EXAM READY CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Exam Ready Citizenship Education

GRADE 10

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for the Grade 10 Examination



- ✓ 8 units with clear key ideas, worked examples and “Watch out!” boxes
- ✓ 160 worked examples and 256+ practice questions at three levels
- ✓ 160 unit-quiz questions and 3 full mock exams (60 MCQ each)
- ✓ Diagnostic test · Key Facts Sheet · Top 20 Mistakes · teacher notes

Follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 10 Citizenship Education textbook

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Exam Ready Citizenship Education

Grade 10 · Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests

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First edition, 2026

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This is an independent study guide. It follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 10 Citizenship Education student textbook, but it is not published or endorsed by the Ministry of Education. All explanations, examples and questions are original. Keep your textbook and your teacher's notes beside this book.

The answers were calculated and checked before printing, but no book is free of errors. If you find a mistake or disagree with an answer, please tell the author on Telegram (@Ermias_Wedaje) and it will be reviewed for the next edition.

How to Use This Book

Each unit follows the same pattern, so you always know where to look.

Key ideas
The rules and facts of the section, short and clear.

Worked examples
Step-by-step solutions. Cover the solution and try first.

⚠ Watch out!
The mistakes students make most often, and the right way.

Practice
Level 1 Basic · Level 2 Standard · Level 3 Challenge.

Unit quiz
20 multiple-choice questions in the style of the national examination.

For the Teacher
Timing, starters, misconceptions, activities and assessment.

For students

- Begin with the Diagnostic Test. It shows which units need the most work.
- Read the key ideas, then study each example with the solution covered.
- Do Level 1 and Level 2 practice for every section; try Level 3 when you are ready.
- Take each quiz in 30 minutes, mark it, and redo every question you got wrong.
- In the last weeks, learn the Key Facts Sheet and the Top 20 Mistakes page, and sit the three mock exams. Their answer keys show which unit each question comes from.

For teachers

- Each unit follows the textbook sections, so the book can sit beside your lessons.
- The “For the Teacher” page gives timing, starters, misconceptions and activities.
- The quizzes and mock exams can be used as class tests; every answer has a short reason.

For parents

- Ask your child to explain one worked example to you each day. Teaching is the best way to learn.
- Look at the quiz score after each unit, and celebrate progress, not only high marks.

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Page numbers are the numbers shown at the foot of each page (and in the online reader).

Diagnostic Test · Where Should I Start?

18 questions · 15 minutes. Take this test before you start the book. There are two questions on each unit. Your score only shows you where to spend your time.

1. Democracy means rule by the
   A. army B. priests C. people D. king
2. A feature of democracy is
   A. free and fair elections B. censorship
   C. rule by one person D. no courts
3. Digital technology includes
   A. only books B. computers, phones and the internet
   C. only radio D. ploughs and carts
4. A benefit of digital technology is
   A. faster access to information B. more illiteracy
   C. less learning D. isolation always
5. Governance is
   A. a sport B. decision-making and implementation
   C. a type of food D. a tax
6. Accountability means officials
   A. avoid audits B. hide actions
   C. answer for their actions D. ignore laws
7. Peace is
   A. only an army B. more than the absence of war
   C. only silence D. only law
8. Conflict is
   A. always violence B. a tax
   C. a clash of interests or values D. a sport
9. Federalism is a system where power is
   A. held by the army B. held by no one
   C. held by one ruler D. shared between levels of government
10. Self-rule means regions
    A. obey only the centre B. control defence
    C. have no powers D. govern their own affairs
11. Human rights belong to
    A. all human beings B. only citizens
    C. only adults D. only the rich
12. Rights existing from birth are
    A. temporary B. granted C. sold D. inherent

Unit 1 · Democracy and Democratization

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- define democracy and democratization
- identify the actors of the democratization process
- describe how democracy is institutionalised
- explain the role of democracy in social transformation
- describe democratic values and aspects of democracy

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Who rules in a democracy? (b) What is an election? (c) Name one right of a citizen in a democratic country.
Answers: (a) the people (b) a process in which citizens choose leaders by voting (c) e.g. the right to vote

Key words: democracy · democratization · rule of law · constitution · separation of powers · civil society · pluralism · accountability · tolerance · social transformation

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- Concept of Democracy and Democratization
- Actors and Institutionalising Democracy
- Democracy and Social Transformation
- Democratic Values and Aspects of Democracy

1.1 Concept of Democracy and Democratization

Key ideas

- **Democracy** comes from the Greek words **demos** (people) and **kratos** (rule): **rule by the people**. Abraham Lincoln: "government **of** the people, **by** the people, **for** the people". There is no single absolute definition; the meaning stretches with time and place.
- **Direct democracy:** citizens decide directly (e.g. a referendum or town meeting). **Representative democracy:** citizens elect representatives to decide for them.
- **Democratization** is the **process** of moving from an authoritarian system to democracy and of deepening democracy: building institutions, protecting rights and ensuring participation. It is gradual, can move backwards, and has no end point.
- **Authoritarian** systems reject political plurality, concentrate power and reduce the rule of law. **Autocracy** (rule by one) and **oligarchy** (rule by a few) may have laws but fail to ensure equality under the law, so they are not democratic.

Example 1.1 — Define

Explain the meaning of the word “democracy” from its origin.

Solution. From demos (people) + kratos (rule): rule by the people.

Example 1.2 — Direct or representative

Ethiopians vote for members of the House of Peoples’ Representatives. Which type?

Solution. Representative democracy.

Example 1.3 — Process

Why is democratization called a process?

Solution. It happens step by step, is never finished and can be reversed.

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Compare

How does an oligarchy differ from a democracy?

Solution. A few people rule instead of the people, and equality under the law is not guaranteed.

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Referendum

Give an example of direct democracy.

Solution. A referendum, where citizens vote directly on a proposal.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Democracy means rule by one leader chosen by the army.	It means rule by the people.
Democratization finishes when elections are held.	It is a continuing process.
Authoritarian rule respects political plurality.	It rejects plurality.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. What does “demos” mean?
2. Define democratization.
3. Give one type of democracy.

Level 2 — Standard

4. Define representative democracy.
5. What is authoritarianism?
6. Why is no single definition accepted?

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Discuss Lincoln's definition.
8. Explain why democratization is a process.

1.2 Actors and Institutionalising Democracy

Key ideas

- **Actors of democratization: citizens**, **political parties**, **civil society organisations**, the **media**, **government** (executive, legislature, judiciary), **electoral bodies** (NEBE in Ethiopia), **professional and community groups**, and **international organisations**.
- **Institutionalising democracy** means building lasting rules and organisations: a **constitution**, **rule of law**, **separation of powers** (legislature makes laws, executive implements, judiciary interprets), **free and fair periodic elections**, a **multiparty system**, an **independent judiciary**, a **free press**, and bodies such as the **Human Rights Commission** and the **Institution of the Ombudsman**.
- **Rule of law:** everyone, including officials, is subject to the law. **Checks and balances:** each branch limits the others. **Civic education** and an informed public help democracy last.
- **Ethiopia:** the **FDRE Constitution (1995)** provides for elections, a multiparty system, an independent judiciary and basic rights; elections are run by the **National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE)**.

Example 1.6 — Match

Match the role: (a) makes laws, (b) implements laws, (c) interprets laws.

Solution. (a) legislature; (b) executive; (c) judiciary.

Example 1.7 — Actor

Name the role of civil society in democracy.

Solution. It educates citizens, monitors government, represents interests and promotes participation.

Example 1.8 — Institution

Which body conducts elections in Ethiopia?

Solution. The National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE).

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Why separate

Why separate powers?

Solution. To prevent abuse by spreading power and creating checks and balances.

Example 1.10 — Exam Booster · Free press

Why is a free media an actor of democracy?

Solution. It informs citizens and exposes wrongdoing.

Unit 3 · Understanding Good Governance

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- define good governance and list its elements
- explain the role of good governance in development
- identify challenges to good governance and the impacts of its absence
- define corruption, its forms, causes and effects, and explain how to fight it

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is a government for? (b) What does "transparent" mean? (c) Give one example of an unfair act by an official.
Answers: (a) to make laws, keep order and provide services (b) open and clear to everyone (c) taking a bribe

Key words: governance · good governance · transparency · accountability · rule of law · participation · corruption · bribery · nepotism · civil service

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- The Concept and Elements of Good Governance
- Role, Challenges and Impacts
- Understanding Corruption
- Fighting Corruption

3.1 The Concept and Elements of Good Governance

Key ideas

- **Governance** is the process of **decision-making** and the process by which decisions are **implemented**. **Good governance** is governance that manages public affairs and resources fairly, effectively and in the interest of the people.
- **Elements (UNDP): participation**; **rule of law**; **transparency**; **responsiveness**; **consensus orientation**; **equity and inclusiveness**; **effectiveness and efficiency**; **accountability**.
- **Meaning of each: participation** — citizens take part directly or through representatives; **rule of law** — fair laws enforced impartially; **transparency** — information is open and decisions can be followed; **responsiveness** — institutions serve all stakeholders in reasonable time; **consensus orientation** — mediating different interests for the broad good; **equity and inclusiveness** — all groups feel they have a stake; **effectiveness and efficiency** — results meet needs with best use of resources; **accountability** — officials answer to the public.
- **Civil service:** the permanent administrative body that carries out government work and delivers services; it should be **neutral, professional and merit-based**.

Unit 5 · Federalism in Ethiopia

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- explain the meaning of federalism and compare it with unitary and confederal systems
- describe key features, advantages and disadvantages of federalism
- explain how the FDRE Constitution organises the federal system
- describe how federalism accommodates diversity in Ethiopia

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Name the capital city of Ethiopia. (b) What is a region? (c) Who makes laws at national level?
Answers: (a) Addis Ababa (b) a large state or area of a country (c) the House of Peoples' Representatives

Key words: federalism · unitary state · confederation · self-rule · shared rule · House of Federation · House of Peoples' Representatives · regional state · chartered city · FDRE Constitution

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- The Concept of Federalism
- Features, Advantages and Disadvantages
- The Federal System under the FDRE Constitution
- Federalism and Diversity

5.1 The Concept of Federalism

Key ideas

- **Federalism** is a system of government in which power is **divided and shared** between a **federal (central) government** and **regional (state) governments**, each with its own powers set by the constitution.
- **Unitary state:** power is concentrated in one central government; local governments get power from the centre (e.g. France, Japan). **Confederation:** independent states join loosely for common aims; the centre is weak (e.g. the early United States under the Articles of Confederation, the EU is often compared).
- **Two key ideas: self-rule** (regions govern their own affairs) and **shared rule** (regions take part in decisions of the whole country).
- **Examples of federal countries:** the USA, India, Germany, Nigeria, Switzerland and Ethiopia. Ethiopia became a federation in **1995** under the **FDRE Constitution**.

Unit 7 · Patriotism

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- define patriotism and describe its types
- explain the bases and importance of patriotism
- describe the duties of patriotic citizens
- explain the role of the Adwa victory and other symbols in building patriotism

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is the Ethiopian national flag's use? (b) Who won at Adwa? (c) Name one thing you love about your country.
Answers: (a) a symbol of national identity (b) Ethiopians (c) answers vary

Key words: patriotism · nationalism · chauvinism · national symbols · Adwa · sovereignty · national unity · civic duty · heritage · loyalty

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- The Concept and Types of Patriotism
- Bases and Importance of Patriotism
- Duties of a Patriotic Citizen
- Adwa and National Symbols

7.1 The Concept and Types of Patriotism

Key ideas

- **Patriotism** is **love for, pride in and loyalty to one's country**, together with readiness to serve and defend it. It is shown by actions, not only words.
- **Types (forms): civic/constitutional patriotism** — loyalty to the constitution, laws and shared values; **cultural patriotism** — pride in heritage, language and traditions; **military/defensive patriotism** — defending the country; **economic patriotism** — working hard, paying taxes and buying local; **social patriotism** — service to the community.
- **Patriotism vs related ideas: nationalism** — identification with a nation and its interests (can be positive or extreme); **chauvinism** — blind, aggressive belief in the superiority of one's own group; **cosmopolitanism** — belonging to the world.
- **True patriotism** respects others and criticises wrongs constructively; **false patriotism** hides faults and hates outsiders.

Key Facts Sheet

Learn these by heart. Cover the right-hand side and say each fact from memory.

Unit 1 · Democracy

Democracy = rule by the people (demos + kratos)

Direct vs representative

Separation of powers: legislature, executive, judiciary

Free and fair elections, secret ballot, universal suffrage

NEBE runs elections in Ethiopia

Unit 2 · Digital age

Digital citizen: responsible, ethical, safe

Phishing, cyberbullying, fake news, plagiarism

Strong password + two-factor login

Digital divide = unequal access

Verify before you share

Unit 3 · Good governance

Elements: participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus, equity, effectiveness/efficiency, accountability

Corruption = misuse of power for private gain

Forms: bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, extortion

FEACC, Auditor General, Ombudsman

Whistle-blowers need protection

Unit 4 · Peace

Negative peace = no violence ; positive = justice + cooperation

Mediation helps ; arbitration decides

Indigenous: elders, voluntary, restorative, compensation

Shimgilina (Amhara), Xeer (Somali), Mada'a (Afar), Ye-shengo (Gurage), Gadaa (Oromo)

Gadaa: UNESCO 2016

Unit 5 · Federalism

Federal: powers shared by constitution ; unitary: centralised ; confederation: loose union

Self-rule + shared rule

FDRE Constitution 1995 ; HoPR makes laws ; HoF interprets Constitution

Chartered cities: Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa

Article 39: self-determination

Unit 6 · Human rights

Universal, inherent, inalienable, indivisible

Generations: 1 civil/political ; 2 economic/social/cultural ; 3 solidarity

UDHR 10 Dec 1948

FDRE Constitution Chapter 3 ; Article 13

State duties: respect, protect, fulfil

Unit 7 · Patriotism

Patriotism = love and loyalty ; chauvinism = blind superiority

Types: civic, cultural, military, economic, social

Adwa: 1 March 1896 ; Menelik II and Taytu Betul ; Italy

Duties: obey law, pay tax, defend, protect, respect diversity

Italian occupation 1936–41

Unit 8 · Globalization

Dimensions: economic, political, cultural, technological, social, environmental

Pros: markets, technology, information ; cons: inequality, cultural loss, brain drain

Climate change: greenhouse gases ; Paris 2015

SDGs: 17 goals, 2015–2030

Think globally, act locally

Mock Examination 1

60 multiple-choice questions · 90 minutes · one mark each. Circle one answer. Mark with the answer key at the back and use the unit number to see where to revise.

1. Democracy means rule by the
   A. army B. priests C. people D. king
2. Direct democracy means citizens
   A. elect a king B. never vote
   C. vote on issues themselves D. obey the army
3. Representative democracy means citizens
   A. rule alone B. choose judges only
   C. do not vote D. elect representatives
4. A feature of democracy is
   A. free and fair elections B. censorship
   C. rule by one person D. no courts
5. The majority rules but
   A. minority rights are protected B. elections end
   C. courts close D. minorities are ignored
6. Democratization means
   A. ending law B. closing parliament
   C. moving toward democracy D. moving to dictatorship
7. Autocracy is rule by
   A. many parties B. elected councils
   C. the people D. one person
8. A constitution is
   A. the supreme law B. a tax form
   C. a market rule D. a party manifesto
9. Digital technology includes
   A. only books B. computers, phones and the internet
   C. only radio D. ploughs and carts
10. A digital citizen
    A. spreads rumours B. uses technology responsibly
    C. hacks systems D. avoids all technology
11. Digital citizenship means
    A. owning a phone
    B. copying work
    C. responsible and ethical use of technology
    D. banning the internet