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18. Which one of the following is **wrong** about Utilitarian theories of Ethics?

- A. Give priority to the good over the right.
- B. Evaluate actions by the good or consequences that they create.
- C. Argue for the priority of the right over the good.
- D. The end justifies the means.
- E. Wrong actions are those that do not contribute to the good.

19. One of the following is **wrong** according to Rawls' theory of Justice:

- A. State acts as an umpire or referee in society.
- B. States rights traced back to the social contract theories.
- C. The purpose of the state is to the defense of a set of "natural" or God-given individual rights.
- D. State acts to pursue its own interest.
- E. None of the above.

20. Which one of the following is **wrong** about authority?

- A. Authority implies the ability to compel obedience.
- B. Authority is based on the ability to influence the behavior of others.
- C. Authority is based on an acknowledged duty to obey.
- D. Authority is a legitimate power.
- E. None of the above.

21. Of the hereunder given statements, identify the one which is **wrong** about the Deontological theories:

- A. Give priority to the right over the good or assert the independence of the right from the good.
- B. Actions are essentially right or wrong regardless of the consequences that they produce.
- C. Include both duty-based and rights-based approaches to ethical reasoning.
- D. The right actions are deduced from a duty or a basic human right, but not dependent on the outcome of the action.
- E. None of the above.

22. One of the following qualities of government indicates the rights of governed body to comply willingly with government's decisions and actions.

- A. Administration B. Power C. Authority D. Legitimacy E. C & D

23. Social Democratic (welfare) States justify the need for state intervention

- A. To replace the market with a socialist system of planning and control.
- B. To rectify the imbalances and injustice of market economy.
- C. To ensure social justice via equitable distribution of wealth.
- D. B & C E. All of the above.

24. Identify the **incorrect** statement about Minimalist States?

- A. It is based on the liberal idea that state ensures individual enjoyment of freedom.
- B. State intervention in economic, cultural and moral affairs is seen as maximizing efficiency, competition and productivity.
- C. State merely laid down the conditions for orderly existence.
- D. This theory is rooted in social contract theory.
- E. A & C.

25. There is no single, precise and agreed up on situation about the nature, origin and the role of the state among political scientists. This divergence might emanate from the difference in

- A. Whether state serves public interest or privileged groups.
- B. Whether state reflects the distribution of power and resources.
- C. Whether state is autonomous to society or subordinate of them.
- D. Whether state is the product of society.
- E. All of the above.

Please switch off your cell phone before you start the exam. Any form of cheating is strictly forbidden and it is an academic fraud which leads to complete disqualification of the result.



General Direction: Dear examinees, this exam paper have three parts. Attempt to answer each part according to its specific instruction and write your answers only on the answer sheet provided at the end of the exam.

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College/Dep't Engineering Sec. G-5

PART I: Write "TRUE" if the statement is correct and "FALSE" if not.

1. While New rights argues the state reflects broader class and other social interests, the Marxist portrays the state as an independent entity that pursues its own interest.
2. According to the capitalist theory of the state, state came in to existence to balance the unbalanced economic relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariats.
3. The main failure to ethical egoism is the fact that such approach is not consistent with collective values.
4. Unlike totalitarian states, the influence of state in collectivized states penetrates every aspect of human existence.
5. All moral theories address questions of what is Good, why it's Good, and where the Good is located and they provide similar answers to these basic questions.
6. Teleological ethical approaches evaluate the moral goodness or badness of an action based on the good intention the moral agent follows.
7. Virtue ethical theory emphasizes on becoming a good person and cultivating morally desirable character traits instead of trying to discover conflicting universal guidelines.

PART II: Choose the most appropriate answer represented by the letter items & write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the given answer sheet (1.5pts each)

1. One is **wrong** about Social- Democratic (Welfare) State.
A. State practice interventionism in order to bring about broader social restructuring
B. It brings the entirety of economic life under State control.
C. State is seen as a means of enlarging liberties and promoting justice
D. State focuses less up on wealth generation and more up on equitable wealth distribution
E. None of the above.
2. Which one of the following is incorrect about the aspect of internal sovereignty?
A. It implies that inside the state there can be no other authority that may claim equality with State.
B. The State is the final source of all laws internally.
C. It implies that the state should be free from foreign control of any kind.
D. It is the absolute and unlimited power of the state to use its security forces as it wish.
E. None of the above.
3. From the following one is **not** the function of government
A. Self-preservation
B. Regulation of the economy
C. Sponsorship of conflict
D. Fulfillment of social aspiration
E. None of the above
4. Which ethical approaches deals with the origin and meaning of moral language?
A. Normative ethics
B. Applied ethics
C. Meta ethics
D. Descriptive ethics
E. all of the above
5. Which one of the following is the **weakness** of the idealistic approach in defining the state?
A. It fosters an uncritical reverence for the state by defining state through ethical terms.
B. It tends to associate any institution that maintains order with the state itself.
C. It is responsible for the collective organization of social existence and is funded at the public's expense.

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PART III: Match the items given in column "A" with the descriptions given in column "B"

Column "A"
1. Collectivized State **B**

2. Developmental State **D**

3. Totalitarian State **F**

4. Minimal State **E**

5. Social-democratic State **A**

Column "B"

A. Practice interventionism in order to bringing about broader social restructuring, with principles fairness, equality & social justice.

B. Bring the entirety of economic life under state control & sought to abolish private enterprise altogether.

C. Founded on the basis of religious principles, & contain explicitly theocratic features.

D. Intervenes in economic life with the specific purpose of promoting industrial growth & economic development.

E. The State is merely a protective body, & its core function is to provide a framework of peace & social order.

F. The most extreme & extensive form of interventionism, & the influence of state penetrates every aspect of human existence including family life.

Answer Sheet

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| True/False (10.5%) | | Multiple Choice (33%) | | | | Matching (7.5%) | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|----|----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | <u>True</u> | 1 | <u>B</u> | 9 | <u>D</u> | 17 | <u>C</u> |
| 2 | <u>False</u> | 2 | <u>C</u> | 10 | <u>B</u> | 18 | <u>A</u> |
| 3 | <u>True</u> | 3 | <u>C</u> | 11 | <u>C</u> | 19 | <u>C</u> |
| 4 | <u>False</u> | 4 | <u>C</u> | 12 | <u>B</u> | 20 | <u>D</u> |
| 5 | <u>False</u> | 5 | <u>B</u> | 13 | <u>D</u> | 21 | <u>B</u> |
| 6 | <u>False</u> | 6 | <u>E</u> | 14 | <u>B</u> | 22 | <u>E</u> |
| 7 | <u>True</u> | 7 | <u>D</u> | 15 | <u>A</u> | | |
| | | 8 | <u>A</u> | 16 | <u>D</u> | | |

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