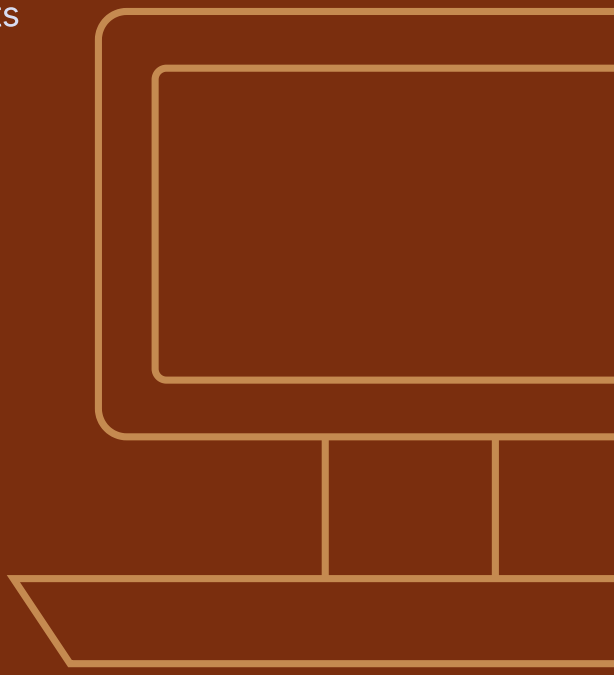
EXAM READY CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Exam Ready Citizenship Education

GRADE 7

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for Grade 7



- ✓ 3 units with clear key ideas, worked examples and “Watch out!” boxes
- ✓ 70 worked examples and 112+ practice questions at three levels
- ✓ 60 unit-quiz questions and 3 full mock exams (45 MCQ each)
- ✓ Diagnostic test · Key Facts Sheet · Top 20 Mistakes · teacher notes

Follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 7 Citizenship Education textbook

ERMIAS WEDAJE TEGBARU

Exam Ready Citizenship Education

Grade 7 · 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 7 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?

12 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. Which statement describes a citizen?
   A. A person who owns a house
   B. A person without duties
   C. A person with rights and responsibilities under the law
   D. A visitor with no rights

2. Which is a right of an Ethiopian citizen?
   A. Obeying the law
   B. Paying taxes
   C. Defending the country
   D. Freedom of expression

3. A law is
   A. a flag
   B. a set of rules established by a community
   C. a song
   D. a type of tax

4. A state is
   A. a family
   B. an organised political community with a government
   C. a party
   D. a single building

5. Territory is
   A. a defined land with borders
   B. a ruler
   C. a group of people
   D. a law

6. Sovereignty is
   A. a type of tax
   B. a law school
   C. supreme authority of the state
   D. a flag

7. Democracy literally means
   A. rule of the people
   B. rule of the rich
   C. rule of the king
   D. rule of the army

8. "Government for the people" means
   A. officials serve themselves
   B. officials act in the public interest
   C. officials rule forever
   D. officials ignore people

9. Athenian citizenship was limited to
   A. all residents
   B. women
   C. slaves
   D. males whose parents were both Athenian

10. The first written Ethiopian citizenship law was in
    A. 1960 G.C.
    B. 2003 G.C.
    C. 1995 G.C.
    D. 1930 G.C.

Unit 1 · Citizenship

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

- explain who a citizen is and what citizenship means
- list and practise the features of good citizenship
- explain the importance of good citizenship
- describe the ways of acquiring and losing citizenship
- describe the citizenship law of Ethiopia

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is a citizen? (b) Name one feature of a good citizen. (c) Which article of the FDRE Constitution gives citizenship by descent?
Answers: (a) a person with rights and responsibilities under the law (b) obeying the law (c) Article 6

Key words: citizen · citizenship · responsibility · tolerance · patriotism · right of soil · blood right · naturalization · Article 6 · Proclamation 378/2003

How this unit is examined

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

- Citizen and Citizenship
- Features of Good Citizenship
- Importance of Good Citizenship
- Acquiring and Losing Citizenship
- Citizenship Law in Ethiopia

1.1 Citizen and Citizenship

Key ideas

- A **citizen** is a person who has specific **rights and responsibilities under the law**. Citizens receive rights and benefits from the state, and they are expected to **follow the country's rules** and defend the country.
- **Citizenship** is **full and responsible membership of the state**. Members owe duties to the state, and the state owes **protection** to its members. So citizenship is both a **legal status** and an **identity** (a feeling of belonging).
- As Ethiopian citizens we have the **right** to express ourselves and to be protected by the law, and **responsibilities** such as **obeying the law and paying taxes**.
- **Rights and responsibilities go together:** a person who enjoys rights without doing duties weakens the country.

Example 1.1 — Define

Define a citizen.

Solution. A person with specific rights and responsibilities under the law.

Example 1.2 — Define

What is citizenship?

Solution. Full and responsible membership of a state; a legal status and an identity.

Example 1.3 — Right or duty

Classify: freedom of expression; paying taxes; protection by the law; obeying the law.

Solution. Rights: freedom of expression, protection by the law. Responsibilities: paying taxes, obeying the law.

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Reason

Why does the state owe protection to citizens?

Solution. Citizenship is a two-way relationship: citizens give duties, the state gives protection.

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Apply

Parents refuse to send children to school to help at home. Which duty or right is ignored?

Solution. The child's right to education and the parents' duty to support it.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
A citizen has rights but no duties.	Every citizen has both rights and responsibilities.
Citizen and citizenship mean the same.	A citizen is a person; citizenship is the status of membership.
Citizenship is only a legal paper.	It is also an identity and a sense of belonging.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. Define citizen.
2. Give one right.
3. Give one responsibility.

Level 2 — Standard

4. What does the state owe citizens?
5. What do citizens owe the state?

6. Is citizenship a status?

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain the difference between citizen and citizenship.
8. Discuss why rights and responsibilities go together.

1.2 Features of Good Citizenship

Key ideas

- Nobody is born a good or bad citizen; good citizenship is **taught by families, communities, friends and teachers**. A good citizen **lives in harmony** with others and knows his or her **rights and responsibilities**.
- **Obeys the law:** follows school and national rules, respects parents, teachers and authorities, pays taxes and protects the environment. **Responsible:** does homework, respects classmates, keeps the environment clean, takes part in community service and reports wrongdoing (for example tax fraud and smuggling).
- **Tolerance:** the ability and willingness to accept differences in ideas, religion, culture and language, and to respect others' opinions. **Patriotism:** genuine love for one's country and willingness to make sacrifices for it, shown through study, medicine, diplomacy and work as well as through defence.
- Other features include honesty, hard work, respect for diversity, taking part in the community and opposing corruption.

Example 1.6 — List

List four features of a good citizen.

Solution. Obeying the law, responsibility, tolerance and patriotism.

Example 1.7 — Identify

A student leads an anti-corruption club. Which feature is shown?

Solution. Responsibility (and patriotism).

Example 1.8 — Define

What is tolerance?

Solution. Willingness to accept differences in ideas, beliefs, languages and cultures.

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Patriotism

Is military service the only way to show patriotism? Explain.

Solution. No; one can also serve through education, medicine, diplomacy and honest work.

Example 1.10 — Exam Booster · Case

A boy insults a classmate for speaking another language. Which feature is missing?

Solution. Tolerance.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Good citizens are born, not taught.	Families, communities and teachers teach good citizenship.
Tolerance means agreeing with everyone.	It means accepting and respecting differences.
Patriotism is shown only in war.	It is shown in many fields.

Practice 1.2

Level 1 — Basic

1. Name two features of good citizenship.
2. What is patriotism?
3. Who teaches good citizenship?

Level 2 — Standard

4. Give an example of responsibility.
5. Give an example of tolerance.
6. How can you obey the law at school?

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain responsibility, tolerance and patriotism.
8. Describe a good citizen you know.

1.3 Importance of Good Citizenship

Key ideas

- Good citizenship builds a **strong moral code**, a **safe and supportive society** and a **lasting democratic system**.
- It helps people with **different views to debate constructively** and find common ground, which resists extremism.
- It encourages citizens to **challenge injustice and promote fairness**, for example by reporting theft or drug dealing to the authorities; this makes communities safer and the justice system fairer.
- It develops **respect and care for others**, so that violence based on religion, language or ethnicity is **reduced**. It also protects the **environment** and helps the country succeed.

Unit 2 · The State and Government

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

- explain the concept of the state and its four elements
- describe the functions of government
- identify the forms of government
- differentiate the state from the government

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Name the four elements of a state. (b) Which element is the supreme authority? (c) Name the three organs of government.
Answers: (a) population, territory, government, sovereignty (b) sovereignty (c) legislative, executive, judicial

Key words: state · population · territory · government · sovereignty · internal sovereignty · monarchy · dictatorship · legislative · executive

How this unit is examined

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

- The State and Its Elements
- Functions of Government
- Forms of Government
- State and Government Compared

2.1 The State and Its Elements

Key ideas

- A **state** is an **organised political community** governed by a single authority: people living permanently on a definite territory, with their own government, free from outside control. A state exists to meet basic needs of life and to **settle disputes through laws**.
- A state has **four essential elements: population, territory, government and sovereignty.**
- **Population:** the people permanently living there; no fixed size, and they need not share one race, religion, language or culture. **Territory:** a **defined land with borders**; no state can exist without it; size varies (Vatican City about 110 hectares; Russia about 17 million km²).
- **Government:** the **operating arm** of the state that makes, enforces and interprets laws. **Sovereignty:** the **supreme authority** of the state: **internal** (command over its society) and **external** (independent relations with other countries). Ethiopia is a recognised sovereign state whose independence was protected by the sacrifice of its people.

Key Facts Sheet

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

Unit 1 · Citizenship

Citizen = person with rights and responsibilities

Features: obeys law, responsible, tolerant, patriotic

Right of soil = place of birth ; blood right = parents

Naturalization: marriage, adoption ; loss: voluntary or involuntary

First written Ethiopian law: 1930 G.C.

Constitution 1995 Art. 6 ; Proclamation 378/2003 ; 4 years residence

Unit 2 · State and government

State elements: population, territory, government, sovereignty

Sovereignty = supreme authority: internal and external

Functions: law and order, public services, defence, economy

Forms: monarchy, aristocracy, dictatorship, democracy

Organs: legislative, executive, judicial

State permanent, abstract ; government temporary, visible

Unit 3 · Democracy

demos = people ; kratos = to rule (Greek)

Lincoln: of, by and for the people

Began in Athens, 5th century B.C. ; women and slaves excluded

Liberal = market, political equality ; social = welfare, justice

Direct = all citizens ; indirect = representatives ; referendum

Procedural = process ; substantive = results ; Gadaa, elders

Mock Examination 1

45 multiple-choice questions · 60 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. Which statement describes a citizen?
   A. A person who owns a house
   B. A person without duties
   C. A person with rights and responsibilities under the law
   D. A visitor with no rights

2. Citizenship refers to
   A. membership of a club
   B. ownership of land
   C. temporary visit to a state
   D. full and responsible membership of a state

3. Citizenship is both a legal status and an
   A. object B. place C. identity D. animal

4. The state owes its members
   A. punishment only B. protection
   C. nothing D. taxes

5. Citizens owe the state
   A. duties such as obeying the law B. only gifts
   C. silence D. nothing

6. Which is a right of an Ethiopian citizen?
   A. Obeying the law B. Paying taxes
   C. Defending the country D. Freedom of expression

7. Which is a responsibility?
   A. Protection by the law B. Paying taxes
   C. Receiving benefits D. Freedom of expression

8. Nobody is born as
   A. a student B. a child
   C. a good or bad citizen D. a human

9. Good citizenship is taught by
   A. animals B. family, community and teachers
   C. nobody D. machines

10. A good citizen lives in
    A. fear B. isolation always
    C. harmony with others D. conflict with others