ALBERTA SOCIAL STUDIES 30-1 · FULL COURSE · 50 QUESTIONS

Full Course — Practice Test

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Source I — Essay on the Meaning of Ideology

Use this reading for questions 1 to 5.

Every ideology begins with beliefs about human nature. An ideology is a set of beliefs and values about the nature of people, about how society should be organized, and about what a good society should try to achieve, such as greater equality or greater freedom.

Writers who take an individualist view usually describe people as rational and self-interested, able to make their own decisions and to look after themselves. In this view, society is a collection of separate individuals, and government exists mainly to protect each person's rights and freedoms, including the right to own private property. — From an essay by a political scientist on the principles of individualism

1 **According to the source, an ideology is best described as**

- **A** A set of beliefs about human nature and society
- **B** A list of laws passed by a government
- **C** A collection of economic statistics
- **D** A promise made during an election

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2 **The individualist view in the source assumes that people are mainly**

- **A** Unable to make decisions for themselves
- **B** Naturally obedient to traditional rulers
- **C** Born into a fixed social rank
- **D** Rational and able to direct their own lives

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3 **Which of the following is a principle of individualism**

- **A** Collective ownership of all property
- **B** Protection of private property
- **C** A centrally planned economy
- **D** A classless and stateless society

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4 **A collectivist critic would most likely challenge the source for**

A Supporting too much government control

B Demanding complete economic equality

C Placing individual rights above the common good

D Rejecting elections and public debate

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5 **The position in the source supports liberalism mainly because it**

A Treats individual rights and freedoms as core values

B Calls for one party to rule society

C Places the nation above every person

D Rejects the idea of private property

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Source II — On Natural Rights and Government

Use this reading for questions 6 to 10.

Before there were governments, people lived in a state of nature, and they were born with rights that no ruler gave to them and no ruler may properly take away: the rights to life, to liberty, and to property, including the fruits of their own labour.

People formed governments by their consent for one reason: to protect these natural rights more securely. A government's power is therefore limited and borrowed from the people. If a ruler breaks this trust and rules as a tyrant, the people may withdraw their consent and establish a new government in its place. — Written in the voice of the English philosopher John Locke

6 **According to the source, the natural rights of every person are**

- **A** Wealth, fame, and political power
- **B** Life, liberty, and property
- **C** Equality, comfort, and security
- **D** Land, titles, and inherited office

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7 **The source states that the main purpose of government is to**

- **A** Protect the natural rights of the people
- **B** Own and manage all business in society
- **C** Make every citizen economically equal
- **D** Expand the territory and glory of the state

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8 **If a government becomes tyrannical, the source argues that the people may**

- **A** Obey it without question in all cases
- **B** Ask the ruler for permission to complain
- **C** Give all of their property to the state
- **D** Withdraw consent and establish a new government

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9 **The perspective of the speaker is best identified as**

- A Modern liberal
- B Communist
- C Classical liberal
- D Fascist

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10 **Which person would most likely disagree with the source**

- A A supporter of constitutional democracy
- B A ruler claiming absolute power by divine right
- C A defender of free market economics
- D A lawyer defending civil liberties

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Source III — Political Cartoon on Government and the Economy

Use this reading for questions 11 to 15.

In this political cartoon, a small shopkeeper is driving a delivery truck along a road. The side of the truck is labelled Free Market. Reaching down from the top of the drawing is an enormous hand, much larger than the truck itself, labelled Big Government. The hand is gripping the steering wheel and trying to pull the truck in a different direction.

In the back of the truck, ordinary citizens hold on tightly and look alarmed. A road sign behind them, labelled Economic Freedom, has been bent over. The caption beneath the cartoon reads: Hands Off the Wheel. — Description of a newspaper cartoon criticizing government intervention

11 **The main message of the cartoon is that**

- **A** Government should own every business
- **B** Markets cannot operate without planning
- **C** Too much government control threatens economic freedom
- **D** Shopkeepers are poor drivers of trucks

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12 **In the cartoon, the enormous hand symbolizes**

A The growing power of government

B The generosity of wealthy citizens

C The strength of labour unions

D The influence of foreign countries

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13 **The cartoon supports which principle of liberalism**

A Collective responsibility

B Equality of outcome

C Public ownership

D Economic freedom

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14 **The perspective of the cartoonist is best identified as**

- A Modern liberal
- B Classical liberal
- C Communist
- D Collectivist

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15 **An assumption underlying the cartoon is that**

- A Markets fail whenever they are left alone
- B Government planners know best in all cases
- C People can generally direct their own economic affairs
- D Economic equality matters more than freedom

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Source IV — On Self-Interest and the Market

Use this reading for questions 16 to 20.

It is not from the kindness of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest. Each person, by pursuing his own gain in open competition with others, is led as if by an invisible hand to promote the good of society, often more effectively than if he had set out to do so.

Government should not attempt to direct the trade and industry of the nation. Its duties are few and plain: defence against foreign enemies, the administration of justice, and certain public works that no individual would profit from building. Beyond these, people should be left free to trade as they choose. — Written in the voice of the Scottish economist Adam Smith

16 **According to the source, producers supply goods mainly because they**

- **A** Are ordered to do so by the state
- **B** Wish to obey traditional customs
- **C** Hope to win public honours and titles
- **D** Seek a benefit for themselves

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17 **In the source, the invisible hand refers to the way that**

A Government secretly sets all prices

B Self interested actions can produce public benefits

C Charity provides for every public need

D Tradition guides every economic decision

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18 **The source suggests that competition benefits consumers by**

A Keeping prices down as sellers compete for buyers

B Allowing one seller to control the whole market

C Removing the need for buyers to make choices

D Guaranteeing equal profits to every seller

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19 **The schematic map shows trade routes from Canada. The destination shown on the right side of the schematic map is**

A United States

B European Union

C Pacific countries

D Canada

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20 **The source challenges the practice of**

A Holding free and fair elections

B Protecting property under the rule of law

C Allowing citizens to start businesses

D Granting monopolies and heavily restricting trade

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Source V — Essay on Liberty of Thought and Action

Use this reading for questions 21 to 24.

No opinion should be silenced, however unpopular it may be. If an opinion is true, silencing it robs people of the truth. If it is false, open debate allows the truth to be seen more clearly and held with greater confidence.

The only purpose for which power can rightly be used against any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. Over his own mind and body, the individual is sovereign. A person must be free to form a plan of life, to speak, to publish, and to gather with others, so long as the rights of others are not harmed. — Written in the voice of the English philosopher John Stuart Mill

21 **According to the source, power may rightly be used against a person only to**

- **A** Prevent harm to other people
- **B** Force the person to become wealthier
- **C** Make the person accept majority opinions
- **D** Protect the person from every bad choice

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22 **The source defends freedom of expression mainly because**

A Popular opinions are always correct

B Debate allows governments to control ideas

C Even an unpopular opinion may contain truth

D Expression should be free only for officials

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23 **Which statement would the speaker most likely agree with**

A Adults should be controlled for their own good

B Adults should be free to choose in matters affecting only themselves

C The majority should decide every private matter

D Unpopular beliefs should be banned by law

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24 **A government that bans a newspaper for criticizing it would be condemned in the source because the ban**

A Costs the government too much money

B Makes newspapers less profitable

C Threatens the profits of foreign owners

D Violates freedom of thought and discussion

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25 **The speaker is best identified as a**

A Classical liberal defender of civil liberties

B Communist supporter of collective ownership

C Fascist supporter of a single strong leader

D Modern liberal supporter of the welfare state

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Source VI — Diagram of an Ideology Spectrum

Use this reading for question 26.

The diagram is a single horizontal line. At the far left, Position 1 is labelled Communism: the state owns all land and factories, plans the whole economy, and aims at complete equality. Next, Position 2 is labelled Socialism: major industries are publicly owned, while smaller businesses remain private.

In the centre, Position 3 is labelled Modern Liberalism: most property is private and markets operate, but government runs welfare programs and regulates business. Next, Position 4 is labelled Classical Liberalism: private property, free markets, and the smallest possible government. At the far right, Position 5 is labelled Fascism: property may remain private, but the state directs society in the service of the nation and permits no opposition. — Description of a classroom spectrum chart

26 **Position 1 and Position 4 on the spectrum differ most clearly in**

- **A** Whether citizens may vote in elections
- **B** Who owns property and controls the economy
- **C** Whether the country has a written constitution
- **D** How large the population of the country is

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27

Position 3 on the spectrum is best described as

A A system with no government at all

B A system based on complete equality of wealth

C A system ruled by a single party and leader

D A mixed system balancing markets with public programs

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The speaker in Source IV would be placed closest to

A Position 4

B Position 1

C Position 2

D Position 5

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29 **The ideology at Position 5 most clearly rejects liberalism by denying the importance of**

A National pride and military strength

B Order and obedience in society

C Individual rights and freedoms

D Strong leadership in government

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30 **A limitation of the spectrum in the source is that it**

A Shows too many details about each ideology

B Reduces complex beliefs to a single line

C Ignores economic questions completely

D Was drawn only for use in elections

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Source VII — Speech on Government Action in a Crisis

Use this reading for questions 31 to 34.

Fellow citizens, one worker in four now stands idle, through no fault of his own. The belief that government must simply wait while families lose their homes has failed the test of this depression. Freedom means little to a parent who cannot feed a child.

This government will therefore act. We will create public works so the unemployed may earn wages, insure workers against job loss, provide pensions in old age, and support demand in the economy until private business recovers. Private property and free enterprise will remain, but they will operate within rules that protect the security and the equality of opportunity of every citizen. — From a speech by a modern liberal government leader during an economic crisis

31 **The speaker argues that government must act mainly because**

- **A** Private business has demanded more regulation
- **B** Foreign enemies have invaded the country
- **C** The private economy alone has not provided security for all
- **D** Citizens no longer wish to own property

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32 **The speech shows an evolution of liberalism because the government now**

- **A** Accepts intervention to protect well being and opportunity
- **B** Abolishes private property and free enterprise
- **C** Refuses to intervene in the economy at all
- **D** Limits itself to defence and the courts

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33 **The form of equality emphasized most in the speech is**

- **A** Equality of wealth for every citizen
- **B** Equality of power among political parties
- **C** Equality of result in every occupation
- **D** Equality of opportunity for every citizen

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34 **The economic approach described in the speech is most associated with**

A Adam Smith

B John Maynard Keynes

C Karl Marx

D John Locke

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35 **The schematic map shows the On to Ottawa Trek of 1935. The city where the trek was stopped, marked with an X on the schematic map, is**

A Calgary

B Winnipeg

C Regina

D Ottawa

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Source VIII — Chart Comparing Two German States

Use this reading for questions 36 to 40.

After the Second World War, Germany was divided into two states. The western state followed a liberal capitalist system allied with the democracies of the West. The eastern state followed a communist system allied with the Soviet Union. The division became a central front in the Cold War between the two ideological blocs.

A chart comparing the two states in the 1970s shows the following. In the western state, households owned notably more cars and televisions, shops offered a wide choice of consumer goods, and wages bought more goods, but some workers were unemployed and rents were high. In the eastern state, jobs and basic housing were guaranteed by the state and rents were very low, but consumer goods were scarce, choice was limited, and citizens could not freely leave the country. — Description of a data chart on the two German states

36 **The division described in the source was part of the ideological conflict known as the**

- A War on Poverty
- B Great Depression
- C Industrial Revolution
- D Cold War

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37 **The data on consumer goods suggests that a market system is better at**

A Producing a wide variety of consumer goods

B Guaranteeing a job to every worker

C Keeping rents low for all families

D Removing all inequality from society

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38 **The eastern state in the source reflected collectivism mainly through**

A Free elections among many parties

B State ownership and central planning

C Protection of private business profits

D Freedom to travel without restriction

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39 **The schematic map shows the Normandy coast in 1944. The site marked by the D Day landings arrow on the schematic map is**

A Juno Beach

B Dieppe

C Caen

D Vimy Ridge

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40 **Individualist and collectivist systems differ most fundamentally in their views on**

A whether government should exist at all

B who should own and control the means of production

C whether citizens should be allowed to vote

D whether a country should trade with other nations

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Source IX — Speech by a Communist Revolutionary

Use this reading for questions 41 to 43.

Workers of this city, look at who creates the wealth of this nation. Your hands build the factories, work the machines, and produce every good, yet the factories belong to a small class of owners who grow rich from your labour while you remain poor.

Private property is the root of this exploitation, and no reform within the present system will remove it. The working class must take control of the factories, the land, and the resources, and hold them in common. In the society that follows, production will serve the needs of all, classes will disappear, and each person will contribute according to ability and receive according to need. — From a revolutionary speech calling for the collective ownership of production

41 **The main problem identified in the speech is that**

- **A** Workers are paid more than factory owners
- **B** Private ownership lets a small class exploit workers
- **C** Government protects workers too strongly
- **D** Factories produce more goods than people need

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42 **The speaker proposes that society should be organized through**

- A Free competition among private businesses
- B A return to small family farms only
- C Rule by a hereditary monarch
- D Collective ownership of factories and resources

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43 **The speech rejects liberalism mainly because it rejects**

- A Private property as a fundamental right
- B The use of speeches in politics
- C The idea of equality among citizens
- D Government action of any kind

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44 **The speaker explains conflict in society as a struggle between**

- **A** Rival religions competing for followers
- **B** Neighbouring nations competing for land
- **C** Economic classes of owners and workers
- **D** Generations competing over customs

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45 **The speaker in Source II would disagree most strongly with the proposal to**

- **A** Protect the rights to life and liberty
- **B** Abolish private property
- **C** Base government on the consent of the people
- **D** Limit the power of rulers

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Source X — Editorial on Security and Public Safety

Use this reading for question 46.

Recent attacks on public places, and the recent emergency in public health, have shown that governments cannot protect citizens with one hand tied behind their backs. This newspaper supports giving security agencies wider powers to monitor communications, collect information, and restrict movement when danger threatens.

Rights are precious, but they are not absolute, and no right can be enjoyed by a citizen who is not safe. When the safety of the whole community is at stake, the community must come first, even if some individual freedoms are limited for a time. Courts and legislatures will watch over these powers, but they should not weaken them in advance. — From a newspaper editorial on government powers in an emergency

46 **The editorial challenges the principle stressed by the speaker in Source V because it**

- **A** Defends freedom of expression without limits
- **B** Denies that government may ever use power
- **C** Places public safety above some individual freedoms
- **D** Calls for the abolition of private property

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47 **The speaker in Source II would most likely respond to the editorial by insisting that**

A Government action must rest on consent and protect natural rights

B Rulers may take any action they consider useful

C Citizens have no rights that government must respect

D Safety matters more than liberty in every case

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48 **The schematic map shows postwar immigration routes into Canada. The first stop in Canada on the map is**

A Montreal

B Halifax (Pier 21)

C Toronto

D Winnipeg

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49 **The debate raised by the editorial illustrates the continuing tension in liberal democracies between**

- **A** Individual rights and the common good
- **B** Monarchy and hereditary privilege
- **C** Agriculture and industrial production
- **D** Local customs and foreign trade

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50 **A critic using the principles of individualism would argue that the editorial understates the value of**

- **A** Collective ownership of the economy
- **B** The rule of law and limits on government power
- **C** Complete equality of wealth in society
- **D** Obedience to a strong national leader

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**18.**	A	**35.**	C
2.	D	**19.**	B	**36.**	D
3.	B	**20.**	D	**37.**	A
4.	C	**21.**	A	**38.**	B
5.	A	**22.**	C	**39.**	A
6.	B	**23.**	B	**40.**	B
7.	A	**24.**	D	**41.**	B
8.	D	**25.**	A	**42.**	D
9.	C	**26.**	B	**43.**	A
10.	B	**27.**	D	**44.**	C
11.	C	**28.**	A	**45.**	B
12.	A	**29.**	C	**46.**	C
13.	D	**30.**	B	**47.**	A
14.	B	**31.**	C	**48.**	B
15.	C	**32.**	A	**49.**	A
16.	D	**33.**	D	**50.**	B
17.	B	**34.**	B		

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