FAMILY LAW

Question 1: Which of the following best describes the fundamental significance of the family unit within a society?

- A. It primarily serves as a legal entity for property ownership and inheritance.
- B. It holds both social and economic importance, forming the basic building block of society.
- C. Its main function is to ensure the continuation of lineage through biological ties.
- D. It is solely responsible for the emotional well-being and personal development of individuals.

Answer: B. It holds both social and economic importance, forming the basic building block of society.

Explanation:

- A. While family law deals with inheritance, this is not the primary significance of the family unit itself.
- B. The text explicitly states, "Family is the basic unit of a society. It has social as well as economic importance in any society."
- C. Reproduction is a function of some families, but the definition extends beyond just biological ties (e.g., adoption).
- D. While families contribute to emotional well-being, other social institutions also play a significant role.

Question 2: The formation of communities is naturally linked to which of the following primary relationships?

- A. Relationships formed through economic partnerships and shared interests.
- B. Relationships established through legal contracts and mutual agreements.
- C. Relationships based on shared cultural practices and geographical proximity.
- D. Relationships arising from blood ties (consanguinity) and marriage ties (affinity).

Answer: D. Relationships arising from blood ties (consanguinity) and marriage ties (affinity).

Explanation:

- A. Economic partnerships can form communities, but the text emphasizes natural bonds.
- B. Legal contracts govern various aspects of society, but the initial formation of community is tied to natural relationships.
- C. Shared culture and geography contribute to community, but the foundational link mentioned is through kinship.
- D. The text states, "Naturally, persons bound by consanguinity and affinity are united to form the community."

Question 3: What is the primary purpose of Family Law as outlined in the provided text?

- A. To dictate the social customs and traditions within family structures.
- B. To establish the religious guidelines for marital and familial conduct.
- C. To set the legal rules governing the mutual responsibilities of family members during formation and dissolution.
- D. To provide a historical account of the evolution of family structures across different societies.

Answer: C. To set the legal rules governing the mutual responsibilities of family members during formation and dissolution.

Explanation:

- A. Family law is distinct from social customs, although it may reflect some societal values.
- B. While religious laws may influence family life, Family Law is a branch of secular law.
- C. The text defines Family Law as the branch "which sets the rules to govern the ongoing responsibilities of family members to each other; both at the time families are formed and after relationships dissolve."
- D. The text touches on the development of family but doesn't position Family Law as primarily a historical account.

Question 4: According to Planiol's definition, which of the following is considered a basis for the formation of a family?

- A. Common residence and economic cooperation.
- B. A socially approved sexual relationship and offspring.
- C. Marriage, filiation (parentage), and exceptionally, adoption.
- D. Shared ancestry and cultural heritage.

Answer: C. Marriage, filiation (parentage), and exceptionally, adoption.

Explanation:

- A. This aligns with Murdok's definition, not Planiol's.
- B. This is also part of Murdok's definition.
- C. The text states, "Planiol defines a family as a group of persons who are united by marriage, by filiation or even, but exceptionally, by adoption."
- D. While these can be factors in social groups, Planiol's definition focuses on legal and biological ties.

Question 5: What distinguishes an extended family structure from a nuclear family structure?

- A. Extended families are typically smaller in size compared to nuclear families.
- B. Nuclear families include multiple generations living together under one roof.
- C. Extended families involve the affiliation of two or more nuclear families through parent-child relationships.
- D. Nuclear families are characterized by economic cooperation and shared residence among a wider kin group.

Answer: C. Extended families involve the affiliation of two or more nuclear families through parent-child relationships.

Explanation:

- A. Extended families are generally larger.
- B. This describes a characteristic that can be found in some extended families, not nuclear families.
- C. The text explicitly states, "An extended family, on the other hand, consists of two or more nuclear families affiliated through an extension of the parent-child relationship rather than of the husband-wife relationship..."
- D. Economic cooperation and shared residence can be features of both family types, but the distinguishing factor is the relationship structure.

Question 6: Why does the state assert a significant interest in the marriages of its citizens?

- A. Because marriage is primarily a religious sacrament requiring state oversight.
- B. Because marital status and family relationships confer community rights and obligations beyond ordinary contracts.
- C. Because the state financially supports all married couples and their families.
- D. Because the state is responsible for ensuring the emotional compatibility of individuals entering marriage.

Answer: B. Because marital status and family relationships confer community rights and obligations beyond ordinary contracts.

Explanation:

- A. While marriage may have religious significance, the state's interest is rooted in legal and social implications.
- B. The text states, "Due to the fact that the marital status as well as the family entails community rights and obligations far beyond those implicit in the ordinary civil contract,

it is conceded that the states may prescribe the conditions on which the status may be assumed."

- C. The state may provide some social welfare, but its primary interest in marriage isn't financial support of all couples.
- D. The state doesn't typically regulate emotional compatibility as a condition for marriage.

Question 7: According to the text, what are the three fundamental sources of family relationships?

- A. Friendship, partnership, and cohabitation.
- B. Inheritance, guardianship, and adoption.
- C. Marriage, filiation (parentage), and adoption.
- D. Contract, tort, and status.

Answer: C. Marriage, filiation (parentage), and adoption.

Explanation:

- A. These can be forms of social connection but are not the primary legal sources of family relationships as per the text.
- B. Inheritance and guardianship are consequences of family relationships, and adoption is a source, but inheritance and guardianship are not primary sources themselves.
- C. The text clearly states, "There are three sources of family relationships namely, marriage, filiation and adoption."
- D. These are broad legal categories, but the text specifies the sources of family relationships more directly.

Question 8: Which of the following best describes a relationship established by consanguinity?

- A. A legal bond created through a formal agreement or contract.
- B. A social connection based on shared experiences and mutual affection.
- C. A natural tie resulting from birth and shared ancestry.
- D. A relationship formed through marriage between two individuals.

Answer: C. A natural tie resulting from birth and shared ancestry.

Explanation:

- A. This describes relationships formed by contract or adoption.
- B. This describes social relationships, not specifically consanguinity.

- C. The text defines it as, "Results from the birth. Relationship by consanguinity is a natural fact which is derived from birth... 'the tie which exists between two persons... or those who descend from a common ancestor...'"
- D. This describes a relationship by affinity.

Question 9: What is the defining characteristic of a relationship by affinity?

- A. It arises from a shared biological lineage between two individuals.
- B. It is created through a legal process of formally recognizing a parent-child bond.
- C. It is established as a consequence of a marital union, linking one spouse to the blood relatives of the other.
- D. It exists between the blood relatives of one spouse and the blood relatives of the other spouse.

Answer: C. It is established as a consequence of a marital union, linking one spouse to the blood relatives of the other.

Explanation:

- A. This describes consanguinity.
- B. This describes adoption.
- C. The text states, "Is created as a result of marriage... 'Relatives through marriage are persons who are not relatives, but which join the family by means of a marriage.' When a marriage is concluded, the relationship is formed between one of the spouses with the blood relatives of the other spouse."
- D. The text explicitly mentions, "A relationship does not exist between the relatives of one spouse with the relatives of the other spouse."

Question 10: How is a relationship by adoption legally established?

- A. Through the natural process of giving birth to a child.
- B. By virtue of a long-standing social recognition of a parent-child bond.
- C. As a result of a specific legal contract between the adopter and the original families of the adopted child.
- D. Automatically upon the marriage of two individuals who then raise a child together.

Answer: C. As a result of a specific legal contract between the adopter and the original families of the adopted child.

Explanation:

- A. This describes filiation through birth.
- B. While social recognition can be important, legal adoption requires a formal process.
- C. The text states, "Is created as a result of a special contract between the adopter and the original families of the adopted child... It is a fictitious relationship which resulted from the agreement of the parties to the adoption contract."
- D. While raising a child together is part of family life, legal adoption requires a specific legal procedure.

- **Question 11:**
  Which of the following is identified as a legal effect that arises from family relationships?
  A. The right to vote in national elections.
  B. The obligation to pay income taxes.
  C. The right of relatives to inherit the property of a deceased family member.
  D. The capacity to enter into commercial contracts.
- **Answer:** C. The right of relatives to inherit the property of a deceased family member.
  Explanation:
  A. This is a right of citizenship, not specifically tied to family relationships.
  B. This is a general obligation of individuals to the state.
  C. The text explicitly states, "Relationship results in the right of the relatives to take the estate of the deceased relative. A right of succession is one of the effects of a family relationship."
  D. While family relationships can influence social and economic activities, the capacity to contract is a broader legal principle.

- **Question 12:**
  According to the text, what is the primary obligation that family relationships impose on individuals towards their destitute relatives?
  A. The obligation to provide emotional support and companionship.
  B. The obligation to offer temporary housing and shelter.
  C. The obligation to supply financial assistance or alimony.
  D. The obligation to secure employment opportunities for them.
- **Answer:** C. The obligation to supply financial assistance or alimony.
  Explanation:
  A. While important, this is not the primary legal obligation mentioned in the context of destitute relatives.
  B. This might be a form of assistance, but the core obligation is financial.
  C. The text states, "The first obligation is that of alimony. Relatives have the obligation to provide alimony for the destitute relatives who cannot have their own means of income."
  D. While helping with employment is beneficial, it's not the primary legal obligation of support.

- **Question 13:**
  What specific duty is placed upon parents concerning their minor children, as highlighted in the provided text?

A. The duty to ensure their children engage in religious practices.
B. The joint obligation to act as guardians and tutors during their marriage.
C. The responsibility to arrange marriages for their children at an appropriate age.
D. The expectation to instill specific political beliefs in their children.

- **Answer:** B. The joint obligation to act as guardians and tutors during their marriage.
  Explanation:
  A. While parents may guide their children's religious upbringing, it's not the specific legal duty mentioned here.
  B. The text states, "Article 219 of the RFC puts an obligation on the father and mother of the minor child to be the joint guardian and tutors during the lifetime of their marriage."
  C. Arranging marriages is not a universal or legally mandated duty of parents in this context.
  D. Instilling political beliefs is a personal choice and not a legal obligation outlined in this section.

- **Question 14:**
  Beyond financial support and guardianship, what other areas of a minor child's well-being are parents obligated to care for according to the text?
  A. Their social status and future career prospects.
  B. Their physical appearance and public image.
  C. Their health, residence, education, and social contact.
  D. Their participation in extracurricular activities and hobbies.
- **Answer:** C. Their health, residence, education, and social contact.
  Explanation:
  A. While parents may aspire for their children's success, these aren't the specific areas of obligation listed.
  B. These are not the primary areas of well-being the text emphasizes.
  C. The text mentions, "Articles 255 and the following articles of the RFC provide by way of obligation on the parents to take care of the health, residence, education as well as social contact of the minor child."
  D. These are beneficial but not explicitly listed as primary obligations in this context.

- **Question 15:**
  Incapacities can arise from family relationships. What is one significant example of such an incapacity mentioned in the text?
  A. The inability to own property independently.
  B. The restriction on entering into business partnerships with non-relatives.
  C. The legal prohibition of marriage between close relatives.
  D. The limitation on freedom of speech within the family unit.
- **Answer:** C. The legal prohibition of marriage between close relatives.
  Explanation:
  A. Family relationships generally do not restrict property ownership.
  B. This is not a typical legal incapacity arising from family ties.
  C. The text concludes by stating, "Apart from the above-mentioned duties and rights, relationships may also result in incapacities of the persons involved. The law prohibits

marriage between close relatives."
D. This is not a legal incapacity typically associated with family relationships in this context.

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- **Question 16:**
  The Ethiopian Civil Code of 1960, as mentioned in the text, provides some guidance on:
  A. Determining the validity of customary marriages within different ethnic groups.
  B. The computation of the degree of relationship in the direct line of consanguinity.
  C. The procedures for formal adoption from foreign countries.
  D. The resolution of property disputes between spouses during divorce proceedings.
- **Answer:** B. The computation of the degree of relationship in the direct line of consanguinity.
  Explanation:
  A. The text doesn't mention the Civil Code governing customary marriages in this section.
  B. The text states, "When we look into the Ethiopian Civil Code of 1960, it does not govern how the relationship in the direct line is to be computed. Article 551 tries to give some highlight on how the computation of relationship in the direct line is to be conducted."
  C. This level of detail about foreign adoptions is not provided in this section.
  D. Property disputes during divorce are a matter of family law but not the specific aspect highlighted regarding the Civil Code in this context.
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- **Question 17:**
  The phrase "relatives through marriage are persons who are not relatives" emphasizes that affinity-based relationships:
  A. Are considered less significant than relationships based on blood ties.
  B. Do not establish any legal rights or obligations between the related individuals.
  C. Are created by the legal institution of marriage, not by natural descent.
  D. Automatically extend to the relatives of both spouses, creating a large network of kin.
- **Answer:** C. Are created by the legal institution of marriage, not by natural descent.
  Explanation:
  A. The text doesn't explicitly state that affinity is less significant.
  B. Affinity-based relationships do create legal rights and obligations (e.g., maintenance in the direct line).
  C. The quote highlights that these relationships come into being because of marriage, unlike consanguinity, which is based on birth.
  D. The text clarifies that a relationship does not exist between the relatives of one spouse and the relatives of the other.
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- **Question 18:**
  The term "fictitious relationship" is used in the text to describe which type of family relationship?
  A. Consanguinity, because biological ties can sometimes be uncertain.
  B. Affinity, because it is created through a legal act rather than biology.

C. Adoption, because it is established by agreement and not by birth.
D. Nuclear family, because it is a relatively modern and constructed social unit.

- **Answer:** C. Adoption, because it is established by agreement and not by birth.
  Explanation:
  A. Consanguinity is described as a "natural fact."
  B. Affinity is created by law but is not explicitly called "fictitious" in the same way.
  C. The text states, "It is a fictitious relationship which resulted from the agreement of the parties to the adoption contract."
  D. The nuclear family is a basic type of family organization, not necessarily "fictitious."

- **Question 19:**
  The right of succession, as mentioned in the text, is a direct consequence of:
  A. Agreements made within a marriage contract.
  B. The legal recognition of a person as a citizen of a particular state.
  C. The existence of a family relationship with the deceased.
  D. The fulfillment of certain social responsibilities towards the community.
- **Answer:** C. The existence of a family relationship with the deceased.
  Explanation:
  A. Marriage contracts may influence property rights, but the general right of succession is tied to kinship.
  B. Citizenship grants various rights, but inheritance is specifically linked to family ties.
  C. The text states, "Relationship results in the right of the relatives to take the estate of the deceased relative. A right of succession is one of the effects of a family relationship."
  D. Social responsibilities are important but not the direct basis for inheritance rights.

Question 20:
The obligation to provide maintenance (alimony) to destitute relatives, as outlined in the text, applies:
A. Only between spouses who are legally married.
B. Primarily between distant relatives who have a moral duty to assist each other.
C. Between ascendants and descendants, and those related by affinity in the direct line.
D. To all individuals who share a common ancestor, regardless of the degree of relationship.
Answer: C. Between ascendants and descendants, and those related by affinity in the direct line.
Explanation:

- A. While alimony is common in divorce, the text discusses maintenance between relatives more broadly.
- B. It's a legal obligation, not just a moral duty, and often applies to closer relatives.
- C. The text explicitly states, "Article 198 of the RFC provides that the obligation to supply maintenance exists between ascendants and descendants and also between persons who are related by affinity in the direct line."
- D. The obligation is usually limited to closer degrees of relationship, not all common ancestors.

Question 21:
According to the text, during the lifetime of their marriage, parents of a minor child have a joint obligation to be their:
A. Legal representatives in all contractual matters.
B. Primary religious instructors and guides.
C. Guardians and tutors.
D. Sole decision-makers regarding their education and health.
Answer: C. Guardians and tutors.
Explanation:

- A. While parents act on behalf of minors, the specific term used is "guardians and tutors."
- B. Religious instruction is a parental responsibility but not the specific legal term used here.
- C. The text states, "Article 219 of the RFC puts an obligation on the father and mother of the minor child to be the joint guardian and tutors during the lifetime of their marriage."
- D. While parents make these decisions, the legal role described is that of guardians and tutors.

Question 22:
Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as an area of care that parents are obligated to provide for their minor children?
A. Health.
B. Residence.
C. Education.
D. Financial investments.
Answer: D. Financial investments.
Explanation:

- A, B, and C are all explicitly listed in the text regarding parental obligations towards minor children.
- D. While parents are responsible for the financial well-being of their children, "financial investments" as a specific area of care is not mentioned in the same list as health, residence, education, and social contact.

Question 23:
The prohibition of marriage between close relatives is an example of:
A. A right emanating from a family relationship.
B. An obligation arising from a family relationship.
C. An incapacity resulting from a family relationship.

D. A customary practice with no legal standing.
Answer: C. An incapacity resulting from a family relationship.
Explanation:

- A. It's a restriction, not a right.
- B. It's a restriction, not an obligation to do something.
- C. The text explicitly states that relationships can result in "incapacities," and gives the prohibition of marriage between close relatives as an example.
- D. It is a legal prohibition, not just a custom without legal force.

Question 24:
The computation of relationship in the direct line of consanguinity, as hinted at in the text's reference to Article 551 of the Ethiopian Civil Code, likely involves determining:
A. The legal validity of marriages performed across different generations.
B. The degree of kinship between individuals who are directly descended from one another.
C. The procedures for establishing paternity and maternity.
D. The rules governing inheritance rights among distant relatives.
Answer: B. The degree of kinship between individuals who are directly descended from one another.
Explanation:

- A. This is not the focus of computing the degree of relationship in a direct line.
- B. The direct line refers to ascendants and descendants (e.g., parent-child, grandparent-grandchild), and computation would involve determining how closely related they are in terms of generations.
- C. While related to family, it's a separate issue from computing the degree of direct lineage.
- D. Inheritance among distant relatives might involve different computations based on collateral lines.

Question 25:
The statement that "the state, it is said, is a party to every marriage" implies that:
A. All marriages must be performed in state-recognized institutions.
B. The state has a vested interest in regulating and setting conditions for marriage.
C. State officials must be present at every marriage ceremony.
D. The state is financially responsible for the well-being of married couples.
Answer: B. The state has a vested interest in regulating and setting conditions for marriage.
Explanation:

- A. While states regulate marriage, they don't necessarily mandate where they are performed (religious ceremonies are often recognized).

- B. This aligns with the earlier point about the state's interest due to the community rights and obligations associated with marriage.
- C. State officials aren't required to be present at every ceremony.
- D. The state's primary role isn't direct financial responsibility for all married couples.

