2010/11 constitution

6. The following may not be suspended during emergency under FDRE Constitution except
A. The right to equality
B. The prohibition against inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment
C. The federal democratic organization of the state
D. Right to self-determination
E. None
7. One of the following is true about the federal legislature under FDRE Constitution
A. FDRE Constitution establishes a bicameral house with equal Power
B. The composition of the two houses (HPR and HF) is not different
C. The method of election of the two houses is the same
D. Both HPR and HF participate in amendment of the constitution and jointly elect the president
E. All
8. What rule of law requires is that
A. Subjection of everyone to the same law and ordinary court
B. Equal protection of the law
C. Supremacy of ordinary law
D. Rule of law and not men
9. Constitutionalism requires that
A. There should be popular sovereignty
B. Separation of powers
C. Human rights are respected
D. There should be limit to what the majority can do
E. All
10. Bicameral legislature was envisaged in all except in the
A. 1931 constitution
B. 1955 revised constitution
C. 1987 PDRE constitution
D. 1995 FDRE constitution
E. None
2. Human rights provisions of regional constitutions in Ethiopia can deviate from their federal counterpart so long as they provide a better protection. **True or false**
4. The difference between first past the post system and proportional representation electoral systems lies in the fact that the former takes place

in multi-member district whereas it is in single districts in the latter. **True or false**

5. A consistent General Practice of states is what separates Habitual acts and acts of Courtesy from acts required by law. **True or false**

3. The tension between democracy and judicial review is known as_____

4. Applications on constitutional dispute first must be submitted to _____

5. _____is a unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State.

8. a form of government where there two executives and in which the president is vested with significant powers and at the same time in which there is a prime minister who is subject to the confidence of the parliament is_____.

9. The remedy that a state requests when it demands that an ongoing act constituting a violation of international law be stopped is called_____.

10. _____ is the basis on which international tribunals assume jurisdiction when the defendant directly goes to litigating the merits of the without contesting the tribunal's jurisdiction.

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of parliamentary system of government? (7.5 Points)

2011/12

1. Assume an agency wants to design and implement a development project in a society.

Which of the following principles is most useful to the success of its project?

A. Principle of due process of law. B. Principle of participation.
C. Principle of rule of law.
D. Principle of accountability.
E. Principle of the exhaustion of remedies

2. What is the fundamental difference between the effects of adjudication and rulemaking?

A. Adjudication is retrospective but rulemaking is prospective.

B. Adjudication applies to specific parties and facts but rulemaking applies to all persons in a group of society equally.
C. Adjudication is prospective but rulemaking is retrospective
D. A and B
E. B and C

3. Identify the sentence that is correct about administrative liability in Ethiopia?

A. Extra-contractual liability of the administration is governed by the ordinary law of the country.
B. In addition to the special provisions of administrative contracts, the ordinary principles
of the law of contracts in general are also applicable to administrative contracts.
C. Extra-contractual liability of the administration is limited to fault based liabilities.
D. A and B. E. B and C

4. Which of the following mechanisms of control can best ensure the protection of individuals?'
Rights?
A. Legislative control.
B. Executive control.
C. Judicial control.
D. Control by the people.
E. A and D.

5. In Ethiopia, one of the following bodies can be regarded as an administrative agency.
A. Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. B. Ethiopian Airlines Corporation.
C. Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Corporation.
D. Ethiopian Telecommunication Corporation. E. FDRE Environmental Protection Authority.

6. The power that enables an agency to collect relevant information for decision-making is known as:
A. Organizing power.
B. Investigating power.
C. Standardizing power.
D. Directing power.
E. Licensing power.

10. The distinction between a presidential system and a parliamentary system lies in: A. how the relation between the executive and the legislature is organized.
B. how the relation between the executive and the judiciary is organized
C. how the relation between the legislature and the judiciary is organized
D. All.
E. None.

11. A nation, nationality and people under the FDRE Constitution is a group of people:
A. who have common language, culture and similar psychological make-up.
B. who have similar descent and who are economically developed.
C. who have a belief in a related or common identity and inhabit an identifiable, contiguous territory.
D. All except C
E. All except B

12. The members of the House of Peoples' Representatives are accountable to:
A. their conscience, people, and their party.
B. the people of Ethiopia.
C. their party, the Constitution, their conscience.
D. the Constitution alone.
E. All

19. One of the following is not the feature of a federal political system.
A. Division of power by a constitution
B. Establishment of two tiers of government
C. Provision for the designated representation of distinct interests usually through the second chamber.
D. A written supreme constitution that can only be amended by the consent of a significant proportion of the constituent units.
E. None.

20. Which one of the following is true about the House of the Federation in Ethiopia: A. It represents the regional states at the federal level.
B. It represents the nations, nationalities, and peoples of Ethiopia.
C. It ensures equal representation.
D. Its maximum seat is fixed in the constitution.
E. All.

Section III: Provide brief answers to the following questions! (15%)

2. Mention at least three functions that a constitution can serve. **9%**

Section IV: Write short essays for the following questions! (20%)

1. Discuss at least **four** features of the FDRE Constitution which reveal its parliamentary form of government. **10%**

2012/13

21. The ideal model of a consensual society is

A. The one in which the people value, accept and use the government according to widely accepted and internalized rules.

B. The one that has a government which operates either under no rule or under rules that are not as such valued or accepted.

C. The one in which the individual either does not want to use or is unable to make use of or impede governmental actions for solving his problems.

D. The one in which the state relies upon outright force.

E. C and D.

22 Which one of the following is not a basic feature of constitution?

A. It is permanent as compared to ordinary laws.

B. It is general for it contains basic and general principles.

C. It is a supreme law.

D. It is a political document for it contains the program and regulations of a political party.

E. It establishes basic organs of the government and defines the power thereof.

23. Under the FDRE Constitution, sovereign power resides in

A. The House of Peoples Representatives.

B. The Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia.

C. The Prime Minister.

D. The Council of Ministers.

E. C&D.

24. One of the following is different from others.

A. Free and fair election

B. Democracy

C. Good governance

D. Dictatorship

E. Accountability

25. Constitutional Law is different from Administrative Law in that

A. - it defines government power in detail.

B. it is a public law.

C. it is a basis for Administrative Law

D. A&B.

E. B&C.

1. What does ***conscientious objection*** mean? Is this concept/principle included in the FDRE Constitution? (5%)

2014

5. As per the Ethiopian constitution, one of the following is different from others.

A. Supremacy of the constitution.

B. Gender equality.

C. Secularism.

D. Transparency and accountability of public institutions.

E. All of the above.

6. One of the following is true about a constitution.

A. It is a political document.

B. It is a legal document.

C. It limits the power of basic organs of government.

D. All of the above.

E. None of the above.

7. Which one of the following countries does not have a federal structure?

A. India.

B. Canada.

C. France.

D. Mexico.

E. Nigeria.

8. Of the following statements, which one is true about constitutions in Ethiopia?

A. The first written constitution was introduced in 193 1.

B. The first written constitution came into force in 1955.

C. the FDRE constitution, which came into force in 1995, is the second written constitution of Ethiopia.

D. Ethiopia had no written constitution prior to 1987.

E. Band C.

17. Which one of the following rights is recognized under the FDRE Constitution as absolute right?

A. The right of the security of person.

B. The right not to be tortured.

C. The right not to be held in slavery.

D. All of the above.

E. Band C.

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4. Which of the following mechanisms of control can best ensure the protection of individuals' rights?

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1. Mention at least three functions that a constitution can serve. **9%**

2. Discuss at least **four** features of the FDRE Constitution which reveal its parliamentary form of government. **10%**

2008

23. An uncodified constitution could be taken as an instance of:

A. Flexible constitution

B. Rigid constitution

C. Republican constitution

D. Presidential constitution

E. Federal constitution

24. One of the following is not a basic feature of democracy.

A. Freedom of political expression.

B. Freedom of speech.

C. Freedom of press.

D. Election.

E. Recognition of coup d'état in limited cases.

25. Which one of the following is a federal power under the FDRE-Constitution?

A. Establishing state administration.

B. Administering land.

C. Regulating interstate commerce.

D. Enacting state constitution.

E. Administering natural resource other than water.

2009

1. Which one of the following statements is **correct?**

   A. The FDRE is an example of a state in which there is a complete separation of powers.

   B. A constitution is called rigid where no special process is required for its amendment.

   C. The British Constitution is an unwritten Constitution.

   D. In a federal state, federal organs of government are subordinate to regional organs.

   E. There is only one way of creating a federal state.

2. Which one of the following is a key feature of the constitution of a unitary state?

A. The powers of government are divided between a government for the whole country and regional and local authorities in such a way that each region is constitutionally independent within its own sphere.

B. The central government exercises its powers with substantial control from the regional governments.

C. All governmental powers are centralized and although legislative and executive power may be given to regional and local organs of government these remain subordinate to the central legislature and may be overridden by it.

D. The Head of State is an elected president.

E. The constitution of a unitary state does not create the three branches of a government.

3. Which one of the following statements is **correct** concerning the key characteristics of the FDRE Constitution?

A. The Constitution makes the Prime Minister the head of the state.

B. The Constitution is a fundamental law of the nation.

C. The Constitution is subordinate to the legislature.

D. The Constitution is flexible.

E. Laws of the parliament are superior to the Constitution.

4. According to the FDRE Constitution, the power to conclude international agreements is conferred upon:

A. the House of the Federation subject to ratification by the House of Peoples' Representatives.

B. The Judiciary subject to ratification by the House of the Federation.

C. The executive subject to ratification by the House of Peoples' Representatives.

D. The executive subject to ratification by the House of the Federation.

E. The regional councils subject to ratification by the House of Peoples' Representatives.

5. Which one of the following can best be used as a guideline to interpret the human rights provisions under the FDRE Constitution? *. .

A. Universal Declaration of Human rights.

B. Cases of the Supreme Court of the FDRE.

C. Federal government powers under the constitution.

D. Regional states interest.

E. General comments of the human rights committee.

6. Which of the following list of rights can be considered absolute rights under the FDRE Constitution?

A. Right to life, the right to hold opinion, the right to protection against bodily harm.

B. .. .The right to protection against bodily harm, the right to protection against slavery, the right to protection against inhuman treatment.

C. The right to protection against forced labor, the right to a public hearing, the right to protection against servitude.

D. The right of access to information, the right to life, the right to privacy.

E. The right to freedom of association, the right to freedom of conscience, the right to freedom of religion.