

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

Grade 12 · Citizenship Education · 2016 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 99

Total marks: 99

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

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..
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
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.
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 is 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.
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.
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.

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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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 |
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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.
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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. |

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 (1)
- A. presumption of Innocence.
 - B. right against Self-incrimination.
 - C. impartial Tribunal.
 - D. habeas Corpus.
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- 23.** Which one of the given choices states the fundamental feature which distinguishes limited government from unlimited? (1)
- A. Federal state structure
 - B. Rule of law
 - C. Written Form of constitution
 - D. Parliamentary government
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- 24.** In the history of Ethiopian peoples' struggle against oppression, a movement that strongly challenged the feudal system and compelled the declaration of "Land to the Tiller" is (1)
- A. the Bale Peasant Rebellion.
 - B. the First Woyane Movement.
 - C. the Gojam Peasant Rebellion.
 - D. Ethiopian Students' Movement.
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- 25.** One of the given alternatives presents an individual right which focuses on social and political rights. (1)
- A. The right to development.
 - B. The right to-self-determination.
 - C. The rights of women.
 - D. The right of persons accused.
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- 26.** Student A and B are friends since their freshman campus life. They are now graduating students. Student A become a pregnant and she is informed student B. Which of the following cannot be their standard of decision making? (1)
- A. Their decision making should take into account the alternatives, values and desires.
 - B. Their decision making should engage in reducing uncertainties and doubts.
 - C. They should engage in the thought process in selecting a course of action.
 - D. Without hesitation, she must abort the fetus since it will affect her study.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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? (1)
- 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.

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- 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? (1)
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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. |
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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).

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- 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
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- 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 catalysts 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
-
- 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
-
- 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.
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- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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.

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- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
-
- 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.

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- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
-
- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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.

— END OF EXAMINATION —

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