

Grade 4 History & Geography

Unit 11: Understanding Civics

4 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **Understanding Civics Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: What Is Government?	PDF pages 6–17	—
☐	Chapter 2: Creating the American Government	PDF pages 18–33	—
☐	Chapter 3: The Federal System	PDF pages 34–41	—
☐	Chapter 4: The Shaping of America’s National Identity	PDF pages 42–48	—
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: What Is Government?

THE BIG QUESTION

Why do societies have governments?

Words to know

- **legislature** — the part of the government responsible for making laws *The legislature passed a law banning the sale of fireworks.*
- **enforce** — to make sure people do what is required of them *The president's job is to enforce the laws passed by Congress.*
- **economy** — the way a country manages its money and resources to produce, buy, and sell goods and services *Small businesses are an important part of the U.S. economy.*
- **citizen** — a person who belongs to a country and has protections under that country's laws *Every U.S. citizen aged eighteen or older has the right to vote.*
- **democracy** — a form of government in which people choose their leaders; a country with this form of government *In a democracy, the people elect government leaders.*
- **representative democracy** — a form of government in which people vote for leaders to make governing decisions on their behalf *Congress is the feature that makes the United States a representative democracy.*
- **constitution** — a set of rules that defines the power of government in a country *One way a constitution protects the rights of citizens is by establishing the rule of law.*
- **confederation** — a group of states joined together by a formal agreement *The first government of the United States was a confederation of states that were reluctant to give up their independence.*
- **monarchy** — a government led by a king or queen *In a monarchy, when the ruler dies, control of the government typically passes to their eldest child.*
- **prime minister** — the head of the government in some countries *In many governments, the prime minister chooses the heads of government agencies and is held responsible for all government actions.*
- **dictatorship** — a government in which all power is held by an individual or small group *In a dictatorship, the people have no say in the government.*
- **oligarchy** — a government in which all power is held by a small group of wealthy or powerful people *In an oligarchy, the people who run the government generally use their power to gain more wealth for themselves.*
- **theocracy** — a form of government in which those in power are also religious leaders or are closely tied to a religion *In a theocracy, laws are made based on religious beliefs.*

- **immigration** — the act of moving to another country to live *Because of immigration, the United States is home to people from many different backgrounds.*
- **taxes** — money collected from citizens by the government *Taxes enable governments to pay for services such as libraries and schools.*
- **domestic policy** — decisions and laws that a government makes to impact the lives of its country's citizens *Preserving America's forests is an important domestic policy of the U.S. government.*
- **foreign policy** — decisions and laws that are related to a government's relationships with other countries *Sending help to other countries in need is an important part of U.S. foreign policy.*
- **diplomatic** — related to the managing of relations between the governments of different countries *The United States has friendly diplomatic relations with its neighbor Canada, but diplomatic relations with Mexico are often strained.*
- **humanitarian** — related to efforts to make other people's lives better *The United States regularly sends humanitarian aid such as food and medical assistance to other countries hit by disasters.*
- **assembly** — a group of representatives who gather to make laws *In ancient Rome, members of the assembly voted to make laws on issues affecting the people.*
- **rule of law** — the principle that no one is above the law, not even the highest lawmakers *According to the rule of law, everyone can be punished for illegal actions, including government leaders.*
- **sovereign** — having supreme power and authority over a nation and its people *In a democracy like the United States, the people are sovereign, not the government leaders.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 6–17. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why did the people of Sumer need to create a government?
2. What three parts do modern governments typically have?
3. Which society was likely the very first direct democracy?
4. What do a direct democracy and a republic have in common? How do they differ?
5. Which kind of government was first established for the United States? Which kind of government does the United States have now?
6. What does a constitution do?
7. Sometimes dictatorships and oligarchies hold elections. Do you think these elections are free and fair? Why or why not?
8. Who creates laws in the United States?
9. Why do governments collect taxes?

10. What is the difference between domestic policy and foreign policy?
11. Suppose the government decides to build a new highway in your town. Is that an example of domestic or foreign policy? Why?
12. How does the U.S. government work with and against other governments?
13. How did citizenship in ancient Greece differ from citizenship today?
14. How was government in ancient Rome different from that in ancient Greece? Were there any similarities?
15. What was the name of the document that placed limits on the power of English kings?
16. How did the idea of rule of law contrast with the idea that monarchs should have absolute power?
17. How did the Haudenosaunee Confederacy influence the Founders?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why do societies have governments?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 2: Creating the American Government

THE BIG QUESTION

How does the American government embody a social contract?

Words to know

- **charter** — a document given by a ruler to a group of people that allows them to elect their own government officials *Each English colony in North America was established by a charter granted by the king.*
- **sedition** — the crime of saying or doing something that encourages people to disobey their government *Puritan leaders charged Anne Hutchinson with sedition when she challenged the strict laws imposed by the church.*
- **town meeting** — a gathering of town residents to discuss community issues and vote *In colonial New England, town meetings were a form of direct democracy.*
- **autonomy** — the state of existing and acting separately from others *English colonists had some autonomy in their communities, but they were still under the authority of the British monarchy.*
- **jury** — a group of people who listen to information presented during a trial in a court and make decisions about whether someone is guilty or innocent *The right to a trial by jury enables people accused of crimes to be judged by their peers.*
- **delegate** — a representative *Each delegate at the First Continental Congress talked about how British laws unfairly affected his colony.*
- **militia** — a group of armed citizens prepared for military service at any time *Colonial militias fought the British army at the beginning of the American Revolution.*
- **natural rights** — rights that all people are born with and that cannot be taken away by the government *The Declaration of Independence says that all people have the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.*
- **unalienable** — unable to be taken away *Religious freedom is an unalienable right of all U.S. citizens.*
- **social contract** — an agreement by members of a society to establish and be ruled by a government *When people live under a social contract, they agree to follow certain rules of behavior as long as the government protects their rights and freedoms.*
- **tyrannical** — using power over people in a way that is cruel and unfair *American colonists wanted independence because they believed the British king's strict rule was tyrannical.*
- **rebel** — to oppose or fight against *Colonial leaders thought Americans had the right to rebel against the British king.*

- **currency** — a system of money *The dollar is the official currency of the United States.*
- **revise** — to change *The Articles of Confederation were not fulfilling their purposes; they needed to be either revised and improved or replaced.*
- **ratification** — a formal approval process *The U.S. Constitution took effect after ratification by the specified number of states.*
- **amendment** — an addition or change to the words or meaning of a law or document *The U.S. Constitution required an amendment to give women the right to vote.*
- **interpretation** — the way someone explains or understands something *Each judge had a different interpretation of the law.*
- **federalism** — the system of dividing government powers between the state and federal governments *Under the principles of federalism, the national government and the state governments each have their own powers.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 18–33. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What was the Virginia House of Burgesses?
2. How were members of colonial assemblies elected? How did people become governors? How is this system different from the way people become lawmakers and governors today?
3. How were town meetings an example of colonial selfgovernment?
4. Why do you think the form of government of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy appealed to the Founders?
5. What aspects of English government did the American colonists admire?
6. Why do you think the colonists reacted negatively to the Quartering Act and increased taxes?
7. What was the First Continental Congress?
8. How did Britain's governing of the colonies change after 1763? Did the changes give colonists more or less self-government? How did this make colonists feel?
9. What are some examples of natural rights?
10. According to the Declaration of Independence, where do governments get their power?
11. According to the Declaration of Independence, what should happen when a government violates people's rights?
12. How was the national government created by the Articles of Confederation structured? What powers did the government have?
13. What were some major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
14. Why do you think Americans wanted a national government like the one created by the Articles of Confederation?

15. How did Shays's Rebellion convince many Americans about the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
16. Which kind of government was created by the Constitution?
17. How does the Constitution separate the powers of government?
18. Which groups and officials make up the three branches of the national government? What does each branch do?
19. Did the U.S. Constitution create a stronger or weaker national government than the government created by the Articles of Confederation?
20. What is meant by a "bill of rights"?
21. Why did some states support the inclusion of a bill of rights in the Constitution?
22. What are the five guiding principles of the Constitution?
23. What are some important ways the Constitution limits the federal government?
24. What is federalism?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How does the American government embody a social contract?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 3: The Federal System

THE BIG QUESTION

How does the United States distribute decision-making powers at the local, state, and national levels?

Words to know

- **reserved** — kept for use only by a particular person or group *The government of the United States has no power to make traffic laws; that power is reserved for state governments.*
- **implement** — to put into effect *Government agencies often must make new rules to implement the laws passed by Congress.*
- **executive order** — a rule created by an executive head of government, such as a president, that has the force of law *The president did not wait for Congress to act; he issued an executive order to send food and water to areas hit by the hurricane.*
- **duties** — taxes on goods that are being brought into a country *The duties on imported cars make them more expensive to purchase.*
- **municipal** — related to a city or town *The city is planning on building a municipal library.*
- **civic** — relating to the duties of the people who live in a community *Citizens have a civic responsibility to vote in local, state, and national elections.*
- **constituent** — a person who lives and votes in an area *The mayor received an email from a constituent who wants the city to build a new park.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 34–41. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What does federalism do?
2. What does a state constitution do?
3. What is the role of a state legislature?
4. What are some limits on state power?
5. From where do local governments get their powers?
6. Why might you question decisions that are made for/in your community?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How does the United States distribute decision-making powers at the local, state, and national levels?

- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 4: The Shaping of America's National Identity

THE BIG QUESTION

What does it mean to be “a people”?

Words to know

- **vibrant** — showing great life and energy *The population of the United States is a vibrant mix of people and cultures.*
- **tradition** — a way of thinking or doing something that has been used by the people in a particular group or family for a long time *My family has a tradition of watching football on TV every Sunday afternoon.*
- **heritage** — something that is inherited by one person or group from an older person or group *A belief in representative democracy is part of a heritage of government ideals passed from one generation of Americans to the next.*
- **identity** — all of the things for which something is known *The identity of the United States is defined in part by its citizens' belief in the principles of the U.S. Constitution.*
- **diversity** — the state of having people of different races, cultures, religions, etc. in one group *The immigrants who have come to the United States from all around the world have made the United States a nation of great diversity.*
- **minority** — a group that is the smaller part of a larger group *In the United States, everyone in the minority has the same rights as those in the majority.*
- **beacon** — something that guides or gives hope to others *Because it promises freedom and economic opportunity, the United States is a beacon of hope to people around the world.*
- **naturalization** — the process of becoming a citizen if born outside the United States *When my grandfather came to the United States, he went through the naturalization process to become a citizen.*
- **creed** — a statement of basic beliefs *A requirement for membership in our group is to act according to the group's creed and demonstrate belief in its ideas.*
- **patriotism** — love of one's country *My aunt shows her patriotism by flying the flag on the Fourth of July.*
- **encompass** — to include as a part of something *A lesson on citizenship should encompass both rights and responsibilities.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 42–48. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the United States develop its unique identity?
2. What are some principles and ideals that the United States is known for?
3. What are some reasons people from other nations want to become American citizens?
4. How has access to citizenship changed over time in the United States?
5. What are three American ideals?
6. What does “The American’s Creed” ask all Americans to do?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What does it mean to be “a people”?
- Use one of today’s words in a sentence of your own.

UNIT QUIZ

Understanding Civics

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is one purpose of government?
 - a) to give citizens money
 - b) to keep citizens safe
 - c) to make citizens vote
 - d) to give citizens homes
2. In a _____, the people vote for leaders who make decisions about government.
 - a) monarchy
 - b) theocracy
 - c) direct democracy
 - d) representative democracy
3. Which principle of American government was also in the Magna Carta?
 - a) equality
 - b) federalism
 - c) the rule of law
 - d) the social contract
4. Why were the House of Burgesses and colonial town meetings important?
 - a) They created the concept of unalienable rights.
 - b) They gave all colonists the right to vote in elections.
 - c) They helped establish a tradition of self-government.
 - d) They outlined a plan for colonists to achieve independence.
5. Why did American colonists want independence from Britain?
 - a) They did not want to pay taxes on any products.
 - b) They wanted more control over their own affairs.
 - c) They were angry that Britain went to war with France.
 - d) They thought the British did not treat Native Americans fairly.
6. According to the Declaration of Independence, why do governments exist?
 - a) to collect taxes to pay for services
 - b) to protect the natural rights of citizens
 - c) to guarantee voting rights for all citizens
 - d) to provide a system of checks and balances
7. What made the Articles of Confederation weak?
 - a) They gave the national government too little power to be effective.
 - b) They prohibited the national government from declaring war.
 - c) They made the president and Congress much too strong.
 - d) They did not provide enough protection for states' rights.

- 8.** Which constitutional principle divides power between the state and national governments?
- a) separation of powers
 - b) limited government
 - c) rule of law
 - d) federalism
- 9.** Which of the following is a power that belongs only to state governments?
- a) printing money
 - b) collecting taxes
 - c) creating a military
 - d) conducting elections
- 10.** The head of each state's executive branch is called a .
- a) senator
 - b) governor
 - c) president
 - d) representative
- 11.** Which level of government is usually responsible for trash collection and public transportation?
- a) local
 - b) state
 - c) federal
 - d) national
- 12.** What is one way that a citizen can participate in government?
- a) obeying the laws passed by Congress
 - b) paying taxes on time every year
 - c) graduating from school
 - d) voting in elections
- 13.** How has immigration shaped the U.S. national identity?
- a) The United States has become a direct democracy.
 - b) The rights of minorities are no longer protected.
 - c) The United States has a very diverse society.
 - d) Most Americans now have the same beliefs.
- 14.** People born in other countries who move to the United States can become citizens through the process of .
- a) sedition
 - b) patriotism
 - c) immigration
 - d) naturalization

15. Which of the following was written by Francis Scott Key as he watched American soldiers raise the flag over Fort McHenry during the War of 1812?

- a) "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- b) the Pledge of Allegiance
- c) "The American's Creed"
- d) "America the Beautiful"

Answers

Chapter 1: What Is Government?

1. **Why did the people of Sumer need to create a government?**

The people of Sumer created a government to provide order, security, and services. The government helped guide the people.

2. **What three parts do modern governments typically have?**

Modern governments typically have a leader, a legislature, and a court system.

3. **Which society was likely the very first direct democracy?**

The ancient city-state of Athens is believed to have been the first direct democracy.

4. **What do a direct democracy and a republic have in common? How do they differ?**

In both a republic and a direct democracy, citizens make the decisions about how the government runs. The main difference is that in a republic, voters elect leaders to decide issues and run the government, while in a direct democracy, the citizens themselves decide on issues.

5. **Which kind of government was first established for the United States? Which kind of government does the United States have now?**

The first government of the United States was a confederation. Today's government is a constitutional republic. 18

6. **What does a constitution do?**

A constitution defines the powers of the government. It sets out the government's responsibilities, and it sets limits on the government's powers.

7. **Sometimes dictatorships and oligarchies hold elections. Do you think these elections are free and fair? Why or why not?**

The elections are probably neither free nor fair. The leaders in these kinds of governments hold unlimited power. The people have no meaningful say in the government. The governments are usually unjust and oppressive.

8. **Who creates laws in the United States?**

Elected representatives at all three levels of government—federal (national), state, and local—create laws.

9. **Why do governments collect taxes?**

Governments collect taxes because they need the tax money to pay for programs and services.

10. **What is the difference between domestic policy and foreign policy?**

Domestic policy relates to decisions that affect the people within the United States. Foreign policy relates to decisions about the United States' relationships with other countries.

11. **Suppose the government decides to build a new highway in your town. Is that an example of domestic or foreign policy? Why?**

It is an example of domestic policy. It affects people within the United States.

12. How does the U.S. government work with and against other governments?

Answers will vary, but students may say that the U.S. government works with other governments when it offers humanitarian aid and tries to find diplomatic solutions to conflicts. It works against other governments when their actions conflict with Americans' interests or violate values that the United States supports.

13. How did citizenship in ancient Greece differ from citizenship today?

The ancient Greeks permitted only wealthy men to be citizens. Today, we consider citizenship a right of all adults.

14. How was government in ancient Rome different from that in ancient Greece? Were there any similarities?

Ancient Greeks practiced direct democracy. Ancient Romans elected representatives to make laws. In ancient Greece, only wealthy men could be citizens. In ancient Rome, both men and women could be citizens, but only upper-class men could vote. In both, citizens could participate in government.

15. What was the name of the document that placed limits on the power of English kings?

The Magna Carta placed limits on the power of English kings.

16. How did the idea of rule of law contrast with the idea that monarchs should have absolute power?

Rule of law meant that no one, not even the monarch, was above the law. Everyone had to obey the law. This limited the monarch's power. Absolute monarchs could do whatever they wanted and were not subject to the rule of law. They had no limits on their power.

17. How did the Haudenosaunee Confederacy influence the Founders?

The goals of peace and unity that the members of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy valued are reflected in American political institutions. The two-house structure of the U.S. Congress is also similar to the structure of the Grand Council of the confederacy.

Chapter 2: Creating the American Government

1. What was the Virginia House of Burgesses?

The House of Burgesses was an assembly of elected leaders who helped govern the colony of Virginia.

2. How were members of colonial assemblies elected? How did people become governors? How is this system different from the way people become lawmakers and governors today?

Members of colonial assemblies were elected by men who owned property. The British monarch appointed the governor of each colony. Today, all citizens over the age of eighteen can vote for both lawmakers and governors.

3. How were town meetings an example of colonial selfgovernment?

In town meetings, townspeople gathered together to discuss local issues and then

voted on what to do. They were making decisions for themselves instead of waiting for the king or Parliament to tell them what to do.

4. **Why do you think the form of government of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy appealed to the Founders?**

The Haudenosaunee Confederacy featured self-rule through a unified representative government. The colonists had become accustomed to doing many things their own way. They liked the idea of managing their own affairs.

5. **What aspects of English government did the American colonists admire?**

American colonists admired that the government could not take away the property of citizens. The government also could not search people's homes without getting permission from a judge. People had the right to practice their religion, and people accused of crimes had the right to a trial by jury. People could ask the government to change unfair laws and to make new laws.

6. **Why do you think the colonists reacted negatively to the Quartering Act and increased taxes?**

In addition to not wanting to pay for soldiers' upkeep and not wanting to pay higher taxes, colonists believed that these laws violated their rights as British citizens.

7. **What was the First Continental Congress?**

The First Continental Congress was a group of representatives from most of the thirteen colonies who met in Philadelphia in 1774 to discuss a course of action for dealing with Britain.

8. **How did Britain's governing of the colonies change after 1763? Did the changes give colonists more or less self-government? How did this make colonists feel?**

Britain began imposing laws on the colonists without their input. Colonists had less self-government. This angered colonists, who wanted the freedom to make their own laws.

9. **What are some examples of natural rights?**

Some examples of natural rights are those listed in the Declaration of Independence: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

10. **According to the Declaration of Independence, where do governments get their power?**

The Declaration says that governments get their power from the people.

11. **According to the Declaration of Independence, what should happen when a government violates people's rights?**

According to the Declaration, when a government violates people's rights, the people have the power to change or replace that government.

12. **How was the national government created by the Articles of Confederation structured? What powers did the government have?**

Under the Articles, each state governed itself. The national government had very limited powers: to declare war, make peace, and borrow money.

13. What were some major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

The national government could not enforce the laws it passed. It also could not tax the states. The Articles allowed each state to print its own currency, create its own armies, and make independent agreements with foreign nations.

14. Why do you think Americans wanted a national government like the one created by the Articles of Confederation?

Possible answer: Americans had just fought a war to rid themselves of a tyrannical king. They did not want to create a strong national government that could take away their rights as the British government had done. Therefore, they created a weak national government with the Articles.

15. How did Shays's Rebellion convince many Americans about the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

Shays's Rebellion showed that the national government did not have the power to defend the nation in case of attack.

16. Which kind of government was created by the Constitution?

The Constitution created a constitutional republic.

17. How does the Constitution separate the powers of government?

The Constitution separates the powers among three branches— legislative, executive, and judicial.

18. Which groups and officials make up the three branches of the national government? What does each branch do?

The legislative branch is Congress, which makes laws. The president leads the executive branch, which carries out and enforces the laws. The judicial branch is the court system, headed by the Supreme Court, which applies the laws and decides if the laws follow the Constitution.

19. Did the U.S. Constitution create a stronger or weaker national government than the government created by the Articles of Confederation?

The U.S. Constitution created a stronger national government.

20. What is meant by a "bill of rights"?

A bill of rights is a list of citizens' rights that the government must protect and may not interfere with.

21. Why did some states support the inclusion of a bill of rights in the Constitution?

Some states supported a bill of rights because they thought the Constitution did not do enough to protect rights. Chapter 2 | Creating the American Government

22. What are the five guiding principles of the Constitution?

The five guiding principles of the Constitution are consent of the governed, separation of powers, limited government, federalism, and the rule of law.

23. What are some important ways the Constitution limits the federal government?

Separation of powers and the system of checks and balances limit the power of each part of the federal government. The government also cannot limit a person's freedom

without a legal reason to do so. Government cannot take away citizens' rights.

24. **What is federalism?**

Federalism is the system of dividing powers between the national government and the states.

Chapter 3: The Federal System

1. **What does federalism do?**

Federalism divides power between the national and state governments.

2. **What does a state constitution do?**

A state constitution establishes the basic principles and structure of the state government.

3. **What is the role of a state legislature?**

The role of a state legislature is to make laws for the state.

4. **What are some limits on state power?**

Limits on state power include: States cannot form alliances with other countries, declare war, coin money, or impose taxes or duties on imports from other countries or from other states. Also, state laws may not conflict with federal laws.

5. **From where do local governments get their powers?**

Local governments get their powers from the state.

6. **Why might you question decisions that are made for/in your community?**

Possible answer: You might question a decision made for your community if it is made at the state or national level without consulting people from your community. Or you might think that a decision unfairly favors one group over another, or that it is insensitive to local needs.

Chapter 4: The Shaping of America's National Identity

1. **How did the United States develop its unique identity?**

Over time, the United States developed its identity through the mix of the histories and cultures of the many groups who live here.

2. **What are some principles and ideals that the United States is known for?**

In the United States, people can freely speak their minds. People who are accused of crimes are considered innocent until proven guilty. The rights of all citizens are protected, even if they are in the minority.

3. **What are some reasons people from other nations want to become American citizens?**

American citizens have many political rights, which are protected by law. Citizens can also vote and run for office. Chapter 4 | The Shaping of America's National Identity

4. **How has access to citizenship changed over time in the United States?**

In the United States, access to citizenship has grown. It used to be that African Americans and Asian Americans could not be citizens. But the laws have changed, and now they are citizens.

5. **What are three American ideals?**

Three American ideals are freedom, liberty, and democracy.

6. **What does “The American’s Creed” ask all Americans to do?**

The creed calls on Americans to protect the liberty of all citizens, respect the rule of law, and preserve and support the Constitution.

Unit quiz key

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. d 9. d 10. b 11. a 12. d 13. c 14. d 15. a