

Arade Subcity Education Office
Woreda 4 Atse Fasil Cusster Center
2015 (E.C) Second Semester
Citizenship Model Examination

Time allowed 1 hour

General Direction

- ❖ The examination contains 60 questions
- ❖ Read each question and the choices carefully choose the best answer and mark your choice on the separate answer sheet you are provided.
- ❖ To mark your answer; blaken the rectangle below the letter of your choice with a pencil.

_____ 9. The distribution of power among the constituent part of a state is referred to as _____.

A, form of government

C, state

B, Types of government power

D, state structure

_____ 10. Power that can be exercised by the national government alone known as _____.

A, concurrent power

C, Reserved power

B, Exclusive power

D, Residual power

_____ 11. Which one of the following countries follow federal state structure.

A, united kingdom

C, Switzerland

B, south Africa

D, Finland

_____ 12. The word Derg is the Arabic word to means

A, Community

B. Committee

C, Military

D,

Regional

_____ 13. Which of the following is the feature of parliamentary system?

A, Separation of power

C, Fixed term office

B, Process of impeachment

D, Nominal head of state

_____ 14. Countries with heterogeneous society's prefer _____ state structure

A, Unitary

B, Confederal

C, Centralized

D, Federal

_____ 15. _____ is a type of government in which a state is ruled by citizens representatives

A, Republic

C, Feudalism

B, Socialism

D, Aristocracy

_____ 16. Article _____ of FDRE stated about power and function of the federal government

A, 51

B, 52

C, 55

D, 62

17. _____ Refers to the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of government.

A, form of government

C, system of government

B, state structure

D, none

18. _____ Which statement shows the relationship between state and government

A, state is abstract while government is concrete

B, Government is intrinsic while state is extrinsic

C, In the absence of government, state cannot exist

D, state is almost permanent whereas government is temporary

19. _____ Refers to everyone must obey the law and face consequences if they break.

A, Constitution

C, power

B, rule of law

D, Authority

20. _____ Indigenous values a method of conflict resolution in sidama society

A, Kanchi

B, Luwa

C, Awassiya

D,

Yajoka

21. _____ An indigenous value governs the relationship between individual tribes and territorial unit in kambatta

A, yajoka

B, Seera

C, Luwa

D, Gadaa

22. _____ means that election must held at regular intervals

A, fair

B, Periodic

C, Free

D, Balance

23. _____ Which one of the following is not the principle of democracy.

A, majority rule and minority right

C, Rule of law

B, Free, fair and periodic election

D, Minority

rule and majority right

24. _____ Which statement is true about separation of power

A, It deals with only the power of judicial branches

B, It concern with power separation among regional and central government

C, It deals with power separation among three branches of government

D, All

_____ 25. _____ Which one of the following indicates practice of democratic election

A, Intimidation

C, Corruption

B, Inclusiveness

D, threats to citizens

during election

_____ 26. _____ The range of human difference including ethnicity, gender, race and social class is refers to

A, Tolerance

B, Equality

C, Diversity

D,

Liberty

_____ 27. _____ One of the following is not the values of democracy

A, Liberty

C, Justice

B, Tolerance

D, Separation of power

_____ 28. _____ Which one of the following is not the purpose of constitution?

A, limite the power of government

B, It establishes basic organs of government

C, It gives absolute power to the government officials

D, It protect the right of citizens

_____ 29. _____ Which countries has a nominal constitution

A, Nigria

B, America

C, Soviet Union

D,

None

_____ 30. _____ Which countries has an unwritten constitution

A, Israel

B, Ethiopia

C, Germany

D,

France

_____ 31. _____ Which statement indicate the characteristics of unlimited government

- A, promote both political and economic freedom
- B, Government that uses terror and intimidation
- C, provide a basis for protecting individual right
- D, The political power is based on legal foundations

_____ 32. _____ Constitutionalism means

- A, writing a new constitution
- C, Amending the constitution
- B, implementation of the constitution
- D, Violating the constitution

_____ 33. _____ Before the introduction of the first written constitution Ethiopia Constitutional experience was based on the

- A, system of federalism
- C, divine rights of kings
- B, provision of fundamental right
- D, charter of the military junta

_____ 34. _____ Which one of the following is not the responsibility of house of federation

- A, interpreter the constitution
- B, It shall strive to find solution to dispute that arise between state
- C, It implement and interpreter the law
- D, It shall establish permanent and abhor committees

_____ 35. _____ Which one of the following is a wrong alternative?

- A, Constitution is the supreme law of the land
- B, The primary goal of constitutionalism is to limit governmental power
- C, Constitution defines a state structure
- D, Constitution and constitutionalism is one and the same

_____ 36. _____ The absence of Constitutionalism will lead to

A, lawlessness

C, Arbitrariness

B, Violation of human right

D, All

37. A constitution to be Effective or nominal depend on

A, Implementation
appearance

C, form or

B, Amendment procedure

D, state structure

38. The practice of partially or totally removing the external genital of girls and young women for non-medical reason is _____

A, Cauterization

C, Incision of eyelid

B, Uvulotomy

D, Female

genital mutilation

39. The UN launched the formation of a number of international documents and institution that are collectively known as _____

A, Megna carat

C, Convention

B, Bill of right

D,

International treaties

40. One of the following rights are included under Bill of right except

A, African Charter

B, International Covenant on Economic, social and cultural right

C, International Convention on civil and political right

D, UDHR

41. The UDHR ratify in _____

A, 5 November 1948

C, 5 December 1948

B, 10 December 1948

D, 10 November

1945

42. Which one of the following countries accept the UDHR

A, soudi Arabia

C, Yemen

B, South Africa

D, None

43. Which one of the following referred as liberty right?

A, First generation right

C, Third generation right

B, Second generation right

D, All

44. Which one of UDHR address economic, social, cultural right

A, The right to choose

C, The right to safety

B, The right to work

D, The right to life

45. All people have the right to live clean and healthy environment this article indicates in Article _____.

A, Article 15

C, Article 44

B, Article 25

D, Article

30

46. One of the following is not challenges of protecting human right in Ethiopia

A, Traditional harmful practice
displacement

C, Conflict and

B, Poverty and inequality

D, Strong institution

47. One of the following is different from the others

A, litigation

B, Mediation

C, Mada

D,

Arbitration

48. Which one of the following defined peace building

A, Adis agreement between people with opposing view points

B, The presence of inequality

C, The processes and activities wed in resolving conflicts and establishing peace

D, grass root and commit based institution

49. _____ is negative and unjust formed opinion usually against peoples of different racial, religious or cultural group

A, Prejudice B, bully C, tolerance D, diversity

_____ 50. _____ In mediation process the mediator must be

- A, good communicator C, fair judge
B, have good listening skills D, All

_____ 51. _____ Among the following which combination is correct

- A, Otomia → mada C, → Somalis
Jaarsumma → B, Guraghe Yajoka →
D, Amhara Xeer

_____ 52. _____ is a disagreement that arise due to differences or divergence of interest in a society.

- A, Peace B, Conflict C, Building D, Prejudice

_____ 53. _____ In which method of resolving disputes the neutral third party make a decision after hearing a case.

- A, Arbitration B, Mediation C, litigation D, Negotiation

_____ 54. _____ Which one of the following is not the functions of arbitration

- A, Resolving Contractual disputes between management and labor
B, addressing interests of different parties in bargaining situation
C, resolving community dispute
D, none

_____ 55. _____ Which one of the following is not the cause of conflict

- A, Just distribution of responsibilities
B, Bulling
C, difference in view point
D, Prejudice

_____ 56. _____ The first step of problem solving is

- A, Determine the problem C, Developing alternatives

B, Define the problem

D, Taking action

_____ 57. _____ Once the problem has been identified the problem solving process begins by:-

A, attempting to determine the root cause of the problem

B, Develop alternative solution

C, select a solution

D, define the problem

_____ 58. _____ The freedom of religion, belief and opinion is stated under article _____ of FDRE constitution.

A, 25

B, 27

C, 15

D, 40

_____ 59. _____ One of the following alternatives is false about problem solving. Which one is it?

A, It is a mental activity

B, It is a way of thinking without reason

C, It is the act of recognizing a problem

D, to solve a problem it needs evidence

_____ 60. _____ All of the following are basic functions that are involved in problem solving. Except one

A, Gathering information

C, making decisions

B, create new knowledge

D, Define the problem