

SOCIAL STUDIES

AUSTRALIA

1. From where did the Aborigines enter the Australian continent thousands of years ago?
 - A. Africa
 - B. Antarctica
 - C. New Zealand
 - D. Southeast Asia

2. Why are natural resources important to Australia's economy?
 - A. Australia has natural resources that are not valuable to other countries.
 - B. People in Australia have been unable to get to their natural resources in order to trade.
 - C. There are too many natural resources in Australia for the businesses there to use them.
 - D. Australians can trade their natural resources to other countries for goods that they want and need.

3. Why do Australians have to exchange currency in order to trade with other countries?
 - A. Australian banks need the fees.
 - B. It ensures buyers and sellers are treated fairly.
 - C. Transporting goods to other countries is expensive.
 - D. Businesses in other countries do not use Australian dollars.

4. Which natural resource is important to Australia's economy?
 - A. iron ore
 - B. modern factories
 - C. excellent highways
 - D. education of workers

5. Which was an effect of British settlement of Australia?
 - A. Aborigines remained in their homelands.
 - B. Many Aborigines became factory workers in order to survive.
 - C. Thousands of Aborigines died of smallpox and other diseases.
 - D. Aborigines were elected to representative positions in the colonial government.

6. Why are most of Australia's cities on the eastern and southeastern coast of the country?
 - A. The central part of the country is too wet.
 - B. The western coast is thick with tropical rain forest.
 - C. The climate is temperate, and there is good rainfall.
 - D. Northern Australia is too cold in winter for ports to stay open.



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7. A large number of the early settlers in Australia were
- A. conquistadors.
 - B. Jesuits.
 - C. pilgrims.
 - D. prisoners.
8. Which statement is TRUE about the economic system in Australia?
- A. It is difficult for individuals to start their own businesses.
 - B. Government rules and laws make starting a business in Australia very risky.
 - C. Laws are in place to protect the rights and property of people who want to start their own businesses in Australia.
 - D. Few Australians are willing to use their money and time to start businesses because the government is likely to take their businesses away.
9. Which is an example of investing in physical capital by a company?
- A. providing extra training for workers
 - B. buying computers to build products more quickly
 - C. giving employees an improved health insurance plan
 - D. keeping older trucks instead of replacing them with newer, more efficient ones
10. How were the Aborigines affected by the British colonization of Australia in the nineteenth century?
- A. Diseases spread and killed most the Aborigines.
 - B. Aboriginal farmers had to change the crops they grew.
 - C. Opal and diamond mines helped to make the Aborigines wealthy.
 - D. Laws were put into place to make sure that rights of the Aborigines were protected.
11. Which action by the Australian government would make its economy less like a mixed economy and more like a pure market economy?
- A. a limit on sugar imports of 50 tons per year
 - B. a 10 percent tax on all fish bought from Asian countries
 - C. the decision to let supply and demand set the price of fuel
 - D. the addition of a \$100 fee for all computers imported into the country
12. Which country's culture had the greatest effect on the language and religion of Australia?
- A. Portugal
 - B. Spain
 - C. United Kingdom
 - D. United States



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13. What was one advantage the British had over the Aborigines as they explored and colonized Australia?
- A. The British knew ways to survive in the outback.
 - B. The British had powerful weapons such as guns and cannons.
 - C. The British knew how to find water in the dry parts of Australia.
 - D. The British had ships that could sail from one continent to another.
14. Who administers laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament in Australia?
- A. governor-general
 - B. members of Parliament
 - C. prime minister
 - D. Queen
15. Which best describes the geography of Australia?
- A. lakes and rivers across the southwest
 - B. mountainous with scattered tropical lowlands
 - C. large tropical zone in the central region of the country
 - D. large semiarid, dry region with temperate climates in the southeastern coastal areas
16. Which weapon did the Australian Aborigines invent?
- A. atlatl
 - B. boomerang
 - C. cannon
 - D. slingshot
17. Which is true of Australia's market economy?
- A. The government sets the prices for goods and services.
 - B. Australia does not trade with countries outside of Asia.
 - C. The monarchy owns most farms and sets the prices for food.
 - D. Consumers decide which goods will be produced and which services offered.
18. What event in the mid-19th century led to the killing of hundreds of Aborigines?
- A. a gold rush
 - B. the release of prisoners
 - C. settlement of coastal cities
 - D. establishment of sheep and cattle farms



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19. Which gives the citizens the most voice in making the laws of their country?

- A. autocracy
- B. democracy
- C. oligarchy
- D. theocracy

Read the statement in the box. Use the information to answer question 20.

Three Australians began a company selling opal jewelry. They bought a small warehouse as the place to start the business. They purchased opals and silver from local mines. They hired art students to create new and original designs.

20. The three Australians in the passage are examples of

- A. capital resources.
- B. entrepreneurs.
- C. human resources.
- D. natural resources.

21. Which is an effect of a low literacy rate in a country?

- A. Citizens are generally wealthier.
- B. Citizens can expect to live longer.
- C. Citizens have a lower standard of living.
- D. Citizens compete better in the world economy.

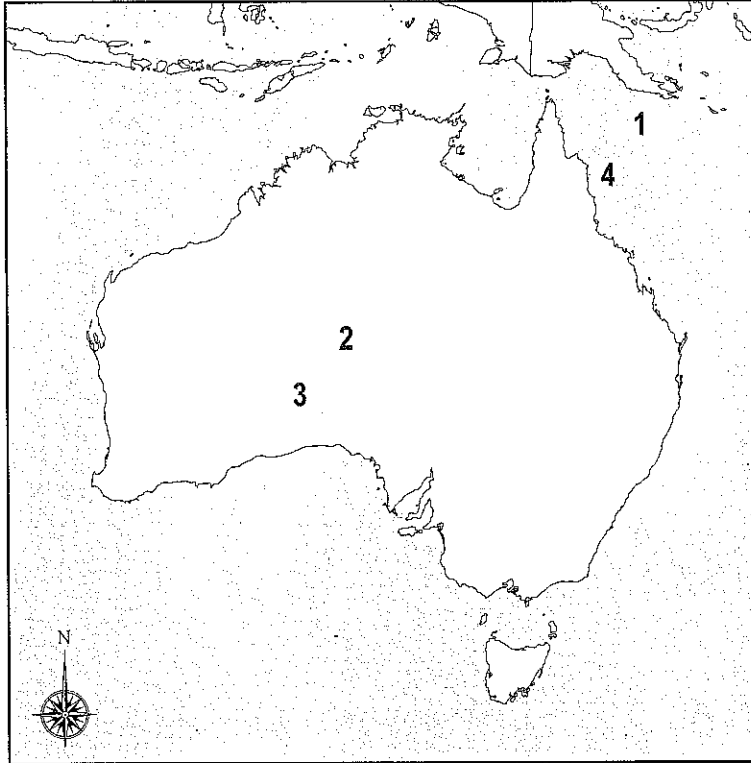
22. Because most economies have characteristics of the command and market economy, we say they are

- A. communist.
- B. free.
- C. hybrid.
- D. mixed.



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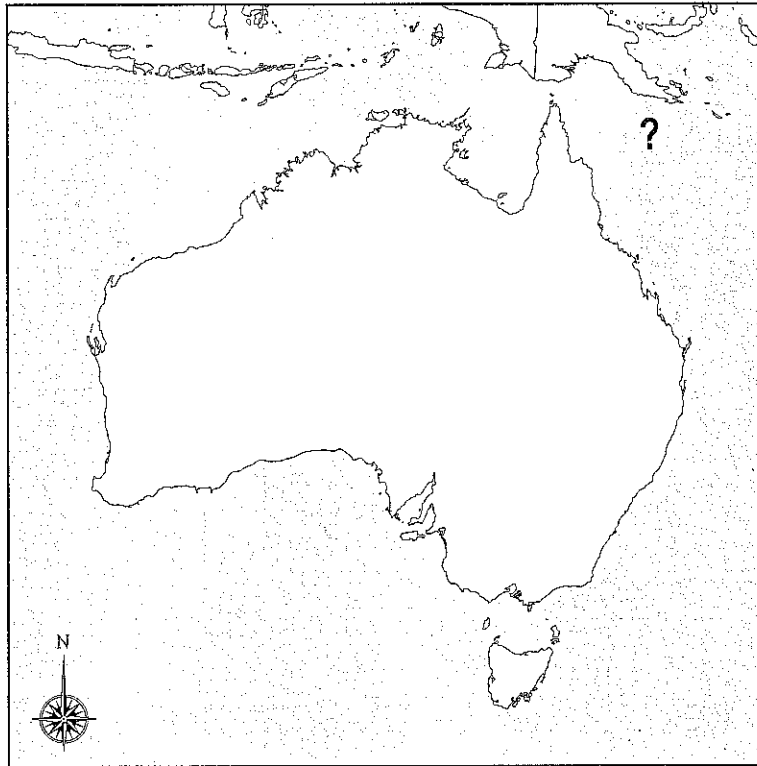
Use the graph to answer question 23.

23. Which is located at the place marked with a "2" on the map?
- A. Ayers Rock
 - B. Coral Sea
 - C. Great Barrier Reef
 - D. Great Victoria Desert



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Use the graph to answer question 24.

24. Which feature is marked by the “?” on the map?

- A. Ayers Rock
- B. Canberra
- C. Coral Sea
- D. Tasman Sea

25. Which activity was a common part of the life of the Aborigines?

- A. farming
- B. hunting
- C. mining
- D. writing



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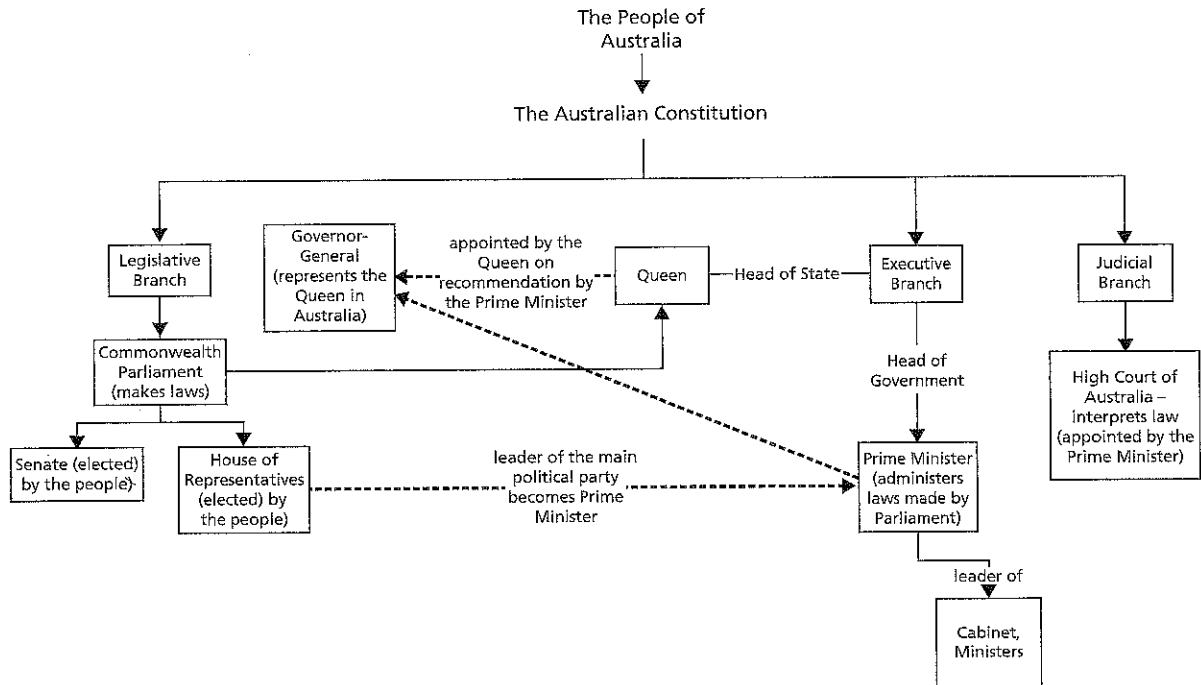
26. Which is the most likely effect of a country investing in the education and training of its citizens?
- A. The GDP will no longer be important because the citizens are educated.
 - B. The GDP will go down because the cost of education and training is very high.
 - C. The GDP will stay about the same because education and training do not affect it.
 - D. The GDP will rise because workers that are better educated can find ways to do their jobs better.
27. What is the main reason few people live in the Great Victoria Desert?
- A. It is too hot and dry.
 - B. There are winter floods.
 - C. Australians prefer city life.
 - D. The area has not been explored.
28. Which describes the government of Australia?
- A. confederate government
 - B. federal government
 - C. unitary government
 - D. both unitary and confederate
29. Which nearby country is most important to Australia for trade?
- A. China
 - B. India
 - C. South Africa
 - D. United States
30. Which is the reason most Australians practice Christianity?
- A. It is illegal to practice other religions in Australia.
 - B. Most of the original European settlers were Christian.
 - C. Australian Aborigines practiced Christianity before the Europeans arrived.
 - D. The monarchy requires Australians to be members of the Anglican Church.
31. Which statement BEST describes an oligarchy?
- A. The citizens elect their leaders.
 - B. A small group runs the government.
 - C. The judicial branch controls political power.
 - D. A self-appointed ruler holds the political power.



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Organization of the Australian Government



Use the diagram to answer questions 32-34.

32. The Commonwealth Parliament is in which part of the government?
- A. executive branch
 - B. judicial branch
 - C. legislative branch
 - D. none of these
33. What is the role of the governor-general in Australia?
- A. acts as head of government
 - B. represents the Queen in Australia
 - C. waits for recommendations from the prime minister
 - D. be the leader of the political party with the most representatives in Parliament
34. Which has the most power in the Australian government?
- A. the constitution
 - B. the people of Australia
 - C. the Queen
 - D. the Senate



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35. What is one difference between the Australian prime minister and the president of the United States?
- A. The president is the head of state, and the prime minister is not.
 - B. The president is selected from the elected members of the legislative branch.
 - C. The prime minister is selected from the elected members of the legislative branch and the president is chosen by the Senate.
 - D. The president is selected from the elected members of the legislative branch and the prime minister is chosen by the governor-general.
36. The prime minister in Australia is also the
- A. Queen's representative in Australia.
 - B. person who serves as governor-general.
 - C. chief judge of the High Court of Australia.
 - D. leader of the political party with the most seats in Parliament.
37. Which is an example of a confederation?
- A. Australia
 - B. Australia and New Zealand
 - C. Commonwealth of Nations
 - D. European Union
38. Which is an example of physical capital?
- A. gold
 - B. factories
 - C. health care
 - D. highways
39. Which BEST describes a result of British colonization of Australia?
- A. Australia is a modern, independent country with close ties to Great Britain.
 - B. Australia is an old-fashioned country that is very dependent on Great Britain.
 - C. Australia is a modern, independent country, but it has few ties with Great Britain.
 - D. Australia is an old-fashioned country that is governed by the Queen of Great Britain.
40. Which condition helps Australia have a strong market economy?
- A. The courts are fair and honest, and there are good laws.
 - B. Buyers have little money and few choices in the market.
 - C. Business owners have many rules to follow and high taxes.
 - D. none of these



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41. What has helped Australia to have a high GDP?

- A. high tax rates
- B. tariffs on imports
- C. modern factories and technology
- D. immigrants with low-paying jobs

42. Which is an important role of entrepreneurs in the Australian economy?

- A. They sell stocks in the stock market.
- B. They provide new jobs for Australian workers.
- C. They close factories that are not making much money.
- D. They are needed to lead the largest companies in the country.

43. Which is an example of specialization?

- A. A business sells goods for a profit.
- B. Two people come to an agreement to trade goods they produced.
- C. A factory builds one product and finds ways to build it better and less expensively.
- D. A country buys all the goods it needs from other countries and does not produce any of its own.

Use the statements in the box to answer question 44.

- The government has laws to protect private property owners.
- Courts enforce laws to protect consumers and businesses.
- Prices for goods and services are set based on what consumers agree to pay.
- The government has few trade barriers such as tariffs or quotas.

44. What type of economy do these statements describe?

- A. command
- B. market
- C. production
- D. traditional

45. Tariffs and quotas are alike because they both

- A. restrict trade between countries.
- B. stop all trade between countries.
- C. increase trade between countries.
- D. make trade between countries easier.



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Read the statement in the box. Use the information to answer question 46.

In 1998, Australia stopped selling weapons to the people of Yugoslavia. Australia hoped that by stopping trade in this way, it might force an end to the civil war in Yugoslavia.

46. Which best describes the action taken by Australia?
- A. embargo
 - B. quota
 - C. specialization
 - D. tariff
47. How are the prices for goods and services set in Australia?
- A. Buyers and sellers agree upon a price for goods and services.
 - B. Parliament sets a price for all goods and services in the country.
 - C. The governor-general and the monarch set prices for most goods and services.
 - D. Prices for goods brought from China are set by the prime minister and Parliament.
48. What is the currency of Australia?
- A. Australian dollar
 - B. Australian peso
 - C. euro
 - D. ruble
49. Which is a reason that the British wanted to start a colony in Australia?
- A. to have religious freedom
 - B. to use it as a penal colony
 - C. to reduce the population of London
 - D. to expand trade with the Aborigines
50. In which century did the British begin to colonize Australia?
- A. 15th century
 - B. 16th century
 - C. 17th century
 - D. 18th century



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Marking Instructions:

- Use a No. 2 pencil (no ink or ballpoint pens)
- Fill the circles in completely
- Erase completely to change your answer
- Make no stray marks

Example:

Score:

A	B	C	D
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