurate answer regarding the decentralization power in Sri Lanka.
- (1) Appointment of officials named "Gambara", "Gamini" by King Parakramabahu in Plonnaruwa.
 - (2) Village councils are established again in 1948.
 - (3) Colombo and Jaffna were established as First Municipal councils in 1865 B. C.
 - (4) Pradeshiya Sabhas were created according to the Pradeshiya Sabha act, No 15 of 1987
18. Select the answers which includes that who settles the disputes between the Central Government and the States.
- (1) The Governor
 - (2) The President
 - (3) The Chief Justice
 - (4) The Supreme Court
19. Select the reason from the following answers which is behind the establishment of federal states in Switzerland.
- (1) The difficulty to develop Switzerland economically due to its harsh geographical differences.
 - (2) Inability to do administrative affairs as its huge landmass.
 - (3) To protect from the British empire.
 - (4) Not having a firm cultural diversity.
20. Select the answer which is correctly matched A with B.
- | "A" | | "B" |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1. Powers of a Provincial Council | A | Security and foreign affairs |
| 2. Powers of a Central Government | B | Local government affairs |
| 3. Legislature of the USA | C | Canton |
| 4. Name of states in Switzerland | D | Congress |
| (1) ABCD | (2) BADC | (3) BCDA |
| | | (4) BACD |

21. What is the name for primary essentials for man's existence ? select from the answers.
- (1) Basic resources (2) Wants
(3) Needs (4) Various needs
- **Read the following statements and answer the questions 22 and 23.**
- A Mineral oil production D Railway service
B Hospital service E Construction of expressways
C Following on schools F Construction of roads
22. The answer which has the production of goods and services only done by the state sector is,
(1) ABC (2) DEF (3) BCD (4) ADE
23. The answer which has production of goods and services done by both state and private sector unified.
(1) BEC (2) BCD (3) BCF (4) BEF
24. Select the answer which includes production factors and their modes of payments correctly.
(1) Land - labour (2) Entrepreneurship - interest
(3) Capital - profit (4) Labour - wage
25. Select the answer which includes non-economic goods.
(1) sunlight, air, water (2) sunlight, bottled, water, air
(3) sunlight, Hydro-electricity, rivers. (4) solar power, hydro -electricity, Oxygen
26. Select the feature of a capitalist economy from the following answers.
(1) Property being state - owned
(2) The focus being on the common good when solving basic economic problems.
(3) Production being profit oriented.
(4) The economy being handled by a central planning board.
27. Select the answer which has a special feature that can be seen in Sri Lankan economy before 1977.
(1) Introduction of open economy policies.
(2) Relaxation of export - import limits.
(3) Becoming a closed economy.
(4) Provision of tax relief for foreign investment.
28. Select a characteristic of a transformational economy.
(1) Exercising subsidies and price control methods.
(2) Increase of market rules and regulations.
(3) Encouragement of private enterprises.
(4) Introduction of controlled exchange rate.
29. Select the principle which was introduced under the economical principles which were implemented after 1977 to encourage private enterprises.
(1) Increase of trade barriers.
(2) Increase of state intervention in the market.
(3) Privatization of state - property.
(4) Following a closed - economy principle.
30. Select the correct definition on globalization.
(1) Broadening the world of work is globalization.
(2) Ability to live in every country in the world.
(3) World economy becomes one economy.
(4) World is closed with the technology.
31. The two countries which are signed to the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) are,
(1) India and Sri Lanka. (2) America and Canada.
(3) Bangladesh and Myanmar. (4) France and Britain.

32. The method of resolving conflicts by taking decisions, listening to the voice of both parties is known as,
- (1) sensitive conflicts resolution.
 - (2) democratic conflicts resolution.
 - (3) resolving conflicts via professional mediators.
 - (4) resolving conflicts through a proper communication.
33. Select from the answers that how should be the conflict resolution method, "Discussion" ended.
- (1) Getting into solution after discussion.
 - (2) "Win - win" for both parties.
 - (3) Showing the unfavourable side of the conflict to the relevant party.
 - (4) Giving victory to the party who faced injustice.
34. What is the method which can be used to resolve conflicts between employer and employee?
- (1) Bargaining and amicable settlement.
 - (2) Mediation.
 - (3) Arbitration.
 - (4) Conciliation.
35. In a conflicted society, which activity that can be followed to create mental peace of man ?
- (1) Engaging in psychological exercise.
 - (2) Listening to high rhythmic music.
 - (3) Using harsh words.
 - (4) Acting aggressively.
36. Select the answer which includes a fact that should be considered when selecting a mediator.
- (1) A person who forces his own decisions and solutions on the parties.
 - (2) A person who influences either party.
 - (3) A person who has a thorough knowledge of the conflict.
 - (4) A biased person who can direct the either party towards flexible solutions.
37. Select from the answers the person who introduced the traingular struggle conflict model.
- (1) Charles A Elwood
 - (2) Johan Galtun.
 - (3) E. T. Healer.
 - (4) T. B. Tylor
38. Select from the answers which is not a basic feature of a multi-cultural society.
- (1) There is a peaceful society without conflicts though there are different cultures.
 - (2) Coexistence of different ethnic groups, individuals speaking different languages.
 - (3) Visibility of regional diversity even in each social group.
 - (4) Existence of a system and manners, ethics and values unique to each culture.
39. A reason to collapse good governance in a country is,
- (1) state administration becoming responsible.
 - (2) decreasement of bribery and corruption.
 - (3) state officers are being honest.
 - (4) politicization of public services.
40. Select the correct answer when matching A with B.

"A"

1. Counselling
2. Inquiry
3. Arbitration
4. Conciliation

"B"

- A Interfering a third party to a conflict to solve it with the will of both parities.
- B Asking help from the court to a conflict resolution.
- C Interfering a third party by giving advise and guidance to a conflict.
- D Mediation to a conflict resolution and it is not the final solution. Mediator can be a person or a group.

- (1) CBAD
- (2) ABDC
- (3) DABC
- (4) CABD



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Grade 10

CIVIC EDUCATION - II

Two Hours

Name / Index No. :

- **First question is compulsory.**
- **Answers all together five questions including the first question.**

- (01) (i) Write tow features of Greek city - state of Athens.
- (ii) Name two features of a democratic governance.
- (iii) Name two philosophers who presented definitions on state.
- (iv) Write two reasons for the origin of nation states.
- (v) Name two major institutions of a government.
- (vi) Write two various forms of power.
- (vii) Mention two cultures that can be seen in Sri Lanka.
- (viii) Write two specialities in politics of a country which exercises good governance.
- (ix) Name two techniques which are used for production.
- (x) Write two examples for international conflicts which are occurred in the world.
- 02 State is the supreme organization which is built up by people together for the common well-being.
- (i) Name two essential characteristics of a state. (02 m)
- (ii) Write three main features of a nation-state. (03 m)
- (iii) Write three factors which are required for the success of democratic governance and explain one of them. (05 m)
- 03 Government gives powers for its regional units by decentralizing power to unitary states and devolving power to federal states.
- (i) Write two reasons for the devolution of powers in Modern states. (02 m)
- (ii) Mention the three lists which the powers of Provincial Councils have been devolved in Sri Lanka. (03 m)
- (iii) Write three local government institutions in Sri Lanka and explain one of them. (05 m)

- 04 As an individual, from birth to death we behave according to the culture we have inherited.
- (i) Name two factors that are influenced in Sri Lanka for the existence of a multicultural society. (02 m)
 - (ii) Write three benefits which can be gained through implementation of good governance in a multicultural society. (03 m)
 - (iii) Mention three benefits which can be gained through acting cohesively in a multicultural society and explain one of them. (05 m)
- 05 When attempting to satisfy the wants and needs of the people, every economy has to face various problems.
- (i) Write two basic economic problems which any economy is faced. (02 m)
 - (ii) Mention three sections of goods according to the manner in which they are used. (03 m)
 - (iii) Name three processes which take place in an economy and explain one of them. (05 m)
- 06 A basic feature of a market economy is minimum intervention of the state.
- (i) Name two basic characteristics of a neo-liberal market economy. (02 m)
 - (ii) Write three main forms of the market economy. (03 m)
 - (iii) Write the three economic systems which are met when solving basic economic problems and explain one of them. (05 m)
- 07 Conflict can be seen in every society. It is a result of diversity.
- (i) Name the two kinds of international conflicts. (02 m)
 - (ii) Write three roots of conflicts in any country. (03 m)
 - (iii) Write three advantages of peaceful resolution of conflicts and explain one of them. (05 m)

Answers - Paper I

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

(1 x 40 = 40)

Paper II

- (01) (i) * Governance was based on direct democratic principles.
 * The supreme governing body was the citizen's council.
 * Citizens were given an opportunity to take an active part in the government.
 (ii) * Rulers are selected under the universal franchise.
 * Competitive party system.
 * Polling division system.
 * Free and fair elections.
 * Existence of an oppositions.
 (iii) Professor Garner, Aristotle.
 (iv) * Protestant reformation
 * The Great revolution
 * Collapse of the feudal system
 * Development of scientific knowledge.
 (v) Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
 (vi) Economical power, Political power, Social power
 (vii) Sinhala Buddhist, Tamil Hindu, Muslim, Christian
 (viii)* Respecting the political identity of each other.
 * Bearing any political ideology of one's choice.
 * Respecting political leadership.
 * Conducting free and fair elections. (page 60)
 (ix) 1. Capital intensive 2. Labour intensive
 (x) 1. World war I 2. World war II
 02 (i) Land, population, government, autonomous power
 (ii) * 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, land, population and the government.
 (iii) * Free and fair elections.
 * Supremacy of law.
 * Sovereignty of the judiciary.
 * Existence of People with political intelligence.
 * Existence of sound economic standards.
 * Availability of unbiased media.
 * Democratic life.

- 03 (i) * Need for unity be built up amidst diversity.
 * The difficulty of administration from a single central position.
 * Ensure national security.
- (ii) 1. Provincial Council list 2. Reserved list 3. Concurrent list
- (iii) Municipal Council, Urban Council, Pradeshiya Sabha
- 04 (i) Location, migrations, invasion, arrival, of various nations for trade, import of labourers.
- (ii) * Mutual trust between ethnic groups is confirmed.
 * Understanding between each other is broadened.
 * Learn to respect each other.
 * Act With transparency. (Page 61)
- (iii) * National unity and co-existence develop.
 * Conflicts are minimized.
 * Mutual goodwill and trust develop.
 * Act so as not display disrespect for other religions.
- 05 (i) * What is to be Produced ?
 * How is it Produced ?
 * For whom is it produced ?
- (ii) Consumer goods, intermediate goods, capital goods
- (iii) production, distribution, consumption
- 06 (i) * Privatization of state enterprises.
 * Prices are decided on the market situation.
 * Encouragement of private investors. (Page 74)
- (ii) * Greater evidence of characteristics of a Capitalist market.
 * Greater evidence of characteristics of a Socialist market.
 * Economies that are in the process of moving towards a transformation economy.
- (iii) * Capitalist system
 * Socialist system
 * Mixed system.
- 07 (i) Conflicts of Opinions, military conflicts
- (ii) * ethnicity
 * Politics
 * religious concepts, Socio economic condition
- (iii) * Preventing loss of life
 * Preventing loss of property
 * Protection of fundamental human rights
 * Economic stability
 * Prosperity of the country (page 104)