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Civics and Ethical Education, 2015 EC, Grade 8 national exam

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Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 59 | **Total marks:** 59

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1. If someone practices courage, he becomes courageous. This idea explains that:- (1)

A. Virtue develops in nature
B. ✓ **Virtue develops as a result of practice**
C. Someone is created naturally courageous
D. There is no relationship between courage and practice

Answer: B
Aristotelian virtue ethics posits that virtues are not innate but are acquired and developed through repeated practice and habituation.

2. One of the following describes the vice character of a person. (1)

A. Honesty
B. Courage
C. ✓ **Dishonesty**
D. Compassion

Answer: C
Dishonesty is a moral failure or vice, whereas honesty, courage, and compassion are positive moral virtues.

3. The behaviour and attitude of not telling or accepting lies is:- (1)

A. Courage
B. Compassion
C. Generosity
D. ✓ **Honesty**

Answer: D
Honesty is defined as the quality of being truthful, sincere, and free of deceit or lies.

4. A person who-works hard within hardships develops the quality of :- (1)

A. Generosity
B. ✓ **Courage**
C. Honesty
D. Compassion

Answer: B
Courage is the strength and perseverance to face and work through hardships, danger, or pain.

5. If you devout, your time, energy and resource for the welfare of others, the quality of virtue you develop is:- (1)

A. ✓ **Generosity**
B. Honesty
C. Compassion
D. Courage

Answer: A
Generosity is the virtue of freely giving one's time, talent, and resources for the well-being of others without expecting anything in return.

6. The following statements describe the importance of virtue ethics, except:- (1)

A. ✓ **It doesn't help to find out the purpose of life.**

B. It is helpful for identification of right and wrong.

C. Enables someone to accomplish his responsibility.

D. Helps to avoid problems of social evils from our life.

> **Answer:** A
> Virtue ethics actually helps individuals discover their purpose in life (eudaimonia or human flourishing), making statement A false and the correct answer for an 'except' question.

7. If Almaz develops love, respect, and kindness in her life, she develops the virtue ethics of:- (1)

A. Responsibility

B. Fairness

C. ✓ **Compassion**

D. Self-discipline

> **Answer:** C
> Compassion is a virtue characterized by love, respect, kindness, and sympathy toward the feelings and suffering of others.

8. You have heard in media about Haile Gebresellase. You are imitating his life experience in your life. Haile's experience for you served as:- (1)

A. ✓ **Role model**

B. A teacher

C. An entrepreneur

D. Wealthy person

> **Answer:** A
> A role model is a person whose behavior, achievements, or path in life is admired and imitated by others.

9. When the power of the government concentrated at the center, the type of government is:- (1)

A. ✓ **Unitary state**

B. Federal state

C. Confederal state

D. Hybrid state

> **Answer:** A
> A unitary state is a system of government where constitutional power is concentrated primarily in a single central government.

10. Which of the following is true about federalism? (1)

A. All powers are concentrated at the center

B. ✓ **It is preferable state structure for large territory and diverse society.**

C. It is helpful for uniformity of administration.

D. It avoids conflict of authority.

> **Answer:** B
> Federalism is a state structure that divides power between central and regional governments, making it highly suitable for large territories and diverse, multicultural populations.

11. In parliamentary system of government, the head of the government is:- (1)

A. The president

B. The Monarch

C. The King

D. ✓ **The Prime minister**

> **Answer:** D
> In a parliamentary system of government, the Prime Minister is the head of the government (executive power), while a president or monarch typically serves as the ceremonial head of state.

12. One of the following is not true about government. (1)

A. Government is the element of the state
B. Government materializes political power
C. ✓ **Government is permanent**
D. Government is intrinsic to human beings

> **Answer:** C
> While the state itself is relatively permanent, governments are temporary and change periodically through elections or political transitions.

13. In the absence of order and security, your complaints should focus on:- (1)

A. State
B. ✓ **Government**
C. People
D. Outside force

> **Answer:** B
> The government is the political and administrative agent of the state responsible for maintaining order, enforcing laws, and ensuring security; hence, failures in these areas are blamed on the government.

14. In Ethiopia, the emperor was the law maker, law enforcer and adjudicator in the past. The type of regime is:- (1)

A. ✓ **Monarchical**
B. Republican
C. Military
D. Socialist

> **Answer:** A
> A monarchy is a regime ruled by a king or emperor who historically concentrated legislative, executive, and judicial powers in their hands.

15. One of the following describes the weakness of the monarchial regime of Ethiopia. (1)

A. The formation of continental organization in Addis Ababa.
B. Significant role of state formation and national building.
C. Established ministerial system of government.
D. ✓ **Ignorance of diversity of the country's peoples.**

> **Answer:** D
> A major criticism and weakness of the imperial monarchical regime in Ethiopia was its failure to recognize and respect the cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity of the country's peoples.

16. For the proper functioning of democracy one of the following is not significant. (1)

A. Existence of the rule of law.
B. Well-structured and functioning institutions.
C. ✓ **Existence of arbitrariness**
D. Broadening the base of public participation

> **Answer:** C
> Arbitrariness (ruling by personal whim rather than established law) is the antithesis of democracy and the rule of law, making it detrimental rather than significant to democracy.

17. Which of the following is true about supremacy of the constitution as a principle of democracy? (1)

A. ✓ **Constitution is highest law of the land.**

B. Any codes of law of doesn't refer the country's constitution

C. Criminal law acts independently without reference of the constitution

D. Constitution is not the reference point of other laws.

> **Answer:** A
> The supremacy of the constitution means that the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all other laws and government actions must conform to it.

18. The separation of state and religion are clearly indicated in the FDRE constitution of Ethiopia. Which principle of democracy applied here? (1)

A. Principle of accountability and transparency

B. Principle of citizen's participation

C. ✓ **Principle of secularism**

D. Principle of separation of powers

> **Answer:** C
> Secularism is the constitutional principle that mandates the separation of state affairs and religious affairs, ensuring state neutrality in religious matters.

19. The value of democracy which accepts differences positively is:- (1)

A. Liberty

B. Justice

C. Equality

D. ✓ **Tolerance**

> **Answer:** D
> Tolerance is the democratic value and willingness to accept, respect, and coexist peacefully with differences in views, beliefs, and backgrounds.

20. Which of the following is true about Yajoka as an indigenous institution? (1)

A. ✓ **The legislative and judicial functions in Gurage.**

B. The method of conflict resolution in Wolaita.

C. The indigenous power transition in Sidama.

D. The socio-cultural administration system in Wajerat.

> **Answer:** A
> Yajoka is the traditional legislative and judicial assembly of the Gurage people used to draft customary laws and resolve conflicts.

21. Awassiya is to Wolaita society, whereas Gada is to _____ society. (1)

A. Amhara

B. ✓ **Oromo**

C. Kambata

D. Gurage

> **Answer:** B
> Just as Awassiya is an indigenous institution of the Wolaita, Gadaa is the well-known indigenous socio-political and democratic system of the Oromo people.

22. One of the following is considered as opportunity for development of democracy in Ethiopia. (1)

A. Absence of powerful democratic institutions.

B. The absence of competing parties for power.

C. ✓ **Rapid expansion of education.**

D. Lack of an informed society.

> **Answer:** C
> The expansion of education is a vital opportunity for democratization because it raises political awareness and fosters an informed citizenry capable of active participation.

23. Which of the following is considered as challenge for democratization process in Ethiopia? (1)

A. Massive investments on infrastructure such as roads and railways.

B. Significant investment in agriculture and agro-industry.

C. ✓ **The prevalence of weak political participation.**

D. Private and public investment in tourism.

> **Answer:** C
> Weak political participation among citizens undermines democratic institutions and processes, presenting a major challenge to democratization.

24. The document which contains the nation's basic and fundamental law is:- (1)

A. Civil law

B. ✓ **Constitution**

C. Criminal law

D. Commercial law

> **Answer:** B
> The constitution is the supreme, fundamental law of a country, establishing the structure of government and defining the rights of citizens.

25. If the government acts and decides based on the constitution, this is the expression of:- (1)

A. Arbitrariness

B. Secularism

C. ✓ **Constitutionalism**

D. Anarchism

> **Answer:** C
> Constitutionalism is the principle that government authority must be conducted and limited in accordance with the rules of the constitution.

26. Which of the following is not true about constitution? It is:- (1)

A. Highest law of the land

B. A law behind the law.

C. A blue print of the government.

D. ✓ **It doesn't govern other laws of the country.**

> **Answer:** D
> A constitution is the supreme (highest) law of the land, meaning all other laws in the country must conform to it and are governed by it; thus, saying it does not govern other laws is false.

27. If someone reads the constitution of a country, he will have better understanding about the overall nature of the country. This is because constitution: (1)

A. Describes the geographical map of the country.

B. Explains the natural resources of the country.

C. Situates the location of the country.

D. ✓ **The political ideology and structure of the country.**

> **Answer:** D
> The constitution is the fundamental legal document that outlines the political ideology, structure, and system of governance of a country, offering a comprehensive overview of its character.

28. There is strong relationship between rule of law and constitutionalism. The description of this statement is:- (1)

A. Equality before the law will be violated.

B. ✓ **Citizens are treated equally before the law.**

C. Few individuals will be treated better than others.

D. The constitution protects the ruling party better than others.

> **Answer:** B
> Both the rule of law and constitutionalism emphasize that the law is supreme, meaning all citizens and government officials are treated equally before the law and are subject to it.

29. One of the following explains the importance of constitutionalism, except:- (1)

A. Encourages the development of democratic system.

B. The rule of law prevails.

C. Government power will be limited.

D. ✓ **Popular sovereignty will be discouraged.**

> **Answer:** D
> Constitutionalism promotes and protects popular sovereignty (the authority of the people) rather than discouraging it, while limiting government power and establishing the rule of law.

30. If the constitution is difficult to change due to its series of procedures, it is named as:- (1)

A. ✓ **Rigid constitution**

B. Flexible constitution

C. Written constitution

D. Unwritten constitution

> **Answer:** A
> A rigid constitution requires a complex, special, and difficult procedure for amendment, distinguishing it from a flexible constitution which can be amended easily.

31. The laws of the constitution are not practically implemented. This type of constitution is:- (1)

A. Effective constitution

B. ✓ **Nominal constitution**

C. Federal Constitution

D. Umitary constitution

> **Answer:** B
> A nominal constitution is one that exists on paper but is not practically implemented, observed, or active in the daily political and social life of the country.

32. Ato Zeberga went somewhere. There is no order and stability. Anyone who assumed himself strong kills the weaker one. The above idea states that:- (1)

A. Absence of anarchism
B. Absence of arbitrariness
C. ✓ **Absence of Constitutionalism**
D. Presence of constitutionalism

> **Answer:** C
> A state where there is no law and order, and where the strong oppress or kill the weak, represents anarchy and a complete absence of constitutionalism and the rule of law.

33. One of the following is categorized under First Generation Rights. (1)

A. The Right of work
B. The Right to employment
C. The Right to Good Living
D. ✓ **The Right to Life**

> **Answer:** D
> First-generation rights consist primarily of civil and political rights, including the fundamental right to life, while socio-economic rights belong to the second generation.

34. The right to due and fair process of law is categorized under:- (1)

A. ✓ **First Generation Rights**
B. Second Generation Rights
C. Third Generation Rights
D. Solidarity Rights

> **Answer:** A
> The right to due process and a fair trial is a classic civil right, which is categorized under first-generation rights.

35. One of the following rights is categorized under solidarity Rights. (1)

A. The Right to be informed
B. The Right to Education
C. ✓ **The Right to just distribution of wealth**
D. The Right to Religious freedom.

> **Answer:** C
> Solidarity (third-generation) rights include collective rights such as the right to development, which encompasses the right to a just distribution of wealth and resources.

36. The FDRE constitution of article 25 states that all persons are equal before the law. Among the following options all are true except:- (1)

A. Equality regardless of gender
B. ✓ **Inequality based on belief**
C. Equality regardless of social status
D. Equality regardless of language

> **Answer:** B
> Article 25 of the FDRE Constitution guarantees equality and non-discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, so 'inequality based on belief' is a violation and not true of this article.

37. Among regions of Ethiopia, which regional constitution is adopted recently? (1)

A. Afar
B. Somali
C. ✓ **Sidama**
D. Oromia

> **Answer:** C
> Sidama became a regional state of Ethiopia following a referendum in 2019 and formally adopted its constitution more recently than Afar, Somali, and Oromia.

38. One of the following statement or phrase is different from others about regional constitutions of Ethiopia. (1)

A. ✓ **The Right to Violate the FDRE constitution**

B. The Right to life

C. The Right to security

D. The Right of accused person

> **Answer:** A
> According to Article 9 of the FDRE Constitution, the federal constitution is supreme; therefore, regional constitutions have no right to violate it, making option A the odd one out.

39. Why should we consider early marriage as violation of women's right in Ethiopia? This is because of:- (1)

A. Population increment

B. ✓ **The health and physical negative effect of women.**

C. Stable and peaceful character of women

D. Safeguarding the virginity of females

> **Answer:** B
> Early marriage is a major human rights violation against women because of its severe and negative health, physical, and psychological impacts on young girls.

40. One of the following is not considered as violation of human rights. (1)

A. Conflict and displacement

B. Child labor abuse

C. Poverty and inequality

D. ✓ **Peaceful coexistence and tolerance**

> **Answer:** D
> Peaceful coexistence and tolerance promote and protect human rights, whereas child labor, conflict, and extreme poverty are direct violations or causes of human rights abuses.

41. A mismatch of ideas between people who have opposing viewpoints, ideas or goals is:- (1)

A. Harmony

B. ✓ **Conflict**

C. Agreement

D. Violence

> **Answer:** B
> A conflict is defined as a clash, disagreement, or mismatch of ideas, values, interests, or goals between individuals or groups.

42. Which of the following is true about peace? It is:- (1)

A. Only the absence of war

B. Only the absence of fights and violence

C. ✓ **Not only the absence of war but also the presence of justice and law.**

D. Only the existence of calmness

> **Answer:** C
> True and positive peace is not merely the absence of war (negative peace) but also the active presence of justice, equity, the rule of law, and harmony.

43. One of the following is true about conflict (1)

A. Equal sharing of resources
B. Fair treatment of cases
C. Avoidance of prejudice
D. ✓ **Existence of prejudice and stereotypes**

> **Answer:** D
> Prejudice and stereotypes are negative attitudes and simplified generalizations that frequently act as primary sources of conflict between social groups.

44. In negotiation process when both parties give up something to reach an agreement is:- (1)

A. Collaboration
B. Avoidance
C. Accommodation
D. ✓ **Compromise**

> **Answer:** D
> Compromise is a conflict resolution strategy in which both parties make mutual concessions, each giving up something they want, to reach an agreement.

45. Which of the following is true about mediation? (1)

A. The mediator has decision making role
B. ✓ **The mediator has assisting role but not decision maker**
C. He doesn't recommend possible solution for the problem
D. Simply creates conducive environment for both parties.

> **Answer:** B
> In mediation, the mediator is a neutral facilitator who assists and guides the parties to reach a voluntary agreement but has no authority to make a binding decision.

46. All statement describes the necessity of peace building, except:- (1)

A. ✓ **It encourages insecurity and instability**
B. It prevents conflicts from escalating
C. It helps for the protection of lives and properties
D. It encourages the development of unity and togetherness

> **Answer:** A
> Peacebuilding is designed to prevent conflict, protect lives, and foster unity, rather than encouraging insecurity and instability.

47. One of the following is important for the prevalence of peace building in certain society. (1)

A. ✓ **Tolerance**
B. Disobedience
C. Intolerance
D. Homelessness

> **Answer:** A
> Tolerance, which is the acceptance of diversity and differing viewpoints, is a fundamental requirement for successful and lasting peacebuilding in any society.

48. Which indigenous conflict resolution mechanism is practiced in Oromo Society? (1)

A. Shimgilina
B. ✓ **Jaarsumma**
C. Mada'a
D. Yejoka

> **Answer:** B
> Jaarsumma is the traditional, elder-led conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanism practiced within Oromo society.

49. Which comes first on problem solving process? (1)

A. Identifying causes of a problem.
B. Selecting alternative solutions
C. Implementing a solution
D. ✓ **Identifying a problem**

> **Answer:** D
> The very first step in the problem-solving process is always to identify and define what the problem is before analyzing its causes or seeking solutions.

50. Which comes last in problem solving model? (1)

A. Define the problem
B. Determine the root causes
C. ✓ **Evaluate the outcome of the solution**
D. Implement the solution

> **Answer:** C
> In standard problem-solving models, the final step after implementing the chosen solution is to evaluate its outcome to determine if it effectively resolved the problem.

51. "Knowing the problem is solving half of the problem." This statement describes the necessity of:- (1)

A. Determining the root causes of the problem
B. ✓ **Defining the problem**
C. Selecting a solution
D. Developing alternative solutions

> **Answer:** B
> Defining the problem clearly is the critical first step in problem-solving, and properly understanding it represents 'half the solution' because it directs all subsequent efforts correctly.

52. Which step comes first in critical thinking for decision making process? (1)

A. ✓ **Identify the decision**
B. Gather relevant information
C. Weighing the evidence
D. Identity the alternatives

> **Answer:** A
> The decision-making process begins with identifying the decision that needs to be made, which establishes the goal and scope of the process.

53. After gathering of information in decision making process, possible courses of action will be identified. This step of decision making process is:- (1)

A. Gathering relevant information
B. Weighing the evidence
C. Taking action
D. ✓ **Identification of alternatives**

> **Answer:** D
> Identifying possible courses of action after gathering information is known as the 'identification of alternatives' stage in the decision-making process.

54. The skills of critical thinking which is the ability to understand and express the significance of a wide range of experiences and situations is:- (1)

A. Assessing the credibility
B. ✓ **Comprehending and expressing**
C. Identifying the relationships
D. Self-regulation

> **Answer:** B
> Comprehending and expressing the meaning or significance of a wide range of experiences is a core cognitive skill of critical thinking (often referred to as interpretation).

55. The habit of critical thinking which is not important for problem solving is:- (1)

A. ✓ **Judgments based on personal preference rather than evidence.**

B. Uses evidence skillfully and impartially

C. Strive for understanding

D. Try to be well informed and open minded.

> **Answer:** A
> Critical thinking relies on objective evidence and logic rather than personal biases or preferences, making option A an undesirable habit that hinders problem-solving.

56. If we encourage students to solve problems by repetitive attempts, the strategy of critical thinking is: (1)

A. ✓ **Trial and error methods**

B. Creating mental images

C. Understanding the barriers

D. Manipulative

> **Answer:** A
> The method of solving a problem through repeated, varied attempts until a successful outcome is reached is called the trial and error method.

57. One of the following is not true about critical thinking? It helps to:- (1)

A. Become independent and self-directed thinkers and learners.

B. Overcome personal preconceptions and biases.

C. ✓ **Discourage reasonable and intelligent decisions**

D. Use and draw on evidence to justify your own arguments

> **Answer:** C
> Critical thinking aims to encourage and facilitate reasonable, rational, and intelligent decisions rather than discouraging them.

58. Which of the following is true about critical thinking? (1)

A. ✓ **Uses evidence for justification of arguments**

B. It motivates irrational thought

C. It discourages the ability of thinking

D. It is irrelevant for development of human beings

> **Answer:** A
> A central feature of critical thinking is its reliance on logical reasoning and objective evidence to justify arguments and beliefs.

59. If the student solves the existing problem by the new solution, the critical thinking strategy used is:- (1)

A. Identifying multiple solutions

B. Monitoring a solution

C. Creating mental images

D. ✓ **Considering unusual viewpoints**

> **Answer:** D
> Considering unusual viewpoints is a critical thinking strategy that allows individuals to look at a problem from different perspectives to discover new and innovative solutions.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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