

ETHIOPIAN ESLCE EXAMS QUESTIONS

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What are the subjects for the Ethiopian 12 grade exam? - For Grade 12 Natural: It includes 7 subjects: Biology, Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Sat, English and Civics Ethiopia university entrance exam. - For Grade 12 Social: It includes 7 subjects: Geography, History, Maths, Economics, Civics, English and SAT Ethiopia university entrance exam.

How many students pass entrance exam in Ethiopia? Only 3% of Ethiopia's high school students passed their university entry exam, the education ministry announced on Monday 9 October, reports AFP.

Which two Ethiopian students score 100 in their entrance exams? Sifan Fita (L) and Koket Tesfaye are among the top scorers of Ethiopia's university entrance exam.

What is the national exam in Ethiopia? The Ethiopian General Secondary Education Certificate Examination (EGSECE) is a nationwide exam in Ethiopia that is given to students after final year of secondary school education. Students take EGSECE usually for transferring to 11th grade or college in preparatory schools.

How many grades are there in Ethiopia? The new Curriculum Framework for Ethiopian kindergarten, primary (Grades 1–8), general secondary (Grades 9 and 10) and preparatory (Grades 11 and 12) levels follows the above principles and has been prepared considering international best practice.

What is high school called in Ethiopia? Ethiopian General Secondary Education Certificate (EGSEC) Before 2021, students finished lower secondary education

(general secondary education) with exams for an EGSEC. They took their exams via the NEAEA. Duration: 2 years (grade 9 - grade 10).

Which country has the hardest entrance exam? Gaokao Exam in China: The Gaokao is a college entrance exam in China that is considered to be the world's toughest exam. It is taken by millions of students every year, and only a small percentage of them pass. The exam covers a wide range of subjects, including math, science, English, and Chinese.

What is the passing point for Ethiopian Grade 12 entrance exam? A score of 50 or higher is a pass. The scores of all subjects are added up and result in a total score.

What is the examination board in Ethiopia? National Educational Assessment and Examination Agency.

What is the name of Ethiopian university entrance exam? The university then conducts admission and enrollment to the different programs based on results of the Ethiopian Higher Education Entrance Certificate Examination (EHEECE), the choice of the student and the capacity of Departments/Schools/Centers.

What is the hardest university entrance exam?

What is SAT in Ethiopia? The SAT or SAT was earlier called as Scholastic Aptitude Test. Its standardized test mainly taken by students completing 12 years of education. The purpose of the test is to measure the college readiness of students.

What is the hardest national exam? The United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) takes the top spot as the most challenging exam in the US, with an average preparation time ranging from 200 to 400 hours for each of its three steps.

How many students pass the entrance exam in Ethiopia? Barely 3% of Ethiopian high school students have passed the university entrance exam, the education minister has announced, a score similar to that of last year.

What are the problems with education in Ethiopia? The problems of the education system in Ethiopia include gender inequality, inadequate inclusion of

children, lack of quality education and competence, lack of curriculum development and contents, and lack of education facilities.

What is a good GPA in Ethiopia?

Is Ethiopia's education system good? Although most children enroll in school, many do not progress, with only 33.1 per cent making it to secondary school. The quality of learning is also a major challenge, with 90 per cent of 10-year-olds not knowing how to read or understand a simple text-based sentence.

What is Ethiopia ranked in education?

What language is taught in Ethiopian schools? Primary education includes: Languages (mother tongue, Amharic), Amharic as second language , Mathematics, Environmental science, Natural science (Physics, Chemistry and Biology in grades 7 and 8), Social science (grades 5 to 8) and Aesthetic education.

Can girls go to school in Ethiopia? Access to education is limited in Ethiopia, especially for girls in remote rural areas. Numerous cultural, social, and economic barriers stand in the way of girls accessing education, and once in education, there is a high dropout rate among girls.

What religion is most popular in Ethiopia? Religion in Ethiopia consists of a number of faiths. Among these mainly Abrahamic religions, the most numerous is Christianity (Ethiopian Orthodoxy, P'ent'ay, Roman Catholic) totaling at 67.3%, followed by Islam at 31.3%. There is also a longstanding but small Ethiopian Jewish community.

What subjects are taught in Ethiopian schools? The curriculum in Both streams has common core subjects including English, civics, information communications technology, mathematics, physical education, and an elective language (Amharic or local languages).

What is the examination board in Ethiopia? National Educational Assessment and Examination Agency.

What are the SAT Subject Tests in Ethiopia? There are 20 SAT Subject Tests available in five general subject areas: English, history, languages, mathematics and

science. See the subjects. Each Subject Test is an hour long. They are all multiple-choice and scored on a 200–800 scale.

What is the entrance exam for Ethiopia College? Ethiopian Higher Education Entrance Examination (EHEEE) results are required for admission. Results should show seven strong passes in academic courses that include math, language, science, social science, and humanities.

Ulaby Circuits 2nd Edition Solution: Questions and Answers

Question 1: Determine the equivalent capacitance of the following circuit.

[Circuit Diagram]

Answer:

The equivalent capacitance can be found using the formula for capacitors in parallel:

$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

In this case, $C_{eq} = 10 \text{ ?F} + 20 \text{ ?F} = 30 \text{ ?F}$.

Question 2: Calculate the voltage drop across the resistor in the following circuit.

[Circuit Diagram]

Answer:

Using Ohm's law, we can find the voltage drop as follows:

$$V = IR$$

First, we need to find the current in the circuit. The current is the same through each resistor, so we can use the formula for resistors in parallel:

$$I = V / R_{eq}$$

In this case, $R_{eq} = 10 \text{ ?} || 20 \text{ ?} = 6.67 \text{ ?}$. So, the current is:

$$I = 12 \text{ V} / 6.67 \text{ ?} = 1.8 \text{ mA}$$

Now, we can find the voltage drop across the resistor:

$$V = IR = 1.8 \text{ mA} * 10 \text{ } = 18 \text{ mV}$$

Question 3: Determine the power dissipation in the following circuit.

[Circuit Diagram]

Answer:

The power dissipation is given by the formula:

$$P = IV$$

We already know the current in the circuit is 1.8 mA. To find the voltage, we can use the voltage divider rule:

$$V = V_s * R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$$

In this case, $V_s = 12 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 10 \text{ }$, and $R_2 = 20 \text{ }$. So, the voltage across the resistor is:

$$V = 12 \text{ V} * 20 \text{ } / (10 \text{ } + 20 \text{ }) = 8 \text{ V}$$

Now, we can find the power dissipation:

$$P = IV = 1.8 \text{ mA} * 8 \text{ V} = 14.4 \text{ mW}$$

Question 4: Find the resonant frequency of the following circuit.

[Circuit Diagram]

Answer:

The resonant frequency is given by the formula:

$$f_r = 1 / (2\pi\sqrt{LC})$$

In this case, $L = 10 \text{ mH}$ and $C = 10 \text{ } \text{F}$. So, the resonant frequency is:

$$f_r = 1 / (2\pi\sqrt{10 \text{ mH} * 10 \text{ } \text{F}}) = 159.2 \text{ Hz}$$

Question 5: Determine the impedance of the following circuit.

[Circuit Diagram]

Answer:

The impedance is given by the formula:

$$Z = R + jX_L - jX_C$$

In this case, $R = 10 \, \Omega$, $X_L = 2\pi fL = 2\pi \cdot 100 \, \text{Hz} \cdot 10 \, \text{mH} = 628 \, \Omega$, and $X_C = 1 / (2\pi fC) = 1 / (2\pi \cdot 100 \, \text{Hz} \cdot 10 \, \mu\text{F}) = 159.2 \, \Omega$. So, the impedance is:

$$Z = 10 \, \Omega + j628 \, \Omega - j159.2 \, \Omega = 10 \, \Omega + j468.8 \, \Omega$$

Straightforward Advanced Second Edition: Unraveling the Mysteries

Question: What is Straightforward Advanced Second Edition?

Answer: Straightforward Advanced Second Edition is a comprehensive and engaging English language coursebook designed for advanced learners. It provides a structured approach to developing fluency, accuracy, and confidence in speaking, listening, reading, and writing.

Question: What's the unique selling point of Straightforward Advanced Second Edition?

Answer: Straightforward Advanced Second Edition is renowned for its straightforward and methodical approach. It breaks down complex grammatical concepts into manageable chunks and provides clear explanations and ample practice. This makes it accessible to learners of all levels.

Question: What are the key features of Straightforward Advanced Second Edition?

Answer: The coursebook features:

- **Authentic materials and texts:** Learners engage with real-world content, enhancing their fluency and vocabulary.
- **Integrated skills approach:** Focus on developing all four language skills simultaneously, fostering holistic learning.

- **Comprehensive grammar reference:** A thorough grammar section provides a detailed overview of grammatical structures.
- **Engaging exercises and activities:** Varied exercises cater to different learning styles and reinforce key concepts.
- **Pronunciation guide:** Learners can improve their pronunciation and overall fluency.

Question: Who is Straightforward Advanced Second Edition suitable for?

Answer: Straightforward Advanced Second Edition is ideal for:

- Advanced learners who want to improve their fluency and accuracy.
- Prepare for advanced English language proficiency tests.
- Enhance their communication skills for academic or professional purposes.

Question: What are the benefits of using Straightforward Advanced Second Edition?

Answer: By using Straightforward Advanced Second Edition, learners can:

- Develop a comprehensive understanding of advanced English grammar and vocabulary.
- Gain confidence in speaking and writing effectively.
- Improve their listening and reading comprehension skills.
- Prepare for further academic or professional challenges in English.

Shear Behavior of Circular Concrete Members Reinforced: Q&A

1. How does shear failure occur in circular concrete members?

Circular concrete members experience shear failure when the shear stress induced by external loads exceeds the capacity of the concrete. This can occur in two modes:

- **Shear-tension cracking:** Forms a diagonal crack inclined at approximately 45 degrees to the axis of the member, eventually extending from one face to the other.

- **Shear-compression failure:** Occurs when the concrete near the neutral axis is crushed due to excessive compressive stresses, leading to a fan-shaped crack.

2. What factors influence the shear capacity of circular columns?

The shear capacity of circular columns is influenced by several factors, including:

- Concrete strength
- Member diameter
- Longitudinal reinforcement ratio
- Transverse reinforcement spacing and diameter
- Shear span-to-depth ratio

3. How can transverse reinforcement enhance shear resistance?

Transverse reinforcement (e.g., stirrups or spirals) intercepts diagonal cracks and provides resistance to shear forces. It acts by:

- **Confinement:** Restricting the expansion of concrete under shear stresses
- **Interlock:** Interlocking with the aggregate particles to resist crack propagation
- **Dowel action:** Providing support to the diagonal cracks, especially at higher strain levels

4. What are the provisions for shear design in circular concrete members?

Design codes typically provide provisions for calculating the shear capacity of circular columns. These provisions are based on experimental data and empirical relationships that consider the factors mentioned above. Design methods may vary among different codes, but commonly include:

- **Strut-and-tie method:** Approximates the flow of forces through the member using interconnected struts and ties.
- **Empirical equations:** Based on regression analysis of experimental results.

- **Finite element analysis:** A more sophisticated method that provides a detailed distribution of stresses and strains.

5. What are some implications of shear reinforcement in circular concrete columns?

- **Increased shear capacity:** Transverse reinforcement can significantly enhance the shear strength of circular columns.
- **Improved ductility:** Shear reinforcement can increase ductility by providing resistance to crack propagation and controlling the failure mode.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** Compared to increasing the concrete strength or member size, shear reinforcement can be a more economical way to meet shear design requirements.

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