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OROMIA EDUCATION BUREAU

GRADE 12 HISTORY SECOND ROUND EXAM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY 2017/2025.

TIME ALLOWED: 2:00

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **HISTORY SECOND ROUND EXAM** FOR **GRADE 12**. IN THIS BOOKLET, THERE ARE TOTAL OF **100** MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM QUESTIONS FOR **120 MINUTES ONLY.** WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING ON THE QUESTIONS AND PUT DOWN YOUR PEN/PENCIL AND WAIT FOR WHAT YOU MIGHT BE TOLD TO DO.

ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAM WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAM HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAM.

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

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I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES

1. Which of the following historical source is the Secondary source?
   A. Novels C. Chronicles
   B. Inscriptions D. Diaries
2. What is the distinctive feature between Nation and Nationality?
   A. Nationality economically advanced than Nation.
   B. Nationality appeared immediately before Nation.
   C. Nation is the first class society while Nationality is the next.
   D. Nationality is a pre-class Society while Nation is a class-society.
3. Why foreign merchants used the ***Periplus of Erithrean sea*** in their frequent travel across Red Sea? Because the document
   A. had accounts about Red Sea ports, type and source of trade items.
   B. mentioned Aksum as threat to the merchants in East Africa.
   C. mention king Zoskales of Aksum frequently speak Greek language.
   D. revealed the Aksumite foreign trading partners of Asia and Europe.
4. What were the roles of Orthodox Churches of Aksum and Dabre Damo in restoration of Solomonic dynasty?
   A. Admired the Zagwe kings for building world class monolithic churches.
   B. Coordinated the political succession problems in the Zagwe dynasty.
   C. Spread anti-Zagwe Propaganda in relation with the legend Queen of Sheba.
   D. Stay moderate in political competition between the Agaw and Amhara elites.
5. The Period from 500 AD to 1000 AD in Europe referred as
   A. Late medieval period C. Feudal period
   B. Early Modern period D. Dark Age
6. What was the renowned European Empire expanded over France, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Greenland and England from 8^{th} -11^{th} Centuries?
   A. Carolingian Empire C. The Magyars Empire
   B. Holy Roman Empire D. Roman Empire
7. Which statement best describes the long-term impact of the Oromo population movement and expansion on the social and political landscape of the Horn of Africa.?
   A. It led to a domination of homogeneous culture of Oromo.
   B. The existing social and political structures remain intact.
   C. It caused an entire eradication of the indigenous Oromo social structures.
   D. It resulted in ethnic intermingling and the formation of new political alliances.
8. One of the following European Missionary who came to the Ethiopian region in the 19^{th} Century?
   A. Samuel Gobat C. De Jacobis
   B. B.W. Harries D. Guiseppe Sapeto

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9. How Kaffa could maintained its political independence until 1897?
   A. Its political strength and defensive system.
   B. By using its watch tower mechanism.
   C. Its distance from the Shoan kingdom.
   D. Its strong foreign diplomacy.
10. Why Christian Kings declared 'Closed door policy' to Europeans in 17th Century?
   A. To use potential of eastern Muslims community for control of trade routes.
   B. As Islamic religion was better than Catholic Christianity.
   C. To convince local Christian community his anti- catholic position.
   D. To entirely cut off Christian kingdom from European friendship.
11. Which ancient state of West Africa emerged at present day Mali and Mauritania?
   A. Ghana C. Hausa City
   B. Almoravids D. Funj
12. Which of the following African States **wrongly** matched with the state founding prominent individuals?
   A. Songhai---Sunni Ali C. Almoravid---Ibn Yasin
   B. Kanen- Borno--- Askia Mohammed D. Mali--- Sandiata
13. Which of the following is true about the history of Mamluk Egypt?
   A. They were an indigenous slaves of Africa ruled Egypt for centuries since 1250 AD.
   B. They waged war against the Christian kingdom for the Muslims in Ethiopia
   C. They had a well-known Horseman and a strong fighter that could expand to Syria.
   D. Despite their advanced weapons they were defeated by Ottoman Turkey in 1517.
14. Which statement best evaluates the positive and negative effects of the Industrial Revolution?
   A. It only brought benefits such as job creation and economic growth.
   B. It led to both economic progress and some social problems.
   C. It was entirely created sufferings to the people.
   D. It has no significant impact for the society.
15. If you were an industrial worker in the 19th century, what reform would you propose to improve working conditions?
   A. Creation of stronger labor unions C. Removal of all government regulations
   B. Increasing factory working hours D. Reduction of Industrial production
16. Which of the following best explains how the study of history contributes to individual and social development?
   A. It helps communities avoid conflict by forgetting past grievances.
   B. It gives historians exclusive access to ancient knowledge.
   C. It provides fixed identities for people based on their cultural background enable.
   D. It equips broad insights on human behavior, society and decision-making.

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17. What is a quality that made History the Science?
    A. Its study of the past human activity.
    B. Its main focus on investigation of facts done in the past.
    C. Its methodology to reconstruct historical documents.
    D. It's attained through scientific experimental results.
18. Which of the following Australopithecus species found in Kenya?
    A. Australopithecus Afarensis
    B. Australopithecus Anamnesis
    C. Australopithecus Bahrelghazali
    D. Australopithecus Africanus
19. How do you evaluate Egypt is the "gift of Nile river"?
    A. Egyptians were known in irrigation canal.
    B. Egypt is the earliest world Civilization.
    C. In the absence of Nile river Egyptians could not survive.
    D. Egypt was a country that appropriately used Nile river.
20. Who was the writer of the history of Peloponnesian War (c. 431-404 B.C)?
    A. Leopold von Ranke
    B. Herodotus
    C. Thucydides
    D. Job Ludolf
21. How Spartacus became the renowned human right practitioner?
    A. He was Roman architect who constructed a temple of Coliseum
    B. He was a Roman Citizen engaged in struggle for the right of slaves.
    C. He was a Roman slave that organized and led slave revolt against the oppressions.
    D. He was a Roman citizen who crushed the slave revolt for right of Roman citizens.
22. If you claim the large majority of Ethiopian people that they share a common origin, what is your historical ground to say so?
    A. Islamic religion is dominant in eastern and Southern eastern parts of Ethiopia.
    B. The majority of Ethiopian peoples are followers of Orthodox Christianity.
    C. The majority of Ethiopian peoples share common Proto-language.
    D. All Ethiopian peoples are civilized than neighboring south Sudan.
23. Which group of Ethiopian people's affiliate to Christian political palace for their blacksmith technology irrespective of their religious and political ideology?
    A. The Agaw peoples
    B. Ethiopian Jews
    C. Jabarti merchants
    D. Quarans peoples
24. How the group of peoples of Kambata, Hadya and Sidama are more populous than group of Peoples of Somali, Afar and Saho?
    A. The former group speaks Cushitic while the latter group speaks Omotic.
    B. The Former were developed in handcraft while the latter agriculture.
    C. The former live in highland region while the latter groups were lowlanders.
    D. The former group was indigenous while the latter were late comers to the region.

25. What is the international significance of Laliballa Churches for current Ethiopian government?
    A. It is one of UNESCO's cultural heritages.
    B. It is only architectural national pride for Ethiopia.
    C. . It was the first architectural achievement for Ethiopian.
    D. It is important for Amhara region to be recognized as special artisans.
26. Which of the following is **correct** about Omotic language of Ethiopia?
    A. It is only spoken around river Omo.
    B. Shinasha is one of its language families.
    C. Some of its languages are spoken in Northern Kenya.
    D. It is originated from Nilo-Saharan language super-family.
27. Which of the following is Germanic tribe that invaded England in 5th century?
    A. Ostrogoths C. Huns
    B. Visigoths D. Saxons
28. How Chinese people did know when their rulers loss Mandate of Heaven?
    A. If their rulers aggressively conquered neighboring states.
    B. If neighboring state invade China but defeated by Chinese peoples.
    C. If drought, floods, earth quakes and internal revolt occurred.
    D. If the old dynasty regret for his past deeds to get pardon from Chinese people.
29. In order to make his art more realistic than his predecessors Italian Painter Giotto
    A. used flat and life like manners C. decorated with gold and jewelries
    B. showed emotion and gesture D. used Byzantine model
30. What made the renaissance humanists such as Boccaccio, Rabelais, Shakespeare and Cervantes similar?
    A. Their main focus on politics than arts.
    B. Their teaching in Latin to solve social problems.
    C. Their first time use of writing in vernacular languages.
    D. Their classical study to make researching in Latin Languages.
31. When the Mamluks did control full political power of Egypt?
    A. 1150 A.D C. 1250 A.D
    B. 1517 A.D D. 1805 A.D
32. How the internal rivalry among the Ayyubid dynasty enhanced the attachment of Mamluks with the Sultan al-Malik?
    A. Ottoman good will to nominate them.
    B. Due to their military ability and loyalty for the Sultan.
    C. The Sultan pre-planned to make them political heir of Egypt.
    D. Due to their power to influence the sultan to promote them to political position.

33. How did legendary journey and generosity of Mansa Musa unveil the wealth and greatness of Mali to the World nations?
    A. He provided gold resource freely for foreign merchants.
    B. His gold generosity for poor in Mecca during his pilgrimage.
    C. He made the ever largest Islamic empire in West Africa.
    D. He used international prime media and world standard journal.
34. What can be the impact of Arab and Persian settlers on the Swahili Coastal towns?
    A. They discouraged maritime trade with China and India.
    B. They ruled over the local Bantu people without intermarriage.
    C. They introduced Islam and played a role in shaping Swahili culture.
    D. They forced the Swahili people to adopt Arabic as their primary language.
35. What was the major factor for the rising and falling nature of the trans-Saharan trade from 500 to 1590 AD?
    A. The fluctuating nature of the trade items.
    B. The difficulty of Saharan climatic condition.
    C. Strength of the states determined the trade magnitude.
    D. The resistance of African peoples around the forest region.
36. What was the main reason for the defeat of the Songhai Empire by the Moroccan invasion?
    A. The Arabs interrupted the trans-Saharan trade
    B. The Moroccan army were larger in size than Songhay
    C. Moroccan forces used modern firearms than Songhay
    D. The Songhay rulers peacefully surrendered to Moroccan forces
37. Which of the following Sultanate had contact with the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia in 16th Century?
    A. Moroccan Sultanate
    B. Marrakesh Sultanate
    C. The Funj Sultanate
    D. Fez Sultanate
38. How the 19th century Ashante state of West Africa was transformed to modern state?
    A. They introduced hiring foreign and local officials based on ability.
    B. By modern military training that could withstand against colonization.
    C. For its import trading items from Europe and forest regions.
    D. For its opening Islamic school of thought in the region.
39. Why African rivers were regarded by Europeans as trade artery to and from interior to coast of Africa?
    A. Many of African rivers were difficult for ship navigability
    B. The rivers over flow many times due to sufficient rain fed
    C. The African rivers were similar with human blood vessel structures.
    D. The rivers served Europeans as ‘High way’ to easily penetrate interior of Africa

40. Which one of the following Ethiopian state belongs to Gonga People?
    A. Kaffa
    B. Gommaa
    C. Geeraa
    D. Guraghe
41. When was Gadaa system recorded to UNESCO?
    A. 1978
    B. 2016
    C. 1995
    D. 2018
42. What was a key strategy done by the Amhara and Tigray political elite to divert the popular support from Zagwe?
    A. They referred Kibre Negest so that Zagwe was condemned 'illegitimate' government.
    B. They declared a massive and successful military engagement at the battle of Gaynt.
    C. They ordered Menelik I to succeed the power of his mother in the Ethiopian region.
    D. They went to Jerusalem to accuse Zagwe for its neutrality in the crusade war.
43. How can be the practices of Gadaa system serve as a foundation for democratic governance and inspire modern political structures?
    A. The role of women as Abba Gadaa traditionally.
    B. Peaceful transfer of political power through periodic election.
    C. The adopted Oromo cannot be involved to Oromo leadership.
    D. Participation of all Oromo in law making process.
44. In a medieval history of Ethiopian region the period 1529 to 1543 is known by
    A. the domination of Ahmad Grange in the Horn of Africa.
    B. spread of Christianity in the horn of Africa.
    C. suffering of Adal forces in the northern Ethiopia.
    D. domination of Lebne Dingel in Horn of Africa.
45. In the absence of documented history how the southern state of Kaffa could say to be a strong state since 14th century?
    A. There was well structured political organization.
    B. There was a watch tower and natural defensive river.
    C. There was foreign contact from Asian continent.
    D. The peoples at large were converted to Christianity.
46. Which of the following southern states of Ethiopia practice a Luwa resembles with Gada system of Oromo?
    A. Kambata
    B. Sidama
    C. Gedeo
    D. Guraghe
47. Who established a city of Gondar as permanent political capital since 1636?
    A. King Susenyos
    B. King Yekuno Amlak
    C. King Gelawdewos
    D. King Fasiledes

48. What was a key factor for the transformation of the Gadaa system into monarchy in the Gibe region?
    A. The introduction of a new democratic governance.
    B. The relation conducted with the Omotic monarchs.
    C. The decline of economy by continuous war of expansion.
    D. The historical advent of European colonial powers.
49. Which of the following best explains the transformation of the Kingdom of Ennarya into Limmu-Ennarya?
    A. It formed a federation with Gojjam
    B. It was conquered and integrated by the Limmu Oromo
    C. It was renamed by Portuguese missionaries
    D. It converted to Christianity and adopted a new identity
50. What was the major factor for prosperity of Harar Emirate?
    A. Its location along Zeila and Berbera trade routes
    B. The establishment of Islamic learning center
    C. The adoption of Gadaa system of Oromo
    D. The influence of the surrounding Oromo

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51. As a historian studying the positive interaction between the Harari and Somali people, what key factor would you need to assess?
    A. Constant warfare over territorial boundaries
    B. Conflict due to religious differences
    C. Cultural exchange through the Afocha system.
    D. Economic interdependence and marriage relations.
52. If you were an American colonist during the revolution, how would you justify declaring independence from Britain?
    A. By arguing that taxation was necessary to pay for war costs
    B. By claiming that the colonies had more resources than Britain
    C. By stating that Britain had violated the social contract
    D. By refusing to participate in trade with European nations
53. What was a major difference between the Girondists and the Jacobins?
    A. Girondists revolutionary radical while Jacobins preferred moderation
    B. Jacobins represented the working class, while Girondists middle class
    C. Girondists supported the monarchy, while Jacobins wanted a republic
    D. Jacobins were loyal to the king, while Girondists wanted a foreign invasion

54. Why did Napoleon introduce the Continental System?
    A. To strengthen trade relations with Britain.
    B. To weaken the British economy.
    C. To expand the French navy.
    D. To improve relations with Spain
55. If a modern nation faced similar economic crises as France in 1789, what reforms might help prevent a revolution?
    A. Increasing taxes only for the poor.
    B. Reducing government spending and ensuring fair taxation.
    C. Eliminating public participation in governance.
    D. Strengthening the power of the monarchy.
56. What factor led to the establishment of the United Nations Organization?
    A. The need for stronger global trade treaties.
    B. The need to maintain world peace and security.
    C. The need to preserve European colonies.
    D. To effectively implement the American Capitalism.
57. Which of the followings statements best describes the significance of the Nurenberg Trials?
    A. It was to solve the Great Depression crisis.
    B. It was held to persecute individuals involved genocide during WWII in Germany.
    C. It was held to persecute WW II war crimes in Japan.
    D. It was to solve the cold war economic crisis in Europe.
58. Which one of the followings best evaluates role of the UN in peace keeping task?
    A. It usually intervenes in the international affairs of states.
    B. It resolves international disputes by peaceful means.
    C. It effectively implements its decisions without any challenges.
    D. Its primary decision for solving problems is using force of arms.
59. Which of the following is best analyzes the countries of the “Third World”?
    A. They were developed capitalist western countries like Britain and France.
    B. They were Soviet Union and her satellite communist nations of Europe.
    C. It concerned with the developing countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia
    D. They were the capitalist states founded in the Eastern Europe..
60. Which one of the followings best evaluates the main principle of the non-aligned movement during the cold war period?
    A. Its members supported the Capitalist block.
    B. Its members inclined towards the Eastern Block.
    C. Its members refused supporting either the USA or the USSR.
    D. Its members supported both the USA and the USSR.

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61. For what reason did the USA interest in Ethiopia during the Haile Selassie period? Due to:
    A. Ethiopia's commitment in supporting the non- alignment movement.
    B. The Ethiopia's active involvement on the side of Russia in the Cold War.
    C. The strategic importance of Ethiopia in the region for America.
    D. The US interest in supporting the non-alignment movement.
62. Of the followings, which factor mainly hindered agricultural development in Ethiopia during the imperial regime?
    A. Absence of farming land
    B. Lack of interest to plough land
    C. The existence of tenancy system
    D. shortage of workers.
63. Which one of the following is correct regarding the Land Tenure system of the Imperial regime in Ethiopia?
    A. Land was property of the peasants.
    B. *Gult* and *rist* systems were land tenure systems.
    C. It permitted land to the tillers
    D. it excluded government.
64. Which one is the best analysis of agricultural development during the imperial regime?
    A. The agricultural sector was focused on large mechanized farming.
    B. The agricultural development increased while the population decreased.
    C. Land measurement, land sales and eviction affected growth of agriculture.
    D. Agriculture rapidly transformed into modern large industries.
65. Which one of the following was the first peasant rebellion after liberation?
    A. The Bale peasants Rebellion
    B. The Gojjam Peasants Rebellion
    C. The Wayyane peasants Rebellion
    D. The Gedeo peasants Rebellion
66. Why Emperor Haile Selassie did revise the administrative divisions after liberation?
    A. To distribute land equally to all peasants.
    B. To encourage local self-rule of the peoples.
    C. To answer quests for equality of nations and nationalities.
    D. To centralize and gain some control over local government.
67. What was the grave mistake of the 1960 coup leaders in Ethiopia?
    A. Their failure to cooperate the Imperial Body Guard.
    B. The Coup makers had no any support from the people.
    C. Their failure to win the support of the army.
    D. Their inability to convince Russia not supports the emperor.
68. Which one of the following was the most important measure taken by the Derg after seized power in 1974 in Ethiopia?
    A. Effective implementation of Multi-party system in 1987.
    B. Its willingness to restore the constitutional monarchy.
    C. Implementation of distribution of land to the farmers.
    D. Declaration of equality of languages, nations and nationalities.

69. Why did the Emperor Haile Selassie's soldiers engage in Protests against him?
    A. Due to the soldiers need for better salaries and working condition.
    B. Due to Haile Selassie's government execution of 52 renowned generals.
    C. Participation of the soldiers in the Korean war of 1952 without their consent.
    D. Due to the government inability to improve the peasants' life conditions.
70. Which group was primarily targeted during the Red Terror Campaign by the Derg in Ethiopia?
    A. Peasants involved in revolts
    B. Military forces
    C. Opposition political parties
    D. Religious leaders
71. What was the global change that affected the *Derg* regime by the end of the 1980s?
    A. Decline of Russia as a result of the Mikhail Gorbachov's policies.
    B. Independence of Eritrea form Ethiopian Rule.
    C. Defeat of America in the Vietnamese war by the Soviet Union.
    D. Invasion of the Eastern part of Ethiopia by the Somali forces.
72. In which one of the following war did foreign powers directly engage?
    A. The Ethio- Eritrean War
    B. The Ethio- Mahdists War
    C. The Ethio-Egyptian War
    D. The Ethio- Somalian War
73. What was the major problem in the economy of African countries in the post-independence period?
    A. It encouraged production of different types of crops.
    B. It focused on single cash-crop products.
    C. Its products price was determined by the Africans.
    D. It facilitated free and competitive market.
74. What caused the 1948 Arab-Israeli war?
    A. Nationalization of the Suez Canal
    B. Creation of the State of Israel
    C. The Yom Kippur celebration
    D. Its reason was not clearly known
75. How did the policies of **Glastnost** and Perestroika affect the Russian Communist regime?
    A. By allowing people to demand more rights and freedoms.
    B. By allowing America to involve in revising the Russian policy.
    C. By officially declaring the end of the Soviet Union.
    D. By destroying private ownership of properties and free market.
76. Which one of the following was the consequence of the dissolution of the USSR?
    A. The establishment of the unified and strong states of the USSR.
    B. The emergence fifteen independent states from the collapse of it.
    C. The creation of the South Eastern Asian Treaty Organization
    D. The creation of the United Nations Organization.

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77. What was the role of Ethiopia in peace keeping in Somalia under the UN?
    A. Its involvement limited to diplomatic efforts.
    B. It provided humanitarian aid only without military engagement
    C. It helped restoration of stability though it faced challenges.
    D. Ethiopia did not participate in the Somalia peace keeping.
78. Which one was prioritized by the 1991-1994 Transitional government of Ethiopia?
    A. establishment of military dictatorship to maintain peace.
    B. writing a new constitution by the constituent assembly.
    C. focused on how help the *derg* soldiers and police forces.
    D. to reinstate the monarchical type of state
79. Which one of the following was most important internal factor that resulted to the decline of the *Derg?*
    A. The decline and collapse of the USSR.
    B. The peasants revolt as a result of land distribution.
    C. The widespread of urbanization led to the mass movement.
    D. Oppositions due to political repression and famine.
80. What was the famous slogan of the *Derg*?
    A. Whatever the weather we must move together!
    B. Land to the Tillers!
    C. Support for the Monarchy!
    D. Ethiopia *Tikdem*!
81. Which one of the followings played pivotal role for the independence of Algeria?
    A. Ahmed Benbella
    B. Robert Mugabe
    C. Ahmedu Seku
    D. Julius Nyerere
82. Which one was among the challenges adversely affecting Africa economic growth the 1980s and 1990s?
    A. Continuation of colonialism
    B. The beginning of democratic governance.
    C. International debt and drought
    D. Total political independence.
83. Which one of the following is true regarding the post independent African political developments?
    A. African countries achieved pure democracy after independence.
    B. One party system limited political participation and democracy
    C. African countries became independent politically and economically.
    D. The African rulers power was limited by constitution.
84. The foreign aid to African countries after independence is analyzed as;
    A. It hastened rapid economic and political development of Africa.
    B. It led many African states dependent on foreign support.
    C. It resulted in the economic self sufficiency of African countries.
    D. It has no impact on the economic development of Africa

85. What factor led to the Overthrow of Dr. Kuwame Nkrumah of Ghana in February 1966?
    A. Development of the Democratic system in the country.
    B. Corruption, extravagant spending, and intolerance of criticism
    C. Fast economic development resulted in the rise of opponents.
    D. His immediate action to end of foreign aids and donations to Ghana.
86. Which one of the followings evaluates the way the cold war affected African liberation movements?
    A. It facilitated the partition of Africa among the Europe countries.
    B. The Cold War period had no impact on the decolonization of Africa
    C. It was the period of competition between the US and USSR to colonize Africa.
    D. The USSR was supporters of the African independence movement.
87. What was the aim of the formation of the African National Congress in 1912 in South Africa?
    A. To promote the policy Apartheid
    B. To help election of the Afrikaners
    C. To end "one man one vote".
    D. To struggle for the rights of the blacks
88. Which of the following is among the weaknesses of the Organization of African Unity?
    A. Its ability of negotiating the disputes between the African countries.
    B. Its failure to establish free trade among the African states.
    C. Its inability to have its own military to enforce its decisions.
    D. Its support for the independence movement of African nations.
89. Of the Pan-Africanism conferences, what made the fifth conference different?
    A. It was the first in which Africans from Africa involved and asked independence.
    B. It was the first conference that held in Europe and America regarding colonialism.
    C. It advocated the colonial system of administration for the first time.
    D. The participants were supporters of the direct rule policy from Europe.
90. How does the concept of cultural preservation relate to the use of indigenous knowledge in development?
    A. It should be avoided in favor of globalization.
    B. It used to preserve cultural practices and traditions.
    C. Cultural preservation and development has no relationship.
    D. t is seen as outdated and unprogressive.
91. Which one of the followings best explain the main feature of the 1991-1994 Transitional Government of Ethiopia?
    A. It advocated mono party system of administrations.
    B. It established a unitary type of administration structure.
    C. It introduced a new ethnic and language based administration.
    D. It established a military dictatorship to maintain peace and order.

92. What make the 1995 constitution different from its predecessors?
    A. Being the first written constitution in the history of Ethiopia.
    B. It recognized the rights of nations, nationalities for self-determination.
    C. It established the first presidential system of administration.
    D. Most of its articles focused on the rights of the Monarchs.
93. What caused the 1998 Ethio-Eritrean War?
    A. Occupation Port of Asab by Ethiopia C. Issue of port of Zeila administration
    B. Dispute of boundary D. Eritrea's membership to the Arab League
94. Which one is correct regarding indigenous knowledge of Ethiopia?
    A. Indigenous knowledge is scarce in Ethiopia.
    B. Ethiopia is very rich in different indigenous knowledge.
    C. The Gadaa system is among the tangible heritages of Ethiopia.
    D. Indigenous knowledge has no relevance for development.
95. How does modern education system negatively affect the indigenous knowledge?
    A. By giving due attention for its growth.
    B. It helps its rapid spread throughout the world.
    C. By considering it as primitive, simple and static.
    D. By encouraging peoples to preserve indigenous knowledge.
96. Which one is a unique feature of indigenous knowledge?
    A. It is not local. C. It is invalid.
    B. It is replaceable. D. It is intergenerational.
97. Which one of the following indigenous knowledge is related with the Afar people?
    A. Gadaa system of Administration C. Woma egalitarian system
    B. Dagu, system of information exchange. D. Hill side terracing
98. In what way indigenous knowledge helps development of society?
    A. It helps for the growth of science and technology.
    B. It helps society to focus more on modern education.
    C. It discourages society with the indigenous knowledge.
    D. It helps society to solve their problems locally.
99. What is the importance of preserving heritages?
    A. To hasten destruction of the heritages.
    B. To continue past knowledge for the next generation.
    C. To focus on modern education than heritages.
    D. Preserving heritages is not important at all.
100. In what way does indigenous knowledge help social development?
    A. By discouraging important practices of society.
    B. By encouraging natural resources management sustainability.
    C. By giving less focus for the preservation of natural resources.
    D. By promoting society towards destroying historical sites.