

Civics and Ethical Education, 2016 EC, natural science, entrance exam, round 1, Tigray

Grade 12 · Citizenship Education · 2016 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 99

Total marks: 99

1. The federal state structure and the power distribution between the central and local units in Ethiopia can be described as (1)
- A. a territorial based federation that gives a considerable right to the local.
 - B. ✓ **ethnic based federation compromising centripetal and centrifugal forces.**
 - C. ethnic based federation allowing the center to intervene in all local affairs.
 - D. a territorial based federation that denies the power of the regions..

Answer: B

The FDRE Constitution establishes an ethnic-based (or multinational) federation that attempts to balance the need for national unity (centripetal forces) with regional autonomy and self-determination (centrifugal forces).

2. Which one of the following choices can be referred as the reason of a state in its relation with the external world? (1)
- A. Diplomacy
 - B. International organizations
 - C. Foreign policy
 - D. ✓ **The national interest**

Answer: D

The ultimate driving force and reason of state (raison d'état) for any nation in its relations with the external world is the protection and promotion of its national interest.

3. What are the core values and interests that almost all countries set as a short term objective in their foreign relations? (1)
- A. Regional dominance and controlling neighboring states.
 - B. ✓ **The socio-economic survival and political well-being of the state.**
 - C. Re-defining the world political order towards their favor.
 - D. Attracting foreign investment and achieving economic growth.

Answer: B

In foreign policy analysis, short-range or immediate objectives always focus on the core values of state survival, preservation of territorial integrity, and the political and socio-economic well-being of the nation.

4. Among the given choices, a distinguishing features of constitution from other laws of the land. (1)
- A. It is a law made by the executive branch of the government.
 - B. It describes the relation between government and its citizens.
 - C. ✓ **It is a direct reflection of the will of a nation.**
 - D. It is written by the peoples' representatives.

Answer: C

Unlike ordinary laws enacted by the legislature, a constitution is the supreme law of the land because it directly reflects the sovereign will of the entire nation or people.

5. A means of peacefully settling disputes by applying legal principles to controversy within limits previously agreed upon by disputing parties is known as (1)
- A. litigation
B. ✓ **arbitration**
C. mediation
D. negotiation.

Answer: B

Arbitration is a form of alternative dispute resolution where disputing parties agree to submit their conflict to a neutral third party (arbitrator) who applies legal principles and makes a binding decision.

6. Which one of the following is correct about the policies and strategies of Ethiopian government to economic development? (1)
- A. The nation focusses on privatization for the purpose of attracting foreign investors in every economic sector.
B. To join the truck of developed nations, Ethiopia focusses more on industrialization than agriculture.
C. Focusing on the agricultural mechanization, less attention is given to industrialization.
D. ✓ **The nation designs economic policy that promotes agricultural development with industrialization.**

Answer: D

Ethiopia's primary economic policy, historically framed as Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI), aims to achieve rapid growth by promoting agricultural development in tandem with industrialization.

7. An assertive person is the one who (1)
- A. is stagnant to change his/her previous opinions though there convincing opinions from others.
B. IS arrogant about the opinions of others and wants to be influential in every debate.
C. ✓ **is open minded and clearly states his/her rational position in front of others without fear.**
D. can easily change his/her opinions because of influences from family and friends.

Answer: C

Assertiveness is characterized by the ability to express one's opinions and rights clearly, rationally, and confidently without being aggressive or succumbing to peer pressure.

8. Dependency at national level will lead to interference from foreign states. How can such interference be seen in dependent states? (1)
- A. Benefiting from the advancement of technological weapons from developed nations in cases of civil wars within dependent nations.
B. Allowing wealthy states to address the economic, social and political problems of poor people within dependent states through humanitarian aids.
C. Promoting democratic culture that can properly protect their national interests in the international political arena.
D. ✓ **Wealthy nations influence weak states to open their markets, change their policies and allow free access to their natural resources.**

Answer: D

Dependency theory suggests that economically reliant nations often suffer from foreign intervention, where powerful states exploit their vulnerability to dictate policies and access resources.

9. Which one of the following can be characteristics of a person who is a good decision maker? (1)
- A. Little attention to the opinions of others that can shape his/her decision
 - B. Over self-confidence on his/her capabilities.
 - C. ✓ **Self-reliant that is manifested in the rational self-confidence.**
 - D. Extremely demanding the help of others in each decision making.

Answer: C

A good decision maker exhibits self-reliance (typified in the text as 'self-reliant') and rational self-confidence, allowing them to assess situations objectively without undue dependence on others.

10. Which one of the following indicates a new perspective of saving? (1)
- A. ✓ **Consuming and promoting locally produced goods and services.**
 - B. Using cheap products and compromising quality.
 - C. Prioritizing foreign products to the local products.
 - D. Avoiding expenses for entertainment and refreshment purposes.

Answer: A

The new or modern perspective of saving extends beyond hoarding cash to encompass wise consumption, reducing waste, and promoting locally produced goods to preserve national resources and foreign currency.

11. Which one of the following alternatives states the fundamental duty of the courts? (1)
- A. To promulgate the constitution
 - B. ✓ **To interpret the law**
 - C. To execute the law
 - D. To formulate the law

Answer: B

Under the principle of separation of powers, the primary constitutional duty of the judiciary (the courts) is to interpret and apply the law to resolve disputes.

12. What do authorities mean when they regard a certain action as an evasion of tax? (1)
- A. Honestly and exhaustively giving financial information.
 - B. ✓ **Hiding an income and paying less amount of tax.**
 - C. An act that involves revealing the proper income.
 - D. Paying the appropriate amount promptly.

Answer: B

Tax evasion is an illegal practice where an individual or entity intentionally avoids paying their true tax liability by hiding income, falsifying records, or misrepresenting financial information.

13. In Ethiopia, the progressive taxation system follows a principle in which people who earn different amounts should be taxed differently. This principle of taxation is known as (1)
- A. evasion of tax.
 - B. Horizontal Equity.
 - C. ability to Pay.
 - D. ✓ **Vertical Equity.**

Answer: D

Vertical Equity is the taxation principle which states that individuals with different tax-paying abilities (i.e., different income levels) should be taxed differently, which is the basis of progressive taxation.

14. One of the following choices discloses the factor that would greatly contribute to the development of a sense of patriotism in one's own country. (1)
- A. Avenging the past wrong deeds.
 - B. Revealing the socio-economic discrimination.
 - C. ✓ **Clearly understanding the history of the state.**
 - D. Analyzing the political economy of the state.

Answer: C

A clear understanding of the history of the state, including its achievements and the sacrifices made by its people, is a foundational factor that nurtures a strong sense of patriotism in citizens.

15. Identify the choice which describes the modern conception of a patriotic citizen. (1)
- A. ✓ **A person who is concerned for the well-being of his/her community.**
 - B. An individual who offers a certain amount of money to get a driving license.
 - C. A professional who receives bribes for his/her public service.
 - D. A citizen who is willing to defend his/her country in times of war.

Answer: A

Modern patriotism extends beyond traditional military defense to include civic responsibility, such as active concern and effort for the socio-economic well-being of one's community.

16. Which one of the following best describes the characteristics of self-reliant persons? (1)
- A. ✓ **Persons who know their good qualities, weaknesses and strengths and know how to learn from the best experiences and thoughts of others.**
 - B. Persons who have strong dependency on their capabilities and give less attention to the alternative views from their friends and families.
 - C. Persons who aspire to be ultimate decision makers in the personal and social affairs in times of disagreements by whatever means.
 - D. Persons who are stagnant and stubborn and aspire to persist with their original positions in times of challenges and debate on matters of common interest.

Answer: A

Self-reliant persons are self-aware, recognizing both their strengths and weaknesses, and are open to learning from the constructive ideas and experiences of others rather than being stubborn or entirely closed off.

17. Which one of the following is a practical aspect of negative consequences of dependency both at individual personal lives and at national levels? (1)
- A. Facilitating the actualization of self-respect and national sovereignty.
 - B. Handling problems that cannot be solved with one's own capabilities.
 - C. Possibilities of using the resources of others and fruits of global development.
 - D. ✓ **Retardation in personal self-confidence and stagnation of national developments.**

Answer: D

Dependency leads to negative outcomes such as a lack of individual self-confidence and self-esteem, as well as the stagnation of national growth and development due to reliance on external aid.

18. Managing resources and effective saving for national development can be actualized when (1)
- A. citizens manipulate resources and products of neighboring countries.
 - B. ✓ **citizens use local products and proper utilization of local resources.**
 - C. citizens minimize consumption and compromising needs and wants.
 - D. citizens consume goods and services imported from foreign nations.

Answer: B

Effective resource management and saving for national development is achieved by promoting the proper utilization of local resources and consuming locally produced goods, which reduces external dependence.

19. Assefa's father always advises his son to be self-reliant person. Remembering the words of his father, Assefa manifests major traits of self-reliant persons. Which one of the following is a practical aspect of Assefa's self-reliance? (1)
- A. As a religious person, Assefa hardly takes risks in decisions and looks passively for time to decide and wait God and fortunes to turn out the best alternative results in times of personal and social dilemmas.
 - B. As the one who loves and respects his father Assefa always consults the opinion of his father in times of decision making and follows the advices of his father since his father must be the ultimate decision maker.
 - C. **When there are competing claims in areas of personal and social affairs, Assefa gives due attention to ✓ alternatives and passes decisions based on reasonable opinions, legal and ethical standards of the society.**
 - D. In times of controversies, Assefa often ridicules his friends' opinions and follows his own personal convictions regardless of the possibility of best alternatives from other participants.

Answer: C

A self-reliant person makes decisions independently by evaluating available options based on reason, legal frameworks, and ethical standards, rather than depending blindly on others or dismissing alternatives.

20. Which one of the following correctly describes international economic principles? (1)
- A. Sustainable development prioritizes the wellbeing of future generations in the expenses of the needs and wants of contemporary generation.
 - B. **Global welfare emphasizes improving the wellbeing of individuals all over the world, elimination of ✓ hunger and diseases and increasing literacy rates.**
 - C. Distributive justice emphasizes on effectively using rich natural resources of other countries to respond the need of peoples with poor natural resources.
 - D. Comparative advantage is the ideal tool of achieving one's national interest in the expense of the interests of other nations.

Answer: B

Global welfare focuses on enhancing the wellbeing of humanity globally by addressing universal challenges such as hunger, diseases, and illiteracy, without doing so at the expense of others.

21. Identify an alternative that is associated with the preventive approach in the fight against corruption. (1)
- A. ✓ **Having laws and rules to financial administration.**
 - B. Bringing the corrupt officials to justice.
 - C. Investigating corruption cases.
 - D. Receiving complaints of possible corrupt practices.

Answer: A

A preventive approach in fighting corruption involves putting systems, laws, and regulations in place (such as sound financial administration) to prevent corruption before it can occur, whereas investigation and prosecution are curative measures.

22. Bedilu was a public officer in one of the governmental institutions. He is accused of corruption and brought to court. The court informed the defendant, in advance, that anything he may say could be used as evidence against him. Based on the above case, the basic element of the due process of law that is stated by the court is
- A. presumption of Innocence.
- B. ✓ **right against Self-incrimination.**
- C. impartial Tribunal.
- D. habeas Corpus.

27. There are old traditions of saving in Ethiopia like ekub and edir. Though they are important societal values, we have to improve them. What will be a good mechanism of improving them? (1)
- A. Prioritizing traditional mechanisms of saving and replacing them with modern mechanisms of saving.
 - B. ✓ **Thinking on mechanisms of integrating and harmonizing traditional and modern mechanisms of saving.**
 - C. Preferring modern mechanisms of saving than the traditional mechanisms of saving.
 - D. Wholesale rejection of the traditional saving institutions and replacing with modern mechanisms.

Answer: B

Integrating and harmonizing traditional saving institutions like 'ekub' and 'eder' with modern financial institutions preserves valuable social capital while leveraging the benefits of modern finance.

28. Which one of the following is basic characteristics of modern saving institutions? (1)
- A. Banking systems are replaced by the electronic currencies, hence there is no need of depositing cash money in the banks.
 - B. Insurance companies are not preferable for saving since we are not certain about the emergencies and destruction of properties in the future.
 - C. **Banking and insurance companies are financial institutions that minimize risks, protecting properties ✓ and opening opportunities for deposit and borrowing money.**
 - D. There is no guarantee that banks may be trustworthy when private banks are controlled by individuals and groups who prioritize their interests over the customers.

Answer: C

Modern financial institutions like banks and insurance companies are designed to minimize risks, protect properties, and provide mechanisms for deposits and loans.

29. Identify the statement that clearly explains the relationship between saving and development. (1)
- A. Saving has nothing to do with development.
 - B. Saving and development have their divergence goals.
 - C. ✓ **Saving promotes development and development advances saving.**
 - D. Saving may prohibit development and development consumes saving.

Answer: C

Saving and development have a mutually reinforcing relationship: higher savings provide capital for investment and development, which in turn increases incomes and enables more saving.

30. What is the negative consequence of failing to acknowledge unity in diversity? (1)
- A. Constitutionally protected equal right to promote cultural practice.
 - B. The equality of different groups in a society.
 - C. ✓ **The jeopardy of peace and harmony in a community.**
 - D. The development of stability and multiculturalism.

Answer: C

Failing to acknowledge and respect diversity in a multi-ethnic society can lead to social tension, discrimination, and the jeopardy of peace and harmony.

31. How can citizens effectively monitor and influence activities of government?

(1)

- A. ✓ **Through active participations in political, economic and social decisions, policies and strategies.**
- B. Through financial campaigns and mobilizations of resources that can support warring parties.
- C. Through igniting groups conflicts that can influence the central government's power and authority.
- D. Through public demonstrations and coup d'états that can easily substitute government with new leaders.

Answer: A

Active participation in constitutional, political, and socio-economic processes is the most effective and legal way for citizens to monitor and influence government activities.

32. Mr.Y is a physically impaired high school student. His classmates and teachers provided him a special treatment and support at school so that he would successfully accomplish his high school lessons. Based on the case given above, why do you think that physically impaired citizens need a special treatment at different places?

- A. Because they are subordinate to the bodied people.
- B. ✓ **Because they have the right to access the same thing as others.**
- C. Because they cannot do what other bodied people can do.
- D. Because the physically impaired citizens need mental support.

Answer: B

Providing special support and reasonable accommodations to physically impaired individuals ensures they enjoy equal opportunity and the right to access resources and services on an equal basis with others.

33. A grade 12 Civic and Ethical Education teacher assigned his students to gather data and write a research paper in group on women's participation in their Irrredas. However, almost all the papers presented to him were done by some group members, but the result that was given to all was the same. As a result, students who were actively involved in the assignment felt angry. What is the basic thing that is omitted in the evaluation of the teacher that has caused this feeling of anger?

- A. The idea of the group discrimination
- B. The notion of equality
- C. The principle of affirmative action
- D. ✓ **The distribution of benefits and burdens.**

Answer: D

This scenario represents an injustice in the distribution of benefits and burdens, where some members bore the entire burden of the work while everyone shared the benefit of the high grade equally.

34. Which one of the following choices best describes the history of distribution of social services and natural resources in Ethiopia?

(1)

- A. ✓ **The noble family enjoyed the produce of the farmer during Monarchy.**
- B. The Derg equally distributed natural resources based on socialist line.
- C. The farmers enjoyed their produce during Emperor Haile Sellassie.
- D. There was a fair distribution during Emperor Haile Sellassie.

Answer: A

During the feudal monarchical regime in Ethiopia, resource distribution was highly unequal, as the ruling nobility lived off the surplus produced by heavily taxed and exploited peasant farmers.

35. What is the main characteristic of the judiciary system of a totalitarian government? (1)
- A. There is a prevalence of the rule of law.
 - B. There is a fair judgment of the courts.
 - C. ✓ **It is controlled by the government.**
 - D. It is independent from any interference.

Answer: C

In a totalitarian state, there is no separation of powers, and the judicial system is completely dominated and controlled by the ruling government to suppress opposition.

36. HIV/AIDS is one of the international contagious pandemics that affects people of all ages and both sexes. How can we effectively manage the transmission of the disease and its international impact? (1)
- A. By advising doctors across the world to disclose the confidentialities of HIV/AIDS patients to the public.
 - B. ✓ **By mobilizing international resources, knowledge and skills to stop its transmission.**
 - C. By excommunicating HIV/AIDS positive patients from public participation in the social lives.
 - D. By mobilizing youngsters to avoid any sexual intercourse with their spouses.

Answer: B

Effectively managing global health crises like HIV/AIDS requires the mobilization of international resources, medical knowledge, and skills to stop transmission while protecting patients' human rights.

37. One of the following is an example of international cooperation of states for the common good? (1)
- A. ✓ **The cooperation of states in utilizing natural resources for common usage, example cooperation of Turkey, Syria and Iraq over rivers of Euphrates and Tigris.**
 - B. Cooperation of states of different continents for common protection, example the cooperation of Egypt with Israel to defend themselves from China and America.
 - C. The economic cooperation of East and West African countries to succeed in the international trade, competition and controlling natural resources in the region against foreigners.
 - D. The cooperation of European nations to support Ukraine and attack Russia to keep the hegemonic status quo of capitalist states over socialist regimes, tradition and Orthodoxy religious faiths.

Answer: A

Cooperation over transboundary natural resources, such as the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, is a classic real-world example of international cooperation aimed at the peaceful utilization of shared resources for the common good.

38. Which one of the following is an outcome of one's work that enhances the job satisfaction of workers? (1)
- A. The opportunity we gain in the public organization where our relatives will be selected in the job vacancies competitions.
 - B. The time spent on the job and the rewards we gain as primary profit maximizers using government resources in the office.
 - C. The possibility of acquiring the status of manager position in the work place that will help us to control others.
 - D. ✓ **The personal financial gain and the contribution of one's job for the national development goals.**

Answer: D

Job satisfaction is enhanced when workers experience both personal growth (like financial stability) and the sense of purpose that comes from contributing to their country's development.

39. Identify the statement that best explains factors influencing the world of work environment positively. (1)
- A. Allowing workers to engage in less socialization and to avoid relationship with other corners.
 - B. ✓ **Ethical standards, socialization in the work place, refreshing and leisure time.**
 - C. Allowing workers to do their job at home, loss sense of control and freedom.
 - D. Strong laws that manage workers, bossy managers and effective time control.

Answer: B

A positive work environment is fostered by high ethical standards, healthy socialization among co-workers, and adequate opportunities for rest and leisure.

40. We cannot imagine global civilization without hard work. Which one of the following is wrong about the importance of work to global civilization? (1)
- A. By effectively using the outcomes of the research and innovative activities of well-known genius minds in the world will help us to save time and resources.
 - B. Through positive impacts of globalization, we can transfer the goods, services, knowledge and skills of hard workers to initiate others for development.
 - C. Well known innovators invented things that make life easier and share common traits for the wellbeing of humanity everywhere.
 - D. **Through innovation and knowledge transfer, we can promote single culture and civilization across the world that must best fit all culture and social contexts.**

Answer: D

Civic education values cultural diversity and pluralism; therefore, promoting a single, homogenous global culture is not a desirable or correct goal of global civilization and work.

41. An understanding of what is right and what is wrong, or what is good and what is evil is known as (1)
- A. honesty.
 - B. ✓ **morality.**
 - C. divinity.
 - D. integrity.

Answer: B

Morality is defined as the system of principles and values concerning what is right versus wrong, and good versus evil.

42. Among the following alternatives one properly explains the difference between macro economy and micro economy? (1)
- A. Macroeconomics study individual agents while microeconomics study issues like growth, inflation, trade and unemployment.
 - B. Macroeconomics differs from microeconomics by the nature of economic systems it emphasis and roles of laws that govern the market.
 - C. **Macroeconomics analyzes the growth performance of a country while microeconomics scrutinizes the purchasing decisions of individual agents.**
 - D. Microeconomics studies the behavior of consumers and producers while macroeconomics is an analysis of the welfare of particular group of people.

Answer: C

Macroeconomics focuses on aggregate national and global indicators such as economic growth, while microeconomics focuses on the decision-making processes of individual economic agents like consumers and firms.

43. Which one of the following is the role of monetary organizations for development of nations? (1)
- A. International monetary institutions are larger and give much bigger financial service providing substantial amount of loans to the local public.
 - B. **If properly managed and effective diplomatic bargaining is made, international monetary organizations ✓ can provide funds and loans that facilitate national development.**
 - C. Local monetary organizations are similar with the national and international monetary organizations in their policies of providing loans and funding.
 - D. International monetary organizations (like the World Bank and IMF) facilitate development of poor nations only when the policy conditions are satisfied.

Answer: B

While international monetary institutions often require structural adjustments, with proper management and strong diplomatic engagement, their funding and loans can be leveraged successfully for national development.

44. How qualified leaders can effectively promote the participation of citizens? (1)
- A. **Through innovative planning, smooth motivation and engaging aspects on realistic and versatile styles ✓ of analytic leadership.**
 - B. Through the mechanisms of indirect influence using co-workers and government agents to effectively control possibilities of public critics.
 - C. Through the employment of threats and coercion in times when citizens' participation is highly demanded.
 - D. Through the employment of government forces and laws that influence people to execute their responsibilities.

Answer: A

Qualified and democratic leaders promote civic participation through innovative planning, inspiring motivation, and inclusive, realistic leadership styles rather than coercion or force.

45. Which one of the following signify the effective application of civic participation for successful achievement of societal common good? (1)
- A. Formulating professional associations aiming at solving the economic hardships of founding members' based on their collective efforts to serve the clients and consumers who need professional services.
 - B. Establishing business organizations that are aimed at maximization and thereby contributing for poverty alleviation through corporate social responsibilities.
 - C. Formulating political parties that can come up with better alternatives in political ideologies, policies and strategies that better address the most pressing problems of marginalized groups.
 - D. **The formation of dynamic civic societies established by volunteer individuals and addressing the ✓ changing needs of society for the attainment of individual and collective goals.**

Answer: D

Civic societies founded by voluntary citizens directly address the diverse and evolving needs of the community, epitomizing the successful application of civic participation for the common good.

46. Protecting the environment is one of the necessary responsibilities of citizens. Protecting the wellbeing of the environment comprises to: (1)
- A. the restoration of wild and biodiversity of the national parks.
 - B. **✓ the natural and social phenomena of the whole ecosystem.**
 - C. reservation of the limited cultural and historical heritages.
 - D. exclusively the artificial environment useful for human life.

Answer: B

Protecting the environment means preserving the delicate balance of the entire ecosystem, which encompasses both natural ecological components and the social environments that affect human life.

47. Among the following one is the strongest claim about the history of HIV/AIDS: (1)
- A. Not documented history of HIV/AIDS is found so far.
 - B. The origin of HIV/AIDS is in the 1940s because of global famine.
 - C. The first victims of HIV/AIDS are Asian Nomads.
 - D. ✓ **The illness first came to be known in early 1980s in the USA.**

Answer: D

The clinical history of HIV/AIDS began in the early 1980s when the illness was first officially recognized and documented in the United States.

48. Any work to be honoured, it must be (1)
- A. ✓ **a work which is based on the legal and ethical values of the nation.**
 - B. a work which is based on professional skills.
 - C. a work which is respected by one's own family.
 - D. a work that is the source of greater amount of income.

Answer: A

In civic education, all honest labor is honorable and should not be despised, provided that the work is legal and adheres to the ethical and moral values of the society.

49. Respecting the conducts and disciplines of working environment, keeping the confidentiality of clients and exerting maximum effort to employ one's expertise knowledge for the common good is known as (1)
- A. personal duties and responsibilities.
 - B. collective duties and responsibilities.
 - C. ✓ **professional duties and responsibilities.**
 - D. official duties and responsibilities.

Answer: C

The duty to respect the conducts of a workplace, maintain client confidentiality, and use specialized knowledge for the public benefit defines professional duties and responsibilities.

50. Which of the following alternatives best explains hard work as an instrument of national development? (1)
- A. Hard work primarily benefits workers and it is a second alternative to the achievement of national development.
 - B. Development can be achieved with the maximum effort of government policies and strategies regardless of public participation.
 - C. ✓ **Hard work is a combination of labor, time, skill and resources to mobilize for the achievement of the common good.**
 - D. Hard work that employs more labor than skill is one of the most important instrument of development.

Answer: C

Hard work in the context of national development involves a productive combination of labor, time, skills, and resources mobilized to achieve the common good of the nation.

51. The principle of Ethiopian constitution that can be considered as the foundation of the prevalence of the rule of law is (1)
- A. the respect of human and democratic rights.
 - B. ✓ **the supremacy of the constitution.**
 - C. the separation of state and religion.
 - D. the sovereignty of the people.

Answer: B

The supremacy of the constitution (Article 9 of the FDRE Constitution) ensures that all other laws and decisions must conform to it, serving as the ultimate foundation for the rule of law.

52. Which one of the following choices particularly expresses the principle of sovereignty of the people? (1)
- A. The transparency of the government in its internal and external affairs.
 - B. The right to exercise human and democratic rights.
 - C. The accountability of public officials for any failure in official duties.
 - D. ✓ **A direct participation in democratic and periodic election.**

Answer: D

According to democratic principles, the sovereignty of the people is directly exercised and expressed through their participation in periodic, free, and fair elections to choose their representatives.

53. Tsion is a high school student who strongly believes that students can make a difference by joining the different clubs in the school. Hence, he often argues that parents should play a great role in promoting this right of students. According to the above stated case which democratic right is voiced by Tsion? (1)
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. ✓ Freedom of Association | B. Freedom of Movement |
| C. freedom of expression | D. Freedom of Nationality |

Answer: A

Joining clubs, organizations, or interest groups of one's choice is a direct exercise of the constitutional right to freedom of association.

54. Which one of the following alternatives best describes the democratic situations in Africa since independence? (1)
- A. ✓ **A multi-party system became prevalent in the 1990s.**
 - B. The post-colonial Africa followed indigenous democracy.
 - C. Democratic elections conducted in post-colonial Africa.
 - D. Democracy has been well established since 1960s.

Answer: A

Following the end of the Cold War in the 1990s, a wave of democratization swept across Africa, making multi-party political systems far more prevalent than the single-party regimes of the post-independence era.

55. Which one of the following given alternatives best defines terrorism as a crime? (1)
- A. ✓ **Intentionally harming innocent people to force the government or people.**
 - B. The abuse of public office for private gain or to benefit relatives.
 - C. A deliberate attack on some ethnic or religious groups.
 - D. The act or attempt to exterminate a group because of their identities.

Answer: A

Terrorism is legally defined as the intentional use of violence, intimidation, or harm against innocent civilians to coerce a government or a population for political or ideological purposes.

56. Mohammad is a business entrepreneur working in Addis Ababa for the past 5 years. Recently, he changed his business venture to a sector that is favored by the government in which those who invest are charged less tax. According to the case stated above, Mohammad's act is (1)
- A. contraband.
 - B. fraud.
 - C. tax evasion.
 - D. ✓ **tax avoidance.**

Answer: D

Tax avoidance is the legal minimizing of tax liabilities by exploiting options and incentives provided in the tax laws, such as moving investments into government-favored, lower-tax sectors.

57. Which one of the following qualities of individuals reflects the modern conception of a patriotic citizen? (1)
- A. Keeping promises and secrets.
 - B. ✓ **Respecting human and democratic rights.**
 - C. Impartial treatment of people.
 - D. To be brave and confident.

Answer: B

The modern concept of patriotism goes beyond military defense to include civic duties such as respecting human and democratic rights, paying taxes, and upholding democratic institutions.

58. One among the following choices is an international organization in which Ethiopia has made a significant contribution in the global peace and stability. (1)
- A. ✓ **United Nations (UN).**
 - B. Organization of African Unity (OAU).
 - C. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
 - D. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Answer: A

Ethiopia is a founding member of the United Nations (UN) and has historically been, and remains, one of the largest contributors of peacekeeping forces to secure global peace and stability.

59. Which one of the following is the reason behind the world's recognition of Ethiopia as the symbol of independence and anti-colonial struggle in Africa? (1)
- A. The membership to the League of Nations.
 - B. The establishment of regional organizations.
 - C. The foundation of the Organization of African Unity.
 - D. ✓ **The Victory of Adwa**

Answer: D

The Victory of Adwa in 1896, where Ethiopia defeated an invading European colonial power, established the nation as a global symbol of black sovereignty, dignity, and anti-colonial resistance.

60. Which one of the following is a role of groups and associations in civic participation? (1)
- A. Their participation appears to be ideal instrument of supporting guerrilla fighters and local warlords to actualize change of governments.
 - B. Their participation catalyzes the unpredictability and continual change of government's political, economic and social policies and strategies.
 - C. **Their participation in policy making and policy evaluation enable governments to shape policy that suit ✓ society's needs for sustainability and productivity.**
 - D. Their participation paves the ways by which powerful governments intervene on local affairs to influence the workings of local governments.

Answer: C

Civic groups and associations play a vital role in policy formulation and evaluation, helping governments align their programs and strategies with the actual developmental and social needs of the public.

61. What are the utilities of knowledge for individuals and societies? (1)
- A. **They enable us to develop rational self confidence in our positions and make breakthroughs in all ✓ aspects of life.**
 - B. They enable us to understand the workings of globalization and easily manipulate the global community for our self-interests.
 - C. They enable us to engage in scientific and technological research that can help us substitute our tradition, cultural and religious wisdoms.
 - D. They enable us to innovate the most powerful weapons including nuclear weapons to terrorize competing nations and societies.

Answer: A

Knowledge empowers individuals by boosting their rational self-confidence and providing the foundational tools needed to make positive breakthroughs in social, economic, and scientific endeavors.

62. Which one of the following better explains the different sources of information? (1)
- A. Hearsay and public opinions provide unquestionable sources of information than eyewitness' account evidences.
 - B. Oral narratives are untrustworthy sources of information while written sources are genuine evidences to one can doubt their trustworthiness.
 - C. **Information can be gathered using different tools of data collection from interviews, documents, ✓ observations.**
 - D. Secondary sources of information are more preferable than primary sources in leading us to conclusions about certain situations.

Answer: C

Information collection relies on various systematic tools and methodologies such as conducting interviews, analyzing historical/written documents, and making direct observations.

63. Which one of the following best describes the purpose of information and data? (1)
- A. National intelligences should work with the information technology and communication organizations to know the intentions of the people.
 - B. Once we gathered information we can use it to support our prepositions and hypothesis in the way we intend to generate desirable conclusions.
 - C. Rough data and information can be stored in publicly accessible space to enable everyone understand the situations of their society.
 - D. **Quantitative and qualitative data must be interpreted carefully to evaluate what is important and discard misleading and superfluous.**

Answer: D

To make information useful for decision-making, qualitative and quantitative data must be systematically interpreted to filter out irrelevant, misleading, or superfluous details.

64. One of the following alternatives well describes the importance of reading? (1)
- A. Reading helps us to possess knowledge which is different from the knowledge of ordinary people and help us to separate from the public.
 - B. Reading is one of the fine consuming activities and it is an instrument of personal satisfaction of readers to have exclusively theoretical know.
 - C. Reading is the sole source of our knowledge that helps us to acquire the truth which is useful in our personal and social lives.
 - D. **Developing reading habit expands the frontiers of knowledge and linked with the inherent pursuits of human being to acquire wisdom.**

Answer: D

Reading is essential for personal growth and intellectual empowerment, as it broadens our cognitive horizons and satisfies the natural human drive for wisdom and truth.

65. One of the following is the basic indicators of development in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. **✓ The material and spiritual quality of life of citizens of Ethiopian.**
 - B. The nature of political ideologies imposed on Ethiopia.
 - C. The life standard of expatriates living in Ethiopia.
 - D. The life standard of rich people in Ethiopia.

Answer: A

The development of a nation is fundamentally measured by the holistic improvement of its citizens' lives, encompassing both their material well-being and their spiritual or ethical quality of life.

66. Voluntary activities are ideal instruments of development in Ethiopia and promoting national interests. Which one of the following is not the primary goals of voluntary activities in promoting national development? (1)
- A. It is a means of mobilizing the time, skill and resources for common good.
 - B. It is a means for the unserved national defense in times of wars.
 - C. It is a means of promoting the well-being of significant number of peoples.
 - D. **✓ It is a means of maximizing private incomes and profits of volunteers.**

Answer: D

Voluntarism is fundamentally defined by its selfless and non-profit nature; therefore, maximizing private profits or personal incomes is contrary to the spirit and primary goals of voluntary service.

67. The responsibility of citizens in participating in the political process of their nation will be achieved through (1)
- A. maximizing the self-interest of members of political parties.
 - B. promoting political manipulation in times of elections.
 - C. ✓ **building culture of civilized public debates on political differences.**
 - D. enhancing civil wars in times of conflicts and political differences.

Answer: C

Constructive civic participation requires a commitment to peaceful, civilized, and rational public debates to resolve political differences and build consensus.

68. What will be the positive consequences of keeping promises in the social context? (1)
- A. Keeping promises will deteriorate the social development and collective well-being of citizens.
 - B. In keeping promises in the social context, leaders will be more respected than citizens.
 - C. In keeping promises, some may lose their gain in the society and fail to succeed in life.
 - D. ✓ **Keeping promise in the social context is necessary asset of trust and harmony.**

Answer: D

Keeping promises fosters mutual trust and reliable social relationships, which are critical building blocks for societal harmony and stability.

69. Moral obligation of citizens refers to (1)
- A. respecting differences within a society based on merits.
 - B. working for the improvement of life of your own ethnic groups.
 - C. ✓ **respecting the rights of citizens, ethical values and norms of the society.**
 - D. respecting most influential cultures of selected communities in the nation.

Answer: C

Moral obligations are non-legal duties of citizens that require them to voluntarily respect human rights, adhere to societal ethical standards, and uphold moral norms for peaceful coexistence.

70. It has been upheld that every society has a myth which explains the origin and workings of its members. What is the main source of myths in general? (1)
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. ✓ Beliefs and traditions | B. Perceived realities |
| C. Historical facts | D. Scientific discoveries |

Answer: A

Myths are traditional narratives, often explaining the origins of a society or natural phenomena, that are rooted primarily in cultural beliefs and oral traditions rather than scientific or historical facts.

71. Which one of the given alternatives explains the exercise of direct democracy in the contemporary modern world? (1)
- A. It is the feature of the most established democracies in the world.
 - B. It is widely accepted and practiced form of democracy these days.
 - C. ✓ **Still works when referendum is requested by political groups.**
 - D. It is an ancient form which is not applicable in today's world.

Answer: C

Although representative democracy is the dominant system today, direct democracy is still exercised in contemporary times through mechanisms such as referendums and popular initiatives.

72. Identify the choice that belongs to the principle and practice of Parliamentary Democracy. (1)
- A. The president is the head of the government and the state.
 - B. The legislative organ is clearly separated from the executive.
 - C. The prime minister is the head of state and the government.
 - D. ✓ **Fusion of power between the legislative and executive organs.**

Answer: D

In a parliamentary democracy, there is a fusion of power because the executive branch (the Prime Minister and cabinet) is drawn directly from the legislative branch and is accountable to it, unlike in a presidential system where these powers are strictly separated.

73. What is the central characteristic which justifies a government as having a legitimate power and authority? (1)
- A. The idiosyncrasy of the leaders.
 - B. ✓ **Power driven from democratic constitution.**
 - C. Having a democratic constitution.
 - D. Functioning in a transparent manner.

Answer: B

A government's power and authority are justified as legitimate when they are derived (or 'driven') from a democratic constitution that represents the sovereign will and consent of the people.

74. Which one of the given alternatives illustrates the duty that citizens have to respect for their own well-being and that of the society? (1)
- A. Actively participating in political affairs.
 - B. ✓ **Working and earning an income for living.**
 - C. Responding to national emergency calls.
 - D. Freely expressing their thoughts.

Answer: B

In civics, work is defined as both a right and a duty because it is the source of well-being for the individual citizen as well as the progress and well-being of the wider society.

75. All are associated with the aim of empowering women to a affirmative action in Ethiopian context except (1)
- A. ✓ **empowering women to make a reverse discrimination.**
 - B. enabling the women to have equal opportunity as men.
 - C. integrating the experience of women into development schemes.
 - D. compensating the past injustice and discrimination of women.

Answer: A

The objective of affirmative action is to correct historical injustices and enable women to compete equally with men; it is not designed to establish 'reverse discrimination' as a goal.

76. A tendency to value the cultures of others based on one's own cultural values and conceptions known as (1)
- A. multiculturalism.
 - B. cultural Relativism.
 - C. absolutism
 - D. ✓ **ethnocentrism.**

Answer: D

Ethnocentrism is the cognitive bias or tendency of judging and evaluating other cultures according to the standards and values of one's own culture, often viewing one's own as superior.

77. Does the promotion of cultural equality strengthens the unity of the country and thereby achieve development? (1)
- A. By ridiculing traditional religious practices as primitive.
 - B. By remedying the effects of the past discrimination.
 - C. By negatively evaluating the values, norms of some cultural groups.
 - D. ✓ **By creating common political and economic space to work together.**

Answer: D

Promoting cultural equality builds unity in diversity by ensuring all groups feel respected, which enables them to cooperate and work together in a common political and economic space.

78. What is the ultimate goal of promoting equity of burden and benefits among citizens? (1)
- A. Recognizing the relations between burden and benefits.
 - B. Shouldering the burden of the disadvantaged.
 - C. ✓ **Developing a sense of belongingness to a country.**
 - D. Endorsing income equality among people.

Answer: C

When citizens perceive that national burdens and benefits are distributed equitably, it strengthens national consensus, reduces conflicts, and fosters a strong sense of belongingness to the country.

79. In Article 83 of the FDRE Constitution, the mandate to settle any dispute regarding the Constitution is given to (1)
- A. the Judiciary.
 - B. ✓ **the House of Federation.**
 - C. the Council of Ministers.
 - D. the House of Peoples' Representatives.

Answer: B

According to Article 83 of the FDRE Constitution, the power to interpret the Constitution and settle constitutional disputes is vested in the House of Federation.

80. Which one of the following is the consequence of the breakdown of rule of law in a country? (1)
- A. ✓ **It implies the existence of unlimited power and puts citizen in danger.**
 - B. Conflicts will be prevented and manageable through legal means.
 - C. The rights of individuals and groups will be respected.
 - D. It allows the society to permanently enter in to peace and harmony.

Answer: A

The rule of law restrains government power; its breakdown removes these limits, resulting in arbitrary power, lack of security, and danger to the lives and rights of citizens.

81. Which one of the following choices characterizes a constitutionally limited government? (1)
- A. The absence of free, fair and periodic election.
 - B. ✓ **Strong mechanism to check and control the power of states organs.**
 - C. The power of the government is highly centralized.
 - D. The violation of the basic freedom of the people.

Answer: B

A constitutionally limited government is defined by institutional mechanisms, such as checks and balances, that limit and control the power of different state organs to prevent abuse.

82. One of the following can best be regarded as the role of institutions than individuals in the fight against corruption (1)

- A. ✓ **Being transparent and accountable.**
- B. Turning away from corrupt practices.
- C. Being honest and truthful in day-to-day activities.
- D. Exposing corrupt people.

Answer: A

While individuals must act honestly, institutions fight systemic corruption by establishing procedures of transparency and accountability that minimize opportunities for corrupt practices.

83. The FDRE constitution asserted the equality of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia. Which one of the following choices describes this right of the people that is declared by the constitution? (1)

- A. ✓ **The equality of the people to be treated the same as others.**
- B. The equality of the regional states in terms of landmass.
- C. The equality of the nations in the seats of the parliament.
- D. The equality of the peoples in terms of demography.

Answer: A

The constitutional equality of Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples ensures that all ethnic groups have equal rights and status before the law, regardless of their population size or territorial landmass.

84. Which one of the following alternatives indicates the conflicting feature of the notion of equality? (1)

- A. Its aim to extend equal opportunities to the people.
- B. ✓ **The fact that it leads to greater uniformity among members.**
- C. Its broad engagement in political, cultural and social considerations.
- D. Its involvement in a restorative justice to repair damages.

Answer: B

A common criticism or conflicting feature of equality is that pushing it to an extreme can suppress individuality and force uniformity among members of a society, conflicting with the value of individual liberty.

85. One of the following is not the duties of patriotic citizens? (1)

- A. Participating in peaceful demonstrations that can challenge the undemocratic practices of governments.
- B. Forwarding rational criticisms when they believe that government policies and strategies are not sound.
- C. ✓ **Waging wars against altertative regimes and mobilizing people for rebellion against dictators.**
- D. Supporting the development projects and strategies of their governments through innovative skills.

Answer: C

Waging wars and mobilizing rebellions against regimes are violent and non-constitutional actions, which contradict the peaceful, democratic, and constructive duties expected of a patriotic citizen.

86. How Ethiopians as global citizens can show their commitment to the wellbeing of international community? (1)

- A. By demonstrating against religious and cultural beliefs of enemy nations.
- B. By fighting against dictatorial regimes, their families and relatives.
- C. By paying taxes and contributing to the national development mega projects.
- D. ✓ **By fighting against terrorism, genocide, human trafficking and illegal trade.**

Answer: D

Global citizenship involves acting responsibly to solve global crises; fighting against transnational threats like terrorism, genocide, and human trafficking demonstrates a commitment to the global community's wellbeing.

87. What are the benefits that individuals gain when they effectively shoulder their responsibilities? (1)
- A. Expanding one's personal image, gathering public acceptance, succeeding in winning at civil wars, endangering the actualization of the rights of others and self-esteem.
 - B. Advancing their obligations at international level, succeeding in acquiring international citizenship, challenging globalization and developing sense of self control.
 - C. **Utilizing their own fundamental rights, developing sense of personal independence, developing**
✓ **knowledge and skill and achieve national development..**
 - D. Leading life of dependency, developing self-esteem, challenging the wellbeing of the society, advancing the common good, and managing the resources for personal use.

Answer: C

Effectively fulfilling responsibilities enables individuals to fully exercise their rights, gain personal independence and skills, and ultimately contribute to national development, whereas the other options contain negative consequences like civil war or dependency.

88. Executing one's responsibilities may lead to paying certain costs. What would be the cost of executing one's personal responsibilities? (1)
- A. Closure of one's personal business organizations, losing one's job, and lagging one's nation behind the norms of globalization.
 - B. Lack of respect from the society, bad self-image, sacrificing the sovereignty of one's nation.
 - C. Lower development of one's nation, humanitarian crises of their society, retarding the actualization of the common good.
 - D. **Sacrifice, including one's life, for the common good and public interest, compromising private desires**
✓ **for the social wellbeing.**

Answer: D

Executing responsibilities, especially civic ones, often requires making personal sacrifices—including time, resources, or even life—and subordinating private interests to the common good and public welfare.

89. One of the international threats is the possibility of nuclear wars that can exterminate human race. In such challenging age, how can nations and their citizens contribute to international peace and stability? (1)
- A. By cooperating with strong nations that own nuclear weapons and contributing military forces of the UN.
 - B. ✓ **By supporting the UN peacekeeping forces and effective diplomacy in dealing with terrorism.**
 - C. By innovation that can compete the sophistication of other nations' nuclear weapons.
 - D. By focusing on science and technology that can easily defend the nation from the nuclear attacks of other nations.

Answer: B

Nations and citizens contribute to global peace by supporting international institutions like the UN peacekeeping missions and relying on diplomatic dialogue rather than participating in nuclear arms races.

90. Treating all Nations, Nationalities and Peoples with equality is important because, it (1)
- A. leads to socialism.
 - B. completely avoids competition among citizens.
 - C. ✓ **leads economic development.**
 - D. encourages business men to invest more.

Answer: C

Ensuring the equality of all Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples fosters mutual respect, peace, and stability, which are the essential prerequisites for sustainable economic development.

91. One of the active participation of citizens is engaging in the political affairs of their nation. The political participation of citizens can be actualized through all of the following except (1)
- A. drafting and implementing alternative election laws.
 - B. encouraging citizens to become involved in running for office.
 - C. ✓ **engaging in armed struggles to overthrow dictatorial governments.**
 - D. taking part in political campaigns including forming political parties.

Answer: C

In a democratic framework, active political participation is achieved through peaceful, legal, and constitutional means such as campaigning, voting, and running for office, rather than armed struggle.

92. Which one of the following best defines reasoning? (1)
- A. Reasoning, judgment and knowing are similar mental dispositions.
 - B. ✓ **Reasoning is a process of thought that helps to make objective judgments.**
 - C. Reasoning is a process of internalizing imposed opinions from others.
 - D. Reasoning involves conceptualizing one's previous faith for life.

Answer: B

Reasoning is a cognitive process of evaluating facts and arguments to form logical, unbiased, and objective judgments, distinguishing it from mere belief or passive internalization of opinions.

93. What is the difference between information and knowledge? (1)
- A. Knowledge and information are the two sides of the same coin and there is no significant difference between them.
 - B. While information is the outcome of analysis of data and knowledge, knowledge is information acquired about a specific subject based on collected facts.
 - C. Knowledge is the highest form of wisdom and information is untrustworthy opinions from unauthorized sources.
 - D. ✓ **While knowledge is the outcome of analysis of data and information, information is knowledge acquired about a specific subject based on collected facts.**

Answer: D

According to standard civics textbooks, knowledge represents a higher-level synthesis achieved by analyzing data and information, whereas information consists of the structured facts and details acquired about a particular subject.

94. The purposes of data and information is (1)
- A. ✓ **to serve as the basis of making calculations and drawing conclusions.**
 - B. to serve as a means of enhancing the faiths and values of others.
 - C. to serve as means of imposing one's opinions and assumptions.
 - D. to serve as final testimonies of opinions.

Answer: A

The fundamental utility of collecting data and information is to provide a reliable, factual basis for performing logical calculations, solving problems, and drawing valid conclusions.

95. Which one of the following alternatives best describes transparency as the fundamental requirement of democratic system? (1)
- A. A transparent government is necessarily a democratic government.
 - B. Transparency may sometimes lead to abuse of power and corruption.
 - C. ✓ **Limiting transparency may be necessary during national emergencies.**
 - D. Governments should be transparent at all times to guarantee a democratic system.

Answer: C

While transparency is a vital pillar of democracy, it is not absolute; democratic principles allow for it to be limited under strict conditions, such as protecting national security during emergencies.

96. A feature of democratic system which can mainly be characterized by the respect of others' view points and sharing ideas in a polite way is known as (1)
- A. accountability.
 - B. liberty.
 - C. transparency.
 - D. ✓ **tolerance.**

Answer: D

Tolerance is a core democratic value characterized by showing respect for the opinions, beliefs, and viewpoints of others, and engaging in civil, polite dialogue even when there is disagreement.

97. When does political tolerance can be said to be realized in a certain political community? (1)
- A. ✓ **When individuals are free to express their different viewpoints.**
 - B. When opposing political groups pay less attention to the ruling party.
 - C. When the state is on the course of national emergency.
 - D. When ethnic and religious groups hardly handle their differences.

Answer: A

Political tolerance is achieved in a society when citizens and groups are free to express, advocate for, and organize around diverse and differing political viewpoints without fear of reprisal.

98. Which one of the following is a distinguishing feature of the constitution of the FDRE government in contrast to the regional states Constitutions? (1)
- A. It asserts that establishing governments at regional level is the mandate of the Federal.
 - B. It addresses the specific conditions for each state.
 - C. It declares that it can intervene in the affairs of local administration.
 - D. ✓ **It states the distribution of power between the federal and regional states.**

Answer: D

A key distinguishing feature of the FDRE Constitution is that it defines and establishes the division/distribution of power between the Federal government and the Regional states, whereas regional constitutions only outline power distribution within their respective regions.

99. It has been conceived that the rule of law is mostly recognized through the restrictions that it imposes both on the governor and the governed. Which one of the following choices can be recognized as the restriction of the rule of law on the governed? (1)
- A. The activity of the officials to act according to the law.
 - B. The right of government officials to act arbitrarily.
 - C. ✓ **The right of the people to go against the well-being of others.**
 - D. The violation of basic right of citizens by the government.

Answer: C

The rule of law restricts the governed (citizens) by prohibiting them from acting arbitrarily and infringing upon the rights, safety, and well-being of others, thus maintaining social order.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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