

Civics and Ethical Education, 2015 EC, social science, entrance exam, round 1

Grade 12 · Citizenship Education · 2015 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

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Questions: 87

Total marks: 87

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1. Which one of the following is NOT a contribution of the Ethiopian victory over Italy at the Battle of Adwa during in 1896? (1)
- A. It was the symbol of black consciousness and pride
 - B. ✓ **It was the reason for Ethiopia's underdevelopment**
 - C. It made Ethiopia the symbol of freedom in the colonial era
 - D. It made Ethiopian Independence possible

Answer: B

The Battle of Adwa in 1896 was a source of national pride, ensured Ethiopia's independence, and inspired anti-colonial struggles globally; it was not the cause of Ethiopia's underdevelopment.

2. Institutional responsibilities as attributes of one's profession and his/her role emanating from his/her membership of a society and a given profession belong to (1)
- A. governmental responsibilities
 - B. ✓ **group responsibilities**
 - C. family responsibilities
 - D. private responsibilities

Answer: B

Responsibilities in society are categorized into personal, family, group/institutional, and public/governmental responsibilities. Institutional and professional roles fall under group responsibilities.

3. Weizero Tiringo works in the factory and she is involved in a manual labour work. Accordingly, Weizero Tiringo is (1)
- A. a white-collar worker who handled certain office in the organization
 - B. we cannot determine the nature of Weizero Tiringo's role
 - C. a professional expert who is graduated in industrial engineering
 - D. ✓ **a blue-collar worker who exerts a lot of energy in the job**

Answer: D

A blue-collar worker is someone who performs manual labor, typically in an industrial setting like a factory, whereas white-collar workers generally perform administrative or office-based work.

4. Self-respect is acknowledging one's strengths and weakness and the true identity of the self and act accordingly. Hence, self-respect is important to (1)
- A. knows the weakness of others
 - B. builds one's own false image over others
 - C. benefits oneself at the expense of others
 - D. ✓ **be respected by others**

Answer: D

Self-respect involves recognizing one's own value and dignity. When an individual respects themselves, it sets a standard for others, leading to being respected by others as well.

5. Which one of the following is correct the characterization of free market economy and command economy? (1)
- A. **While what to produce and how to distribute is determined by the government in the command economy, it is the market that determines such issues in a free-market economy**
 - B. Both Free-market and command economies prohibit the role of central governments in determining the nature of production and means of distribution
 - C. While what to produce and how to distribute is determined by the government in free a market economy, it is the market that determines such issues in a command economy
 - D. The market has no significant role in determining what to produce and how to distribute in both the command and free market economies

Answer: A

In a command economy, the government controls the production and distribution of goods, whereas in a free-market economy, these are determined by market forces of supply and demand.

6. Mrs. Luna is an HIV/AIDS positive patient. Her doctor advised her to keep her health by taking all necessary measures. Yet, she has served male partners whom she invited for sex without condom. This case shows (1)
- A. unknown sexual behavior
 - B. feminism that affects men
 - C. forced sexual abuse
 - D. **✓ deliberate transmission of diseases**

Answer: D

Having unprotected sex despite knowing one's HIV-positive status and ignoring medical advice constitutes the deliberate and irresponsible transmission of diseases.

7. All of the following are rights of accused persons, EXCEPT one. Which one? (1)
- A. The right to voice their arguments against their allegation in front of the law
 - B. The right to defend themselves in front of the law
 - C. **✓ The right to be free from detention till their crime is proven by law**
 - D. The right to present adequate evidence supporting their innocence

Answer: C

While accused persons have the presumption of innocence, they do not have an absolute right to be free from detention (pre-trial remand) if the law and court require custody for the sake of investigation or trial safety.

8. Which one of the following is a form of patriotism? (1)
- A. Relying on personal whims
 - B. Engaging oneself in a civil war
 - C. **✓ Fighting against unethical practices**
 - D. Denying others rights

Answer: C

Patriotism involves actively contributing to the well-being of the nation, which includes fighting against unethical practices like corruption and discrimination to foster a just society.

9. Why do we need the courts and the judiciary to be independent from any interference? (1)
- A. So as to promote the ideological missions of the ruling party and government
 - B. To promote the political intentions of opposition parties and the general public
 - C. Because they are dealing with private affairs and should be confidential
 - D. **✓ So as to interpret the laws impartially and the prevalence of justice be served**

Answer: D

Judicial independence is essential to prevent external political or personal interference, allowing courts to interpret the law impartially and ensure justice is served equally.

10. The appointment of judges for the Federal Supreme Courts in Ethiopia is made by (1)
- A. the Prime Minister of the nation
 - B. the President of the Supreme Court
 - C. the President of the nation
 - D. ✓ **the House of Peoples' Representatives**

Answer: D

According to the Ethiopian (FDRE) Constitution, judges of the Federal Supreme Court are formally appointed by the House of Peoples' Representatives upon recommendation.

11. Respecting the written and unwritten standards of good conduct is what is expected from citizens. If they stand (1)
for the observance of such standards of conduct in their day-to-day lives, then citizens are
- A. violating the norms of modernity
 - B. ✓ **acting ethically and responsibly**
 - C. conservative of their culture
 - D. acting contrary to modernity

Answer: B

Respecting and observing both written (laws) and unwritten (moral and social norms) standards of good conduct means that citizens are acting ethically and responsibly.

12. Citizens' loyalty to the principles and values of the democratic process can be practiced in a country through (1)
- A. **participating in elections regardless of knowing which party will win and participating in the affairs of the state**
 - B. abstinence from participation in election or other political affairs if their outcome cannot promote one's private interests
 - C. being proponents of opposition parties even if the ruling party is doing well since democracy is about challenging
 - D. participating in elections either as a candidate or voter if and only if your party will win at the end of the process

Answer: A

Democratic values encourage citizens to actively participate in the democratic process, such as voting in elections, regardless of the predictability of the outcome, to uphold the system's legitimacy.

13. In a certain village there was a quarrel between two men over a piece of land adjacent to their farm land. The (1)
traditional court of elders attempts to settle the dispute. How can the court handle the conflict between the two men?
- A. Passing decisions based on their authority that no one should appeal their final decision.
 - B. Leaving the issue to the conflicting parties to solve by themselves since it is their private affair.
 - C. **Facilitating the possibility of smooth discussions between the conflicting parties and listening to their claims.**
 - D. Giving priority to the interest of the one who has a small farm land which is unproductive and has no fertile soil.

Answer: C

Traditional courts of elders resolve disputes primarily by facilitating dialogue, listening to both sides, and seeking a mutually agreeable and peaceful resolution rather than imposing rigid, non-negotiable decisions.

14. By accepting women as the main productive work forces, a nation can (1)
- A. exploits them by making them work beyond their working hours.
 - B. subjugate them
 - C. affects their maternity leaves and calls them back to work.
 - D. ✓ **enhances social wellbeing and economic growth.**

Answer: D

Involving women as an active part of the productive workforce promotes gender equality, boosts economic productivity, and enhances overall social wellbeing.

15. When choosing one's economic systems, policy makers of national economy need to understand the global economic trends. Global economic trend is about (1)
- A. grabbing the opportunity from the failures of other nations.
 - B. ✓ **the nature of economic systems of other nations.**
 - C. a single nation's economic development priorities.
 - D. understanding the natural and human resources of one nation.

Answer: B

Understanding global economic trends involves analyzing the nature, policies, and developments of the economic systems of other nations to align national policies with the international environment.

16. Which one of the following shows the character of a person who is dependable? (1)
- A. Being independent but lack of confidence.
 - B. Relying on one's parent for survival in times of difficulty.
 - C. Being dependent on his/her private life and his/her job.
 - D. ✓ **Being trustworthy to accomplish responsibilities in public life.**

Answer: D

A dependable person is reliable and trustworthy, demonstrating the commitment and integrity required to fulfill public and private duties and responsibilities.

17. Which one of the following depicts clearly weaknesses and strengths of international monetary organizations like International Monetary Fund? (1)
- A. ✓ **While they help member nations when they face balance of payments difficulties, there may be a possibility of negative impacts on the policies of poor nations.**
 - B. International monetary organizations are humanitarian organizations which help the needy and have no weaknesses in their practice.
 - C. While they promote international monetary cooperation, they are weak in assisting development.
 - D. Even though it seems advantageous to get aid from international monetary organizations, it is useless for local developments of nations.

Answer: A

International monetary organizations like the IMF provide crucial balance-of-payment support to member nations (strength) but can negatively affect poor nations through stringent structural adjustment demands (weakness).

18. World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1994 by 128 member states to administer the trade agreements between countries. Which one is correct about World Trade Organization? (1)
- A. It allows domestic industries to create their own mechanisms to win the competition of local industries of other nations.
 - B. Sometimes its policy advisors suggest underdeveloped nations to promote closed door policies to protect their domestic industries.
 - C. It protects domestic industries from the impact of foreign competitors by allowing some nations to create trade barriers.
 - D. ✓ **Its basic principle to promote free trade among nations without barriers may create unequal competitions between international and domestic industries.**

Answer: D

The WTO promotes free trade and the removal of trade barriers, which can lead to unequal competition between powerful multinational corporations and vulnerable domestic industries in developing nations.

19. For one to be an effective leader, he/she manifests all qualities, EXCEPT (1)
- A. Being realistic creating an enabling atmosphere.
 - B. Listening to and integrating the interests of all members
 - C. Being versatile and motivator to ignite team spirit.
 - D. ✓ **Sticking to the planned goals and visions of institutes.**

Answer: D

While having vision is important, rigidly sticking to planned goals without adaptability in the face of changing conditions is contrary to the flexibility and versatility required of an effective leader.

20. A leader is engaging if he/she (1)
- A. entertains the personal interests of co-workers in need.
 - B. marginalizes few members with lower knowledge and skills.
 - C. ✓ **positively influences others, be attractive and appealing.**
 - D. leaves the lazy behind and works with the hard workers.

Answer: C

An engaging leader is one who positively influences, motivates, and connects with others, creating an inclusive and appealing environment for all team members.

21. Which one of the following is the importance of reading? (1)
- A. Helps us to criticize religious and cultural values and act as modern citizens.
 - B. It takes our time of study and prevents from assisting our parents in their economic activities.
 - C. Enables us to influence our audiences to deny their position and adopt ours.
 - D. ✓ **It broadens our horizon of understanding of natural and social realities.**

Answer: D

Reading is a vital skill that broadens an individual's knowledge, critical thinking, and understanding of diverse natural and social realities.

22. Among the following, one is correct about Ethiopia's foreign relations and utilization of natural resources. Which one? (1)
- A. The fate of rivers which cross geographical borders of other nations are determined by non-governmental organization.
 - B. The case of controversies on rivers that cross the international borders of countries are determined by the International Court of Justice.
 - C. ✓ **Rivers that cross international borders may need a special type of relation between the concerned countries to arrive at a healthy consensus.**
 - D. Ethiopia has a sole authority over the river which starts from its natural boundaries regardless of their destination.

Answer: C

Transboundary natural resources, such as rivers that cross international borders, require cooperative diplomacy and mutual agreements between riparian countries to reach a sustainable consensus.

23. Which one of the following is correct about different alternatives of conflict management? (1)
- A. ✓ **Arbitration applies legal principles within the limits agreed upon by parties.**
 - B. Litigation is a resolution that is conducted outside of the courts.
 - C. Negotiation involves indirect discussion between the disputing parties.
 - D. Mediation is a binding dispute resolution involving a neutral third party.

Answer: A

Arbitration is an alternative dispute resolution mechanism where a neutral third party (the arbitrator) makes a determination based on legal principles and the framework agreed upon by the disputing parties.

24. The accused person has the right to get trials within the time specified by law and open place unless the case is related with national security and for the purpose of personal security of the alleged. This is referred as (1)
- A. presumption of innocence.
 - B. ✓ **speedy and public trials.**
 - C. habeas corpus.
 - D. impartial tribunal.

Answer: B

The constitutional guarantee of a trial within a legally specified timeframe and in an open, accessible court is known as the right to a speedy and public trial.

25. Which one of the following explains best the struggles of the Ethiopian people to overthrow the Derg regime? (1)
- A. It was highly influenced by the successes of first Woyane Movement in Tigray and other peasant rebellions in the nation.
 - B. The Derg government resigned from power voluntarily after it was convinced that people of the nation were not supporting it.
 - C. **It was accompanied by the establishment of many political parties and the struggles of the people all over the nation.**
 - D. It was solely owned by the fighters of TPLF in Tigray and EPLF in Eritrea and Victory is attributed to them.

Answer: C

The struggle against the Derg regime was a nationwide effort involving various segments of the Ethiopian population and was accompanied by the formation of multiple political parties and liberation fronts seeking democratic reforms.

26. Which one of the following is among the basic advantages of cultural relativism? (1)
- A. It allows minority people to advance their culture to replace the dominant ones.
 - B. It creates conflicts of interest among the different cultures of the nation.
 - C. ✓ **It gives an opportunity to people to enjoy their culture without restriction.**
 - D. It allows dominant cultures to people enjoy to preserve their identity by oppressing others.

Answer: C

Cultural relativism promotes the idea that a person's beliefs and activities should be understood based on that person's own culture. It fosters mutual respect and allows individuals to practice and enjoy their culture without prejudice or restriction from dominant cultures.

27. Which one of the following is WRONG about the concepts of justice and equity in a given society? (1)
- A. ✓ **We can rationalize and justify the excessive benefit of some part of society through justice and equity.**
 - B. Justice is fairness that are intended to correct some wrong or advance goodness.
 - C. Justice involves the relationship between government and the people and within the people.
 - D. Equity refers to the basic principles that use to correct unbalanced relationships and distribution of resources.

Answer: A

Justice and equity are principles aimed at fairness, correcting historical wrongs, and distributing resources fairly; they cannot be used to justify or rationalize excessive benefits or privileges for one segment of society at the expense of others.

28. While you are walking you observe the police woman beating a young boy. You intended to mediate them and advise her to bring the boy into the police station. The police woman turned into you and warned to go away 'since it is none of your business', otherwise you will be subjected to be a 'criminal'. Then you believed that indeed it is none of your business. (1)
- A. You were insensitive about the phenomena at all.
 - B. The young man was criminal and it was a right response to his crime.
 - C. The police woman is sensitive of injustice and doing her job.
 - D. ✓ **Your sensitivity to injustice gradually waned away because of fear.**

Answer: D

In this scenario, your initial civic sensitivity and desire to stop an injustice (the police brutality) were suppressed and waned due to fear of being penalized or labeled a criminal by the authority figure.

29. An individual who has claimed the right to refuse to perform active military service on the grounds of freedom of thought, conscience, or religion is referred to as (1)
- A. ✓ **conscientious objector**
 - B. whistle blower
 - C. Treason
 - D. Arbitrary Rule

Answer: A

A conscientious objector is an individual who refuses to engage in military service or combat due to deeply held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs.

30. The Ethiopian patriotic woman who made an extraordinary contribution in the second Italo-Ethiopian war by providing information, food, medicine, bullets, guns and clothes to Ethiopian fighters was (1)
- A. Taitu Bitul
 - B. ✓ **Shewareged Gedle**
 - C. Asgedeech Assefa
 - D. Bati Dil Wonbera

Answer: B

Shewareged Gedle was a renowned Ethiopian patriot who courageously supported the patriotic resistance during the Second Italo-Ethiopian War by supplying vital resources like weapons, food, and intelligence to the fighters.

31. Which one of the following sets represents dispositions which enhance the citizens' effectiveness in public participation? (1)
- A. Pride, cowardice, praise
 - B. ✓ **Commitment, team spirit and dedication**
 - C. Self-interest, profit and rewards
 - D. Punishment rewards and praise

Answer: B

Civic dispositions such as commitment, team spirit, and dedication are essential personal traits that motivate and enable citizens to participate effectively in public life and community development.

32. Wisdom is the highest form of knowledge that has direct significance for private and public life. Which one of the following is a major benefit of wisdom? (1)
- A. It detaches one from the activities of life
 - B. ✓ **It Enhance reasoning and morality.**
 - C. It Enhance emotions and passion
 - D. It Advance emotions

Answer: B

Wisdom is the practical application of knowledge, experience, and deep understanding, which enhances an individual's capacity for sound moral reasoning and ethical decision-making.

33. How can we develop our reading habits? (1)
- A. ✓ **By reading different texts repeatedly**
 - B. By visiting the natural environment
 - C. By watching movies
 - D. By talking with readers

Answer: A

Developing a consistent reading habit is best achieved through continuous practice, which involves actively reading different types of texts on a regular and repeated basis.

34. What is the major role of the judiciary in a presidential system? (1)
- A. Legislating the law
 - B. Amending the constitution
 - C. Counter balancing the law
 - D. ✓ **Interpreting the constitutionality of laws**

Answer: D

In a presidential system characterized by the separation of powers, the primary role of the judiciary is judicial review, which entails interpreting the laws and determining their constitutionality.

35. Which one of the following is true about citizens' rights and obligations in a democratic system? (1)
- A. Rights and obligations have no relevance to a democratic system.
 - B. ✓ **Rights and obligations coexist in the overall personality of citizens.**
 - C. For each obligation to fulfill, citizens ask for rewards from the government.
 - D. Rights and obligations are contradictory and one can exist without the other.

Answer: B

In a democracy, rights and obligations are reciprocal and interdependent; they coexist within a citizen's civic life, meaning that the enjoyment of rights is closely tied to the fulfillment of civic responsibilities.

36. Which one of the following explains better the difference between the 1987 constitution of the Derg and the previous two imperial constitutions? (1)
- A. Since all the constitutions were enacted by despotic rulers, they were identical with each other.
 - B. **While the constitution of Derg states that power is resided in the working people, the previous ✓ constitutions legalized the emperor's power.**
 - C. While the 1987 constitution emphasizes the social democratic values, the previous constitutions emphasized liberal democratic values.
 - D. While the previous constitutions were ratified by the people's representatives, the 1987 constitution was written by few officials.

Answer: B

The 1987 PDRE constitution of the Derg was based on socialist ideology and declared that power belonged to the working people, whereas the 1931 and 1955 imperial constitutions legally solidified the absolute, divine-right power of the Emperor.

37. What does the term "summary execution" It refers to (1)
- A. ✓ **a death sentence against a person is carried out without fair and normal judicial system**
 - B. a death sentence decided on a person found guilty of a serious crime is committed to life in prison
 - C. a death sentence against a person is carried out based on due process of law.
 - D. a person found guilty is assumed a punishment of life imprisonment by legal court.

Answer: A

A summary execution refers to the immediate carrying out of a death sentence without providing the accused with a fair trial or the protection of a standard judicial process.

38. Which of the following statements demonstrates language equality? (1)
- A. ✓ **Allowing equal opportunity is instrumental in developing and using one's own language.**
 - B. The language which is spoken by the majority shall be used by all citizens.
 - C. One's language must be the language of communication in a multi-ethnic state.
 - D. The respect of language equality is an assurance to the overall respect of human rights.

Answer: A

Language equality is practically demonstrated when all language groups in a nation are given equal opportunities and support to use and develop their respective mother tongues.

39. Displacement of peasants from their own plots of land, while land lords possessed large farmlands in the history of Ethiopia demonstrates that (1)
- A. lack of equality to social respect.
 - B. lack of equality to rule and be ruled.
 - C. ✓ **lack of equality of access to natural resources.**
 - D. lack of cultural equality in the society.

Answer: C

Land is a primary natural resource in an agrarian society, and the historical displacement of peasants by landlords represents unequal access to and distribution of natural resources.

40. The idea of a 'National Consensus' refers to the political phenomena when (1)
- A. the majority suppress the rights of minority in the nation.
 - B. the minority have little say on national affairs.
 - C. few decide on behalf of the majority on political affairs.
 - D. ✓ **the possibility of agreement on basic state affairs.**

Answer: D

National consensus refers to a broad agreement among political actors and the general public on fundamental state affairs, values, and national directions.

41. Which one of the following alternatives represents a universal indicator of development? (1)
- A. Reducing the poverty of the people, assuring food security, high infant mortality rate and less life expectancy.
 - B. Lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality rate, reducing income of the people and higher national GDP.
 - C. **Positive change in the material and spiritual life, less infant mortality rate, eradication of poverty and**
✓ **improved income of the people, and increased GDP.**
 - D. Economic growth, lack of food security, advancement in social conflict, increased national GDP, and improved income of the people.

Answer: C

Universal indicators of development encompass positive advancements in both material and spiritual well-being, such as reduced infant mortality, increased GDP, improved incomes, and poverty reduction.

42. Which one of the following reveals absence of fairness in taxation? (1)
- A. ✓ **Taxation is economic issue than the issue of justice and fairness.**
 - B. Tax payers are free to determine the amount of their incomes.
 - C. The tax payers are comparing him with others.
 - D. The tax collector works according to the laws than the tax payers.

Answer: A

Taxation must always balance economic needs with justice and fairness; viewing it purely as an economic extraction rather than a matter of equity reveals an absence of fairness.

43. Which one of the following alternatives describes best the positive or negative consequences of executing our responsibilities? (1)
- A. Punishment and rewards are not linked with the responses for out of execution of responsibilities rather they are legal measures.
 - B. **If we take our responsibilities well, then we can be rewarded in the society and trusted by the public to**
✓ **be given greater responsibilities in the future.**
 - C. If one executes his/her responsibility, negligently, then the punishment or reward may not be the consequences of such responsibility.
 - D. Failing to be responsible doesn't necessarily lead to punishment and fulfilling one's responsibility often results in punishment.

Answer: B

Successfully fulfilling one's responsibilities results in positive social rewards, such as gaining public trust and being entrusted with greater leadership roles.

44. Mr.Jemane is known for his unserved responsibility for protecting public property. What can be the contributions of responsible persons like Mr.Jemane? (1)
- A. Accumulating personal wealth by using public property.
 - B. Ignoring the environment and denying of public property.
 - C. ✓ **Overcoming wastage of public property and protecting the environment.**
 - D. Compromising public interest for the actualization of personal goals.

Answer: C

A responsible citizen who actively protects public property directly contributes to preventing the wastage of national resources and conserving the environment.

45. How can we develop our professional skills at work place? (1)
- A. By leaving much of the work for others.
 - B. ✓ **By working in harmony with others.**
 - C. By trusting only our capacities.
 - D. By acting according one's moods in the work place.

Answer: B

Professional growth in the workplace is fostered through collaboration, teamwork, and maintaining harmonious working relationships with colleagues.

46. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the decision making process? (1)
- A. Identifying the problem, thinking possible solutions, leaving the opinions of others aside, identifying the outcomes, practicing the decision and evaluating the success or failure.
 - B. Identifying the problem, thinking possible solutions, identifying the alternatives, identifying the outcomes, writing the decision, and evaluating the success or failure.
 - C. ✓ **Identifying the problem, thinking possible solutions, choosing best alternatives, identifying the outcomes, practicing the decision and evaluating the success or failure.**
 - D. Identifying the problem, abiding to the ideas of others, choosing best alternatives, identifying the outcomes, practicing the decision and evaluating the success or failure.

Answer: C

The logical sequence of decision-making requires identifying the problem, brainstorming options, selecting the best alternative, forecasting outcomes, implementing the choice, and assessing the final outcome.

47. Ato Mekasha is known for his effective use of resources and saving culture. What is the basic characteristic of persons like Mekasha? (1)
- A. ✓ **Identifying and budgeting priority needs and minimizing extravagant practices at home.**
 - B. Mekasha is stingy and his manner of life cannot be a role model in the society.
 - C. Keeping something for the future by compromising the needs of the present.
 - D. Avoiding any possibility of entertainment and related expenses for the purpose of saving.

Answer: A

A proper saving culture entails prioritizing essential needs, budgeting resources wisely, and minimizing extravagant spending, rather than miserly self-deprivation.

48. To develop the habit of saving the ideal instrument is (1)
- A. being committed to the norms of luxurious life in the big cities
 - B. being negligent to the real factual capacities and limits of one's income
 - C. knowing the life styles of one's neighbors and peer influence
 - D. ✓ **knowing the balance between one's income and basic needs**

Answer: D

To save money successfully, one must budget and balance their personal income against their basic, essential expenses, avoiding unnecessary or luxurious spending.

49. If Abdissa and his colleagues want to organize a civil society, what will be the primary issue they should take into account? (1)
- A. The ethnic identity of their members
 - B. ✓ **The worth of their civil society in the country**
 - C. The strength of their political ideology
 - D. The profitability of their civil society

Answer: B

Civil societies are voluntary, non-governmental, and non-profit organizations that aim to serve the public good. Thus, their value and utility to society is their primary concern, rather than political power, ethnicity, or profit.

50. Which one of the following is best definition of community participation? (1)
- A. Registered business organizations that contribute to the success of their companies.
 - B. The participation of members of any society which highly deteriorates the common good.
 - C. ✓ **Engagement of individuals as members of different associations in political, economic and social activities.**
 - D. The successful engagement of civil societies to assume political power through election.

Answer: C

Community participation involves active engagement of citizens within different social, economic, and political associations to contribute positively to their community's development.

51. How can countries in the Nile Basin insure equitable use of the natural resource related to the river? (1)
- A. ✓ **Through peaceful cooperation.**
 - B. By deciding not to make use of it at all.
 - C. By deciding based on majority vote
 - D. By referring to historical records.

Answer: A

Equitable and reasonable utilization of transboundary resources, like the Nile River, is best achieved through peaceful diplomatic cooperation and mutual agreements among all riparian nations.

52. One can imagine that hard work is one of the foundations of civilization in the world. How can hard work positively influence world civilization? (1)
- A. By ignoring tradition and advancing modernity
 - B. ✓ **By invention and discovery**
 - C. By advancing the possibility of globalization
 - D. By cultivating foreign culture

Answer: B

Invention and discovery, which drive human civilization forward, are the direct results of hard work, persistent effort, and scientific inquiry.

53. The independence of developing nations like Ethiopia from the influence of developed nations can be actualized through (1)
- A. migration of citizens to developed nations
 - B. accepting donation from super powers
 - C. dependent citizens who are honest
 - D. ✓ **contributions of self-reliant citizens**

Answer: D

A country's true sovereignty and independence from external influence rely heavily on building a self-reliant economy driven by productive, industrious citizens.

54. Charlotte Gilman (1860-1935) is a well-known feminist who argued about the economic independence of women and wrote a book 'Women and Economics'. What was her contribution for the empowerment of women? (1)
- A. The economic freedom of women from their husbands' income, a mechanism of allowing to use 30% of their husbands' income.
 - B. The impossibility of the freedom of women from men unless they are engaged in armed struggles against men.
 - C. The separation of women and men and independence of women where women can support themselves without cooperation with men.
 - D. **The possibility of women being independent from household affairs and promoting the engagement of women in income generating activities.**

Answer: D

In 'Women and Economics', Charlotte Perkins Gilman argued that professionalizing domestic duties would liberate women from household confines, enabling them to participate in the workforce and achieve economic independence.

55. "When we evaluate human acts or practices, we consider neither the nature of acts or practices nor the motive for which people do what they do, but the consequences of their acts and practices." This is the central idea of (1)
- A. divine command moral theory
 - B. ✓ **utilitarian moral theory**
 - C. Kant's rights approach of moral theory
 - D. virtue based moral theory

Answer: B

Utilitarian moral theory is consequentialist, meaning it evaluates the morality of actions based solely on their outcomes and consequences rather than motives or duties.

56. How can we characterize the interplay between rule of law, constitution and a constitutional culture? (1)
- A. Rule of law and constitutional culture are mutually exclusive.
 - B. ✓ **Rule of law and a constitutional culture have reciprocal relations.**
 - C. Rule of law must be a prerequisite for constitutional culture.
 - D. A written Constitution is a precondition for the rule of law.

Answer: B

Rule of law and constitutional culture share a reciprocal, mutually reinforcing relationship; a constitutional culture sustains the rule of law, which in turn reinforces constitutional values.

57. A body which is set up by a mutual agreement of states to deal with foreign relations to maintain constant official contacts and to facilitate inter relationships among states referred to as (1)
- A. Diplomatic aggression
 - B. Diplomatic manipulation.
 - C. Diplomatic arbitration.
 - D. ✓ **Diplomatic Mission.**

Answer: D

A diplomatic mission is an official group of representatives sent by one state to another to facilitate formal communication, negotiations, and maintain ongoing relationships.

58. Mr. Mohammed is a licensed accountant and auditor in firm X. He found an imbalance of income and expenses. Furthermore, there were cases of tax fraud committed by the firm. This case demonstrates form of corruption which is potentially committed by the firm namely (1)
- A. Favoritism
 - B. Nepotism
 - C. Bribery
 - D. ✓ **Embezzlement**

Answer: D

Embezzlement involves the theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust, which often manifests as discrepancies in financial records and fraudulent tax practices to hide the missing assets.

59. If you are a candidate for the House of People's Representatives in the national election of Ethiopia, which one of the following is a primary requirement for you to qualify as the best candidate? (1)
- A. Your personal and physical appearance
 - B. ✓ **Your political philosophy and policies**
 - C. Number of friends and supporters in your locality
 - D. Your commitment to a totalitarian rule

Answer: B

In a democratic election, candidates should primarily be evaluated on their political philosophy, public policies, and capability to serve, rather than superficial traits or local popularity.

60. Which one of the following is correct about the constitutional base of gender equality in present day Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The constitution has no role in sex since it is natural.
 - B. Constitutional base prioritizes gender equality over sex.
 - C. The constitution determines gender for nationals.
 - D. ✓ **The constitution recognizes gender equality.**

Answer: D

The FDRE Constitution, specifically under Article 35, explicitly recognizes and guarantees gender equality and the equal rights of women with men in all economic, social, and political spheres.

61. Mr. Habtamu is one of the self-reliant managers of organizations. Which one of the following are characteristic features of Mr. Habtamu in decision making about organizational affairs? (1)
- A. He is often one of the overconfident managers.
 - B. He commits errors but doesn't feel ashamed.
 - C. ✓ **He makes decisions based on facts, experience and teamwork.**
 - D. He refrains from self-criticisms and criticisms from others.

Answer: C

A self-reliant and confident manager makes rational, well-informed decisions by utilizing objective facts, personal and organizational experience, and collaborative teamwork, while remaining open to constructive feedback.

62. One needs to be open-minded in the discussions or debates with others. Open-mindedness is about (1)
- A. being finds reasons to explain your behavior to offend others
 - B. ✓ **being ready to listen and consider the ideas and arguments of others**
 - C. a person who can be relied on to do whatever you want
 - D. the act of showing the disapproval of the opinions of others.

Answer: B

Open-mindedness is the willingness to actively listen to, consider, and respect the diverse perspectives, ideas, and arguments of others, even when they differ from one's own.

63. Some people say that they do not need to save and think about the future. Most people in Ethiopia think like that and this negatively affects their saving. This is one of the effects of (1)
- A. self-reliance
 - B. religious virtue
 - C. self-confidence
 - D. ✓ **religious dogmatism**

Answer: D

Religious dogmatism or fatalistic beliefs can lead people to believe that the future is entirely predetermined, discouraging them from planning, saving, or practicing self-reliance.

64. An act of influencing policies and opinions on particular issues like environmental protection, rights of females, children rights and equality is known as (1)
- A. discrimination.
 - B. public rebellion.
 - C. ✓ **lobby.**
 - D. public unrest.

Answer: C

Lobbying refers to the organized effort to influence the policy-making, decisions, or opinions of government officials and institutions on specific issues such as human rights or environmental protection.

65. Kiberwosen is a member in her village's iddir. She is also a candidate of election for the House of People's Representatives in the forthcoming election representing one of the competing parties. What is the nature of Kiberwosen's community participation? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is both a social and a political participation.**
 - B. It is neither a social nor an economic participation.
 - C. It is exclusively a political participation.
 - D. It is exclusively a social participation.

Answer: A

Participation in an 'iddir' (a traditional community insurance association) is a form of social participation, whereas running as a candidate for the House of People's Representatives is political participation.

66. Ato Bedru is a well-known man of traditional medicine. He contributed by healing the physical and psychological sicknesses of people in the community. What can be said about the source of his knowledge? (1)
- A. He must be a magician and sorcerer with no source of knowledge.
 - B. The source of his knowledge comes from invisible spirits.
 - C. He accumulated his knowledge through formal education.
 - D. ✓ **His knowledge is acquired from informal learning.**

Answer: D

Traditional medical knowledge is typically passed down through generations orally, via observation, and practical experience, which are forms of informal learning.

67. The respect of the principle of majority rule and minority rights is assured, when (1)
- A. the majority impose their policies and strategies on the minorities.
 - B. the law favors the rights of the minorities over the interests of majority over the majority.
 - C. the minority cooperate to look after their rights and oppose the majority.
 - D. ✓ **there is a possibility to check the observance of the rights of the minority.**

Answer: D

In a democracy, majority rule must always coexist with the protection of minority rights; this is assured when there are institutional mechanisms to monitor and safeguard the rights of the minority from being violated by the majority.

68. What can we learn from the failed military coup d'état of 1960 in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Political stability in a dictatorship can be achieved through coup d'état.
 - B. ✓ **Political transformation needs thought and dialogue than coup d'état.**
 - C. If the government is authoritarian and dictator, coup d'état is a sustainable solution.
 - D. Coup d'état is the solution for preventing recurrent public uprisings in Ethiopia.

Answer: B

The failure of the 1960 coup d'état in Ethiopia demonstrates that military takeovers generally lead to instability, and true political transformation requires peaceful dialogue, institutional reform, and constructive thought.

69. How can federalism be implemented in Ethiopia to serve the purpose of a multiethnic society? (1)
- A. ✓ **By controlling the abuse of power in the distribution of powers between the federal government and the regional states.**
 - B. By allowing the federal government exercises freely its power over the regional affairs of constituent parts.
 - C. By allowing extensive powers and self-rule for regional governments that can control the federal government.
 - D. By centralizing decision making and decentralizing administration within the localities of regional governments.

Answer: A

For federalism to succeed in a multiethnic society, there must be a clear constitutional division of power and checks to prevent the abuse of power by both the federal government and regional states.

70. Which one of the following is an example of crimes against humanity? (1)
- A. The observance of fundamental human and democratic rights
 - B. Peaceful demonstrations according to the law
 - C. Commitment to the rights to life, liberty and freedom of expression
 - D. ✓ **Repression of basic human rights like the right to life and liberty**

Answer: D

Crimes against humanity refer to serious, systematic, and widespread abuses; the repression of fundamental human rights like the right to life and liberty directly exemplifies such crimes.

71. Kaleab and Tsigereda often discuss about their previous readings. Kaleab has a free access to his brother's library and numerous books in soft copy. Though Kaleab reads a lot he remembers only few of the ideas. Tsigereda on the other hand borrows selected books from the book shop and she takes notes regularly and use the influential ideas to broaden her understanding. What can be concluded from the above case? (1)

- A. Kaleab and Tsigereda are equally good readers.
- B. Compared with Tsigereda, Kaleab is a better reader.
- C. Kaleab's life is a life of reading and hence he is a good reader.
- D. ✓ **Compared with Kaleab, Tsigereda is a better reader.**

Answer: D

Tsigereda is a better reader because she reads actively by taking notes, reflecting, and applying the ideas, whereas Kaleab reads passively and retains very little information despite his abundance of resources.

72. Which one of the following is correct about the idea that 'the constitution is the supreme law of the land'? (1)

- A. All other laws within the nation must confront the constitution, all political powers are sources of the constitution and it is the suppression of people's sovereignty.
- B. All other laws within the nation are replications of the constitution, it is the suppression of all political powers and denies the sovereignty of the people.
- C. **All other laws within the nation must conform to the constitution, the constitution is source of all powers, and it is the expression of people's sovereignty.**
- D. All other laws within the nation must override the constitution, the constitution is the source of all powers, and it is the expression of people's sovereignty.

Answer: C

Constitutional supremacy means that all other laws must align (conform) with the constitution, the constitution is the foundational source of all political authority, and it embodies the sovereignty of the people.

73. Which one of the following characterizes the human and democratic situations in Ethiopia after the fall of monarchical power in 1974? (1)

- A. ✓ **An era of gross violations of human and democratic rights of people.**
- B. An era of civilized mechanisms to challenge the totalitarian rule.
- C. An era of great respect of civil rights and political rights.
- D. An era of nonviolence in social, economic and political aspects of life.

Answer: A

The fall of the monarchy in 1974 ushered in the military dictatorship (the Derg regime), which is historically characterized by the Red Terror and gross violations of human and democratic rights.

74. Which one of the following is the major cause of the Bale Peasants' rebellion during the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie? (1)

- A. The need for the right of ruling the nation.
- B. The need for magisterial representation.
- C. ✓ **The need for freedom and improved life.**
- D. The need for a proper national representation.

Answer: C

The Bale peasant rebellion was triggered by land alienation, heavy taxation, and administrative oppression, driving the peasants to demand freedom, land rights, and an improved quality of life.

75. Which one of the following alternatives best describes the nature of judiciary during the era of a military state structure in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. There is a possibility of division of power between the federal and regional states.
 - B. It allows for the rights of constituent administrative regions in decision making.
 - C. It is highly decentralized and has limited power in decision making at regional levels.
 - D. ✓ **It is highly centralized and the Supreme Court was a final decision making body in the nation.**

Answer: D

During the military regime, Ethiopia was organized under a highly centralized unitary state system, meaning the judiciary was centralized with the Supreme Court holding final authority.

76. The strategy of building mobile schools for pastoralist communities in Ethiopia shows (1)
- A. ✓ **equal provision of social services**
 - B. marginalizing selected groups.
 - C. discrimination based on ethnicity.
 - D. assessment of the public life

Answer: A

Designing mobile schools ensures that children in nomadic and pastoralist communities have access to education, promoting the equitable provision of essential social services to all citizens.

77. The act of chasing away the community from the normal distribution of goods is (1)
- A. whole sale.
 - B. market competition.
 - C. retail sale.
 - D. ✓ **rent seeking.**

Answer: D

In civic education, actions like hoarding, artificial price manipulation, or excluding citizens from the fair distribution of goods to secure unearned benefits are classic examples of rent-seeking behavior.

78. Which one of the following alternatives best describes the requirements to develop peoples' sense of patriotism in nations like Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Oppression of rights, avoiding any responsibility, marginalizing the majority, abolishing the distribution of goods and services.
 - B. Affirmative action, unequal distribution of goods and services, stagnation in development, questioning common symbols and the sense of national unity.
 - C. **Avoiding discriminations, enhancing goods and services, assuring equality among citizens, allowing** ✓ **access to public goods and developing a sense of national unity.**
 - D. Compromising equality, promoting development, favoring the majority, developing a sense of revenge among people.

Answer: C

To foster patriotism in a diverse state like Ethiopia, the government must guarantee equality, eliminate discrimination, provide public goods, and build a cohesive national unity.

79. What will be the consequence if a society failed to adhere to the basic tenets of a democratic system? (1)
- A. The prevalence of human and democratic rights is guaranteed.
 - B. ✓ **The communication between the ruling and the ruled will be threatened.**
 - C. There will be an unquestionable adherence to the rule of law by the government.
 - D. The political sphere will facilitate the healthy participation of people.

Answer: B

Failing to respect democratic principles destroys trust and transparency, which severely threatens and disrupts the political communication between the government (the ruling) and the citizens (the ruled).

80. Which one of the following is the breach of students' obligations in the school? (1)
- A. Being critical opponents to the irrational wills of school leaders in a rational way.
 - B. Showing maximum honesty and trustworthy in using public and private properties in the school.
 - C. ✓ **Bullying and ridiculing fellow students for possible mistakes in the class rooms.**
 - D. Respecting the written and unwritten regulations of school vicinity and rules of class rooms.

Answer: C

Bullying and ridiculing fellow classmates violates school codes of conduct and the fundamental duty to respect the rights and dignity of others, representing a direct breach of student obligations.

81. Which one of the following is a highly threatened right of children in the history of 20th century Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **The right to life**
 - B. The right to have a proper name
 - C. The right to nationality
 - D. To know and be cared for by parents

Answer: A

Throughout the turbulent 20th century in Ethiopia, marked by civil wars, forced conscriptions, political purges, and severe famines, the most critically threatened right of children was the fundamental right to life.

82. Which one of the following characterizes the nature of diversity in Ethiopian society? (1)
- A. As a cultural reality, diversity was governed by a multicultural harmony in Ethiopia.
 - B. Diversity was the basic obstacle for Ethiopia's development.
 - C. Historically, Ethiopian society dealt with the issue of diversity fairly.
 - D. ✓ **The phenomenon of diversity in Ethiopia requires careful consideration.**

Answer: D

While diversity is a defining feature of Ethiopian society, historical mismanagement of diversity led to conflicts and marginalization; therefore, accommodating and managing diversity fairly requires careful consideration and democratic governance.

83. Obang Owi is an assertive person. That means he has characteristics of (1)
- A. easily changing his mind flexibly, accepting what others say without debate, and lack self-confidence.
 - B. **presenting his opinions with reason openly, disagrees with unacceptable claims, and considering**
 - C. ✓ **convincing arguments from others.**
 - D. confrontation with others aggressively, arrogant to oppositions from others, stagnant to his opinions.
 - D. ridiculing the opinions of others openly, opposing to advises of friends and stick to his stands strictly.

Answer: B

Assertiveness is the quality of being self-assured and confident without being aggressive. It involves expressing one's opinions clearly and logically while also being receptive to reasonable arguments from others.

84. Making decisions by oneself means (1)
- A. looking for alternatives and choosing which is useful for our personal desires, not of others.
 - B. decisions are done collectively and we cannot adhere to the opinions of others.
 - C. ✓ **focusing on one's potentials and listening to opinions of others.**
 - D. making independent decisions by ignoring the ideas of others.

Answer: C

Making independent decisions (self-reliance) means evaluating options based on your own capabilities and goals, while still being open to hearing and considering the advice and opinions of others before making the final choice.

85. What are impulsive purchases?

(1)

- A. Purchasing necessary things for one's family needs.
- B. Purchases which promote one's saving culture.
- C. Planned purchases which are compatible with one's income.
- D. ✓ **Random purchases based on one's emotion rather than income.**

Answer: D

Impulsive purchases are spontaneous, unplanned buying decisions driven by immediate emotions or desires rather than necessity, careful planning, or budget constraints.

86. What is the relationship between the Ethiopian economy and globalization?

(1)

- A. Since the effect of globalization is strong and we cannot control its effects, the Ethiopian economy cannot be liberated from globalization.
- B. ✓ **Since there is a form of economic globalization among countries, the Ethiopian economy may be affected by globalization.**
- C. Since globalization is not economical but of cultural phenomena, it has little impact on Ethiopian economy.
- D. Since Ethiopia adopts its own indigenous economic system, globalization doesn't affect our economy.

Answer: B

Through international trade, aid, investment, and technology, the Ethiopian economy is interconnected with global financial markets, making it susceptible to the positive and negative effects of economic globalization.

87. Which one of the following is a practical implication of new thinking in saving culture?

(1)

- A. Preferring traditional saving
- B. ✓ **Consuming local products**
- C. Using foreign products than local products
- D. Replacing traditional saving by modern saving

Answer: B

In Ethiopian Civics, a key aspect of 'new thinking' in consumption and saving is prioritizing the consumption of local products to minimize import reliance and conserve the nation's foreign currency reserves.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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