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MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 58 | **Total marks:** 58

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1. _____ Is often associated with bad habits. (1)

A. Ethics
B. Courage
C. Virtue ethics
D. ✓ **Vice**

Answer: D
A vice is a practice, behavior, or habit generally considered immoral, depraved, or degrading in the associated society, making it synonymous with bad habits.

2. Respecting the good values that society respect and obeying the law, which of the following describes. (1)

A. ✓ **Ethical behavior**
B. Virtue
C. Ethics
D. Moral virtues

Answer: A
Ethical behavior involves acting in accordance with the established moral values, rules, and laws of a society.

3. Which one of the following is not true about ethics? (1)

A. ✓ **Ethics is the study of only right action.**
B. Ethics is also moral philosophy.
C. Ethics is the study of both right and wrong action.
D. Ethics is focused on good or bad action.

Answer: A
Ethics, or moral philosophy, is not limited to the study of only right actions; rather, it is the systematic study of both right and wrong, and good and bad human conduct.

4. Which of the following describes a set of moral principles or values? (1)

A. Vice
B. Honesty
C. ✓ **Ethics**
D. Immoral ethics

Answer: C
Ethics is broadly defined as a system or set of moral principles, values, and rules of conduct that govern an individual or group.

5. Which of the following is correct regarding virtue ethics? (1)

A. ✓ **Virtue ethics qualities are important in creating a positive attitude.**

B. To speak in front of the class not requires morality.

C. Human beings have the same level of virtues.

D. Virtue ethics is not the path that leads to greatest happiness.

> **Answer:** A
> Possessing virtue ethics qualities (such as honesty, courage, and compassion) helps individuals develop a positive attitude and moral character.

6. One can't acquire moral virtue through _____ (1)

A. Learning

B. Imitation

C. Practice

D. ✓ **Naturally**

> **Answer:** D
> According to virtue ethics (such as Aristotle's), moral virtues are not innate or acquired naturally; instead, they are developed through learning, imitation, practice, and habituation.

7. Which one of the following is the third step in decision making? (1)

A. Identify the central problem

B. Select the solution

C. Find a possible solution

D. ✓ **Evaluate each solution**

> **Answer:** D
> In standard decision-making models, the third step is to evaluate each potential solution after identifying the problem (step 1) and finding possible alternative solutions (step 2).

8. If your friend always speaks only the truth, hates and does not accept lies, what do we call him. (1)

A. It is faire

B. It is prudence

C. ✓ **It is honest**

D. It is generous

> **Answer:** C
> Honesty is the moral virtue associated with speaking the truth, sincerity, and rejecting deceit or lies.

9. _____ Refers to behaviors that allow a person to live reasonably is his or her community, region or world. (1)

A. ✓ **Civic virtues**

B. Virtue

C. Virtue ethics

D. Moral virtue

> **Answer:** A
> Civic virtues are the behaviors and habits of citizens that allow them to live and work reasonably and productively within their community, region, or world.

10. _____ Is the disposition to expend time, effort, and resources in a moral context for the benefit of others. (1)

A. Fairness

B. ✓ **Generosity**

C. Self-discipline

D. Prudence

> **Answer:** B
> Generosity is the moral disposition to selflessly give and expend one's time, effort, and resources for the well-being and benefit of others.

11. Moral virtue includes all except ____. (1)

A. Self-discipline
B. ✓ **Participating in public government**
C. Fairness
D. Generosity

> **Answer:** B
> Participating in public government is classified as a civic virtue or civic participation rather than an individual moral virtue like self-discipline, fairness, or generosity.

12. Student, which include your persistence in overcoming the problem you face at home or at school. (1)

A. ✓ **Courage**
B. Honesty
C. Self-discipline
D. Prudence

> **Answer:** A
> According to high school Civics textbooks, courage for students includes having the persistence and determination to overcome academic and personal difficulties faced at home or school.

13. Which one of the following frequently defined as method of evaluating people or situations that is free of bias. (1)

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

> **Answer:** C
> Fairness is defined as the quality of making judgments and evaluating situations in a way that is free from discrimination, bias, or favoritism.

14. All are qualities and principles of virtue ethics except one. (1)

A. ✓ **In justice**
B. Honesty
C. Fairness
D. Generosity

> **Answer:** A
> "In justice" (injustice) is a vice, whereas honesty, fairness, and generosity are positive qualities and principles of virtue ethics.

15. _____ Is the ability to make sound decision in order to avoid danger risk. (1)

A. Honesty
B. Selfishness
C. ✓ **Prudence**
D. Moral virtue

> **Answer:** C
> Prudence is the moral virtue of using reason to govern and discipline oneself, allowing one to make sound decisions to avoid danger or risk.

16. Which one of the following is Categories of civic virtue? (1)

A. Honesty
B. ✓ **Paying fair tax**
C. Courage
D. Prudence

> **Answer:** B
> Paying fair tax is classified as a civic virtue (or responsibility), whereas honesty, courage, and prudence are categorized as personal or moral virtues.

17. Which does not include participation in public Government. (1)

A. Attending community meeting.

B. Debating on issues of major concern.

C. Becoming a member of association or clubs.

D. ✓ **Participating in violence.**

> **Answer:** D
> Participating in violence is a destructive and illegal act, which is the antithesis of peaceful, constructive participation in public life and government.

18. Which one the following is not important of virtue ethics? (1)

A. It helps to eliminate problem of social evils from one life.

B. ✓ **Always put you interests first.**

C. It helps in finding out the true purposes of life.

D. It helps one of distinguishing between right and wrong.

> **Answer:** B
> Virtue ethics emphasizes moral excellence, character, and the common good, whereas always putting your own interests first is the definition of ethical egoism.

19. _____ Is a type of state formed when a group of people or nations from an alliance. (1)

A. ✓ **Con-federal arrangement**

B. Unitary state structure

C. Federal state structure

D. Liberalism

> **Answer:** A
> A con-federal arrangement (or confederation) is formed when sovereign states or nations create an alliance for specific, common purposes while retaining their sovereignty.

20. A system of government where there is power distribution between central government and regional states is called. (1)

A. Democratic

B. House of people federation

C. Military

D. ✓ **Federalism**

> **Answer:** D
> Federalism is a system of government where power and sovereignty are constitutionally divided between a central government and regional member states.

21. Countries with heterogeneous societies prefer _____ state structure? (1)

A. Democracy

B. ✓ **Federal**

C. Monarchy

D. Unitary

> **Answer:** B
> Countries with heterogeneous (diverse) societies prefer a federal state structure because it accommodates regional, ethnic, and cultural diversity through local autonomy.

22. Which one of the following is not element of state? (1)

A. Population

B. ✓ **Government institution**

C. Sovereignty

D. Territory

> **Answer:** B
> The four essential elements of a state are population, territory, government, and sovereignty; "government institution" is a component of the government, rather than one of the four primary elements.

23. Ethiopia followed a type of government is called _____ (1)

A. ✓ **Federal**
B. Con federal
C. Unitary
D. Military

> **Answer:** A
> Under its current constitution established in 1995, Ethiopia is structured as a federal state (the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia).

24. Which country is not an example of federal state structure? (1)

A. Nigeria
B. ✓ **United kingdom**
C. South Africa
D. Canada

> **Answer:** B
> The United Kingdom is a classic example of a unitary state with devolved administrations, unlike Nigeria and Canada, which are fully federal states.

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

A. Principle of accountability and transparency.
B. Principle of separation of power.
C. ✓ **Principle of secularism.**
D. Principle of citizen participation.

> **Answer:** C
> The separation of state and religion is the core definition of secularism, as explicitly outlined in Article 11 of the FDRE Constitution.

26. Listed below are all functions of the federal government except one. (1)

A. ✓ **Maintain public order and peace within the state.**
B. Providing national defense.
C. Managing the country's foreign affairs.
D. Overseeing the country's monetary system.

> **Answer:** A
> Under Article 52(2)(g) of the FDRE Constitution, maintaining public order and peace within the regional state is a power specifically reserved for regional states, while national defense and monetary policy are federal functions.

27. What is the current system of government in USA. (1)

A. Military government.
B. Parliamentary system.
C. ✓ **Presidential system.**
D. Monarchal system.

> **Answer:** C
> The United States utilizes a presidential system where the executive branch is led by a president who is both head of state and head of government.

28. Which one is the function of regional state in Ethiopia? (1)

A. ✓ **Organize local police force.**
B. Printing national currency.
C. Formulate and implement foreign policy.
D. Establish the national defense force.

> **Answer:** A
> Establishing and organizing a state police force is a constitutionally mandated power of regional states in Ethiopia, while currency and foreign affairs are federal powers.

29. All of the following is an example of con- federal arrangement except ____ (1)

A. United nation
B. European union
C. African union
D. ✓ **United kingdom**

> **Answer:** D
> The United Kingdom is a unitary state, whereas the United Nations, European Union, and African Union are associations of sovereign states that reflect confederal structures.

30. Which one of the following is not feature of parliamentary system. (1)

A. ✓ **Separation of power**
B. Leadership of prime minister
C. Political homogeneity
D. Nominal head of state.

> **Answer:** A
> A parliamentary system features a fusion of powers between the executive and legislative branches rather than a strict separation of powers, which is characteristic of presidential systems.

31. Which one of the following also known as a single executive system. (1)

A. Unitary state structure
B. ✓ **Presidential system**
C. Parliamentary system
D. Monarchical

> **Answer:** B
> The presidential system is known as a single (or singular) executive system because a single individual, the President, holds both the offices of head of state and head of government.

32. Who is the head of the state in Ethiopia? (1)

A. ✓ **President**
B. Prime minister
C. Foreign minister
D. King

> **Answer:** A
> According to the FDRE Constitution, the President is the Head of State with ceremonial powers, while the Prime Minister serves as the Head of Government.

33. The first written constitution of Ethiopia was in _____. (1)

A. 1995
B. 1955
C. 1987
D. ✓ **1931**

> **Answer:** D
> The first written constitution in Ethiopia's history was promulgated by Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1931.

34. Which one the following is false? (1)

A. Government is an element of state.
B. State is a wider concept than government.
C. Government is temporary; state is permanent.
D. ✓ **Government is abstract; state is concrete.**

> **Answer:** D
> The statement is false because the State is an abstract legal and political concept, whereas the Government is the concrete and visible physical apparatus that represents the State.

35. Which one of the following is the way of acquiring as right of soil? (1)

A. Citizenship by naturalization.
B. ✓ **Citizenship by birth.**
C. Citizenship by descent.
D. Citizenship by adoption.

> **Answer:** B
> The principle of 'right of soil' (jus soli) is a legal concept whereby citizenship is acquired by birth within the territory of a nation.

36. One of the following included in the classroom rules and regulations. (1)

A. To carry necessary equipment for the lesson.
B. To come on time to class.
C. To treat others with respect.
D. ✓ **All of the above.**

> **Answer:** D
> Arriving on time, bringing necessary learning materials, and treating classmates with respect are all standard and universal classroom rules.

37. According to USA laws, the president is accountable to _____. (1)

A. Prime minister
B. ✓ **People**
C. Congress
D. House of people representative

> **Answer:** B
> In a presidential system of government, such as that of the USA, the president is elected by and is directly accountable to the electorate (the people), rather than to the legislature as in a parliamentary system.

38. According to Ethiopian laws, the prime minister is accountable to ____. (1)

A. ✓ **Legislature**
B. People
C. Winning party
D. President

> **Answer:** A
> According to the FDRE Constitution, Ethiopia follows a parliamentary system where the Prime Minister (the head of government) and the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible and accountable to the House of Peoples' Representatives (the legislature).

39. In presidential system, the head of the state and head of government is ____ (1)

A. ✓ **President**
B. Prime minister
C. Mayor
D. People

> **Answer:** A
> In a presidential system, the president uniquely holds both roles of Head of State (symbolic leader) and Head of Government (chief executive).

40. A fundamental or supreme law of the land is called. (1)

A. Civil law
B. ✓ **Constitution**
C. Criminal law
D. Democracy

> **Answer:** B
> The constitution is defined as the supreme and fundamental law of a country, and all other laws must conform to it.

41. Which of the following Ethiopian constitutions promote federalism? (1)

A. 1974
B. 1948
C. ✓ **1995**
D. 1923

> **Answer:** C
> The 1995 Constitution established the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, dividing power between the federal government and regional states.

42. _____ is a political system in which the people hold supreme political power. (1)

A. Anarchy
B. Unitary
C. Monarchy
D. ✓ **Democracy**

> **Answer:** D
> Democracy, which originates from the Greek words 'demos' (people) and 'kratos' (power), is a system where supreme political power is vested in the people.

43. The FDRE constitution has _____ chapter. (1)

A. 107
B. 106
C. ✓ **11**
D. 12

> **Answer:** C
> The 1995 FDRE Constitution consists of 11 chapters and 106 articles.

44. One of the following explains the significance of constitutionalism except. (1)

A. Promotes equality before the law.
B. ✓ **Ensures popular sovereignty.**
C. Encourages the development of democratic systems.
D. Provides limited and accountable government.

> **Answer:** B
> While constitutionalism focuses on limiting the powers of government (D), promoting equality (A), and fostering democracy (C), popular sovereignty is a fundamental source/premise of constitutionalism rather than a direct outcome of its practice.

45. Which of the following Greek cities is the origin of democracy? (1)

A. Rome
B. ✓ **Athens**
C. Sparta
D. Egypt

> **Answer:** B
> The ancient Greek city-state of Athens is historically recognized as the birthplace of direct democracy around the 5th century BC.

46. Which one shows the correct order of three branches of government. (1)

A. Executive, judicial and legislative branches.
B. ✓ **Legislative, executive and judicial branches.**
C. Executive, legislative and judicial branches.
D. Judicial, executive and legislative branches.

> **Answer:** B
> The traditional and logical order of the three branches of government is legislative (law-making), executive (law-enforcing), and judicial (law-interpreting).

47. The government organ of the state which is responsible to implement the law is _____. (1)

A. ✓ **The executive branch of the government.**

B. The house of federation.

C. The judiciary branch of the government.

D. The legislative branch of the government.

> **Answer:** A
> The executive branch of government is responsible for executing, enforcing, and implementing laws, whereas the legislative branch makes them and the judiciary interprets them.

48. In the FDRE constitution, the separation of religion and government is found in the article? (1)

A. Article 12

B. Article 13

C. ✓ **Article 11**

D. Article 10

> **Answer:** C
> Article 11 of the FDRE Constitution establishes the separation of state and religion, declaring that there is no state religion and that the state and religion shall not interfere in each other's affairs.

49. Which one describes the ability to accommodate different ideas, outlooks, and points of view? (1)

A. ✓ **Tolerance**

B. Responsibility

C. Patriotism

D. Obey the law

> **Answer:** A
> Tolerance refers to the willingness to accept and respect the beliefs, practices, and viewpoints of others, even when they differ from one's own.

50. It is about being fair, impartial, and providing equitable service to the people of the country. (1)

A. Liberty

B. ✓ **Justice**

C. Equality

D. Civility

> **Answer:** B
> Justice refers to the principle of fairness, impartiality, and the equitable distribution of resources, services, and opportunities among all citizens.

51. Which of the closest indigenous democratic system is used by the people of Gurage? (1)

A. Shimiglina

B. Awassiya

C. ✓ **Yajoka**

D. Gada

> **Answer:** C
> The Yajoka is the traditional legislative and judicial assembly of the Gurage people, which functions as their indigenous democratic system.

52. It is an indigenous institution used by the Amhara people to solve their conflicts. (1)

A. Baito

B. ✓ **Shimiglina**

C. Mada'a

D. Luwa

> **Answer:** B
> Shimiglina is a traditional, elder-led dispute resolution institution widely practiced among the Amhara and other peoples of Ethiopia to restore peace and social harmony.

53. All of the following are primary sources of law. One is except. (1)

A. Custom
B. Religion and morality
C. Legislative
D. ✓ **Democracy**

> **Answer:** D
> While customs, religion, morality, and formal legislation are primary historical and contemporary sources of law, democracy is a system of government rather than a source of law itself.

54. Which of the following is an importance of rule of law? (1)

A. Promotes democracy
B. Promotes the freedom of the judiciary
C. Enhances the freedom of the individual
D. ✓ **All of the above**

> **Answer:** D
> The rule of law is crucial because it promotes democracy, ensures judicial independence, and guarantees the protection of individual human rights and freedoms.

55. In the FDRE constitution, the regional government's power and function is indicated on ____. (1)

A. ✓ **Article 52**
B. Article 51
C. Article 74
D. Article 71

> **Answer:** A
> Under the FDRE Constitution, Article 51 outlines the powers and functions of the Federal Government, while Article 52 details the powers and functions of the Regional States.

56. _____ is an important indigenous democratic institution in Oromo society. (1)

A. ✓ **Gada**
B. Seera
C. Awassiya
D. Luwa

> **Answer:** A
> The Gada system is a highly developed, indigenous democratic system of governance practiced by the Oromo people of East Africa.

57. Among the following which one is the opportunity of democracy in Ethiopia? (1)

A. Lack of an informed society
B. The absence of competing parties
C. ✓ **Rapid expansion of education**
D. The prevalence of weak political participation

> **Answer:** C
> The rapid expansion of education is an opportunity for democracy because it enhances civic awareness, literacy, and active participation, unlike the other options which are challenges.

58. Which of the following is true about the Derg regime? (1)

A. ✓ **Campaigning for literacy**
B. Introducing federalism
C. Promoting state religion
D. Promoting feudalism

> **Answer:** A
> The Derg regime actively campaigned to increase literacy rates in Ethiopia through its massive National Literacy Campaign (Ye-Edget Be-Hebret), while actively suppressing federalism and religion.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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