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Grade : 10

YEAR END TEST - 2019

62 E I

Civic Education

Time : 1 Hour

Instructions :

- i. Answer all the questions
 ii. In each of the question 1 to 40 pick one of the alternatives 1,2,3,4 which is correct or most appropriate
 iii. Mark a cross (x) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.

01. According to the Greek city – state system, the party who couldn't take part in the administration is,
 I. The citizen council. II. The women in the city.
 III. The Greek citizens. IV. The men who haven't political power.
02. The age limit for a citizen of Sri Lanka to be eligible to vote is,
 I. Should have completed 15 years of age. II. Should have completed 21 years of age.
 III. Should have completed 24 years of age. IV. Should have completed 18 years of age.
03. Which of the following is a responsibility of the media in a democratic society?
 I. Disclose truth or value good things. II. Being loyal to the existing government.
 III. Ignoring executive opinions. IV. Accepting the view of prime minister and the cabinet.
04. Select the answers which includes the first national states of Europe.
 I. Spain and Italy. II. Holland and Portugal. III. England and France. IV. England and Germany
05. The constituencies are divided according to the constitution of Sri Lanka by the,
 I. Election commission. II. Limitation commission.
 III. Public service commission. IV. Select committee of parliament.
06. An example for a one party state,
 I. Great Britain. II. India. III. South Korea. IV. China.
07. The judge in the discharge of moral duties is,
 I. Conscience of the person. II. Advice of the chief justice.
 III. Advice from the attorney general. IV. Judges of the judiciary.
08. The ability to transcend existing people and organizations is introduced in the perception of democracy is,
 I. Political power. II. Economic power. III. Social power. IV. Administration power.
09. The main characteristics of a presidential government system is,
 I. Having an executive selected by the parliament.
 II. The executive power is handled by the president.
 III. The executive is directly responsible to parliament.
 IV. The legislature has the ability to defeat the government.
10. The basic law of the country is,
 I. Criminal law. II. Local law. III. Civil law. IV. Constitutional law.
11. Considering the devolution of power two main forms of the government are,
 I. President and parliamentary system. II. Central and state government.
 III. Totalitarian and democratic system of governance. IV. Unitary and federal system.

12. The main factors that are used in deciding the boundaries in the allocation of constituencies,
 I. Land and property. II. Province and population.
 III. Land and population. IV. Land and party.
13. The agent who coordinate between the central government and the provincial council is,
 I. Chief minister. II. Governor. III. President. IV. Mayor.
14. The governor of the province is appointed by,
 I. The chief minister. II. The nominal executive of the provincial council.
 III. The president. IV. Provincial council member.
15. Which administrative unit is considered as a constituency in the provincial council elections
 I. Province. II. District
 III. Divisional Secretariat. IV. Pradeshiya sabha area
16. The United States legislature is called,
 I. As General Assembly. II. As the National Assembly.
 III. As the Senate. IV. As Congress.
17. Select the answer which shows the evolution of constitutional reforms in Sri Lanka respectively.
 I. Colebrook, Donoughmore, Soulburry, Manning II. Colebrook, Manning, Donoughmore, Soulburry
 III. Manning, Colebrook, Donoughmore, Soulburry IV. Manning, Colebrook, Soulburry, Donoughmore
18. An example for a country with a very complex multiculturalism,
 I. United States of America. II. Sri Lanka. III. Great Britain. IV. Malaysia.
19. The responsibility of a citizen in a multi culture society is,
 I. Uplifting the own culture II. Taking actions to avoid mixing different cultures
 III. Respect all cultures and treat them equally IV. Not respecting the other cultures
20. Culture was defined as “ the knowledge, beliefs, arts, habits, values and behaviors, pro activities and abilities acquired by man as an individual living in society by,
 I. A. Elwood. II. E.T. Healer. III. T.B. Tyler. IV. Harold J. Lasley.
21. Select the answers which shows the production factors that earn rent, salary, interest and dividends as the payment respectively
 I. Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship. II. Labour, Land, Capital, Entrepreneurship.
 III. Land, Capital, Entrepreneurship, Labour. IV. Land, Labour, Entrepreneurship, Capital.
22. Select the answers which includes an intermediary good and a consumer good.
 I. Food, Medicine. II. Machineries, Furniture. III. Building, Cement IV. Fertilizer, Medicine
23. A basic need,
 I. Sunlight. II. House. III. Food. IV. Crude oil.
24. Select the answers that shows the correct process of an economy.
 I. Production, Consumption, Distribution II. Production, Storing, Distribution
 III. Production, Distribution, Consumption IV. Consumption, Production, Distribution
25. A fundamental feature of a capitalist system is,
 I. State ownership of the production factors.
 II. Private sector ownership of property and resources.
 III. Planning of economic activities through a centralized planning board.
 IV. Lack of competition.
26. Sri Lankans were given universal franchise by,
 I. the Donoughmore constitution reform. II. the Colebrook constitution reform.
 III. the Manning constitution reform. IV. the Soulburry constitution reform.
27. Select the answer which includes the characteristics of a good governance.
A. The rule of Law **B. Transparency** **E. The politicized public service**
C. Constitutionall **D. Equity** **III. ABCE.**
 I. ABED. II. BEDA. IV. ABCD.

28. The agent who implement the governmental will and public expectations is the,
I. President. II. Prime Minister. III. Government. IV. Speaker.
29. Sri Lanka became a republic through,
I. 1931 Constitutional Reform. II. 1972 Constitutional Reform.
III. 1947 Constitutional Reform. IV. 1978 Constitutional Reform.
30. The universal declaration of human rights was adopted by the United Nations on,
I. 10th December 1947. II. 12th October 1948. III. 9th December 1948. IV. 10th December 1948.
31. According to the 19th amendment, the president can dissolve parliament,
I. After the completion of at least one year of parliament.
II. When the prime minister demands that parliament to be dissolved.
III. At any time of the discretion of President.
IV. At least 4 and a half years after the parliament election
32. A reason affect for large scale world war started from an individual level conflict is,
I. Lack of good coordination. II. Living different races in the country.
III. Coping with mental disorders. IV. Collapsing the country's economy and live hoods.
33. Which of the following answers will impact the Sri Lankan economy as a result as globalization?
I. Decline in employment. II. Destruction of local infant industries.
III. Increase the literacy rate of the people. IV. Disruption of businessmen.
34. The power to resolve problems with exercising power within the political structure in Switzerland is with,
I. The national assembly. II. The federal assembly.
III. The canton court. IV. The executive general council.
35. According to the United States constitution, the two area that the central government has the power are,
I. Education and health. II. Taxation and foreign trade.
III. Housing and construction. IV. Local government and highways.
36. The international organization that has been built up to cover the international area is,
I. Common wealth. II. NATO organization. III. SAARC organization. IV. The United Nations.
- A, B, C, D, E, F are some of the powers and functions of the president and the legislature Answers for the questions no.37 – 38 by using them
A. Act as the head of stat B. Protection of fundamental rights
C. Act as executive leader D. Enforcement of laws
E. Commander- in-chief of the armed forces F. Passing the budget
37. The answer which includes the power and functions of the president is,
I. A, B and D. II. A, C and D. III. A, C and E. IV. B, D and F.
38. The answers which includes the power and functions of the legislature is,
I. B, C and F. II. B, D and E. III. B, D and F. IV. B, E and F.
- The following are some of the basic features of the unitary and federal constitutions. Answers for the questions no.39 – 40 by using them.
A. Concentration of power by one central government.
B. Power of delegated between the central and local authorities.
C. Building a common nationality.
D. The central government is responsible for the exercising of power.
E. The existence of a written constitution.
F. Strengthening of the framework of democracy.
39. Features of a unitary government,
I. A, D and B. II. A, C and D. III. B, D and E. IV. D, E and F.
40. Features of a federal government,
I. E, F and B. II. D, E and F. III. C, E and F. IV. C, D and F.



Grade : 10

YEAR END TEST - 2019

62 E II

Civic Education

Time : 2 Hours

Instructions :

- First question is compulsory.
- Answer for five question including question no. 01

- 01) I. Write two reasons for not in implementing direct democracy presently.
 II. State two countries in which the multi-party system operates in the modern world
 III. Mention 2 factors which the basis of democracy depends.
 IV. Name the 2 districts of Uva Province.
 V. Name two main ethnic groups living in Sri Lanka.
 VI. Name two organizations that have been setup to facilitate the production activities in the modern World.
 VII. Name the two main techniques used to manufacture goods and services.
 VIII. Name two world famous forests that are considered to be very important.
 IX. Name two methods of conflict resolution.
 X. Name two basic features of a transformational economy. (02 x 10 = 20 marks)
- 02) I. What are the two ways that a citizen who enjoy the rights of a democratic society should perform their duties? (02 marks)
 II. What are the three benefits that can gain by following the constitutions of a country where there is a democratic system of Governance? (03 marks)
 III. "Voter's responsibility is very important for the success of a democratic society" explain this statement with two factors. (05 marks)
03. Many countries in the world have implemented democracy in different ways.
 I. a) Name a country that exercise representational (indirect) democracy. (01 mark)
 b) Name a country that exercise constitutional democracy. (01 mark)
 II. Name three main parts of a state. (03 marks)
 III. Name the 03 parts of a government and briefly describe the functions of one of them. (05 marks)
04. I. Write 02 major characteristics of a multi-cultural society. (02 marks)
 II. List 03 advantages of being a mutual co- operation of all communities in Sri Lanka from the past. (03 marks)
 III. Name 03 steps that you can take as a citizen to promote mutual corporation among races and explain one of them briefly. (05 marks)
05. I. Write down two production factors that are used in the production of goods and services In the economy. (02 marks)
 II. Write down 03 basic economic problems that arise from scarcity. (03 marks)
 III. The basis for the emergence of economic systems is the way in which the country solve common economic problems. Accordingly, there are 03 types of economic systems. Name them and explain one of them briefly. (05 marks)
06. I. Name 02 types of local authorities operating in Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
 II. State 03 uses of local government. (03 marks)
 III. Briefly explain the difference between devolution and deligation of power in a democratic state. (05 marks)
07. I. Write 02 reasons for conflicts between people. (02 marks)
 II. State the 03 parts of the triangular straggle conflicts model presented by Joban gultun. (03 marks)
 III. Give 03 examples for the damage done by conflicts to the development of the country and explain one of them briefly. (05 marks)