

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

Grade 8 · Citizenship Education · 2015 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 59

Total marks: 59

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. If someone practices courage, he becomes courageous. This idea explains that:- (1)
 - A. Virtue develops in nature
 - B. Virtue develops as a result of practice
 - C. Someone is created naturally courageous
 - D. There is no relationship between courage and practice
2. One of the following describes the vice character of a person. (1)

A. Honesty	B. Courage
C. Dishonesty	D. Compassion
3. The behaviour and attitude of not telling or accepting lies is:- (1)

A. Courage	B. Compassion
C. Generosity	D. Honesty
4. A person who-works hard within hardships develops the quality of :- (1)

A. Generosity	B. Courage
C. Honesty	D. Compassion
5. If you devout, your time, energy and resource for the welfare of others, the quality of virtue you develop is:- (1)

A. Generosity	B. Honesty
C. Compassion	D. Courage
6. The following statements describe the importance of virtue ethics, except:- (1)
 - A. It doesn't help to find out the purpose of life.
 - B. It is helpful for identification of right and wrong.
 - C. Enables someone to accomplish his responsibility.
 - D. Helps to avoid problems of social evils from our life.
7. If Almaz develops love, respect, and kindness in her life, she develops the virtue ethics of:- (1)

A. Responsibility	B. Fairness
C. Compassion	D. Self-discipline
8. You have heard in media about Haile Gebresellase. You are imitating his life experience in your life. Haile's experience for you served as:- (1)

A. Role model	B. A teacher
C. An entrepreneur	D. Wealthy person
9. When the power of the government concentrated at the center, the type of government is:- (1)

A. Unitary state	B. Federal state
C. Confederal state	D. Hybrid state

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10. Which of the following is true about federalism? (1)
- A. All powers are concentrated at the center
 - B. It is preferable state structure for large territory and diverse society.
 - C. It is helpful for uniformity of administration.
 - D. It avoids conflict of authority.
-
11. In parliamentary system of government, the head of the government is:- (1)
- A. The president
 - B. The Monarch
 - C. The King
 - D. The Prime minister
-
12. One of the following is not true about government. (1)
- A. Government is the element of the state
 - B. Government materializes political power
 - C. Government is permanent
 - D. Government is intrinsic to human beings
-
13. In the absence of order and security, your complaints should focus on:- (1)
- A. State
 - B. Government
 - C. People
 - D. Outside force
-
14. In Ethiopia, the emperor was the law maker, law enforcer and adjudicator in the past. The type of regime is:- (1)
- A. Monarchical
 - B. Republican
 - C. Military
 - D. Socialist
-
15. One of the following describes the weakness of the monarchial regime of Ethiopia. (1)
- A. The formation of continental organization in Addis Ababa.
 - B. Significant role of state formation and national building.
 - C. Established ministerial system of government.
 - D. Ignorance of diversity of the country's peoples.
-
16. For the proper functioning of democracy one of the following is not significant. (1)
- A. Existence of the rule of law.
 - B. Well-structured and functioning institutions.
 - C. Existence of arbitrariness
 - D. Broadening the base of public participation
-
17. Which of the following is true about supremacy of the constitution as a principle of democracy? (1)
- A. Constitution is highest law of the land.
 - B. Any codes of law of doesn't refer the country's constitution
 - C. Criminal law acts independently without reference of the constitution
 - D. Constitution is not the reference point of other laws.
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18. The separation of state and religion are clearly indicated in the FDRE constitution of Ethiopia. Which principle of democracy applied here? (1)
- A. Principle of accountability and transparency
 - B. Principle of citizen's participation
 - C. Principle of secularism
 - D. Principle of separation of powers

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19. The value of democracy which accepts differences positively is:- (1)
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Liberty | B. Justice |
| C. Equality | D. Tolerance |
-
20. Which of the following is true about Yajoka as an indigenous institution? (1)
- A. The legislative and judicial functions in Gurage.
 - B. The method of conflict resolution in Wolaita.
 - C. The indigenous power transition in Sidama.
 - D. The socio-cultural administration system in Wajerat.
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21. Awassiya is to Wolaita society, whereas Gada is to _____ society. (1)
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Amhara | B. Oromo |
| C. Kambata | D. Gurage |
-
22. One of the following is considered as opportunity for development of democracy in Ethiopia. (1)
- A. Absence of powerful democratic institutions.
 - B. The absence of competing parties for power.
 - C. Rapid expansion of education.
 - D. Lack of an informed society.
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23. Which of the following is considered as challenge for democratization process in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Massive investments on infrastructure such as roads and railways.
 - B. Significant investment in agriculture and agro-industry.
 - C. The prevalence of weak political participation.
 - D. Private and public investment in tourism.
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24. The document which contains the nation's basic and fundamental law is:- (1)
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Civil law | B. Constitution |
| C. Criminal law | D. Commercial law |
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25. If the government acts and decides based on the constitution, this is the expression of:- (1)
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. Arbitrariness | B. Secularism |
| C. Constitutionalism | D. Anarchism |
-
26. Which of the following is not true about constitution? It is:- (1)
- A. Highest law of the land
 - B. A law behind the law.
 - C. A blue print of the government.
 - D. It doesn't govern other laws of the country.
-
27. If someone reads the constitution of a country, he will have better understanding about the overall nature of the country. This is because constitution: (1)
- A. Describes the geographical map of the country.
 - B. Explains the natural resources of the country.
 - C. Situates the location of the country.
 - D. The political ideology and structure of the country.

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- 28.** There is strong relationship between rule of law and constitutionalism. The description of this statement is:- (1)
- A. Equality before the law will be violated.
 - B. Citizens are treated equally before the law.
 - C. Few individuals will be treated better than others.
 - D. The constitution protects the ruling party better than others.
-
- 29.** One of the following explains the importance of constitutionalism, except:- (1)
- A. Encourages the development of democratic system.
 - B. The rule of law prevails.
 - C. Government power will be limited.
 - D. Popular sovereignty will be discouraged.
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- 30.** If the constitution is difficult to change due to its series of procedures, it is named as:- (1)
- A. Rigid constitution
 - B. Flexible constitution
 - C. Written constitution
 - D. Unwritten constitution
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- 31.** The laws of the constitution are not practically implemented. This type of constitution is:- (1)
- A. Effective constitution
 - B. Nominal constitution
 - C. Federal Constitution
 - D. Unitary constitution
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- 32.** Ato Zeberga went somewhere. There is no order and stability. Anyone who assumed himself strong kills the weaker one. The above idea states that:- (1)
- A. Absence of anarchism
 - B. Absence of arbitrariness
 - C. Absence of Constitutionalism
 - D. Presence of constitutionalism
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- 33.** One of the following is categorized under First Generation Rights. (1)
- A. The Right of work
 - B. The Right to employment
 - C. The Right to Good Living
 - D. The Right to Life
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- 34.** The right to due and fair process of law is categorized under:- (1)
- A. First Generation Rights
 - B. Second Generation Rights
 - C. Third Generation Rights
 - D. Solidarity Rights
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- 35.** One of the following rights is categorized under solidarity Rights. (1)
- A. The Right to be informed
 - B. The Right to Education
 - C. The Right to just distribution of wealth
 - D. The Right to Religious freedom.
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- 36.** The FDRE constitution of article 25 states that all persons are equal before the law. Among the following options all are true except:- (1)
- A. Equality regardless of gender
 - B. Inequality based on belief
 - C. Equality regardless of social status
 - D. Equality regardless of language
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- 37.** Among regions of Ethiopia, which regional constitution is adopted recently? (1)
- A. Afar
 - B. Somali
 - C. Sidama
 - D. Oromia

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- 38.** One of the following statement or phrase is different from others about regional constitutions of Ethiopia. (1)
- A. The Right to Violate the FDRE constitution
 - B. The Right to life
 - C. The Right to security
 - D. The Right of accused person
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- 39.** Why should we consider early marriage as violation of women's right in Ethiopia? This is because of:- (1)
- A. Population increment
 - B. The health and physical negative effect of women.
 - C. Stable and peaceful character of women
 - D. Safeguarding the virginity of females
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- 40.** One of the following is not considered as violation of human rights. (1)
- A. Conflict and displacement
 - B. Child labor abuse
 - C. Poverty and inequality
 - D. Peaceful coexistence and tolerance
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- 41.** A mismatch of ideas between people who have opposing viewpoints, ideas or goals is:- (1)
- A. Harmony
 - B. Conflict
 - C. Agreement
 - D. Violence
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- 42.** Which of the following is true about peace? It is:- (1)
- A. Only the absence of war
 - B. Only the absence of fights and violence
 - C. Not only the absence of war but also the presence of justice and law.
 - D. Only the existence of calmness
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- 43.** One of the following is true about conflict (1)
- A. Equal sharing of resources
 - B. Fair treatment of cases
 - C. Avoidance of prejudice
 - D. Existence of prejudice and stereotypes
-
- 44.** In negotiation process when both parties give up something to reach an agreement is:- (1)
- A. Collaboration
 - B. Avoidance
 - C. Accommodation
 - D. Compromise
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- 45.** Which of the following is true about mediation? (1)
- A. The mediator has decision making role
 - B. The mediator has assisting role but not decision maker
 - C. He doesn't recommend possible solution for the problem
 - D. Simply creates conducive environment for both parties.
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- 46.** All statement describes the necessity of peace building, except:- (1)
- A. It encourages insecurity and instability
 - B. It prevents conflicts from escalating
 - C. It helps for the protection of lives and properties
 - D. It encourages the development of unity and togetherness

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- 47.** One of the following is important for the prevalence of peace building in certain society. (1)
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Tolerance | B. Disobedience |
| C. Intolerance | D. Homelessness |
-
- 48.** Which indigenous conflict resolution mechanism is practiced in Oromo Society? (1)
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Shimgilina | B. Jaarsumma |
| C. Mada'a | D. Yejoka |
-
- 49.** Which comes first on problem solving process? (1)
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Identifying causes of a problem. | B. Selecting alternative solutions |
| C. Implementing a solution | D. Identifying a problem |
-
- 50.** Which comes last in problem solving model? (1)
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Define the problem | B. Determine the root causes |
| C. Evaluate the outcome of the solution | D. Implement the solution |
-
- 51.** "Knowing the problem is solving half of the problem." This statement describes the necessity of:- (1)
- A.** Determining the root causes of the problem
 - B.** Defining the problem
 - C.** Selecting a solution
 - D.** Developing alternative solutions
-
- 52.** Which step comes first in critical thinking for decision making process? (1)
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Identify the decision | B. Gather relevant information |
| C. Weighing the evidence | D. Identity the alternatives |
-
- 53.** After gathering of information in decision making process, possible courses of action will be identified. This step of decision making process is:- (1)
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Gathering relevant information | B. Weighing the evidence |
| C. Taking action | D. Identification of alternatives |
-
- 54.** The skills of critical thinking which is the ability to understand and express the significance of a wide range of experiences and situations is:- (1)
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Assessing the credibility | B. Comprehending and expressing |
| C. Identifying the relationships | D. Self-regulation |
-
- 55.** The habit of critical thinking which is not important for problem solving is:- (1)
- A.** Judgments based on personal preference rather than evidence.
 - B.** Uses evidence skillfully and impartially
 - C.** Strive for understanding
 - D.** Try to be well informed and open minded.
-
- 56.** If we encourage students to solve problems by repetitive attempts, the strategy of critical thinking is: (1)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Trial and error methods | B. Creating mental images |
| C. Understanding the barriers | D. Manipulative |

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- 57.** One of the following is not true about critical thinking? It helps to:- (1)
- A. Become independent and self-directed thinkers and learners.
 - B. Overcome personal preconceptions and biases.
 - C. Discourage reasonable and intelligent decisions
 - D. Use and draw on evidence to justify your own arguments
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- 58.** Which of the following is true about critical thinking? (1)
- A. Uses evidence for justification of arguments
 - B. It motivates irrational thought
 - C. It discourages the ability of thinking
 - D. It is irrelevant for development of human beings
-
- 59.** If the student solves the existing problem by the new solution, the critical thinking strategy used is:- (1)
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Identifying multiple solutions | B. Monitoring a solution |
| C. Creating mental images | D. Considering unusual viewpoints |

— END OF EXAMINATION —

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