# The Cold War — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

### Reading I - A Berlin Letter, 1948

*Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.*

The Soviets have blocked every road and rail line into our part of Berlin. No food or coal comes by land, and the city is cut off.

But day and night we hear planes overhead. Western aircraft bring flour, milk, and coal, landing every few minutes. The blockade has failed to starve us.

- A West Berlin resident, in an invented letter, 1948

**1** **The main idea of Reading I, the 1948 Berlin letter, is that the Berlin Airlift supplied West Berlin by air after the Soviet Union**

- A invaded West Berlin
- B closed all airports forever
- C gave the city food by road
- D blockaded land routes into the city

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2 **According to Reading I, Western aircraft brought West Berliners flour, milk, and**

A tanks

B gold

C oil wells

D coal

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3 **Reading I best illustrates an early Cold War confrontation in which the West refused to**

A abandon West Berlin

B supply any food

C use aircraft

D talk to the Soviets

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4 **In 1946, Winston Churchill warned in a speech at Fulton, Missouri, that an Iron Curtain had divided**

- A Canada from the United States
- B Asia from Africa
- C Britain from France
- D Europe into East and West

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5 **The Truman Doctrine of 1947 offered United States aid to countries resisting communism, beginning with Greece and**

- A Spain
- B Japan
- C Egypt
- D Turkey

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6 **The Marshall Plan provided United States aid to rebuild the economies of**

- A Western Europe after the war
- B South America in 1900
- C Africa in 1800
- D Asia in 1914

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7 **The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, founded in 1949, is a collective defence alliance whose founding members included**

- A the Soviet Union
- B Japan
- C China
- D Canada

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8 **The Warsaw Pact, formed in 1955, was a military alliance led by the**

A France

B Soviet Union

C United States

D United Kingdom

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9 **The Korean War of 1950-1953 began when North Korea invaded South Korea, and Canada fought as part of a**

A United Nations force

B Japanese army

C Warsaw Pact force

D neutral observer team

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10 **The launch of Sputnik in 1957 showed Soviet success in space and pushed the United States to invest more in**

- A coal mining
- B science and education
- C horse breeding
- D sailing ships

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11 **The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 arose when the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba, within range of the**

- A Brazil
- B United States
- C Soviet Union
- D United Kingdom

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12 **In the Vietnam War, the United States supported South Vietnam against communist North Vietnam, partly because of the belief that if one country fell,**

A others would follow like dominoes

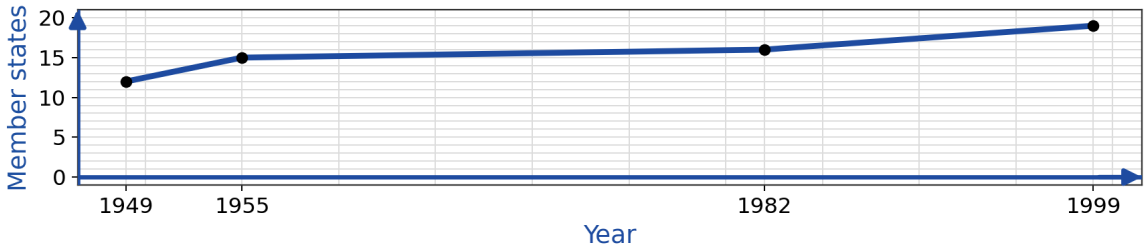
B the United Nations would close

C all wars would end

D trade would increase

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**13** **The graph shows approximate NATO membership. Between 1949 and 1999, NATO membership**




A fell sharply

B rose from 12 to 19 members

C stayed at 12 members

D fell below 12 members

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14 **The schematic map shows Canada during the Cold War. The highlighted region held the Distant Early Warning Line radar stations built across the Arctic in the**

A Quebec region

B North region

C Atlantic region

D Prairies region

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15 **NORAD, the joint Canada United States air defence command, was established in the late 1950s to detect and defend against**

A trade smuggling only

B forest fires

C Soviet bomber and missile attack

D hurricanes in the Pacific

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16 **During the Suez Crisis of 1956, Lester Pearson proposed a United Nations emergency force to separate armies after Egypt nationalized the**

A Suez Canal

B St Lawrence Seaway

C Kiel Canal

D Panama Canal

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17 **Lester Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his proposal of a United Nations force during the**

A Vietnam War

B Berlin Blockade

C Suez Crisis

D Korean War

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18 **In 1945, Soviet cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko defected in Ottawa and revealed a Soviet**

- A trade deal with Canada
- B plan to join NATO
- C espionage network in Canada
- D plan to invade Canada

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19 **Detente in the 1970s was an easing of Cold War tensions that included agreements to limit**

- A nuclear weapons
- B all trade forever
- C space travel
- D United Nations membership

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20 **The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led the United States to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games in**

A 1980

B 1972

C 1988

D 1964

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21 **Policies of Mikhail Gorbachev, glasnost and perestroika, meant openness and**

A tighter censorship

B restructuring of the Soviet system

C an end to all reforms

D expansion of the Gulag

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22 **The Berlin Wall fell in November 1989, and Germany was reunified in**

A 1990

B 1980

C 2000

D 1975

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The Soviet Union dissolved in December 1991 into independent republics, the largest of which was**

A Ukraine

B Russia

C Kazakhstan

D Belarus

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24 **During the Cold War, the superpowers often competed for influence in newly independent countries in Africa and Asia by offering**

- A aid, arms, and political support
- B no contact at all
- C only cultural exchanges
- D shared colonies

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25 **Canada served in the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus from 1964, helping to keep rival Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities**

- A apart and prevent renewed fighting
- B united under one army
- C out of the United Nations
- D in a single colony

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# ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | D | **10.** | B | **19.** | A |
| **2.** | D | **11.** | B | **20.** | A |
| **3.** | A | **12.** | A | **21.** | B |
| **4.** | D | **13.** | B | **22.** | A |
| **5.** | D | **14.** | B | **23.** | B |
| **6.** | A | **15.** | C | **24.** | A |
| **7.** | D | **16.** | A | **25.** | A |
| **8.** | B | **17.** | C | | |
| **9.** | A | **18.** | C | | |

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