

1. True or False

1. The state is relatively permanent entity just like the government. **F**
2. Citizenship is more or less a compulsory process. **F**
3. Being a citizen means indirectly being a member of the governing political party. **T**
4. In parliamentary system of the government the legislatures are accountable to the prime minister. **F**
5. Human rights are absolute. **F**
6. Having a constitution is a sufficient condition for democracy and human rights. **F**
7. The current Ethiopia constitution is an example of rigid constitution. **T**
8. Social democracy works for the prevalence of social equality. **T**
9. Procedural democracy focus on the practical activities of the government. **T**
10. Unitary state structure is preferable for accommodation of diversity. **F**

Part II: choose the best answer from the given alternatives

11. Group of people who lives permanently in one particular defined area and shares cultures and language are called.....

A. Trade unions

B. Professionals

☒ C. Society

F. All

D. Governments

E. None

12. Honesty basically refers to:

A. Professionals duty to keep the secrets of his client

B. Professional skill to accommodate differences in ideas, outlooks and political difference

C. Professionals ability to satisfies his client

☒ D. Professionals duty to treat his client's impartially

E. None

13. A foreigner who is married to an Ethiopian national may:

A. Acquire Ethiopian nationality and keep his/her former nationality of other state.

B. Become a dual citizen of both nations.

☒ C. Acquire Ethiopian nationality, but loose his/her former nationality of other nation.

D. None

E. All

14. A process of granting an illegitimate child citizenship of his/her caretakers by recognition is known as _____

☒ A. Legitimation

B. Lapse

C. Grant on application

D. Reintegration.

hical relativism as it is recognized by many Multi-ethnic societies like Ethiopia maintains that;

- A. What is right is what works in the society and works in the society is therefore is what is right.
- B. There are various codes and values which have taken root in the divers social environment.
- C. Notions of right and wrong are not objective to all societies of the world, and hence they vary from community to community, culture to culture.
- D. All are possible answers. ✓
- E. A and c only.

the existence of rule of law in a given country can be explained in terms of all except.

- A. The presence of an independent judiciary system
- B. The prevalence of impartial law
- C. ~~Arbitrary~~ power exercised by the government officials ✓
- D. Mutual respect and tolerance among different social and other groups
- E. None of the above

Which one of the following is correct about third generation rights

- A. Solidarity rights ✓
- B. Social economical and cultural rights ✓
- C. Civil and political rights ✓
- D. Immediately realized right
- E. Non-intervene rights
- F. All of the above

Choose the correct combination among the given alternative about constitution

- A. Written and flexible
- B. Unwritten and rigid ✓
- C. Flexible and federal ✓
- D. Federal and unwritten ✓

E. Written and federal ✓

unwritten - rigid - simple
unwritten fl - simple

- Page 2
- does it do? (prohibit or ...)
- A. Both provide a republican form of government
 - B. Both recognize secularism
 - C. Both prohibit inherited succession of power ?
 - D. "A" and "B"
 - E. "A" and "C"

~~P~~ None

3. Which one of the following is FALSE about Ethics and Morality?

A. ✓ Ethics is formal and systematic study of moral beliefs while morality is adherence to informal personal values *It is moral.*

B. Ethics refers to the conduct itself while morality refers to the study of moral conduct

C. Ethics is all about to depend on formal rules principally of codes of conduct while morality is a commitment to social norms and expectations.

D. Saying that what makes the act of telling lie is moral or immoral is the concern of ethics while saying that the act of telling lie is moral or immoral is the focus of morality.

4. The quality or citizens' readiness to enter into a dialogue and listen others view is best explained by:

A. Tolerance

C. Loyalty

B. Open-mindedness

D. Honesty

5. One of the following is/are characteristics of first generation human right?

A. They are resource intensive rights

B. They are negative rights, *liberal rights, civil and political rights*

~~C. They are progressive rights~~, *solidarity rights, right of dev. d, peace env.*

D. They are positive rights, *quantity of rights rather of economic, so. assistance*

6. Which one of the following is CORRECT about the concept of human right?

A. Human rights are universally applicable to all human beings.

B. Some people can human rights provide to the other people.

C. Human rights are divisible rights.

D. Some aspects of human rights are given to few people.

7. Which one of the following is NOT true about Universal Declaration of Human Right?

- A. It is binding human rights law.
- B. It has moral and political forces.
- C. It serves as the general guide line to enact human rights law.

☒ D. It is a soft human rights law.

8. All of the following characterize constitutionalism, except:

☒ A. Government power to suspend the constitution

B. Sovereignty of the people *Wait temporarily*

C. Civilian control of the military *temporarily remove from a post*

D. Independent judiciary

E. None

9. When the making and altering process of a constitution is identical with ordinary laws it is called:-

A. Flexible constitution

B. Rigid constitution

C. Written constitution

☒ D. Unwritten constitution

☒ E. "A" and "D"

F. "B" and "C"

10. One of the following is a disadvantage of a parliamentary constitution:

A. Easier to pass legislation

☒ B. Unclear check and balance

C. Better in multi-ethnic societies

D. "A" and "B"

E. None

11. Which one of the following is NOT the quality of a good citizen?

A. Respecting the dignity of people

B. Respecting the idea and outlook of individuals

☒ C. Insulting those individuals when their idea is different with us

D. Treating individuals equally regardless of their belief

12. Which of the following is FALSE about the 1987 PDRE constitution?

A. It gives an ultimate state power to a single parliament.

B. It recognizes a single party system ☒

☒ C. It recognizes the right to self determination up to secession. *አስፈጻሚ*

D. It establishes a unitary state

E. None

F. "B" and "C"

13. All are TRUE about the 1995 FDRE constitution, except;

- A. It gives the highest authority of the state to the Prime Minister.
 - B. It could be judged as rigid
 - C. The amendment of the constitution involves regional and federal legislative organs.
 - D. It recognizes two levels of governments.
 - E. "B" and "C"
- ~~F. None~~ G, B, C & D

14. All of the following is TRUE about written constitution, except;

- 2
- A. It has a detail of rules and principles
 - B. It is well arranged and systematized document.
 - ~~C. It is portable.~~
 - D. "A" and "C"
- ~~E. All~~
~~F. None~~

15. In Environmental ethics, Anthropocentrism assumes that;

- ~~A. Everything in nature should be valued in terms of its use for humans.~~
- B. All living things have intrinsic value.
- C. Animals and plants generate moral duty on humans.
- D. The experience of pleasure and pain should be the sole criterion for assessing the morality of actions.

16. When a statute is found to be inconsistent with a constitution of a state it will become;

- A. Null *→ not return a valid*
- ~~B. Void~~
- C. Applicable
- D. Unconstitutional
- E. "C" and "D"
- ~~F. All except "C"~~

17. Identify the CORRECT statement about second generation rights?

- ~~A. They are justiciable rights~~
- B. They oblige the state to abstain from intervention
- ~~C. They are progressive rights~~ *→ 2nd Generation*
- D. They are liberty oriented rights *1st Generation*

18. Which one of the following is a feature of parliamentary form of government?

- A. Council of Ministers are members of the legislature
- B. Members of the Parliament are directly elected by the people

generation of rights

1st civil & political

Department of Civics and Ethical Studies

liberty right (negative duties) → Progressive

(positive) - e.g. equality right

C. The Prime Minister is accountable for the Parliament

☒ D. All of the Above ✓

E. None

19. One of the following holds to be true in Immanuel Kant's ethical argument.

A. Stating moral principles as Hypothetical Imperatives

☒ B. Treat humanity as a means

C. Stating moral principles as Categorical Imperatives

D. Never treat humanity as an end

20. Which one of the following could be taken as potential advantage of federal state structure?

☐ A. Duplication of civil servants and services can be avoided ✓

☒ B. It relieves the central legislature from routine task

C. It brings uniformity in administration and legislation

D. Advantageous to a country with relatively small area and homogenous population *Unitary*

E. All of the Above

21. Which one of the following is NOT an exclusive power by the federal authority, in the Ethiopian context?

A. Foreign Affairs ✓

B. Defence

☒ C. Transport and communication

D. Printing and circulating money

E. None

22. Non normative ethics deals with all of the following except one;

A. Defining moral concepts

B. Analyzing the origin of moral principles

C. Describing moral principles

☒ D. Prescribing moral principles

23. Which one of the following is NOT an element of a state?

A. Territory

B. Population

☒ C. Legitimacy

D. Sovereignty

E. Government

24. One of the following is character based ethics;

A. Teleological ethics

☒ B. Virtue ethics

C. Utilitarianism / *we aim to promote good*

D. Deontological ethics *over*

25. One of the following statements is mismatched;

A. Act utilitarianism → situational ethics

B. Deontological ethics → the means justifies the end

☒ C. Rule utilitarianism → making decisions on a case-by-case basis

D. Consequentialist ethics → the end justifies the means

26. One of the following is different from the others.

A. Sex without love

B. Homosexual relations

C. Euthanasia

☒ D. None

⇒ All of A, B, C are for
under Applied ethics

27. One of the following is NOT a question of development ethics.

A. What is good development?

B. Who should be the agent of development?

C. How should the burdens and benefits of development be distributed?

D. What is the role of rich societies in the development of poor societies?

☒ E. None

1. The 1987 PDRE constitution does not have any provision about fundamental freedoms. T
2. The most crucial aim of learning Civics and Ethics is to create ideal citizens. T
3. Second generation rights are immediately realized rights. F
4. Federal political structure is usually more democratic than a unitary political structure. T
5. Constitutions are once and for all documents. T
6. Separation of power only refers to the division of power among the organs of government. F
7. State is an institution through which the dynamics of politics is organized and formalized. T
8. Granting absolute freedom to citizens implies constitutionalism. F
9. Constitution is a document which prescribes all detailed principles of a country. F
10. The 1995 constitution is not the first constitution to grant the Right to Secession in Ethiopia. F
11. Professional Ethics enables professionals to distinguish what is right from what is wrong using law as a standard of evaluation. T
12. The mere existence of written constitution is a guarantee to have a limited government. F
13. Moray Absolutism assumes that moral principles are universal and objective. T

Part Two: Choose the best answer

1. All but one, are TRUE about the goal of civic education?
 - A. It helps citizens make informed judgments about the nature of civic life, politics and government = Civic knowledge
 - B. It enables citizens to identify or give the meaning or significance of things that are tangible such as the flag, national monuments, or civic and political events.
 - ✓ C. It makes students like you to be politician and loyal to the ruling government
 - D. It enables citizens to participate in civic affairs in an informed, thoughtful, and effective manner
2. One of the following is FALSE about the similarity between 1987 and 1995 constitution

Part Three: Matching Items

"A"

1. Lapse
2. Option
3. Restoration
4. Deprivation
5. Right of Soil
6. Statelessness
7. Dual Citizenship
8. Substitution
9. Expatriation
10. Illegal marriage

"B"

- A. Being a member of two states at once
- B. Lack of citizenship in any country
- C. Way of readmitting naturalized citizens to their former homeland
- D. *Jus Soli*
- E. Expiration
- F. Citizenship based on preference
- G. Losing citizenship as a punishment for serious crimes.
- H. Voluntarily giving up once citizenship
- I. Losing citizenship upon acquisition of other nationality.
- J. Citizenship by Special Case
- K. *Jus Sanguinis*
- L. Legitimation
- M. Grant on application
- N. *De facto* Citizenship

University of Gondar
College of Social Sciences and the Humanities
Department of Civics and Ethical Studies
Civic and ethical education (1st year)

Time Allowed 30 Min

Part I: Choose the best answer from the given alternatives.

1. In contemporary world in some countries that have not experienced the full impact of industrialization, governing elites are still often recruited from ruling class; such kind of government refers to _____
- A. Rule by few person ✓
B. Rule by the people
C. Rule by military
D. All
2. Which one of the following federations is different?
- A. USA
B. Switzerland
C. Belgium
D. Australia
3. Sub-national governments are created to serve the following reasons, except _____?
- A. To avoid the threats of tyranny.
B. To enact uniform laws. *→ cruel & oppressive gov't or rule.*
C. To closely work with the people. *→ gov't is not for people*
D. To providing opportunities for citizens to participate in the political life of their community.
E. All
4. The function of the executive to take quick and crucial action when catastrophe erupt in either domestic or international level is _____
- A) Popular leadership
B) Investigating unit work
C) Control the military
D) Crisis leadership
5. Which of the following is the reason for the creation of holding together federations
- A. To save a state from threats of disintegration.
B. To restrain the center from dominating a sub-unit.
C. To achieve objectives those are unattainable individually.
D. All are possible answers
6. Which one of the following is false about theories on the origin and development of the state?
- A. Evolutionary theory asserts that state is not a make but a growth.
B. State is an overnight creation is the central argument of divine theory.
C. For social contract theory, state is the product of consensus to substitute state of nature with political society, which safeguards the interest of the strong.
D. State had not always existed and it may not always exist is the argument of Marxist theory.
E. The argument of genetic theory stands on social rather than political hypothesis to explain the development of the state

~~A. Popular sovereignty~~

B. Accountability

C. Rule of law

D. Transparency E. None

38. What is a categorical imperative?

A. A description of the various categories into which moral actions can be placed

B. A moral evaluation of certain categories of action, such as lying, stealing, and killing

C. A command that is meant to apply regardless of the purposes you aim to achieve

D. A command that is meant to apply only on the assumption that you aim to achieve a certain purpose

39. One of the following is the role of political parties in a democratization process?

~~A. Articulating public interest~~

B. Political socialization

C. Serving as a channel of check and balance

D. All

E. All but A

40. Non-normative ethics deals with all of the following except one;

A. Defining moral concepts

~~B. Prescribing moral principles~~

C. Analyzing the origin of moral principles

D. Describing moral principles

I. Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if it is incorrect. (1 Point each)

1. A highly committed state can achieve democratic system of governance with a maximum of five years.
2. A person is considered a stateless if he is not considered as a national of any state, under the operation of its law.
3. Utilitarianism by its very nature is both teleological and hedonistic theory of ethics.
4. Social democracy does not allow ownership differences among citizens and tries to abolish all forms of economic and social inequalities.
5. Nationality of a person is irreversible or innate.
6. As Ethiopia is following "First-Past-the Post" voting system a political candidate is expected to get more than 50% (50+1) votes to win.
7. According to the view of act utilitarian's if a person lies to save the life of the innocent victim is behaving appropriately even though s/he is forced to resort to dishonesty.
8. When large number of people acquires citizenship at the same time, such practice is termed as citizenship by substitution.
9. Unlike the civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights impose negative duties on government to keep away from the free exercise of those rights by citizens.
10. Liberty is a value of democracy which implies absolute freedom of individuals to do whatever he/she wants.

II. Multiple Choice Items: Read each question carefully and chose their best answer from the given alternatives under each question and write your answer on the separate answer sheet provided. (1 Point each)

1. Identify one of the vital disposition of good citizen, which dictates that the citizens' readiness to enter into a dialogue and sacrifice their individual interests and values for the sake of promoting the common good?
☒ A. Open-mindedness and Civic-mindedness
B. Tolerance and Civic-mindedness
C. Open-mindedness and Loyalty
D. A and C
E. All

Which one of the following is not the function of the Bureaucratic Executive?

- ☒ A. Popular leadership
- B. Articulating Interest
- C. Providing Policy Advice
- D. Providing a focus of stability and continuity with in a political system.

3. According to Ethiopian nationality proclamation No. 378/2003 a person who has lost his/her citizenship due to some reasons may get it back through the process called _____

- ☒ A. The law of renunciation
- ☐ B. The law of reintegration
- C. The law of reciprocity
- D. The law of expediency
- E. None of the above

4. Identify the incorrect statement.

- A. There is no a constitution entirely written and unwritten in the world.
- ☒ B. Having written constitution is a must in both federal and unitary state structures.
- C. Unlike in unitary constitution, in federal constitution neither the ordinary legislature of the individual state nor the legislature of the union can have the power to amend the constitution without some special procedures.
- D. Because of inaccessibility of unwritten constitution, it is nearly impossible to create awareness through education on fundamental constitutional rights and obligations of citizens.

5. Identify the statement which holds false?

- ☒ A. For ethical absolutists' morality is relative to time, place and circumstances in which it occurs.
- B. For ethical absolutists there is one and only one moral code
- C. Ethical relativists deny there is a single moral standard that is universally applicable to all people, at all times.
- D. Ethical relativists do not merely say that what is thought right in one part of the world is frequently thought wrong in another.

6. Which one of the following is not true about presidential system of government?

- A. Real government authority is in the hands of the president

B. There exists a strong degree of separation of power between legislature and executive

C. Electoral term of the president is fixed

☒ D. The system is typically characterized by power fusion between the legislative and executive.

E. None of the above

7. The Ethiopian government gives Dr. Hamlin Ethiopian nationality for the outstanding role she played for Ethiopia. The way Dr. Hamlin acquired Ethiopian citizenship is

A. Citizenship by marriage

D. Citizenship by application

B. Citizenship by resumption

☒ E. None

C. Citizenship by Adoption

8. Which of the following statement is **not** true about the purpose of constitution in a democratic setting?

A. It determines the nature of power structure and the system of government in the state

B. It acts as a framework for government actions and decisions

C. It limits government powers and functions

☒ D. It limits citizens' duties and there by un-limit their rights

E. None of the above

9. Based on the view of Immanuel Kant's Categorical Imperative which sort of reason best explains the good-willed person?

A. If a person does his duty out of self-interest as when s/he does what is right not because s/he enjoys doing it but because it will get him/her something s/he wants.

B. If a person does the right thing, or who helps others, just because s/he believes it is right to do so, even though s/he will get absolutely nothing out of it.

☒ C. If a person carries out his/her duty motivated by direct inclination, that is, by the immediate satisfaction or pleasure it gives him/her.

D. If a person preserves his/her life or who helps others because doing so makes him/her feel good.

14. Among the following alternatives one is **not a possible** reason for adopting a federal form of state structure?

- A. It is relatively suitable to promote unity at the cost of diversity
- B. It can balance unionist and separate forces
- C. Addressing local demands for self governance
- D. All of the above

☒ E. None of the above

15. Which one of the following is **correct** about the aspects of citizenship?

- A. The social aspect of citizenship, argues that rights and duties associated with citizenship status are socially determined.
- B. The legal aspect of citizenship argues that citizenship is the relationship between citizens and the state and this relationship is defined by cultural laws.
- C. The political aspect of citizenship argues that, the political system in a particular state affects the citizenship status of that state.

☒ D. A and C.

E. B and C

16. In which of the following conditions prevail the idea of constitutionalism?

- A. Unlimited government with democratic constitution
- B. Democratic constitution with any form of government

☒ C. Democratic government with democratic constitution

D. All of the above

E. None of the above.

17. _____ believes that humans are always looking out for themselves in some way and it is impossible for them to behave in any other way.

A. Ethical egoism

D. Ethical altruism

B. Egoistic hedonism

☒ E. Psychological Egoism

C. Social hedonism

18. Among the following alternatives one is **not true** about the advantages of federalism?

☒ A. It is advantageous for small states ✕

D. All of the above

B. It permits self-governance

C. It fosters citizens' participation



22. Which of the following is **correctly** matched?

- A. Dergue regime = Republicanism; presidentialism and multipartism
- B. Imperial regime=Constitutional monarchy; Parliamentarianism and mono-partism
- C. EPRDF's Regime= Republicanism; parliamentarism and multipartism
- D. Dergue regime = Republicanism; presidentialism and No-partism
- ☒ E. C and D

23. Which of the following is **false** about the functions of a diplomat?

- ☒ A. Representing the sending state.
- ☒ B. Engaging in private commercial activity and business outside of official activities.
- C. Gathering and transmission of information.
- D. Protecting the rights of citizens that reside in the host state.

24. While _____ is a system of rule by which people engage themselves in person in every decision making and at all levels _____ is one where by people participate in decision making through their representatives.

- A. Procedural democracy, substantial democracy respectively
- B. Substantial democracy, Procedural democracy respectively
- ☒ C. Direct democracy, Representative democracy respectively
- D. Indirect democracy, Direct democracy respectively

25. One of the following is characteristics of an ideal citizen

- A. Understand and accept the principle of democracy
- B. Respects and upholds the law
- C. Believes in equality of opportunity for all people
- D. Freely exercise his/her political rights
- ☒ E. All of the Above

26. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about unitary state?

- A. Absence of subsidiary sovereign bodies
- B. Re-centralization of power of the national/central government unilaterally
- ☒ C. Unitary government necessarily means highly centralized government
- D. All
- E. None of the above

27. Which one of the following is **true** regarding the FDRE constitution?

- A. It provides an unconditional right to self-determination including up to secession for every nations, nationalities and peoples in Ethiopia
- B. It declares private ownership right of urban land
- C. It declares the state to adopt unitary state structure
- D. All
- ~~E. None~~

28. Identify the **correct** statement from the given statements:

- A. Unlike Cyrenacism, Epicureanism advocate positive and long lasting pleasure.
- B. Ethical egoism asserts that we ought to be self-interested and they did not teach us to help others by any means as they are egoistic.
- C. Like Epicureanism, cyrenacism advocate egoistic hedonism.
- D. Like cyrenacism, Epicureanism advocate pleasure of body
- ~~E. B and C.~~

29. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about unwritten (uncodified) constitution of a state

- A. It has the quality of elasticity and adaptability to changing circumstances or situations.
- B. It is dynamic in that it prevents chances of popular uprisings.
- C. It is not compiled in a single document containing key constitutional provision
- ~~D. It has the quality of stability.~~
- E. None of the above

30. Which one of the following statement is associated with the expansionist theory of state?

- A. The main purpose of state is to protect and safeguard people's inalienable rights.
- ~~B. Conquest and conflicts led to the rise of states.~~
- C. State had not always existed and it may not always exist.
- D. State is an institution created by God

31. Which one of the following is **true** about Teleological theory?

- ~~A. It determines the moral worth of an action based on its outcome~~
- B. It determines the moral worth of an action by looking the action itself
- C. It determines the moral worth of an action based on God will

D. A and B

E. E None

32. Which of the following statements **correctly** characterizes the FDRE constitution?

A. It is written, flexible and unitary

D. It is written, flexible and unitary

~~B. It is written, rigid and federal~~

E. None of the above

C. It is written, rigid and unitary

33. One among the following is **not** the characteristics human right?

A. Human rights are inborn rights endowed to all humanity by nature.

B. Human rights are applicable to all human kind without political boundary

~~C. Human rights are subjected to the permission of a government to be enjoyed~~

D. There are no human beings who are more human than other human beings

E. None

34. Which one of the following is **true** about one party system?

A. The existence of single ideology

B. Separation of party and government leadership

C. The system allows other parties to function legally

D. A and B

~~E. B and C~~

35. Which one is **true** regarding political party and interest group?

A. The 1st is established to influence government policies to its member's benefit while the 2nd is to maintain political power

~~B. The 1st is established to led the state while the 2nd to protect its members interest~~

C. The 1st has relatively narrower scope while the 2nd has larger scope

D. All but A

E. All but B

36. Attempting to elucidate and validate positions on specific moral problems such as capital punishment, gay marriage and mercy killing of agonizing patients is the concern of _____.

A. General normative Ethics

C. Divine command theory

~~B. Applied normative Ethics~~

D. Meta Ethics

37. The only legitimate source of government authority is the consent of the governed which consist of the citizens of a state as a whole. This sentence refers to one of the following democratic principle?

15. Which one is not among the requirements stated in the Ethiopian Nationality Proclamation to grant citizenship by application?

- A. Majority or legal age
- ☒ B. Having more records of criminal conviction
- C. Living in Ethiopia for a total of at least four years
- D. Being a person of good character
- E. All

16. Which one of the following is the reason for the creation of coming together federation?

- ☒ A. To save the state from threats of disintegration
- ☒ B. To create strong state via federal state structure
- C. To restrain the center from dominating a sub-unit
- D. To give response the question of minority

17. Which one of the following is false about the president of the FDRE in the current Ethiopia government?

- A. The president is the head of the state and member of the HPR (HOF)
- ☒ B. The president is the head of the government and chief commander of the army
- C. The president is head of the government
- D. He is the head of the state and has real political function
- ☒ E. All of the above

18. Which one of the following is true about theories on the origin and development of state?

- A. According to the expansion theory, state is created via a process of conquest coercion of the weak by the strong
- B. The social contract theory developed in the age of revolution in the fight against the rule of absolute monarchies
- C. The Marxist theory support that the disappearance of private property, antagonistic social classes, then the state will be vanished
- ☒ D. According the proponent of evolutionary theory, state is the result of a gradual development process of evolution and many factors played their role in its
- ☒ E. All of the above

19. Which one of the following is a similarity between Epicureanism and Cyrenaicism? Both in common focuses on

- D. Bodily pleasure
- E. All

Epicureanism
A, B, C
Cyrenaicism
C, D
C is common

20. A theory that claims all human actions are motivated by self interest is

- A. Ethical altruism
- B. Psychological Egoism
- ☒ C. Ethical Egoism
- D. None

ETHICAL EGOTISM

Any person shall be an Ethiopian national if ~~his~~ his parents is Ethiopian." This sentence refers to the way of acquiring citizenship by _____?

A. Law

B. Soil

☒ C. Blood

D. Marriage

E. All

F. None

22. Which one of the following is true about the essential reasons for the establishment of the local government

~~A. Legitimacy~~ (liberty, participation, responsibility)

B. National unity

E. None

C. Prosperity

D. All of the above

23. A type of democracy which allows each and every citizen to take part in decision making is _____.

A. Liberal democracy

C. Revolutionary democracy

B. Indirect democracy

☒ D. Direct democracy

24. One of the following is characteristics of an ideal citizen

A. Freely exercise his/her political rights

B. Believes in equality of opportunity for all

C. Respects and upholds the law

D. Understanding and accept the principle of democracy

~~E. All of the above~~

F. None

*E. none E. all
uphold the law = support the law
= confirm the law*

25. Among the following one does not have any role in the political process.

A. The media

~~C. Interest groups~~

B. Political parties

D. All

☒ E. None

26. In which system of the government is the executive organ established independently outside of the parliament?

A. Parliamentary

C. Monarchy

B. Oligarchy

☒ D. Presidential

27. Which of the following organs of the government has the power to conduct foreign relations?

A. The judiciary organ

C. The legislative organ

~~B. The executive organ~~

D. All of the above

28. Which one of the following represent second generation rights

A. Civil and political rights

C. Liberty rights

~~B. Equality rights~~

D. Solidarity rights

29. Which one of the following is true about interest groups?

A. Their ultimate aim is to assume power

B. Their main objective is similar to political parties

C. Interest groups do not usually influence decision makers

~~D. Interest groups are commonly known as pressure groups~~

E. None

30. A branch of ethics that deals with the meaning and origin of ethical terms and concepts

A. Normative ethics

D. Descriptive ethics

☒ B. Meta ethics

E. None

C. Applied ethics

F. All

31. The idea of supremacy of the constitution is best explained by the following except

A. The constitution is the fundamental law of the state.

B. If any action/ decision is found to be against the constitution it is void

~~C. Sometimes for the interest of the ruling government some constitutional provisions can be compromised/ violated~~ $\rightarrow$ not violated

D. The constitution is the source of all others law

☒ 32. One of the following does not represent a federal state structure, which one?

A. Two levels of government

☒ B. Creating and abolishing local government at the discretion of the center $\rightarrow$ separate legislation

C. Decentralization of power

D. Divisibility of state sovereignty

33. A virtue which demands professional to develop the ability and willingness to accommodate differences in ideas, outlooks, views and others due to various behaviors of human beings.

~~A. Open mindedness~~

C. Courage

~~B. Civic mindedness~~

D. All of the above

34. All of the following are correct regarding functional constitution of the state, except

A. It can be written or unwritten

B. It is the highest law of the state

~~C. It is a static document~~ $\rightarrow$ not changing

D. No one is above the constitution of the state

E. None of the above

☒ F. All of the above

35. Mr. X buy a car for his wife by considering that the pleasure of his wife increases the pleasure of him (i.e. Mr. X); this action could be taken as a right action for:

A. Utilitarianism $\times$

D. All

B. Egoistic hedonism $\checkmark$

E. None

C. Deontologist

F. All except "A"

36. Which one of the following statements is/are incorrect?

A. Ethics is the study of what constitutes moral and immoral human behavior

☒ B. Morality refers to the study of human conduct and ethics refers to the conduct itself.

~~C. Morality is about the specific human behavior while ethics much more general~~

D. Ethics is the study of principles and guidelines used to evaluate and determine moral rightness and wrongness

E. All are incorrect

Part III: Matching Items (10%)

"A"

- 41. Divine Right theory *A*
- 42. Genetic Theory *C*
- 43. Social contract theory *E*
- 44. Force theory *C*
- 45. Marxist theory *D*
- 46. Morality is the same everywhere. *H*
- 47. The means justifies the end *F* $2F = FI$
- 48. Investigates the meaning of ethical terms *N*
- 49. Emphasizes on bodily & immediate pleasures *F*
- 50. The ethical doctrine which views pleasure as the criteria for right action. *L*

"B"

- A. Religion
- B. Ethical relativism
- C. Coercion and war
- D. Economics
- E. Cyrenacism
- F. Teleology
- G. Consent = *State is formed*
- H. Ethical absolutism *facts*
- I. Deontology
- J. Normative ethics
- K. Accommodation of diversity
- L. Hedonism
- M. Epicureanism
- N. Meta ethics
- O. Family
- P. Ethical egoism

The means justifies the end
The end justifies the means