

Total marks: 87

- The State Council is the legislature of a regional state, and making law is what a legislature does. It passes the region's own laws inside the powers the Constitution leaves to the states. The state administration is the tempting answer, but that is the executive: it carries laws out and may propose drafts, while introducing and enacting them belongs to the council.

5. Which of the following group of people were considered inferior to others in the traditional Ethiopian society? (1)
- A. Priestes
B. Teachers
C. Farmers
D. ✓ **Singers**

Answer: D

Traditional Ethiopian society ranked occupations, and the wandering minstrel, the azmari, sat near the bottom of that ranking even though everyone enjoyed the performance. Singers were treated as low in status and many communities avoided marriage with them. Farmers look like the tempting answer because farming is hard manual work, but the land holding farmer was the respected backbone of that society.

6. The most vocal opposition to the regime of Haile Sellassie I, particularly during its last stage came from (1)
- A. General officers in the army
B. Dissatisfied ordinary peasants
C. Industrial workers and teachers
D. ✓ **Students and the educated elite**

Answer: D

In the last years of Haile Selassie's reign the university and secondary school students led the open opposition, with demands such as land to the tiller and with questions about famine, poverty and inequality. Their strikes, pamphlets and demonstrations set the political mood that carried into 1974. Army officers are tempting because soldiers finally took power, but the army moved late, after the students and the educated elite had already put the questions in public.

7. How many seats shall be reserved for all minority nationalities and people in the house of people's Representatives as provided by the FDRE constitution? (1)
- A. 40 seats
B. ✓ **20 seats**
C. 30 seats
D. 10 seats

Answer: B

Article 54(3) of the FDRE Constitution reserves at least 20 seats in the House of Peoples' Representatives for minority Nationalities and Peoples. The figure is fixed in the Constitution so that very small groups are not squeezed out by constituencies drawn on population. 40 seats is tempting because the House is large, but the Constitution names 20 as the minimum.

8. Who is the source of the legitimate power of the FDRE? (1)
- A. The parliament
B. Supreme court
C. ✓ **the people**
D. the army

Answer: C

Article 8 states that all sovereign power resides in the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia, and that the Constitution is an expression of their sovereignty. Every organ of state holds power because the people handed it over. The parliament is the tempting answer because it makes the law, but the parliament itself sits only through the votes of the people, so it holds power rather than being its source.

9. Which of the following gives a general definition of corruption in a better manner? (1)
- A. Corruption is taking bribes for official services
B. Corruption is the misuse of public property and money
C. ✓ **Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain**
D. Corruption is forceful act obliging people to pay for official services

Answer: C

This wording is the general definition because it covers every form the offence takes: bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, favours and the selling of information. It names the two elements that make any act corrupt, a public position and a private benefit. Taking bribes is the tempting answer because bribery is the best known case, but it is one example, and defining corruption by it leaves the rest of the forms outside.

10. Which of the following is morally wrong according to the Ethiopian culture? (1)
- A. Respect for elders
 - B. ✓ **Breaking promises**
 - C. Helping the needy
 - D. Participating in social affairs

Answer: B

Ethiopian culture puts heavy weight on a person's word, and a broken promise damages trust and the person's name in the community. The other three are the conduct the culture praises: respect for elders, help for the needy and taking part in the affairs of the community. Participating in social affairs can look like a burden a person is free to refuse, but refusing it is at worst a private choice, while breaking a promise is treated as a wrong done to another person.

11. The millennium development goals include all of the following except? (1)
- A. Providing primary education for all children of the world.
 - B. Reducing infant mortality by ninety percent
 - C. ✓ **Making the poor rich**
 - D. Eradicating gender inequality in education

Answer: C

The Millennium Development Goals set measurable targets such as primary schooling for every child, lower child and maternal deaths and an end to the gender gap in education. Making poor people rich was never one of them; the goals aimed at extreme poverty, health and schooling. The infant mortality option is tempting because the figure in it is wrong, but cutting child deaths was a real goal, while making the poor rich never appeared on the list at all.

12. The present flag in green, yellow and red probably became the national flag of Ethiopian during the time of: (1)
- A. Lij Iyasu
 - B. Emperor Yohannes IV
 - C. Empress Zewditu
 - D. ✓ **Emperor Menelik II**

Answer: D

The green, yellow and red tricolour took its present form as the national flag in the reign of Menelik II at the end of the nineteenth century, when the three colours already flown as separate pennants were joined into one rectangular flag. Yohannes IV is tempting because he ruled shortly before Menelik and the colours were already in use, but the single tricolour flag is dated to Menelik's time.

13. What is the major advantage of fulfilling our obligations as Ethiopian citizen? (1)
- A. Socialization
 - B. Getting spiritual satisfaction
 - C. ✓ **Enjoying our rights in return**
 - D. Getting financial reward

Answer: C

Rights and duties are two sides of one arrangement. When citizens pay their taxes, obey the law and serve the community, the state can run the courts, schools, clinics and police that turn a right on paper into something real. Spiritual satisfaction is tempting because doing your duty does feel good, but that is a private reward, while the main return is that everyone gets to enjoy their rights.

14. Which of the following professions (occupations) has long been the most undermined one among many Ethiopian communities? (1)
- A. Teaching
 - B. Shoe shining
 - C. ✓ **Pottery**
 - D. Wood work

Answer: C

Handicraft workers were the group most looked down on in many Ethiopian communities, and potters stood among them beside smiths and tanners. Their work was needed by every household, yet they were kept apart socially and in marriage. Shoe shining is tempting because it is poorly paid today, but it is a recent urban job, while the contempt shown to pottery is old and deeply rooted.

15. Which of the following is generally taken as 'male oriented' job in the Ethiopian tradition? (1)
- A. Cooking
 - B. Looking after children
 - C. Collecting fire wood
 - D. ✓ Long distance trade.

Answer: D

Long distance trade meant travel, weeks away from home and dealing with strangers on the road, and tradition handed that to men. Cooking, child care and fetching firewood were all pushed onto women and girls. Collecting firewood is tempting because it is heavy work that sounds like a man's task, but in most Ethiopian communities women carried it.

16. Why do many Ethiopian prefer to use imported products than the local ones? (1)
- A. Because all local products have poor qualities
 - B. Because all imported products have good qualities
 - C. ✓ Because there is bad habit of giving low value for local products
 - D. None of the above

Answer: C

The preference is a habit of mind more than a fact about quality. Many local goods match or beat the imported ones, yet buyers assume the foreign label means better and pay more for it. The claim that all imported products have good qualities is tempting, but it is a sweeping statement, and a single poor import is enough to break it.

17. Which of the following is true about Idir and Equb? (1)
- A. ✓ Both are traditional saving institutions in Ethiopia
 - B. Both are practiced only in the rural parts of Ethiopia
 - C. Idir is not associated with saving
 - D. Equb is a backward saving system which is now being totally replaced by modern banking

Answer: A

Iqub is a rotating savings club: members pay in a fixed amount at fixed times and each member takes the whole pot in turn. Idir is a mutual fund that members pay into so the group can meet funeral and emergency costs. Both collect money now for use later, which is what saving means. The claim that idir is not associated with saving is tempting because idir looks like insurance, but the regular contributions are held as a common fund, so idir saves too.

18. Which of the following is NOT among the components of knowledge? (1)
- A. Truth
 - B. Evidence
 - C. Data
 - D. ✓ Myth

Answer: D

Knowledge is built from data, from evidence that supports a claim and from truth as the standard the claim is tested against. A myth is a story people accept without evidence, so it cannot be one of the parts knowledge is made of. Data is tempting because raw data on its own is not yet knowledge, but data is still one of its components, while myth is not.

19. Which of the following is NOT true about democratic constitution? (1)
- A. It paves the way for constitutionalism and democracy
 - B. It limits the power of government
 - C. It does not allow extra- constitutionalism and democracy
 - D. ✓ It does not stipulate directly the rights and duties of citizens

Answer: D

A democratic constitution sets out the rights and duties of citizens in its own text, which is what lets a person point to an article when a right is denied. The statement that it does not do so is therefore false, and the question asks for the false one. The option about extra constitutional rule is tempting because of its awkward wording, but blocking rule from outside the constitution is exactly what a democratic constitution is for.

20. Ethiopia's foreign policy is based, primarily, on the country's

(1)

- A. Geographical location
- B. Strong military power
- C. Benefits and interests only
- D. ✓ **Mutual benefits and cordial relation ship**

Answer: D

Ethiopia's foreign policy rests on relations that give something to both sides and on keeping friendly ties, above all with the neighbouring countries. The option about benefits and interests only is tempting, because every state does pursue its interests. The word only spoils it: interest alone leaves out the mutual side, which is the part the policy is built on.

21. Which of the following is NOT true about direct democracy

(1)

- A. It works among communities of small size.
- B. It is represented today in the form of referendum or lubricities
- C. It allows all participants to pass decision on their own affairs
- D. ✓ **It was practiced by ancient Greeks where by both men and women were active participants.**

Answer: D

Direct democracy in ancient Athens admitted only free adult male citizens. Women, slaves and foreigners had no vote and no voice in the assembly, so the statement that both men and women took an active part is untrue. The statement about small communities is tempting because it reads like a criticism, but direct democracy really does need a community small enough for everyone to gather and speak, so that one is true.

22. Identify the country that has combined both parliamentary and presidential system of democracy together.

(1)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. South Korea | B. England |
| C. South Africa | D. ✓ France |

Answer: D

France runs a semi presidential system. A president elected directly by the people holds real executive power, while a prime minister and cabinet must keep the confidence of the National Assembly, so the presidential and parliamentary designs sit side by side in one state. England is tempting because it is the model parliamentary country, but it has no elected executive president, so nothing there is combined.

23. Which of the following is true?

(1)

- A. Ethiopia's constitution gives priority for individual rights.
- B. Ethiopia's constitution gives priority for collective right
- C. Ethiopia's constitution protects collective rights at the expense of individual rights.
- D. ✓ **Ethiopia's constitution protects both collective and individual rights.**

Answer: D

Chapter Three of the FDRE Constitution carries rights held by each person, such as life, liberty, equality and expression, and rights held by groups, such as the right of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples to use their language and develop their culture. Both kinds sit in the same chapter with the same force. Priority for collective rights is tempting because group rights are prominent in the text, but prominence is not priority, and the individual articles are not weaker.

24. The regional state of Afar has full authority to do all of the following but :

(1)

- A. Collecting taxes.
- B. Establishing regional police force.
- C. ✓ **Establishing independence diplomatic relations with Djibouti**
- D. Using its natural resource for regional development

Answer: C

Foreign affairs belong to the federal government alone. A regional state cannot open its own diplomatic relations or sign agreements with a neighbouring country, even a country on its own border. Collecting taxes is tempting because tax sounds like a national matter, but the Constitution gives the states their own revenue sources, so Afar does collect taxes.

25. Why did Ethiopia remain to be the only African country that was never colonized?

(1)

- A. Because of here geographical location
- B. Because Europeans were not interested in it
- C. ✓ **Because she had successfully defined foreign aggressions**
- D. Because she had a very strong foreign policy from the beginning.

Answer: C

Ethiopia kept its independence because it fought the invaders and won, most famously at Adwa in 1896 where Menelik's army defeated the Italian force. That victory settled Ethiopia's standing as a sovereign state in the eyes of the European powers. Geographical location is tempting because the highlands are hard country to invade, but difficult terrain did not save other places, and the successful defence is what decided it here.

26. What is the major possible motive for corruption in countries like Ethiopia?

(1)

- A. Poverty
- B. Resource scarcity and completion in the economy
- C. Absence of the rule of law and constitutionalism
- D. ✓ **Greediness and searching a short - cut for accumulation of wealth.**

Answer: D

The question asks for the motive, which is what moves the person who takes the bribe or diverts the money. That is the wish to become wealthy fast without earning it. Poverty is tempting because poor countries report more corruption, but poverty is a condition around the act rather than the motive inside it, and much corruption is done by people who already have plenty.

27. Which of the following is true about positive discrimination?

(1)

- A. It is used to make women equal to men
- B. It is used to stop domestic violence
- C. It is used to restrict women at home
- D. ✓ **It is used to compensate women for the past injustice**

Answer: D

Positive discrimination gives extra support, such as reserved places or a lower entry point, to a group that was held back for a long time. Its purpose is to make up for that earlier disadvantage so the later competition is fair. The option about making women equal to men is tempting because equality is the goal, but the measure works by compensating for a past wrong, and equality is the result rather than the method.

28. One of the following peasant rebellions was crushed by the joint effort of the imperial Government and British forces. (1)

- A. The Bale peasant Rebellion
- B. ✓ **The first woyane movement**
- C. The second woyane movement
- D. The Gojjam peasant rebellion

Answer: B

The first Woyane rose in Tigray in 1943, and the imperial government put it down with British forces, including air support flown from bases in the region. That joint imperial and British action is what marks this rebellion out from the others on the list. The second Woyane is tempting because the name is nearly the same, but that later movement fought the Derg, with no British part in it.

29. How and when do multicultural societies like Ethiopia exist in peace? (1)

- A. ✓ **When there is mutual respect for one another.**
- B. When there is strong military government.
- C. When there is written constitution.
- D. When there is strong independent judiciary.

Answer: A

A country of many languages, faiths and customs holds together when each group accepts the others as equals and does not try to rank them. Respect is what makes shared rules acceptable to everyone living under them. A written constitution is tempting because rules do matter, but paper alone has never stopped conflict; a constitution works where people already respect one another enough to keep it.

30. According to Ethiopia law the responsibility of signing international conventions and agreement is given to: (1)

- A. ✓ **The executive branch**
- B. The judiciary branch
- C. the Legislative Branch
- D. the House of Federation

Answer: A

The executive conducts the country's foreign relations, so it negotiates and signs conventions and agreements with other states. The legislature then ratifies what was signed, which is the step that turns the agreement into binding law at home. The legislative branch is tempting because ratification gives the treaty its force, but signing and ratifying are two separate acts, and the question asks about signing.

31. The period of the derg was characterized by all the following negative experience ,EXCEPT (1)

- A. Red terror
- B. ✓ **Literacy camping**
- C. Forced military service (A fesa).
- D. Absence of religious freedom

Answer: B

The national literacy campaign taught reading and writing to millions of adults and is counted among the achievements of those years, not among the harms. Red terror, forced conscription and pressure on religious life all belong on the negative side of the Derg record. Red terror is tempting to a student who skips the word EXCEPT, but the literacy campaign is the single item on the list that was not a negative experience.

32. Identify the WRONG statement from the given alternatives . (1)

- A. Payment of taxes should be based on peoples capacity to pay
- B. Literacy campaign
- C. Forced military service (Afesa).
- D. ✓ **Absence of religious freedom .**

Answer: D

33. Which of the following is NOT true about voluntary organization ?

(1)

- A. ✓ **They are profit making agencies**
- B. They are independent of government
- C. They usually work towards social well being
- D. They cooperate with government and other organization to tackle common problems.

Answer: A

Voluntary organisations are non profit bodies. Whatever they raise goes back into the work instead of to owners or shareholders, and that is what separates them from a business. Independence from government is tempting to doubt, because many such groups receive public funding, but funding is not control, and they keep their own decision making.

34. "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today !" This famous quotation is associated to: (1)

- A. Martin luther
- B. Rose parks
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. ✓ **Martin luther king**

Answer: D

The words come from the speech Martin Luther King Jr gave at the March on Washington in 1963, at the height of the American civil rights movement. Martin Luther is the tempting answer because the names overlap almost completely, but that Martin Luther was a sixteenth century German reformer with no connection to the speech.

35. As an Ethiopian student why do you learn your history and culture?

(1)

- A. In order to build ethnocentric feeling
- B. In order to appreciate past achievements
- C. In order to bring about cultural revolution
- D. ✓ **In order to learn from the past and shape your values and beliefs.**

Answer: D

History and culture are studied so a young citizen understands where the society came from and can decide what to carry forward and what to leave behind. That use is active: the past becomes material for your own values and choices. Appreciating past achievements is tempting and is partly true, but it is one piece of the reason, while learning from the past and shaping your own beliefs takes in the whole of it.

36. Which of the following cultural ,made heritages of Ethiopia is recently registered by UNESCO as world heritages?

(1)

- A. The wolaita folk dance.
- B. The evangadi ceremony
- C. the gedeo megalithic stones
- D. ✓ **the konso cultural landscape**

Answer: D

The Konso cultural landscape, with its dry stone terraces, walled towns and carved waka figures, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2011, which is the recent registration this question means. The Gedeo megalithic stones are tempting because Ethiopia's stelae sites are well known, but the Gedeo landscape had not been inscribed when this paper was set.

37. One of the following is NOT the behavior of responsible citizens :

(1)

- A. Treating people as equals.
- B. Protecting cultural and natural heritages
- C. Working hard to improve living conditions
- D. ✓ **Charging extra payment for official services**

Answer: D

Asking for money beyond the official fee, for work an official is already paid to do, is corruption. A responsible citizen does the opposite and serves within the rules. Treating people as equals is tempting to pick when the word NOT is read too fast, but that is a mark of responsible citizenship and belongs with the correct behaviours.

38. Which of the following is true about cross- boundary rivers?

(1)

- A. Ethiopia does not have cross-boundary rivers
- B. Cross-boundary rivers are found only in the middle east
- C. ✓ **Cross-boundary rivers create the condition for countries to have a special relationship**
- D. Cross-boundary rivers cannot be used for common development projects.

Answer: C

A river that crosses a border ties the countries along it together, because what one does upstream reaches everyone downstream. That shared dependence pushes them into agreements, joint studies and standing basin bodies, which is a special relationship they would not otherwise need. The claim that such rivers cannot serve common projects is tempting because shared rivers do cause disputes, but the same rivers also carry joint dams, irrigation and power schemes.

39. Identify the WRONG statement about nuclear weapons.

(1)

- A. Any war involving nuclear weapons could bring an end to human race
- B. The number of countries that possess nuclear weapons is increasing form time to time.
- C. ✓ **Nuclear weapons do not long term effects.**
- D. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are good example of the danger that can be caused by nuclear weapons.

Answer: C

The blast is only part of the harm a nuclear weapon does. Radiation keeps causing cancers and birth defects for decades and the land stays contaminated, so the statement that there are no long term effects is the wrong one. The option about the number of nuclear states is tempting because that number looks fixed, but more states have obtained these weapons over time, so that statement is true.

40. Which of the following is the most advisable, safe way of protecting yourselves from HIV/AIDS infection as young students?

(1)

- A. Using condoms
- B. Avoiding boy/girl friends
- C. ✓ **Avoiding pre-martial sexual contact**
- D. Having only one partner for sexual contact

Answer: C

For a student the safest choice on this list is to avoid sexual contact, because it removes the exposure instead of reducing it. Using condoms is the tempting answer since a condom does cut the risk a great deal, but it can slip, tear or be used wrongly, so the risk falls without reaching zero.

41. Which of the following wing is NOT true about HIV/AIDS?

(1)

- A. It is a global problem that needs global intervention
- B. ✓ **It is number one killer disease the developed world.**
- C. It conspires with infections such as tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid and hepatices.
- D. Improving the standards of poor nations is one way of combating HIV/AIDS.

Answer: B

In the developed world the leading causes of death are heart disease and cancer, and treatment there has turned HIV into a long term condition for most patients, so calling it the number one killer disease is untrue. The option about tuberculosis and other infections is tempting because it lists several diseases at once, but HIV does open the way for them, so that statement is true.

42. Which of the following institution has no role in shaping globalization?

(1)

- A. World bank group
- B. ✓ **Transparency international**
- C. World trade organization
- D. International monetary Fund

Answer: B

Transparency International is a watchdog that measures corruption and campaigns against it. It writes no trade rules, lends no money and sets no economic conditions, so it does not shape globalisation. The World Trade Organization is tempting if the name is unfamiliar, but the WTO writes the rules of world trade, which is a direct role in it.

43. Democratic mode of governance is preferred over other modes of governance because it:

(1)

- A. Insures equality of citizens in everything
- B. Guarantees equitable distribution of wealth
- C. ✓ **Creates equal opportunities for citizens**
- D. Assures economic prosperity of a nation

Answer: C

Democracy opens the same doors to everyone: the same vote, the same right to stand for office, the same access to public service and to the courts. What each person then makes of the chance still differs. Equitable distribution of wealth is tempting because it sounds like the fairest outcome, but no system of government can promise that wealth ends up spread evenly.

44. Which of the following statement is true regarding Ethiopia in relation to the League of Nations?

(1)

- A. ✓ **The league failed Ethiopia when she was invaded by Italy**
- B. Ethiopia was a founding member of the League of Nations.
- C. Ethiopia represented African Nations in the League of Nation
- D. The Ethiopia withdrew from the League when Italy invaded her

Answer: A

Ethiopia was a member of the League and took its case to Geneva in 1936, where Emperor Haile Selassie warned that collective security was being abandoned. The League imposed weak sanctions and did nothing that stopped the Italian occupation. The option about withdrawing is tempting, but Ethiopia did not walk out; the League failed Ethiopia while Ethiopia kept appealing to it.

45. Tolerance to differences among peoples demands primary one's ability to: (1)
- A. Identify major differences
 - B. Do away with differences
 - C. ✓ **Accept differences as natural**
 - D. Learn about national differences

Answer: C

Tolerance begins when a person stops treating another way of life as a fault to be corrected. Difference in language, faith and custom is the ordinary state of human society, and accepting that is what makes living together possible. Doing away with differences is tempting because sameness looks like it would end conflict, but erasing difference means erasing what people are, which is the opposite of tolerance.

46. Whose appointment should be approved by the parliament of FDRE? (1)
- A. ✓ **President of the Federal supreme court**
 - B. Chairperson of the House of federation
 - C. President of a regional state council
 - D. Ethiopian Ambassadors and envoys

Answer: A

The Prime Minister recommends the president and vice president of the Federal Supreme Court, and the House of Peoples' Representatives approves the appointment. That approval is what the question is asking about. Ambassadors and envoys are tempting because they are senior federal posts, but they are appointed within the executive and do not go to the House for approval.

47. Where ever there is a strong and independent judiciary it is safe to except (1)
- A. Complete eradication of corruption
 - B. Presence of federal system of government
 - C. ✓ **Prevalence of respect for rule of law**
 - D. The executive to be afraid of the courts

Answer: C

An independent court can rule against a powerful person, and against the government itself, which is what makes the law apply to everyone alike. Where such courts work, respect for the rule of law follows. Complete eradication of corruption is tempting because strong courts do punish corrupt officials, but a court tries the cases brought before it, and no institution wipes an offence out entirely.

48. An unbiased employer should select workers for any type of job by taking into account the applicant's? (1)
- A. ✓ **Experience and ability**
 - B. Family social position
 - C. Race and religion affiliation
 - D. Age and material status

Answer: A

An employer without bias looks at what the applicant can do and what they have already done, because those are what the job actually needs. Family position, race, religion and age say nothing about performance, and using them is discrimination. Age and marital status are tempting because employers still ask for them on forms, but neither predicts how well the work will be done.

49. A government that respects the rule of law in its functions will be able to: (1)
- A. Stay in power whatever it does to the people
 - B. ✓ **Win the confidence and acceptance of the people**
 - C. Exercise supreme and absolute power over the people
 - D. Conceal any type of human right abuse of citizens

Answer: B

A government that binds itself by the law becomes predictable. People can plan, and they can take the government to court when it goes wrong, and that earns trust. Trust is what keeps a government accepted without force. Staying in power whatever it does is tempting because a lawful government does look stable, but that phrase describes a government standing above the law, which is the opposite case.

50. Many people have little understanding that while enjoying the right to equality they are required to (1)
- A. Ensure that they are capable of enjoying it
 - B. Earn it through their struggle
 - C. ✓ **Enter into identical obligation with other**
 - D. Enjoy similar and identical rights with others

Answer: C

Equality runs in two directions. Claiming the same rights as everyone else means accepting the same duties as everyone else: the same taxes, the same law, the same respect for other people's rights. Enjoying similar and identical rights is tempting because it repeats the language of equality, but that is what the person already receives, while the sentence asks what they are required to give in return.

51. Education enables the educated first and foremost to (1)
- A. Become a politician and community leader
 - B. Honesty serve country and people one day
 - C. Becomes successful and lead comfortable life
 - D. ✓ **Have better understanding of self and society**

Answer: D

Education changes how a person sees before it changes anything else. It gives the tools to examine your own thinking and to read the society you live in, and every later benefit rests on that. Becoming successful and comfortable is tempting because many students study in order to earn well, but a comfortable life is a later result rather than the first thing education does.

52. Which of the following is one of the major functions of the government of FDRE? (1)
- A. ✓ **Implementing foreign policy**
 - B. Managing primary education
 - C. Ratifying regional constitution
 - D. Appointing regional presidents

Answer: A

Foreign policy is a federal matter, so representing the country abroad, running the embassies and carrying the policy out belongs to the federal government. Ratifying regional constitutions is tempting because it names the regions, but a regional constitution is adopted by that state's own council, and the federal government does not ratify it.

53. In theory , markets in free - market economies are regulated by (1)
- A. ✓ **Relationship between demand and supply**
 - B. Amicable relationship between sellers and buyers
 - C. Freedom given to merchants to fix prices honestly
 - D. Abundance of goods and services in the market

Answer: A

In a free market no authority sets the price. When buyers want more than sellers are offering the price rises, which draws in more supply, and when goods pile up unsold the price falls. That movement is the regulator. Freedom given to merchants to fix prices honestly is tempting because honest traders do matter, but a market does not rely on goodwill: demand and supply correct the price whether the seller is honest or not.

54. What are the two major categories of rights stated in the constitution of FDRE? (1)
- A. Group and individual rights
 - B. ✓ **Human and democratic right**
 - C. National and regional rights
 - D. Civil and social rights

Answer: B

Chapter Three of the FDRE Constitution is divided under two headings, human rights and democratic rights, and those are the two categories the question asks for. Group and individual rights is tempting because the Constitution does protect both, but that describes who holds a right rather than the two headings the text itself uses.

55. During election campaigning political parties should devote much of their time and energy (1)
- A. Collecting money contribution from their supporters
 - B. Defaming opposition political parties and their leaders
 - C. ✓ **Winning as much support as possible for their policies**
 - D. Promising reward for their members and supporters

Answer: C

A campaign is the moment a party puts its programme before the voters and asks them to choose it, so the time is best spent explaining what the party would do in office. Defaming opponents is tempting because attacks fill many real campaigns, but abuse tells a voter nothing about the party's own plan and wastes the one period set aside for persuading them.

56. Development of certain country is finally judged by the improvement it brought to the (1)
- A. Country's natural and man made resources
 - B. Nation's health and education facilities
 - C. ✓ **Live of people of the country**
 - D. Communication infrastructure of the country

Answer: C

Roads, hospitals and factories are means. Development is finally judged by whether people eat better, live longer, learn more and choose more freely. Health and education facilities are tempting because they stand close to people's lives, but a building counts only once it has changed what happens to the people using it.

57. Self - confident individuals are always ready to (1)
- A. Hold back from telling the truth about others
 - B. Flatter others in order to gain their good will
 - C. ✓ **Accept logical arguments and learn from the**
 - D. Avoid challenging situations or arguments

Answer: C

A self confident person does not feel destroyed by being wrong, so they can weigh an argument on its merit and take from it what is useful. It is fear, not confidence, that makes a person defend a position at any cost. Avoiding challenging situations is tempting because it looks calm, but avoiding every challenge is a sign of insecurity.

58. Many youngsters fall victim to the habit of smoking mainly because they (1)
- A. Live far from their parents and relatives
 - B. Have income of their own at an early age
 - C. Realize that smoking is mark of modernity
 - D. ✓ **Lack courage to resist their peers' influence**

Answer: D

Most young smokers start in a group, at the moment when refusing would mean standing apart from friends. The habit begins as a way of belonging rather than as a decision about tobacco. Having their own income early is tempting because money makes cigarettes available, but that explains how they buy them, not why they start.

59. The principles of free market economy include all of the following except (1)
- A. Freedom of decision to economic agents
 - B. Less government involvement in the market
 - C. Letting market forces determine the extent of transactions and prices
 - D. ✓ **Having prices fixed for commodities by the government.**

Answer: D

A free market economy leaves prices to demand and supply, so a government price list contradicts the whole model. The other three, free decision for economic agents, limited government involvement and market determined prices, are its principles. Less government involvement is tempting to a reader who takes less to mean none, but limited involvement is exactly what the model calls for, so it belongs on the list.

60. What are two international monetary institutions ? (1)
- A. IMF and WHO
 - B. World Bank and WHO
 - C. ✓ **World Bank and IMF**
 - D. IMF and FAO

Answer: C

The World Bank lends for development projects and the International Monetary Fund watches over the international monetary system and lends to states in balance of payments trouble. Both were founded at Bretton Woods and both deal in money. The pairing with the World Health Organization is tempting because the IMF is in it, but the WHO works on health and holds no monetary role.

61. A lawful gathering of people to protest ,support or create awareness on a certain issue implies ; (1)
- A. Civic campaign
 - B. ✓ **Peaceful demonstration**
 - C. Popular participation
 - D. Political freedom

Answer: B

A demonstration is people assembling in public to show support, to protest or to draw attention to an issue, and doing it within the law makes it peaceful. Article 30 of the FDRE Constitution protects that right. Popular participation is tempting because a demonstration is one form of it, but popular participation is the wide term covering voting, meetings and civic work, while the gathering described has its own name.

62. Which of the following is true about myths (1)
- A. ✓ **Myths are unscientific stories that people would like to tell and believe**
 - B. Myths are scientific stories based on empirical evidence
 - C. Myths are found in the tradition and cultures of African peoples only
 - D. Myths can help us transform our knowledge

Answer: A

A myth is passed on because it explains something in a satisfying way, not because anyone tested it. No experiment, measurement or record stands behind it. The option about transforming knowledge is tempting because myths do carry meaning and culture, but changing what we know takes evidence, and a myth offers none.

63. Which of the following is not among the right of person who are accused of any criminal offense? (1)
- A. The right to be considered innocent until the final verdict is given
 - B. ✓ **The right to choose judges**
 - C. The right to be tried in the language they understand better
 - D. The right to fair justice

Answer: B

No legal system lets an accused person pick the judge, because a court chosen by one side could not be impartial. The accused may ask a judge to step aside on stated grounds, which is not the same as choosing one. The right to be tried in a language you understand is tempting because it sounds like a favour, but Article 20 of the FDRE Constitution grants it.

64. Which of the following is the true major reason that made Addis Ababa one of the diplomatic hubs of the world and the seat of African Union (the former OAU)? (1)
- A. Because it is one of the few big, beautiful cities in the world.
 - B. Because it is the place where cultural diversity and tolerance are well cultivated
 - C. ✓ **Because Ethiopia had played commendable role in African and international politics.**
 - D. Because Ethiopia is good example of wonderful hospitality

Answer: C

Addis Ababa was chosen for the OAU in 1963 because Ethiopia had stood as an independent African state, had defeated a colonial invasion and had supported the independence of other African countries. That record won the seat. Hospitality is tempting and is real enough, but every candidate city could offer it, and it was not what the founding states were weighing.

65. Which of the following countries has ancient relations with Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Italy
 - B. Sudan
 - C. Greece
 - D. ✓ **Egypt**

Answer: D

Ethiopia and Egypt have been linked since antiquity by the Nile, by trade along the river valley and by the Church, since for centuries the head of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church was appointed from Alexandria. Sudan is tempting because it lies between the two countries and the same river runs through it, but the recorded relationship with Egypt reaches much further back.

66. The conduct of legal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection of and enforcement of private rights it known as: (1)
- A. Procedural justice
 - B. ✓ **Due process of law**
 - C. Protection of civil rights
 - D. Fair justice

Answer: B

Due process of law means the state may act against a person only by following the established rules: proper notice, a hearing, a fair trial and a decision reached according to law. That is exactly the conduct of proceedings the stem describes. Procedural justice is tempting because it is a close idea, but it names the fairness of a procedure as a value, while due process of law is the legal term for the protection itself.

67. Which of the following is NOT true? (1)
- A. HIV/AIDS is incurable disease
 - B. HIV/AIDS is transmitted mainly through careless sexual intercourse
 - C. ✓ **HIV/AIDS has nothing to do with the economic situations of a nation**
 - D. HIV/AIDS creates a serious socio-economic challenge in today's world.

Answer: C

The epidemic and the economy pull on each other. Poverty helps the infection spread, and the infection takes working adults out of the labour force and drains the health budget, so saying it has nothing to do with a nation's economy is untrue. The statement about transmission is tempting because there are other routes such as blood and mother to child, but unprotected sexual contact is still the main one, so that statement stands.

68. Which of the following is NOT true according to Article 18 of the FDRE constitution?

(1)

- A. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude
- B. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited
- C. Everyone has the right to protection against inhuman punishments
- D. ✓ **Everyone has the right to assemble or demonstrate**

Answer: D

Article 18 is the prohibition against inhuman treatment: no slavery or servitude, no trafficking in human beings, no cruel or degrading punishment. The right to assemble and demonstrate sits in Article 30, a separate article. The trafficking clause is tempting to doubt because it sounds like a recent addition, but it is written into Article 18 itself.

69. When do countries usually form closer relationship and create a forum for cooperation?

(1)

- A. ✓ **When they have commonly shared objectives.**
- B. When they have strong, charismatic leaders
- C. When they have developed economies
- D. When they face social crises

Answer: A

States build lasting cooperation when they want the same thing, whether that is trade, security or the management of a shared river. The common objective is what makes a forum worth creating and what keeps it alive after the first meeting. Facing social crises is tempting because a crisis does push states together, but that cooperation ends with the crisis unless a shared aim holds it in place.

70. Medical Ethical standards include all of the following EXCEPT:

(1)

- A. Giving loyalty and support to fellow physicians
- B. Treating all patients equally
- C. ✓ **Giving assistance to those who wanted to commit suicide**
- D. Keeping the secrets of patients confidentially

Answer: C

Medical ethics starts from doing no harm and preserving life, so helping a patient end their own life falls outside the standard. The doctor's response to a suicidal patient is care and treatment. Loyalty to fellow physicians is tempting to pick because it sounds self serving, but collegial support is part of professional conduct, and it is assisting suicide that breaks the standard.

71. Which of the following is NOT true about dependency?

(1)

- A. It will create unbalanced economic relationship
- B. It will create free market accesses to wealthy nations
- C. It will make poor countries import manufactured goods obsolete or used
- D. ✓ **It will result in sustainable economic growth**

Answer: D

Dependency means an economy shaped to serve another one: selling raw materials cheaply and buying finished goods dearly, with the terms set elsewhere. That drains a country instead of building it, so sustainable growth is the untrue statement. The option about free market access is tempting because the wording sounds like a benefit, but the access described is access for the wealthy nations into the poor country's market, which is part of the problem.

72. Which of the following is true about Ethiopia's development projects on her rivers? (1)

- A. ✓ **Ethiopia has started to use her rivers primarily for the production of hydro- electric power**
- B. Ethiopia has fully utilized her rivers for irrigation
- C. Ethiopia did not need to use her rivers because she has a lot of mineral deposits
- D. Ethiopia's development policy focuses more on agriculture ignoring the question of utilizing her rivers

Answer: A

Ethiopia's large river schemes have been power schemes first. The dams built on the Blue Nile, the Omo and other rivers were designed above all to generate electricity, with irrigation and water supply following in places. The irrigation option is tempting because irrigation is discussed constantly, but fully utilized is far from true, and only a small share of irrigable land is served.

73. Which of the following is true about macroeconomics? (1)

- A. It deals with the behavior of individual economic agents
- B. ✓ **It deals with the working of the overall economy**
- C. It deals with the activities of industrial
- D. It deals with traditional saving mechanisms

Answer: B

Macroeconomics studies the economy as a whole: national output, employment, inflation, the money supply and the balance of payments. The option about individual economic agents is tempting because the two branches sound alike, but the behaviour of single households and firms is microeconomics.

74. Which of the following mechanisms can be suggested to improve saving habits in Ethiopia? (1)

- A. Avoiding Leisure activities at all
- B. Avoiding social interactions and commitments
- C. Increasing salaries of government workers every year
- D. ✓ **Limiting one's interests to one's income amount**

Answer: D

Saving is what is left after spending, so it grows when a person keeps their wants inside what they earn. Living within your income is the habit the question is after, and it is one anybody can start with today's income. Increasing salaries every year is tempting because more money makes saving easier, but a rise matched by a rise in spending leaves nothing saved, and it reaches only government workers.

75. Which of the following is true according to Article 29 of the FDRE constitution? (1)

- A. ✓ **Everyone has the right to freedom of expression without any interference.**
- B. Everyone has the right to follow any religion of his/her own choice
- C. Anyone has the right to form opposition political party
- D. Anyone has the right to be elected

Answer: A

Article 29 protects freedom of thought, opinion and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas without interference. Religious freedom is the tempting answer because it is a real right in the same chapter, but it belongs to Article 27, not Article 29.

76. Societal development is better achieved under a transparent democratic government than otherwise because such a government will have: (1)
- A. Ability not to make mistakes that seriously hamper development
 - B. Resources useful for economic development at disposal
 - C. ✓ **Better chance of winning support of the people for its endeavors**
 - D. No oppositions and critiques of its work from among the people

Answer: C

A transparent government shows what it is doing and why, so people can see where their taxes go and can take part in the work. That openness earns cooperation, and no development plan gets far without it. The option about not making mistakes is tempting, but no government avoids mistakes; the gain from transparency is that mistakes are seen early and corrected.

77. To which of the following activities should be emerging regions of Ethiopia give priority while allocating resources? (1)
- A. Construction of big irrigation schemes
 - B. ✓ **Provision of basic health care and basic education**
 - C. Construction of a network of asphalted highways
 - D. Expansion of mechanized farms and industries

Answer: B

Emerging regions start from a low base in clinics, schools and trained people, so the first birr does the most good in basic health care and basic education. Those services also produce the healthy, literate workforce that every later project will need. Big irrigation schemes are tempting because they raise production, but such a scheme needs skilled staff and healthy workers to run it, so building people comes first.

78. Democratic system of government is the preferred system in many countries of the world because it: (1)
- A. Eliminates all social, political and economic problems of a country
 - B. Accepts the principal that majority decisions are always right
 - C. Assures absolute social, economic and political equality in a country
 - D. ✓ **Addresses the interests of citizens in a relatively better way**

Answer: D

Democracy is preferred because it serves citizens better than the alternatives, not because it is perfect. Elections, a free press and independent courts give people ways to press their interests and to remove a government that ignores them. The option about majority decisions is tempting because majority rule is central to democracy, but a majority can be wrong, which is why rights and courts limit what it may do.

79. The democratic values in the constitution of FDRE can be part of social structures and practices of the people only if they are (1)
- A. Approved by the house of peoples' representatives
 - B. Part of the universal declaration of human rights
 - C. ✓ **Able to win the trust and confidence of the society**
 - D. Approved by and elected constitution assembly

Answer: C

Written values become lived values when people believe in them and use them in their daily dealings. Without that trust the articles stay on paper and the practice of the society goes on unchanged. Approval by the House of Peoples' Representatives is tempting because approval is how a rule becomes binding, but a rule can be binding and still be ignored in ordinary life.

80. Civic societies can play vital role in building a democratic system in a country by: (1)

- A. Standing against a government that they believe to be undemocratic
- B. ✓ **Encouraging constrictive participation of people in public affairs**
- C. Organizing a democratic party and participation in elections
- D. Supporting a government disregarding the will of their members

Answer: B

Civic societies build democracy by bringing ordinary people into public life: informing them, training them, carrying their concerns upward and watching how power is used. That work is constructive participation. Organising a party and contesting elections is tempting because parties are visible in a democracy, but a civic society that becomes a party loses its independence, and its value lies in standing outside the contest for power.

81. To improve the life of their peoples governments of developing countries should (1)

- A. ✓ **Allocate greater budget for expansion of social services**
- B. Fix the price of basic necessities like food and clothing
- C. Give economic subsidies to the poor so that they can compete
- D. Provide food and material aid to the needy people

Answer: A

Schools, clinics, clean water and roads raise what people are able to do for themselves, and the gain stays with them. That is why a bigger budget for social services changes life durably. Providing food and material aid is tempting because it meets an urgent need, but aid runs out and leaves the conditions that created the need untouched.

82. Ethiopian farmers are encourage to produce and use organic fertilizers, as much as possible mainly because these fertilizers are: (1)

- A. Proved to give much greater yield than the inorganic ones
- B. Sought after by exporters and could bring foreign exchange
- C. Easily produced in large quantities and sell to other farmers
- D. ✓ **Environmentally friendly and do not harm the land**

Answer: D

Compost and manure feed the soil itself. They add organic matter, so the land keeps its structure and holds water, and nothing runs off into the rivers to poison them. Heavy use of factory fertiliser can acidify and exhaust soil over time. The option about greater yield is tempting, but organic fertiliser usually gives a smaller immediate yield than the inorganic kind, and the reason for encouraging it is what it does to the land in the long run.

83. The role assigned to women by traditional societies impeded national development by: (1)

- A. ✓ **Depriving the country the chance to fully exploit their potentials**
- B. Causing irreconcilable difference with their male partners
- C. Making them mentally weak and emotionally sensitive
- D. Encouraging them to demonstrate their skill and ability publicly

Answer: A

Women are about half the population. When tradition keeps them out of school, out of trade and out of decision making, the country loses half of its talent and half of its labour, and that loss shows up as slower development. The option about mental weakness is tempting because it repeats what the old prejudice said, but the claim is false, and the real damage was the ability that went unused.

84. Many of the communicable disease in Ethiopia could be eradicated by (1)
- A. Enabling people to have easy access to modern hospitals
 - B. Assigning doctors and other professional in rural areas
 - C. ✓ **Making people put simple hygiene rules into practice**
 - D. Distributing medicines for the diseases periodically

Answer: C

Most communicable disease in Ethiopia travels through unsafe water, unwashed hands, open defecation and uncovered food. Handwashing, latrines, safe water and covered food cut the route the disease uses, and prevention reaches whole communities at low cost. Easy access to modern hospitals is tempting because hospitals treat the sick, but treatment starts after the infection, and it does nothing to stop the next person catching it.

85. There is a need for the regional states of FDRE to grow and develop together because the regional states are (1)
- A. Endowed with identical natural resources
 - B. Capable of fulfilling their economic needs
 - C. ✓ **Found at various stage of economic development**
 - D. Engaged in developing similar economic capacities

Answer: C

The regions did not start from the same place. Some carry long established towns, roads and schools while others have very little, so growing together means the ones behind receive more support until the gap narrows. Identical natural resources is tempting because Ethiopia is rich in resources overall, but the regions are not endowed alike, and resources on the ground are not the same thing as development.

86. To motivate followers and effective leaders should (1)
- A. Be flexible enough to learn from works of other
 - B. Design plan of action and force others to accept it
 - C. Have vision and manage to impose it on followers
 - D. ✓ **Have commitment for the objective of the task**

Answer: D

People follow a leader who is visibly committed to the goal, because that commitment shows the work is worth doing and makes the demand on everyone else fair. Having a vision is tempting because vision is a genuine leadership quality, but the option spoils it with the word impose, and a vision forced on followers produces obedience rather than motivation.

87. One true measure of person's greatness could be her/ his (1)
- A. Readiness to criticize the works of others always
 - B. Ability to identify errors made by productive people
 - C. ✓ **Tangible accomplishment to solve societal problems**
 - D. Social position and ability to socialize with others.

Answer: C

Greatness is measured by what a person leaves behind for other people: a problem solved, a service built, lives made easier. Social position is tempting because a title brings visibility and respect, but a position is only a place a person occupies, and what makes them great is what they did from it.

— END OF MARKING KEY —