



LIDETA SUB CITY ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION OFFICE

GRADE 8 CITIZENSHIP MODEL EXAMINATION

2016E.C/ 2024G.C

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 60

TIME ALLOWED: - 1 HOUR

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS CITIZENSHIP EXAMINATION. IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 60 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND BLACKEN ONLY THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY. PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 1 HOUR. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT 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 CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE (S).

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

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

DIRECTION: Read the following question carefully and choose the best answer from a given alternatives and blacken the answer on the answer sheet.

1. Which one of the following is **not** responsibilities of citizens?
A. Voting in election C. Respect others
B. Listens other people's opinions D. Is helpful of others
2. Which one is **not** correct about Monarchical regimes in Ethiopia?
A. The end of monarchical regime is 1974.
B. Land redistribution is the strengths of the regime.
C. State formation and nation building are its strength.
D. To exercise unitary state structure
3. Which one is a feature of parliamentary system?
A. Superior position of the president C. separation of power
B. Political homogeneity D. Process of impeachment
4. A moral disposition to expend our time, effort, money for the benefits of others known as
A. Honesty B. Fairness C. Generosity D. Prudence
5. Among the following which one is the characteristic of good citizen?
A. Obeying the law B. Irresponsibility C. Disrespect D. Dishonesty
6. ----- Refers to a type of government sovereign power is vested in a class of people who are superior and best qualified to rule.
A. Monarchy B. Aristocracy C. Dictatorship D. Democracy
7. Which one of the following are examples of civic virtue?
A. Fairness and honesty C. Staying informed and paying tax
B. Prudence D. Generosity
8. One of the following is **not** ways of acquiring citizenship?
A. Citizenship by place of birth C. Citizenship by descent
B. By naturalization D. Voluntary loss of citizenship
9. ----- Is a power map containing asset principles and the fundamental source of law?
A. Law B. Rule C. Constitution D. Constitutionalism
10. Which one is referring to the legal status of an individual member to be a citizen of Particular state?
A. Citizen B. Patriotism C. Citizenship D. Responsibility

11. Some of the following are the reasons why the rule of law is important. **Except**

- A. Promotes democracy
- C. Promotes freedom of individual
- B. Prevent dictatorship
- D. Ignore freedom of judiciary

12. All are elements of state except _____

- A. People
- B. Constitution
- C. Government
- D. Territory

13. Which one is the manifestation of respecting rule of law that explains the absence of arbitrary power?

- A. Independence of the judiciary
- C. Equal applications of laws
- B. Constitutional law
- D. Injustice

14. Which one is **incorrect** about the difference between state and government?

- A. Government is almost permanent whereas state is temporary
- B. State is abstract while government is concrete
- C. Government is intrinsic while state is extrinsic to human beings
- D. State is a wider concept than government

15. Factor affecting the rule of law relating to lack of awareness causes citizens to remain silent on the government act above the law.

- A. Illiteracy
- B. Poor leadership
- C. Lack of participation
- D. Corruption

16. Which ancient city state is the origin of democracy?

- A. Greek -Sparta
- B. Italy -Rome
- C. Greek -Athens
- D. France –Paris

17. Among the following one is example of human right?

- A. The right to vote
- C. The right to campaign
- B. The right to movement
- D. The right to liberty

18. A government that refers to advance more priority for economic and community affairs.

- A. Indirect democracy
- C. Liberal democracy
- B. Social democracy
- D. Substantive and procedural democracy

19. ----- refers to features of human right they are not guaranteed by any person or authority.

- A. Human rights are universal
- C. Human rights are inalienable
- B. Human rights are Inherent
- D. Human rights are indivisible

20. All are indigenous democratic values **except** _____

A. Yejoka B. Jarsuma C. Mada'a D. Justice

21. Which one is **true** about respecting the human rights of citizens have different important?

A. Helps to erode justice C. To sustainable peace
B. To abuse children D. To violation of rights

22. Which one is **not correct** about Athenian democracy?

A. Undemocratic in modern sense C. Women's was members of citizenship
B. Citizenship was restricted to small elites D. It was hardly exercises in lean movement

23. Among the following one is an international human right instrument?

A. universal declaration of human right
B. African charter on human and people's right
C. Ethiopian institution of the ombudsman
D. Ethiopian human right commotion

24. Ways of exercising democracy whereby elected representatives act on behalf the electorate refers to.

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

25. It refers to importance of community engagement which improves citizen's difficult issues.

A. Build trust C. To use local knowledge
B. Citizens empowerment D. Problem solving

26. Which term is often associated with bad habits?

A. virtue B. vice C. Moral virtue D. civic virtue

27. -----is a human action in which an individual or group gives service without financial gain.

A. Selfishness B. Self-discipline C. Volunteerism D. Self confidence

28. Which concept refers to behaviors that allow a person to live reasonably in his/her community?

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

29. The following are political aspects of community engagement. **Except**

A. Voting B. Ensures project sustainability C. Demonstration D. Holding meeting

30. One of the following **not** acquire moral virtue through _____

A. Naturally B. Practice C. Learning D. Imitation

31. It is a social group whose members have something in common.

A. Community B. Community engagement C. Trust D. voluntarism

32. The attitude of controlling and dealing with what is perceived to be difficult or painful rather than avoiding it.

A. Courage B. Generosity C. Self-discipline D. Honestly

33. The ability to analysis information objectively and make reasoned decision refers to-----

A. Critical thinking B. Team work C. Creativity D. Analysis

34. What do you consider to be fairness?

A. Evaluating people using method that is free from bias.
B. It is not fair if the reward is only given based on person's character
C. Fairness means everyone received and shares the same thing
D. All are correct

35. One of the following is **not** ways of good citizens participate in public government.

A. Voting in elections C. Participating with crimes
B. Attending meetings D. Writing about issues

36. Which one is **false** about the importance of critical thinking?

A. Gating true information C. Promoting democratic process
B. To receive false information D. To make informed decision

37. Which one implies understanding of another person's feeling?

A. Paying fair taxes B. Compassion C. Self-discipline D. Generosity

38. The government organ of the state which is responsible to implement the law is _____

A. The legislative branch of the government
B. The executive branch of the government
C. The judiciary branch of the government
D. The house of federation

39. It is skill of critical thinking relating to do cooperatively.

A. Analysis B. Team work C. Creativity D. Problem solving

40. One of the following is advantages of unitary state structure.

A. Concentration of power C. Miss use of power
B. Confusion and conflict of laws D. Provides uniformity of administration

41. What is the current system of government in the United States?

A. Parliamentary system C. Monarchal system
B. Presidential system D. Military government system

42. Which one of the following is the first step to solving an ethical problem?

A. Identify stakeholders and their interests C. Identify the central ethical problem
B. Evaluate each solutions D. Fine a possible solution to the dilemma

43. Which of the following is **true** regarding Unitary and Federal states?

A. Federal and Unitary states are more common throughout the world.
B. Being federal is a guarantee of democracy.
C. All unitary states that have democracy
D. Being unitary is a guarantee of democracy

44. A skill of critical thinking that implies bringing new ideas that is different from others.

A. Creativity B. Problem solving C. Teamwork D. Analysis

45. According to the FDRE constitution all are the authority of federal government **except**

A. It shall establish and administer national defense force
B. It shall administer the national bank
C. It shall formulate foreign policy
D. To establish and administer a regional police force

46. The following are examples of unitary state **except** _____

A. Finland B. Djibouti C. France D. USA

47. The limitation of monarchical system in Ethiopia was.

A. State formation and nation building C. Ministerial system
B. Foundation of written constitution D. No-party system

48. Who had supreme political power with democracy?

A. The prime minister B. The president C. The people D. political parties

49. Countries which heterogeneous societies mostly prefer -----state structure.

A. Federal B. Confederation C. Centralized state structure D. Unitary

50. _____ Means that elections must be held at regular intervals.
A. a free election B. a fair election C. a periodic election D. Election

51. Which one is **not** the fundamental principle of democracy?
A. Supremacy of constitution C. Concentration of power
B. Secularism D. Popular sovereignty

52. One of the following **not** the impact of corruption.
A. Abuse of resources C. An impact on peoples mind
B. Leads to mismanagement D. Important to economic growth

53. The separation of religion and state implies the principles of
A. Justice B. Popular sovereignty C. Equality D. Secularism

54. Which one is source of staying informed?
A. Reading newspaper C. Listening the radio
B. Watching television D. All are answers

55. Which implies all citizens of a state is a legitimate source of government authority?
A. Supremacy of constitution C. Popular sovereignty
B. Citizen Participation D. Separation of power

56. All of the following practices against democratic elections **except**.
A. Intimidation C. Multi-party system
B. Corruption D. Threats to citizens during election

57. The market system generally controlled by the government called _____
A. Mixed market B. Command market C. Free market D. Capitalism

58. Which principles imply all votes have equal weight and are accurately counted?
A. Fair election B. Free election C. Periodic election D. None of the above

59. Among the following which one is value of democracy?
A. Struggle for power B. Tolerance C. Single party system D. Rule of men

60. Which one of the following is **not** source of law?
A. Diplomatic talk's B. Domestic laws C. International law D. Constitution

