

Citizenship Model Exam

Choose the best answer from the given alternatives.

1. The major purpose of introducing citizenship subject into the new Ethiopia education curriculum reform is
 - A. to contribute to the democratization process of our country
 - B. to make students chauvinist?
 - C. to discourage the culture of industriousness among the youth.
 - D. to make Ethiopia lag behind many African countries
2. Virtue ethics is concerned with the development of one's.
 - A. religion
 - B. profession
 - C. character
 - D. fitness
3. Vice is
 - A. The polar opposite of virtue
 - B. often associated with good habits
 - C. refers to personal discipline
 - D. a specific character that tend to make a person virtuous
4. Which of the following steps in ethical decision making is concerned with undertaking research, investigation and study until the whole difficulty is understood?
 - A. Evaluate each solution
 - B. Find a possible solution to the dilemma
 - C. Identify the central ethical problem
 - D. Identify stakeholders and their interests

5.entails acting and behaving in accordance with certain acceptable standards, rules and regulations.

- A . Self-discipline B. Self-awareness C. Self reliance D. Self-esteem

6. The attitude of confronting and dealing with what is perceived to be difficult or painful rather than avoiding it is called

- A. honesty B. coverage C. compassion D. generosity

7.is defined as a moral disposition to expend time, effort and resources for the benefit of others

- A. Envy B. Honesty C. Courage D. Generosity

8. Fairness

- A. is the ability to make judgments that are concrete
- B. does always imply treating everyone the same way in every situation -
- C. entails allowing your personal feelings to influence your decisions about others
- D. is a method of evaluating people that are full of bias.

9. A self-disciplined citizen

- A. loses control over himself to any situation
- B. stays focused on his objectives
- C. renounces rules and regulations in his daily activities
- D. frequently allows oneself an extravagant pleasure

10. A prudent citizen

- A. acts carelessly and incautiously
- B. refuses to learn from his past mistakes
- C. is not open to constructive new ideas

D. does not say or do things that he may later regret

11. Which of the following is among the importance of prudence?

A. Avoiding risks

B. Maximizing risks

C. Getting impoverished

D. Enhancing danger

12. One of the following is among the consequences of lack of self-discipline?

A. Great success

B. Attention distractions

C. Getting impoverished

D. Enhancing danger

13. Fairness requires

A. handling essentially similar situations differently

B. to base all decisions on inappropriate criteria

C. to treat all people equitably based on their merits

D. treat the unequal equally and the equals unequally

14. Generosity

A. destroys social connections

B. diminish social relations

C. is a natural confidence booster

D. is a natural repellent of self-love

15. A courageous citizen

A. will gradually achieve material success

B. does quickly lose hope.

C. will never face failure in his life

D. is fearful

16.Is a reasoned devotion or commitment that all citizens of a given state are expected to discharge or fulfill.
- A. Virtue B. Ethics C. Moral virtue D. Civic virtue
17. Which of the following is a moral virtue?
- A. Paying fair taxes. B. Participating in public government
- C. Helping the needy D. Staying informed
18. Civic virtue is profoundly applied or practiced if and only if citizens and students
- A. protest their government for no satisfactory reason
- B. persistently internalized moral virtues
- C. consistently incorporate vicious characters into their conduct.
- D. frequent play station game than reading
19.is a compulsory contribution to state revenue levied by the government on income
- A. Tax B. Gift C. Fine D. Complementation
20.is an act when citizens disclose the true amount of their income to the government, and pay tax accordingly.
- A. Unfair tax B. Fair tax C. Value Added D. Free-tax
21. One is among the consequences of failing to pay fair taxes.
- A. Acceleration of the national growth
- B. A healthy functioning of the government
- C. Prosperity
- D. Poverty

22. Which of the following international principle of taxation amount of income should pay different amount of taxes?

- A. The vertical equity principle
- B. The horizontal equity principle
- C. The ability to pay principle
- D. The inability to pay principle

23. Paying fair taxes

- A. prevents the government from carrying out its functions
- B. accelerates the growth of a nation
- C. retards the pace of development
- D. exposes citizens to low living standard

24. is an illegal action of smuggling goods into or out of a country.

- A. Traffic
- B. Tax avoidance
- C. Controband
- D. Tax evasion

25. Staying informed

- A. entails keeping up to date with current events.
- B. is expected merely from parents
- C. can only be possible through television
- D. prevents citizens from being aware of what is happening around them

26. All of the following are among the ways through which we can participate in public government, except

- A. joining civic societies
- B. being involved in corruption.
- C. attending community meetings
- D. becoming a member of association

27. Serving in the defense force
- A. is a sign of hopelessness
 - B. is the result of illiteracy
 - C. is one among the embodiments of patriotism
 - D. has nothing to do with participation
28. Which of the following is correct about virtue ethics?
- A. It diminishes life's ideals and virtues
 - B. It is insignificant concept of citizenship
 - C. It persuades one to prefer vice to virtue
 - D. It is critical for both individuals and societies
29. When we say that virtue ethics helps in finding out the true purpose of life, we are also saying that
- A. virtue ethics helps to prevail problem of social evils
 - B. virtue ethics holds the fundamentals of the future civilization humans
 - C. virtue ethics helps in building selfish approach to people
 - D. virtue ethics enables to become irresponsible member of a society
30. Students can practice virtue ethics through
- A. isolating HIV/AIDS positive fellow citizens
 - B. making a mock of disabled people
 - C. donating blood
 - D. undermining their classmates from low economic ground
31. One of the following is among the reasons why countries adopt a unitary state structure.
- A. The prevalence of duplication of institutional services
 - B. Structural simplicity

- C. Structural complexity
- D. Administrative ineffectiveness

32. Which one of the following sets contains countries with unitary state structure?

- A. German, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland
- B. India, Nepal, Pakistan and Malaysia
- C. Comoros, Nigeria, Sudan and Ethiopia
- D. China, Srilanka, Thailand and Philippines

33. Which of the following is among the advantages of Unitary State Structure?

- A. Uniformity of administration
- B. Centralization of power
- C. Misuse of power
- D. Non-recognition of local diversities

34. Unitary state structure is a state structure in which

- A. devolution is a main principle
- B. the central government controls all aspects of government:
- C. two levels of government exist
- D. vertical power separation is allowed

35. The Ethiopian regional governments can

- A. print and borrow money.
- B. establish and administer national defense
- C. declare and lift national state of emergency
- D. levy and collect taxes and duties

36. In federal state structure

- A. sovereignty exclusively lies within the regional states
- B. regional states can work autonomously

- C. regional states are legally supreme over the federal one
- D. legislative bodies of sub units are subordinate to the legislative body of the federal.

37. Federalism

- A. empowers citizens at all levels
- B. ruins confidence among people
- C. is a panacea in and of itself
- D. avoids the occasion of conflict of authority

38. One of the following is among the disadvantages of federal state structure.

- A. Expenses
- B. Effective administration
- C. Diversity accommodation
- D. Avoidance of monopoly of power

39. Which one is true about confederation?

- A. It cannot exist without state elements
- B. It had a definite central organ that coordinates members states
- C. It is formed when wealthiest individuals form an alliance
- D. It has no other goal than common defense

40. All can be good examples of confederation, except one. Which?

- A. Arab League
- B. European Union
- C. African Union
- D. Roman Empire

41. In the Parliamentary system of government

- A. the legislature is selected from the executive
- B. the electorate vote directly for the prime minister
- C. the executive is accountable to the legislature.
- D. the prime minister appoints legislative members from parliament

42. Why does the fusion of power exist in parliamentary system of government? Because
- A. members of the parliament are appointed by the executive.
 - B. It combines the executive and judiciary power.
 - C. the executive is both law maker and law enforcer.
 - D. it strictly applies the power separation principle.
43. Which one is the feature of parliamentary system of government?
- A. Nominal head of government
 - B. Distributive responsibility.
 - C. Political heterogeneity
 - D. Nominal head of state
44. In the presidential system of government
- A. the president serves as the head of state and government
 - B. the president is directly elected by the legislature
 - C. the executive is accountable to the legislature
 - D. the legislative branch is led by the president
45. One of the following is among the features of the presidential system of government. Which?
- A. Fusion of powers
 - B. Separation of powers
 - C. Collective responsibility
 - D. Political homogeneity
46. The process of impeachment is one among the features of the presidential system of government. It means that
- A. the president has a fixed term of office
 - B. the president holds a superior position
 - C. the president can be removed by the legislature when he is found guilty
 - D. the check and balance principle is ensured
47. When we say "state is abstract while government is concrete" it means that
- A. government is the foundation of all other elements of the state
 - B. human beings can live without state, but not without government
 - C. government is transient, but a state is relatively eternal
 - D. government is a group of people with certain coercive power, whereas state is immaterial and non-physical social object.

48. It is said that government is the brain of the state because
- A. government is one of the four elements of the state.
 - B. government accomplishes the goals of the state.
 - C. the state provides legitimacy to the government.
 - D. the government is made up of only a few people.
49. One of the following describes the distinction between state and government.
- A. State represents but government materializes
 - B. In the absence of government, state cannot exist.
 - C. The government is referred to as the brain of the state.
 - D. The government is one of the four elements of the state.
50. Which of the following statements tells about the relationship between state and government?
- A. State is wider concept than government
 - B. The government is one of the four components of the state
 - C. State is abstract while government is concrete
 - D. The state is almost permanent, whereas government is temporary
51. Which of the following is true about the monarchical regime in Ethiopia?
- A. It had existed until 1967
 - B. It was known for its decentralized administration.
 - C. It formed a unicameral chambered parliament
 - D. It gave its people a subject status
52. The 20th century military regime of Ethiopia
- A. began a feudal administration
 - B. redistributed land to the tillers
 - C. formed a bicameral parliament
 - D. Introduced a democratic constitution in 1987
53. The post 1991 republican form of government of Ethiopia
- A. deposed the Derg regime in May 1991
 - B. used to hold flawless periodic elections
 - C. Was feudal
 - D. was socialist

54. Which one of the following is among the strengths of the 20th century monarchical government of Ethiopia?
- A. Ancestral power transfer
 - B. The presence of state religion
 - C. The unwavering commitment to ensure sovereignty of the land
 - D. Inequalities among the nations and nationalities of the country
55. The monarchical system of the 20th century Ethiopia
- A. played an important role in the state formation of the country
 - B. had nothing to do with the establishment of ministerial system
 - C. was so traditionalist that it prevented the introduction of modernization
 - D. completed the nation building process of the country
56. What strength did the military regime of Ethiopia have?
- A. The prevalence of secularism
 - B. Intrastate wars
 - C. Mono party system
 - D. The human right violations
57. All are among the limitations of the military regime of Ethiopia except one. Which?
- A. The literacy campaign
 - B. dictatorial rule.
 - C. The Red Terror campaign
 - D. Totalitarian rule
58. Which one of the following is among the strengths of the post 1991 republican form of government?
- A. Unitary state structure
 - B. The presence of state religion
 - C. Presidential system of government
 - D. Democratic constitution
59. One is among the limitations of the post 1991 republican form of government. Which?
- A. One person dominance
 - B. One party dominance
 - C. One nation dominance
 - D. One region dominance
60. Moral virtues refer to behaviours that allow a person to live:
- A) Wealthily and comfortably
 - B) Reasonably in their community, region, or world
 - C) According to laws only
 - D) Without responsibilities