

11. An essential item in the operation of a democratic government is,
 1. legislature
 2. executive
 3. judiciary
 4. political parties.
12. According to the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, polling divisions are divided by the,
 1. Department of Elections
 2. Presidential Commission
 3. Demarcation Commission.
 4. Surveyor Department.
13. The main criteria for the deviation of polling divisions are,
 1. land
 2. population
 3. land and population
 4. land, population and autonomous power.
14. The government in a parliamentary system of government is,
 1. the party which doesn't win a majority of representatives.
 2. the party which wins a majority of representatives.
 3. the party which hopes to activate a good alternative government.
 4. the alliance which all the parties are united.
15. Creation of unity out of diversity is,
 1. a duty of the opposition.
 2. a good feature of a competitive party system.
 3. a feature of a multi cultural society .
 4. a special duty of the government.
16. The opposition is known as,
 1. the party which makes influences to the government.
 2. the party which asks the requests from the government.
 3. the party which gets a minority of representatives.
 4. the party which helps to implement the democracy.
17. The opportunity for developing one's personality sans external resistance is.
 1. rights
 2. duties
 3. freedom
 4. equality
18. On 10th December 1948, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the,
 1. declaration of fundamental rights.
 2. declaration of human rights.
 3. universal declaration of human rights.
 4. declaration of civil and political rights.
19. The intention of providing rights in a democratic society is,
 1. to establish personal development through social development.
 2. to establish social development through personal development.
 3. to act for the development of standard of living of the people.
 4. to provide equal opportunities to the people in the society.
20. The basic and the supreme law in a country is,
 1. the law which is implemented by the executive.
 2. the law which is implemented by the judiciary.
 3. the law which is in the constitution.
 4. the law which is given by the legislature.

Read the following statements and answer the question.

A - Improving the knowledge of people.

B - Presenting biased information for the benefit of the people.

C - Ensuring that the rulers followed the path of democracy.

D - Ensuring that the rulers followed the socialist path.

21. Select the answer which has the role of the free media in a democratic society.

1. AB 2. BC 3. AC 4. AD

22. What is meant by sovereignty of the judiciary ?

1. The judiciary is free from the influences of the executive.

2. The judiciary is free from the influences of the legislature.

3. The Judiciary is free from the influences of the executive and the judiciary.

4. The Judiciary is free from the influences of the legislature, executive and any other aspects.

23. The supremacy of the law means.

1. law is above the subject.

2. law is above the rulers.

3. law is above all the others in a country.

4. law is a system which is implemented under the all in the country.

24. Execution of qualities such as freedom and equality depends on ,

1. the fulfillment of duties.

2. the security of rights.

3. the provision of the space to use the maximum freedom.

4. the deviation of social wealth equally for all

25. Human rights are.

1. received at birth to live as a human

2. received by basic law for people

3. received by constitutional acts.

4. received by various revolutions.

26. Right to educate is your,

1. economical right

3. cultural right.

2. political right

4. social right.

27. A major factor in forming public opinion is,

1. media

3. political parties

2. civil society

4. influenced groups.

28. The judge regarding fulfilling moral duties is,

1. the judiciary

3. the conscience of a person

2. the social environment

4. the religious institutions

29. Democracy is based on basic concepts like,

1. freedom, rights and equality.

2. rights, duties and equality

3. equality, duties and freedom

4. freedom, rights and duties

30. The state is,

1. an institution subject to change from time to time.

2. an institution which spreads over the borders.

3. a permanent institution.

4. an institution which is free from autonomous power.

31. Select the answer which has the tasks of the government from the following.
 A - Safeguarding law and peace.
 B - Representing for the private goals of the citizens
 C - Implementing welfare activities.
 D - Protecting and conserving the environment.
 1. AB 2. BC 3. CD 4. AC
32. Select a duty of a person according to the constitution of Sri Lanka in 1978.
 1. Respect and look after the elders. 2. Follow the social rituals.
 3. Foster the national unity. 4. Unite the country.
33. The responsibilities of the state are included in.
 1. the acts.
 2. the state policies.
 3. the proposals which are given by members of parliament to the legislature.
 4. the promises of candidates to the people
34. Ensuring equal distribution of the national resources is a duty of,
 1. the all citizens. 2. the people who receive high income.
 3. the public representatives. 4. the government.
35. The laws are promulgated by the government.
 1. to control the internal behaviour of citizens.
 2. to control the external behaviour of citizens.
 3. to control both internal and external emotions of the citizens.
 4. to protect the human rights.
36. A major tower in building democracy is,
 1. justice 2. fair 3. judiciary 4. ransparency
37. Giving power to a favourable government for people is,
 1. a duty of the state 2. a duty of the public
 3. a duty of the rulers. 4. a duty of the voters.
38. To build a peaceful society,
 1. should be act according to the rulers' opinion.
 2. should be assessed the tasks of judiciary.
 3. should be respected for the minority opinion.
 4. should be used the rights.

Read the given statements and answer the questions 39 - 40

- A - Two tiers of governments.
 B - Central government which power is concentrated.
 C - Both the central government and local government bodies exercise the three powers of the government
 D - Central government is vested with the three powers of government.
 E - Consisted with two institutions.
 F - Local governments implement the powers vested by the central government.

39. The answer which has the features of the unitary state is,
 1. A B C 2. B D F 3. B C F 4. D E F
40. The answer which has the features of the federal state is,
 1. A C E 2. C D F 3. B D E 4. D E F

First Term Test - Grade 10 - 2018

02 hours

Answer all together five questions including the first question and another four questions.

- 01

First Term Test - Grade 10 - 2018
CIVIC EDUCATION - I
Answers.

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

Paper - II

01.
 1. Direct Democracy, Indirect Democracy.
 2. Sri Lanka, India.
 3. The simple majority system, The proportionate representation system.
 4. Land, Population, Government, Autonomous Power.
 5. Professor Garner, Aristotle.
 6. England, Spain, France.
 7. Parliamentary government, Presidential government.
 8. Legal Duties, Moral Duties.
 9. Food, Housing, Education, Health, Employment.
 10. Education, Health, Housing, Transport Sectors, Social Security, Poverty alleviation.
02.
 1. Urban women, slaves, Foreigners.
 2. - The large land masses of present states.
- Immense population.
- Difficulty of getting all the citizens to rally in one place.
- Complexity of social needs.
 3. 1.- as it builds up on the people's will.
- government is taken over by the party which elects the majority of representatives.
- Laws are passed by the majority.
2. - Respects different opinions.
- Taking decisions through discussion.
- Respecting equality while enjoying rights.
03.
 1. - Wide opportunity for representing public opinion.
- Prevention of autocracy.
- Correction of the unhealthy policies of a government through criticism.
- Creation of unity out of diversity.
- Provision of the opportunity to represent the diversity that exists in society.
 2. - Providing an opportunity for regional development.
- Opportunity for electing representatives to represent public opinion.
- Provision of the opportunity to generate leaders necessary to maintain the political process.
- Provision of the opportunity to the people to elect a representative responsible for the division.
 3. - Holding elections in due course.
- Confirmation of the right to participate in a free and fair election.
- Holding elections in line with the election laws.
- Holding elections in peaceful surroundings.
- All the eligible citizens must be assured & the vote in a free and fair manner.
04.
 1. - Fundamental rights of the people.
- Provision to amend the constitution.
- Relationship between the government and the people.
- How major components of the government are constructed.
- Tasks, Powers and the relationships between the institutions.

2. - 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.
3. - Assist the government in their good work.
 - Direct the government in their proper direction.
 - Oppose the government in anti - democratic policies and actions.
 - Act to establish a better alternative government.
05. 1. - 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.
2. - Protestant reformation.
 - The great revolution.
 - The rise of capitalist economy with the collapse of the feudal system.
 - Development of scientific knowledge.
3. - Protection of law and peace.
 - Providing welfare services.
 - Taking steps for poverty alleviation... (Page 17)
06. 1. - It consists of two types as nominal executive and real executive.
 - Executive is elected by the legislature.
 - Direct relationship exists between the executive and the legislature (Page 20)
2. - The president implements executive power.
 - The executive is not directly responsible to the legislature..
 - President is both the leader of the government and the state.
 - Legislature does not control the executive directly.
3. I. Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.
 - II. Legislature :
 - Promulgation of laws.
 - Financial administration.
 - Control of the executive.
 - Executive :
 - Implementing the laws.
 - Control of the state service.
 - Judiciary :
 - Dispensation of justice.
 - Protecting the rights of citizens.
 - Safeguarding the constitution.
07. 1. - Free and fair elections.
 - Existence of the supremacy of law.
 - Sovereignty of the judiciary.
 - Existence of people with political intelligence.
 - Existence of sound economic standards.
 - Democratic life.
 - Free and unbiased media.
2. - Enjoyment of equal media.
 - Opportunity to develop personal abilities and skills.
 - Priority to human development.
 - Opportunity for the citizens to take part in the government.
 - Social welfare.
 - Foundation for the development of a peaceful society.
3. - Co-operation.
 - Tolerating opposition.
 - Enjoying rights while fulfilling duties.
 - Taking decision through discussion.
 - Respecting majority decision.
 - Obedience of law.



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