EXAM READY CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Exam Ready Citizenship Education

GRADE 9

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for the Grade 9 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 9 Citizenship Education textbook

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Exam Ready Citizenship Education

Grade 9 · Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests

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This is an independent study guide. It follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 9 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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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. Ethics is the study of
   A. rock layers
   B. chemical reactions
   C. right and wrong conduct
   D. bank accounts

2. A person with good ethics
   A. acts well only when watched
   B. acts rightly even when unobserved
   C. breaks promises
   D. lies when convenient

3. Digital technology processes information in
   A. oral form only
   B. digital form
   C. stone form
   D. printed form only

4. A digital citizen uses technology
   A. illegally
   B. recklessly
   C. secretly to harm
   D. responsibly

5. A constitution is the
   A. an ordinary rule
   B. school regulation
   C. court decision
   D. supreme law of a country

6. The United Kingdom has a mainly
   A. unwritten constitution
   B. written rigid constitution
   C. military constitution
   D. federal constitution

7. Indigenous knowledge is developed by a community over
   A. one exam
   B. generations
   C. one hour
   D. one day

8. Herbal remedies are an example of
   A. traditional medicine
   B. space science
   C. banking
   D. computing

9. Culture is
   A. only religion
   B. only dress
   C. the whole way of life of a group
   D. only food

10. Values and beliefs are
    A. material culture
    B. non-material culture
    C. tools
    D. buildings

11. Unity means
    A. being separated
    B. being joined together as one
    C. being at war
    D. being identical

12. A shared history that unites Ethiopians is the victory at
    A. Gettysburg
    B. Trafalgar
    C. Adwa
    D. Waterloo

Unit 1 · Ethical Values

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

- explain the meaning of ethics and ethical values
- describe the major ethical values
- explain the importance of ethical values for individuals and society
- describe professional and environmental ethics

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is honesty? (b) Name one value that you practise at school. (c) Why should we keep promises?
Answers: (a) telling the truth and not cheating (b) e.g. respect (c) so that people can trust us

Key words: ethics · ethical values · integrity · loyalty · promise keeping · respect · commitment to excellence · abiding by the law · applied ethics · professional ethics · environmental ethics

How this unit is examined

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

- Meaning of Ethics and Ethical Values
- Major Ethical Values
- Importance of Ethical Values
- Applied Ethics: Professional and Environmental

1.1 Meaning of Ethics and Ethical Values

Key ideas

- **Ethics** is the study of what is **right and wrong, good and bad** in human conduct. It gives standards that guide how people ought to behave. The word comes from the Greek **ethos**, meaning character or custom.
- **Ethical values** are the **principles and beliefs** that guide a person to choose right actions, such as honesty, respect, responsibility and fairness. They are different from **laws**: laws are written rules enforced by the state, while ethical values are standards held in the conscience and by society.
- **Sources of ethical values:** family, religion, culture and tradition, school, community and the law. A person with good ethics acts rightly even when nobody is watching.
- **Ethics and morality:** the two words are often used for the same idea. Ethics is usually the study or system of principles; morality is the practice of those principles in daily life.

Example 1.1 — Define

What is ethics?

Solution. The study of right and wrong conduct, giving standards that guide behaviour.

Example 1.2 — Source

Name two sources of ethical values.

Solution. Family and religion (also culture, school, community).

Example 1.3 — Compare

How are ethical values different from laws?

Solution. Laws are written and enforced by the state; ethical values are principles held in conscience and by society.

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Conscience

A student finds a lost pen and returns it although nobody saw. What does this show?

Solution. Good ethics: he acts rightly even when unobserved.

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Origin

From which word does “ethics” come?

Solution. The Greek word ethos, meaning character or custom.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Ethics means only obeying written laws.	Ethics is about right and wrong conduct, including things no law covers.
Ethical values are the same in no society.	Many core values such as honesty and respect are shared widely.
A person acts ethically only when watched.	Ethical people act rightly even in private.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. What is ethics?
2. Name one ethical value.
3. Name one source of values.

Level 2 — Standard

4. How do ethical values differ from laws?
5. What does ethos mean?
6. What is morality?

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain the meaning of ethical values with examples.
8. Discuss the sources of ethical values.

1.2 Major Ethical Values

Key ideas

- **Integrity:** being honest and keeping to strong moral principles; saying and doing the same thing. **Loyalty:** faithfulness to family, friends, country and the right cause. Loyalty must never mean supporting wrongdoing.
- **Promise keeping:** doing what you said you would do; it builds trust. **Respecting others:** treating everyone with dignity whatever their age, gender, religion, ethnic group or opinion. **Helping others:** giving time, effort or goods to people in need without expecting a reward.
- **Commitment to excellence:** doing your work as well as you can, with effort, discipline and continuous improvement. **Abiding by the law:** obeying the rules of the country and accepting the penalty when we break them.
- **Other values:** responsibility, honesty, fairness, compassion, courage, tolerance and self-discipline.

Example 1.6 — Match

Match the value: (a) returning extra change a shopkeeper gave by mistake, (b) arriving on time to do what you promised.

Solution. (a) integrity / honesty; (b) promise keeping.

Example 1.7 — Loyalty

A friend asks you to help him cheat in an exam. Does loyalty require you to help?

Solution. No. Loyalty must not support wrongdoing; a true friend refuses and advises.

Example 1.8 — Helping

Give one example of helping others at school.

Solution. Teaching a classmate a lesson he missed.

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Excellence

What does commitment to excellence mean for a student?

Solution. Studying hard, doing homework carefully and always trying to improve.

Unit 2 · Culture of Using Digital Technology

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

- explain the concept of digital technology and digital culture
- describe the purposes of digital technology
- apply codes of conduct when using digital media
- communicate effectively through digital media and handle its challenges

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Name two digital devices. (b) What is the internet? (c) Give one rule for polite online behaviour.
Answers: (a) mobile phone, computer (b) a worldwide network of connected computers (c) e.g. do not insult others

Key words: digital technology · digital culture · netiquette · code of conduct · cyberbullying · privacy · plagiarism · misinformation · digital footprint · digital divide

How this unit is examined

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

- Digital Technology and Digital Culture
- Purposes of Using Digital Technology
- Codes of Conduct in Digital Media
- Effective Communication and Challenges

2.1 Digital Technology and Digital Culture

Key ideas

- **Digital technology** is any tool, device or system that **creates, stores, processes or transmits information in digital form** (numbers 0 and 1): computers, smartphones, tablets, the internet, social media, television and digital cameras.
- **Culture** is the way of life of a people: beliefs, values, language, customs and behaviour. **Digital culture** is the **shared habits, values and behaviour** of people who use digital technology: how we communicate, learn, work, shop and entertain ourselves online.
- Digital technology **changes culture**: people greet and chat by message, learn through online lessons, use mobile money and share news in seconds. Culture also **shapes how technology is used**: our values decide what is acceptable online.
- A **digital citizen** uses technology **responsibly, safely, respectfully and ethically**.

Unit 5 · Multiculturalism

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

- explain the concepts of culture and multiculturalism
- describe the pillars of multiculturalism
- identify the forms of diversity
- describe the benefits and challenges of multiculturalism in Ethiopia

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Name two languages spoken in Ethiopia. (b) What is culture? (c) Why should we respect people who are different from us?
Answers: (a) e.g. Amharic and Afaan Oromo (b) the way of life of a people (c) everyone has equal dignity

Key words: culture · multiculturalism · diversity · acceptance · respect · tolerance · appreciation · ethnic · linguistic · religious · stereotype · prejudice

How this unit is examined

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

- Culture and Multiculturalism
- Pillars of Multiculturalism
- Forms of Diversity
- Benefits and Challenges of Multiculturalism

5.1 Culture and Multiculturalism

Key ideas

- **Culture** is the **whole way of life** of a group: language, beliefs, values, customs, food, dress, art, music and institutions. It is **learned** from society, **shared**, passed from generation to generation, and **changes** over time.
- **Elements of culture:** material (clothes, tools, buildings) and non-material (beliefs, values, language, norms).
- **Multiculturalism** is the **recognition, acceptance and respect for the existence of many cultures** in one society, with equal rights for all cultural groups to keep and develop their identity. It is the opposite of **assimilation**, where minority cultures are forced to disappear.
- **Ethiopia** is a multicultural country with more than 80 languages and over 80 nations, nationalities and peoples; the FDRE Constitution (Art. 39) protects each group's right to speak, write, develop its language and preserve its culture.

Unit 7 · Problem-Solving Skills

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

- explain the meaning and importance of problem solving
- describe the characteristics of a good problem solver
- apply the steps of problem solving
- use creative problem solving and show the attributes of good citizens

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is a problem? (b) Name one problem in your school. (c) Who can help you solve it?
Answers: (a) a difficulty that needs a solution (b) e.g. litter (c) teachers, classmates, parents

Key words: problem · problem solving · brainstorming · alternatives · decision · implementation · evaluation · creativity · critical thinking · cooperation · responsible citizen

How this unit is examined

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

- Meaning and Importance of Problem Solving
- Characteristics of a Good Problem Solver
- Steps of Problem Solving
- Creative Problem Solving and Good Citizens

7.1 Meaning and Importance of Problem Solving

Key ideas

- A **problem** is a situation that is **difficult or undesirable** and needs a solution. **Problem solving** is the process of finding **ways to overcome a difficulty** and reach a desired goal.
- **Types:** personal, family, school, community and national problems; simple and complex; short-term and long-term.
- **Importance:** it helps people make **good decisions**; builds **confidence and independence**; saves time and resources; prevents small problems from becoming big; improves **relations** and peace; and supports **development** of the community and country.
- **Causes of problems:** lack of information, poor planning, limited resources, conflict of interest, poor communication and ignoring rules.

Example 7.1 — Define

What is problem solving?

Solution. Finding ways to overcome a difficulty and reach a desired goal.

Key Facts Sheet

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

Unit 1 · Ethical values

Ethics = study of right and wrong conduct (Greek ethos)

Major values: integrity, loyalty, promise keeping, respect, helping others, excellence, abiding by the law

Loyalty must not support wrongdoing

Applied ethics: professional ethics and environmental ethics

Sustainable use of resources; Green Legacy

Unit 2 · Digital technology

Digital culture = shared habits and values of digital users

Netiquette: respect, privacy, credit, check facts

Cyberbullying, plagiarism, fake news, scams

Digital footprint stays online

Digital divide = unequal access

Unit 3 · Constitution

Constitution = supreme law ; written/unwritten, rigid/flexible, unitary/federal

Art. 8 sovereignty ; Art. 9 supremacy ; Art. 10 rights ; Art. 11 secularism

Constitutionalism = power limited by supreme law

1931: 55 articles ; 1955: 131 ; 1987: 119 ; 1991 Charter: 20 ; 1995 FDRE: 106 articles, 11 chapters

HoPR makes laws ; HoF interprets the Constitution

Unit 4 · Indigenous knowledge

Local, oral, collective, practical, slowly changing

Idir = funeral/mutual help ; iqub = rotating savings

Debo/jigi = labour sharing ; siinqee = women's peace institution

Social capital = trust and networks

Protect: record, teach, laws ; stop harmful practices

Unit 5 · Multiculturalism

Culture = whole way of life ; learned, shared, changing

Pillars: acceptance, respect, tolerance, appreciation

Forms: ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious

Prejudice, stereotype, discrimination, ethnocentrism

Art. 39 rights of nations, nationalities and peoples

Unit 6 · National unity

Unity in diversity ≠ uniformity

Bases: shared history (Adwa), equality, institutions, symbols

Federalism = self-rule + shared rule

House of Federation ; chartered cities Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa

Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Day: 8 December

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. Ethics is the study of
   A. rock layers
   B. chemical reactions
   C. right and wrong conduct
   D. bank accounts

2. The Greek word ethos means
   A. character or custom
   B. river
   C. market
   D. machine

3. Ethical values are different from laws because they are
   A. never shared
   B. written only by courts
   C. enforced only by police
   D. held in conscience and by society

4. A person with good ethics
   A. acts well only when watched
   B. acts rightly even when unobserved
   C. breaks promises
   D. lies when convenient

5. A source of ethical values is
   A. a calculator
   B. family and religion
   C. a machine
   D. a thunderstorm

6. Honesty and strong moral principles describe
   A. jealousy
   B. greed
   C. laziness
   D. integrity

7. Faithfulness to family, friends and country is
   A. loyalty
   B. selfishness
   C. betrayal
   D. vanity

8. Loyalty must not
   A. include friendship
   B. include family
   C. support wrongdoing
   D. include country

9. Digital technology processes information in
   A. oral form only
   B. digital form
   C. stone form
   D. printed form only

10. An example of digital technology is a
    A. spade
    B. basket
    C. smartphone
    D. plough

11. Digital culture means
    A. ancient music
    B. old tools
    C. farm methods
    D. shared habits and values of digital users

12. A digital citizen uses technology
    A. illegally
    B. recklessly
    C. secretly to harm
    D. responsibly