# ADDIS ABABA CITY, N/S/LAFTO SUB-CUTY MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 8TH IN 2018 E.C/Jan 2026 G.C

**GENERAL DIRECTIONS** ATIME ALLOWED **1:00**

1. READ THE INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, ASK THE INSTRUCTOR BEFORE THE EXAM BEGUN.
2. THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION** WITH 60 ITEMS QUESTIONS. THE TIME GIVEN TO YOU IS ONLY **1:00** HOURS. THEREFORE, DON'T SPENT ON THIS EXAM ABOVE **1:00** HOURS. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVISE OR CHECK YOUR WORK.
3. THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND BLACKEN THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARET ANSWER SHEET.YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK, COVERING THE ANSWER THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY.PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY PENCIL/PEN MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
4. USE ONLY **PENCIL** TO BLACKEN THE ANSWER SPACE ON THE ANSWER SHEET. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOUR ANSWER IS LETTER **B** PLEASE BLACKEN THE SPACE WHICH LIE UNDER LETTER B AS FOLLOWS.

| A | B | C | D |
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5. IF YOU WANT TO CHANGE YOUR ANSWER, RUB OUT YOUR FIRST CHOICE COMPLETELY.THEN BLACKENS THE CIRCLE OF YOUR FINAL CHOICE.
6. YOU MUST DO THE EXAMINATION ON YOUR OWN. ANY FORM OF CHEATING WILL MAKE CANCEL YOUR RESULT.
7. AT THE END OF **1** HOUR IF YOU TOLD TO STOP, YOU MUST STOP IMMEDIATELY.
8. DO NOT LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED. UNTIL THE ANSWER SHEETS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED AND THE INSTRUCTOR GIVES YOU PERMISSION TO LEAVE.

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

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

1.Which one of the following is **not** true about ethics?

A. Ethics is the study of only right action

B. Ethics is also moral philosophy

C. Ethics is the study of both right and wrong action

D. Ethics is Focused on good or bad action

2. Which is more described with the behaviors that allow a person to live reasonably in his or her community?

A. Moral virtue B. Ethics C. virtue D. Civic virtue

3. Which one of the following is the ability to understand of another person feeling?

A. Prudence B. Compassion C. Honesty D. Fairness

4. "We all have to follow the rules and regulations of our school all by ourselves every day". This is possible when all students have a moral virtue of _____.

A. Courage B. Self-discipline C. Compassion D. Honesty

5. "Abel father always makes his business decision carefully; as a result, he never encounters unnecessary risk and danger in his business". Abel's father is _____person.

A. Generous B. Prudent C. Courageous D. Compassionate

6. _____ is a reasoned devotion or commitment that all citizens of a given state are expected to discharge or fulfill.

A. Civic virtue B. Ethics C. Moral virtue D. Virtue

7. All are implies the importance of virtue ethics. **Except**

A. It helps one to distinguish between right and wrong

B. It helps in building a negative approach to things

C. It helps in finding out the true purpose of life

D. It helps to eliminate problems of social evils from one's life

8. All are represented a positive character in our daily life. **Except**

A. Honesty B. Truthfulness C. Self-discipline D. Cowardice

9. The distribution of power among the constituent parts of a state is referred to as_____

A. State B. System of government C. State structure D. Government

10. Which state structure prefers to follow territorially small countries with homogenous society?

A. Federal State structure C. Unitary state structure

B. Confederation state structure D. Monarchial regime

11. Which system of government is the executive bodies are selected from the legislature bodies and accountable to the legislature bodies?

A. system of government C. presidential system of government

B. State structure D. Parliamentary system of government

12. In which system of government is the executive and legislature bodies are directly elected by the people and accountable to them?

A. System of government C. Presidential system of government

B. State structure D. Parliamentary system of government

13. Which one is **correct** about the relationship between state and government?

A. Government is almost permanent whereas state is temporary

B. Government is abstract while state is concrete

C. Government is intrinsic while state is extrinsic to human beings

D. Government is a wider concept than state

14. What is the current form of government in Ethiopia?

A. Republican government C. Monarchal regime

B. Dictatorial government D. Military regime

15. Which one of the following true about the strength of Derg regime?

A. Introducing federalism C. Promoting state religion

B. Campaigning for literacy D. Promoting feudalism

16. Which of the following best defines democracy?

A. A system where a small group of people make decision for their entire population

B. A system where the people have the power to choose their leader and participate in decision.

C. A system where a government is controlled by a single ruler or a small group

D. A system where the government is run by the religious or spiritual leader

17. Among the following which is **not** fundamental principle of democracy?

A. Supremacy of constitution C. Tolerance

B. Rule of law D. Separation of power

18. Among the value of democracy which is more describe to being fair, impartial and providing equitable services?

A. Tolerance B. Valuing diversity C. Justice D. Equality

19. ____ implies that all citizens have equal access to political, social and economic opportunities.

A. Equality B. Justice C. Tolerance D. Civility

20. Among the following indigenous democracy which is represents Sidama society.

A. Gadaa B. Luwa C. Awassiya D. Kanchi

21. All are the importance of indigenous democratic institutions have great legitimacy in a society. **Except**

A. To save time energy and money C. To remove the root cause of the conflict

B. To remove residual of the conflicts D. To promote violence among community

22. Among the following which one is the opportunity of democracy in Ethiopia?

A. Rapid expansion of education C. Lack of an informed society

B. The absence of complementing party D. The prevalence of weak political participation

23. _____is a form of political governance in which state power is exercised in accordance with the established rules outlined in the constitution.

A. Constitution B. Regulation C. Constitutionalism D. Law

24. Among the following, which one is **not** the purpose of constitution?

A. Ensuring sovereignty of the people

B. Promote the common good and national interest

C .Make a government official accountable and responsible

D. Promote corruption in governmental office

25. What is the main difference between a rigid constitution and a flexible constitution?

A. A rigid constitution is easier to amend, while a flexible constitution is harder to amend.

B. A rigid constitution is difficult to amend, while a flexible constitution is easier to amend.

C. A rigid constitution is based on laws, while a flexible constitution is based on customs.

D. A rigid constitution is used in democratic countries, while a flexible is used in undemocratic

26. Among the type of constitution which is known as contained in a single document?

A. Written constitution C. Federal constitution

B. Flexible constitution D. Nominal constitution

27. On the basis of their implementation or performance ,constitution can be categorized in to:

A. Flexible and rigid C. Written and unwritten

B. Effective and nominal D. Federal and unitary

28. Which classification of constitution is based on the structure of the government?

A. Written and unwritten constitution C. Federal and unitary constitution

B. Rigid and flexible constitution D. Effective and nominal constitution

29._____ is a form which requires simple procedures for amending the constitution

A. Federal constitution C. Rigid constitution

B. Flexible constitution D. written constitution

30. Which one of the following is **not** importance of constitutionalism?

A. provide limited and accountable government C. promote inequality before the law

B. Enhance democratic system D. Respect for fundamental human rights

31. _____ in turn refers to full and responsible membership of the state.

A. Citizen B. Community C. Citizenship D. Society

32. Among the following one is **not** show the feature of good citizen.

A. It disrespect others C. It helps people who can't help themselves

B. It helps others D. It always willing to learn

33. All are example of characteristic of good citizenship. **Except**

A. Intolerance B. Obey the law C. Patriotism D. Responsibility

34. Ethiopia is a country of many heroes who have given their precious lives to ensure our country's independence and the ability to live in peace and dignity. It implies that:

A. Patriotism B. Obey the law C. Tolerance D. Responsibility

35. Among the following one is the way of loosing citizenship in Ethiopia.

A. Descent B. Involuntary C. Birth place D. Naturalization

36. A person can become a citizen of a country based on the citizenship of one or both of his/her parents. This implies:

A. Adoption B. Descent C. Birth place D. Naturalization

37. A foreign citizen if want to acquire Ethiopian nationality must, fulfill among the citizenship law in Ethiopia. **Except**

A. Have reached the age of majority and be legally capable under Ethiopian law

B. Be able to communicate in any of the country's nations/ nationalities' languages

C. Be a person of good character

D. Have a criminal record

38. ____ is a formally established political community that operates under the authority of a government.

A. Government B. State C. Constitution D. Citizenship

39. Which of the following is **not** the component of state?

A. Government B. Population C. Political party D. Sovereignty

40. Among the elements of state which is known as the operational arm of the state as well as a powerful political organization?

A. Government B. Population C. Territory D. Sovereignty

41. One of the following is **not** describe about the relationship of state and government.

A. There can be no state without government

B. Government is in charge of carrying out state authority and tasks

C. Government makes, enforces, and interpret state law.

D. Government is carry out its function with unlimited power

42. Governments must enhance the safeguard of society and against both external and internal threats. It refers to among the function of governments is:

A. Maintain social stability C. Provide national security

B. Provide public services D. Making economic decisions

43. Which of the following is more incorporate with government provides mechanisms like courts to assist citizens in resolving disputes in a timely and orderly manner?

A. Making economic decisions C. Provide public services

B. Provide national security D. Maintaining law and order

44. Which form of government is known as one person or a small group of people take unlimited power?

A. Aristocracy B. Monarchy C. Dictatorship D. Democracy

45. Among the following which is **wrongly** matched about state and government?

A. State is permanent but government is temporary

B. Membership of a State is compulsory but not of government

C. State is abstract whereas government is concrete

D. State is visible but government is invisible

46._____ is a government by the people in which supreme power is vested in the people and is exercised directly or indirectly by their representatives.

A. Rule of law B. Democracy C. Constitution D. Political party

47. Where is the origin of democracy?

A. Italy B. Greek C. Egypt D. America

48. All are refers about the feature of Athenian democracy. **Except**.

A. Undemocratic in modern sense C. Citizenship was restricted to small elite

B. Every male adult citizen could vote D. Indirect popular participation

49. Governments that practice such democracy encourages private sector and free market system. From the form of democracy it describes about:

A. Liberal democracy C. Direct democracy

B. Social democracy D. Representative democracy

50. _____is a type of democracy whereby governments that adopt such democracy usually intervene in the economic and social affairs.

A. Indirect democracy C. Direct democracy

B. Liberal democracy D. Social democracy

51. If the students elect their representative in their class by raising their hand, among the ways of exercising democracy it implies that:

A. Liberal democracy B. Social democracy C. Direct democracy D. Indirect democracy

52. In Ethiopia House of People's Representatives represents all citizens and they have responsibility of participating in lawmaking was delegated to Parliamentarians by the voters. This is example of:

A. Pure democracy B. Social democracy C. Liberal democracy D. Indirect democracy

53. Among the following indigenous democratic values which is **wrongly** matched?

A. Jaarsummaa___Oromo C. Xeer_____Wolayita

B. Shimgilinna____Amhara D. Yajoka____Gurage

54. Why is the rule of law important for a democracy?

A. It allows the government to make decisions without checks and balances

B. It ensures that all people are treated equally under the law

C. It gives the government unlimited power

D. It allows laws to be changed easily without public approval

55. Among the following source of law which is more known as fundamental source of law?

A. Religion B. Legislature C. Constitution D. Custom

56. All are importance of rule of law. **Except**

A. Promotes the freedom of the judiciary C. Promotes arbitrariness and dictatorship

B. Enhances the freedom of the individual D. Promotes Democracy

57. Why is the rule of law essential for maintaining social order?

A. It allows individuals to ignore laws they disagree

B. It ensure that laws are applied consistently and fairly preventing chaos

C. It gives government unlimited power to enforces law arbitrary

D. It encourages people to create their own personal rules

58. One is **incorrect** from the following about the manifestation of respecting rule of law.

A. Prevalence of Peace and Order C. Dependent of the judiciary

B. Equal application of laws D. Independence of the judiciary

59. What is a key difference between the rule of law and the rule of man?

A. The rule of law allows for arbitrary decisions while the rule of man follows legal procedures.

B. The rule of law is based on legal principles, while the rule of man is based on the will of a leader.

C. The rule of man is used in democratic countries alone.

D. The rule of law similar with the rule of man

60. Which of the following is a major principle of the rule of law?

A. The government is not bound by laws.

B. Everyone, including the government, is subject to the law.

C. Laws are created by the people, but only the leader follows them.

D. Laws are only applied to the poor and the weak.