ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION
LEMIKURA SUBCITY ADMINISTRATION EDUCATIONAL OFFICE
MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE EIGHT
CITIZENSHIP, GINBOT 2015 E.C/MAY 2023

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 60 **TIME ALLOWED: - 1 HOUR**

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **CITIZENSHIP** EXAMINATION. IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF **60 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND **BLACKEN** ONLY THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY **PENCIL** TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE **HEAVY** AND **DARK**, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY. PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR **1 HOUR**. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PENCIL DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.
ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAMINATION WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE (S). PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN OPTIONS AND BLACKEN THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.

1. Which one of the flowing is correct about virtue ethics?

   A. charity work B. Badness C. Immorality D. Wickedness

2. One of the following is **not** the indicator of moral virtue.

   A. Behaviors that allow a person to live reasonably

   B. Allow a person to live in accordance with their values

   C. A person who live in depend on foreign tradition and culture

   D. Participate on the community with healthy and positive activity

3. Which one of the following is true about honest person behaviors?

   A. Truthful B. Trustworthy C. Loyal and fair D. All

4. What are some ways you can show courage?

   A. Trying again and again until you succeed B. Cowardice

   C. Go back when confronting difficulty D. There is shortcut of success

5. One of the following is true about compassion and it's important.

   A. Selfishness or desire to act on the person's behavior

   B. The ability to empathise with others and careless about their wellbeing

   C. The conditions of being pitiless D. An empathic understanding of another person feeling

6. What are some ways we can demonstrate fairness?

   A. Treat all people equitable based on their merits and abilities

   C. Base all decision on appropriate criteria

   B. Handle all essentially similar situations similarly D. All

7. Which one of the following is **not** the goal of self – discipline?

   A. It enables self commitment B. It enables self control

   C. It enables controlled by outside expectation D. It enables the absence of external imposition

8. Prudent person is someone who:

   A. make decision in order to take risk B. Take time to think after making a decision

   C. Recognizes and learned from past mistakes D. Person who take regret action

9. Which one of the following is differ from the other?

   A. Honesty B. Self-discipline C. paying fair tax D. Prudence

10. Participating in public government is

A. Avoiding community meetings B. Agree confusion major concern

C. Reaching conclusion about unknown issues D. Joining campaigns and civic societies

11. What is the importance of virtue ethics?

A. disables to become responsible

B. Help to distinguish between right and wrong

C. It helps in building a negative approach to things

D. It helps to admit problem of social evils from one's life

12. Who defined "to educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society"?

A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Theodore Roosevelt D. Mahatma Gahandi

13. Who is the founder of Ethiopia's Oldest Orphanage?

A. Amsale Gualu B. Abebech Gobena C. Yetnebershe Nigussie D. Meaza Biru

14. Among the following which one is the consequence of dishonesty?

A. Results in respect among friends and the community

B. Erodes trust among friends and the community

C. An honest person earns a good status among the community

D. It is one of the best compliments a person can receive

15. Which one of the following is **not** an example of showing compassion?

A. helping someone in pain B. Leaving a form of gift

C. Understanding another person feeling D. Expressing appreciation to another person

16. The distribution of power among the constituent parts of a state is referred to as _____?

A. System of government B. Forms of government

C. State structure D. Separation of power

17. Which one of the following is true about the concept of state structure?

A. Countries around the world use various forms of state structure for a variety of reasons

B. Countries around the world used various forms of state structure for government's personal benefits

C. Countries around the world use various forms of state structure without the benefit of citizens

D. All states around the world use the same state structure

18. Which type of state structure is more common and widely used throughout the world?

A. Federal B. Unitary C. A and B D. Confederal

19. Which one of the following is guarantee of democratization?

A. Being unitary guarantee of democratization
B. Being federal guarantee of democratization
C. Being confederal guarantee of democratization
D. Democracy is depend on governments commitment and readiness

20. A type of state structure characterized by power centralization is

A. Federal B. unitary C. Confederal D. Presidential

21. Which one of the following is true about unitary state structure?

A. Power is not centralized at the center B. Not delegated power to a subordinate unit

C. It may involve horizontal separation of power D. Except"B" all is correct

22. Which state structure prefer as homogenous societies?

A. Confederal B. Federal C. Parliamentary D. Unitary

23. Which one of the following country use federal state structure?

A. United State B. Brazil C. Pakistan D. All

24. Which one of the following is **not** the characteristic of unitary state structure?

A. The center is legally supreme over regional B. The center and subordinated can work together

C. Sovereignty is exclusively not lies within the central state D. None of the above

25. Which one of the following is **not** limitation of unitary state structure?

A. concentration of power B. Recognition of local diversity

C. Miss use of power D. None of the above

26. Which one of the following is the function of the federal government?

A. Establish Defense force B. Foreign policy

C. Immediate concern to its own people D. A and B

27. Federalism prefer by:

A. Accommodates diversity B. Power division

C. Ensuring minorities self government D. All of the above

28. Among the following which countries is **not** implements or follow federal state structure?

A. Australia B. Mexico C. France D. Ethiopia

29. Advantage of federalism is

A. Ineffective administration B. Increase population and territorial size

C. Difficult to control D. Affects of the power of legislation at the central unit

30. The main aim of confederal state arrangement is:

A. Countries involuntary agreeing B. Agreeing to collaborate on common goals

C. The arrangement is so strong that the component states retain their sovereignty

D. The aim of confederal arrangement is establish one sovereignty state

31. The feature of parliamentary system is:

A. Nominal head of state B. Leadership of the president

C. Decision by president and single responsibility D. The state is fully power separation

32. One of the following is **not** feature of presidential system?

A. The president doesn't have fixed term of office B. True separation of power

C. Superior position of the president D. The president cannot elected more than twice

33. Which statement is telling us good relationship between state and government?

A. State is materialize but government represent B. State is abstract while government is concert

C. State is temporary where as government is permanent D. State is narrow concept than government

34. During monarchical regime in Ethiopia the power of emperor is:

A. Law enforcer B. Law maker C. Partly adjudicator D. All are correct

35. Which statement is **false** about the military regime of Ethiopia?

A. Emerged dictatorial form of government B. Follows monarchical system

C. Adopted unitary state structure D. Ended ancestral power succession to descents

36. One of the following is **not** strengths of monarchical system of government?

A. Commitment to ensuring national sovereignty

B. Diplomatic success and formation of a continental organization

C. They made completed state and nation building

D. The absence of a party system and power transfer

37. Principle of democracy is:

A. citizen participation in democracy is right but not obligation

B. Citizen voluntary participation in gender equality and environmental protection

C. Violation of law is ultimate goal of government

D. Men and women raised their hands separately and inactively

38. Practices against democratic election are such as:

A. Intimidation B. Corruption C. Threats to citizens during or before an election D. All

39. one of the following is **not** implies about civility?

A. Respecting one another and honoring differences B. Tolerance, acceptance and none discrimination

C. All member of the community receive unequal treatment

D. Engaging in social discourage and appreciating its relevance

40. Which one of the following is **false** about indigenous democratic institutions?

A. Kanchi system is in Wolayta society B. Luwa system is in Sidama

C. Gadda system is in Oromo society D. Yajoka and Gordanna system is in Gurague society

41. One of the following does **not** show democratic opportunity in Ethiopia?

A. Human Rights Commission and the National Board of Ethiopia

B. Rapid expansion of education in private but not in public

C. Significant investment in agriculture and in agro industry

D. Private and public investment in tourisms

42. The major challenges of democracy in Ethiopia are?

A. Lack of informed society B. The prevalence of weak political participation

C. No powerful institutions to support democratic processes D. All are correct

43. Which one of the following is not true about Ethiopia constitution?

A. Customs, traditions, rules and laws that set for the basic right of government operates

B. A document that contains the laws and beliefs of a nation C. Minimal laws of land

D. It is fundamental and government is organized and operates

44. Which one of the following is incorrect match of the three organs of government with its function?

A. legislature interprets law B. Executive implemented law C. Judiciary interprets law

D. Legislature makes a law

45. Economic, social and cultural rights are

A. Stated in article 22 to 27 of UDHR

B. First generation right

C. referred to as liberty rights

D. Stated in article 42 and 43 of the FDRE constitution

46. Which one of the following is not civil and political rights?

A. the right to due and fair process of law B. the right to just distribution of wealth

C. the right to liberty of thought and expression D. protection against slavery

47. Among the following one has different concept about the right to Equality?

A. right to equality implies everyone has the right to equal treatment

B. Equality is the right to ensure every individual has equal opportunity to make their lives and talents

C. the right to equality requires states to ensure that human rights are respected with regard to gender and religion

D. right to equality implies everyone has the right equal service from their government

48. According to FDRE constitution all persons are equal before the law this means?

A. equality without any difference B. equality regardless of language

C. religion equality with discrimination D. skin color equality with discrimination

49. Which one of the following is not challenges in protection human rights in Ethiopia?

A. Traditional harmful practices B. poverty and inequality

C. peace and development D. conflict and displacement

50. Child labor abuses have leads to.

A. lifelong physical and psychological harm B. Economic exploitation

C. mental arm as well as death D. all is correct answer

51. One of the following is not true indicator about concepts of conflict?

A. Society has a variety of interest

B. disagreement between peoples who have opposing viewpoint

C. Respect and love each other lead to conflict

D. people have varying needs and desires

52. The process of talking directly to another person in order to resolve conflict in a peaceful manner is said to be:

A. Arbitration B. Negotiation C. Mediation D. Litigation

53. Which one of the following is a conflict resolution mechanism?

A. Negation B. Arbitration C. Mediation D. All

54. Which one of the following is the strength of 1991 government?

A. ensure self determination B. Secularism C. infrastructure development D. all

55. One of the following is not true about importance of peace building?

A. Peace building is cause of displacement B. peace building promotes democratic living

C. peace building contributes to development D. peace building helps safeguard lives and properties

56. Critical thinking and problem solving are:

A. Traits B. Habits C. Skills D. All

57. The ability to state outcomes of one's reasoning is:

A. Self -regulation B. Drawing reasonable conclusion

C. Assessing the credibility D. Explanation

58. Which one is incorrect about regional constitution of Ethiopia?

A. Regional constitutions for Oromo was adopted in 1999 G.C

B. Regional constitution for SNNPRS was adopted in 1995 G.C

C. the Sidma state constitution was adopted in 1996

D. the Afar state constitution was adopted in 1998

59. The challenge of protecting human rights in Ethiopia by burning of a hot material is:

A. Food taboos B. Tattate C. Incision of eyelid D. Uvulotomy

60. In which stage of problem solving is help to understand the source of the problem

A. evaluate the problem B. stage of selected solution

C. determine the root cause of the problem D. implanting the problem