

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

Grade 12 · Citizenship Education · 2015 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 96

Total marks: 96

1. Among the following one is a major feature of autocratic governments. Which one? (1)
- A. ✓ **Exercising unlimited power**
 - B. Protection of human rights and freedom
 - C. The absence of written constitution
 - D. The prevalence of the rule of law

Answer: A

Autocratic governments are characterized by a single leader or a small group exercising unlimited and absolute power, with no constitutional or legal limitations on their authority.

2. The tendency to promote an ethnocentric point of view affects cultural equality and weakens the unity of a country, if it (1)
- A. ✓ **fails to consider the cultural and religious practices of others**
 - B. views any particular sets of customs, norms and values as relative
 - C. creates a common economic and political space
 - D. promotes the common interest that is in conflict with the personal

Answer: A

Ethnocentrism is the tendency to view one's own culture as superior. It weakens national unity and cultural equality when it fails to recognize, respect, and consider the diverse cultural and religious practices of other groups.

3. How the federal principle in Ethiopia devolves power between the regional state and the federal? (1)
- A. There exists nominal devolution of power not the actual one
 - B. ✓ **The federal government has devolved power to the regional states**
 - C. Regional states and the federal government have no properly defined power sharing schemes
 - D. The federal principle exists on paper not reality in the world

Answer: B

In the process of establishing the federal system in Ethiopia, power was devolved from the highly centralized unitary state to the newly formed regional states to ensure self-governance.

4. The basic necessity behind the promulgation and compliance of tax law is (1)
- A. monitoring the fair collection of tax to maintain income equality
 - B. ✓ **alleviating poverty and bringing inclusive development**
 - C. to control the private sector from tax evasion and fraud
 - D. assisting government projects to become planned and executed

Answer: B

The primary goal of tax laws and citizen tax compliance is to generate government revenue, which is essential for funding public infrastructure, alleviating poverty, and fostering inclusive national development.

5. Which one of the following is among the qualities of patriotic citizens? (1)
- A. ✓ **Promoting the public interest at local and national levels**
 - B. Inconsistent to implement government policies and strategies
 - C. Helping the government in its good and bad work
 - D. Criticizing blindly the government policies and strategies

Answer: A

A patriotic citizen actively promotes the public interest and works towards the betterment of their community and country at both local and national levels.

6. Mr.X is a well-respected man living in a small town of Y Regional State. Though he is well known and respected, he usually beats his wife at home. Mr.X, Mrs.Z's wife, sued her husband for beating her badly. The first court that sees Mrs. Z's case is (1)
- A. Federal Higher Court
 - B. ✓ **State First Instance Court**
 - C. Federal First Instance Court
 - D. State Supreme Court

Answer: B

Domestic violence and physical assault are criminal offenses that fall under regional/state jurisdiction. In Ethiopia's judicial structure, such cases are initially handled by the State First Instance Court (Woreda Court).

7. Which one of the following describes the ways through which common good could be promoted? (1)
- A. Promoting one's own personal interest prior to others
 - B. Failing to appreciate and tolerate differences
 - C. ✓ **Discouraging chauvinism and safeguarding our sovereignty**
 - D. Favoring and disfavoring individuals and groups subjectively

Answer: C

Promoting the common good involves actions that benefit society as a whole, such as discouraging harmful chauvinistic attitudes and working collectively to safeguard national sovereignty.

8. Which one of the following alternatives states the quality of a patriotic citizen? (1)
- A. ✓ **A journalist who keeps the secret of the national defense and military strategy**
 - B. A chauvinist who thinks that his/her nation is superior to others
 - C. A nationalist who uses different tactics to achieve his/her political goals
 - D. A freedom fighter who destroys public property and civilian lives

Answer: A

A patriotic citizen, such as a professional journalist, protects the nation by keeping military and national defense secrets secure from external threats.

9. A responsibility that involves respecting the constitution, fighting the aggression of invaders, and resolving conflicts is (1)
- A. Social Responsibility
 - B. ✓ **National Responsibility**
 - C. Personal Responsibility
 - D. Organizational Responsibility

Answer: B

Responsibilities such as defending the country from foreign invaders, respecting the national constitution, and resolving national-level conflicts fall under National Responsibility.

10. Ato Bekele has given some amount of money for a human resource director of a certain construction company to let his son who graduated from a university be selected as a candidate for employment. The form of corruption which is committed in this way is (1)
- A. nepotism
 - B. abuse of power
 - C. embezzlement
 - D. ✓ **bribery**

Answer: D

Giving money or other valuables to an official in exchange for a favor, such as securing employment, constitutes bribery.

11. One of the following cannot be classified as gender inequality in the case of contemporary Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **The denial of women's right to vote**
 - B. Denial of equal access for women to land and other resources
 - C. Women and girls suffering from harmful cultural practices
 - D. Lack of encouragement of women in decision making

Answer: A

In contemporary Ethiopia, the constitution fully guarantees women the right to vote, so the denial of women's voting rights is not a form of gender inequality present in the country today.

12. Which one of the following can be distinguished best as a struggle for justice? (1)
- A. A struggle for empowering women in development activities and poverty reduction
 - B. A struggle for a fair treatment of students with disability to those who are not
 - C. ✓ **A struggle for the access of resources and opportunities without discrimination**
 - D. A struggle to get equal payment with other citizens with similar ability

Answer: C

A struggle for access to resources and opportunities without discrimination represents a struggle for distributive or social justice, which aims to ensure fair distribution of society's benefits and burdens.

13. In democratic countries, courts are legal institutions which are entrusted to (1)
- A. maintains the power of a certain political party
 - B. ensures a political order based on the interest of a single ethnic group
 - C. ✓ **interprets the law and decides whether or not a person broke the law**
 - D. protects the interest of the rulers

Answer: C

The judiciary (courts) in a democracy is constitutionally mandated to interpret the laws and adjudicate legal disputes, including determining guilt in criminal and civil violations.

14. What was the main cause of an inefficient collection of taxes during the Socialist Derg regime? (1)
- A. A disorder that is caused by the free market economy that has been set in place
 - B. Monopoly of market system controlled by a single ethnic group
 - C. It collected most of the product from the farmers as taxes
 - D. ✓ **The suppression of private initiative and low production**

Answer: D

During the Socialist Derg regime, the state nationalized major sectors and instituted a command economy, which suppressed private initiative, led to low productivity, and consequently resulted in highly inefficient tax collection.

15. Which one of the following can be taken as a major cause for all types of corruption? (1)
- A. The personal interest of rulers
 - B. The weakness of religious institutions
 - C. ✓ **The breakdown of the rule of law**
 - D. The moral decadence of the society

Answer: C

The breakdown of the rule of law is the foundational systemic cause of corruption, as it removes accountability, weakens legal institutions, and allows actors to abuse public office with impunity.

16. Which one of the following clearly explains the concept of equality? (1)
- A. ✓ **Equality is not about rights and benefits but also sharing burdens equally**
 - B. Equality may not imply that your guaranteed rights are guaranteed to others
 - C. Equality refers to the provision of identical treatment and benefits
 - D. Equality necessarily means an absolutely similar rights, benefits and opportunities

Answer: A

Democratic equality encompasses not just the fair distribution of rights and entitlements, but also the fair and equitable sharing of public obligations and burdens.

17. Article 35 of the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has recognized equality of women in that (1)
- A. women have more rights than men in marriage
 - B. ✓ **laws, customs and practices that oppress women are prohibited**
 - C. religious practices which discriminate women are prohibited
 - D. affirmative measures regarding women are prohibited

Answer: B

Article 35, Sub-Article 4 of the FDRE Constitution explicitly prohibits laws, customs, and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women.

18. Which one of the following describes best the principle of equity of taxation? (1)
- A. All activities which citizens do should be subjected to taxations
 - B. Those who have less money should pay more taxes
 - C. The government shall collect taxes equally from every citizen
 - D. ✓ **Those who have more money should pay more taxes**

Answer: D

The equity of taxation principle (ability-to-pay) dictates that tax burdens should be distributed fairly, meaning that those with higher incomes or wealth should contribute a larger portion of taxes.

19. All activities that we do that are subjected to taxation are known as (1)
- A. business profit tax
 - B. tariffs and duties
 - C. tax rate
 - D. ✓ **tax base**

Answer: D

The tax base refers to the total amount of assets, income, transactions, or economic activities that a government is legally permitted to tax.

20. All are factors which affect the selection of an appropriate economic system except (1)
- A. ✓ **the ethno-linguistic composition of the country**
 - B. the global economic trends which others are using
 - C. the economic potential of the country
 - D. the local man power and the climate condition

Answer: A

An economic system is chosen based on economic potential, available resources, and global economic contexts, not on the ethno-linguistic demographics of the population.

21. Which one of the following facts described as the impact of the Ethiopian student movement? (1)
- A. The process of answering the religious question
 - B. Establishing federal government
 - C. ✓ **The process of answering the land question**
 - D. The process of answering the ethnic equality question

Answer: C

The historical Ethiopian Student Movement of the 1960s and 70s rallied around the slogan 'Land to the Tiller', which directly forced the resolution of the land ownership system in Ethiopia.

22. Self-reliance and decision making process are closely related in that; (1)
- A. ✓ **self-reliant people do not feel inferior to others**
 - B. a self-reliant person knows that he/she is capable of promoting the public interest
 - C. self-reliant people engage in constructive criticism and self-criticism
 - D. a self-reliant person has a good relationship with other people

Answer: A

Self-reliance and independent decision-making are coupled because self-reliant individuals possess the self-confidence and self-esteem to make decisions without feeling inferior or overly dependent on others' approval.

23. The quality of a self-reliant person that involves the process of evaluating one's own achievements and weaknesses in a fair way is (1)
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| A. ✓ self-Criticism | B. dependability |
| C. open-mindedness | D. civility |

Answer: A

Self-criticism is the personal quality that allows a self-reliant individual to honestly and fairly evaluate their own accomplishments, strengths, and limitations for continuous self-improvement.

24. Which one of the following describes the main feature of dependability? (1)
- A. It is to be receptive to different ideas and arguments
 - B. It refers to those who always act to appease their friends and other people
 - C. ✓ **It is a quality of oneself who always does what he says**
 - D. It refers to a polite way of treating others

Answer: C

Dependability is the quality of being trustworthy and reliable, which means a dependable person keeps their promises and does what they say they will do.

25. Among the following one can be classified as the role of civic societies in a democratic country. Which one? (1)
- A. Safeguarding the interest of the ruling party and controlling antigovernment resistance
 - B. Serving the government in order to develop policies
 - C. Creating the opportunity to coordinate antigovernment agents
 - D. ✓ **Creating access to information and lobbying to influence legislation**

Answer: D

In a democratic society, civic societies (non-governmental organizations) play a vital role by raising awareness, providing citizens with access to information, and lobbying the government to influence policy and legislation.

26. Which one of the following is true concerning civic societies? (1)
- A. Institutions which have no role in the political independence of society
 - B. ✓ **Voluntary organizations run by the community regardless of the political system**
 - C. Institutions that are run by the government and serve the purpose of the government
 - D. Community organizations determined by the political system

Answer: B

Civic societies are voluntary, self-governing, and non-profit organizations created by citizens in the community, operating independently of the government and political systems.

27. One among the following choices is different from the others. Which one? (1)
- A. Environmental protection associations
 - B. Professional associations
 - C. Charity Organizations
 - D. ✓ **Political Parties**

Answer: D

Environmental protection associations, professional associations, and charity organizations are all civic societies (non-governmental organizations), whereas political parties are political organizations that seek state power.

28. Which one of the following is true concerning the relationship between information and decision making? (1)
- A. ✓ **Reliability, right representation the amount of data and the analysis process are needed to make right decisions**
 - B. In order to make right decisions, looking for the right source to ensure accuracy is the only criterion
 - C. The nature and type of study cannot determine the amount of data needed
 - D. Considering right representation and sample size necessarily lead to right decision

Answer: A

Making correct decisions requires reliable information, proper representation (sample size), appropriate data volume, and an objective analysis process rather than relying on a single criterion.

29. Which one of the following can be classified as the definition of wisdom than knowledge? (1)
- A. ✓ **A mature understanding of things to make sensible decisions**
 - B. An ability to determine alternative ways of doing things
 - C. Skills that can be gained through education or experience
 - D. Learning about particular facts, ideas or situations

Answer: A

Wisdom is the capacity to apply knowledge, experience, and deep understanding to make sensible, moral, and practical decisions, whereas knowledge refers mainly to the acquisition of facts and skills.

30. The skill to care and consider issues related to right and wrong decisions and actions is known as (1)
- A. self-assertiveness
 - B. independence
 - C. self-awareness
 - D. ✓ **moral sensitivity**

Answer: D

Moral sensitivity is the ability to recognize, care about, and interpret ethical situations and understand how one's actions and decisions affect others in terms of right and wrong.

31. All are major reasons behind the fact that the poor countries are getting poorer while the rich ones are getting richer except (1)
- A. debt and dependency
 - B. ✓ **drought aid**
 - C. international market
 - D. profit extraction

Answer: B

Debt and dependency, unequal international market relations, and profit extraction by multinational corporations are structural economic reasons for the wealth gap between rich and poor countries, whereas drought aid is temporary humanitarian assistance.

32. The non-consequential theory in that an action that determines the decision but whether the action itself is perceived to be right, is (1)
- A. ethical relativism
 - B. ethical egoism
 - C. utilitarianism
 - D. ✓ **Kantian ethics**

Answer: D

Kantian ethics is a major non-consequentialist (deontological) moral theory which holds that the morality of an action is based on the action's adherence to rules or duty, rather than its consequences.

33. Which one of the following belongs to the area of micro-economics? (1)
- A. The analysis of inputs and exports
 - B. ✓ **The behavior of consumers and producers**
 - C. The analysis of investment
 - D. The level of saving and investment

Answer: B

Microeconomics focuses on the decision-making and behavior of individual economic agents, such as consumers and producers, whereas macroeconomics deals with aggregate indicators like exports, saving, and total investment.

34. An international economic principle which is taken from the market economy principle that countries should produce those products which bear a minimum cost and should not produce those products which cost more is (1)
- A. global welfare
 - B. sustainable development
 - C. distributive justice
 - D. ✓ **comparative advantage**

Answer: D

The principle of comparative advantage states that countries should specialize in producing goods and services that they can produce at a lower relative cost, leading to mutually beneficial trade.

35. Which one of the following is correct about traditional instruments of justice? (1)
- A. Traditional courts may not reflect the values and norms of society
 - B. Traditional courts are not expected to function side by side with modern courts
 - C. In some cases, they may not be locally established by the people
 - D. ✓ **Traditional instruments of justice are vary from place to place**

Answer: D

Traditional instruments of justice are deeply rooted in the localized customs, norms, and values of specific communities, meaning they naturally vary significantly from place to place.

36. An elements which affects negatively the proper functioning of courts with respect to carrying out their duties is (1)
- A. ✓ **the promotion of religious prejudices**
 - B. the objectivity of the court
 - C. avoidance of discrimination
 - D. treatment of every person as individual

Answer: A

Promoting religious prejudices introduces bias and subjectivity into the judicial process, which negatively affects the court's fundamental duty to remain impartial and objective.

37. Which one of the following is correct about the permanent tendency to lead one's life on outside support? (1)
- A. ✓ **Dependency syndrome**
 - B. Dependency fatigue
 - C. Relative dependency
 - D. Donor fatigue

Answer: A

Dependency syndrome is a state of mind where individuals or communities develop a permanent reliance on external aid or support rather than striving for self-reliance.

38. Which one of the following refers to a disposition that can be taken as the manifestation of a patriotic citizen? (1)
- A. Behaviors which disrespect or hurt others, such as lying and stealing
 - B. Breaking rules and laws which govern the society
 - C. Looking after the well-being of one's own self at the expense of others
 - D. ✓ **An attitude of openness and respect for differences which exist among people**

Answer: D

In modern civic education, patriotism extends beyond military defense to include respecting diversity, showing tolerance, and upholding the rights of others within a democratic society.

39. The failure to be behave responsibly in the affairs of the society and the state will result in (1)
- A. strengthening the bond of trust
 - B. ✓ **paving the way for dictatorship**
 - C. greater responsibility in the future
 - D. enhancement of democracy

Answer: B

When citizens fail to participate responsibly in civic and political affairs, it creates a vacuum that allows authoritarian regimes or dictatorships to emerge and take control.

40. Which one of the following is different concerning the new perspective of patriotism in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Increasing productivity and fighting poverty
 - B. ✓ **Defending the country from enemies**
 - C. Inventing a new medicine or machine
 - D. Respecting law of the country

Answer: B

The traditional perspective of patriotism focused primarily on defending the country from external invaders, whereas the new perspective emphasizes fighting poverty, increasing productivity, respect for law, and scientific advancement.

41. Acting to promote the common good is a quality of patriots that requires (1)
- A. actions which frighten or force the government
 - B. commitment to support political objectives of a specific ethnic group
 - C. ✓ **a commitment to perform one's own duty and take moral responsibility**
 - D. consideration of the private prior to public interest

Answer: C

Promoting the common good requires citizens to put public interest above private interest and exhibit a strong moral commitment to fulfilling their personal and civic duties.

42. Ato Kassa is an engineer who believes that he has a responsibility to be honest and truthful in every course of his life. This responsibility of Ato Kassa arises from his (1)
- A. custom and tradition
 - B. law
 - C. occupation
 - D. ✓ **moral principles**

Answer: D

Being honest and truthful across all aspects of one's life is a fundamental moral duty that stems from an individual's personal ethical and moral principles rather than professional or legal requirements alone.

43. Which one of the following is correct about the correlation between national and global security? (1)
- A. Terrorist attacks on western countries will not affect the economy of poor countries
 - B. **Fighting against terrorism at the national level is a contribution to the wellbeing of the global community**
 - C. National security can be achieved fully in the absence of global security
 - D. The prevalence of security in Ethiopia has a zero impact on the Middle East

Answer: B

In our interconnected world, national and global security are deeply linked; hence, combating security threats like terrorism at home directly contributes to global peace and stability.

44. Which one of the following states correctly the major duty of patriotic citizens? (1)
- A. Using the state's secrets for political interest
 - B. Fighting against the government and its policies
 - C. Criticizing the government for political gain
 - D. ✓ **Playing an exemplary role in defending national security**

Answer: D

A primary duty of a patriotic citizen is to support and play an exemplary, active role in safeguarding the security and sovereignty of their nation.

45. Which one of the following can be considered the most important contribution of Ethiopia globally? (1)
- A. Poverty reduction
 - B. Global warming
 - C. ✓ **Peace keeping**
 - D. Democratization process

Answer: C

Ethiopia has a long and proud history of being one of the top contributors to United Nations and African Union peacekeeping missions globally, representing its most significant international contribution.

46. Which one of the following is correct concerning ethical standards and the working environment? (1)
- A. A smooth working environment can be maintained without ethical standards
 - B. ✓ **A harmonious working environment requires respecting some ethical rules**
 - C. Ethical standards are the same in all professions and organizations
 - D. The necessity of ethical standards is to keep the interest of the company

Answer: B

A harmonious and productive working environment requires adhering to shared ethical standards and rules to ensure mutual respect and prevent conflict. Ethical standards are not uniform across all professions, nor do they exist solely to serve a company's financial interests.

47. Among the following one is the major principle of democracy. Which one? (1)
- A. Censorship of the press
 - B. ✓ **Free, fair and periodic election**
 - C. Lack of transparency and accountability
 - D. Limited public participation

Answer: B

Free, fair, and periodic elections are one of the core principles of a democratic system, ensuring that power is derived from the will of the people. Censorship, lack of transparency, and limited public participation are contrary to democratic values.

48. Which one of the following summarizes the interdependence between human and democratic rights? (1)
- A. There is no limitation attached to human right as well as democratic rights
 - B. Human rights arise independent from democratic rights
 - C. ✓ **It is the prevalence of democratic right that ensures human rights**
 - D. It is the prevalence of human rights that guarantees democratic rights

Answer: C

In Ethiopian Civics, human rights are recognized as natural and inalienable, while democratic rights are constitutional instruments of citizens. The prevalence of democratic rights provides the institutional and legal framework that protects and ensures the realization of human rights.

49. Which one of the following is different from the rest in terms of protecting the abuse of power? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Check and Balance System**
 - B. Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
 - C. The Human Rights Commission
 - D. The office of Ombudsman

Answer: A

The System of Checks and Balances is a constitutional mechanism governing the horizontal relationship and distribution of power between the three branches of government. In contrast, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Human Rights Commission, and the Ombudsman are specific, independent democratic oversight institutions.

50. Which one of the following explains the core value of Ethiopia's foreign relation? (1)
- A. Importing new technologies
 - B. Developing cultural relations
 - C. Attracting foreign investment
 - D. ✓ **Promoting the sovereignty of the country**

Answer: D

According to Article 86 of the FDRE Constitution, the fundamental principle and core value of Ethiopia's foreign policy is to safeguard national interest, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

51. What was the main reason for the ratification of the first written constitution of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Protection and enforcement of rights and liberties of the people
 - B. Promotion of the equality of nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia
 - C. ✓ **Legalizing and strengthening the Emperor's absolute power**
 - D. Upholding socialist values and protecting territorial integrity

Answer: C

The 1931 Constitution of Ethiopia, granted by Emperor Haile Selassie I, was primarily intended to modernize the state's external image while formally legalizing and consolidating the absolute, centralized power of the monarchy.

52. What is the ultimate purpose of the protection of the environment from any damage? (1)
- A. Generating income that would promote economic growth
 - B. Enriching the topsoil and maintaining its fertility
 - C. Replant trees and where they are sparse
 - D. ✓ **Decreasing health risks and improving the living standards of the people**

Answer: D

The ultimate purpose of environmental protection is to safeguard human well-being by reducing health hazards, maintaining ecological balance, and improving the overall quality and standards of life for both present and future generations.

53. Which of the following is a major impact of sexism on the world of work? (1)
- A. Attaining of sustainable development
 - B. Encouraging women to get involved in their jobs actively
 - C. Empowering women on raising children
 - D. ✓ **Limiting the potential of women to benefit society**

Answer: D

Sexism in the workplace results in gender discrimination, unequal pay, and biased hiring, which directly limits the potential of women to actively participate in and benefit society and the economy.

54. What is the consequence of dependency on national development? (1)
- A. Scientific and technological advancement
 - B. Development of democratic culture
 - C. Economic growth and poverty reduction
 - D. ✓ **Economic and social disparity**

Answer: D

Dependency on foreign aid and external decision-making weakens local capacity and self-reliance, leading to stunted local growth, poverty, and severe economic and social disparity.

55. Which one of the following is true about the risks of dependency? (1)
- A. It promotes environmental governance and sustainable development
 - B. ✓ **Wealthy nations can have multifaceted influence on poor nations**
 - C. Poor nations provide market access to wealthy nations
 - D. Foreign-owned companies can use cheap labour

Answer: B

A key risk of national dependency is that wealthy donor nations can exert multifaceted (political, economic, and cultural) influence on the policy decisions and sovereignty of the dependent poor nation.

56. A traditional saving method where people living in a community contribute a fixed amount every month so that it (1) would ease the cost of funeral ceremony in case a family member dies

- A. Equib
C. ✓ Iddir
B. Insurance
D. Bank

Answer: C

Iddir is a traditional community-based voluntary association in Ethiopia established primarily to provide financial, logistical, and emotional support to members during times of bereavement and funeral ceremonies.

57. Which one of the following describes the concept of civic participation? (1)

- A. Citizens' obligation to enhance social development and support
- B. ✓ **A voluntary cooperation and activity to promote the common good**
- C. An effort towards government reforms in order to attain political goal
- D. Any activity that has a political, religious and military activity

Answer: B

Civic participation refers to the voluntary actions and cooperative efforts of citizens designed to address public concerns and promote the common good of their community.

58. Which one of the following is correct regarding the ultimate purpose of reading? (1)

- A. Reading essentially benefits the writer than the reader
- B. ✓ **Reading helps acquire new knowledge continuously and contributes to the well-being of society**
- C. The objective of reading is only to acquire knowledge
- D. The main aim of reading is to spend one's time extravagantly

Answer: B

Reading is a lifelong process that allows individuals to continuously acquire knowledge, improve their critical thinking, and contribute positively to the development and well-being of their society.

59. An individual who dismantles high-tension transmission tower his/her selfish interest has (1)

- A. executed his/her personal interest for the public good
- B. acted to promote the greatest happiness to the greatest number of people
- C. ✓ **destroyed his/her own property and the public property at large**
- D. kept the balance between his/her personal interest and public interest

Answer: C

Public property is collectively owned by all citizens, so destroying it not only harms the public at large but also means destroying one's own shared property and interests.

60. Which one of the following alternatives is correct regarding the necessity of respect for work? (1)

- A. Respect for work shall be determined by the type of job that one does
- B. Any work should be respected if and only if it generates money to the individual
- C. ✓ **Lack of respect for work tends to push people to see an easy way for getting money**
- D. Every profession should be honoured for it benefits the doer

Answer: C

When people do not respect all legal forms of work, particularly manual labor, they often look down on honest jobs and are driven toward easy, sometimes illegal, ways of making money.

61. Which one of the following choices can best be classified as the negative impact of globalization on the Ethiopian economy? (1)

- A. ✓ **Increased dependency on cheaper goods and services**
- B. Close relationship with other countries
- C. Increased flow of goods and services
- D. Sharing of ideas and policies

Answer: A

A negative economic consequence of globalization for developing nations like Ethiopia is the influx of cheap foreign goods, which can decimate local industries and create dependency.

62. Which one of the following is a reflection of relying on others? (1)

- A. ✓ **Not prepared to face the truth about oneself**
- B. Being realistic and not excusing your weaknesses
- C. Not exaggerating one's weaknesses and looking down on one's own self confidently
- D. Not thinking one-self more than he/she should

Answer: A

A dependent individual who relies on others often lacks self-confidence and is not prepared to face the truth about their own weaknesses and capabilities.

63. What will happen if one fails to discharge his/her own constitutional obligation? (1)

- A. It will enable the government to be more accountable and transparent
- B. It will limit the power of the government and prevents its abuse of power
- C. A democratic culture shall flourish in the society
- D. ✓ **One's constitutional rights shall be compromised**

Answer: D

Rights and duties are reciprocal; if citizens consistently fail to fulfill their constitutional obligations, the stability of the democratic system is threatened, and their own rights will eventually be compromised.

64. Which one of the following is an area in which both the federal and regional governments exercise concurrent power in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia? (1)

- A. National defense and security
- B. Financial policy matters
- C. ✓ **Revenue and tax collection**
- D. Conducting foreign policy matters

Answer: C

Under Article 98 of the FDRE Constitution, the federal and regional governments share concurrent power in levying and collecting certain taxes and revenues.

65. What is the main aim of promoting political tolerance in a democratic system of governance? (1)

- A. ✓ **To unify differences among ethnic, religious and political groups**
- B. To check the abuse of power in governments
- C. To enforce the government to conduct its affairs in a transparent way
- D. To hold public officials accountable for any failure in official duties

Answer: A

Political tolerance promotes peaceful coexistence by allowing diverse ethnic, religious, and political groups to resolve their differences peacefully and live together harmoniously.

66. Which one of the following explains best the democratic notion of keeping the balance between rights and duties of citizens? (1)
- A. Failure to respect constitutional obligation is punishable by law
 - B. Not to perform constitutional duty implies not use constitutional right
 - C. ✓ **The use of every right requires an obligation to be fulfilled**
 - D. The idea of equal number of constitutional rights and duties

Answer: C

The democratic concept of balancing rights and duties asserts that one cannot enjoy their constitutional rights without also fulfilling their corresponding obligations to society and the state.

67. Which one of the following describes best the characteristics of an unlimited form of government? (1)
- A. Prevalence of basic rights and freedoms
 - B. ✓ **Utter power and ignorance of the rule of law**
 - C. Absence of arbitrary power
 - D. Power emanates from the people

Answer: B

An unlimited form of government, such as an authoritarian or totalitarian regime, is characterized by absolute power vested in leaders who disregard the rule of law and citizen rights.

68. An economic system in which individuals decide what to produce and how it is distributed in line with priorities set by the government (1)
- A. ✓ **Mixed Economic System**
 - B. Planned Economic System
 - C. Command Economic System
 - D. Free Market Economic System

Answer: A

A mixed economic system combines market-driven decision making by individuals with government planning, regulation, and priority-setting to guide overall development.

69. Woizero Almaz is personnel in one of the land administration offices of Addis Ababa city administration. She usually spends too much time talking to her friends over tea and coffee while her office is loaded with customers. Such an attitude of the personnel violates an ethical principle of (1)
- A. loyalty
 - B. honesty
 - C. ✓ **punctuality**
 - D. willingness to learn

Answer: C

Woizero Almaz is wasting official working hours on personal matters (tea and coffee chats) instead of serving customers, which directly violates the ethical principle of punctuality and respect for working time.

70. Which one of the following explains the impact of dependency? (1)
- A. ✓ **It can cause a loss of political will and encourage belief on outside help**
 - B. It nurtures one's ability to support and take care of his/her-self
 - C. It enables oneself to make decisions free from influence and control of others
 - D. It develops one's self confidence in taking initiatives and benefit society

Answer: A

Dependency undermines self-reliance, leads to a loss of political will, and fosters an excessive reliance on external assistance rather than internal capabilities.

71. Which one of the following demonstrates the best way to combat the habit of dependency? (1)
- A. Prohibiting any act of begging which needs the help of others
 - B. ✓ **To enable citizens develop self-reliance through understanding their good qualities**
 - C. Totally cutting off the food aid that rich countries give to poor countries
 - D. Training citizens how great and perfect they are

Answer: B

The most effective and sustainable way to combat dependency is by enabling citizens to recognize their potential and build self-reliance through self-awareness and capacity building.

72. What are the criteria that can qualify a government as having a legitimate power and authority? (1)
- A. Existence of rule of men than rule of law
 - B. Having the power to rule which lacks moral authority
 - C. ✓ **Receiving its mandate to govern from the people**
 - D. Having constitution, but not constitutional rule

Answer: C

A government is considered legitimate when it derives its authority and mandate to govern from the consent of the people, usually expressed through democratic elections.

73. Which one of the following listed alternatives states the exclusive power of the central government in federal Ethiopia? (1)
- A. To have their own constitutions together with FDRE constitution
 - B. ✓ **To conduct foreign relations and recruit armed forces**
 - C. Recruiting and managing their own police force
 - D. To create enabling conditions for investment

Answer: B

Under the FDRE Constitution, conducting foreign relations and maintaining the national defense/armed forces are exclusive powers reserved for the federal (central) government.

74. Which one of the following statements is correct about Ethiopian foreign relation? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is based on coexistence and cooperation states and people**
 - B. Its core value is dominating the region and redefining the order
 - C. It is consistent or not geographically determined with some countries
 - D. A change in government will not affect the foreign relation and policy

Answer: A

Ethiopia's foreign policy is guided by principles of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, non-interference, and cooperation with other nations.

75. A conflict resolution mechanism through formally established procedural rules, customs or practices which involves a process of carrying on a suit before the law is called (1)
- A. negotiation
 - B. mediation
 - C. ✓ **litigation**
 - D. arbitration

Answer: C

Litigation is the formal process of resolving a dispute through the court system and legal proceedings according to established rules of law.

76. Which one of the following choices can be classified as an instance of the curative approach employed in the fight against corruption? (1)
- A. Laws and rules related to financial administration
 - B. ✓ **Bringing the corrupt officials to justice**
 - C. Registration of property
 - D. Ethical Regulation

Answer: B

Curative measures in fighting corruption focus on addressing corruption after it has occurred, such as investigating, prosecuting, and bringing corrupt officials to justice.

77. Among the following, one is the role of institutions than individuals regarding the fight against corruption and abuse of power. Which one? (1)
- A. ✓ **Making activities transparent and holding officials accountable for any fault**
 - B. Respecting the religious and customary values
 - C. Exposing corrupt people and turn away from any corrupt practices
 - D. Being honest and truthful in day-to-day activities

Answer: A

Ensuring transparency and establishing accountability mechanisms are systemic, institutional roles, whereas being honest and exposing corruption are duties carried out by individuals.

78. In countries where there is no rule of law, (1)
- A. people are prohibited from violating the rights of others
 - B. those who govern shall exercise limited power
 - C. basic rights of individuals and groups will be respected
 - D. ✓ **political and social order shall break out**

Answer: D

The absence of the rule of law leads to arbitrary governance, the violation of basic human rights, and the breakdown of social and political order (where instability breaks out).

79. Which one of the following is correct concerning the equality of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. It does not involve a restorative justice to repair damages done in the past
 - B. The federal structure of government limited the equality of the people
 - C. The constitution guaranteed equal protection and the rights given to the people
 - D. ✓ **The right to self-government is an ingredient for insuring equal political participation**

Answer: D

In Ethiopia's federal system, the right of Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples to self-government is a key constitutional instrument to ensure their equal and fair participation in political decision-making.

80. Among the following one is different with regard to the relationship between individual and public interests. (1)
Which one?
- A. Individual rights should always precede the public interest
 - B. Both individual and public interests should always be equally promoted in every action of a government
 - C. ✓ **Personal interests are protected only to the extent that they do not affect the public**
 - D. Individual interests might not be given up even to promote the benefit of the society

Answer: C

According to civic principles, while individual interests are respected, they are protected only to the extent that they do not harm or conflict with the broader public interest, which is the standard harmonious view taught in the curriculum.

81. Ato Kinde is a resident in Addis Ababa who is engaged in a retail business sector. He complained to the Wereda Income and Revenue Authority that he is requested to pay more amount of tax than those who have the same amount of earning with him. Accordingly, which principle of taxation is violated by the Wereda Income and Revenue Authority in this case? (1)
- A. Tax avoidance
 - B. Vertical Equity
 - C. Ability to pay
 - D. ✓ **Horizontal equity**

Answer: D

Horizontal equity is a principle of taxation which states that taxpayers with the same income or wealth should pay the same amount of tax. In this case, requesting Ato Kinde to pay more than others with the same earnings directly violates this principle.

82. Which one of the following is the negative impact of international monetary organizations on the development of third world countries? (1)
- A. ✓ **Influencing a country politically and culturally**
 - B. Financing the development efforts of a country
 - C. Stimulating the economy to produce more
 - D. Making funds available for investment

Answer: A

International monetary organizations like the IMF and World Bank are often criticized for using financial aid and structural adjustment programs to politically and culturally influence developing countries, compromising their sovereignty.

83. Among the following one is correct concerning the main goal of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Which one? (1)
- A. Mobilization of capital in the local area
 - B. Liberalization of economies for Western products
 - C. They working mainly in response to what happens in the economy
 - D. ✓ **Increasing production and employment rate**

Answer: D

The primary official mandates of the IMF and World Bank include promoting economic development, increasing global production, facilitating trade, and increasing employment rates to reduce poverty.

84. An individual who is charismatic, attractive, appealing, charming and influential is said to possess the personal quality of a leader, which is (1)
- A. ✓ **engaging**
 - B. versatile
 - C. a motivator
 - D. realistic

Answer: A

In leadership studies within Civics, an 'engaging' leader is defined as one who is charismatic, appealing, charming, and influential, thereby easily drawing others to their vision.

85. Freedom of the press is vital to enhance the public participation and public responsibility for the reason that (1)
- A. citizens can write whatever pleases them
 - B. it obliges the government to have a limited power
 - C. ✓ **it is an information channel between the government and the people**
 - D. it serves as citizen's instrument of opposition

Answer: C

Freedom of the press enhances public participation and responsibility because it serves as a critical information channel, allowing citizens to be informed about government actions and to express their own views back to the government.

86. Which one of the following is correct about the concept of judicial review? (1)
- A. Judicial review is limited to declaring laws and decisions unlawful
 - B. In Ethiopia federal supreme court the only responsible organ to declare a given law or action unconstitutional
 - C. It is a courts power to review the ministerial office of the government but not to review legislative and executive branch of government
 - D. ✓ **It is a courts power to invalidate legislative and executive actions as being unconstitutional**

Answer: D

Judicial review is generally defined as the power of a country's courts to examine and invalidate legislative and executive actions that are found to be unconstitutional.

87. The overall purpose of learning to plan and to save time is to develop the habit of (1)
- A. paying back what one owes to others
 - B. saving for spending excessive amount of money on funerals
 - C. ✓ **living within the limits of your capacity**
 - D. saving to buy extravagant items

Answer: C

Learning to plan and manage time and resources helps individuals build self-reliance and the habit of living within the limits of their capacity, avoiding wasteful and extravagant lifestyles.

88. Which one of the following can be classified as an extravagant practice? (1)
- A. Equb, a traditional way of saving to fulfill one's future dreams
 - B. ✓ **Tezkar, a large expenditure on funeral ceremony after a person passes away**
 - C. Iddir, a traditional saving for funeral purposes
 - D. A simple wedding ceremony which costs a small amount of money

Answer: B

Tezkar is a traditional memorial service in Ethiopia that frequently involves lavish, unnecessary expenditures, making it a classic example of an extravagant practice.

89. Which one of the following can be distinguished best as a political participation? (1)

- A. ✓ **Taking part in voting**
- B. Joining the struggle against drug abuse
- C. Involvement in the fight against corruption
- D. Active participation to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS

Answer: A

Voting is the most basic and fundamental form of political participation in a democratic society, directly involving citizens in the selection of their representatives and leaders.

90. What are the main distinguishing features of wisdom in contrast to knowledge? (1)

- A. It does not involve questioning what exists around us
- B. It is not a life-time process
- C. ✓ **It is handling acquired knowledge for good use**
- D. It is not acquired, rather inborn

Answer: C

While knowledge refers to the accumulation of facts and information, wisdom is the ability to apply and handle that acquired knowledge for good, ethical, and practical use in real-life situations.

91. Which one of the following explains the virtue of truthfulness in contrast with falsehood? (1)

- A. Truthfulness and honesty are mutually exclusive
- B. ✓ **Social norms and religions are expected to uphold truthfulness**
- C. Knowledge serves as a tool of falsehood rather than truthfulness
- D. Truthfulness should be upheld to gain respect from others

Answer: B

Truthfulness is a foundational moral virtue upheld by social norms and religions worldwide because it builds the trust and honesty necessary for harmonious social coexistence, whereas falsehood erodes it.

92. Which one of the following explains the right to privacy of human rights? (1)

- A. The right to the free development of one's own personality
- B. The right to respect for human dignity, reputation and honor
- C. The right not to be deprived of one's life
- D. ✓ **The right not to be subjected to searches of one's personal property**

Answer: D

Under both international human rights standards and Article 26 of the Ethiopian Constitution, the right to privacy includes the protection of one's person, home, and property from arbitrary searches and seizures.

93. Among the following one can be classified as a human right abuse than democratic one in Ethiopia. Which one? (1)

- A. Forcing children to perform work in hazardous or harmful to their health
- B. The denial of women to enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property
- C. ✓ **The cruel and inhuman treatment of children in schools and other institutions**
- D. The seizure of one's own property which is under his/her personal possession

Answer: C

Under Chapter Three of the FDRE Constitution, 'Human Rights' (Articles 14-28) are distinguished from 'Democratic Rights' (Articles 29-44). Protection against cruel and inhuman treatment is a fundamental human right under Article 18, whereas the rights of women, children's labor protection, and property rights are classified as democratic rights.

94. All are distinctive features of Ethiopian society after the establishment of the democratic system except one. (1)
Which one?
- A. The provision of all cultural groups' equal opportunities for their development
 - B. ✓ **The treatment of some cultures superior over others**
 - C. The equality of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia
 - D. The right to promote and develop one's cultural identity

Answer: B

The establishment of a democratic system in Ethiopia guarantees the equality of all Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples, ensuring equal opportunity for all cultural groups to develop and promote their identity, rather than treating any culture as superior.

95. Which one of the following organs of the federal government of Ethiopia mainly involved in the enforcement of the various policies and strategies designed for administering the country? (1)
- A. The Parliament
 - B. The Legislative branch
 - C. ✓ **The Executive Branch**
 - D. The Judiciary branch

Answer: C

The Executive branch of the government is constitutionally mandated to enforce and implement the laws, policies, and strategies formulated by the legislature (Parliament).

96. Which one of the following fact clearly shows the characteristics of indirect democracy as a form of government? (1)
- A. The representative of the people are openly appointed by the chief executive body
 - B. The majority of the people are required to withdraw from the decision making activities of the government
 - C. The government authorities have unlimited political power to safeguard their own interest
 - D. ✓ **Any political decision of the people is made through their elected representative**

Answer: D

Indirect democracy, also known as representative democracy, is a system where citizens elect representatives who make political decisions and pass laws on their behalf, rather than voting on every policy directly.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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