ARADA SUB-CITY EDUCATION OFFICES IN DAGMAWI MINILIKE CLUSTER CENTER CITIZINSHIP MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 8

GINBOT 2015 E.C.

TIMEALLOWED: 1HR

THIS EXAMINATION CONTAINS 60 ITEMS .EACH QUESTION HAS FOUR CHOICES MARKED A,B,C.D. READ EACH QUESTION AND THEN CHOICE CAREFULLY.THEN MARK YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATED ANSWER SHEET YOU ARE PROVIDED.

USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS. YOUR ANSWER MARKED SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK THAT COVERS THE SPACE COMPLETELY.PLEASE ERASE ALL ANNECESSARY PENCIL MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.IF YOU CHOOSE CHOICE ‘’C’’ FOR EXAMPLE,MARK THE THIRD SPACE LIKE THE FOLLOWING:

A	B	C	D
☐	☐	■	☐

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED ,YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW YOUR WORK. WHEN TIME IS CALLED .YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING,LAY 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 CANCILLATION OF YOUR SCORES.

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

1. A commitment that all citizens of a country are expected to fulfill is:

A. Voting B. Civic Virtue C. Be party member D. Be religious

2. All of these will leading a good life according to virtue ethicists except:

A. generous people B. Trustworthy C. Honest people D. Immoral people

3. The first step in decision making is:

A. Select option B. Decide the outcome

C. Identify the problem D. Evaluation

4.Different kinds of social services are given to citizens by a government. This can be done by

A. Collecting taxes B. Getting aids and loans

C. Public participation D. Staying informed

5. Which one of the following is false about government?

A. A federal government cannot be democratic government.

B.A unitary government can be democratic government.

C. There are unitary governments which have more democracy than federal government.

D. All types of governments are elected by people.

6. Which one of the following is the disadvantage of a unitary government?

A. Misuse of power B. Uniformity of administration

C. Equal access to public service. D. Avoids conflict of authority

7.The ancestral power transition through bloodline in Ethiopia was ended by:

A. The EmperorB. B. The Church

C. Derg D. The Government of post 1991

8. In federalism, foreign policy, defense, citizenship and issuing currency are fully governed by:

A. Chief of staff B. Central government

C. Regional state D. The parliament

9. Regional governments in Ethiopia have the following powersExcept:

A. Recruit police force B. Administer the region

C. Enact and enforce the region constitution D. Issuing currency

10.A good example of Confederation is:

A. African Union B. European Union

C. Arab League D. United Nations Organization

11. In parliamentary system of government:

A. The winning party forms a government.

B. The prime minister is appointed by the parliament.

C. The executives are appointed by the prime minister. D. All of the above.

12. What will happen to the prime minister if he /she the loses confidence in him/her?

A. He/She will be removed from office.

B. He/She will be given enough time to improve.

C. He/She will be left to continue his/her work. D. Both B and C.

13. The authority granted to the legislative to vote on the removal of the president is called:

A. Segregation B. Discrimination C. Impeachment D. Dismissal

14. Which one of the following countries has Not adopted federal form of government?

A. China B. Canada C. Nigeria D.USA

15.Acting and behaving in accordance with certain acceptable standards is:

A. Fairness B. Compassion C. Self- discipline D. Prudence

16. Although the parliament during the monarchy had two chambers, law making was controlled by:

A. The Chamber of the Senate B. The Chamber of Deputies

C. The provincial governors D. The emperor

17. During which regime was a unichambered parliament known as ”Shengo” was formed in Ethiopia?

A. Monarchy B. Derg C. Post 1991 government D. None of these

18.An unusual practice in nominating executives in Ethiopia is:

A. Nominating executives form party members only.

B. Nominating executives based on their race.

C. Nominating only male members.

D. Nominating executives from outside the party members.

19. All of the following are the main goals in forming a confederation Except:

A. Common defense B. Common wealth,

C. Common postal and communication. D. Develop only one region

20. The form of government that existed in Ethiopia for a longer period of time was:

A. The Monarchy B. The military rule.

C. The Post 1991 government D. The present government

21. Citizens participation in democracy can be explained in all of these ways Except

A. Voting in election B. Focus only on religious topics

C. Attending community meetings D. Running for office.

22.The public's access to activities of government officials and institutions is:

A. Accountability B. Obligation C. Transparency D. Participation

23. One among the following is Not a practice against democratic election. Which one is it?

A. Threat B. Corruption C. Intimidation D. Courage

24.The principle that holds all people and institutions must obey the rule of the land is:

A. Access to information. B. The rule of the law

C. Periodic Election D. Separation of actions

25.Which one of the following is False about tolerance?

A. People have to tolerate one another.

B. Tolerance is the key value of democracy.

C. Differences in language, culture, religion, etc are human made

D. There cannot be peace and order where there is no tolerance.

26.People who are abusing public property are:

A. Trustworthy B. Loyal C. Honest D. Dishonest

27.Trying to do something again and again until becoming successful is:

A. Loyalty B. Courage C. Trustworthy D. Both A and C

28.In order to create a good world where there will not be hunger, war and homelessness people must be:

A. Compassionate B. Worried C. Careless D. Indifferent

29.The quality of being selfness, kind, understanding other is

A. Courage B. Dishonest C. Generosity D. Voluntary

30.To treat all people equitably on merits and abilities is:

A. Vice B. Sympathy C. Corruption D. Fairness

31.A document that contains the nation's basic and fundamental laws is:

A. Ordinary laws B. Regulations C. Commercial laws D. Constitution

32. Which one of the following is False about constitution?

A. It explains about the national flag,anthem ,etc.

B. It defines about the supremacy of the country over the other countries.

C. It explains about the nation's foreign policy.

D. It explains about the state structure.

33. One of the following countries is different from the others in the choice regarding constitution. Which one is it?

A. Ethiopia B.USA C.Uk D. Nigeria

34.Knowledge that people have accumulated and developed through a long time about society is:

A. Written constitution B. Kibre Negest

C. Scientific Knowledge D. Indigenous knowledge

35. All adult citizens in a country are given the right to participate in election regardless of their gender, race, religion, etc .This is known as:

A. Universal suffrage B. Fair election C. Rule of law D.Ownership right

36. A form of political governance in which state power is exercised in accordance with the established rules is called:

A. Presidential B. Federalism C. Constitutionalism D. Parliamentary

37.All are organs of government EXCEPT:

A. Legislative B. Executive C. Judiciary D. Election board

38.The term "Common good" refers to the primacy of:

A. Social interest over personal interest. B. Personal interest over social interest.

C. The working class D.The Prime minister over the parliament.

39. Which one of the following is Not a human right?

A. The right to privacy. B. The right to life.

C. Freedom of speech. D. The right to liberty

40.The UDHR was proclaimed by the United Nations in:

A.1953 B.1958 C.1945 D.1948

41. Sometimes, it is difficult to predict what will happen in the future. This situation is known as:

A. Chaos B. Peaceful C. Demonstration D. Arbitrariness

42.The modification of the constitution according to the country's internal and external circumstances is known as:

A. Provision B. Fundamental principle C. Legality D. Amendment

43.Which one of the following countries had a nominal constitution?

A. The Former Soviet Union B. The UK C. The USA D. France

44. A situation where there are robbery and violent conflict is:

A. Security B. Lawlessness C. Arbitrary D. Corruption

45. What will happen in a country, if people feel insecure and stability is absent?

A. The constitution will be respected. B. The parliament will make new laws.

C. Justice will be endangered D. Both A and B are correct

46.A constitution that can be easily amended is:

A. Rigid B. Effective C. Nominal D. Flexible

47.The FDRE constitution empowers regional states to enact and enforce state constitutions and other laws in:

A. Article 89/4 B. Article 35/2 C. Article 52/26 D. article 41

48. The most fundamental right according to the UDHR is the:

A. Protection against slavery B. Right to safety

C. Protection against unemployment D. Right to life

49. Which one of these is liberty or first generation right?

A. Right to privacy B. Both A and C

C. Right to property D. None of these

50.Equality rights or second generation right in the FDRE constitution are stated in articles:

A. 22 and 27 B. 41 and 42 C. 43 and 44 D. None of these

51.All are challenges in protecting human rights in Ethiopia EXCEPT

A. Poverty B. Traditional harmful practices

C. Development D. Inequality

52.Thetraditional harmful practice used to treat headaches, ear infection and tuberculosis is:

A. Uvulotomy B. Cauterization C. Incision of the eye lid D. food taboo

53. It is a violation of human rights which hurts very young people's development both physically and psychologically is :

A. Child labor B. Child education C. Medical case inaccessibility D. Poverty

54. Unavoidable part of human life that takeplace between people in their relationship is:

A. Neighborhood B. Agreement C. Conflict D. Civil war

55. Which one of the following is False about Conflict?

A. Conflicts are important for social development.

B. Conflicts arise because of disagreement on interests.

C. There are lots of positive conflicts.

D. There are societies where conflicts do not occur.

56. The type of conflict resolution mechanism which does not allow any interference between the two disputants is:

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

57. An example of an indigenous Oromo conflict resolution mechanism is the:

A. Geda B. Jaarsumma C. Yajoka D. Mediation

58. Xeer is to Ethiopian Somalis as---------- is to the Afars.

A. Kitcha B. Mada'a C. Seera D. Elders

59. Peace building can become effective when:

A. One party loses. B. Troops are increased in number.

C. The Prime ministers agree D. Citizens and stakeholders take part.

60.In which one of the following conflict resolution mechanisms are decisions binding?

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

Answer to model examination to grade 8 Citizenship

1.	B	31	D
2.	D	32	B
3.	C	33	C
4.	A	34	D
5.	D	35	A
6.	A	36	C
7.	C	37	D
8.	B	38	A
9.	D	39	C
10	B	40	D
11	D	41	D
12	A	42	D
13	C	43	A
14	A	44	B
15	C	45	C
16	D	46	D
17	B	47	C
18	D	48	D
19	C	49	B
20	A	50	B
21	B	51	C
22	C	52	B
23	D	53	A
24	B	54	C
25	C	55	D
26	D	56	C
27	B	57	B
28	A	58	B
29	C	59	D
30	D	60	D

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NAME---------- F.NAME---------- G.F.NAME----------

1 A

A

A

በአራዳክፍለከተማወረዳ 06 ት/ጽ/ቤትየ ዳግማዊምኒ ሊክክላስተርማዕከል የ 2015 ዓ.ምየ 6ኛ ክፍልሞጁልፈተና ማስጫየ ጊዜሰሌዳ

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6ኛ	17	ሀ ሙስ	ግንቦት 17/09/2015 ዓ.ም	ክፍለአንድ ጡዋት 3፡ 00-4፡ 00	አ
				ክፍለሁለት ከሰዓት 8፡ 00-9 ፡ 00	እ
6ኛ	18	አርብ	ግንቦት 18/09/2015 ዓ.ም	ክፍለአንድ ጡዋት 3፡ 00-4፡ 00	ሐ
				ክፍለሁለት ከሰዓት 8፡ 00-9 ፡ 00	አ

በአራዳክፍለከተማወረዳ 06 ት/ጽ/ቤትየ ዳግማዊምኒ ሊክክላስተርማዕከል የ 2015 ዓ.ምየ 8ኛ ክፍልሞጁልፈተና ማስጫየ ጊዜሰሌዳ

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				ክፍለሁለት ከሰዓት 8፡ 00-10፡ 00	ሒሳብ አ ጠቃላ

8ኛ	18	አርብ	ግንቦት 18/09/2015 ዓ.ም	ክፍለአንድ ጠዋት 3፡ 00-5፡ 00	ሶሻልሳ ት/ት