

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Social Studies Grade 9 TEACHER KEY

W3 - Quiz

Important Concepts of Grade 9 Social Studies

W1 - Lesson 1 Citizenship, Government, and Identity
W1 - Lesson 2 Making Laws in Canada and the Role of the
..... Media
W1 - Lesson 3 Youth Criminal Justice
W1 - Lesson 4 The Charter of Rights and Freedoms
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W1 - Quiz

W2 - Lesson 1 Collective Rights
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W2 - Lesson 3 Immigration Issues
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W3 - Lesson 1 Market and Mixed Economies
W3 - Lesson 2 The Roles of Government, Labour, and
..... Consumers in the Economy
W3 - Lesson 3 . Quality of Life, Consumerism, and the Economy
W3 - Lesson 4 Social Programs and Political Parties
W3 - Lesson 5 The Environment
W3 - Quiz

Materials Required

Textbook Required
Issues For Canadians

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Nine Social Studies

Teacher Key



Week 3 - Quiz

QUIZ

The quiz covers material studied in **Week 3 – Lessons 1 to 5**.

This quiz is to be completed **without** the use of a dictionary, thesaurus, or any reference materials such as notes or a textbook.

Be sure you have a pen, pencil, and eraser.

Print your name neatly on the quiz.

Complete all questions on the quiz.

Hand in the quiz when you complete it.

The quiz has five sections and is worth 50 marks.

Week 3 - Quiz

Part I: Multiple-Choice

Be sure to read each question carefully. Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank in front of each question. (10 marks)

- B** 1. An international environmental treaty that has the goal of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere is called the
- A. Carbon Tax Treaty
 - B. Kyoto Protocol
 - C. Biodiversity Protocol
 - D. Bali Initiative
- D** 2. The Canadian political party that reduced the GST is the
- A. Republican Party
 - B. Liberal Party
 - C. Bloc Quebecois Party
 - D. Conservative Party
- D** 3. Which tax is placed on net personal or business income?
- A. sales tax
 - B. goods and service tax
 - C. value added tax
 - D. income tax
- C** 4. Statements that put forth a political party's position on issues are the party's
- A. plank
 - B. perspective
 - C. platform
 - D. trend

- A 5. An economy in which both individuals and government make economic decisions regarding the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services is called a
- A. mixed economy
 - B. market economy
 - C. planned economy
 - D. laissez-faire economy
- B 6. Money provided to groups by the government to support an activity is referred to as
- A. disposable income
 - B. a grant
 - C. a contract
 - D. the tax base
- D 7. The term used to describe when the supply of a product can meet the demand for a product at a particular price is
- A. demand
 - B. supply
 - C. moderate
 - D. equilibrium
- C 8. A form of health care in which financing is designed to meet the cost of all or most health care needs from a publicly managed fund is known as
- A. health insurance
 - B. private health care
 - C. public health care
 - D. planned insurance
- A 9. The cost for borrowing money is based on
- A. interest rates
 - B. demand
 - C. supply
 - D. competition

- C 10. What is standard of living?
- A. the general well-being of individuals and societies
 - B. a measurement of the amount of wealth a country's economy generates
 - C. a measurement of economic well-being of people in a society
 - D. the ability and desire of consumers to purchase goods and services

Part II: Matching

Match the definition on the left with the correct term on the right. Write the letter on the appropriate line to indicate your choice. Each answer will be used only once. (10 marks)

<u> H </u>	the release of pollutants into the air	A. monopoly
<u> E </u>	an individual issue stated in a political party's platform	B. advertising
<u> G </u>	individuals or businesses that create goods or services	C. strike
<u> A </u>	a market with only one supplier	D. conservatives
<u> D </u>	individuals who favour a political philosophy that upholds current conditions and opposes change	E. plank
<u> I </u>	individuals who use goods or services	F. profit
<u> F </u>	gain left over after expenses are subtracted	G. producers
<u> C </u>	the refusal to work in protest against poor working conditions	H. emissions
<u> J </u>	to refuse to buy or deal with a product or company as a protest	I. consumers
<u> B </u>	communication designed to influence people's buying patterns	J. boycott

Part III: Fill-in-the-Blanks

Complete each of the following sentences by writing the correct word or phrase on the lines provided. (10 marks)

1. The *environment* includes all living and non-living things occurring naturally on Earth.
2. A company that is established and operated by the Canadian government is referred to as a *Crown* *corporation* (2 words).
3. A *budget* is a plan outlining the limits of expenditures.
4. Labour unions use *collective* *bargaining* (2 words) to negotiate wages and working conditions with their employers.
5. *Greenhouse* *gases* (2 words) contribute to the warming of the atmosphere.
6. Individuals who deliberately fail to pay taxes can be charged with tax *evasion*.
7. When the demand for a product goes up and the supply is reduced, then the price will *go* *up* (2 words).
8. A shift to the *right* occurs when a government becomes less involved in the economy.
9. Individuals who are not extreme in their political views are considered to be *moderates*.
10. Today, many individuals are concerned that human activity is causing *climate* *change* (2 words) by altering the composition of the global atmosphere.

Part IV: True or False

Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, write **T** on the lines provided. However, if the statement is false, write **F** on the lines provided. Then **rewrite the sentence correctly to make the statement true.** (10 marks)

- F** 1. A planned economy opposes government intervention in business affairs.
A market economy opposes government intervention in business affairs.
- F** 2. Conservatives favour a political philosophy of progress and reform and are often referred to as left wing.
Liberals favour a political philosophy of progress and reform and are often referred to as left wing.
- T** 3. Consumerism is the belief that an increase in the consumption of goods is economically beneficial.
- F** 4. An income tax is charged at the point of purchase of goods and services.
A sales tax is charged at the point of purchase of goods and services.
- T** 5. An underground economy occurs when market exchanges go unreported to avoid paying taxes.
- F** 6. In economics, the idea that resources are limited is called demand.
In economics, the idea that resources are limited is called scarcity.

T 7. A mixed economy combines private ownership and government control.

 F 8. Canadian labour laws allow employers to hire children full time.

Canadian labour laws no longer allow employers to hire children full time.

 T 9. In determining the material well-being of a country, the Gross Domestic Product is often used.

 T 10. In the United States, health services are offered to make a profit.

2. Identify how **each** of the following items affects a market economy. Include an example for each item.

A. scarcity –

When scarcity occurs in a market economy, the price of the goods or services will go up. An example of scarcity is the reduction of the supply of fresh vegetables in the wintertime, which results in higher prices.

B. advertising –

Marketers use advertising in a market economy to create demand. Producers use advertisements to encourage consumers to buy their goods or services. For example, an advertisement for a new product tries to convince people that they need the product.

C. monopoly –

A monopoly in a market economy can set the price of its goods or services without regard to supply or demand because there is no competition.

This usually results in higher prices. For example, if there is only one gas station in a community, the owner of the station can increase the prices of goods because of the absence of another gas station nearby to compete for customers.

D. labour unions –

In a market economy, labour unions can influence the supply of goods and services. A labour strike is an example of how labour unions can affect the price and supply of goods and services. The threat of strikes encourages producers to bargain with workers for wages and working conditions to ensure the supply of the goods and services they produce can meet the demand of consumers. For example, to keep a business running smoothly, an employer may agree to increase wages and to provide more benefits.

E. competition –

In a market economy, competition ensures that consumers are able to purchase goods and services at reasonable prices. Competition also usually results in better quality goods and services. For example, the owner of one sporting goods store will encourage consumers to shop there by keeping prices lower than other sporting goods stores offering the same goods.

3. What is quality of life? What are **two** factors used to determine quality of life? How can government political and economic decisions affect your quality of life? Give **one** example.

Answers will vary. Sample responses are provided below. Use the following

guidelines to award the 5 marks for this question.

- *One mark is awarded for a correct definition of quality of life.*
- *Two marks are awarded for identifying two factors that determine quality of life.*
- *One mark is awarded for explaining how government political and economic decisions affect quality of life.*
- *One mark is awarded for providing an example of the affect*

The term quality of life is used to describe the general well-being of individuals and societies. Quality of life is a measure of material wealth and other aspects that contribute to one's happiness and contentment with one's life.

There are many factors that help determine quality of life. The factors discussed in the week's lesson are material well-being, health, political stability and security, family life, community life, climate and geography, job security, political freedom, and gender equality. Accept other reasonable factors from students.

The political and economic decisions of government may have negative and or positive affects on quality of life. For example, if governments assist citizens by providing benefits such as health care, then quality of life will improve. However, if government raises taxes (perhaps to pay for benefits) it may lower quality of life. Politically, if a government decides to reduce citizens' rights, this could result in quality of life declining. Government legislation to protect the environment could have positive affects on quality of life.

Total: _____
50 marks

