

Social Studies 30–1

2014
Released
Items



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Released Sources and Questions—Social Studies 30–1

Introduction

This document contains 45 questions. An answer key is also included.

Question 1 is based on the following quotation.

It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker, that we expect our dinner...

—Adam Smith

Smith, Adam. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*.
Edited by Edwin Cannan. New York: The Modern Library, 1937.

Questions 2 to 5 are based on the following two sources.

Source I

During the early years of the Great Depression, R. B. Bennett was the Canadian prime minister. With the economy in a state of collapse and unemployment rising, Bennett's government established "relief camps" in 1932 to house single, homeless men.

Relief Camp Rules and Regulations

1. Must be single male, not living at home; at least 18 years old; not a political agitator.
2. Free transportation to the camp is provided.
3. If you leave the camp for any reason other than to take a job, you can not return.
4. You will receive free of charge: one set of work clothes, soap and towels, a bunk bed, three meals per day, use of showers, toilets, and laundry.
5. You will work 44 hours per week.
6. You will be paid 20¢ per day and provided 1.3¢ per day for tobacco.
7. Workers cannot form a committee. Complaints must be reported individually to the camp foreman.

Source II

During the 1930s many Canadian politicians feared the growing influence of communism in Canada. Prime Minister R.B. Bennett implored all Canadians to "put the iron heel of ruthlessness" against the threat of communism.

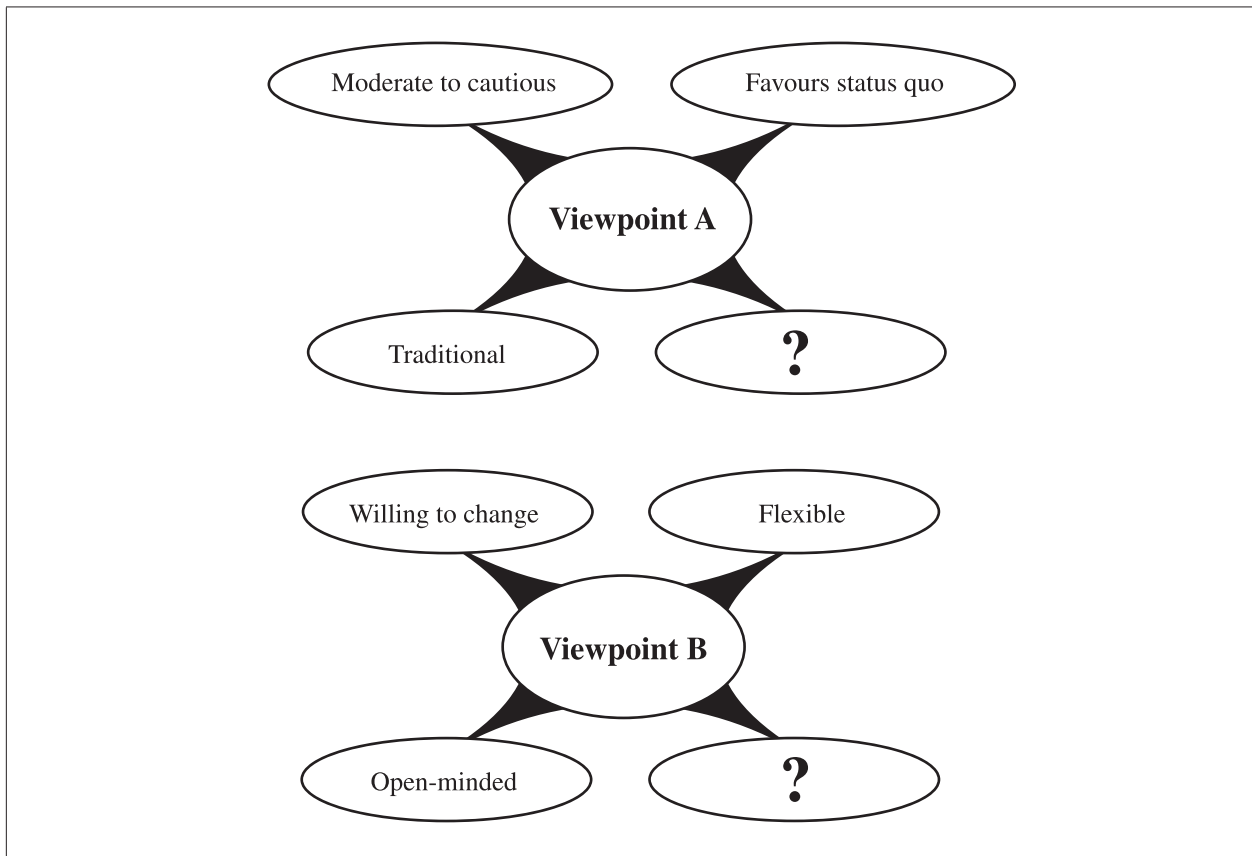
Ironically, some saw Bennett as the reason why so many Canadians were attracted to communism. In part because of his government's ineffective policies, by 1933, one in every four Canadian workers was jobless, and those with jobs were often exploited.

The left-wing mayor of a southern Alberta mining town stated that "the Communists in Canada were made by Bennett." The mayor claimed that in 1929 there were no communists because everyone was prosperous and well fed, but a few years later the communists' call for working-class dignity and equality made their ideas attractive.

Question 6 is based on the following techniques.

- I. Establishing Youth Groups
- II. Implementing Compulsory Education
- III. Censoring the Media
- IV. Introducing Conscription
- V. Holding Mass Rallies

Questions 7 and 8 are based on the following diagram.



Questions 9 to 13 are based on the following opinions of the four speakers.

Speaker I

Not all citizens have the ability to contribute to political decision making in a productive way. If all citizens were involved, government might end up being directed by an emotional mass. The right to vote should be limited by law. Otherwise, direct democracy might result in what has been called a “dictatorship of the uninformed.”

Speaker II

The individual citizen is inherently more important than the group and democracy would function better if individuals showed more respect for the freedom of others. Justice and the protection of freedom must originate from constitutional guarantees. Individual rights must be protected within the larger society by legislation and group consensus.

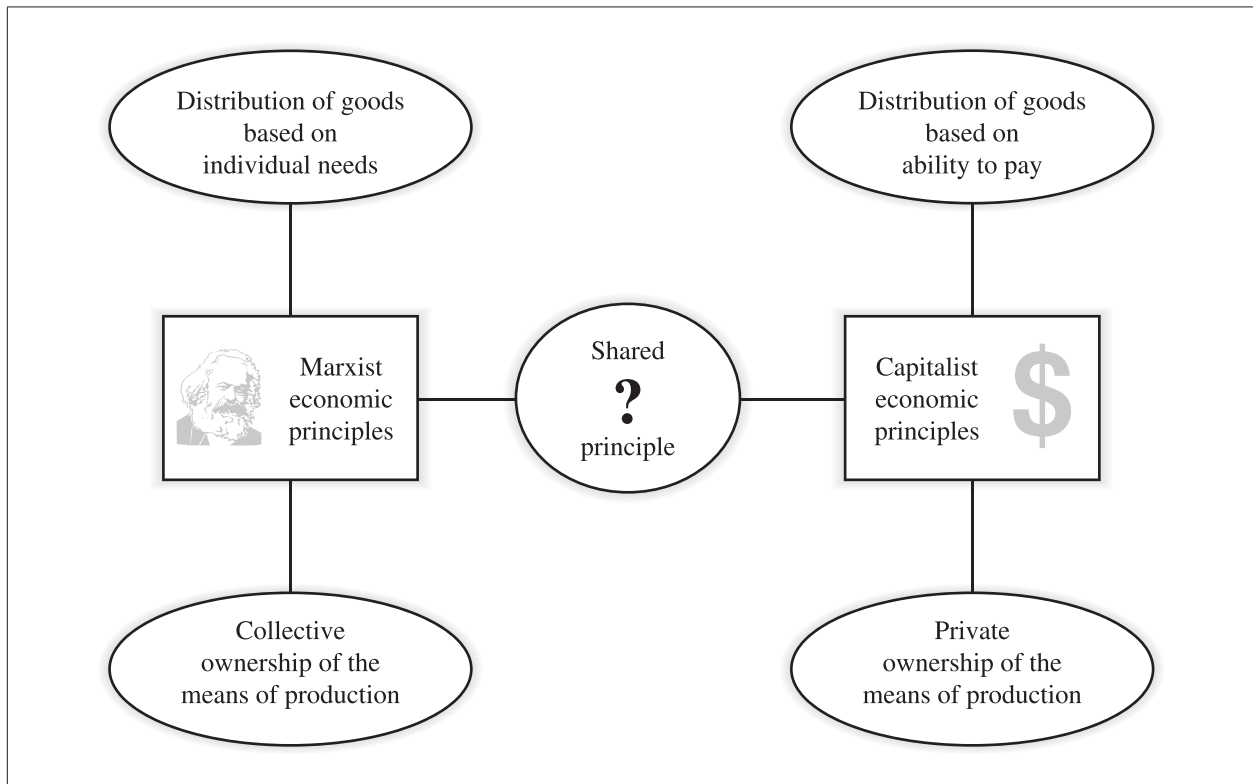
Speaker III

Most individuals do not expect to have much influence over the government decisions that affect society as a whole. Often, only those who show success in business and in acquiring property and wealth actively participate in the democratic political process. However, ensuring that individual rights are respected must remain a central aim of government.

Speaker IV

Society is composed of individuals who agree to sacrifice some personal freedom in order to maintain order and stability in society. However, each individual should have an equal voice in political decision making, especially when important issues confronting society as a whole are being debated. Having an equal voice in the democratic process must be guaranteed. This right must be considered sacred in democratic systems.

Question 14 is based on the following diagram.

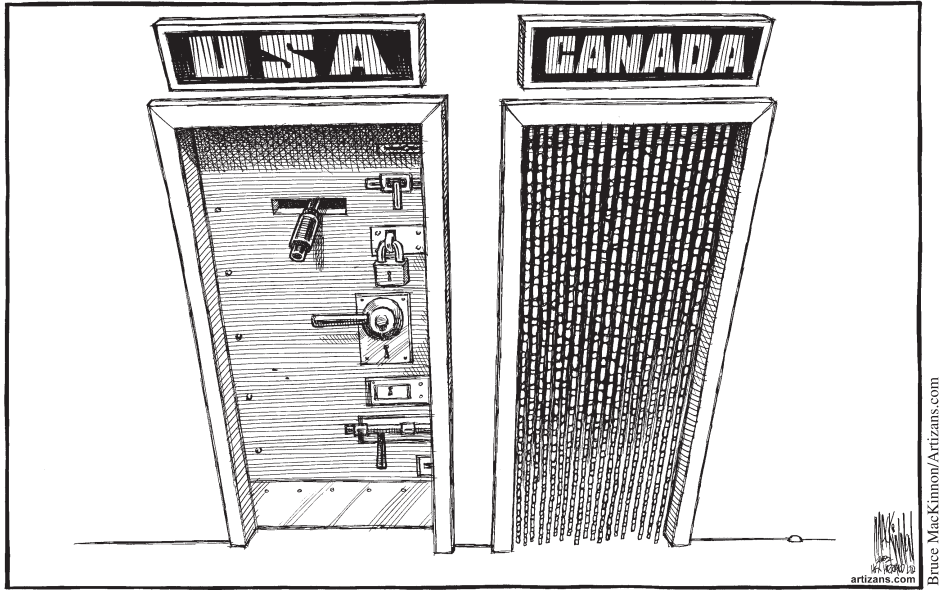


Question 15 is based on the following comment.

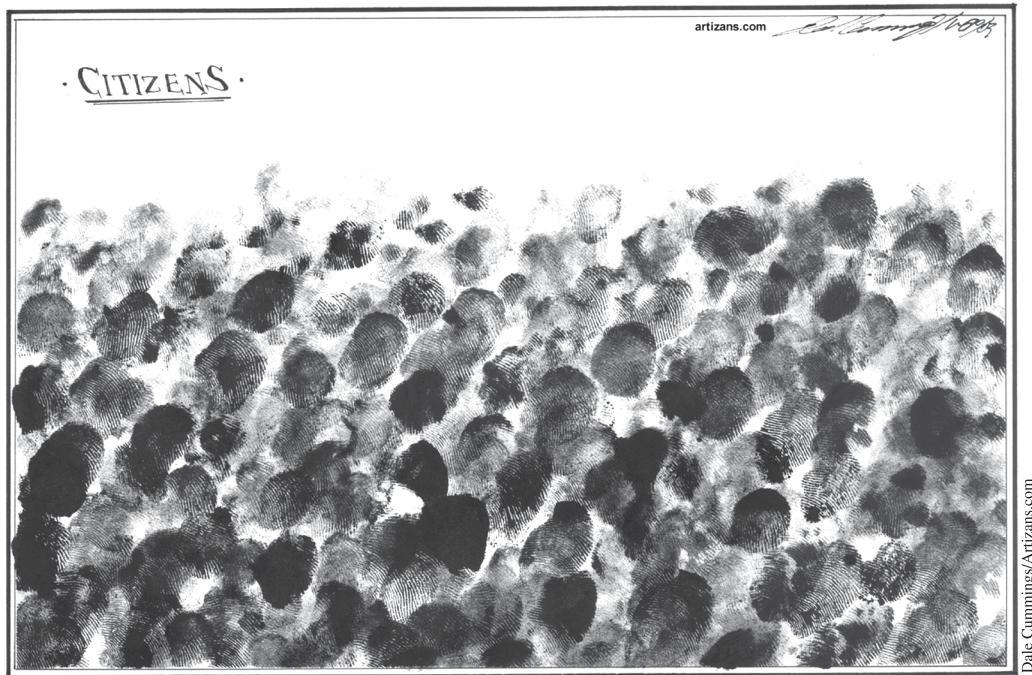
The electoral support for fascism in Germany during the interwar years came overwhelmingly from those of the middle class, in particular from those of the lower middle class.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the following two cartoons.

Cartoon I



Cartoon II



Questions 20 to 23 are based on the following chart.

A Comparison of Economic Policies

	Country I	Country II	Country III	Country IV
Ownership of means of production	The state owns most utilities and some resource-based industries. Manufacturing and retail services are privately operated.	The state owns all means of production, with the exception of a small number of privately owned enterprises in the agricultural sector.	Private owners control most means of production.	The state owns some public utilities and several transportation services. The remainder of the economy is dominated by the private sector.
Provision of health care and education	Universal health services are provided by the state with no direct fees. All education (primary through university) is provided by the state with minimal user fees.	Health-care and education services are owned and operated by the state, with equal access for all citizens.	Most citizens purchase health-care services in a competitive marketplace. Public education is universally available, but private schools are commonplace.	Universal health care is provided in a state-controlled system; however, there are some private for-profit services. Education to the end of high school is offered in a publicly funded system.
Provision of social-security benefits	Extensive support is offered universally for children and seniors. Working-age people receive support based on need.	The state offers all citizens financial support, including child benefits and seniors' pensions.	Governments offer some financial support, including very modest state pensions, to citizens. Financial support is provided for the unemployed.	State-funded social programs include a universal pension plan. Other support, such as child benefits, is provided on the basis of need.
Regulation of market activities	The government operates agencies to ensure consumer, worker, and environmental protection.	Government agencies make most marketplace decisions.	Government agencies monitor the marketplace and enforce regulations.	Government agencies enforce regulations concerning product and workplace safety and environmental protection.

Questions 24 to 27 are based on the following diagram.

Planning Notes for a Writing Assignment

The diagram consists of a central white box with the text "Writing Assignment" in a cursive font. Surrounding this central box are four grey sticky notes, each with a title and a paragraph of text in a cursive font. The sticky notes are arranged in a circle around the central box.

Example I.
Example: As part of the "Cultural Revolution" in communist China in the 1960s, many people were publicly identified and ridiculed for being enemies of the state whose actions were a barrier to advancement of the "People's Republic."

Example II.
Example: In the Soviet Union voter turnouts were very high, but choices were limited to candidates nominated by the Communist Party.

Example III.
Example: During the military dictatorship in Argentina in the 1970s and 1980s, many opponents of the ruling regime were executed by agents of the government.

Example IV.
Example: In Nazi Germany the education system was highly controlled by the state and in all subjects efforts were made to ensure that children learned and embraced Nazi philosophy.

Question 28 is based on the following information.

In the 2006 Canadian federal election, the New Democratic Party of Canada received 17.5% of the total votes cast. The party elected 29 candidates to the federal Parliament. These 29 members of Parliament accounted for 9.4% of the total number of seats in the House of Commons.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following commentary.

Why would individuals expect to see the capitalist system succeed while the central-planning system fails? It is quite obvious that capitalism has several merits. The profit-and-loss system has a clear advantage. When a producer in the capitalist system is able to supply the consumer with what is in demand, the producer will be successful. When a producer fails to meet the wishes of consumers, the producer must either adapt to demand, cut back on production, or all else failing, withdraw from the competition for consumers. Thus, a system that encourages individual initiative would expect more positive results than a system discouraging entrepreneurship.

Questions 31 and 32 are based on the following income statistics.

Soviet Incomes: Early 1960s	
	<i>Monthly earnings in rubles</i>
Senior scientist	1 500
Professor of science or medicine	1 000
Plant manager	1 000
Senior government official	700
Engineer	300
Skilled worker	250
Physician	180
High school teacher	100
Semi-skilled worker	90
Unskilled worker	50

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the following sources.

Source I



Source II

In 1990, two reform plans were announced in the Soviet Union. The first was the Shatalin Plan, named after economist Stanislav Shatalin. Under this reform, the goal was to establish a mixed market economy. Prices would be market driven, with eighty percent of the Soviet economy transferred to the private sector. State subsidies provided to unprofitable industries would be eliminated. “Western-style” banks would offer credit. The plan was rejected by Soviet politicians, but later adopted in principle by the Russian Federation.

The second reform was the Presidential Plan, which included basic features of the Shatalin Plan. It was adopted by the Soviet Congress of People’s Deputies in 1990. This plan called for a market system with substantial government involvement. This would include privatization of productive resources, moving control away from the central government, and increasing the powers of the Soviet republics. A transition period ranging from 18 to 24 months was envisioned. Various republics created their own laws and regulations in this move to a market system.

Questions 36 to 41 are based on the following information.

Questions 36 to 41 are composed of statements each describing a political action. For each action decide whether, historically, the action has been regarded as

- A. acceptable in both authoritarian and democratic states
- B. unacceptable in both authoritarian and democratic states
- C. acceptable in authoritarian states, but unacceptable in democratic states
- D. unacceptable in authoritarian states, but acceptable in democratic states

Question 42 is based on the following statement.

Requiring Canadian citizens to return to the polls every five years will not ensure that governments remain responsive to voters.

Questions 43 to 45 do not require the use of sources.

Use the quotation on the top of page 2 to answer question 1.

- 1.** In the quotation, Adam Smith suggests that
 - A.** people will pursue the common good
 - B.** self-interest is the basis of all economic activity
 - C.** big business cannot be trusted to serve the consumer
 - D.** self-interest is not sufficient to maintain a functioning economy

Use the two sources on page 3 to answer questions 2 to 5.

2. As outlined in Source I, in determining the rules for relief camps the Canadian government was hoping to
 - A. prevent residents from forming organizations that would challenge the authorities
 - B. attract residents who would otherwise be among those least able to find employment
 - C. make camp life appealing in order to encourage residents to remain for the long term
 - D. ensure that residents developed new skills to make them more employable

3. An individual holding neo-conservative beliefs would likely view the relief camps described in Source I with
 - A. approval, because rules were in place to maintain control
 - B. disapproval, because the emphasis on self-sufficiency was minimized
 - C. disapproval, because the pay awarded to workers would not cover basic needs
 - D. approval, because the rights of workers were protected by a limited workweek

4. Information in Source II suggests that the communist movement in Canada during the Depression
 - A. enjoyed support only in a few small and isolated communities
 - B. was encouraged by the actions of charismatic leaders at the national level
 - C. abandoned its support for revolutionary violence as a means of improving the lives of workers
 - D. was largely a product of the desperation felt by many as economic conditions worsened

5. Taken together, these sources support the generalization that during the Great Depression, the Canadian government
 - A. hoped to maintain order and preserve the status quo
 - B. experimented with a variety of ways to eliminate hardship
 - C. adopted a more egalitarian view regarding the distribution of wealth
 - D. made scapegoats of individuals holding conflicting ideologies in order to maintain popular support

Use the techniques on the top of page 4 answer question 6.

6. The political techniques listed are used primarily by a dictatorship to
- A. provide security for its citizens
 - B. intimidate and threaten external enemies
 - C. gain willing acceptance of its right to govern
 - D. protect society from propaganda and indoctrination

Use the diagram on the bottom of page 4 to answer questions 7 and 8.

7. Which of the following rows identifies terms that appropriately replace the question marks in the diagram?

Row	Viewpoint A	Viewpoint B
A.	Free enterprise	Social Darwinist
B.	Conventional	Progressive
C.	Interventionist	Reactionary
D.	Activist	Laissez-faire

8. Which of the following 20th century ideological viewpoints are contrasted in these diagrams?

Row	Viewpoint A	Viewpoint B
A.	Marxist	Capitalist
B.	Communist	Fascist
C.	Conservative	Liberal
D.	Radical	Reactionary

Use the opinions of the four speakers on page 5 to answer questions 9 to 13.

9. Speaker I would **most likely** favour a political system that
- A. abandons democratic government altogether
 - B. returns to a democracy in which women were denied the right to vote
 - C. restricts voting rights to those citizens paying a threshold level of taxes
 - D. limits voting rights to citizens who prove their knowledge regarding key issues
10. The point of view of Speaker III differs from the others in that it
- A. calls into question the value of basing political decisions on citizens' input
 - B. acknowledges the reality that citizen participation in many democratic systems is limited
 - C. recognizes that lack of citizen participation is probably a positive aspect of many democracies
 - D. argues that education and experience are prerequisites for holding political office in democracies
11. The two speakers who would **disagree most strongly** about the amount of individual citizen participation that should occur within a society are
- A. Speakers I and III
 - B. Speakers I and IV
 - C. Speakers II and III
 - D. Speakers II and IV
12. The speakers' comments could **most appropriately** be placed in the context of a debate about the desirability of
- A. having elite groups govern a democratic society
 - B. the legislature acting as a check on executive power
 - C. allowing the judiciary to rule on individual and minority rights cases
 - D. holding elections more frequently to encourage greater citizen participation
13. All four speakers acknowledge that an essential function of government is to
- A. determine the extent of individual rights
 - B. encourage the growth of direct democracy
 - C. limit voter participation to decisions affecting the whole society
 - D. regulate the influence of different individuals on political decisions

Use the diagram on the top of page 6 to answer question 14.

14. Which “Shared principle” accurately completes the diagram?
- A. Elimination of class divisions
 - B. Greater economic prosperity for society
 - C. Nationalization of transportation services
 - D. Production improvements through competition

Use the comment on the bottom of page 6 to answer question 15.

15. The main reason for the “electoral support” referred to in the comment is that these classes were the **most**
- A. distrustful of democratic politicians
 - B. attracted to the principles of collectivism
 - C. adversely affected by economic crisis and instability
 - D. directly vulnerable to the appeal of radical, left-wing ideas

Use the two cartoons on page 7 to answer questions 16 to 19.

16. Cartoon I suggests that American security efforts have
- A. provided a boost to security agencies without benefitting other Canadian industries
 - B. ignored the need for rule of law that influences Canadian politics
 - C. challenged liberal practices to a greater extent than Canada’s
 - D. succeeded more in reducing terrorist threats than Canada’s
17. By using fingerprints to represent citizens, the creator of Cartoon II is **most directly** expressing concern about the
- A. potential for civil unrest
 - B. erosion of personal privacy
 - C. decline in collective norms
 - D. emergence of racist movements

18. Civil-rights activists would **most likely** use these cartoons to illustrate their concern that
- A. excessive punishments administered by judicial systems lead to increased criminal activity
 - B. an increasing proportion of society is becoming apathetic toward the actions of the state
 - C. democratic governments are embracing measures that are typically associated with authoritarian political regimes
 - D. a lack of dynamic national leadership is causing a widespread decline in the moral standards demonstrated by the general public
19. To which of the following issues are both cartoons **most directly** related?
- A. Should individuals be monitored by national-security agencies?
 - B. Should liberties be compromised in order to preserve public security?
 - C. Should countries use common security methods to defend against terrorism?
 - D. Should new security technology be employed to monitor the activities of individuals?

Use the chart on page 8 to answer questions 20 to 23.

20. Which country's economic policies are **most consistent** with the principles of modern democratic socialism?
- A. Country I
 - B. Country II
 - C. Country III
 - D. Country IV
21. The economic policies of which two countries demonstrate the **greatest contrast** in their emphases on the values of self-reliance and initiative?
- A. Country I and Country III
 - B. Country I and Country IV
 - C. Country II and Country III
 - D. Country III and Country IV

22. Which country's economic policies **least reflect** those currently in use in the world's leading industrial powers?
- A. Country I
 - B. Country II
 - C. Country III
 - D. Country IV
23. Which of the following statements describes an economic problem that one of the four countries is likely experiencing?
- A. In Country I, most highly educated people are emigrating to other countries.
 - B. In Country II, a lack of financial incentives discourages marketplace innovations.
 - C. In Country III, steeply progressive income tax rates stifle market expansion.
 - D. In Country IV, foreign investors are establishing sweatshop-style production facilities.

Use the diagram on the top of page 9 to answer questions 24 to 27.

24. Which row below correctly matches techniques of dictatorship to the examples provided in the diagram?

	Indoctrination	Force and Terror	Controlled Participation	Scapegoating
A.	Example II	Example IV	Example III	Example I
B.	Example II	Example I	Example IV	Example III
C.	Example IV	Example II	Example I	Example III
D.	Example IV	Example III	Example II	Example I

25. Totalitarian states commonly employ methods such as those in examples I and III with the objective of
- A. enforcing racist policies while claiming to ensure egalitarianism
 - B. restricting civil liberties while maintaining a facade of democratic rule
 - C. reducing the possibility that dissent against the regime will become widespread
 - D. ensuring that the regime maintains the support of the most financially disadvantaged citizens

26. For which of the following writing assignments would the information in the diagram be **most appropriately** applied?
- A. How do authoritarian political movements gain power to govern?
 - B. What methods do authoritarian governments use to maintain power?
 - C. How does the international community respond when a country's government becomes a dictatorship?
 - D. What conditions in a society create the environment in which people are willing to embrace authoritarian values?
27. Soviet representatives would **most likely** have defended their use of the actions portrayed in Example II by arguing that the
- A. needs of the individual are the primary concern of the party; thus a single-party system will ensure that individual goals are achieved
 - B. ruling elites are able to achieve their goals for the state without fear of reprisal from disaffected citizens; thus peace and stability are ensured
 - C. interests of all are best represented by dialogue within one party; thus confrontation between political factions in multi-party states is avoided
 - D. state bureaucrats have the responsibility for determining government policy; thus the election of political representatives is largely for ceremonial purposes

Use the information on the bottom of page 9 to answer question 28.

28. Which of the following statements is **most directly** supported by the information presented?
- A. Extremist political parties generally retain a lower percentage of the total popular vote, which results in a lower number of elected members in the Canadian House of Commons.
 - B. Apathy among the electorate is the result of a lack of clearly defined differences between the platforms of Canadian political parties.
 - C. The number of elected representatives of a political party may not accurately represent the opinions of the Canadian electorate.
 - D. Canadian elections provide vastly different electoral results from region to region.

Use the commentary on the top of page 10 to answer questions 29 and 30.

29. The writer of this commentary expresses the belief that to be successful, entrepreneurs must
- A. exceed government quotas
 - B. expect to suffer financial losses
 - C. meet the demands of the marketplace
 - D. reward company employees with benefits
30. The writer would **most strongly oppose** a decision by a Canadian government to
- A. contract out public services to private businesses
 - B. subsidize failing private business
 - C. de-insure health-care services
 - D. deregulate the private sector

Use the income statistics on the bottom of page 10 to answer questions 31 and 32.

31. The income statistics could be used as evidence that the Soviet communist system
- A. was unable to create an economic system with full employment
 - B. produced a surplus of highly trained workers and a shortage of unskilled workers
 - C. relied on financial incentives in order to attract people to highly valued occupations
 - D. was unable to compete with Western countries in the development of technological industries
32. Which of the following claims frequently made by communist supporters in the 1960s and 1970s is clearly contradicted by the statistics?
- A. A communist state eliminates capitalist control of the means of production.
 - B. A communist state accelerates scientific advancement.
 - C. A communist state streamlines production decisions.
 - D. A communist state ends class divisions.

Use the two sources on page 11 to answer questions 33 to 35.

33. The central message of Source I is that efforts to reorganize the Soviet economy were
- A. sabotaged by a leadership that was unwilling to initiate reform
 - B. delayed by an uneducated and unmotivated labour force
 - C. restricted by rapidly changing technology
 - D. hampered by the lack of a clear strategy
34. Information in Source II indicates that supporters of the Shatalin Plan and the Presidential Plan for economic reform embraced the belief that the Soviet economy would
- A. recover best through modest adjustments over a brief time span
 - B. gradually improve through a process of long-term moderate reform
 - C. recover best through dramatic change over a relatively brief period
 - D. stabilize through minor economic reforms carried out over a long period
35. Taken together, the sources suggest that by the early 1990s, political leaders in the Soviet Union were
- A. divided into ideologically polarized groups, which caused parliamentary deadlock
 - B. fearful of economic instability, which led them to reinforce collectivism
 - C. convinced that declines in Soviet production were a result of glasnost
 - D. struggling to determine how to revitalize the Soviet economy

Use the information on the top of page 12 to answer questions 36 to 41.

36. The highest court in the country rejects a law endorsed by the head of state on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional.
37. A government agency administers state elections and reports on election results.
38. A government agency strengthens domestic security measures in an effort to protect citizens from the threat posed by an external enemy.
39. Lobby groups launch a media campaign to bring attention to a government policy recently approved by legislators.
40. The state deploys elements of the armed forces in an effort to suppress civil unrest and solidify public support for the current leadership.
41. Members of the news media are given unrestricted access to government documents and the liberty to report on their contents in order to expose dissidents working within government.

Use the statement in the middle of page 12 to answer question 42.

42. The statement **most directly** reflects the problem that arises from a lack of
 - A. party discipline
 - B. cabinet solidarity
 - C. ideological choice
 - D. executive accountability

Questions 43 to 45 do not require the use of sources.

43. A **primary** function of a state-controlled education system in a dictatorship is to
 - A. suppress dissident activities
 - B. control participation in school sports
 - C. use propaganda to indoctrinate individuals
 - D. scapegoat enemies for shortcomings of the state

44. In socialist theory, economies that are most committed to achieving economic stability and security employ the principles associated with
- A. nationalization and the profit motive
 - B. privatization and the goals of a mixed economy
 - C. centralized planning and the regulation of production
 - D. private production based on the goals of entrepreneurs
45. Adam Smith believed that the state should create an economic climate that promotes
- A. financial stability
 - B. personal initiative
 - C. economic equality
 - D. collective ownership

Social Studies 30–1

2014 Released Items Key

Question # in Document	Key	Question # in Document	Key
1	B	24	D
2	A	25	C
3	B	26	B
4	D	27	C
5	A	28	C
6	C	29	C
7	B	30	B
8	C	31	C
9	D	32	D
10	B	33	D
11	B	34	C
12	A	35	D
13	A	36	D
14	B	37	A
15	C	38	A
16	C	39	D
17	B	40	C
18	C	41	B
19	B	42	D
20	A	43	C
21	C	44	C
22	B	45	B
23	B		