Selected University entrance questions from grade 11

UNIT ONE

1, Identify wrong statement about the meaning of history:

A, deals with all that had been done by people who lived in the past

B, Systematically records and explain what man has thought, said and done.

C, Concerned with political, economic, social and cultural activities of human past

D, Studies only human had recorded history

2. Any information about the past can qualify as history when it is

A. Written by a professional historian

B. Written by a mature historian

C. Supported by primary sources

D. Supported by evidence

3. Which of the following can be said to be a weakness of Ethiopian historiography?

A. It exhibits a gender bias in favor of men.

B. It is too radical and revolutionary

C. It focuses on the culture rather than on the politics of the past

D. It glorifies foreigners rather than Ethiopians

4. Which one of the following was **TRUE** about the study of Ethiopia history?

A. Lack of objectivity in the sources itself

B. It was firstly started by Ethiopian historian named Job Rudolf

C. The first modern history was published by Ethiopian historians in 1684

D. Foreign historians established institution of Ethiopia study in 1960 E.C

5. One of the following is **NOT TRUE** regarding History as a discipline?

A. It acquaint us the totality of thought, sayings and deeds of the past societies.

B. The study of History merely depends upon written historical documents.

C. Its quality of writing is highly affected by the manner of the presentation.

D. The authenticity of historical sources may determine the reality of historical facts.

6, why did Ethiopian studies focused only on the north until the year 1960s? Because

A, the north had economically richer than the south

B, the north had well known governmental administration than the rest

C, the northern part which is relatively well-studied with comprehensive manner

D, the north has a written language that served to keep records

7. Which one of the following was **NOT** true about Ethiopian studies?

A. It was started by an American named Job Ludolf
B. Aleqa Taye and Aleqa Asme Giyorgis were Church historians
C. The first modern history of the country was published in 1684
D. The establishment of Haile Selassie I University College was a turning point in its development

8. What is Hagiography?
A. A piece of travel literature C. An account of the daily activities of a monarch
B. A piece of writing about hygiene D. writing about the life and miracles of a saint

9, in which of the following continents pre iodization in history has unique character:

A, North America B, South America B, Africa D, Asia

10, Job Ludolf (1624-1704) was who:

A, founded the institute of Ethiopian studies in Europe
B, Wrote the first modern history of Ethiopia
C, Visited the court of Iyasu the Great
D, Established institute of Ethiopian linguistic studies

UNIT TWO

1, the debate over the origin of the human being culminated in the middle of the 19th C?

A, the beginning of the second phase of Industrial revolution
B, the publication of "the origin of spices by natural selection"
C, the creationist gave up their questions over the origin of human beings
D, the English monarch outlawed the question over the origin of human being

2, identify incorrectly paired spices and place of discovery
A, Australopithecus anamnesis_____ Kenya
B, Australopithecus bahregazali_____ Central Africa
C, Australopithecus aethiopicus_____ Ethiopia
D, Australopithecus Africanus_____ South Africa

3, which of the following comes first in human history?
A, the use of metal tools
B, the establishment of the nuclear family
C, the formation of the state
D, Domestication of plants and animal

4, the closest living relatives of humans are

A, Homo Sapience and hominids
B, Homo Sapience and homo habilus
C, Gorillas and Chimpanzees
D, Pongede and hominids

5, in which one of the following sites did archeologists find evidence of early domestication of cattle in Ethiopia?

A, Lalibela B, Gobedera C, Omo Valley D, Melka Kuntre

6, which one of the following is correct about Homo erectus?

A, It was the first hominid to develop the use of language
B, it seems to have been the first hominid to make use of fire technology
C, it was a species that originated in Asia and then spread to other continents
D, it distinguished itself by making tools for the first time in the hominid history

7, According to most historian and scientists findings thee rise of agriculture began in:

A, the Middle East C, the North Africa
B, the Far East D, the Eastern Africa

8, in the history of human instruments labor, Achulean culture is associated with

A Homo erectus B, Homo sapience C, Homo habilus D, Homo Sapience Archaic

9, all are the manifestation of Neolithic revolution in Ethiopia except:

A, the beginning of sedentary life
B, Emergence of social classes
C, the presence of ceramic tradition
D, the presence of grinding and polished axes

10, the archaeologist Dombrowski had excavated chick peas and vegetables dated to 500 BC at

A, Aqordat and Barentu in Eritrea
B, Lalibela cave in Northern Wollo
C, Lake Baseka in Eastern Showa
D, Melka kunture in south West

UNIT THREE

1, why was religion become the most influential factor for the emergence early states?

A, Feeling of Security C, Practical security
B, Private property D, Everlasting fertility

2, which of the following is the highest form of social organization?

A, Nation B, clan C, Tribe D, Family

3, one of the following is **NOT** true about ancient Egypt

A, According to Homer Egypt was "the gift of the Nile"
B, the annual Nile flood supplied Egypt was water and soil
C, the Nile River provided the Egyptians with easy communication
D, the political unity of Egypt was made possible

4, which of the following developments does the term the "agriculture revolution" sometimes called the "Neolithic Revolution", refers to?

A, Revolution in the agrarian societies of China and Russia
B, the adoption of artificial fertilizers in the West which revolutionized agriculture
C, Commercialization of agriculture in 19th C, Europe
D, the beginning of the cultivation plants by human communities

5, which of the following is correct about human civilization?

A, if arose in the valley of the Nile and spread to those of the Tigris and Euphrates
B, it spread from the valleys of Tigris and Euphrates to that of the Nile
C, it first appeared in America and spread from there
D, it had many completely independent points of origin

6, in Athenian democracy:

A, Foreigners were allowed to become citizens by naturalization
B, Women had equal rights with men
C, Women had no political rights and were not even citizens
D, there were no defects at all

7, Spartacus (73-71 B.C) had a great place in Roman history as:

A, one of outstanding senator of the republic
B, the greatest slave revolt leader
C, one of successful general become a sole ruler of Roman Empire
D, successful emperor directed overseas expansion

8, the theory of emergences of early state "oriental despotism" was supposed to the emergence of early states in:

A, China and India C, Egypt and Mesopotamia
B, Greek and Rome D, Egypt and Axum

9, Identify wrong statement about Christianity and early Christians

A, early Christians were believed in many gods
B, they were persecuted but not wiped out from Roman Empire
C, the persecutions of Christians continued until the edict of Milan

D, despite of persecutions Christianity continued to spread

10, unlike Egypt there was no great monuments and numerous gods in Mesopotamia because:

A, Stone and good timber were not allowed for building
B, the bad climate of the region hindered construction
C, Stone and good timber were not available for construction
D, Mismanagement of the king towards building

UNIT FOUR

1, Which one of the following is a characteristic of capitalism?

A. Forced labor
C./ Private property in land
B. A command economy
D. Communal ownership of

2. What events marked the end of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D?

A. Start of internal civil war
C. Takeover of power by Germanic chieftains
B. Defeat in war against the Greek city states
D. The conversion of the last emperor to Christianity

3. Which of the following Islamic legal schools of thought has been dominant in Ethiopia?

A. Hanafi‟i and Maliki
C. Shafi‟i and Hanafi
B. Maliki and Shafi‟I
D. Hanafi and Hanabali

4. Which of the following is a central feature of European Feudalism?

A. Small holder agriculture
C. The predominance of fiefs
B. Political centralization
D. Secular education

5. What was the origin of the differences between Sunni and Shia Islam?

A. On interpretation of the role of the Prophet in Islam
B. On the question of succession to the Prophet
C. On the question of relationships between Islam and Christianity
D. On the question of the role of Islamic law in government

6. Large scale exploration and discovery in the 15^{th} and 16^{th} centuries started because of the:

A. availability of more efficient sailing ships and navigation instruments
B. invention of airplanes
C. improvement of the climatic conditions
D, development of arts and literature

7. Which of the following people established the most powerful Muslim State during the Late Middle Ages?

A, the Arabs B, the Persians. C, the Turks. D, the Indians.

8, which one of the following is correct about the manorial system in medieval Europe?

A, it involved the use of both free and slave labor on the farms.

B, it declined with the spread of big estates farmed by slave labor.

C, it helped the mobility of peasants across farms in search of better wages.

D, it encouraged self sufficiency rather than economic interdependence.

9, which of the following was the characteristic of Medieval Islamic Culture? It:

A, focused on dogmatic theology.

B, received and advanced Western philosophy.

C, Promoted the education of unmarried women.

D, Opposed and condemned everything done by non-Muslims.

10. Which of the following developments resulted from the expansion of trade and the development of capitalist economy in Western Europe in the Late Middle Ages?

A, Enclosure of estates C Administrative independence of major towns

B Recognition of voting rights for women D The decline of religion and rise of secularism

UNIT FIVE

1, the majority of the people of Ethiopia and the Horn are

A, Omotic speakers B, Semitic speakers C, Cushitic speakers D, Nilo-Saharan speakers

2, which of the following African peoples is **NOT** dividing between two or more countries?

A, the Oromo B, the Afar C, the Somali D, the Sidama

3, what brought about the fall of Aksum as an Empire?

A, the rise and expansion of Islam C, the drying and impoverishment of the land

B, Misrule by despotic emperors D, Internal rebellions and attacks from outside

4, what do the Nure, the Somali, the Oromo and the Afar communities share in common?

A, their settlement extend beyond Ethiopia C, they all speak Cushitic languages

B, they are all Pastoralists D, they are all highly centralized societies

5, which of the following is a correct grouping of Ethiopian languages according to their membership in language families?

A, Nuer, Maji, Welaita, Mursi
B, Afar, Kembata, Saho, Gumuz, Shinasha
C, Oromo, Sidama, Hadiya, Gedeo, Somali
D, Argoba, Amaric, Tigrigna, Konso, Soddo

6, which one of the following is correct about the Omotic languages?

A, they are grouped as part of the Nilo-Saharan super-family
B, they include such languages as Goffa, Dawuro and Sidama
C, they are mainly spoken along the Ethio-Sudan boarder region
D, they were spoken outside of the Omo Valley in the distant past

7, the language sub-group within Ethio-Semitic group which has the most diversified is?

A, North Ethio-Semetic C, Highland Ethio-Semitic

B, South Ethio-Semitic D, Transversal Ethio-Semitic

8, which one of the following was a factor in the down fall of the Zagwe dynasy?

A, The disruption of the trade routes to the Middle East because of Arab invasion

B, The absence of an effective mechanism of power transfer within the dynasty

C, The absence of a Patriarch of the Church because of Egyptian refusal to send one

D, Widespread rebellion among the Beja against Zagwe Christianization activities

9, why did the rulers of the Zagwe Dynasty focus on the construction of Churches?

A, because they saw the ideological values of religion

B, they were inspired and encouraged by foreign travelers

C, they were more serious about Christianity than their rivals

D, they were architecturally competing with their Aksumite predecessors

10, Christianity was introduced in to Aksum by a Syrian Christian called

A, Freminatos B, Atnatewos C, Paulos D, Petros

UNIT SIX

1, the Renaissance movement began in:

A, Germany B, Italy C, Greece D, Turky

2, why was the Renaissance so named?

A, to signify the rebirth of Greco-Roman cultures
B, because it was characterized by renewal of Christianity
C, because the period marked the beginning of reforms in politics
D, because the scholars and intellectuals revived interest in humanity

3, which of the following was a high point of religious extremism in Western Europe in the early Modern period?

A, the Reformation
B, the Hundred Years War
C, the Spanish Inquisition
D, the establishment of the Church of England

4, which of the following statements would be a reflection of renaissance Humanism?

A, Humanism begins never learn from History
B, The ancient Greek literature provides answers to all human problems
C, The duty of the thinker is to concentrate on the problems of humanity in this world
D, Religion becomes the best guide to virtue when it is not corrupted by politics

5, what accounts for the support which Martin Luther and his followers obtained from many European rulers for his fight against the Catholic Church?

A, the fact that the popes were mostly Italians
B, the strength of Martin Luther's argument
C, The desire of the rulers to confiscate Church properties
D, The high taxes that the pope demanded from the rulers

6, which of the following is correct about the Renaissance?

A, it emphasized accepting traditions rather than being critical of ideas
B, its best figures were involved in different kinds of artistic activities
C, it originated in Northern Europe and then spread to the Italian Peninsula
D it rejected Christianity and favored a return to the paganism of Rome and Greece

7, all of the following **EXCEPT** one were measures taken by the Catholic Church to deal with the challenges of Protestantism?

A, redistributing the Church's extensive land to the faithful
B, defining clearly doctrinal issues disputed by the Protestants
C, establishing the religious investigative body known as the Inquisition
D, reforming some of the serious abuses within the Church

8, which one of the following individuals proposed the reform of the Catholic Church before Luther?

A, John Wycliffe B, John Knox C, John Calvin D, Ulrich Zwingli

9, which of the following was an outcome of the Reformation?

A, the spread of religious intolerance across Europe
B, the development of a culture of hard work and saving
C, the decline of support for national states
D, the end of the use of Latin in Catholic Church services

10, the European expansion overseas was spearheaded or started by

A, France and Italy C, Spain and Italy
B, France and Spain D, Portugal and Spain