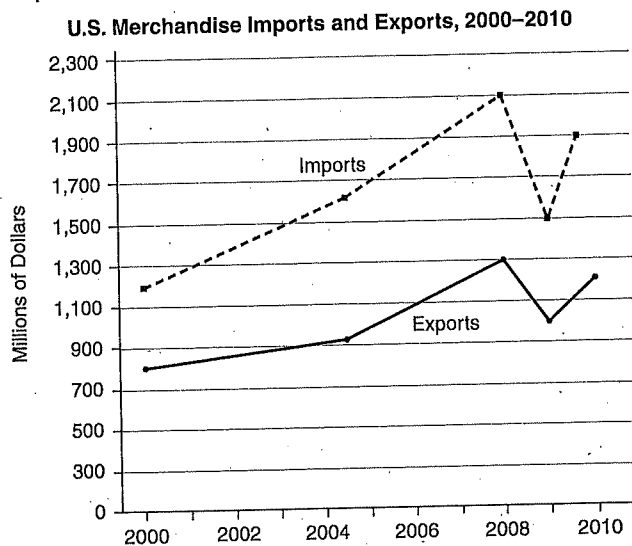


SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICE TEST

Directions: Use 65 minutes to answer the following 34 questions. You may fill in the circles next to the correct answers or write your answers in boxes or on lines as indicated.

Question 1 is based on the following paragraph and graph.

When the value of exported goods – those sold abroad—is greater than the value of imported goods—those bought from foreign nations—there is a favorable balance of trade. On the other hand, when imports are greater than exports, there is an unfavorable balance of trade.



Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*

1. Which of the following statements is supported by the paragraph and the graph?
- A. Exports equaled imports at the start of the 2000s.
 - B. Exports exceeded imports throughout the 2000s.
 - C. The United States had a favorable balance of trade in merchandise during the 2000s.
 - D. The United States had an unfavorable balance of trade in merchandise during the 2000s.

Question 2 is based on the following table. **You MAY use your calculator.**

2. In an opinion poll, people were asked, "In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, or an independent?" The chart below represents the results, by month, for the first six months of 2013.

	Republicans %	Independents %	Democrats %
Jan 2013	27	38	33
Feb 2013	28	38	32
Mar 2013	27	36	35
Apr 2013	26	40	33
May 2013	28	39	32
Jun 2013	26	41	31

Source: Gallup

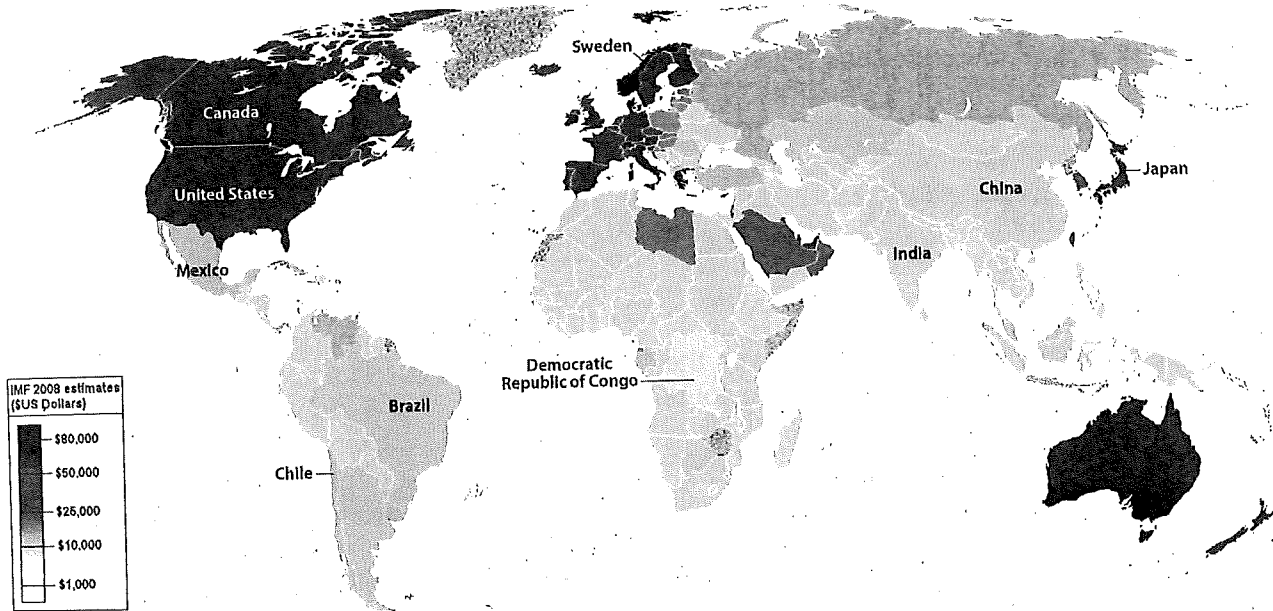
During the first six months of 2013, what percent of the people surveyed, on average, considered themselves independents? (Assume that the same number of people were surveyed each month.) Round your answer to the nearest percentage and write your answer in the box below.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following information and graph.

What standard of living do people in other countries enjoy? There are different ways to answer that question. Many economists hold that one good way is to calculate *gross domestic product (GDP) per capita*. GDP per capita is found by adding up the value of all the goods produced and services performed in a given country in a year and then dividing that total (the GDP) by the number of people living in that country.

The map below shows GDP per capita for each country in the world in 2008. Some, but not all, of the countries are labeled with the name of the country.

Map of GDP Per Capita by Country



3. In the map above, place a dot on the continent that, in 2008, had the highest percentage of countries with a GDP per capita of less than \$10,000 per year.

4. Place the countries below in order from highest GDP per capita to lowest GDP per capita.

Highest	
Second highest	
Third highest	
Lowest	

Democratic Republic of Congo
United States
Mexico
India

Question 5 refers to the following information and chart.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average prices paid by consumers for a typical assortment of goods and services, including housing, food, clothing, transportation, recreation, and medical care. A higher CPI indicates that prices have risen. The table below shows the CPI for several years, as well as the percent change in CPI over the previous year.

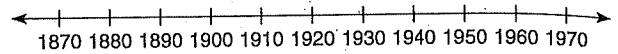
Year	CPI	Percent change in CPI over previous year
2008	215.3	3.8
2009	214.5	-0.4
2010	218.1	1.6
2011	224.9	3.2
2012	229.6	2.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

For the years included in the table, what was the median percent change in CPI over the previous year?

Write your answer in the box below.

6. The 15th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1870, declared that U.S. citizens' right to vote "shall not be denied... on account of race." However, some states found ways to continue to restrict voting rights for almost a century. For example, Mississippi's 1890 constitution restricted African Americans' voting rights by imposing a poll tax and a literacy test. In the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Congress outlawed such restrictions and put protections in place for minority voters.



On the timeline above, place two dots on the years in which voting rights were expanded in the United States.

7. Like the ancient Chinese, the ancient Greeks thought that a sound political system and well-established social relationships were necessary for a stable society. Greek rule was decentralized, and as a result, many political structures coexisted. In contrast, Chinese rule was largely centralized, and a single political system prevailed. The Greeks placed more value on councils, participation, and law; the Chinese, on bureaucracy, hierarchy, and rules.

Based on the paragraph, what did the ancient Greeks and the ancient Chinese have in common in regard to politics and government?

- A. Both governed through a hierarchical bureaucracy.
- B. Both valued a stable political framework for society.
- C. Both had centralized councils.
- D. Both had decentralized political systems.

Question 8 refers to the following chart.

The Effect of World War II on Industry

Measure	1939	1940	1941
Index of manufacturing output (1939 = 100)	100	116	154
Corporate profits before taxes	\$6.4 billion	\$9.3 billion	\$17 billion
Corporate profits after taxes	\$5 billion	\$6.5 billion	\$9.4 billion

Source: Fute, Gilbert C., and Reese, Jim E. *An Economic History of the United States*

8. Which of the following best explains why the war had the effect on industry indicated by the chart?
- A. Even before the United States entered the war, corporate profits had increased sharply.
 - B. Manufacturing output increased by over 50 percent in two years.
 - C. The war created a huge demand for military equipment and supplies.
 - D. With men gone to serve as soldiers, more women were employed in factories.

9. The U.S. president has a great deal of influence over foreign policy. In part, this is because international relations often require quick and decisive action, which is best undertaken by an individual. In times of foreign crisis, the public usually rallies to the support of the president, at least at first.

Which of the following values probably underlies Americans' initial approval of a president's emergency foreign policy actions?

- A. patriotism
- B. imperialism
- C. self-expression
- D. self-sacrifice

10. To combat the anticompetitive nature of monopolies or "trusts" such as US Steel, Standard Oil, and the American Tobacco Company, the U.S. Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act in 1890. That act made it illegal for an individual to monopolize or conspire to monopolize an industry or to act with others to restrain trade or commerce among the States or abroad. While the Sherman Antitrust Act was, and remains, very influential, it was not sufficient to solve all of the problems raised by monopolies. Because of its broad language and its focus on the intent to create monopolies, courts interpreted the Sherman Antitrust Act differently and inconsistently in the many cases to which it was applied. As a result, Congress passed the Clayton Antitrust Act in 1914, which targeted specific actions—such as favorable price discrimination and exclusive dealings contracts—that were used to create monopolies.

In the passage above, the writer's main point is that

- A. courts struck down the Sherman Antitrust Act because its broad language made it unconstitutional
- B. problems with consistently enforcing the Sherman Antitrust Act led to further legislation to prevent monopolies
- C. monopolies like US Steel, Standard Oil, and the American Tobacco Company successfully avoided prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act
- D. the Sherman Antitrust Act ended monopolies like US Steel, Standard Oil, and the American Tobacco Company, but did not prevent new monopolies from arising

11. Since the mid-twentieth century, environmental scientists have been warning the United States about the impact of unchecked carbon emissions into the atmosphere, a threat that many researchers conclude has already led to climate change. Of the many long-term dangers of climate change, which refers to the trend toward greater global temperature extremes, some of the most destructive involve lengthy droughts, diminishing fresh water supplies, and decreased world food production. Although some point to the potential benefits of the temperature changes in particular hemispheres, benefits such as longer growing seasons and more temperate climates for certain populations, the hazards far outweigh any potential advantages. Since the United States has the second highest rate of carbon emissions per person, it must lead the way by dramatically cutting industrial emissions and finding alternate sources of fuel that do not release carbon dioxide as a byproduct. Positive efforts are underway, particularly through the Environmental Protection Agency, which has fostered several international partnerships to limit the production of carbon dioxide, among other greenhouse gases.

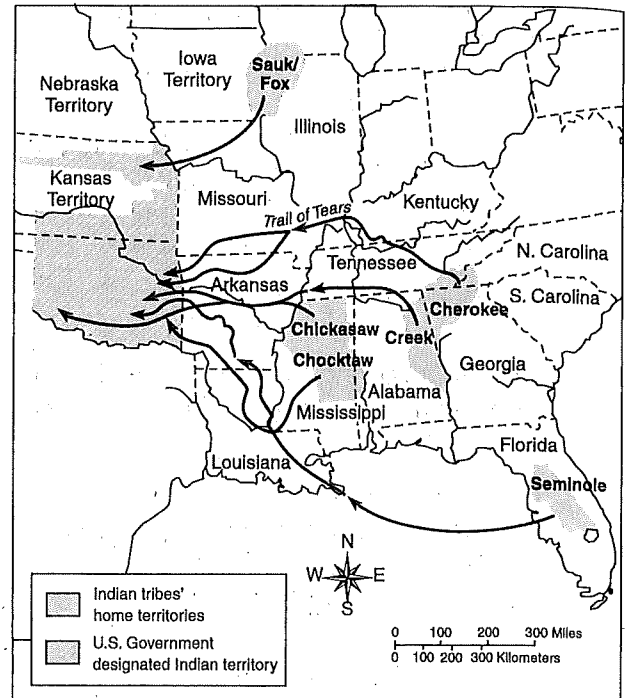
Place the letter of each statement within the correct column. You may or may not fill up each column.

The author would agree with this statement:	The author would disagree with this statement:	The author does not address this information:

a. The United States has failed to take any action against carbon emissions.
b. The dangers of climate change are more significant than the possible benefits.
c. Wind energy is preferable to solar energy.
d. Climate change will not impact the world food supply.

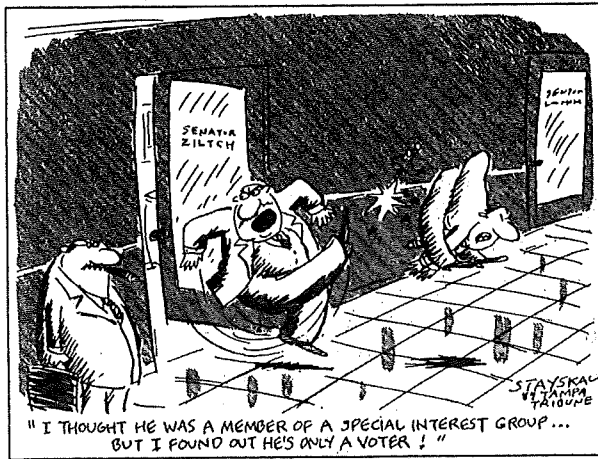
Questions 12 and 13 refer to the following map.

Forced Resettlement of American Indians, 1830s



12. Which of the following is the most likely reason that American Indians were forcibly relocated in the 1830s?
- A. Whites wanted lands in the Kansas and Nebraska territory for settlement.
 - B. Whites wanted to take over Indian lands in the eastern states.
 - C. Indians of different tribes wanted to settle in a single Indian territory.
 - D. Indians in the eastern states wanted to look for gold in the West.
13. Which American Indian tribe was moved the farthest from its tribal lands?
- A. the Sauk/Fox
 - B. the Cherokee
 - C. the Chickasaw
 - D. the Seminole

Question 14 refers to the following cartoon.



© 1989 Wayne Stayskal, Tampa Tribune. Reprinted by permission of Wayne Stayskal.

14. With which of the following opinions would the cartoonist be most likely to agree?
- A. People shouldn't have to stand around waiting to see their elected representatives.
 - B. Senators should pay attention to special interest groups as well as to voters.
 - C. Special interest groups are treated better than voters by members of Congress.
 - D. Senators are nicer to their constituents than are members of the House.
15. In the late 1800s, industrialization caused a large-scale migration from rural to urban areas in the United States. Parents who moved to cities with their children left behind the social support of their extended families. In addition, city families found that children, who were an asset on the farm because they could work at an early age, were more of an economic drawback in the city. As a consequence, the birthrate dropped during this period and average family size shrank.
- Which of the following is the best summary of this passage?
- A. Industrialization led to increased urbanization in the late 1800s.
 - B. City families lost the social support of their extended families back on the farm.
 - C. Industrialization and urbanization caused many changes in family life in the late 1800s.
 - D. In the late 1800s, average family size shrank due to the fall in the birthrate.

Questions 16 and 17 refer to the following chart.

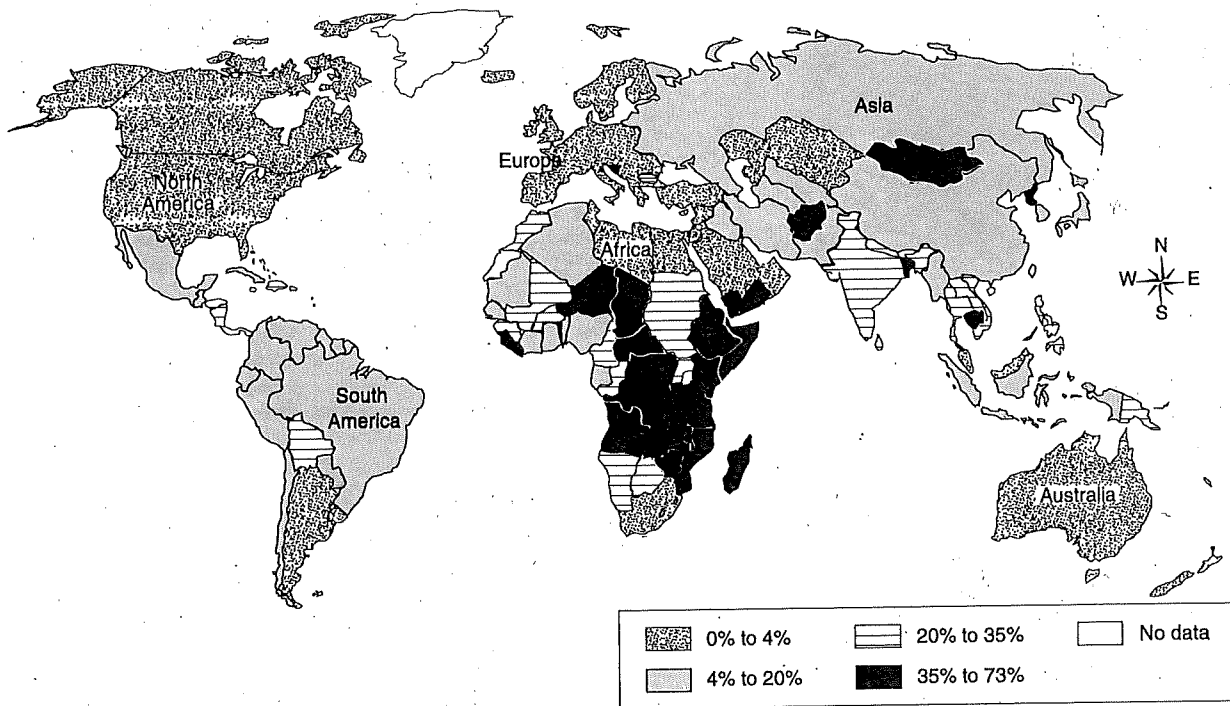
Acts of Parliament Directed at the American Colonies

Act	Description
Revenue Act of 1764 (Sugar Act)	Imposed duties (tariffs) on foreign sugar and luxuries to raise money for Great Britain
Quartering Act of 1765	Required colonists to provide food and shelter for British soldiers
Stamp Act of 1765	Required colonists to purchase revenue stamps for all important documents, including legal documents, newspapers, and ads
Declaratory Act of 1766	Asserted the right of Parliament to make laws for the colonies
Townshend Acts of 1767	Imposed new duties on the import of tea, glass, and paper

16. How did the Declaratory Act differ from all the other acts of Parliament shown in the chart?
- A. It did not involve the quartering of British soldiers.
 - B. It related only to the import of luxury goods.
 - C. It did not impose direct economic costs on the colonists.
 - D. It was enacted long after the other acts of Parliament.
17. The information in this chart would have been most useful for the writing of which of the following documents?
- A. The Declaration of Independence, which explained why the colonies broke away from Great Britain
 - B. The Articles of Confederation, which established a central government consisting of a congress
 - C. The U.S. Constitution, which established the structure of government for the newly independent nation
 - D. Washington's Farewell Address, in which he warned the new nation of policies and practices he thought unwise

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following map.

Percentage of Undernourished People Worldwide



Source: The United Nations, World Food Program.

18. According to the map, what is the percentage range of people in the United States who do not get enough food and nutrients?

- A. 0% to 4%
- B. 4% to 20%
- C. 20% to 35%
- D. 35% to 73%

19. Which of the following statements is supported by the information on the map?

- A. All areas with more than 35% of the population undernourished are inland nations.
- B. World hunger would disappear if food were distributed more fairly.
- C. There are no areas of hunger in Europe or Australia.
- D. Hunger is a major problem in many countries in Africa.

Questions 20 through 22 refer to the following chart.

Important Political Documents Preceding the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution

Year	Document	Description
1215	Magna Carta	Limited the power of the English king and granted rights to the nobles
1620	Mayflower Compact	Set rules by which the Pilgrims would govern themselves in Plymouth colony
1628	Petition of Right	Limited the English king's powers further
1636	Great Fundamentals	Established the first basic system of laws in the English colonies, in Massachusetts Bay Colony
1688	English Bill of Rights	Declared that the king rules with the consent of the people's representatives in Parliament; granted ordinary people certain rights

20. What do the Mayflower Compact and the Great Fundamentals have in common?

- A. Both limited the power of the king.
- B. Both granted rights to the nobles.
- C. Both established methods of self-government in English colonies.
- D. Both applied to the government in England.

21. One of the major grievances the American colonists had against the British was that the British taxed the colonists without granting them representation in the British Parliament. Part of the Declaration of Independence is a list of political and economic rights that American colonists complained that the British king had deprived them of.

By which of the following documents were the writers of the Declaration probably most influenced as they drafted their list?

- A. the Mayflower Compact
- B. the Petition of Right
- C. the Great Fundamentals
- D. the English Bill of Rights

22. Which document first set limits on the British monarch's powers?

- A. the Magna Carta
- B. the Mayflower Compact
- C. the Petition of Right
- D. the English Bill of Rights

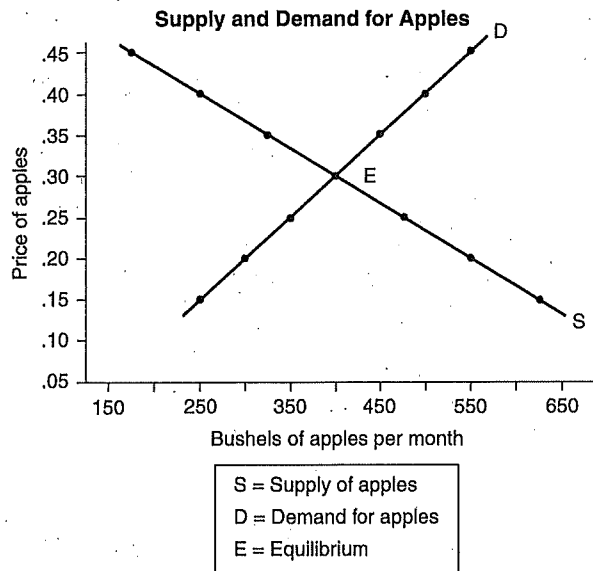
23. The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s inspired historians to reinterpret slavery's impact on U.S. society in general and on African Americans in particular. One interpretation that emerged was that slaves and owners were always in conflict and that slavery was destructive. The extent of slavery's destructiveness was debated. Some historians argued that slavery destroyed the culture and self-respect of the slaves and their descendants. Others thought that slaves overcame hardship by developing a unique African American culture that included, among many different things, strong religious and musical traditions.

Based on the paragraph, which of the following statements is an opinion rather than a fact?

- A. The civil rights movement took place during the middle of the twentieth century.
- B. The civil rights movement caused historians to take another look at slavery.
- C. Historians debated slavery's negative effects on slaves and their descendants.
- D. Slavery destroyed the culture of the slaves, diminishing their self-respect.

Questions 24 and 25 refer to the following paragraph and graph.

The market price of a product tends to change in a way that brings supply and demand into balance, a condition called equilibrium. This is illustrated in the graph below, which shows supply and demand for apples.



24. According to this graph, what is the market price of apples—also known as the price at equilibrium?

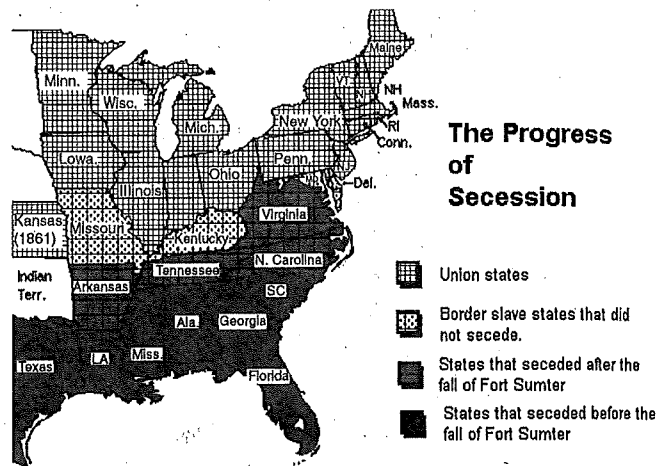
- A. 45 cents
- B. 30 cents
- C. 20 cents
- D. 15 cents

25. Which of the following would result if part of the apple crop were destroyed but demand remained the same?

- A. Supply would increase.
- B. The market price would remain the same.
- C. The market price would go down.
- D. The market price would go up.

Question 26 refers to the following paragraph and map.

The Battle of Fort Sumter was the first battle of the American Civil War. South Carolina had seceded from the Union and insisted that Union troops in South Carolina leave. A small band of Union soldiers was finally forced to evacuate Fort Sumter, on the South Carolina coast. After that, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to help put down the rebellion in the south. Following his call, four additional states seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy. The progress of secession is shown here.



Reprinted from "The South Secedes," U.S. History Online Textbook, ushistory.org.

26. Match each of the following states to the appropriate column(s) in the table. A state may be matched to both columns, or to none at all. You may or may not fill up each column.

Belonged to the Confederacy before the battle of Fort Sumter	Belonged to the Confederacy after the battle of Fort Sumter

Iowa

North Carolina

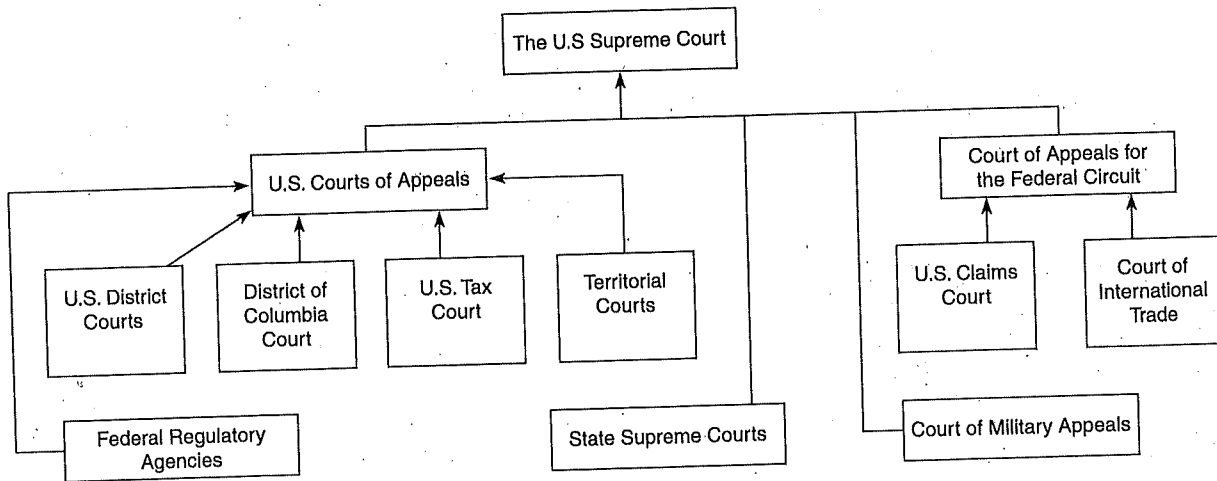
Delaware

Alabama

Questions 27 through 29 refer to the following paragraph and diagram.

Most cases that arise under federal law are tried in the federal court system. The federal court system has several levels of courts and several routes by which cases may be appealed to a higher court.

Routing Cases Through the Federal Court System



27. A U.S. import-export firm files a lawsuit against a foreign trading company. In which court is the suit most likely to be filed?
- A. the United States Claims Court
 - B. the United States Court of Appeals
 - C. the Court of International Trade
 - D. the United States Tax Court
28. The U.S. Constitution established only the Supreme Court, but it gave Congress the power to create inferior (lower) federal courts. Which of the following is the most likely reason that Congress established other federal courts?
- A. The justices of the U.S. Supreme Court were not well versed enough in the law to handle all federal cases.
 - B. The volume and variety of federal cases were too great for a single court to handle.
 - C. A system of inferior federal courts gave the United States prestige in the eyes of the rest of the world.
 - D. The Supreme Court's power to interpret the Constitution was established in *Marbury v. Madison*.
29. If cases are not resolved in any of the lower federal courts, to which court may they eventually, finally be appealed?
- A. the Supreme Court of the United States
 - B. the United States Courts of Appeals
 - C. the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
 - D. the Court of Military Appeals

Question 30 refers to the following poster.

The poster below was published during World War I.



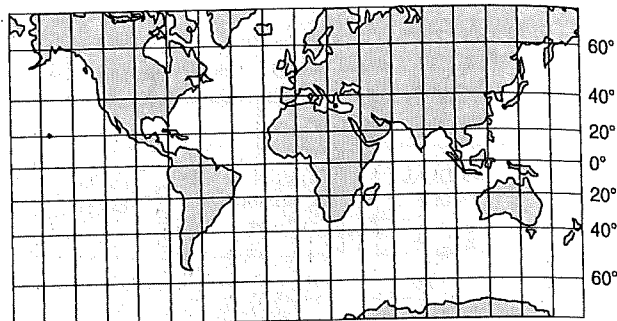
Source: Library of Congress. Poster by James Montgomery Flagg

30. Which of the following opinions is the artist attempting to propagate?
- A. Americans are not yet part of civilization.
 - B. The war effort needs the help of everyone, including men, women and children.
 - C. Every man, woman and child should rest in preparation for the war effort.
 - D. Americans are part of a lazy civilization.

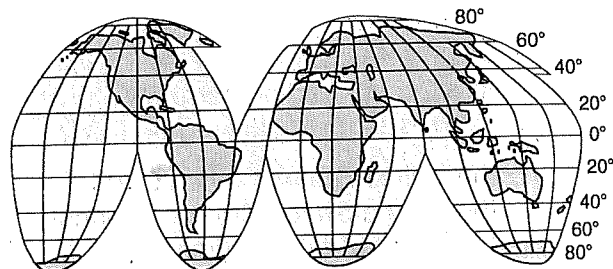
Questions 31 and 32 refer to the following paragraph and maps.

Mapmakers have devised many solutions to the problem of projecting the curved surface of Earth onto a flat piece of paper. However, all map projections involve some distortion, and each type of projection has advantages and disadvantages. Two types of projections are shown here.

Mercator Projection



Interrupted Projection

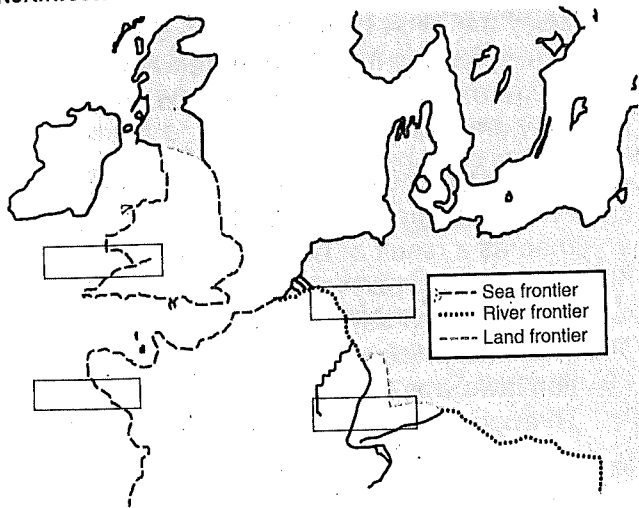


31. Approximately where is there the least distortion on these projections?
- A. at 60° north and south latitude
 - B. at 40° north and south latitude
 - C. at 20° north and south latitude
 - D. at 0° latitude
32. A sailor who wanted to plan an around-the-world sailing trip decided to use the interrupted projection. What was wrong with his decision?
- A. The interrupted projection distorts distances across the continents at midlatitudes.
 - B. The interrupted projection distorts distances across the oceans.
 - C. The interrupted projection distorts the shapes of mid-latitude land masses.
 - D. The interrupted projection shows only a few of the world's oceans.

Question 33 refers to the following paragraph and map.

After the Roman Empire had reached its greatest extent in the 2nd century C.E. emperors consolidated its borders in various ways: where the frontiers were over land, they were seen as vulnerable, and so the emperors often built heavy fortifications, such as forts or walls to defend the borders; where there was a natural barrier like a river or a desert, light fortifications, such as watchtowers, were viewed as adequate; and where there were major barriers, such as the ocean, the emperors concluded that no defense was needed.

Northwestern Frontiers of the Roman Empire, 2nd Century C.E.



33. Based on the information in the paragraph above, match the appropriate degree of fortification to each part of the frontier on the map. You may use some labels twice.

-
-
-

34. Constitutional guarantees of fairness and equality under the law, our basic civil liberties, are called due process of law. The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments state that government shall not deprive anyone of "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The Fifth Amendment protects people from actions of the federal government. The Fourteenth protects people specifically from actions of governments of the individual states.

What is a main difference between the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments?

- A. The Fifth Amendment applies to adults, and the Fourteenth Amendment, to children.
- B. The Fifth Amendment applies to due process, and the Fourteenth Amendment, to freedom of speech.
- C. The Fifth Amendment applies to the federal government, and the Fourteenth Amendment, to state governments.
- D. The Fifth Amendment applies to life, and the Fourteenth Amendment, to liberty.

