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First Term Test - Grade 10 - 2020

Name / Index No: **Civic Education - I** **Time : 01 hour**

Note:

- **Answer all the questions.**
- **In each of the questions 1 to 40, pick one of the alternative 1, 2, 3, 4 which you consider as correct or most appropriate.**
- **Mark a cross (X) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.**

- (1) The governance which most of the countries including Sri Lanka have implemented at present is,

1. Monarchism.	2. Aristocratic system.
3. Democratic governance.	3. Presidential governance.

- (2) What does the word "Kratos" and "Demos" in Greek denote?

1. Public and power.	2. Public and community power.
3. Public and governance.	4. Public and democracy.

- (3) Select the name which is used to call the supreme governing body of the city - state of Athens.

1. Pradeshiya Sabha.	2. Urban Council.
3. Citizen's Council.	4. Provincial Council.

- (4) Select the answer that which groups are considered as citizens in Greek city-states.

1. Elder males and slaves.	2. Elder males and foreigners.
3. Elders males and women.	3. Elder males and elites.

- (5) All are taking part in taking decisions is known as,

1. representative democracy.	2. direct democracy.
3. liberal democracy.	4. indirect democracy.

- (6) The system which existed in Europe from 5th century A. D. up to the 15th century A. D. is known as,

1. feudal system	2. capitalist system
3. economic system	4. monarchism

- (7) The power of the parliament which consisted people's representatives began to develop after,

1. the French revolution in 1789.	2. the American revolution in 1776.
3. the English revolution in 1688.	4. the Russian revolution in 1917.

- (8) "Democracy is government of the people by the people and for the people" This was uttered by,

1. Sealer	2. Aristotle	3. Abraham Lincoln	4. Professor Garner
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- (9) Select a feature of a democratic country from the following.

1. Existence of high economic level.	2. Existence of single party system.
3. Existence of free and biased media.	4. Existence of a government and an opposition.

- (10) The representatives are elected for the government in democratic countries based on,
1. direct democracy.
 2. indirect democracy.
 3. universal franchise.
 4. referendum.
- (11) Select the parts which are belonged to the sovereignty of Sri Lanka.
1. Franchise, fundamental rights, fundamental duties.
 2. Franchise, fundamental rights, freedom.
 3. Franchise, fundamental rights, administrative power.
 4. Franchise, basic duties, freedom.
- (12) An organized entity of persons with the aim of acquiring ruling power of a country based on principles of governing the country is simply known as,
1. people's will
 2. pressure groups.
 3. civil organizations.
 4. political party.
- (13) Select an example which includes the countries where the governance is implemented based on single party system.
1. India, Sri Lanka, America
 2. China, North Korea, Cuba
 3. China, North Korea, India
 4. China, North Korea, Sri Lanka.
- 14) Select a direct democratic feature which was introduced under the constitution of 1978.
1. Referendum.
 2. Inauguration.
 3. Recurrence.
 4. Plabesize system.
- (15) Select a criteria which is considered to provide franchise to a citizen in Sri Lanka.
1. Sex.
 2. Employment and income.
 3. Ethnicity.
 4. Age limit.
- (16) Select the answer which is matched the column A with column B.

'A'		'B'	
1	Opportunity to take part in governance to people.	A	Building up good governance in the country.
		B	Appearing as a candidate in an election.
2	Development of the quality of the life style of people.	C	Improving the diversity of distribution of the resources of the country
		D	Improving common facilities like food, house, education
3	Building up peaceful environment.	E	Existence of supremacy of law.

1. AEC
2. BDE
3. ADE
4. CDE

- (17) Select the answer which has the electoral districts in Sri Lanka.
1. 21
 2. 22
 3. 25
 4. 26
- (18) Select a duty of a voter in a democratic country.
1. Using the power of vote.
 2. Participate in meetings which are held for the election.
 3. Addressing in a meeting which is held for the election.
 4. Not violating the rules and regulations of an election.
- (19) What is known as entitlements of humans given by the society to consummate his social life?
1. Freedom.
 2. Rights.
 3. Equality.
 4. Fundamental rights.

- (20) Select the answer what is considered as the most important occasion in winning human rights in history.
1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December 1948.
 2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights were proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1945.
 3. Magna Carta Bond of Britain in 1215.
 4. The act of rights which was proclaimed by England in 1689.
- (21) Read the following statements and select the answer which has moral duties.
- A - Payment of taxes.
 B - Obedience to the existing law.
 C - Safeguarding the constitution.
 D - Respecting elders.
 E - Following social customs.
1. A and B
 2. B and C
 3. C and D
 4. D and E
- (22) The main purpose of the judiciary in a democratic country is,
1. promulgating laws.
 2. dispensing justice.
 3. implementing laws.
 4. advising for lower courts.
- (23) Select a benefit which is derived through existing the sovereignty of the judiciary to the people.
1. Dispensing justice equally for the people.
 2. Provision of correct and accurate information to the people.
 3. Establishment of regularity and permanency of the governance.
 4. Presenting the grievances of the people to the rulers.
- (24) Law is above all the others in a country is known as,
1. equality of law.
 2. justice of law
 3. the supremacy of law.
 4. following laws.
- (25) Select two names of philosophers who presented the definitions on state.
1. Professor Garner and Abraham Lincoln.
 2. Sealer and Abraham Lincoln.
 3. Professor Garner and Aristotle.
 4. Aristotle and Sealer
- (26) What is the name for the state which is based on the concept on "one state for one nation" in Europe?
1. Feudal states
 2. City - states
 3. Modern nation-state
 4. Eastern states.
- Read the following statements and answer the questions 27 and 28.
- A - The Great revolution
 B - Development of scientific knowledge.
 C - National cohesion.
 D - Military and Naval strength.
 E - Autonomous power.
- (27) Select the answer which includes the reasons behind the origin of nation states.
1. A and B
 2. B and C
 3. C and D
 4. C and E
- (28) Select the answer which includes the reasons to emerge some countries as strong nation states.
1. A and B
 2. B and C
 3. C and D
 4. C and E
- (29) Select the answer that what type of state which has two tiers of governments.
1. Co - federal government
 2. Semi - federal government.
 3. Unitary government.
 4. Federal government.
- (30) The agent that converts the wish of the state or the people into policies is,
1. the state.
 2. the public.
 3. the parliament.
 4. the government.

- (31) Select the answer which includes the government which the executive is not directly responsible to the legislature.
1. Presidential government.
 2. Parliamentary government.
 3. Federal government.
 4. Unitary government.
- (32) A major role of the president of Sri Lanka is,
1. implementing laws.
 2. promulgating laws.
 3. dispensing justice.
 4. controlling the executive.
- (33) Respecting the others rights and freedom is belonged to,
1. duties of a citizen.
 2. rights of a citizen.
 3. rights of a state.
 4. duties of a state.
- (34) Select a feature of an intelligent voter of a country who contributes to build up good governance in the country.
1. Electing representatives from a political party which you like.
 - 2.
 3. Electing a popular person who loves country.
 4. Electing a person who is from a political generation.
- (35) A feature that can be seen in a country where the supremacy of the law is existed is,
1. having more protection of law by the rulers.
 2. decreasing the faith of citizens on government.
 3. that the courts are got pressure.
 4. providing the protection of law for all equally.
- (36) Select the answer which should not be in a citizen who spends a democratic life.
1. Taking decisions through discussion.
 2. Tolerating opposite views.
 3. Acting co - operatively.
 4. Respecting the majority and suppressing the minority.
- (37) Select the answer which should be the basic needs of a country.
1. Food, clothes, shelter.
 2. Food, clothes, infra-structure facilities.
 3. Food, shelter, infra-structure facilities.
 4. Food, shelter, transportation.
- (38) An instance where a citizen receives the opportunity to take part in governance in a democratic country is,
1. criticising the government.
 2. presenting as a candidate.
 3. expressing ideas through media.
 4. participating in agitations against the government.
- (39) What is known as sovereignty of the judiciary in a democratic country?
1. Ability to act upon the will of the judiciary.
 2. Ability to act without any influence.
 3. Judiciary is without influence of other institution except the executive.
 4. Acting according to the law of the legislature.
- (40) Select the answer which includes the districts of North Central Province of Sri Lanka.
1. Jaffna and Wavuniya.
 2. Polonnaruwa and Trincomalee.
 3. Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa.
 4. Anuradhapura and Matale.

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First Term Test - Grade 10 - 2020

Name/ Index No. : **Civic Education - II** **Time : 02 hours**

Notes:

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

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01. (i) Name two elections which voter of Sri Lanka receives to cast the vote.
 (ii) Name two political parties that can be seen in Sri Lanka at present.
 (iii) Write two main criteria which are taken to divide polling divisions in Sri Lanka.
 (iv) Write two principles out of seven principles of "Aparihani Dhamma".
 (v) Write two benefits of electing representatives based on the polling divisions.
 (vi) Name the two main types of duties.
 (vii) Name the two types of states, which are categorized depending on the devolution of power between the central government and the local government bodies.
 (viii) Write two types of government which are categorized according to the forms of government.
 (ix) Write two features of a free and fair election.
 (x) Write two important qualities which a democrat should have. (02 × 10 = 20 marks)
02. The governance is implemented by the representative who elected by the people is known as representative democracy.
- (i) Name two countries where representative democracy is existed. (02 marks)
 (ii) Write three problems arising out of implementing direct democracy at present. (03 marks)
 (iii) Write three importances of democracy as a system of governance and explain one of them. (05 marks)
03. Political parties are an essential item in the operation of a democratic government.
- (i) Name the two systems which are followed mostly in electing members at present by present states. (02 marks)
 (ii) Write the three types of party system. (03 marks)
 (iii) Write three good features of a competitive party system and explain on of them. (05 marks)
04. "It is necessary to divide the country into polling divisions as a strategy to join people's representatives for democratic governance".
- (i) Name two polling divisions which belong to your province. (02 marks)
 (ii) Write three compulsory matters which should be included in a constitution. (03 marks)
 (iii) Write three benefits of adherence to the constitution in a democratic country and explain one of them. (05 marks)

05. "Present states are considered as nation state and nation states were originated in Europe after 15th century".
- (i) Name two philosophers who presented definitions to strength the concept of nation state. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write three main features of nation state. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three parts of the state and explain one of them. (05 marks)
06. "The government is the agent which converts the wish of the state or the people into policies and implements them".
- (i) By whom this was uttered? (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write the three major parts of a government. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three responsibilities which should be fulfilled by a state to the public and explain one of them. (05 marks)
07. Parliamentary government was handed over through the British governance.
- (i) Executive is divided into two types in a parliamentary government. Name them. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write three features of a parliamentary government. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Write three features of a presidential government and explain one of them. (05 marks)

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Civic Education - Answers

Part - I

01. 3	11. 3	21. 4	31. 1
02. 1	12. 4	22. 2	32. 1
03. 3	13. 2	23. 1	33. 1
04. 4	14. 1	24. 3	34. 2
05. 2	15. 4	25. 3	35. 4
06. 1	16. 2	26. 3	36. 4
07. 3	17. 2	27. 1	37. 1
08. 3	18. 4	28. 3	38. 2
09. 4	19. 2	29. 4	39. 2
10. 3	20. 1	30. 4	40. 3

Part - II

- (01) (i)
 - Presidential election
 - Parliamentary election
 - Provincial election
 - Local Government election
- (ii)
 - United National Party
 - Sri Lanka Freedom Party
 - Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna
 - Tamil National Alliance
 - Sri Lanka Muslim Congress
 - Sri Lanka People's Front etc.
- (iii)
 - Land
 - Population
- (iv)
 - Regular meeting and discussion.
 - Meet, discuss and leave peacefully.
 - Avoid framing of non-functional laws, strict enforcement of framed laws and obedience to framed laws.
- (v)
 - Opportunity for electing representatives to represent public opinion irrespective of differences like community, religion, language or caste.
 - Ability to generate leaders necessary to maintain the political process.
 - Ability to elect a representative who is responsible for the division.
- (vi)
 - Providing opportunity for regional development.
- (vii)
 - Legal duties, Moral duties
- (viii)
 - Unitary state, Federal state
- (ix)
 - Parliamentary / Presidential
 - Holding elections in due course.
 - All the eligible citizens must be assured of his vote/ candidacy.
 - Confirmation of the right to participate in a free and fair election.
 - Holding election in line with the election laws.
 - Holding elections in peaceful surroundings.
- (x)
 - Taking decisions through discussion.
 - Tolerating of opposition.
 - Respecting majority decision.
 - Co - operation
 - Obedience to law.
- 02. (i) According to the answer.
- (ii)
 - The large land masses of present states.
 - Immense population of present state.
 - The difficulty of getting all the citizens to rally in one place.
 - Complexity of social needs.

03. (iii) ● As if builds up on the people's will.
 ● The representatives are elected on the majority will.
 ● The government is taken over by the party which elects the majority of representatives.
 ● The laws are passed by the majority votes of the elected representatives.
- (i) ● Simple majority and proportionate representation systems.
- (ii) ● Single party system
 ● Two-party system.
 ● Multi-party systems
- (iii) ● Wide opportunity for representing public opinion.
 ● Prevention of autocracy.
 ● Correction of unhealthy policies of a government through criticism.
 ● Provision of the opportunity to represent the diversity that exists in society.
 ● Creation of unity out of diversity.
04. (i) ● Kurunegala / Puttalam
- (ii) ● How the major components of the government are constructed.
 ● The tasks, powers and the relationships between the said institutions.
 ● Relationship between the government and the people.
 ● Fundamental rights of the people.
 ● Provision to amend the constitution.
- (iii) ● Ensures the regularity and the consistency of the administration.
 ● Awareness of people's rights by both the rulers and subjects.
 ● Possibility of preventing rulers being arbitrary.
 ● Protection of the sovereignty of the judiciary.
 ● Protection of fundamental rights.
 ● Equal treatment under law for every one.
05. (i) ● Nikolai Makaveli, Jean Bodin, Thomas Hobbes
- (ii) ● Based on the concept of one state for one nation.
 ● Consists of supreme power, land, population and the governance.
 ● Governed by a professional hierarchy of authorities.
 ● Use of supreme power regarding external and internal matters.
- (iii) ● Land, Population, Government, Autonomous power
06. (i) ● Professor Garner
- (ii) ● Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
- (iii) ● Protection of law and peace.
 ● Safeguarding the principle of equality.
 ● Conforming to the constitution.
 ● Protecting the fairness of the law.
07. (i) ● Nominal executive
 ● Political executive
- (ii) ● It consists of two types nominal executive and the real executive.
 ● The executive is elected by the legislature.
 ● A direct relationship exist between the executive and the legislature.
 ● The executive is collectively accountable to the parliament.
 ● The legislature has power to remove the executive.
- (iii) ● The president implements executive power.
 ● The president is both the leader of the government and the state.
 ● The executive is not directly responsible to the legislature.
 ● The legislature doesn't control the executive directly.