

- 1) *The Canadian government plans to set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to deal with the legacy of residential schools.*

"The South African TRC was set up to address the vast number of human rights abuses during apartheid, Leman-Langlois said. The commission even made the controversial move of granting amnesty to about 1000 perpetrators in exchange for full confessions. The Canadian TRC will avoid acting like a courtroom. It will not have the power to grant amnesty or subpoena former school employees, many of whom are dead anyway. For their own protection against lawsuits, those testifying will not be allowed to name abusers unless allegations have been proven in court. If survivors want to name names, or to testify in private for any reason, they will be able to choose an in-camera hearing, but those names won't end up in any final reports."

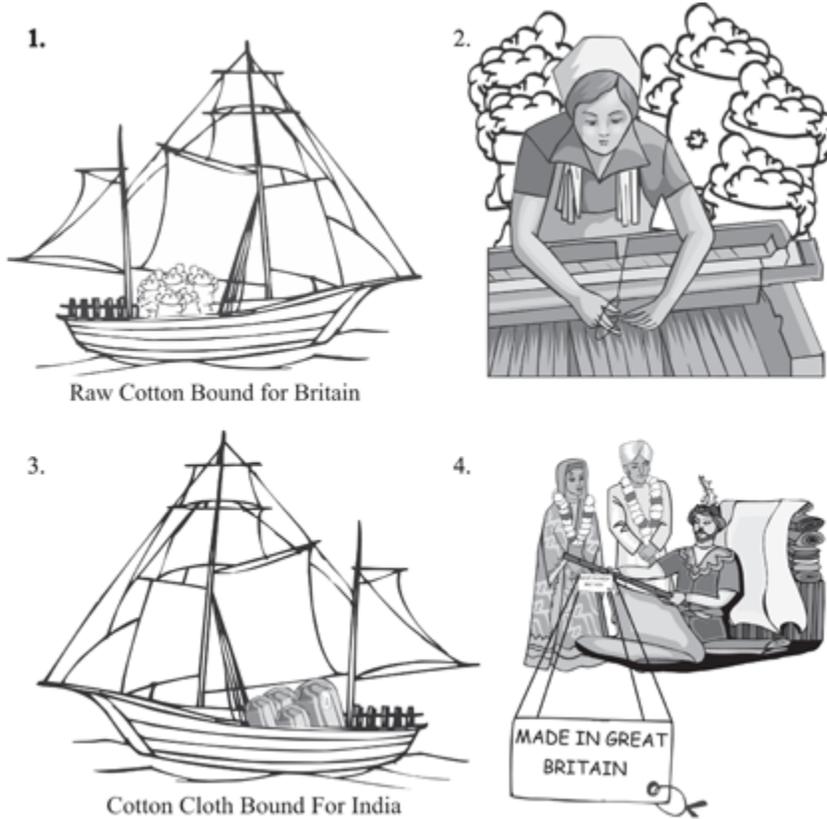
—From: The Edmonton Journal, June 3, 2007, pg. D3 "Reconciling the Truth"
The excerpt criticizes the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission because

- (A) the human rights abuses in residential schools were not as serious as those that took place under apartheid
 - (B) most of the survivors will likely find it too traumatizing to testify and have their story made public
 - (C) there are not enough victims to testify at the commission because too many have already died
 - (D) the set up of the commission makes it difficult for perpetrators to be held accountable
- 2) Imperialism is **best** defined as
- (A) rule by king or emperor
 - (B) the domination of one nation by another nation
 - (C) the belief that one culture (or civilization) is superior to another
 - (D) a form of military conflict in which one side has a clear advantage (in manpower, weaponry, or economic might) over the other

- 3) **Speaker I** - The New Imperialism of 1870-1914 can only be understood in the context of industrialization. No longer were European imperialists gobbling up territories for the sake of "gold, God, and glory," as they were in the 1500s and the 1600s. The new imperialists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were after raw materials for their factories and markets for their finished goods.
- Speaker II** - Nineteenth century steamships used coal and needed frequent bunkering. Therefore, European nations required a worldwide network of overseas ports where fuel could be taken on. These supply bases (and the adjacent sea lanes) needed to be protected, so a network of naval bases was also established. Sometimes, territories were seized and fortified by the European powers solely for strategic value.
- Speaker III** - In the late 1800s, many Europeans believed that they had a duty to civilize the so-called "inferior peoples" of Asia and Africa. They felt that it was their duty to share the splendours of European law, science, medicine, and technology with "backward" parts of the globe. They hoped to raise "lesser peoples" out of the mire of poverty and ignorance. Religious and secular missionaries from Europe went overseas in great numbers after 1870 with the intention of improving the general welfare of mankind.
- Speaker IV** - National prestige had become an obsession for Europeans by the end of the nineteenth century. According to the standards of the time, a nation proved its greatness by amassing colonial territories. The nation's standing in the international community was largely determined by the size of its empire. Any nation that did not compete in the Scramble for Africa or the Scramble for Concessions would have been considered a second-rate or third-rate power.
- Which speaker mentions a cultural motive for imperialism?
- (A) Speaker I
(B) Speaker II
(C) Speaker III
(D) Speaker IV
- 4) In the future, cars should be designed differently. Tiny video cameras and TV monitors should replace side-view mirrors. Headlights and windshield wipers should fit seamlessly into the body of a car. Also, underbodies of cars should be totally smooth. Finally, cars should not be made of steel; they should be built out of composites (tough carbon fibres embedded in resin).
- Designing cars according to the given guidelines would result in
- (A) longer-lasting cars
(B) improved car safety
(C) better fuel efficiency
(D) elimination of air pollution

- 5) The **main** purpose of the CRTC is to
- (A) limit the amount of foreign investment in the Canadian market
 - (B) regulate the amount of Canadian content in the Canadian media
 - (C) provide Canadians with information about Canadian news and issues
 - (D) ensure that Canada's economic interests are maintained in the global market

6)



The process being depicted in the source is called

- (A) exportation
 - (B) imperialism
 - (C) mercantilism
 - (D) industrialization
- 7) In which of the following ways does buying locally produced food help reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
- (A) More local jobs will be created
 - (B) Less farmland will be used for roads and cities
 - (C) Emissions associated with transporting the food are reduced
 - (D) Fewer pesticides are used because food does not require storage for as long

8)

Speaker I - The world is tending toward a single whole, toward the interconnection and globalization of economic, technological, ecological, and social conditions.

Speaker II - Drought in Africa and deforestation in Haiti have resulted in waves of refugees, whose miseries and migrations generate tensions both within and between nations.

Speaker III - Ecological degradation in any nation almost inevitably impinges on the quality of life in others.

Speaker IV - The world is like a spider web in which nations are connected net-like in many different, reciprocal relationships.

All four speakers suggest that

- (A) nations are interdependent
- (B) diversity and disparity exist in the modern world
- (C) quality of life is composed of a variety of factors
- (D) national interests affect international relationships

- 9) *Use the following source to answer the next question.*

Speaker I - I love how easy it is to communicate with people around the world. Last summer, I visited Asia and since I've returned home to the United States, it's been so easy to stay in touch with the friends I made there. I discovered we really have a lot in common and I was surprised to see how much of home I could find there. I'll admit, it was strange to see the McDonald's arches on a building that was 100 years old and some of the menu items were things I'd never seen here, but I was glad to be able to eat a Big Mac on my trip.

Speaker II - Globalization is something that everyone seems to think is a great idea, but I'm not so sure. I live in France and my first language is French, but it seems like most people are beginning to speak only in English. It's no wonder, since the Internet is the biggest source of information for most people I know and the large majority of information on the Net is only available in English. I'm glad my country is a member of La Francophonie -- we need to preserve the French language.

Speaker III - When I moved here 10 years ago, I promised myself I would stay true to my Muslim roots. However, I have to admit it's just been easier to learn English and start dressing the way most Canadians do. I rarely speak my native language of Farsi anymore and last year I didn't even fast for Ramadan. Sometimes I'm ashamed of this, but I am just as happy as I used to be.

Speaker IV - Since getting satellite radio installed in my car, I've had a great time exploring all the different stations I can tune into. It's really interesting to listen to music from all around the world and my friend loves to drive around with me and hear the German station so she can practice her native language. Also, when I hear about something on the news here, it's really interesting to hear the perspective from other countries.

The speaker who is discussing the benefits of the diversification of culture is

- (A) Speaker I
 - (B) Speaker II
 - (C) Speaker III
 - (D) Speaker IV
- 10) Which one of the following designs has the greatest potential as a long-term, practical, and environmentally friendly automobile design?
- (A) An all-electric car
 - (B) A car that runs on hydrogen extracted from water by solar or wind power
 - (C) A fuel-cell car that uses hydrogen from methanol found in cattle manure
 - (D) A hybrid car that contains both an electric motor and a gasoline-powered internal combustion engine

11)



Which of the following people is **most likely** the author of the book in the source?

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Adam Smith
- (C) Thomas Hobbes
- (D) Jeremy Bentham

12) **Example I** - The coffee shop DeCapo Caffè in Edmonton only serves coffee to its customers in re-usable mugs in an effort to reduce waste.

Example II - Many people now use re-usable grocery bags instead of plastic or paper bags.

Example III - Tim Hortons, a popular coffee shop chain in Canada, is trying to find ways to make their paper coffee cup biodegradable by using a cornstarch-based liner.

Example IV - In Canada, people who buy high efficiency furnaces are eligible for a rebate from the federal government.

The example that depicts consumer activism is

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

13)



The unifying concept in the diagram is

- (A) equality
 - (B) human rights
 - (C) quality of life
 - (D) standard of living
- 14) In order to receive assistance from the World Bank and the IMF a country with a large foreign debt is forced to take the following actions
- Action I—reduce government spending
 - Action II—reduce imports
 - Action III—implement currency devaluation
 - Action IV—raise interest rates
 - Action V—increase prices for farm products
 - Action VI—privatize government-operated businesses
 - Action VII—remove government subsidies to businesses
 - Action VIII—cut back on social welfare programs
- In the short term, implementation of these eight economic policies will most likely result in
- (A) rapid small business expansion
 - (B) better environmental protection
 - (C) a rise in the general standard of living in the debtor nation
 - (D) an increased cost of living for residents in debtor nations
- 15) Outsourcing can have a negative impact on youth employment in developing countries because
- (A) children are forced to leave school to go to work
 - (B) work does not allow youth to focus on their schooling
 - (C) some countries do not have laws to protect child labourers
 - (D) there are not enough jobs for the amount of children who want to work

16) **Speaker I** - Imperialism was a necessary part of the global development. In order for the world's economies to thrive, cultures that were backwards and behind in development needed to be educated and changed to reflect the changing world. The benefits of imperialism certainly outweigh the disadvantages.

Speaker II - Many of the problems that we have today are a result of European arrogance in the 19th and 20th centuries. Acculturation led to the loss of traditions and languages, and created generations of people who don't know who they are or where they came from. It's time to own up to the past and find solutions for the future.

Speaker III - Hindsight is 20/20! It's easy for us to judge the actions of the people in the past because we have the luxury of knowing what happened next. It's true that damage was done as a result of imperialism, but to continue blaming what happened 150 years ago for the problems of today is ridiculous.

Speaker IV - Civil war and genocide, these are the real "legacies" of imperialism. The world is faced with nearly an entire continent that is still cleaning up after the withdrawal of European powers. In this era of globalization, the most powerful countries seem to pick and choose how "global" they would like to be. It should be the responsibility of every country to ensure that the well being of all people is ensured.

The speaker who would **most likely** have supported the ideology behind the "white man's burden" is

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

17)



Which of the areas labelled on the map produces the most oil?

- (A) Area A
- (B) Area B
- (C) Area C
- (D) Area D

18) **Some Facts About HIV**

I—The number of people living with HIV worldwide has increased steadily over the last 10 years.

II—Treatment to slow the effects of HIV is far superior in developed countries than in developing countries.

III—Approximately 1% of the world’s adult population is infected with HIV.

IV—Africa, Asia, and Latin America have the most people living with HIV.

(Facts from the UN Report on the global AIDS epidemic, 2006)

—Source: www.unaids.org/en/HIV_data/epi2006/2006EpiUpdatePressKit_en.asp

Taken together, all of the facts in the source provide evidence that HIV

- (A) is a pandemic
- (B) has no known cure
- (C) is highly contagious
- (D) only affects developing countries

19) The depopulation of Africa during the Age of Imperialism was **primarily** the result of

- (A) civil war between enemy tribes
- (B) low birth rates among indigenous populations
- (C) the spreading of infectious, incurable diseases
- (D) the desire for slaves in North America and Europe

- 20) I. Nutritional status
II. Adult literacy rate
III. School enrollment ratios
IV. Average life expectancy
V. Under-five mortality rate
VI. Number of people served per doctor
VII. Access to clean water and sanitation
All of the given points are statistics that measure
(A) the level of consumerism
(B) diversity within a country
(C) the social welfare of a population
(D) the level of technological development