

Civic Studies 11
2010/11 Sample Exam
 Provincial Examination — Answer Key

Cognitive Processes	Topics	Weightings	Question Types
K = Knowledge	1. Informed Citizenship	49%	55 = Multiple Choice (MC)
U = Understanding	2. Civic Deliberation	20%	2 = Written Response (WR)
H = Higher Mental Process	3. Essay #1	15%	
	4. Essay #2	15%	

Weightings	Essay Topics
K = 27%	A. Rights and Responsibilities
U = 43%	B. Governance
H = 30%	C. Domestic Issues
	D. International Relations

Question Number	Keyed Response	Cognitive Process	Mark	Topic	PLO	Question Type
1.	C	U	1	1	B2	MC
2.	A	K	1	1	B2	MC
3.	C	U	1	1	B2	MC
4.	A	K	1	1	B3	MC
5.	C	U	1	1	B3	MC
6.	D	U	1	1	B3	MC
7.	A	U	1	1	B3	MC
8.	C	K	1	1	B3	MC
9.	A	U	1	1	B3	MC
10.	B	K	1	1	B4	MC
11.	D	U	1	1	B4	MC
12.	D	U	1	1	B4	MC
13.	C	K	1	1	B4	MC
14.	D	U	1	1	B4	MC
15.	D	U	1	1	B5	MC
16.	C	K	1	1	B5	MC
17.	B	U	1	1	B5	MC
18.	B	U	1	1	B5	MC
19.	D	U	1	2	C4	MC
20.	D	K	1	2	C4	MC
21.	A	K	1	2	C4	MC
22.	A	K	1	1	B6	MC
23.	D	K	1	1	B6	MC
24.	D	U	1	1	B6	MC
25.	A	U	1	1	B6	MC
26.	D	U	1	1	B6	MC
27.	A	U	1	1	B6	MC
28.	C	U	1	1	B7	MC

Question Number	Keyed Response	Cognitive Process	Mark	Topic	PLO	Question Type
29.	D	U	1	1	B7	MC
30.	A	U	1	1	B7	MC
31.	A	U	1	1	B7	MC
32.	B	K	1	1	B8	MC
33.	B	U	1	1	B8	MC
34.	A	K	1	1	B8	MC
35.	A	K	1	1	B8	MC
36.	A	K	1	1	B8	MC
37.	C	K	1	2	C1	MC
38.	D	U	1	2	C1	MC
39.	A	K	1	2	C1	MC
40.	A	U	1	2	C1	MC
41.	B	U	1	2	C1	MC
42.	A	K	1	2	C2	MC
43.	D	U	1	2	C2	MC
44.	B	U	1	2	C2	MC
45.	B	K	1	1	B9	MC
46.	B	K	1	1	B9	MC
47.	C	K	1	1	B9	MC
48.	D	U	1	1	B9	MC
49.	D	U	1	1	B9	MC
50.	D	U	1	1	B9	MC
51.	C	U	1	2	C5	MC
52.	C	U	1	2	C5	MC
53.	A	U	1	2	C5	MC
54.	A	U	1	2	C5	MC
55.	C	U	1	2	C5	MC

Question Number	Keyed Response	Cognitive Process	Mark	Topic	PLO	Question Type
1.	–	H	12	3B	–	WR
2.	–	H	12	4D	–	WR

Civic Studies 11
2010/11 Sample Exam
Provincial Examination — List of Possible Responses

Use the following information to answer question 1.

Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) face conflicting expectations while serving both their constituents and their political parties.

- 1. Discuss the conflicting expectations which these elected representatives face.**

(12 marks)

Use pages 1 to 4 in the Response Booklet.

ANSWER KEY

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

- In a mass democracy, direct democracy—links between government and citizen—is unrealistic. Therefore, electing representatives to support the opinions of constituents and to influence government decision-making is necessary.
- The existence of political parties provides a structure which can more easily take on governing once elected and which organizes the general political beliefs of political candidates—allowing the public to easily relate to one party or another—like a brand name.
- A political party can be defined as an organized group of people with roughly similar political goals and opinions, which seeks to influence public policy by having candidates elected to government.
- There are competing demands on elected representatives because what citizens believe representatives should do and what political parties require of their elected members are not always alike.

CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS OF AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE

An elected representative should:

- listen to constituents/learn about constituents' expectations.
- represent all of the voters in his/her constituency.
- connect constituents to needed government resources—business, social, economic, etc.
- pass on any constituents' complaints or concerns to government.
- follow up on concerns of constituents.
- be held accountable—do what he/she says he/she will do.
- provide opportunities for dialogue and input.
- compile constituents' opinions and pressure government to ensure policies reflect the complexity of opinions.
- present constituents' petitions to government.
- on certain occasions, vote constituents' interests (even if opposed to party's occasions).

POLITICAL PARTY'S EXPECTATIONS OF AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE

An elected representative should:

- mobilize constituents on behalf of a common set of interests or ideologies, represented by the party.
- campaign and win election, assisting party to become governing party.
- act and speak according to established party platform and practice, maintaining caucus solidarity.
- advocate a positive view of party achievements.
- assist in building or maintaining party identity.
- assist with policy formulation.
- keep party secrets behind closed doors.
- in Parliament or provincial legislatures, maintain party discipline regardless of constituents' opinions (vote with party, support legislation of party).
- follow directive of the party whip.
- fundraise for the party.
- never embarrass the leader of the party.
- free votes are occasionally allowed on matters of conscience.

2. To what extent has Canada played an important role in international conflicts since 1945?

(12 marks)

Use pages 5 to 8 in the Response Booklet.

ANSWER KEY

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

POTENTIAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Canada's 20th century success as a military nation (pre-1945) came in two global conflicts and one regional war.
- Canadians participated in the Boer War in southern Africa (1899–1902) and allied with Britain, helping gain colonial success.
- Again loyal to Britain in 1914–1918, Canada's contributions in battles like Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele led to Triple Entente success in World War One over Germany and its allies.
- In World War Two (1939–1945), Canada fought the Axis Powers in key battles like D-Day, Dieppe and Hong Kong.
- Although not always successful, Canada's side ultimately defeated Hitler's Germans, the Italians and Japanese.

SINCE 1945

(1) Cold War

Greater Extent:

- In the post-World War Two era, Canadians participated as a middle power in the Cold War ideological conflict (1945–1991).
- Friendly with the United States and its capitalist allies, Canada joined military organizations in the UN (Security Council), NATO and NORAD which opposed the communist-led USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Lesser Extent:

- Except for the Korean War, Canada played mostly a supporting Cold War role (resources, supplies, communication, spying and military bases) to our allies.

(2) Korean War

Greater Extent:

- In the first Cold War military conflict (1950–53), Canada joined United Nations forces in a communist-containment action in Korea.
- Often called the “Forgotten War,” over 26 000 Canadian troops fought and 516 died.
- As the third largest UN participant behind the US and Britain, Canadians fought successfully against the Chinese and North Koreans and assisted in the preservation of the capitalist border along the 38th parallel which remains intact today.
- Canada helped reinforce the US “Truman Doctrine” which promised to stop the spread of worldwide communism, and the UN saw success in its first-ever military action.

Lesser Extent:

- Canada played a supportive role to the Americans.

(3) Peacekeeping

Greater Extent:

- By the mid-1950s, Canada’s military actions changed focus.
- Starting with the Suez Crisis (1956) and continuing through the 1990s, Canada became known as a “peacekeeping” nation.
- Over 125 000 Canadians served in more than 50 UN peacekeeping missions, resulting in a globally recognized reputation.
- Canadians took part in every UN peacekeeping mission until 1998 with successful operations in places like Cyprus, Yugoslavia and Egypt.
- Canada’s Foreign Affairs Minister Lester Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize for his UN peacekeeping initiative in the Suez, which assisted in the creation of a buffer zone and in a long-term solution for the waterway.

Lesser Extent:

- Canada has also tarnished its peacekeeping reputation.
- In Somalia in 1993, Canadian peacekeepers tortured a Somali teen to death.
- Under the leadership of Canadian General Roméo Dallaire, and with a limited mandate, UN forces were unable to prevent a mass genocide in Rwanda in 1994.
- Since 2000, Canada’s contributions to UN peacekeeping has been minimal.

(4) Gulf Wars

Greater Extent:

- In 1991, Canada played a minor role in the UN/34-nation coalition against Saddam Hussein's Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
- Canadian ships, fighter planes and a field hospital were deployed in a supporting role in the area as the American-led forces (Operation Desert Storm) quickly overwhelmed Iraq.

Lesser Extent:

- Canada's role in 1991 was very limited to support rather than leadership.
- In the second Iraq conflict in 2003, Canada did not join the US-led "Coalition of the Willing."

(5) Yugoslavia

Greater Extent:

- In 1999, Canadian military planes played a significant role in NATO attacks on Yugoslavia which were due to ethnic cleansing policies.
- In this "Kosovo War," Canada's CF-18s fighter jets dropped 10% of all bombs.

(6) Afghanistan

Greater Extent:

- In another NATO military action, Canada joined the US and others in the "War on Terror" in Afghanistan from 2001 to the present.
- Canada's government decided to send Canadian forces to fight Al Qaeda and the Taliban following the terrorist attacks of "9/11."
- Canadian troops have been stationed in southern Afghanistan in a dangerous area near Kandahar.
- Over 150 Canadian soldiers have died in a very difficult conflict.
- Canadian actions were a major part behind replacing the Taliban as government in control, helped stage democratic elections, assisted in economic stabilization and peacebuilding/peacemaking, and continued attacks on the enemy.
- For 6 months in 2006, Canada held command of a main military force in Southern Afghanistan.

Lesser Extent:

- As well, discontent on the home front has persuaded the Canadian government to end its commitment in Afghanistan in February 2011.

ESSAY SCORING CRITERIA

An essay may or may not conform to each and every descriptor within a particular scale point. The marker should classify the essay into a category based on general impression rather than by checking off each descriptor.

6 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is clearly stated.
- Outstanding recall of factual content; organized in a purposeful and effective manner.
- Position is supported with thoroughly developed details and insightful conclusions are drawn.
- Expression is clear and fluent with few flaws in communication.

5 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is clearly stated.
- Proficient recall of factual content; organized in a purposeful and effective manner.
- Position is supported with well-developed details and effective conclusions are drawn.
- Expression is generally fluent with few flaws in communication.

4 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is evident.
- Competent recall of factual content; generally organized in a purposeful and effective manner.
- Position is supported with sufficient details and adequate conclusions are drawn.
- Expression is sufficiently fluent; errors do not impede meaning.

3 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is attempted.
- Minimal recall of factual content; organization is attempted.
- Position is supported with some detail and conclusions are weak.
- Expression is limited; errors may distract and impede meaning.

2 Answer

- Position/thesis is inadequate.
- Insufficient recall of factual content; lacks organization.
- Absence of supporting details; little or no relevant conclusion.
- Expression is awkward; errors interfere with meaning.

1 Answer

- A position/thesis is not evident.
- Deficient recall of factual content; lacks organization.
- Absence of supporting detail.
- Expression is full of errors making understanding difficult.

0 Answer

- While writing is evident, no attempt has been made to address the topic given or the writing is illegible.

NR

- A blank paper with no response given.