



SOCIAL STUDIES 30-1

Released Multiple Choice Questions (2014 and 2016)

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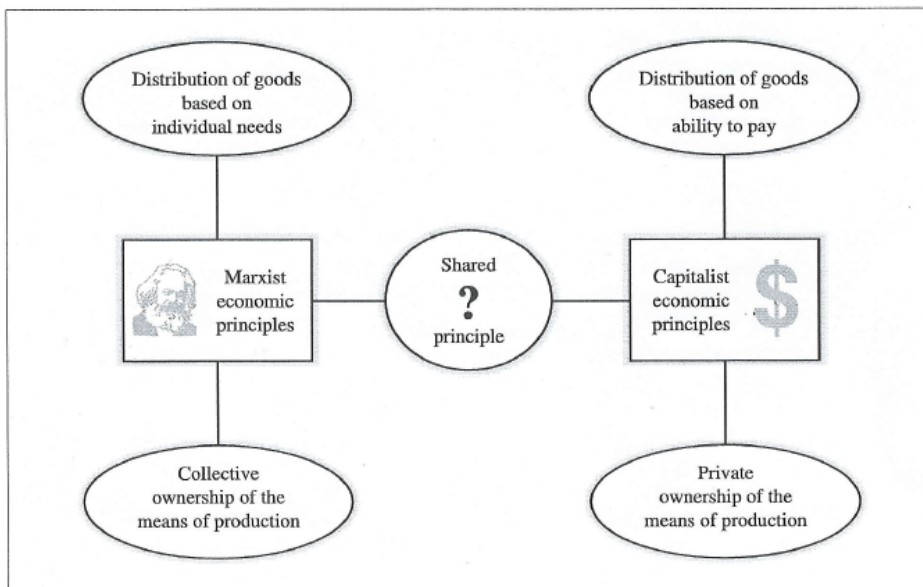
1. In socialist theory, economies that are most committed to achieving economic stability and security employ the principles associated with

- 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

2. 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

3.



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 following information to answer questions 4 and 5

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.

4. The writer of this commentary express 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

5. 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

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.	Government offers 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 benefit, 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.

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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 following information to answer questions 10 and 11

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

- 10.** 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
- 11.** 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.

A black and white political cartoon. In the center, a person sits behind a large desk or counter. On the front of the desk, a sign reads "NO MEAT TODAY". The person has their head buried in their hands, looking distressed. A clock on the wall shows it's around 10:10. Surrounding the central figure are numerous directional signs on stands, each pointing towards different parts of the frame. The signs contain the following text: "Perestroika", "Glasnost!", "PERESTROIKA", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!", "Glasnost!". One prominent sign in the lower right points towards the viewer and says "COMRADES! THIS WAY!". Another sign on the left says "Perestroika". The cartoon is signed "DANZIGER" in the bottom right corner. Below the cartoon, there is a caption: "Jeff Danziger © 1988 The Christian Science Monitor (www.CSMonitor.com). Reprinted with permission."

12. The cartoonist is suggesting that the reforms initiated in the Soviet Union were, at the time,

- 13.** Details in the cartoon suggest that

- 6

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 left 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.

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

This marks the end of the review questions on Economic Systems.

18.

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

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

19.

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

Questions **20 to 25** 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

20.

The highest court in the country rejects a law endorsed by the head of state on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional.

21.

A government agency administers state elections and reports on election results.

22.

A government agency strengthens domestic security measures in an effort to protect citizens from the threat posed by an external enemy.

23.

Lobby groups launch a media campaign to bring attention to a government policy recently approved by legislators.

24.

The state deploys elements of the armed forces in an effort to suppress civil unrest and solidify public support for the current leadership.

25.

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.

Planning Notes for a Writing Assignment

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.

Writing Assignment

26. 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

27. 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

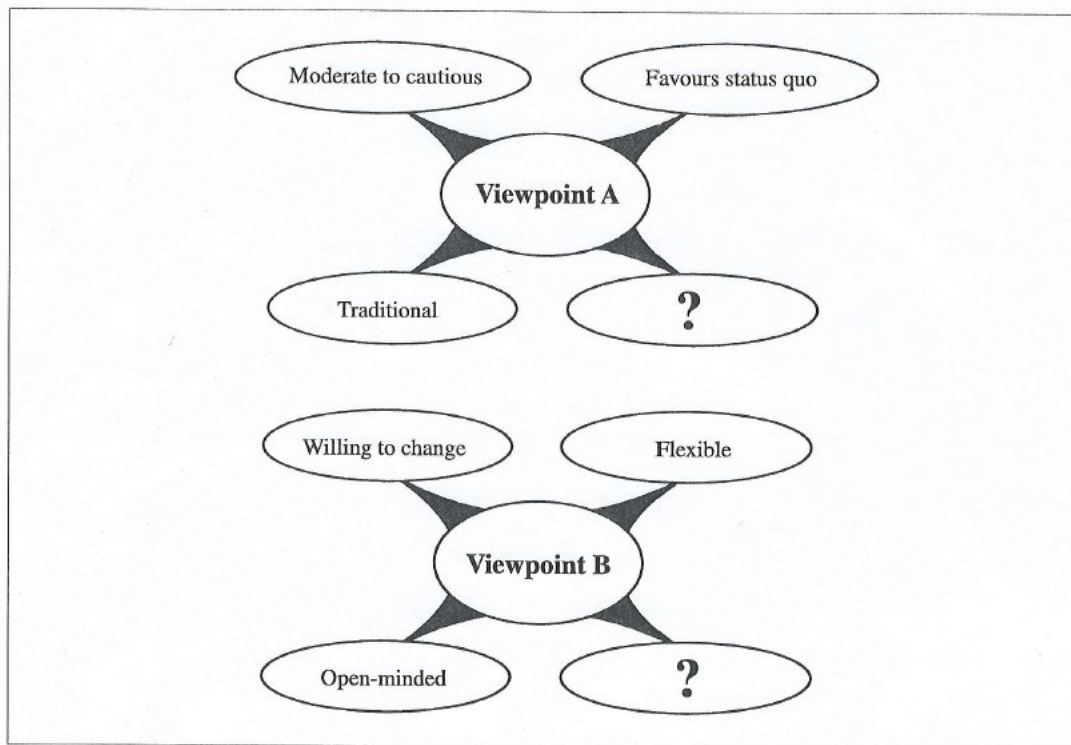
28. For which of the following writing assignments would the information in the diagram be **most appropriately** applied?

- 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?

29. 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 following information to answer questions 30 and 31



30. 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

31. 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

32.

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.

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

33.

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

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

34.

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.

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.

Alberta did not always have its current electoral system. My father was a provincial elections official in the 1950s, and he once described to me the system used then.

In cities such as Edmonton, the number of MLAs to be elected was based on population. On voting day, voters simply voted for a party, not for any one person. A formula was used to determine what portion of the “available seats” each party received based on its share of the vote. Thus, if there were 12 seats available, and 25% of the votes went to Party A, that party elected three MLAs. Prior to the election, Party A would have created a list of its 12 candidates in order from its number one candidate to its number 12 candidate. In winning three seats, the top three people on Party A’s list were elected; the remaining nine were out of luck.

In rural ridings, a ranking ballot was used to elect one MLA per riding. If, for example, four names appeared on the ballot, the voter was to rank the choices from first to fourth. When votes were tallied, first choices were added up. If no candidate won by a majority, the lowest finishing candidate was dropped out of the race and all the ballots for him or her were recounted, this time based on each voter’s second choice. This process continued until a candidate won by majority consent.

I asked my father why this system was dropped. He insisted it was due to voter confusion. Instead of ranking the candidates, voters often simply wrote the number *one* by their first choice, leaving the other choices blank. Thus, there were few second choices to redistribute. He felt people did this because they believed that, somehow, by ranking candidates, they were lessening the chances that their candidate of choice would win the election.

35. The electoral system described in the recollection was **most likely** created to ensure that
- A. voters were given greater choice of political parties
 - B. the news media did not overly influence the voting public
 - C. the political party in power maintained control of the government
 - D. representation in the legislature accurately reflected voter preference
36. Information in the recollection implies that the electoral system described was abandoned **primarily** because
- A. the system led to reduced rates of voter turnout
 - B. the cost of carrying out elections was unreasonably high
 - C. voters were inadequately informed as to how the system worked
 - D. elections officials were concerned about urban-rural representation
37. Supporters of the electoral system currently used in Alberta provincial elections would **most likely** criticize the electoral system used in the 1950s in cities because it would result in
- A. increased political powers being assumed by unelected officials within the government bureaucracy
 - B. the immediate elimination of fringe political parties with a small base of public support
 - C. increased political influence on government by lobbyists representing rural interests
 - D. the frequent election of minority governments unable to maintain power for full terms

Headlines in a Canadian Newspaper

- I.** Mayor denies using illegal drugs in his youth
- II.** Federal judge confirms fraud in 2011 federal vote
- III.** Senator says he will not quit Senate after expense scandal
- IV.** Political parties fined for breaking federal phone call rules
- V.** Member of Parliament disciplined for non-payment of taxes

- 38.** An advocate of electoral reform would be **least** concerned about which of the following headlines?
- A.** Headline I
 - B.** Headline II
 - C.** Headline III
 - D.** Headline IV
- 39.** Which of the following scenarios could be **most clearly** related to the situations described in the headlines?
- A.** Corporate lobby groups push for greater access to influential politicians.
 - B.** Disgruntled voters demand a tax break to offset the effects of rising inflation.
 - C.** Political backbenchers deflect demands for greater governmental accountability.
 - D.** Disillusioned citizens disengage from the democratic process in response to corruption.
- 40.** In the Canadian context, an action that would **most likely** address the issues in the headlines would be to
- A.** ensure freedom of the press is protected
 - B.** increase the number of members of Parliament elected
 - C.** enforce a code of conduct among individuals holding office
 - D.** reform the Senate based on the concept of representation by population

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. 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.

41. 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
42. 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
43. 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
44. 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
45. 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

Source I

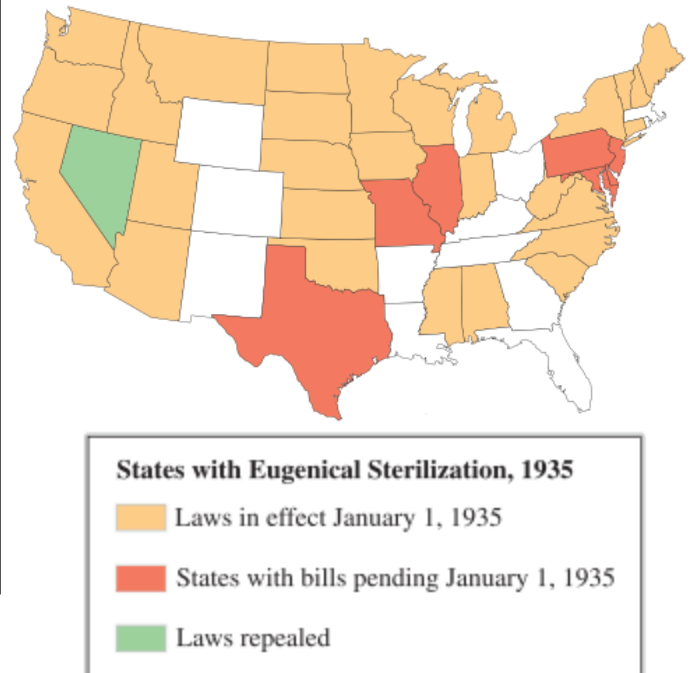
Alberta's Sterilization History

In Alberta, beginning in the early 1900s, many people campaigned for the passage of legislation that would require mental-health testing before the provision of marriage licenses. Influenced by the international eugenics¹ movement, backed by genetic theory at the time, promoted by influential citizens, and fueled by racist sentiments, these initial calls for mental-health testing soon became demands for sterilization. In March 1928, Alberta's Sexual Sterilization Act was passed. By 1929, the Eugenics Board of Alberta began determining which Alberta citizens should be prevented from procreating. The only other Canadian province to pass legislation authorizing involuntary sterilization was British Columbia. British Columbia, however, appears to have had a much less aggressive program than Alberta's. Between 1929 and 1972, over 2 800 Albertans were sterilized, many without their knowledge or consent.

¹an attempt to improve the human race by restricting who is able to reproduce

Source II

Legislative Status of Eugenical Sterilization in the United States



46. In context, which of the following phrases from Source I would be **most** troubling to a supporter of individual rights?
- A. “promoted by influential citizens”
 - B. “backed by genetic theory at the time”
 - C. “a much less aggressive program”
 - D. “many without their knowledge or consent”
47. Canadian citizens today would be protected from the actions described in Source I by which aspect of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
- A. Freedom of conscience and religion
 - B. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association
 - C. The right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty
 - D. The right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment
48. The non-shaded states and one green-shaded state in Source II **most likely** valued
- A. a commitment to individual rights
 - B. minority rights over majority rights
 - C. equality rights regardless of age or gender
 - D. the rights of religious and ethnic minorities
49. Taken together, the sources show that, in Canada and the United States,
- A. propaganda techniques were used to gain approval for sterilization campaigns
 - B. regional legislative powers were employed to establish sterilization programs
 - C. voluntary and non-voluntary sterilization programs existed
 - D. a national policy for sterilization was implemented

The Union Nationale was a provincial political party that was formed in Québec during the Great Depression of the 1930s. In the 1936 Québec provincial election, the Union Nationale defeated the governing Liberal Party led by Louis-Alexandre Taschereau.

Program of the Union Nationale – 1936

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Proposal I: | Defend and preserve the French culture, language, religion, and institutions in Québec |
| Proposal II: | Challenge the English capitalists' control of Québec industries and natural resources |
| Proposal III: | Improve the standard of living of French Canadians by raising wages, regulating hours of work, and improving working conditions |
| Proposal IV: | Remove the corrupt, inefficient, and wasteful Taschereau government |
| Proposal V: | Collaborate with the church and eliminate Québec communists |
| Proposal VI: | Increase the rights and power of the provincial government to achieve the previously stated proposals |

- 50.** Proposal I **most directly** focuses on the concept of
- A. socialism
 - B. progressivism
 - C. individual rights
 - D. collective identity
- 51.** Trade-union activists would likely have been **most** supportive of Proposal III and
- A. Proposal I
 - B. Proposal II
 - C. Proposal V
 - D. Proposal VI
- 52.** Which of the following proposals would be **most likely** to hinder efforts to eliminate the “inefficient, and wasteful” government described in Proposal IV?
- A. Proposal I
 - B. Proposal II
 - C. Proposal V
 - D. Proposal VI
- 53.** Considered together, these proposals suggest that a major goal of the Union Nationale was to
- A. reduce the role of government in Québec
 - B. encourage investment in the Québec economy
 - C. ensure that Québécois become politically active
 - D. weaken influences threatening Québécois society

Source I

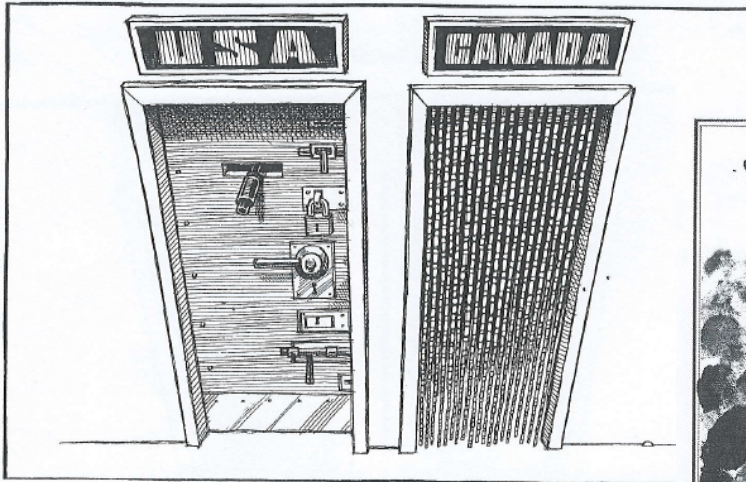
On April 30, 2009, the European Union's 27 health ministers held an emergency meeting in Luxembourg to coordinate national measures to prevent the spread of H1N1 influenza virus. France pushed to suspend all European Union flights to Mexico, where thousands of infections had been confirmed. Cases of H1N1 had also been confirmed in Britain, Spain, Germany, and Austria.

Source II

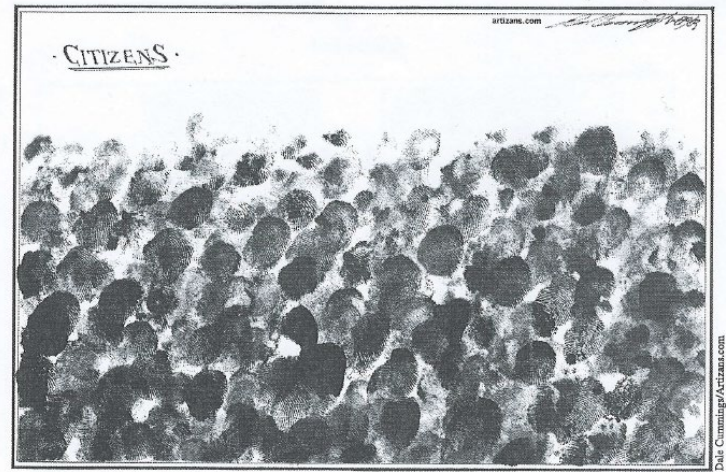
On May 8, 2009, the University of Western Ontario, in reaction to the H1N1 flu outbreak, prohibited nonessential university-related travel to Mexico. The goal of this action was to limit exposure of faculty, staff, and students to the flu.

- 54.** Considering the information in both sources, the dilemma **most directly** faced by democracies is that
- A. pandemics must be eliminated in a fiscally responsible manner
 - B. problems in developing countries may have global implications
 - C. the pursuit of the common good may challenge principles of liberalism
 - D. the government ignores the will of the people without considering the consequences
- 55.** A civil libertarian would find the course of action described in Source II
- A. acceptable, because it is fiscally prudent
 - B. acceptable, because it protects individual freedoms
 - C. unacceptable, because it affects only a limited group
 - D. unacceptable, because it represents an illiberal action
- 56.** For which of the following questions could the sources be **most directly** used as supporting evidence?
- A. Do pandemics present a threat to international trade relations?
 - B. How have human rights been managed during emerging pandemics?
 - C. Are medical practices responsible for the global nature of pandemics?
 - D. Should free speech be restricted to protect the collective good during pandemics?

Cartoon I



Cartoon II



57. 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
58. 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
59. 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
60. 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?

Answer Key

Question # in document	Key
1	C
2	B
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	A
7	C
8	B
9	B
10	C
11	D
12	A
13	B
14	A
15	B
16	D
17	A
18	C
19	C
20	D
21	A
22	A
23	D
24	C
25	B
26	D
27	C
28	B
29	C
30	B

Question # in document	Key
31	C
32	C
33	D
34	C
35	D
36	C
37	D
38	A
39	D
40	C
41	D
42	B
43	B
44	A
45	A
46	D
47	D
48	A
49	B
50	D
51	B
52	D
53	D
54	C
55	D
56	B
57	C
58	B
59	C
60	B