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Civics and Ethical Education, 2016 EC, Grade 8 national exam

Grade 8 · Citizenship Education · 2016 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 56 | **Total marks:** 56

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1. Which steps comes first in Ethical decision making? (1)

A. Evaluation of each faction
B. Identification of stakeholders and their interests
C. ✓ **Identification of the central ethical problems**
D. Finding possible solutions to a problem

> **Answer:** C
> The first step in ethical decision-making is to recognize the ethical issue, which corresponds to identifying the central ethical problems. Only after defining the problem can one identify stakeholders, evaluate alternatives, and find solutions.

2. Which one of the following character expresses virtue ethics? (1)

A. Acting impolitely towards someone
B. Developing negative attitude towards someone
C. ✓ **Being generous and helpful for someone**
D. Disregarding someone's idea during conversation

> **Answer:** C
> Virtue ethics focuses on the development of good character traits (virtues) such as being generous, kind, and helpful, rather than just following rules or analyzing consequences.

3. One of the following deals with courage (1)

A. Attitude of regretting from difficulties
B. ✓ **Attitude of confronting with difficulties**
C. Developing fear and regret towards difficulty and pain
D. Being submissive for all ideas

> **Answer:** B
> Courage is the mental or moral strength to face and confront danger, fear, or difficulty rather than retreating from them.

4. What is the relevance of courage in life? It (1)

A. ✓ **Helps to learn not to surrender for difficulties and pain in life**
B. Helps to develop obedience for all things in life
C. Encourages submissive character
D. doesn't help for living together

> **Answer:** A
> Courage is essential in life because it empowers individuals to persevere, face challenges head-on, and not surrender when encountering pain or difficulties.

5. The idea which describes that helping those who are less fortunate in life is:- (1)

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

> **Answer:** D
> Compassion is the quality of having empathy for the hardships of others and actively seeking to alleviate their suffering by helping those who are less fortunate.

6. Which of the following is true about self–discipline? (1)

A. Doing things with someone imposition
B. Expecting orders from others for accomplishment of tasks
C. Being helpful for someone during difficulties
D. ✓ **Doing things with our initiative and motivation**

> **Answer:** D
> Self-discipline is the capacity to regulate one's own behavior and accomplish tasks based on personal initiative and motivation, without needing external imposition or supervision.

7. Which character describes the virtuous nature of a citizen? (1)

A. Tax evasion
B. ✓ **Serving in the defense force**
C. Passive participation in government affairs
D. Being reluctant for public issues

> **Answer:** B
> Serving in the national defense force demonstrates civic virtue and patriotism, whereas tax evasion, passive participation, and reluctance represent civic apathy or unlawful behavior.

8. "We need our Children learn not only reading and math but also fairness, caring and civic duty". This statement describes that: (1)

A. Our children should learn only mathematics
B. Our children should learn only reading
C. Civic virtues are not important for our children
D. ✓ **In addition to reading and math, civic virtues are also important**

> **Answer:** D
> The statement clearly indicates that academic learning (reading and math) and moral development (civic duties and values) are both essential components of a complete education.

9. Almaz is supportive for blind students in her class. Her character as civic virtues stated as: (1)

A. Generosity
B. Prudence
C. ✓ **Compassion**
D. Self-discipline

> **Answer:** C
> Almaz showing support and empathy for blind students in her class represents compassion, which is the civic virtue of understanding and assisting those facing physical or situational challenges.

10. The type of state structure which is known by the concentration of power at the center is:- (1)

A. ✓ **Unitary state**
B. Con-federal state
C. Federal state
D. Hybrid state

> **Answer:** A
> A unitary state structure is characterized by the concentration of governing power in a single central government, which may delegate minor powers to subnational divisions.

11. One of the following stated as the characteristic of federalism (1)

A. Concentration of power at the center
B. Defense and foreign policy are governed by regional government
C. ✓ **It is preferable state structure for territorially large area with diverse societies**
D. All powers of the government are assigned to the regions

> **Answer:** C
> Federalism is highly recommended for geographically large nations with diverse ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groups, as it balances national unity with regional self-rule.

12. In a federal state structure , if regional state “A” established foreign contact with the outside world. The federal state sent the army to control state “A”. The reason for the federal state interference is:- (1)

A. Region “A” has the power arranging foreign relationship with the outside world.
B. ✓ **In a federal state structure, the foreign relation is the power of the federal government**
C. Both regional and the federal government have the power of contacting with the outside world
D. Region “A” is not violated the principle of federalism.

> **Answer:** B
> In a federal system, conducting foreign relations and maintaining an army are exclusive powers of the federal government; regional states are constitutionally barred from independent foreign diplomacy.

13. In a parliamentary system of government the prime minister is:- (1)

A. ✓ **The head of the government**
B. The head of the state
C. Both the head of the state and the head of the government
D. Neither the head of the state not the head of the government

> **Answer:** A
> In a parliamentary system, a clear distinction is made between the head of government (the Prime Minister, who holds executive power) and the head of state (a President or monarch, who plays a largely ceremonial role).

14. All are the major characteristics of the presidential system, except:- (1)

A. The president is both the head of the state and the head of the government
B. ✓ **Separation of Powers is not clear**
C. Process of impeachment
D. The president has a fixed term of office

> **Answer:** B
> A hallmark of the presidential system is a strict and clear separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, alongside a system of checks and balances.

15. Which of the following is true about state? (1)

A. It is the element of the government

B. State is concrete while government is abstract

C. ✓ **The state is permanent whereas government is temporary**

D. State materializes political power in the given societ

> **Answer:** C
> A key distinction between a state and a government is that the state is a permanent entity, whereas governments are temporary and change periodically through processes like elections.

16. One of the following is not true about the monarchical regimes in Ethiopia (1)

A. Absolutism and centralized administration

B. ✓ **The king was not the law maker and law enforcer**

C. Power was transferred for descendants of the emperor

D. It was not democratic in its character

> **Answer:** B
> Under the absolute monarchical regimes of Ethiopia, the Emperor possessed absolute authority and served as the supreme lawmaker, chief administrator, and ultimate judge.

17. Which one is considered as the major success for the Derg regime in Ethiopia? (1)

A. Dividing the country into ethnic groups

B. Establishment of democratic government

C. Protection of human rights

D. ✓ **Land redistribution and literacy campaigns**

> **Answer:** D
> The Derg regime's most notable achievements include the 1975 land reform program ('land to the tiller') and the highly successful National Literacy Campaign which significantly reduced illiteracy in Ethiopia.

18. When you discuss with your father, your father attends your idea and understand in what way you are thinking. Your father character is considered as;- (1)

A. ✓ **Democratic**

B. Laissez faire

C. Autocratic

D. Dogmatic

> **Answer:** A
> Listening to others, being open to dialogue, and seeking to understand different perspectives are characteristic traits of a democratic parenting style or decision-making approach.

19. The legitimate source of government authority is the consent of the governed. Which principle of democracy is highlighted by the underlined phrase? (1)

A. Supremacy of the constitution

B. The principle of secularism

C. Accountability and transparency

D. ✓ **Popular sovereignty**

> **Answer:** D
> Popular sovereignty is the democratic principle that the authority of a state and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, who are the source of all political power.

20. Five parties compete for power of government during election. Due to division of voters vote for different parties, two parties merged together and established coalition government. Which principle of democracy applied for this context? (1)

A. Rule of law
B. Secularism
C. ✓ **Multi-party system**
D. popular sovereignty

> **Answer:** C
> A multi-party system allows multiple political parties to compete in elections, often requiring different parties to form a coalition government when no single party wins an outright majority.

21. If the system of government protects individuals who are in power and disregard those who are not in power, which principle of democracy is violated by this action? (1)

A. Accountability and transparency
B. Separation of powers
C. Free and fair election
D. ✓ **Rule of law**

> **Answer:** D
> The rule of law dictates that laws must apply equally to all individuals, regardless of their status or political power. Protecting rulers while disregarding others directly violates this principle.

22. Which of the following is true about justice as value of democracy? (1)

A. Accepting differences positively
B. Respecting one another
C. Treating persons partially during decision
D. ✓ **Our actions and decisions should be fair and just**

> **Answer:** D
> Justice as a democratic value is centered on fairness, equality, and impartiality, ensuring that all decisions and actions are fair and just for everyone involved.

23. Almaz is an Orthodox Christianity believer whereas Halima is a Muslim believer. However, they work and cooperate together in times of peace and hardship. The value of democracy which indicates the idea is:- (1)

A. Liberty
B. Justice
C. ✓ **Tolerance**
D. Civility

> **Answer:** C
> Tolerance is the democratic value of accepting, respecting, and peacefully cooperating with others despite differences in religion, ethnicity, or personal beliefs.

24. One is not considered as an opportunity for democratization process in Ethiopia (1)

A. Reforms on human rights commission and National Board of elections
B. Massive investments in infrastructure
C. ✓ **Lack of strong institutions that support the democratic processes**
D. Huge investment in agriculture and agro-industry

> **Answer:** C
> Lack of strong institutions is a major challenge or obstacle to the democratization process, rather than an opportunity.

25. Which of the following is true about constitution? (1)

A. Other laws of the land can violate the violate the constitution

B. Constitution doesn't limit the power of the government

C. Constitution governs only the ruled ones

D. ✓ **The supreme law of the country**

> **Answer:** D
> A constitution is the supreme law of the land, meaning all other laws must conform to it and no law can violate its provisions.

26. Application of constitution based on the rule of law principle is:- (1)

A. Anarchism

B. Secularism

C. ✓ **Constitutionalism**

D. Activism

> **Answer:** C
> Constitutionalism is the political philosophy and practice of limiting government power through a constitution based on the rule of law.

27. One of the following is not the function and purpose of the constitution. (1)

A. It determines the system of government in a country

B. It defines the national flag, anthem and other symbols

C. It explains the state's political structure

D. ✓ **It doesn't help for legitimacy of government**

> **Answer:** D
> A constitution establishes the legitimacy of a government; therefore, saying 'it doesn't help for legitimacy of government' is incorrect and is not a function of the constitution.

28. The importance of constitution which describes that the ruling officials should be bound by laws approved by the people is:- (1)

A. Equality before the law

B. Enhancing democratic system

C. Respect for fundamental human right

D. ✓ **Ensuring popular sovereignty**

> **Answer:** D
> Popular sovereignty means that ultimate power resides in the people, and ruling officials must be bound by laws that are approved by the citizens or their representatives.

29. Which of the following is true about unwritten constitution? (1)

A. It governs the state without written document

B. It is written in a single document

C. Government acts and decides without written documents orally

D. ✓ **The constitution is written in various documents**

> **Answer:** D
> An unwritten constitution is not compiled in a single document; instead, its principles are written in various historic documents, judicial decisions, and statutes.

30. Why should we consider the Ethiopia's constitution is rigid constitution? (1)

A. ✓ **The amendment procedure is complicated one**

B. The amendment procedure simplified one

C. The amendment procedure is not difficult

D. The constitution can be changed easily.

> **Answer:** A
> Ethiopia's constitution is classified as rigid because its amendment procedure is complex, requiring majorities in both federal and regional legislative houses.

31. One of the following country's constitution is easily amended one (1)

A. Conada

B. Ethioia

C. ✓ **United Kingdom**

D. India

> **Answer:** C
> The United Kingdom has an uncodified (unwritten) and flexible constitution, which can be amended by a simple majority in Parliament like ordinary laws.

32. Under the category of human rights, the economic, social and cultural rights are considered as:- (1)

A. ✓ **Equality rights**

B. Liberty rights

C. First generation rights

D. Third generation rights

> **Answer:** A
> In human rights discourse, economic, social, and cultural rights are categorized as second-generation rights, which are also referred to as 'equality rights'.

33. Which human rights category discusses about the right to due and fair process of law? (1)

A. Equality rights

B. Second generation rights

C. Third generation rights

D. ✓ **Liberty rights**

> **Answer:** D
> Due process and fair trial rights belong to first-generation rights, which are also known as 'liberty rights' because they protect individual freedom from state intrusion.

34. The ministry of Education assigns low entrance point for women and least favored regions other than other students who joined in Ethiopian universities. This is due to :- (1)

A. Their inability in studying the subjects

B. ✓ **Their past discrimination in the socio-economic development**

C. Law motivation for education

D. Government's favoritism for this group

> **Answer:** B
> Lowering entrance points for women and marginalized regions is an affirmative action measure aimed at compensating for historical and past discrimination in socio-economic development.

35. The relationship between the federal and regional constitutions stated as:- (1)

A. Contradictions between the two

B. Violation of principles of the federal constitution

C. ✓ **Adherence of principles of the FDRE constitution**

D. Regions can formulate their rules without referring the Federal constitution

> **Answer:** C
> The FDRE Constitution is the supreme law of the land, meaning all regional constitutions must adhere to its core principles and cannot contradict its provisions.

36. All are the challenges of human right protection in Ethiopia, except:- (1)

A. Harmful Traditional practices

B. Poverty

C. Inequality

D. ✓ **Affirmative action**

> **Answer:** D
> Affirmative action is a positive measure designed to promote equality and protect the rights of historically disadvantaged groups, so it is not a challenge to human rights protection.

37. Alemu lived around Shiromeda in Addis Ababa and he is 12 years old. He is engaged in weaving for 8-10 hours per day. His involvement in weaving has the impact of:- (1)

A. ✓ **Problem of attending education in school**

B. Better job experience

C. hardworking character

D. Positive psycho-social development

> **Answer:** A
> Working 8-10 hours a day at age 12 is child labor, which directly interferes with the child's right to education and causes difficulties in school attendance.

38. How poverty is related with human rights violation? (1)

A. ✓ **Hungry people are not interested for political participation**

B. Being poor helps for rights protection

C. Poor people accept oppression

D. Poor people do not resist exploitation

> **Answer:** A
> Poverty hinders the enjoyment of democratic and political rights because individuals struggling for basic survival (such as food and shelter) lack the resources, time, and focus required for active political participation.

39. The disagreements that arise due to differences of interest in a society is:- (1)

A. Interest

B. Debate

C. ✓ **Conflict**

D. Argument

> **Answer:** C
> Conflict is defined as a disagreement or clash that arises when individuals or groups in a society have incompatible interests, values, or goals.

40. One of the following is not the cause of conflict. (1)

A. Struggle for power

B. Disagreement for view points

C. ✓ **Compatibility of ideas**

D. Scarcity of resources

> **Answer:** C
> Compatibility of ideas means that viewpoints and thoughts are in harmony with each other, which prevents conflict rather than causing it.

41. Which of the following is true about conflict resolution? (1)

A. ✓ **Solving disagreements peacefully**

B. Solving contradictions destructively

C. Managing conflicts based on win-lose approach

D. It is impossible to resolve conflict peacefully

> **Answer:** A
> Conflict resolution aims to resolve disagreements and disputes peacefully, seeking mutually acceptable solutions to prevent escalation into violence.

42. One of the following is true about mediation (1)

A. It has the right to impose decisions on conflicting parties

B. The mediator should not be neutral

C. ✓ **The mediator has no authority to impose decisions**

D. The mediator should focus on the immediate causes of the conflict

> **Answer:** C
> A mediator is a neutral third party who facilitates dialogue and helps conflicting parties reach an agreement but does not have the legal authority to impose a decision on them.

43. What makes it different arbitration from mediation? (1)

A. ✓ **Arbitrator has the right of decision making after hearing the case**

B. The mediator has the role of decision making

C. Both arbitrator and mediator has similar role in decision making

D. The arbitrator has the role of suggesting possible solution for conflicting parties

> **Answer:** A
> An arbitrator has the authority to make a binding and final decision after hearing both sides of the dispute, whereas a mediator can only facilitate discussion and suggest recommendations.

44. The husband and wife quarreled over household expenses and invited Ato Dechasa to settle their disputes. The wife blamed her husband as he didn't allot sufficient money for family Asbezas. The husband claimed as he allotted enough money for Asbeza of his family. After hearing the case Ato Dechasa recommended the husband to buy the Asbeza himself. What kind of conflict resolution method at Dechasa used? (1)

A. Negotiation

B. ✓ **Mediation**

C. Arbitration

D. Litigation

> **Answer:** B
> Since Ato Dechasa was invited as a third party to facilitate the dispute and only recommended a solution rather than forcing a binding decision, he acted as a mediator.

45. Human rights and democracy go hand in hand. What does it mean? (1)

A. Democracy can be practiced with violation of human rights

B. ✓ **Democracy cannot be practiced unless human rights are protected**

C. With violation of human rights it is possible to exercise democracy

D. Human rights protection has no impact in the exercise of democracy.

> **Answer:** B
> Democracy and human rights are interdependent; a true democracy cannot function without the protection, respect, and fulfillment of fundamental human rights.

46. Which one is true about peace building? (1)

A. The process of peace building is necessary only after it occurs

B. Resolving conflicts is relevant only before its occurrence

C. ✓ **Resolving conflicts before, during and after its occurrence**

D. It is more temporary and short lived process

> **Answer:** C
> Conflict resolution and peace building are comprehensive processes that are relevant before a conflict occurs (prevention), during its occurrence (management/intervention), and after it occurs (reconciliation and reconstruction).

47. Why should we prefer the indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms rather than the formal conflict resolution mechanisms? It is:- (1)

A. ✓ **Due to their focus on reconciliation**

B. Due to their focus on punishment

C. Disregarding forgiveness tradition

D. Government owned social institutions

> **Answer:** A
> Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms are widely preferred because they focus heavily on restoring social harmony, forgiveness, and reconciliation rather than merely punishing the offender as in formal legal systems.

48. One of the following is true about Kitchha as traditional conflict resolution mechanism. (1)

A. The legal system that governs all human relations in the Amhara society

B. ✓ **The customary law of the courage people**

C. The traditional conflict resolutions mechanisms in the Oromo society

D. The Afar's traditional legal system

> **Answer:** B
> The Yajoka Kicha (often spelled Kitchha) is the customary legal system of the Gurage people (typographed as 'courage people' in the option), which governs social relationships and resolves conflicts within their community.

49. Identity the proper order of problem solving steps (1)

A. Select a solution → Develop Alternative solution → Determine root causes → Define the problem

B. Develop Alternative solutions → Select a solution → Define the problem → Determine the root causes

C. Define the problem → Select a solution → Develop Alternative solutions → Determine roof causes

D. ✓ **Define the problem → Determine root causes → Develop Alternative solutions → Select a solution**

> **Answer:** D
> The logical sequence of steps in problem solving begins with defining the problem, followed by determining the root causes, developing alternative solutions, and finally selecting the best solution.

50. In problem solving steps, whether or not the solution is effective analyzed by the stage of: - (1)

A. Selecting a problem

B. ✓ **Evaluating the outcome**

C. Developing alternative solutions

D. Determining the roof causes

> **Answer:** B
> Evaluating the outcome is the final stage of the problem-solving process, where one analyzes whether the implemented solution was effective and achieved the desired result.

51. Almu raises questions if the teacher doesn't explain meaningfully some sort of concept. Alemu's habit of questioning is associated with:- (1)

A. ✓ **Critical assessment of ideas**

B. His poor understanding of the subject matter

C. An interest for Questioning

D. Misunderstanding of concepts

> **Answer:** A
> Alemu's active questioning when concepts are not clearly explained demonstrates an attitude of critical assessment, where ideas are not accepted blindly but are analyzed and evaluated for clarity and truth.

52. The ability to state the outcomes of one's reasoning is:- (1)

A. Self-regulation

B. ✓ **Explanation**

C. Drawing reasonable conclusions

D. Identifying the relationships

> **Answer:** B
> In critical thinking frameworks (such as Facione's), 'explanation' is defined as the ability to state and justify the outcomes of one's reasoning in a coherent and logical manner.

53. Which one is orderly written of critical thinking in decision making process? (1)

A. Identify the alternatives → weigh the evidence → Gather relevant information → Identify the decision

B. Gather relevant information → Identity the outer natives → Weigh the evidence → Identity the decision

C. ✓ **Identity the decision → Gather relevant Information → Identity the alternatives → Weigh the evidence**

D. Weigh the evidence → Gather Relevant Information → Identity the alternatives → identity the decision

> **Answer:** C
> The proper order of critical thinking in decision-making starts with identifying the decision to be made, gathering relevant information, identifying possible alternatives, and then weighing the evidence for each alternative.

54. One of the following steps in critical thinking for decision making is properly articulate the step of decision making (1)

A. Defining the nature of the decision is irrelevant

B. Gathering information for decision making is wastage of time

C. Practicing all alternative decisions are important

D. ✓ **Gathering information helps us to make better decisions**

> **Answer:** D
> Among the options, gathering information is a key step in decision-making that helps individuals weigh alternatives accurately and make well-informed, better choices.

55. Some individuals are successful in their life due to their repetitive attempts to do something. The strategy of critical thinking they use is:- (1)

A. Being a lifelong learner

B. ✓ **Trial and error methods**

C. Understanding the barriers

D. Creating mental images

> **Answer:** B
> Repeatedly attempting different approaches to solve a problem or achieve success until one succeeds is known as the trial-and-error method.

56. One of the following is not the relevance of critical thinking skills in problem solving (1)

A. To make reasonable and intelligent decisions

B. To synthesize your own thoughts

C. To compare and contrast the value of different ideas and materials

D. ✓ **To waste time on irrelevant issue**

> **Answer:** D
> Wasting time on irrelevant issues is a barrier to problem-solving and the opposite of critical thinking, which aims to focus on relevant, logical, and productive concepts.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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