

Released 2010  
Achievement Test

**Social  
Studies**  
Sources and Questions

GRADE

**9**



Government  
of Alberta ■

*Alberta*  
Freedom To Create. Spirit To Achieve.

This document contains a full release of the English form of the 2010 Grade 9 Social Studies Achievement Test.

Released test items, which contained approximately 25% of the total number of test items from previously secured achievement tests, were mailed to school administrators each fall from 2004 to 2006 and were available to teachers in only print form because of copyright limitations. **Every second year**, as of the fall of 2007, a **complete test** for all achievement test subjects and grades (except grades 6 and 9 Social Studies; grades 3, 6, and 9 Français/French Language Arts; and Grade 9 Knowledge and Employability courses) will be **posted on the Alberta Education website**. A test blueprint and an answer key that includes the difficulty, reporting category, test section, and item description for each test item will also be included. These materials, along with the Program of Studies and Subject Bulletin, provide information that can be used to inform instructional practice.

Assessment highlights provide information about the overall test, the test blueprints, and student performance on the Grade 9 Social Studies Achievement Test. Also provided is commentary on student performance at the *acceptable standard* and the *standard of excellence* on the achievement test. This information is intended for teachers and is best used in conjunction with the multi-year and detailed school reports that are available to schools via the extranet. **Assessment Highlights reports** for all achievement test subjects and grades will be **posted on the Alberta Education website every year** in the fall.

For further information, contact  
Harvey Stables, Grade 9 Humanities Assessment Standards Team Leader, at  
[Harvey.Stables@gov.ab.ca](mailto:Harvey.Stables@gov.ab.ca);  
Laurie Paddock, Grade 9 Humanities Examiner, at [Laurie.Paddock@gov.ab.ca](mailto:Laurie.Paddock@gov.ab.ca); or  
Ken Marcellus, Director, Achievement Testing Branch, at [Ken.Marcellus@gov.ab.ca](mailto:Ken.Marcellus@gov.ab.ca)  
at the Assessment Sector, or call (780) 427-0010. To call toll-free from outside Edmonton,  
dial (780) 310-0000.

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## ***2010 Achievement Test Sources and Questions***

The sources and questions presented in this document are from the previously secured English form of the 2010 Grade 9 Social Studies Achievement Test and are representative of the sources and questions that form the test. These sources and questions are released by Alberta Education.

# **Grade 9 Achievement Test**

# **2010**

## **Social Studies**

## **Sources and Questions**

## Grade 9 Achievement Test

# Social Studies

### *Sources Booklet*

#### **Description**

The Grade 9 Social Studies Achievement Test has two booklets:

- the **Sources Booklet**, which contains 13 sets of source materials
- the **Questions Booklet**, which contains 50 multiple-choice questions

**This test was developed to be completed in 80 minutes; however, you may take an additional 30 minutes to complete the test.**

#### **Instructions**

- You may **not** use a dictionary, a thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- Be sure that you have a **Sources Booklet** and a **Questions Booklet**.

*You may write in this booklet if you find it helpful.*

*Make sure that your answers to the multiple-choice questions are placed on the answer sheet provided.*

**2010**

**The Sources Booklet is divided into two sections as follows:**

**Section One: Issues for Canadians: Governance and Rights** contains 8 sets of source materials. There are 30 multiple-choice questions in the **Questions Booklet** based upon these source sets (*worth 60% of the total test mark*).

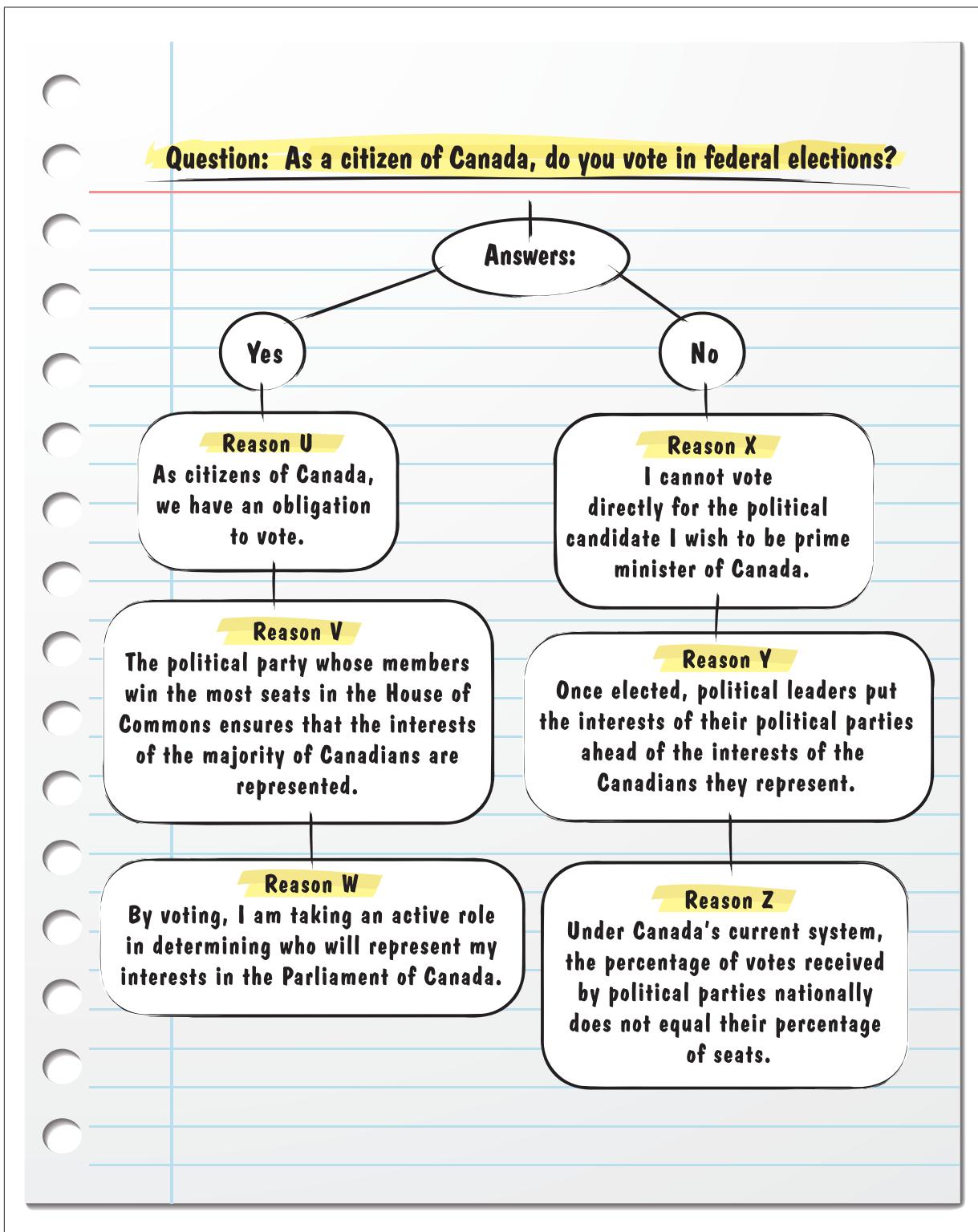
*You should take about 50 minutes to complete these 30 multiple-choice questions.*

**Section Two: Issues for Canadians: Economic Systems in Canada and the United States** contains 5 sets of source materials. There are 20 multiple-choice questions in the **Questions Booklet** based upon these source sets (*worth 40% of the total test mark*).

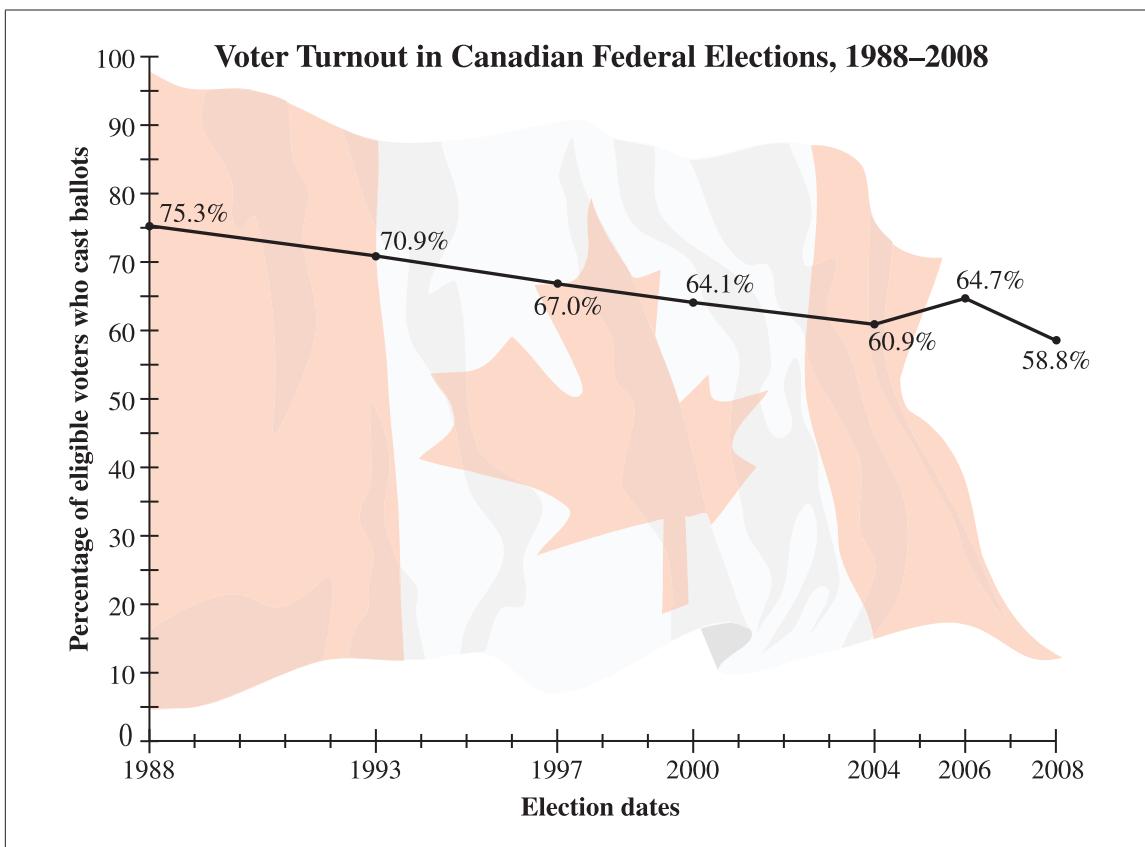
*You should take about 30 minutes to complete these 20 multiple-choice questions.*

I. Questions 1 to 4 on page 32 are based on the following sources.

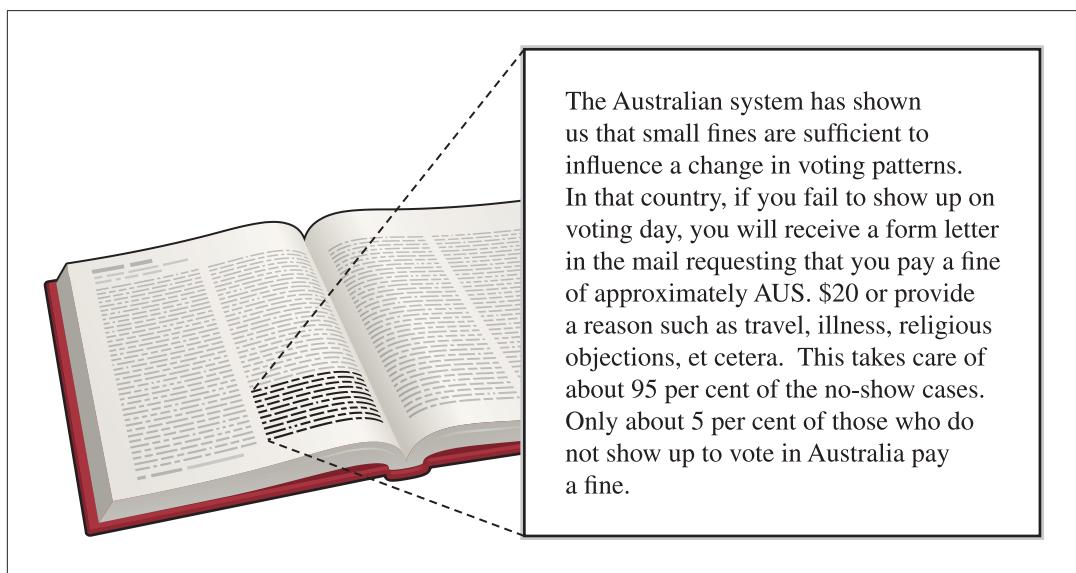
Source I



## Source II



## Source III



Harb, Mac. "The Case for Mandatory Voting in Canada." *Canadian Parliamentary Review*, Summer 2005, [www.parl.gc.ca/](http://www.parl.gc.ca/).

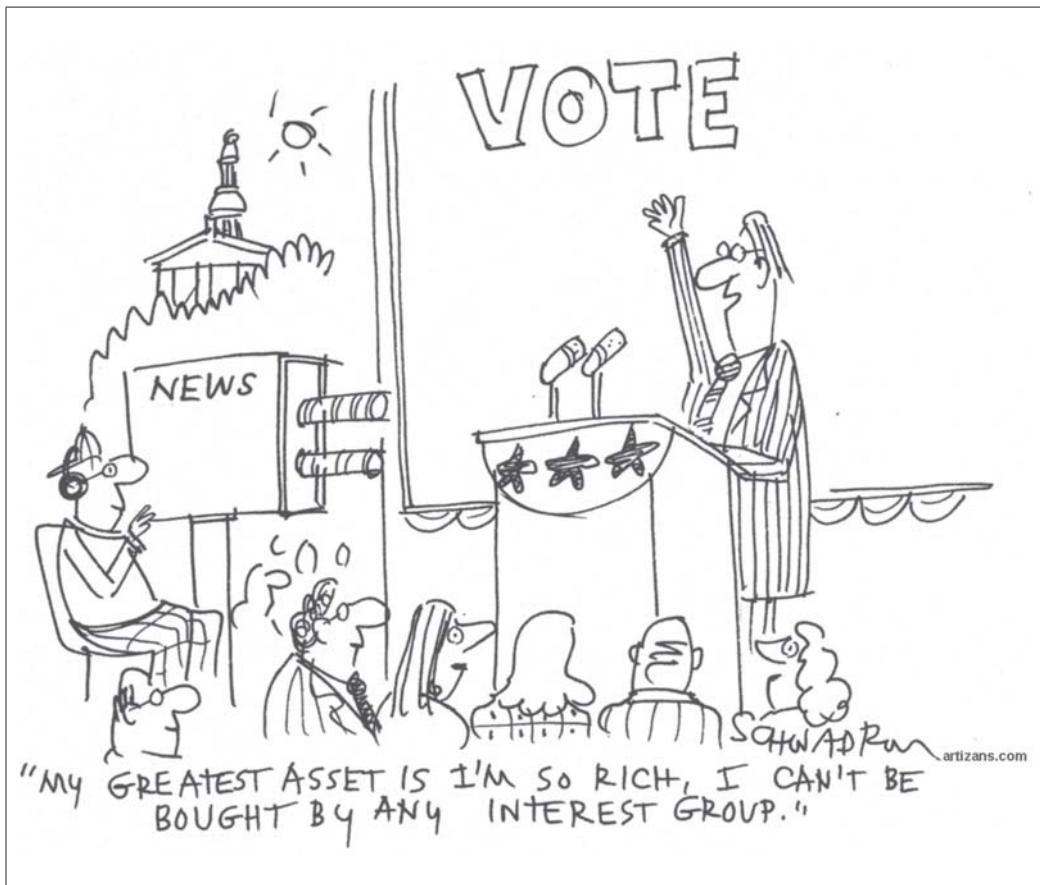
**II. Questions 5 to 8 on page 33 are based on the following sources.**

**Source I**

**How Lobby Groups \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- Voice the views and perspectives of different groups of people on issues that affect Canadians
- Provide technical expertise to government to help make decisions that affect Canadians
- Contribute to shaping laws that are in the process of being made, rather than after they are announced

**Source II**



Harley Schwadron / Artizans.com

Source III



# Big Business Federation of Canada

**Giving a political voice to Canadian corporations and industries**

**Who We Are**

The Big Business Federation of Canada (BBFC) is dedicated to furthering the interests of business people and corporate executives. Founded in 1990, the BBFC has over 64 000 supporters nation wide.

**What We Do**

BBFC offices hold press conferences and issue news releases to advocate the common interests of big businesses and corporations.

**How We Succeed**

BBFC representatives meet privately with government officials, organize petition drives, and organize campaigns to reduce federal regulations on Canadian businesses and corporations.

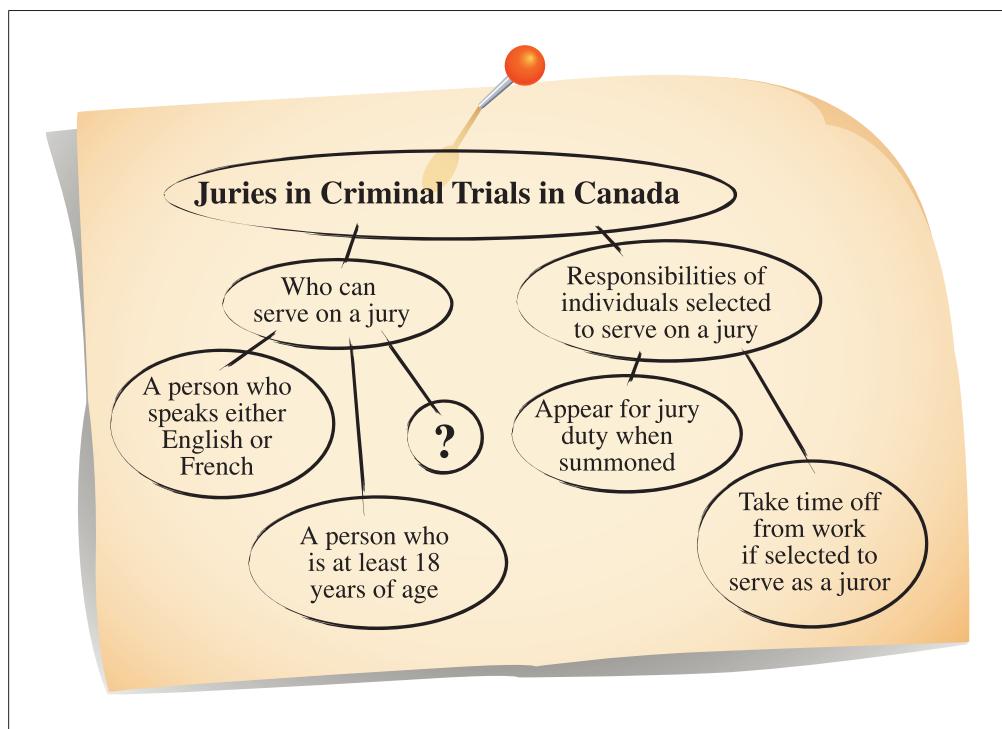
**Our Successes**

The BBFC has fought and won many battles with government. We have succeeded in getting the government to cut corporate taxes, limit increases in minimum wages, and lower interest rates.

**If you are a business person or corporate executive, join the Big Business Federation of Canada today!**

**III. Questions 9 to 11 on page 34 are based on the following sources.**

**Source I**



**Source II**

**Some Benefits of Juries in Canada**

- As jurors, Canadians actively participate in the justice system.
- Individuals who have been charged with a criminal offence are judged by their peers.
- Jurors are impartial when reaching a verdict.



### Source III



Chris Wildt / Artizans.com

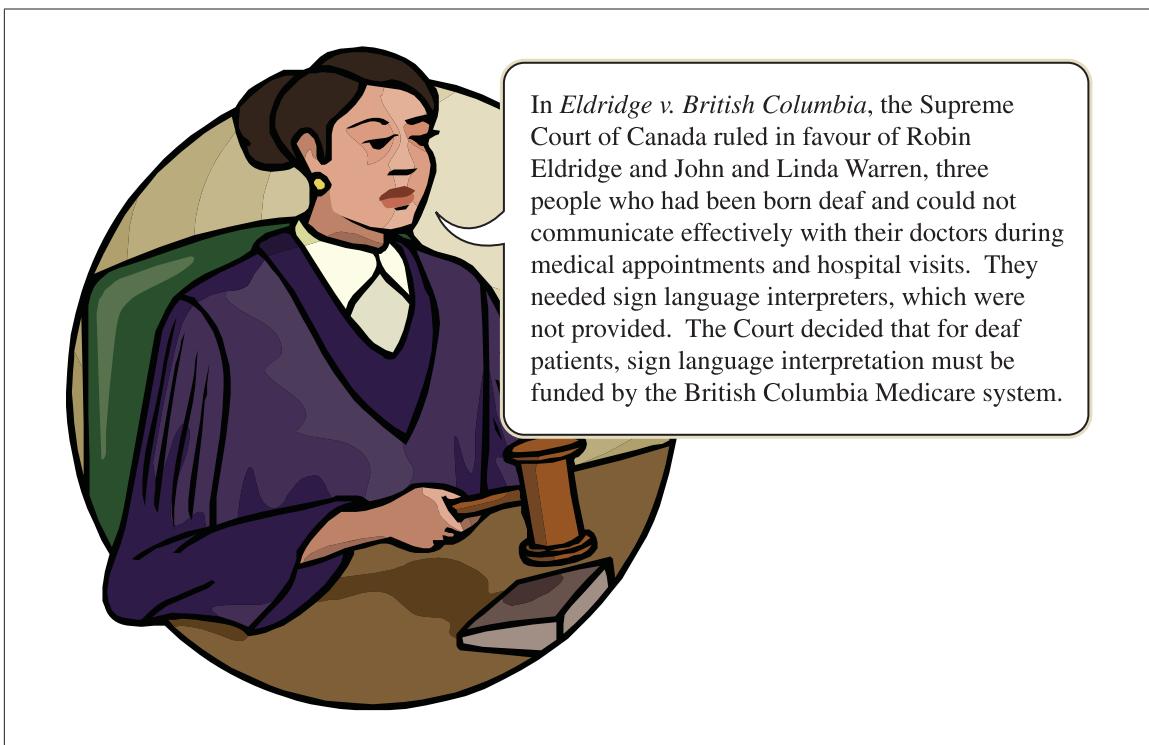
**IV. Questions 12 to 15 on page 35 are based on the following sources.**

**Source I**

**Some Responsibilities of Citizens in Canada**

- 1** Obey the law
- 2** Vote in federal elections
- 3** Avoid discriminating against others
- 4** Have proof of citizenship when crossing Canada's borders

**Source II**



### Source III

<b>Four Views on Individual Rights and Freedoms in Canada</b>			
<b>Speaker W</b>	<b>Speaker X</b>	<b>Speaker Y</b>	<b>Speaker Z</b>
“To ensure fairness for all Canadians, the federal government must guarantee that people are treated in exactly the same way without exceptions.”	“In all circumstances, everyone in Canada should be able to freely express their thoughts, opinions, and beliefs.”	“All people in Canada should be able to associate with whomever they choose, except in situations where doing so has a negative impact on the well-being of others.”	“The federal government must ensure that every Canadian is treated in a manner that takes into account individual circumstances.”

**V. Questions 16 to 18 on page 36 are based on the following sources.**

**Source I**

**1608**

When New France is established, the first permanent French settlements are built in what is to become Canada.

**1774**

The Québec Act is passed by the British government, recognizing the language and identity of Francophones.

**1867**

The British North America Act establishes Canada as a bilingual and bicultural nation.

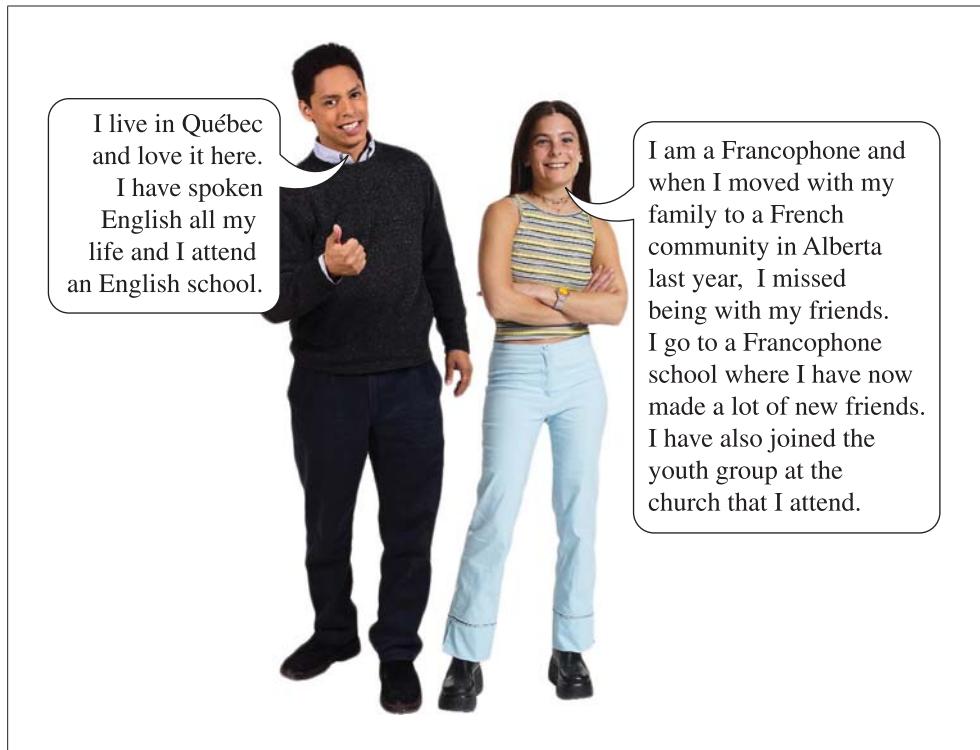
**1969**

The Official Languages Act reasserts the equality of French and English as official languages of Canada.

**1982**

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms confirms official bilingualism and establishes \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## Source II



**VI. Questions 19 to 22 on page 37 are based on the following sources.**

**Source I**

	
<b>2007</b>	<b>Interim Métis Harvesting Agreements Terminated and Replaced with Subsistence Licences</b> The Alberta government provides a special licence for any Albertans who rely on wildlife to feed themselves or their families.
<b>2004</b>	<b>Enactment of the Interim Métis Harvesting Agreements (IMHA)</b> The Alberta government recognizes Métis rights to hunt, trap, or fish, for personal consumption, without licences and throughout all seasons of the year.
<b>2003</b>	<b>Powley Case</b> The Supreme Court of Canada rules that Métis people have the right to hunt and fish as one of the Aboriginal peoples under the constitution.
<b>1989</b>	The Alberta government and Métis sign an agreement that grants Métis settlements a permanent land base with the right to manage their own affairs.
<b>1982</b>	Section 35 of the Canada Act recognizes existing Aboriginal and treaty rights.
<b>1938</b>	<b>Métis Population Betterment Act</b> L'Association des Métis de L'Alberta et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest successfully lobbies the Alberta government to establish 12 temporary Métis settlements.
<b>1875–1879</b>	The government of Canada issues scrip to Métis instead of granting them reserve land.
<b>1867</b>	<b>Confederation</b> The federal government assumes sole responsibility for First Nations peoples.
<b>1763</b>	<b>Royal Proclamation</b> The British king recognizes First Nations rights to land and establishes the principle of making treaties with First Nations.

## Source II

### Four Views on the Interim Métis Harvesting Agreements

#### Sportsmen of Alberta

The Supreme Court of Canada has determined that subsistence equates to food. The Métis Nation of Alberta (MNA) has expanded that definition to include clothing, shelter, ceremonial, religious, and cultural pursuits. In reality, almost everyone who hunts in Alberta today does so primarily as a form of recreation – Métis included. What the Métis are claiming is “subsistence” – is in reality, recreation.

—from *Impacts of the Interim Métis Harvesting Agreements*

#### Jean Teillet, Métis lawyer

If you don't have the right to take your kids out on the land and teach them what you were taught and to pass on your heritage to the future generations, it is nothing less than a death sentence on the Métis ... because in the end it will mean there will be no Métis people who know what it means to be Métis.

—from *Canoe.ca*

#### Audrey Poitras, Métis Nation of Alberta president

Harvesting has been a historic tradition of our people since before Canada was formed. Our people continue this practice today as a means of sustaining our distinct identity and nurturing our special relationship to the land. This is why our rights are protected in Canada's Constitution.

—from the *Edmonton Journal*

#### MLA Committee on Métis Harvesting

The Government of Alberta is a leader in the recognition of Métis culture and society. Determining who can then exercise Métis rights and where these rights can be exercised is the most significant challenge for the Government of Alberta. The Committee recommends that the Government continue to affirm and recognize the constitutionally guaranteed rights of Métis peoples, including the judicially recognized rights to harvest fish and wildlife.

—from the *Report of the MLA Committee on Métis Harvesting*

Sportsmen of Alberta. “Impacts of the Interim Métis Harvesting Agreements.” Sportsmen of Alberta: Information and Action Centre for Alberta’s Hunters, Anglers and Trappers. <http://www.sportsmenofalberta.com/Impacts.htm> (accessed January 6, 2009).  
Cotter, John. “Alberta Métis Sue Over Constitutional Hunting Rights.” *Canoe.ca*, December 2, 2008. <http://cnews.canoe.ca> (accessed January 6, 2009).

Poitras, Audrey. “Métis Hunting Rules Miss Target.” *Edmonton Journal*, December 28, 2007, sec. A, p. 17.

Ducharme, Denis, Frank Oberle, and Neil Brown. *Report of the MLA Committee on Métis Harvesting, March 2006*. April 27, 2006. <http://www.justice.gov.ab.ca/aboriginal/downloads/RecommendationsMetisHarvesting.PDF>.

## VII. Questions 23 to 26 on page 38 are based on the following sources.

### Source I

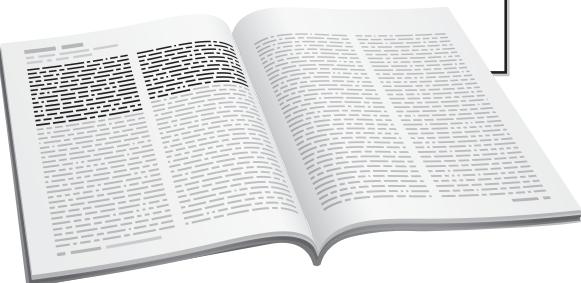
Everyone in Alberta knows about the shortage of workers. Our expanding economy is expected to create 400,000 new jobs between 2004 and 2014, but the province estimates only 300,000 Canadian-born workers will enter the job market here. That will mean a shortage of 100,000 workers, not just in the new industrial projects and housing construction, but also in schools, hospitals, grocery stores, banks, libraries, public transit, the arts and other vital public services.

Consider the Now Hiring signs in every corner of Alberta, and start multiplying. By 2015, according to the government's

moderate estimates, Alberta will need almost 1,000 doctors, dentists and veterinarians; 3,077 carpenters and cabinetmakers; 5,432 cashiers; 2,007 bank and insurance workers; 3,917 mechanics—and that is just the beginning of the official worry list. Alberta is competing for workers with every western industrialized nation in an era of declining birth rates and retiring baby boomers. Skilled workers are finding new opportunities in their own nations. With elbows up, every province in Canada is struggling to bring the same immigrants to its corner of the map.

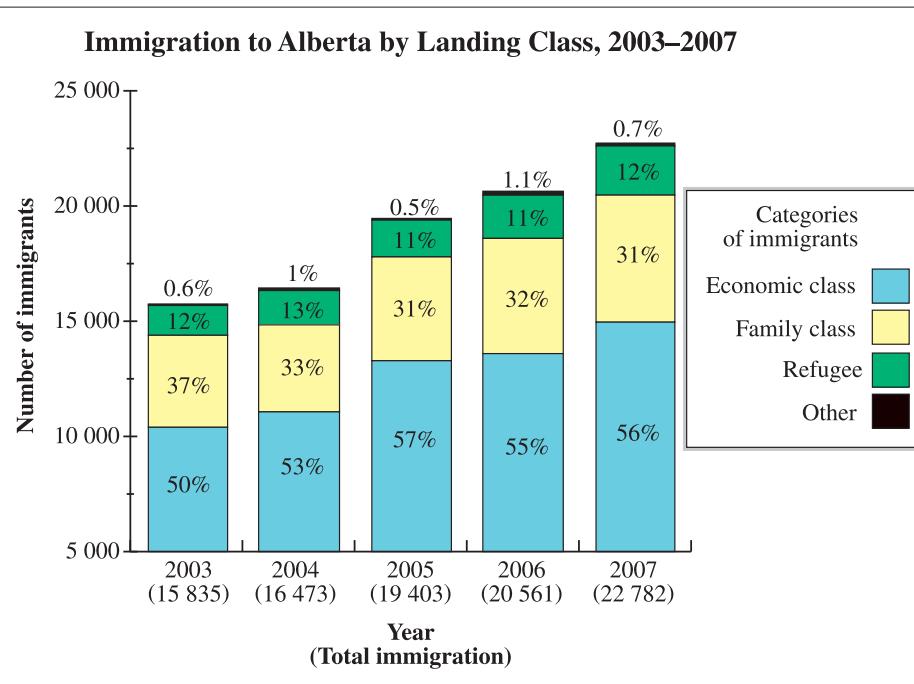
—from *Alberta Views*

Note: The article from which this excerpt is taken was published in 2008, prior to the global economic downturn in 2009.

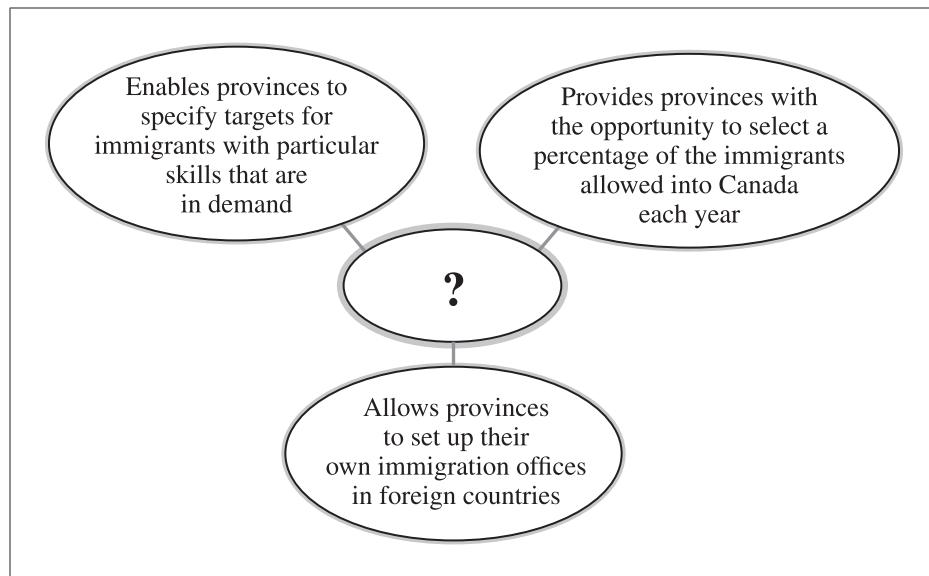


Goyette, Linda. "Left in the Margins." *Alberta Views*, January/February 2007. Reproduced with permission from Linda Goyette and *Alberta Views*.

### Source II



### Source III



### Source IV

**Speaker W**  
The government of Alberta wants to bring thousands of people here to work. We immigrants are already here. Why can't employers hire us? We have qualifications but cannot find jobs that pay more than minimum wage.

**Speaker X**  
I was very excited when I immigrated to Alberta. My hopes are being reached as I am learning English and have received assistance from the Alberta government in finding a job and a place to live.

**Speaker Y**  
I support the efforts of the Alberta government to attract more immigrants. Since coming here, I have found a full-time job and am able to buy the things that I want. I am very happy to be living in Alberta.

**Speaker Z**  
Our Alberta government wants more people to come here, but the immigrants who are already here are suffering. The rich are getting richer, but we are getting poorer. Rent and food are expensive here, and the minimum wage is low.

**VIII. Questions 27 to 30 on page 39 are based on the following sources.**

**Source I**

I was 23 years old when I was forced to flee my homeland in 1999 with nothing but the clothes I was wearing. The police gave me five minutes to leave. I ran to the railway station, boarded a train, and then waited 15 hours to be allowed to cross the border. Once across, I went to a refugee camp in an open field where I lived in a tent for the next two months. In that miserable camp, I worried about my future. Fortunately, some Western countries, Canada included, were selecting refugees at that camp. I was interviewed and, the next day, I saw my name on a notice board. I was going to Canada.



**Source II**



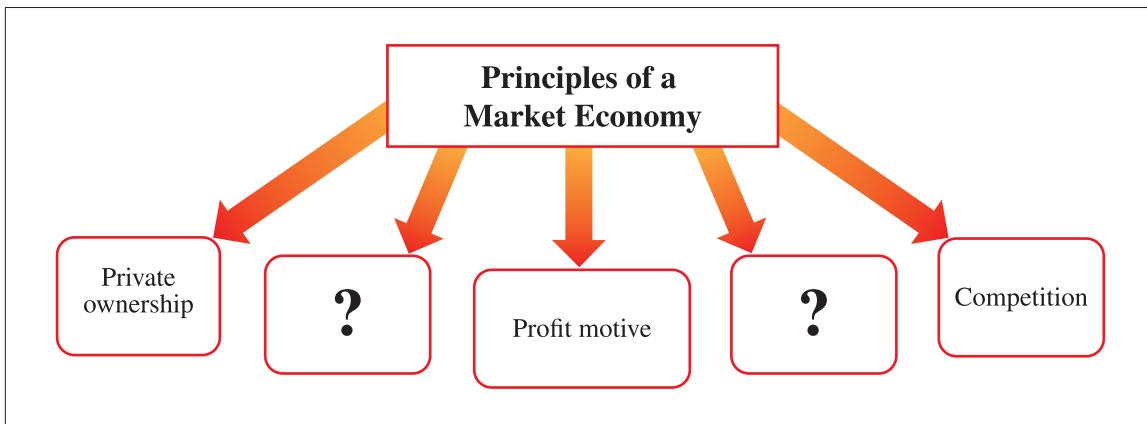
### Source III

#### Writing Assignment Research Notes

- Since the Second World War ended in 1945, Canada has provided a home for refugees.
- Canada signed the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1951.
- The Immigration Act of 1976 made refugees one of Canada's immigration categories.
- In 1985, the Supreme Court ruled that Satnam Singh, a man from India seeking refugee status, had the right to a hearing to state his case.
- Following the terrorist attacks of 2001, Canada passed the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act in 2002.

**IX. Questions 31 to 34 on page 41 are based on the following sources.**

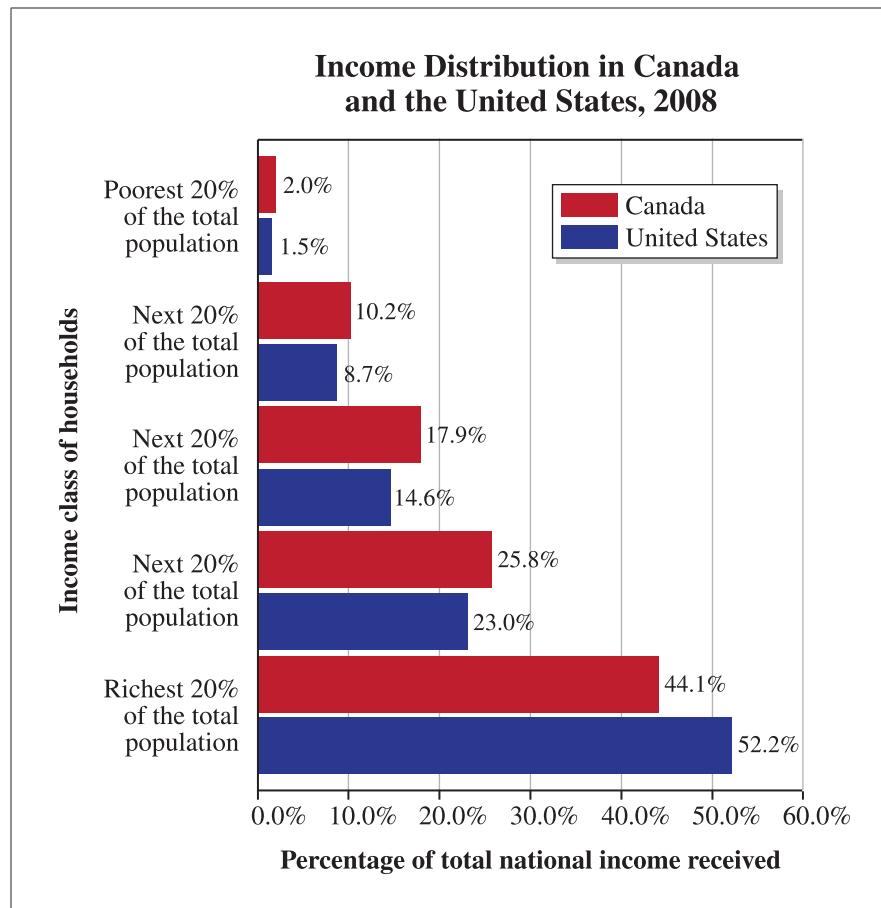
**Source I**



**Source II**

<b>Characteristics of the Economy of Country X</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Income taxes are used to redistribute wealth.</li><li>• Government owns certain key industries to serve the good of the public.</li><li>• Government uses regulations to ensure workplace safety and environmental protection.</li><li>• There is wide acceptance of the belief that serving the common good of society is more important than self-advancement.</li><li>• ?</li></ul>

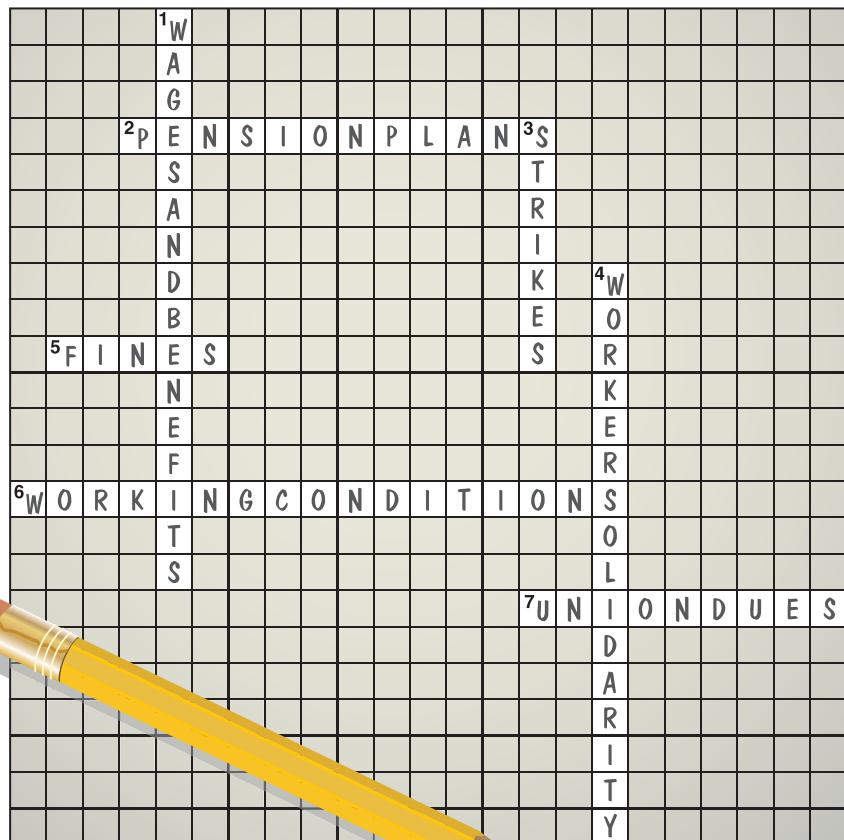
### Source III



**X. Questions 35 to 38 on page 42 are based on the following sources.**

## Source I

## Labour Unions in Canada



## **Crossword Clues**

## Across

- 2. Both workers and employers make financial contributions to a fund that is used to provide employees with a retirement income
- 5. Punishment for union members whose conduct is deemed inappropriate
- 6. Regulations set standards for worker safety and limit the number of hours employees are to work
- 7. Costs of membership that are paid by employees

## Down

1. Salaries paid and health-care services offered to workers: result in increased costs to employers who then raise prices on goods produced
3. ?
4. Workers gain strength by uniting with others to influence employers to make decisions favourable to workers; workers are subject to the decisions of their bargaining unit whether they are members of the union or not

## Source II

### Farm Worker Exemptions in Alberta's Labour Legislation, 2008

#### Employment Standards Code

- Agricultural workers are exempt from most provisions of the Code, including minimum wage, overtime, hours of work, statutory holidays, vacation, and the employment of children.

#### Labour Relations Code

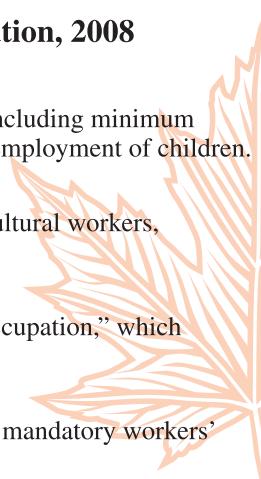
- A section of the Code indicates that the Code does not apply to agricultural workers, meaning farm workers cannot join a union.

#### Occupational Health and Safety Act

- In the Act, farming operations are excluded from the definition of "occupation," which effectively excludes farm workers from health and safety protection.

#### Workers' Compensation Act

- The Act lists 22 agriculture-related industries that are exempted from mandatory workers' compensation coverage.



## Source III

*The Times*

### Supreme Court ruling affirms labour rights are human rights

Ottawa (8 June 2007) – The Supreme Court of Canada ruled today that the right of workers to belong to labour unions is protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This right, the court noted, promotes and enhances fundamental Charter values such as equality and democracy in Canada.



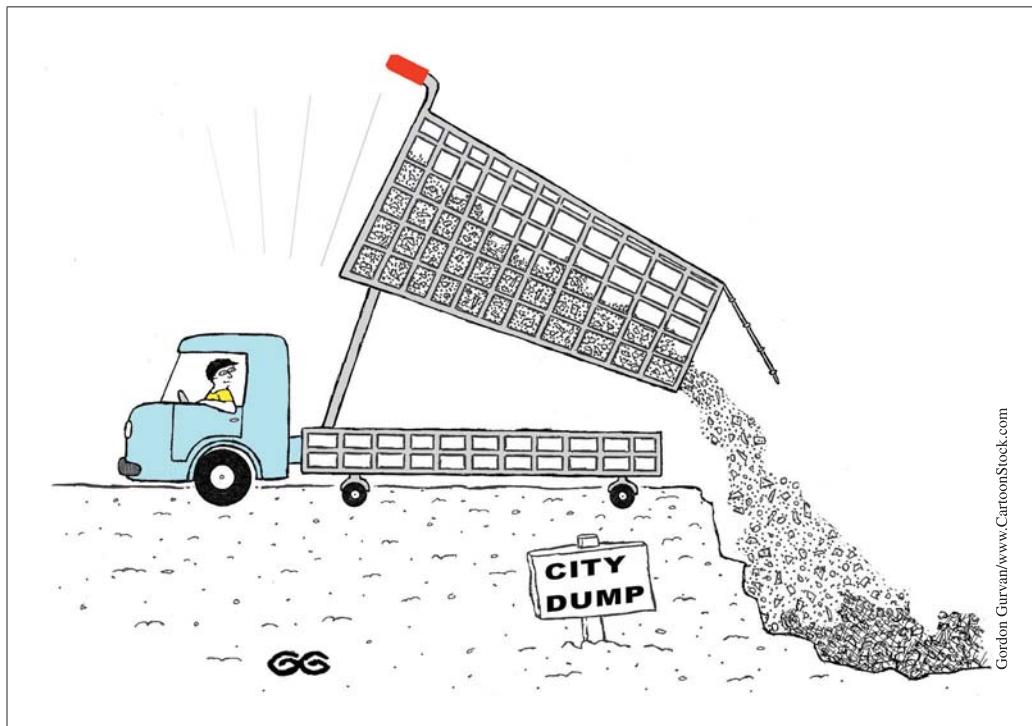
## Source IV



Labour unions have served an important purpose in Canada's history by protecting workers from the abuses of capitalism. Support for labour unions among workers today, however, is declining. Many union demands regarding working conditions and terms of employment are presently guaranteed by law. Unions deprive workers of personal choice—in some professions, union membership is a requirement of employment and, once a worker becomes a member of a union, he or she is required to do what the majority of union members determines must be done even if he or she disagrees.

**XI. Questions 39 to 42 on page 43 are based on the following sources.**

**Source I**



Gordon Gurvan / www.CartoonStock.com

**Source II**

**Consumerism**

- Encourages people to purchase goods and services
- Determines the economic decisions of businesses
- May be encouraged by governments that try to stimulate individual spending to keep a country's economy growing
- ?

### Source III

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2008

## Lessons learned from a yearlong no-shopping experiment

**Savings and stronger family connections the payoff for couple who veered off the consumer track**

Robin Summerfield  
*Calgary Herald*

It started out as an experiment in not shopping for one year.

And 11 months in, one couple in Cochrane, 35 kilometres northwest of Calgary, has learned the secret to happiness: not buying.

Tom and Malora Mulhern's story goes back to Jan. 1, when the couple, with their three-year-old son Noah, vowed to stop buying stuff for one year.

Under their rules of disengagement, the Mulherns vowed to only buy essentials such as food, and new socks and underwear when necessary. If something broke down or wore out, they would hit the thrift stores or go online to buy second-hand or swap goods with others.

Their goal was to downsize their lives and get off the consumption treadmill.

They weren't out to judge others for their buying habits; they simply wanted to examine their own shopping habits.

"We wanted to simplify our lives and break our buying habit and enjoy our family, and not be, 'What else can we get?'" explains Malora, 27, a stay-at-home mom.

They have documented their experience at [ourcompactlife.org](http://ourcompactlife.org).

Eleven months later, the couple has wiped out a \$9,000 student loan and put an additional \$7,000 in the bank.

They've managed to do it living in a \$400-a-month basement suite on Tom's \$48,000-a-year salary as a youth pastor at Dalhousie Community Church in northwest Calgary.

"It's fabulous," Malora says of the \$16,000 total savings. "I feel like we're broken (of our shopping habit)."

"It's been a really good experience," says Tom. "We've learned a lot."

—from the *Edmonton Journal*

Summerfield, Robin. "Lessons Learned from a Yearlong No-shopping Experiment." *Edmonton Journal*, November 28, 2008, sec. B, p. 13. Material reprinted with the express permission of: "Calgary Herald Group Inc.," a CanWest Partnership.

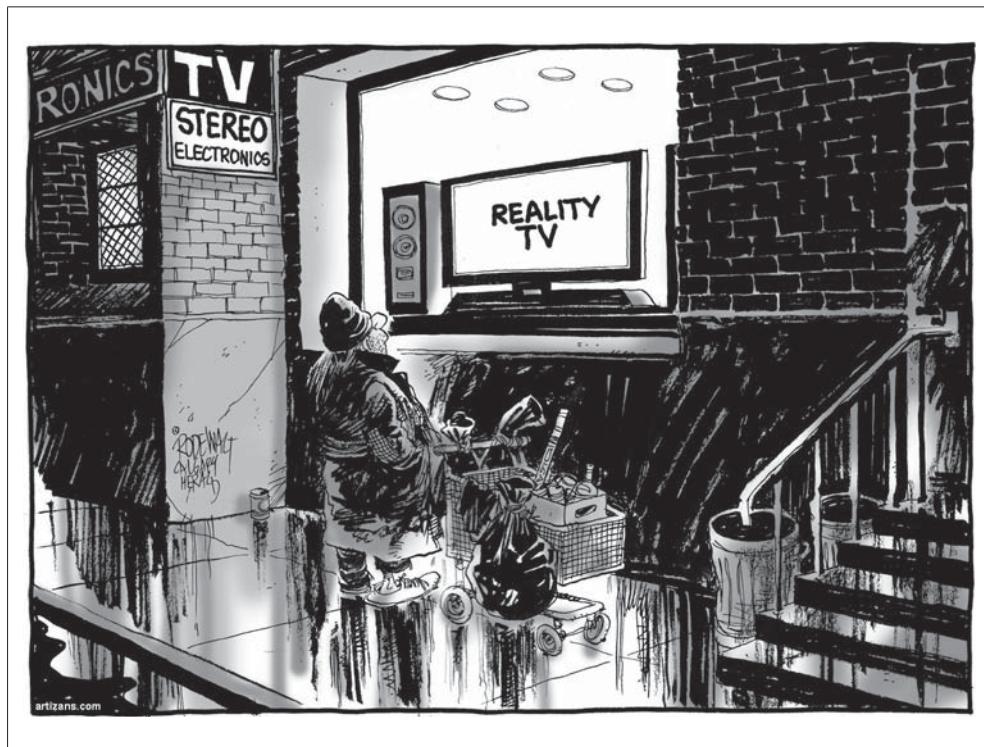
### Source IV



I work hard for my money and I should be allowed to decide what to do with it! If I decide I want to buy new things every week, then I should be able to. I'm helping others by shopping because it provides jobs for people at businesses. By choosing what I will buy, I influence what the companies are going to make. I am glad that I live in a country where I am free to make my own decisions.

XII. Questions 43 to 46 on page 44 are based on the following sources.

Source I



Vance Rodewalt / Artizans.com

Source II

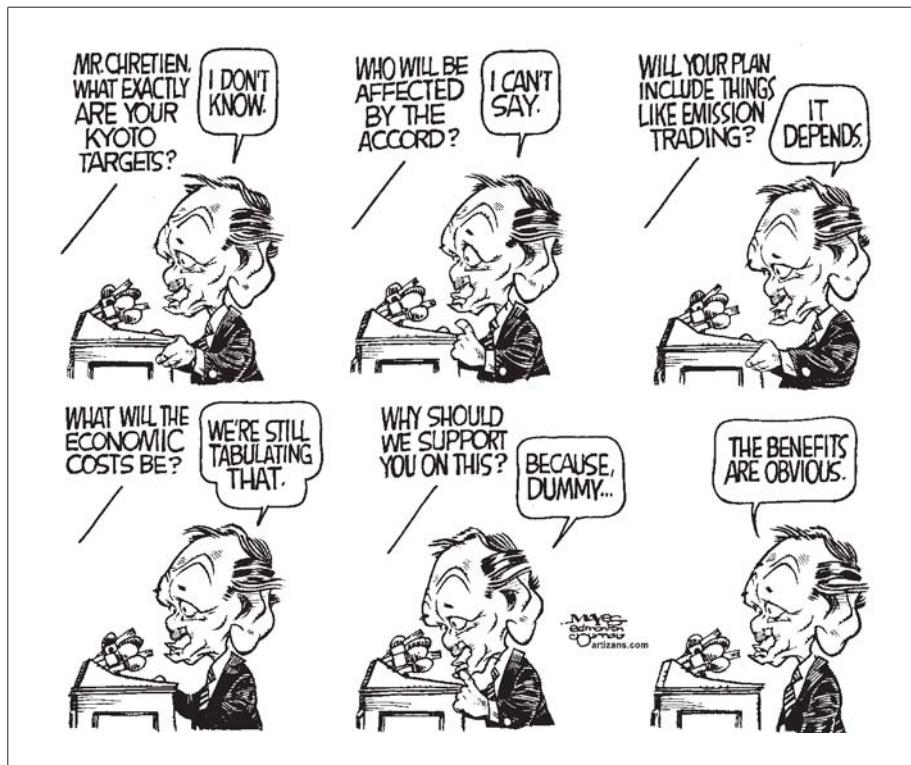


### Source III

<b>Personal Income Tax Rates in Canada for 2008</b>	
<b>Annual Personal Income</b>	<b>Federal Taxation Rate</b>
\$37 885.00 or less	15% <b>on the first</b> \$37 885.00 of taxable income
More than \$37 885.00, but not more than \$75 769.00	22% <b>on the next</b> \$37 884.00 of taxable income
More than \$75 769.00, but not more than \$123 184.00	26% <b>on the next</b> \$47 415.00 of taxable income
More than \$123 184.00	29% of taxable income <b>over</b> \$123 184.00

XIII. Questions 47 to 50 on page 45 are based on the following sources.

Source I



Malcolm Mayes / Artizans.com

Note: Jean Chrétien was leader of the Liberal Party and prime minister when Canada signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997.

Source II



### Source III

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 2007

# Tories link Kyoto to economic disaster

**Harper quotes from report warning of skyrocketing prices, recession\***

MIKE DE SOUZA  
*CanWest News Service*  
OTTAWA

Tempers flared Thursday as Prime Minister Stephen Harper used a new report that warned of skyrocketing energy prices and a crippling recession to justify his decision to walk away from Canada's international commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

While opposition parties and environmentalists called it bogus and irresponsible fearmongering,\*\* the Conservatives said the report, paid for by taxpayers and verified by five independent economists, proved Canada would be hard-pressed to close the gap between its current pollution levels and its commitment from the 1997 climate-change agreement signed by the previous Liberal government.

\*recession—an economic decline that lasts at least six months

\*\*bogus and irresponsible fearmongering—carelessly presenting false and distressing ideas

De Souza, Mike. "Tories Link Kyoto to Economic Disaster." *Edmonton Journal*, April 20, 2007, sec. A, p. 7. Material reprinted with the express permission of: "CANWEST NEWS SERVICE," a CanWest Partnership.