

- 1) Which of the following diseases has become a pandemic in recent years?
- (A) BSE
 - (B) CHD
 - (C) AIDS
 - (D) SARS
- 2)
- A small, elite group of people hold the political power.
 - Only one party is allowed to exist for elections and to form the government.
 - The military overthrow the existing government and refuse to give up power.
 - A law is created whereby only the sons and grandsons of one person are allowed to rule.
- In which of the following types of government are the given characteristics primarily found?
- (A) Authoritarian
 - (B) A direct democracy
 - (C) Proportional representation
 - (D) A representative democracy
- 3) In theory, which of the following statements about collectivist economies is **true**?
- (A) No citizen is richer or poorer than another.
 - (B) There are no periods of economic depression.
 - (C) Citizens are rewarded in proportion to their efforts.
 - (D) Collectivist economies are weaker than free market economies.
- 4) The October Crisis occurred when
- (A) members of the Mohawk nation demanded the return of their traditional land
 - (B) a militant Québécois nationalist group engaged in kidnapping and other crimes
 - (C) the government cracked down on suspected terrorists after the attacks of September 11, 2001
 - (D) a large group of environmentalist protesters blockaded a logging camp in British Columbia
- 5) In Canada, consensus decision-making is used in
- (A) Alberta
 - (B) Quebec
 - (C) Nunavut
 - (D) the Yukon

Social Studies 30
Issue 3 Quiz A

- 6) What was the purpose of Operation Yellow Ribbon?
- (A) To identify and monitor suspected terrorists
 - (B) To coordinate air traffic diverted from the United States
 - (C) To assist the United States in the invasion of Afghanistan
 - (D) To place the Canadian Air Force under temporary American command
- 7) The attempt to find more efficient methods of production during the Industrial Revolution was rooted in
- (A) the growing focus on creating high quality versus high quantity goods
 - (B) the inherent value in commodities and the labour needed to produce them
 - (C) the shifting beliefs about the importance of providing a safe working environment for labourers
 - (D) the belief that people would work harder if they believed they were contributing to something worthwhile
- 8) In Canada, the citizens elect people to serve in the government on their behalf. This is known as
- (A) direct democracy
 - (B) liberal democracy
 - (C) deliberative democracy
 - (D) representative democracy
- 9) The USA PATRIOT Act gave law enforcement all of the following powers **except** the power to
- (A) detain and deport suspected terrorists
 - (B) search the private information of suspected terrorists
 - (C) monitor the financial transactions of suspected terrorists
 - (D) physically coerce suspected terrorists into revealing information
- 10) What is the boom-bust cycle?
- (A) The alternating periods of economic prosperity and depression
 - (B) The tendency of the rich to get richer and the poor to stay poor
 - (C) A political theory about the rise and fall of governmental power
 - (D) A Marxist theory about the tendency of large corporations to fragment
- 11) At the federal level, the political process in Canada is **best** described as
- (A) authoritarian
 - (B) a direct democracy
 - (C) proportional representation
 - (D) a representative democracy

Social Studies 30
Issue 3 Quiz A

- 12) For which of the following reasons are military dictatorships less common now than they were in the 20th century?
- (A) They can no longer align themselves with more powerful nations.
 - (B) The United Nations works to prevent such dictatorships from arising.
 - (C) The increasing prevalence of democracy means fewer military coups.
 - (D) The United States is committed to helping overthrow such dictatorships.
- 13) Canada invoked its War Measures Act during which of the following events?
- (A) The Oka Crisis
 - (B) The October Crisis
 - (C) The 9/11 terrorist attacks
 - (D) The Red River Resistance
- 14) In practice, the government of the Russian Federation is
- (A) a theocracy
 - (B) an oligarchy
 - (C) a democracy
 - (D) a one-party state
- 15) When an infectious disease spreads throughout a nation or multiple nations, it is called
- (A) an endemic
 - (B) a pandemic
 - (C) an epidemic
 - (D) a prosodemic

What is the primary societal role of the government?

Speaker I

Really, the government should not have a major role in society; people can make decisions for themselves. The most important thing that the government can do is to allow citizens to work for themselves—to save money and spend it on the things they want and need. In today's society, the more wealth you have, the freer you are.

Speaker II

It's sad to say, but I think that we need the government in order to protect us from one another. I am not saying that all people are bad, but without the protection of the government, people would be stealing, fighting, and doing whatever it took to survive. The government provides us with laws, and punishes those who break them. It makes sense for people to give up their rights in order to ensure their safety.

Speaker III

In order for society to thrive, people need stability. The government can provide this not only by ensuring the safety of the citizens, but by establishing a stable social framework for society to build itself around. This leaves people free to live without undue interference from their fellow citizens.

Speaker IV

The government should be more or less indistinguishable from society. All government decisions, such as new laws, should be the decisions of the people. Only they have the right to decide what is best for them. The government, then, is a tool that the citizenry uses to carry out its collective will.

- 16) Which two speakers share somewhat the same point of view?
- (A) Speakers I and II
 - (B) Speakers II and III
 - (C) Speakers II and IV
 - (D) Speakers I and III

Social Studies 30
Issue 3 Quiz A

| | |
|--|---|
| Feature I | Feature II |
| Both the Nazis in Germany and the Communists in Russia | Nazis in Germany |
| Feature III | Feature IV |
| Communists in Russia | Neither the Nazis in Germany nor the Communists in Russia |

17) Which group in the source employed a secret police force?

- (A) Feature I
- (B) Feature II
- (C) Feature III
- (D) Feature IV

Views on Changes to the Wheat Board



Canadian Government Politician

It is time to stop the monopoly of the Canadian Wheat Board in Western Canada. The removal of the monopoly will allow western farmers to sell directly to the grain handlers instead of marketing those crops only through the Board. We will still support the Board for the next five years and then they will have to compete with other companies.



Canadian Farmer I

I'm going to see more companies want to buy my grain. The more competition the better. Things will be better for farmers under open competition.



Canadian Farmer II

This move is anti-democratic because the government wants to remove farmer-elected directors from the Board and replace them with government appointees. We farmers have elected them and the government is going to remove them. What they are doing is illegal.

- 18) The Canadian government politician would **most likely** be a supporter of
- (A) neoconservatism
 - (B) utopian socialism
 - (C) modern liberalism
 - (D) classical liberalism

Speaker I

“We walked to the brink and we looked it in the face.”

—John Foster Dulles

Speaker II

“If we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity.”

—John F. Kennedy

Speaker III

“The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want.”

—Harry S. Truman

Speaker IV

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.”

—Winston Churchill

- 19) What are all three speakers **most likely** talking about?
- (A) Fascist Italy
 - (B) Nazi Germany
 - (C) Communist Russia
 - (D) Democratic America

Social Studies 30
Issue 3 Quiz A



20) The figure speaking in the cartoon is **most likely** referring to

- (A) deterrence
- (B) containment
- (C) proliferation
- (D) brinkmanship