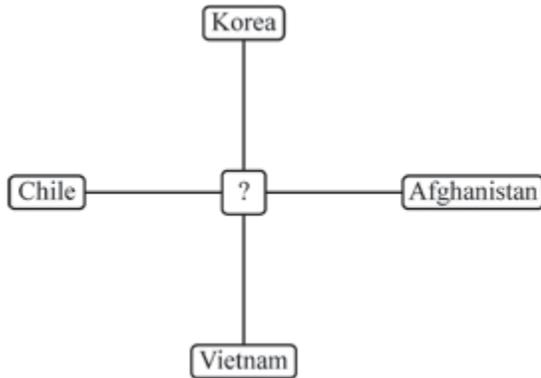


- 1) A period of reduced tension during a conflict is known as
- (A) détente
  - (B) dissuasion
  - (C) liberation movements
  - (D) mutually assured destruction

2)



From the 1950s through the 1980s, in connection with the Cold War, the given countries experienced

- (A) détente
  - (B) dissuasion
  - (C) liberation movements
  - (D) mutually assured destruction
- 3) Which of the following situations brought the superpowers to the brink of open warfare?
- (A) The Sino-Soviet Split
  - (B) The Cuban Missile Crisis
  - (C) The Prague Spring Reforms
  - (D) The Gulf of Tonkin Incident
- 4) Which of the following phrases **best** describes the meaning of the term *laissez-faire*?
- (A) Free trade
  - (B) Do the least
  - (C) Self-interest
  - (D) Leave it alone

- 5) Which of the following nations left NATO in 1966?  
(A) France  
(B) Poland  
(C) West Germany  
(D) United Kingdom
- 6) Which of the following events ended the détente period?  
(A) The American invasion of Cuba  
(B) The collapse of the Soviet Union  
(C) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  
(D) The advent of glasnost and perestroika
- 7) Which of the following abuses was **not** typical of early industrial workplaces?  
(A) Use of child labour  
(B) Extremely low wages  
(C) Refusal to hire women  
(D) Unsafe working conditions
- 8) Which of the following statements regarding the advantage of the Warsaw Pact to the Soviet Union is **true**?  
(A) The Soviet Union gained a buffer zone between itself and western Europe.  
(B) The Warsaw Pact intimidated western European nations into staying neutral.  
(C) The Warsaw Pact extended the Soviet sphere of influence into Central Europe.  
(D) The Soviet Union could legally intervene in the affairs of Warsaw Pact nations.
- 9) I believe the economy is unstable and that the government should help regulate the economy by reducing taxes and spending more money on infrastructure during times of recession.  
The given statement would most likely have been made by  
(A) Karl Marx  
(B) Adam Smith  
(C) John Steward Mill  
(D) John Maynard Keynes
- 10) Socialism is **most closely** related to which of the following ideologies?  
(A) Fascism  
(B) Capitalism  
(C) Communism  
(D) Totalitarianism

- 11) Which of the following major political changes occurred in Great Britain as a result of the labour movement?
- (A) The illegalization of unions
  - (B) The extension of the franchise
  - (C) The overthrow of the monarchy
  - (D) The election of a socialist government
- 12) Two opposing sides amass weapons of mass destruction, through which a direct conflict would result in the annihilation of both sides.  
The given statement is an example of which method of war?
- (A) Deterrence
  - (B) Containment
  - (C) Expansionism
  - (D) Non-alignment
- 13)
- Workers own the means of production
  - The proletariat against the bourgeoisie
  - The Communist Manifesto
  - The workers' revolution
- The given points best describe the ideas of
- (A) Karl Marx
  - (B) Adam Smith
  - (C) Robert Owen
  - (D) Edmund Burke
- 14) The superpowers signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty **mainly** because they wanted to
- (A) avoid nuclear proliferation
  - (B) avoid another expensive arms race
  - (C) limit stockpiles of ballistic missiles
  - (D) protect themselves from nuclear attack

**Position I**

Key industries should always be in the hands of the government. That way, important utilities, such as water, gas, and electricity, are insulated from market forces. It is essential for the government to control these key industries, especially in times of crisis, to ensure that citizens and businesses always have the resources they need to keep going.

**Position II**

All industries, key or not, should be free from government interference. Competition between suppliers means lower costs for citizens and businesses. Also, industries are run much more efficiently than government bureaucracies.

- 15) Which of the following types of ideology **best** represent Position II?
- (A) Collectivist
  - (B) Communist
  - (C) Modern Liberal
  - (D) Classical Liberal

**Should the Canadian government be supporting Aboriginal self-government?**

**Speaker I**

I don't think so, for a couple of reasons. First of all, Canadian citizens know that a liberal democracy is the best form of government, so a return to the tribal system of government would be a step backward. Secondly, I do not think that Aboriginal leaders would be able to address all the problems plaguing their communities—the Canadian government is far better equipped to do so.

**Speaker II**

Perhaps, but this is a decision best left up to the Canadian people as a whole. Let's let the citizens decide, rather than some government department. I think we should hold a nation-wide vote on this issue, and if it ends up in favour of Aboriginal self-government, then let's make it happen.

**Speaker III**

Absolutely. Frankly, I do not think it is the business of most Canadian citizens, since they do not fully understand the issue or what it is like to be an Aboriginal person in Canada. Enough with all this uninformed debate—if Canada's Aboriginal peoples want to govern themselves, then they should.

- 16) Speaker II is referring to the use of
- (A) an initiative
  - (B) a recall vote
  - (C) a referendum
  - (D) a non-confidence vote

In which area should the government focus its spending?

**Speaker I**

The environment is by far the most important area. We are already seeing climate change, and unless we take action now, we are setting ourselves up for major problems down the road. Sure, there will be some financial impact now, but we will be far better off in the long term.

**Speaker II**

The military badly needs investment. We need to stop relying on the American military and pay more attention to our own. Not only is it our duty as a sovereign nation, it will make us more effective for peacekeeping missions. These men and women are putting their lives on the line; shouldn't we be doing our part to help them?

**Speaker III**

If we want to ensure a prosperous future for Canadians, let's focus on education. That is an investment with widespread benefits, not only for individual citizens, but for society as a whole. People with a solid education get better jobs, have a better income, and enjoy a higher quality of life—the statistics prove it.

**Speaker IV**

In my opinion, the real measure of a society is how well it takes care of its citizens. In times of economic or personal hardship, people need a hand to get back on their feet. Investing in things like employment insurance and health care pays us back in lower crime rates and healthier citizens.

- 17) A member of the Conservative Party of Canada would **most likely** agree with which of the given speakers?
- (A) Speaker I
  - (B) Speaker II
  - (C) Speaker III
  - (D) Speaker IV

**Statement made by a prime minister about Canadian Northern economic development**

Obviously, when you excavate the ground here, you create some environmental issues. It must be stated that these issues cannot stop development. If we would not stop development in Toronto, Montreal, or Vancouver, we will not stop development in the North. Our government remains focussed on the economy and job growth. This means expanding new opportunities, and innovators need to be free to develop the North to bring real economic opportunities and long-term local jobs.



**Statement made in response to the statement above by an opposition politician**

We know that the government emphasizes economic gains over environmental impacts. This statement is surprising and deeply troubling, and our party clearly opposes the government's approach. This policy is short-sighted, and because environmental impacts of mining are so numerous, we can't turn our backs on these concerns and forge ahead without thinking about them. Any development must be done in a sustainable and environmentally responsible way.



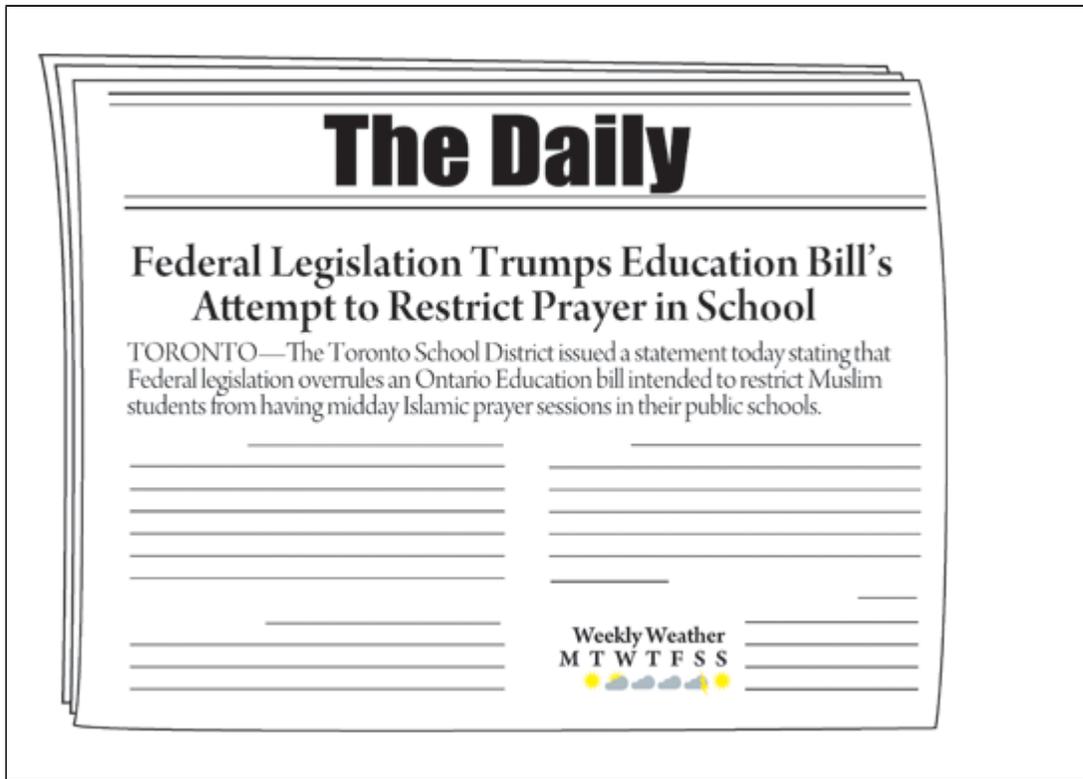
- 18) Where on the political spectrum does the prime minister **most likely** fit?
- (A) In the centre
  - (B) Left of centre
  - (C) Right of centre
  - (D) Extreme left of centre

“More trucks kept coming, one after another, unloading American soldiers and military police with rifles who began canvassing the neighborhood, nailing small posters to doors, storefronts, and telephone poles. Merchants and customers alike poured out to see the commotion. Henry and the Okabes stepped onto the sidewalk as soldiers walked past, handing out copies of the flyer –“Public Proclamation I,” which was written in English and Japanese.

Henry looked at the paper in Keiko’s hand. The bold type screamed; **INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.** It was all about Japanese families being forced to evacuate, for their own safety. They had only a few days and could bring next to nothing – only what they could carry. At the bottom, it was signed by the president of the United States and the secretary of war.”

—from *Hotel on the Corner of Bitter and Sweet* by Jamie Ford

- 19) Which Canadian government action was similar to the one described in the source?
- (A) The operation of Residential Schools
  - (B) The arrest and detention of terror suspects after 9/11
  - (C) The interment of Ukrainian Canadians during the First World War
  - (D) The expulsion from Canada of FLQ members during the October Crisis



- 20) Which Canadian piece of legislation is referred to in the headline used in the source?
- (A) Bill of Rights
  - (B) Emergencies Act
  - (C) Constitution Act
  - (D) Charter of Rights and Freedoms