



**On Telegram
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Answer the following questions as "True" if the statement is correct or "False" if the statement is incorrect.

1. The ultimate concern of the normative theory is to guide us in the making of decisions and judgments about actions in particular situations.
2. Deontological ethical theory stress that the consequences of an action determines the morality or immorality of a given action.
3. Altruists are people who act so as to increase other people's pleasure.
4. Duties of reparation refer to the duty to thank those who help us.
5. Non-Normative Ethics/Meta-ethics try to answer questions like what does "good", "right", or "justice" mean?
6. Indirect (representative) democracy implies a form of government in which the right to make political decisions is exercised directly by the whole body of citizens acting under procedures of majority rule.
7. Democracy is a popular political notion in today's world but free and fair elections are not the prerequisite of democracy.
8. Political equality implying that all people who attain the status of adult hood have equal political rights or in short one man-one vote- one value.
9. Popular sovereignty means that the people have the right to withdraw their consent when the government fails to fulfill its obligations under the constitution.
10. Unlike human rights, democratic rights can be possessed by the virtue of being human.
11. Constitutionalism refers to a doctrine that governments should be faithful to their constitutions.
12. Flexible type of constitution requires a special procedure to make a change in any rule of the constitution.
13. Immanuel Kant advocates a teleological ethics.
14. As to Hedonist pleasure principle, pleasure is the criterion or the standard of right action.
15. Naturalization is an automatic and unconditional way of acquiring Citizenship. †

II. Matching Item (1.5 points each)

Match the given words /or phrases listed under Column "A" with appropriate meanings stated under column "B".

Column A

- 16. Citizenship
- 17. Renunciation
- 18. Lapse
- 19. Substitution
- 20. Deprivation
- 21. Citizen.

Column B

- A. A person who is a member of a given state
- B. To stop one's citizenship based on individual choice
- C. Losing one's citizenship for criminal acts
- D. Losing one's citizenship when his/her original citizenship replaced.
- E. Losing one's citizenship by staying out of his/her original country for a long and continuous period of time.
- F. Legal relationship between a person and a state.
- G. It is an expression of one's ethnic, language and other backgrounds.

III. Choice Item (1.5 points Each)

Choose the Best Answer among the given alternatives (1.5 Points Each)

22. Which one of the following is not merits of Written Constitution?

- A. Citizens can easily learn about their rights and duties and the basic laws governing the patterns of political processes of their nation.
- B. It is full of clarity and definiteness because the provisions are written in detail.
- C. It has the quality of stability, since people know the nature of constitutional provisions; they feel a sense of satisfaction.
- D. It is not easily adapted to a new situation or changing circumstances.

23. Which one is true about teleological Ethics?
- A. It is diametrically the opposite of utilitarianism.
 - B. It stresses that the consequences of an action determine the morality or immorality of a given action.
 - C. It is referred as "the means justifies the end".
 - D. It is an emphasis on the intentions, motives, moral principles or performance of duty rather than results.
24. _____ refers to the duty to do good to others; to foster their health, security, wisdom, moral goodness, or happiness.
- A. Duties of Non-maleficence
 - B. Duties of Self-improvement
 - C. Duties of Reparation
 - D. Duties of Beneficence
 - E. All of the above
25. Which one of the following is not the principle of democracy?
- A. Popular sovereignty
 - B. Rule of law
 - C. Rule of men
 - D. Supremacy of the constitution
 - E. None of the above
26. _____ is type /form of states which intervene with a view to bringing about broader social restructuring, usually in accordance with principles such as fairness, equality and social justice
- A. Minimal states
 - B. Developmental states
 - C. Social-democratic states
 - D. Collectivized states
 - E. Totalitarian states
27. Which one of the following is false about normative ethics?
- A. It establishes norms of human conduct.
 - B. It makes moral judgment based on the established human conduct.
 - C. It is called traditional ethics.
 - D. It analyses the meaning of ethical terms.
28. Which of the following is most relevant for Kant's theory of morality?
- A. The Wellbeing of Society
 - B. Consequences of actions
 - C. Virtue
 - D. Duty

29. _____ is a general ethical theory.

- A. Deontological Ethics
- B. Hedonism

- C. Virtue Ethics
- D. Theology

30. In which types of the state do the most and extreme practice of interventionism in overall aspects of life exists?

- A. Minimalist states
- B. Collectivized states
- C. Developmental states

- D. Totalitarian states
- E. Social Democratic states

31. Which one of the following approach has a "private" outlook on the morality of certain action?

- A. Conventionalism
- B. Subjectivism

- C. Universalism
- D. Objectivism

32. Who formulated a sevenfold hedonic calculus in order to measure the quantity of pleasure?

- A. Immanuel Kant
- B. John Stuart Mill

- C. Jeremy Bentham
- D. Aristotle

33. An ethical theory that claims moral statements neither true nor false and consider moral propositions as really emotional expressions that depend upon one's own attitude towards certain actions under question is termed as _____

- A. Universal theory
- B. Relativism
- C. Non cognitive theory

- D. Cognitive theory
- E. None of the above

34. The ethical doctrine infers that an action is right if and only if it promotes the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people is

- A. Social hedonism
- B. Utilitarianism
- C. Egoistic hedonism

- D. All of the above
- E. All of the above

35. Developmental states may practice the degree of interventionism in a single economic aspect of life for the purpose of ____

- A. Eliminating private property and bringing economy under state control
- B. Bringing equitable distribution of wealth
- C. Reducing poverty and social inequality
- D. Promoting industrial growth and economic development
- E. All of the above

ATC

36. Which one of the following ethical theories claims the view that "the end justifies the means"?

- A. Teleological ethics
- B. Deontological ethics
- C. Non consequentialism
- D. B & C

37. Which of the following perspective claims that morality is the relative judgment's because different communities give different values to different things, what is morally right here is not morally there?

- A. Ethical absolutism
- B. Ethical relativism
- C. Ethical universalism
- D. All

38. _____ are duties to keep one's promises and contracts and not to engage in deception?

- A. Duties of Fidelity
- B. Duties of Reparation
- C. Duties of Justice
- D. None of the above

Right education is a reference to civic and ethical education in: **B**

a. The U.S.A.

b. South Africa

c. Ethiopia

d. Germany

C 31. The notion "do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is: **C**

a. Altruism

b. Hedonism

c. Golden rule

d. Liberalism

B 32. Which one of the following is true about teleological normative ethical theories?

a. The means justifies the end.

b. The morality of an action depends on its non moral consequences.

c. The science of moral duty.

d. The morality of an action depends on the character of the speaker.

B 33. We call pleasure the beginning and the end of the blessed life. This statement holds true of:

a. Altruism

b. Hedonism

c. Liberalism

d. Communism

D 34. Prima facie duties are:

a. Actual duties

b. Stronger duties

c. Duties which ought to be performed after weighing all the morally significant features.

d. Duties which generally obligate us but may not in a particular case due to circumstances.

B 35. Which one of the following does not belong to Ross' duties of fidelity?

a. Keeping promises ✓

b. Duties of reparation

c. Duties of not injuring others ✗

d. The obligation not to lie. ✓

Part II: True or False Questions.

T 1. Virtue-ethics is a character based approach to ethics.

T 2. Nothing was good in itself except a good will according to John Locke.

T 3. According to cognitivism, ethical sentences express propositions and can, therefore, be true or false.

T 4. Emotivism, as a Meta ethical concept, belongs to cognitivism.

T 5. Meta ethics is a factual investigation of moral behavior.

F 6. Moral and citizenship education intends to create an inclusive society.

T 7. Ethics can be defined as one of the practical aspects of philosophy.

F 8. Altruism is synonymous with egoism.

T 9. Moral intuition serves to make an ethical action and decision.

T 10. While morality refers to a study, ethics refers to a human action in strict sense.

Part II: Matching

Column A

1. Jeremy Bentham *BA*
2. Aristotle *c ~*
3. Immanuel Kant *D ~*
4. John Stuart Mill *AB*
5. Patriotism *f*

Column B

- a. Hedonic Calculus
- b. Eudemonistic Utilitarianism ✓
- c. Treat the equals equally and unequal's ✓
- d. An advocate of categorical imperative ✓
- e. Ethical egoism
- f. Civic disposition ✓

Part IV: Fill the blank space.

1. Write two duties of democratic citizens.
2. Write two disciplines that moral and citizenship education is related with.
3. Write two objectives of moral and citizenship education. *2, 5*
4. Write the two basic ethical theories.
5. Write two reasons why should human beings be moral.

①

- 1) Keep his country sovereignty
- 2) Respect or not violate other Right
- 3) Respect the Law of his country.

② Moral and citizenship Education is
Related to many other disciplines like
= psychology, History, Anthropology, and other's
since there's moral and citizenship Educa-
tion there is no any discipline far from this
Universal Declaration of Human Right.

③ 1) to educate citizens about their Rights
and duties.

2) to create an Ethical citizens since
Ethical good persons are found not by
born Rather by learn.

3) to create an Active participant citizens.

A) Creating Responsible citizen.

B) Creating Ethical citizen.

modern time was:

- a. Greece ✓
- b. Italy

- c. United Kingdom
- d. United States

9. Ethical questions involve:

- a. Decision about what ought to be done
- b. Value judgment
- c. Ethical responsibility
- d. All of the above

10. A subdivision of *meta-ethical* position which states that some terms or phrases evoke a predetermined response or behavior is called:

- a. Non-cognitivism
- b. Emotivism
- c. Non-naturalism
- d. Emotionalism

11. Identify the statement that is made up of both factual and value judgments.

- a. Ali Bira is the best singer and Dire Dawa was found in 1901.
- b. Toyota is manufactured in Japan and any brother was born with six fingers.
- c. People always pursue their own satisfaction and murder is wrong.
- d. Computer is a machine and the African union is comprised of fifty countries.

12. Which one of the following may not be considered as having no relation to civic education?

- a. National documents
- b. Sociological studies
- c. Universal declarations of human rights
- d. Horticulture

13. Among civic virtues the cardinal for treating different ideas, views and arguments of others refer to:

- a. Compromise
- b. Civility
- c. Open mindedness
- d. Tolerance

14. An ethical position that focuses on the development of good human character is called;

- a. Utilitarianism
- b. Virtue ethics
- c. Egoism
- d. Rule utilitarian

15. The most appropriate political culture is called;

- a. Parochial
- b. Subject
- c. Passive
- d. Participatory

16. Which one of the following is an important goal of moral and citizenship education?

- a. Creating responsible citizens
- b. Creating ethical citizens
- c. Promoting a culture of peace
- d. All of the above

17. Identify an aspect where ethics can have an application.

- a. Means
- b. Consequence
- c. Nature
- d. Situation

1. Which one of the following is not a side of the conflicting parties in order to reach a compromise?
 - a. Civility
 - b. Open mindedness
 - c. Compromise ✓
 - d. Forgiveness
2. Civic education attempts to promote particularly in students all of the following except one of the following:
 - a. The necessity to claim rebellious youth
 - b. The concern for the welfare of other companions
 - c. Having respect for diversity in society
 - d. Giving high regard to engagement in reasoning power
3. When we are obliged to avoid hurting others physically, emotionally and psychologically in accordance with the prima facie duties, then we are specifically talking about one of the following duties of:
 - a. Justice
 - b. Non-maleficence —
 - c. Beneficence
 - d. Gratitude
4. If a certain well known ex-convict is arrested and imprisoned for a crime he didn't commit, then depending on the principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number the issue may lead serious debate between one of the following views:
 - a. Egoism and utilitarianism
 - b. Ethical altruism and psychological egoism
 - c. Act and rule utilitarianism ✓
 - d. Categorical and hypothetical imperatives
5. J.S. Mill's criticism against J. Bentham's utilitarianism position was expressed in one of the following saying:
 - a. Better to be allied to a familiar devil than to the unknown
 - b. It is better to be wealthy Socrates than wise one
 - c. It is better to be a satisfied person than be dissatisfied rich man.
 - d. It is much more better to be a dissatisfied fool than to be satisfied pig ✓
6. The reason why human beings are moral may be indicated by one of the following presented argument:
 - a. Tradition developed over years
 - b. Law that has been organized for years
 - c. Enlightened self-interest
 - d. All of the above —
7. Ethical relativism and absolutism fall under one of the following sides of ethics:
 - a. Teleological side
 - b. Non consequentialist
 - c. Deontological side
 - d. Non-Normative Ethics —

I. True/ False part (write true if the statement is correct and false if it is incorrect (1 points each))

1. To establish effective and stable administration, every government needs to secure legitimacy from the people.
2. In democratic political system, state power is seized through free, fair, competitive and periodic election.
3. Rights are entitlement/privileges that are granted to every human kind irrespective of differences in colour, race and religion.
4. However, a written constitution is rigid than unwritten constitution, all written constitutions are not equally rigid.
5. Once the constitution is approved by people's representative through popular deliberation, it should not be subject to amendment.
6. Both the functionality and dis-functionality of a government has a direct consequence on the performance of a state.
7. According to functionalist approach, state is an entity which its central role is maintaining social order.
8. The factor that motivates Emperor Haile Selassie to promulgate the 1931 constitution was to grant more power for provincial nobilities.
9. Today in Ethiopia the terrorists group (TPLF and Shenia) are challenges to the internal sovereignty of the state.
10. Welfare states recommend to have a reasonable intervention in the economy in order to rectify the imbalances and injustices of capitalism.

II. Read the following questions and choose the best answer for the following questions from the given alternatives (36 %).

11. Among the following one is the role of political parties in consolidating democracy?
A. Mobilize the people against the ruling party on an ethnic basis ✗
B. Lobby the national parliament to enact policies on specific issues
C. Expose state secrets for other countries to get political supports
D. Provide alternative policies and strategies to the people ✓
12. Which one is **not** the innovation of the 1931 constitution?
A. A bi-cameral parliament ✓
B. The republic form of government
C. The concept of fixed annual budget
D. the practice of regular court
13. Which statement is **true**?
A. Without international recognition, states can exist as sovereign entity.
B. When facing internal crisis, states sovereignty can be violated by global actors.
C. Government is a relatively permanent institution than the state. ✗
D. Uniform culture among the population is a guarantee for state stability. ✗
14. Developmental state advocates that:
A. Since the market system is inefficient, it needs to be replaced by socialist system ✗
B. The state needs to intervene in every aspects of the life of human community ✗
C. Social well-being can be promoted through wealth redistribution by the state ✗
D. Partnership between the state and the private sectors ensures economic stability

5. Identify one which is **not** the feature of parliamentary system of government?

- A. The Prime Minister is accountable to the parliament.
- B. The parliament is the locus of state power.
- C. The Prime Minister is elected directly by the people.
- D. Members of parliament are elected by the people.

6. In 2020, Martin Plaut was accused of exposing the top secret of his country. Labelling the crime as treason, the supreme court of Plaut's country decided that the government must bereave the criminal's citizenship and by this Plaut became stateless. In which way of losing citizenship does Plaut become stateless?

- A. Renunciation
- B. Lapse
- C. Deprivation
- D. Substitution

7. The contribution of the family of Richard Pankhurst to Ethiopia has been immense. Even though, they are British originally, they sided with Ethiopia during the second Ethio-Italian war and produced voluminous books about the history of Ethiopia. To that end, the government of Ethiopia granted Ethiopian citizenship to this family. In which way of acquiring citizenship does the Richard Pankhurst's family acquired Ethiopian citizenship?

- A. Citizenship by political case
- B. Citizenship by adoption
- C. Citizenship by special case
- D. Citizenship by application

8. The criteria to classify constitution as rigid and flexible is:

- A. Codification of provisions
- B. Procedure of amendment
- C. Distribution of power
- D. Constitutional implementation

9. Which one is **not** the purpose of a constitution?

- A. Limit the power of the government ✓
- B. Entitle local governments a status of independence
- C. Protect the rights and freedoms of citizen ✓
- D. Serve as a work description to the government

17.5

2.5

3.5

10. The principle of 'imperial supremacy' in the traditional constitution of Ethiopia claims that:

- A. The king required to be the follower of Ethiopian Orthodox Tewhido Church.
- B. The power of the king is unchallenging, absolute and derived from God.
- C. Having heredity line to Solomonic dynasty is the powerful source of legitimacy.
- D. No one except the male seed of Solomon and Mak'ida shall ever reign in Ethiopia.

21. The critical departure of the 1995 constitution from its predecessors is that:

- A. It establishes parliamentary system of government
- B. It grants individual rights to the citizens of Ethiopia
- C. It allocates more power to the central government
- D. It establishes a federal system based on ethnic identity

2. Which one is true about democracy?

- A. It is an exclusive property of the continent Europe
- B. The only responsible body in building democracy is the government
- C. Building democracy is a short-term goal of any nation as it is a one-time incident
- D. Better democracy can be established through the participation of many actors

38.5

33. A perspective of democracy which aspire the realization of liberty on the cost of equality is;
 A. Social democracy
 B. Liberal democracy
 C. Developmental Democracy
 D. Economic democracy
34. One is correct pertaining to unitary and federal state structures respectively?
 A. The former promotes local initiatives whereas the latter does not promote
 B. The central government is highly overloaded in the former than in the latter ✓
 C. The former recognizes the constitutional survival of local government, but the later does not recognize ✗
 D. While the latter is suitable for homogeneous, the former is best suited for heterogeneous population ✓

Part III: Fill the Blank Space (4%)

35. _____ a mechanism of checking the constitutionality of the actions and omissions of legislative and executive bodies in the democratic system (1.5%).
36. Under the People Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE) _____ was the supreme organ of the state power (1%).
37. _____ is a special type of document consists an important principles and laws that have been taken as base for the 1995 FDRE constitution (1.5%).

Answer sheet

| I. True/ False | | II. Choice | | III. Blank Space | |
|----------------|-------|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | True | 11. | D | 25. | B |
| 2. | True | 12. | B | 26. | B |
| 3. | True | 13. | A | 27. | D |
| 4. | True | 14. | D | 28. | A |
| 5. | False | 15. | C | 29. | A |
| 6. | True | 16. | C C | 30. | A A |
| 7. | True | 17. | C | 31. | B |
| 8. | False | 18. | B | 32. | A B |
| 9. | True | 19. | B | 33. | A B |
| 10. | True | 20. | B | 34. | B |
| | | 21. | D D | 35. | Summary review check and balance |
| | | 22. | B D | 36. | Shengo |
| | | 23. | B | 37. | Constitution |
| | | 24. | D | | |

30. Of the following statement, one is not true about Ethiopian citizenship law (ENP NO. 378/2003)
- A. Any person of either sex shall be an Ethiopian national where both or either parent is Ethiopian.
 - B. Any person can acquire Ethiopian citizenship through law of soil
 - C. An alien who is married to an Ethiopian citizen have the possibility of acquiring citizenship
 - D. All

Asmamaw Fenta 20, 283 Answer Sheet

True/false Items

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

Multiple choice Items

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>A</u> | 16. <u>B</u> |
| 2. <u>B</u> | 17. <u>D</u> |
| 3. <u>C</u> | 18. <u>B</u> |
| 4. <u>A</u> | 19. <u>D</u> |
| 5. <u>B B B</u> | 20. <u>D</u> |
| 6. <u>B</u> | 21. <u>D</u> |
| 7. <u>A</u> | 22. <u>C</u> |
| 8. <u>A</u> | 23. <u>B</u> |
| 9. <u>B</u> | 24. <u>B</u> |
| 10. <u>C</u> | 25. <u>B</u> |
| 11. <u>B</u> | 26. <u>B</u> |
| 12. <u>B</u> | 27. <u>X</u> |
| 13. <u>B</u> | 28. <u>C</u> |
| 14. <u>C</u> | 29. <u>A</u> |
| 15. <u>X</u> | 30. <u>B</u> |

$$25 = 37.5 + 4 = 41.5$$

50

21. Of the following alternatives, one is the merit of unwritten Constitution?
- Full of clarity and definiteness
 - Readily available to citizens
 - Has the quality of stability
 - Adaptability and elasticity
22. Mr. X is an Ethiopian. He wrote a very commendable book that critically shows the culture and history of Kenya. In turn, many tourists has been started to visit the country so that the revenue of the country dramatically increased. As a result, the Kenyan government immediately grants Kenyan citizenship for Mr X. So, by which of the following of granting citizenship does Mr X acquired Kenyan citizenship?
- Naturalization
 - Option
 - Special Case
 - Claim
 - None
23. A child is born from country Y father and country R mother in the territory of country X. Country R allowed all ways of granting citizenship. But, country X and Y merely allows granting citizenship by blood. Based on this, which of the following is correct?
- The child can claim citizenship of country X by soil
 - The child can claim citizenship of country Y through blood
 - The child can claim only citizenship of country R
 - The child can claim citizenship of country Y through soil
24. One is not the fundamental requirement of Constitutionalism
- Democratic constitution and implementations
 - Arbitrary and authoritarian government
 - Amendment of the constitution through the will of the people
 - Horizontal separation of power
 - All
25. An approach of the state that primarily identifies state as an actor on the world stage and as the basic unit of international politics is:
- An Idealist perspective
 - An international perspective
 - A functionalist perspective
 - Organizational perspective
 - None of the above
26. Cognizant with the role of the state, which ideology advocates states intervention with a view to bringing about broader social restructuring usually in accordance with principles such as fairness, equality and social justice.
- Minimal state
 - welfare states
 - Religious states
 - Totalitarian states
27. Identify the wrong statement concerning Unitary state structure
- Local governments exist only as mere agents of the central authority
 - The degree of centralisation of power is uniform across countries
 - Authority and power are focused exclusively on the central government
 - Unitary structure does not necessarily imply a high degree of centralization
 - All
28. Identify the wrong statement about the concept of citizenship
- All individuals living in a particular state do not necessary mean they are citizens
 - Some political and economic rights could exclusively reserved to citizens only
 - Citizenship status is only restricted to persons
 - The aliens might have rights just like citizens of a particular country
 - All
29. Children born from diplomats in a host state where jus soli is allowed do not have the right to claim citizenship status of the host country under the principle of:
- Extraterritoriality
 - Lapse
 - Registration
 - Renunciation
 - None

9. In Ethiopian history, separation of state and religion was declared first by the ---
 A. Traditional Ethiopian constitutions
 B. The Revised 1955 constitution
 C. The 1987 PDRE constitution
 D. The FDRE 1995 constitution
10. The major essence of the establishment of the 1931 constitution of Ethiopia was
 A. To implement constitutional democracy
 B. To empower the nobilities and church men
 C. To consolidate the emperors powers over the regional lords and nobilities
 D. To introduce presidential form of government
11. Article 8 of FDRE constitution "All sovereign power resides on the hands of nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia". This principle refer:
 A. Supremacy of the constitution
 B. Sovereignty of the people
 C. Accountability of government official
 D. recognition of human rights
12. Which one of the following is not true regarding the criteria of citizenship by application?
 A) Applicant's age B. Racial background C. linguistic skill C. Income
13. ___ means of acquiring citizenship 'without fulfilling the required criteria set by the government due to better contribution to national development?
 A. Marriage B. special case C. political case D. application
14. Of the following, one is not the fundamental principle of democracy?
 A. Secularism B. Political equality C. Rule of men D. Multi-Party System
15. The 'permanency' feature of the constitution could be ensure through:
 A. Amendment B. Judicial review C. Diplomacy D. 'A' & 'B' E. 'B' & 'C'
16. When a new state is created other states show their good will through the process of :
 A. Sovereignty B. Recognition C. Territory D. Population
17. Consistent with the different branches of government, the one that is responsible in interpreting law of a democratic country is the:
 A. Parliament B. Court C. Council of ministers D. President
18. In democratic system, political parties can play the following roles except:
 A. Present policy alternatives
 B. Initiate unconstitutional change of government
 C. Exposes the mistakes and faults of the ruling party
 D. Provides voters with a choice of candidates
19. What were the factors that motivate the Emperor to revise the 1931 constitution in 1955?
 A. To entrench the system of democracy
 B. To guarantee peoples' right to elect and to be elected
 C. To provide multi-party system
 D. None of the above
20. Which of the following statement is true?
 A. 1995 constitution established a parliamentary and unitary government
 B. 1955 constitution set a federal government
 C. 1931 constitution provided freedom of association
 D. 1987 constitution unicameral parliament

Debre Markos University
College of Social Science and Humanities
Department of Civics and Ethical Studies
Final exam- Moral and Citizenship Education

Time Given: 1: 30 hours

Instruction I: Write true if the statement is correct and false if it is incorrect (1 pts)

1. Liberal democracy accepts inequality or privilege in order to safeguard individual freedom.
2. The size of territory and population does not determine the legal status/survival of the state.
3. While power is the ability to influence the behavior of others, authority is the right to do so.
4. Internal sovereignty refers to the capacity of a state in fully administering its societies.
5. The existence of written constitution is the guarantee for the constitutionalism.

Instruction II: Choose the correct answer among the given alternatives (1.5 pts)

1. Which one of the following is correct about parliamentary system?
A. The executive is divided into two parts
B. The Prime minister is directly elected by the people
C. Clear separation of power between executive and legislative bodies
D. The president is the locus of power
2. One is not the principle of democratic election:
A. Free & Fair B. Partial & predetermined outcomes C. Public & transparent D. Periodic & Secret
3. From the given alternatives one is odd regarding to citizenship
D. Political case B. Special case C. Renunciation D. Legitimatization
4. According to Article 5 of the 2003 Ethiopian nationality proclamation, an applicant shall get Ethiopian nationality if, and only if, he/she---
A. Should reach at the age of majority
B. Should live a total of at least ten years
C. Should have criminal history
D. Should speak the working language of the Federal Government
5. Mrs. 'X' is an Ethiopian Women and her husband is from United States of America. She gives a birth while visiting the USA. So, from which country the baby can claim citizenship right?
A. The baby has no right to claim Ethiopia citizenship
B. The baby can claim citizenship right from America
C. The baby can claim citizenship right from America by special case
D. The right to claim citizenship from Ethiopia via *jus soli*
6. Based on Ethiopian Nationality law, which of the following is recognized as a way of losing citizenship? A. Lapse B. Renunciation C. Deprivation D. A and B
7. Constitution based on complexity of amending process can be classified as---
A. Written and unwritten
B. Unitary and federal
C. Rigid and flexible
D. Normative Vs non-normative
8. Which of the following is the feature of the 1987 constitution of Ethiopia?
A. It was unitary and written
B. It was federal and flexible
C. It was unitary and unwritten
D. It was unwritten and democratic

1-F

2-F

3-T

4-F

5-T

6-C

7-C

8-B

9-D

10-D

11-D

12-C

13-B

14-C

15-C

16-B

17-C

18-B

19-Prema

20 - meta ethics

21 - confidentiality

- transparency

- Name

13
12
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2
1

A. Developmental ethics B. Environmental ethics C. Professional ethics D. Business ethics

8. Mr. Abebe is strongly believes that he has no power to change or affect things even at local levels and distanced himself from the entire political activities due to the concern to win daily bread. In addition, he considered politics as a dirty game. Which political culture best describe Mr. Abebe?

A. Parochial B. Subject C. Participant D. None

9. Due to the wrong actions of human beings global warming increases in alarming rate. As a result, the earth is becoming an inhabitable for living things. This violate the principle of;

A. The duty to limit consumption C. The right to livable environment
B. The duty to future generation D. Polluters pay principle

10. All are **correct** statement about teleological ethics, except

A. The rightness/wrongness of an action is determined by its end result
B. It claims the end justify the means
C. It claims the means justify the end
D. It believes in purpose, or goals of an action to determine its morality

11. A good citizen is one who

A. Promote his/her private interest than the common good of the society
B. Respect the law of a country not by fearing punishment
C. Stands for uneven distribution of benefits and burdens
D. Emotionally involved in protests to overthrow the government

12. Among the following one is/are **valid** about Anthropocentrism view of environmental ethics

A. Give equal credit for all living things
B. Emphasis on intrinsic value of environment
C. Emphasis on the instrumental value of environment
D. All living things are interdependent having intrinsic value

13. Which part of teleological moral theory, is assumed to be unselfish approach to the best interest of others?

A. Ethical Egoism B. Ethical Altruism C. Utilitarianism D. All of the above

III. Fill The Blank Spaces.

- _____ is often in a position to mediate between the ethical views of deontological and teleological ethics (1.5 pts).
- _____ Studies about the meaning and definition of Ethical terms and concepts (2pt).
- Write at least two principles of professional ethics (2 pts)?

Answer Sheet

Name _____ ID NO. _____ Dep't _____ Sec _____

True/False Item (1%)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Multiply Choice Item (1.5%)

1. _____ 8. _____
2. _____ 9. _____
3. _____ 10. _____
4. _____ 11. _____
5. _____ 12. _____
6. _____ 13. _____
7. _____

Filling the Bank Space

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Debre Markos University

Department Of Civics and Ethical Studies

Mid exam for the course of Moral and Citizenship Education for First Year Regular Students (20%)

Time Allowed:-45'

I. Write True If The Statement Is Correct And False If The Statement Is Incorrect (1 Pt. Each)

1. According to utilitarianism, an action is morally acceptable only if it does not violate anyone's rights.
2. Ethical subjectivists consider the existence of some universal valid moral values.
3. According to, Deontological Ethics the rightness/wrongness of an action is based on the motive of the action.
4. Ethics refers to the degree to which an action conforms to a standard or norm of human conduct.
5. Civic attitudes are very essential ingredients needed to ensure harmony and peaceful co-existence among people.

II. Choose the Best Answer among the Given Alternatives (1.5 pt. each)

1. Among the following one is not true about ethical universalism
 - A. Moral principles exist independently of cultural context of societies
 - B. Moral values are remain the same all over the world
 - C. The existence of moral values are determined by normative practice of the society
 - D. None of the above
2. All are valid about applied ethics, except?
 - A. It is the application of ethical theories to solve our practical problems
 - B. It deals with controversial moral issues
 - C. It studies about the meaning of ethical terms
 - D. All of the above
3. Identify the one incorrectly matched.
 - A. Fidelity- the duty to keep promises or contracts
 - B. Reparation- the duty to be fair in the treatment of citizens
 - C. Gratitude - the duty to say thanks who help us in need
 - D. Non-Maleficence- the duty of refraining from the act of harming people
4. Of the following one is not the advantage of being an ethical person.
 - A. To promote common goods
 - B. To obey by divine command
 - C. To gain material benefits
 - D. To treat people as a means
5. Of the following one is/are not purpose of Moral and Citizenship Education
 - A. The Need for Participant Political Culture
 - B. Build civic competence of citizens
 - C. Develop democratic outlook
 - D. Discourage sense of patriotism
 - E. None of the above
6. Which one is/are true about ethics and law respectively
 - A. The punishment for violation of the former is psychological, but later is physical
 - B. The former is internal to the moral agents, while the later is external
 - C. The later has law enforcer agencies, but not the former
 - D. All of the above
7. _____ is a code of conduct which governs professionals when they deliver services for their customer.

☐Civics **ቀለሜ**

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