5. Identify the **wrong** statement regarding the relationship between morality and law.
   A. Laws can be unethical or immoral.
   B. Some actions that are illegal may not be unethical.
   C. Some actions that are unethical may not be illegal.
   D. There is the coercive power of government to enforce morality.
   E. Laws are formal rules approved by the state.
6. Student Gadisa cheated on exam from clever student and scored "A" grade in logic course. The action of student Gadisa is morally *right* according to:
   A. Virtue ethics C. Teleological ethics
   B. Deontological ethics D. Duty theory E. All
7. Virtue theorists hold that we should avoid acquiring one of the following bad character traits, or vices.
   A. Courage B. Temperance C. Wisdom D. Justice E. Cowardice
8. Ethical theory that investigates where our ethical principles come from, and the meaning of ethical terms themselves is called:
   A. Normative ethics B. Applied ethics C. Professional ethics D. Meta ethics
9. Which one of the following is ***not*** the main objective of moral and civic education?
   A. The Need for Participant Political Culture
   B. The issue of fostering intercultural societies
   C. The issue of exclusiveness and inequality
   D. The issue of peace-building
   E. The need to instill citizens about their rights and duties
10. Among the following one calculate that the rightness or wrongness of an act is determined by the goodness or badness of the results that flow from it.
   A. Ethical egoism B. The utility C. Consequentialist principle D. Deontologist

IV. Answer the following questions accordingly(7pts)

1. Compare and contrast between Mill's versions of Utilitarianism with Bentham's. **(2pt)**
2. In17thc German philosopher Samuel Pufendorf, who classified dozens of duties under three headings. Briefly explains it. **(2pt)**
3. If a doctor can save five people from death by killing one healthy person and using that person's organs for life-saving transplants. Evaluate whether the action of the doctor is morally right or wrong according to the following ethical theories;**(3pt)**
   a. Utilitarianism ethics
   b. Deontology ethics

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Department of Civics & Ethics

Moral & Civics Education mid Exam (2014 E.C **Allotted Time: 45 Minute**
Total Mark: 30%

General Instructions:

- ✓ **Switch of your mobile phone**
- ✓ **Write your name on both question and answer sheet.**

Name _____ **Id. N** _____ **Sec** _____

I. Write 'True' for correct and 'False' for incorrect statements (1pt each)

1. Morality is the critical examination and evaluation of what is right and wrong in human conduct.
2. Any action that can be called "morally wrong" can also be called "legally wrong", but not vice versa.
3. Ethics is used to mean the generally accepted code of conduct in a society whereas morality is usually associated with a certain conduct within a profession.
4. Hedonistic utilitarianism views pleasure as the sole good and pain as the only evil.
5. Ethical Egoism is an action that is morally wrong if the consequences of that action don't benefit the agent performing the action.
6. The minimal concept of civics education extends learning beyond the curriculum and class room.
7. Categorical imperative is moral commands that are conditional on personal desire.
8. Morality is based on independently existing reasons for divine command theory.
9. An act is right if and only if it is required by a set of rules leads to greater utility as act-utilitarianism.
10. The action is the sole determining factor of its morality for Teleologists.

II. Match the Concepts under column 'A' to their appropriate ethical theories under column 'B' (0.5 pt each)

A	B
1. The "end justifies the means"	A. Egoism
2. The greatest happiness principle for the greatest number	B. Altruism
3. Without God, there would be no universally valid morality	C. Utilitarianism
4. The consequences of action should be favourable to all, except the doer	D. Deontology
5. Looking out for one self	E. Teleology
6. Act in such a way that your action could be a universal law	F. Categorical Imperative
	G. Divine Command theory
	H. Prima Facie Duty

III. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives(1pt each)

1. 'To call an action morally right if has to count in favor of the positive moral character of a person'. This view could be well-matched to one of the following ethical theories.
   A. Consequentialism B. Virtue ethics C. Deontology D. Utilitarianism
2. In which of the following political culture that the roles of citizens are significant?
   A. Parochial B. Participant C. Subject D. All E. None
3. Which category of prima facie duties is the duty not to harm others physically or psychologically?
   A. Duty of fidelity C. Duty of non-maleficence
   B. Duty of beneficence D. Duty of reparation D. E. All
4. Identify the wroug statement regarding the interplay between rights and duties.
   A. One's rights implies other's duties C. The state is a nucleus to care of society
   B. One's rights promotes one's interest D. rights implies one's duties

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Part III: Matching

Column A	Column B
1. Jeremy Bentham B A	a. Hedonic Calculus
2. Aristotle C	b. Eudemonistic Utilitarianism
3. Immanuel Kant D	c. Treat the equals equally and unequal's
4. John Stuart Mill A B	d. An advocate of categorical imperative
5. Patriotism F	e. Ethical egoism
	f. Civic disposition

Part IV. Fill the blank space.

1. Write two duties of democratic citizens.
2. Write two disciplines that moral and citizenship education is related with.
3. Write two objectives of moral and citizenship education.
4. Write the two basic ethical theories.
5. Write two reasons why should human beings be moral.

1) Keep this country sovereignty
2) Respect Or not violate Other Right
3) Respect the Law of this country.

2) Moral and Citizenship Education is Related to many other Disciplines like = psychology, History, Anthropology, and Other's since there's Moral and Citizenship Education there is no any Discipline far From this

3) 1) to Inducate Citizens about their Rights and duties.
2) to create an Ethical Citizens since Ethically good persons are found not by born Rather by Learn.
3) to create an Active participant citizens.
4) Creating Responsible Citizen.
5) Creating Ethical Citizen.

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modern time was:

a. Greece
b. Italy
c. United Kingdom
d. United States

9. Ethical questions involve:
   a. Decision about what ought to be done
   b. Value judgment
   c. Ethical responsibility
   d. All of the above

10. A subdivision of *meto-ethical* position which states that some terms or phrases evoke a predetermined response or behavior is called:
   a. Non-cognitivism
   b. Emotivism
   c. Non-naturalism
   d. Emotionalism

11. Identify the statement that is made up of both factual and value judgments.
   a. Ali Bira is the best singer and Dire Dawa was found in 1901.
   b. Toyota is manufactured in Japan and any brother was born with six fingers.
   c. People always per sue their own satisfaction and murder is wrong.
   d. Computer is a machine and the African union is comprised of fifty countries.

12. Which one of the following may not be considered as having no relation to civic education?
   a. National documents
   b. Sociological studies
   c. Universal declarations of human rights
   d. Horticulture

13. Among civic virtues the cardinal for treating different ideas, views and arguments of others refer to:
   a. Compromise
   b. Civility
   c. Open mindedness
   d. Tolerance

14. An ethical position that focuses on the development of good human character is called;
   a. Utilitarianism
   b. Virtue ethics
   c. Egoism
   d. Rule utilitarian

15. The most appropriate political culture is called;
   a. Parochial
   b. Subject
   c. Passive
   d. Participatory

16. Which one of the following is an important goal of moral and citizenship education?
   a. Creating responsible citizens
   b. Creating ethical citizens
   c. Promoting a culture of peace
   d. All of the above

17. Identify an aspect where ethics can have an application.
   a. Means
   b. Consequence
   c. Nature
   d. Situation

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. Of the following approaches, one deals with the outward-looking face of state?
A. International approach
B. Idealist approach
C. Organizational approach
D. Functionalist approach

Of the followings, one believes on the goal or purpose of an action?
A. Divine command
B. Categorical Imperatives
C. Utilitarianism
D. Right theory

ne is **not** the feature of social-democrat states.
A. Highly emphasizing on wealth generation
B. Eradicating poverty and reducing social inequality
C. Rectifying the imbalance of market economy
D. Promoting citizens social-wellbeing

26. One among others is a determining factor to grant citizenship through Jus sanjunis principle?
A. Territorial administration
B. Origin of parents
C. Child's birth place
D. Extraterritoriality principle

27. Identify the **true** match of a state theory and its view.
A. Pluralist state--state is an arbitrator in society
B. capitalist state-- state is neutral institution
C. patriarchal state---state is only self-serving
D. Leviathan state---state is a male dominated institution

8. Suppose a 19 years old stateless girl has legally married to an Ethiopian man on January, 2011 E.C. They are still living in Ethiopia ever since they have got married. If this alien has requested citizenship of her husband yesterday, and is ready to take oath of allegiance upon acquiring the citizenship, she may be denied of the Ethiopian citizenship due to:
A. lapse of the marriage
B. age
C. previous nationality
D. residence

Which one of the following is **not** a way of obtaining citizenship through naturalization?
A. Blood line/descent
B. Marriage
C. Application
D. Adoption

or Stuart Mill, one is the category of elementary pleasure?
A. Social enjoyment
B. Immediate gratification
C. Creativity
D. All

Which one of the following statement is **false** about Totalitarian state?
A. It focuses on equitable or just distribution of wealth
B. It is the most extreme and extensive form of interventionism
C. The state brings education, culture, religion and, family life under direct state control.
D. The essence of totalitarianism is the construction of an all-embracing state

Which of the following is **not** a cause of statelessness led to loss of rights/duties and protection of any government?
A. Deprivation
B. Renunciation
C. Substitution
D. All

Of the followings one is **not** identified as an element of state under the 1933 Montevideo convention?
A. Territory
B. Sovereignty
C. Recognition
D. Population

Which type of state practices interventionism with a view to bring about broader social restructuring?
A. Welfare state

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of the following questions is not primarily the question of axiology

A. What is the nature of ultimate reality?
C. What is beauty?
B. What is the right thing to do?
D. What political system is best?

6. One is not a philosophical question?

A. What is truth?
C. Where does knowledge come from?
B. Why is there anything at all?
D. What is justice?
E. None of the above

7. Which one of the following is not correct concerning inductive & deductive reasoning

A. In an inductive argument, the conclusion contains more information than the premises
B. In a deductive argument, the conclusion is all about the information contained in the premises
C. Most arguments based on statistical reasoning are inductive
D. Inductive arguments always proceed from the particular to the general

8. Which of the following is a necessary condition for graduating from college?

A. Fulfilling the course requirements
D. Showing up for all your classes
B. Wearing a cap and gown
E. Attending the graduation ceremony
C. Receiving gifts from family members

9. Which of the following are all arguments?

A. Warnings, conditional statements, statements of belief
D. Propositions, analogies, inferences
B. Expository passages, reports, pieces of advice
E. Illustrations, syllogisms, explanati
C. Predictions, categorical syllogisms, arguments from signs

10. Why we need to ask and philosophize about human beings, nature and supernatural being?

A. Because philosophizing will enable us to question and examine critically about the foundations of deeply held social, moral and religious values.
B. To ignore abstract thinking so that we focus on concretely existing human problems.
C. To invalidate all the knowledge so far accumulated and develop a new one
D. To liberate one-self and others from the prison of ignorance by declaring autonomous thinking.
E. A & D
F. All except C

11. If organic food contains pesticides, then consumers are misled. Organic food does not contain pest

Therefore, consumers are not misled.

A. Deductive, invalid
B. Deductive, valid
C. Inductive, weak
D. Inductive, strong

12. One is correct about strong inductive arguments?

A. If we assume that the premises are true, the conclusion will probably be true.
B. The conclusion of inductive argument doesn't go beyond the limit of the premises.
C. If we assume that the premises are true, the conclusion must be true.
D. The link between the premises and the conclusion is a matter of necessity.

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PART III: Identify the Premise/s and Conclusion of this argument

1. Every art and every inquiry, and similarly every action and pursuit, is thought to aim at some good, and for this reason the good has rightly been declared to be that at which all things aim. (2 pt.)

Premise/s: _____

Conclusion: _____

PART IV: Determine whether the following arguments are inductive or deductive. If an argument is inductive, determine whether it is strong or weak, cogent or uncogent. If it is deductive, determine whether it is valid or invalid, sound or unsound (3% each).

1. At least one African country has defended colonialism successfully. Ethiopia is an African country Therefore, Ethiopia has defended colonialism successfully.

_____, _____ and _____

2. No humans are thammals. All Monkeys are human. Hence, no Monkeys are mammals

_____, _____ and _____

ANSWER SHEET

Name _____ Group _____ Instructor Name _____

PART I	PART II	
1.	1.	7.
2.	2.	8.
3.	3.	9.
4.	4	10.
5.	5.	11.
6.	6.	12

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