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WORKSHEET 25

SCHOOL: BA SANGAM COLLEGE

YEAR: 10

Name: _____

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Strand	1. Social organisation and processes
Sub Strand	1.1 Government and Democracy
Content Learning Outcome	SS10.1.1.1 Gather information about the different types of government and discuss how each strive to maintain law and order for the safety of its citizens

REVISION

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEMS

(a) **MULTIPLE CHOICES**

(5 marks)

(i) A system of government where power is in the hands of a single individual is known as

A. republic. B. dominion. C. dictatorship. D. constitutional monarchy.

(ii) In democracy, the people elect representatives and give them the authority to

A. restrict freedom of expression. B. use government money to buy luxury items.
B. make laws and conduct the affairs government. D. make laws without asking anyone else what they want.

(iii) Cabinet Ministers are chosen from government parliamentarians to

A. fulfil their private agenda. B. prepare all government policies yearly.
C. serve the people by meeting them daily. D. serve the people by heading different ministries faithfully.

(iv) The most important role of opposition members of parliaments is to

A. agree to all government policies. B. support the government of the day.
C. disagree to all the government policies. D. keep a check and balance on government performance.

(v) The constitution of a democratic government ensures that

A. everyone's rights are protected. B. parliamentarians are above the law.
C. indigenous people's rights only are protected. D. people who break the law are not punished.

(b) **SHORT ANSWERS** - Use two or three sentences to answer the questions that follow.

(i) Define ascribed status and give an example.

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) State two roles of the Senate in Fiji.

_____ (2 marks)

(iii) State two important roles of Hansard reporters in parliament.

_____ (2 marks)

(c) **PARAGRAPH**

In a paragraph :

- Discuss the concept of Separation of Powers in a democratic government;
- Name two groups that share power in a democratic government;
- State a reason why it is necessary to have “Separation of Powers” in a democratic government.

THE END