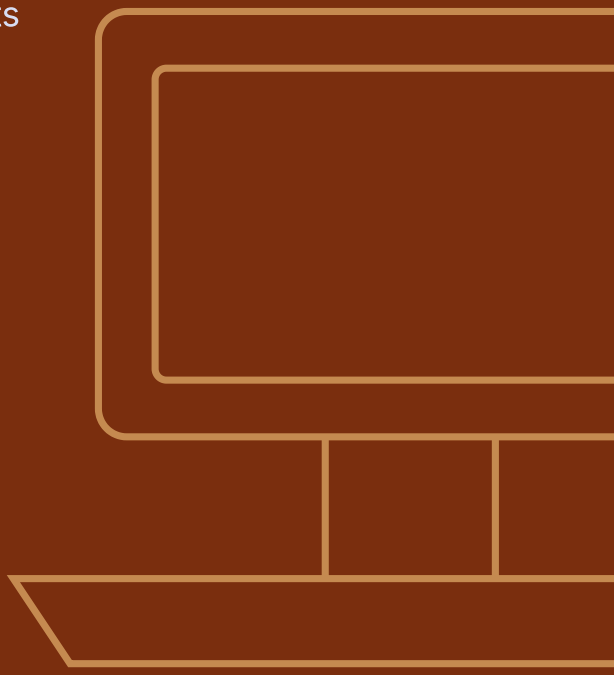
EXAM READY CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Exam Ready Citizenship Education

GRADE 8

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for Grade 8



- ✓ 3 units with clear key ideas, worked examples and “Watch out!” boxes
- ✓ 75 worked examples and 120+ 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 8 Citizenship Education textbook

ERMIAS WEDAJE TEGBARU

Exam Ready Citizenship Education

Grade 8 · 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 8 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. Ethics is the study of
   A. plants only
   B. stars and planets
   C. what is good and bad, right and wrong
   D. numbers only
2. How many steps of ethical decision making are listed?
   A. Five
   B. Two
   C. Eight
   D. Ten
3. Robert Bruce learned perseverance from
   A. a fox
   B. a river
   C. a lion
   D. a spider
4. How many types of state structure does the unit describe?
   A. Seven
   B. Two
   C. Five
   D. Three
5. Federal powers in the FDRE Constitution are listed in Article
   A. 6
   B. 74
   C. 51
   D. 11
6. The system of government studies the relation between
   A. police and army
   B. tax and trade
   C. school and home
   D. executive and legislature
7. In a democracy supreme political power is held by
   A. the richest
   B. one family
   C. the army only
   D. the people
8. Law-making is the work of the
   A. police
   B. judiciary
   C. executive
   D. legislature
9. A system with only one party tends toward
   A. democracy
   B. dictatorship
   C. federation
   D. a confederation
10. A prize given only to the favourite of the teacher is
    A. prudent
    B. unfair
    C. compassionate
    D. fair
11. Elections held at regular intervals are
    A. illegal
    B. rare
    C. periodic
    D. secret only
12. In a parliamentary system the executive is
    A. separate from the legislature
    B. accountable to the legislature
    C. permanent
    D. chosen only by judges

Unit 1 · Virtue Ethics

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

- explain ethics, virtue, vice and virtue ethics
- describe honesty, courage and compassion
- describe generosity, fairness, self-discipline and prudence
- explain civic virtues such as paying fair taxes, being informed and participating
- explain the importance of virtue ethics and apply it in daily life

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is a virtue? (b) Give one vice. (c) Name the Greek thinker who developed virtue ethics.
Answers: (a) a good character trait such as honesty (b) dishonesty, cowardice or selfishness (c) Aristotle

Key words: ethics · virtue · vice · virtue ethics · honesty · courage · compassion · generosity · fairness · self-discipline · prudence · civic virtue

How this unit is examined

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

- Ethics and Virtue Ethics
- Honesty, Courage and Compassion
- Generosity, Fairness, Self-discipline and Prudence
- Civic Virtues
- Importance and Daily Life

1.1 Ethics and Virtue Ethics

Key ideas

- **Ethics** is the study of what is **good and bad** and what is **right and wrong** to do in daily life. It also means making reasonable standards for **ethical decisions**.
- **Virtue ethics** is a branch of ethics developed mainly by **Aristotle** and other ancient Greek thinkers. It stresses a person's **character and virtues**, not only rules or results.
- A **virtue** is a good character trait, for example honesty, compassion and courage. A **vice** is the opposite: a bad habit such as dishonesty, cowardice or selfishness. Virtues are not born with us; they are **habits learned through practice and imitation** of good people.
- **Five steps of ethical decision making:** (1) identify the central ethical problem; (2) identify the people affected and their interests; (3) find possible solutions; (4) evaluate each solution; (5) select and justify the best solution.

Example 1.1 — Define

What is ethics?

Solution. The study of what is good and bad and right and wrong, and of how to make ethical decisions.

Example 1.2 — Classify

Classify as virtue or vice: honesty, selfishness, courage, cowardice.

Solution. Virtues: honesty, courage. Vices: selfishness, cowardice.

Example 1.3 — Origin

Who developed virtue ethics?

Solution. Aristotle and other ancient Greek thinkers.

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Order

What is the first step of ethical decision making, and what is the last?

Solution. First: identify the central ethical problem. Last: select and justify the best solution.

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Apply

A friend offers you the answers to a test. Use step 2 of the decision steps.

Solution. Identify who is affected: you, your friend, classmates and the teacher.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Virtues are born with us.	Virtues are habits that we develop through practice.
Virtue ethics only follows rules.	It stresses the development of good character.
A vice is a type of virtue.	A vice is the opposite of a virtue.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. Define virtue.
2. Give a vice.
3. Who is linked with virtue ethics?

Level 2 — Standard

4. How do we learn virtues?
5. List the five steps of ethical decision making.

6. Why is the fox and wolf story about vice?

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain how virtue ethics differs from rule-based ethics.
8. Use the five steps on a school problem.

1.2 Honesty, Courage and Compassion

Key ideas

- **Moral virtues** are behaviours that allow a person to live reasonably in the community, region or world. **Honesty** is being truthful, trustworthy, loyal, fair and sincere; it means not lying, stealing or cheating. **Corruption** is dishonesty with public property.
- **Courage** is facing what is difficult or painful instead of avoiding it. It means trying again and again, as the spider taught Robert Bruce, and as Thomas Edison did before the electric bulb (1879).
- **Compassion** is understanding another person's feelings together with a wish to help. Listening, encouraging and sharing are ways of showing it. Dishonesty, fear and selfishness are the matching vices.
- Honesty is shown at home, school and work: returning a lost wallet is honest, and cheating in an exam is dishonest. Dishonesty destroys trust.

Example 1.6 — Define

What is honesty?

Solution. Being truthful, trustworthy and sincere, and not lying, stealing or cheating.

Example 1.7 — Identify

A student returns a lost wallet to its owner. Which virtue is shown?

Solution. Honesty.

Example 1.8 — Define

What is courage?

Solution. Facing difficulty or pain instead of avoiding it, and trying again until you succeed.

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Explain

What did Robert Bruce learn from the spider?

Solution. To keep trying after many failures; success came on the seventh attempt.

Example 1.10 — Exam Booster · Apply

You see a friend unkindly teasing a classmate. What virtue helps you speak up?

Solution. Courage (together with compassion).

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Honesty means only telling the truth to teachers.	Honesty applies at home, with friends, at work and everywhere.
Courage means having no fear.	Courage is acting well in spite of difficulty or fear.
Compassion is only giving money.	It is understanding another's feelings and wishing to help in many ways.

Practice 1.2

Level 1 — Basic

1. Define honesty.
2. Give a sign of courage.
3. Give a sign of compassion.

Level 2 — Standard

4. What does dishonesty destroy?
5. Who tried until the bulb worked?
6. What is corruption?

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain why honesty matters in a community.
8. Discuss how a student can show courage in school.

1.3 Generosity, Fairness, Self-discipline and Prudence

Key ideas

- **Generosity** is a moral disposition to give **time, effort and resources** for the benefit of others. It builds confidence and strengthens relationships.
- **Fairness** is treating people **equitably** without letting personal feelings decide. Fairness does not always mean treating everyone the same way: decisions must use **appropriate criteria** and be free of undue bias.
- **Self-discipline** is acting by accepted standards **freely, from within**, without outside control. **Prudence** (practical wisdom) is making sound decisions to avoid danger and risk, thinking before acting and learning from mistakes.
- A prudent person thinks before deciding, asks "What is the right and kind thing to do?", learns from past mistakes and thinks of others.

Example 1.11 — Define

What is generosity?

Solution. A moral disposition to spend time, effort and resources for the benefit of others.

Unit 2 · State and Government

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

- differentiate unitary, federal and confederal state structures
- describe parliamentary and presidential systems of government
- explain the relationship and differences between state and government
- describe the forms of government in Ethiopia
- identify the strengths and limitations of each form of government in Ethiopia

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Name the three state structures. (b) Which Article of the FDRE Constitution lists federal powers? (c) How many elements of a state does the Montevideo Convention list?
Answers: (a) unitary, federal, confederal (b) Article 51 (c) four

Key words: state structure · unitary · federal · confederation · parliamentary · presidential · prime minister · impeachment · Montevideo Convention · monarchy · Derg · republic

How this unit is examined

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

- Unitary State Structure
- Federal and Confederal Structures
- Systems of Government
- State and Government
- Forms of Government in Ethiopia

2.1 Unitary State Structure

Key ideas

- **State structure** is the organisational form of a state: how **power is distributed** between the centre and lower units. There are **three** types: **unitary, federal and confederal**. No structure is automatically democratic or undemocratic.
- In a **unitary state** all executive, legislative and judicial powers are **concentrated at the centre**. The centre may **delegate** power to sub-units, but delegation depends on the will of the centre, not on law. Examples: China, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Kenya and South Africa.
- **Features:** sovereignty lies only with the central state; sub-unit legislatures and territories are subordinate to the centre; the centre is legally supreme.
- **Advantages:** uniform administration, equal access to public services, no conflict of authority between levels, structural simplicity. **Disadvantage:** local diversities are not recognised and power is concentrated.

Key Facts Sheet

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

Unit 1 · Virtue Ethics

Ethics = study of good/bad, right/wrong
Virtue ethics: Aristotle ; character, not only rules
Virtue = good trait ; vice = bad habit
Honesty, courage, compassion, generosity
Fairness, self-discipline, prudence
Civic virtues: fair tax, informed, participation

Unit 2 · State and Government

Structures: unitary, federal, confederal
Unitary = power at centre ; federal = shared
Art. 51 federal powers ; Art. 52 states
Parliamentary: PM accountable to parliament
Presidential: separate, fixed term, impeachment
State: 4 elements ; government = brain of state

Unit 2 · Ethiopia's governments

Monarchy until 1974 ; 1931 constitution
Derg = committee ; fell May 1991
Post-1991: federal and parliamentary
State permanent ; government temporary
Montevideo: population, territory, government, sovereignty
Republic = ruled by elected representatives

Unit 3 · Democracy

People hold supreme power
Popular sovereignty ; constitution supreme
Separation of power ; checks and balances
Art. 11 separates state and religion
Free, fair, periodic elections ; secret ballot
Rule of law: nobody above the law

Unit 3 · Values and institutions

Tolerance, liberty, justice, equality
Civility ; valuing diversity
Gada–Oromo ; Luwa–Sidama ; Awassiya–Wolaita
Kanchi–Wejerat ; Yajoka and Gordanna–Gurage
Opportunities: education, reforms, infrastructure
Challenges: weak institutions, poverty, media

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. Ethics is the study of
   A. plants only
   B. stars and planets
   C. what is good and bad, right and wrong
   D. numbers only

2. Virtue ethics was developed mainly by
   A. Aristotle and other Greek thinkers
   B. Gandhi
   C. Roosevelt
   D. Edison

3. A virtue is
   A. a law
   B. a bad habit
   C. a good character trait
   D. a tax

4. Which is a vice?
   A. Courage
   B. Honesty
   C. Compassion
   D. Dishonesty

5. Virtues are mainly learned through
   A. practice and imitation
   B. luck
   C. money
   D. birth only

6. How many steps of ethical decision making are listed?
   A. Five
   B. Two
   C. Eight
   D. Ten

7. The first step of ethical decision making is to
   A. punish someone
   B. choose any solution
   C. identify the central ethical problem
   D. ignore it

8. Truthful, trustworthy and sincere describes
   A. greed
   B. honesty
   C. envy
   D. fear

9. Abuse of public property is a sign of
   A. fairness
   B. dishonesty
   C. honesty
   D. courage

10. Facing difficulty instead of avoiding it is
    A. envy
    B. cheating
    C. laziness
    D. courage

11. Robert Bruce learned perseverance from
    A. a fox
    B. a river
    C. a lion
    D. a spider

12. Empathic understanding with a wish to help is
    A. tax
    B. prudence
    C. trade
    D. compassion

13. Giving time, effort and resources for others is
    A. laziness
    B. fear
    C. greed
    D. generosity

14. Treating people equitably, free of bias, is
    A. fairness
    B. luck
    C. revenge
    D. cheating