

# Released Items

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Grade 7 Social Studies



**2017–2018**



Public Schools of North Carolina  
State Board of Education  
Department of Public Instruction  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-6314

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# NC Final Exam

1 Britain lost some of its oldest colonies after the American Revolutionary War. After this loss, British leaders were interested in expanding their empire. They looked to Asia, Africa, and the Pacific to expand their colonies. Britain also increased its empire after defeating Napoleonic France.

How did England’s desire to expand its empire affect the global economy?

- A England transformed the international arts by selling many plays and dramas about its dreams for an empire.
- B England achieved its global empire by becoming the leading exporter of finished goods worldwide.
- C England exploited its natural resources to win the global competition for land on all continents.
- D England colonized various territories and regions around the world.

2 How did the opening of the Panama Canal change global trade and interaction?

- A It made shipping U.S. goods to new markets more efficient.
- B It increased the costs of trading between distant nations.
- C It gave the Spanish control of Latin American trade.
- D It led to peace in Central America.

3 How does raising the price of crude oil in global markets affect national economies?

- A National economies must increase funding for alternative fuels.
- B National economies must decrease spending on oil-based products.
- C National economies must either increase or stabilize prices for oil products through available means.
- D National economies must decrease or eliminate government expenditures on essential goods and services.

4 . . . reason . . . teaches all mankind, who would but consult it, that being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions.

Second Treatise on Civil Government by John Locke, 1689

Which concept of the Enlightenment would the passage most likely support?

- A Truth can be discovered through reasoning and logic.
- B Humankind can and should improve over time.
- C People have a right to equality and freedom.
- D What is natural is also reasonable.

5 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Article 6, November 7, 1967

2. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife, and in particular:

- (a) Women shall have the same right as men to free choice of a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
- (b) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount;
- (c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

What does the document promote for women concerning marriage?

- A Women must obey their husbands.
- B Women will freely decide who they shall marry.
- C Women have no rights when it comes to marriage.
- D Women will have sole custody of children in the case of divorce.

- 6 England, an island nation, is geographically separated from other countries in Europe. This separation led to the construction of the Chunnel, an underwater tunnel between England and France, opened in 1994. Which is a likely result of the building of the Chunnel?
- A conflict between England and other European countries over trade rights
  - B greater trade and travel between England and other European countries
  - C European use of the British pound as a standard for trade
  - D decreased value of the European Union’s currency

- 7
- **French Revolution Factors**
    - unfair taxation
    - government fraudulence
    - feudal oppression
  - **Chinese Revolution Factors**
    - government corruption
    - unfair treatment of poor
    - desire for freedom
  - **Iranian Revolution Factors**
    - inflation
    - government mismanagement
    - large government debt

Which has been a major factor in revolutions, such as that of the French in 1789, the Chinese in 1949, and the Iranians in 1979?

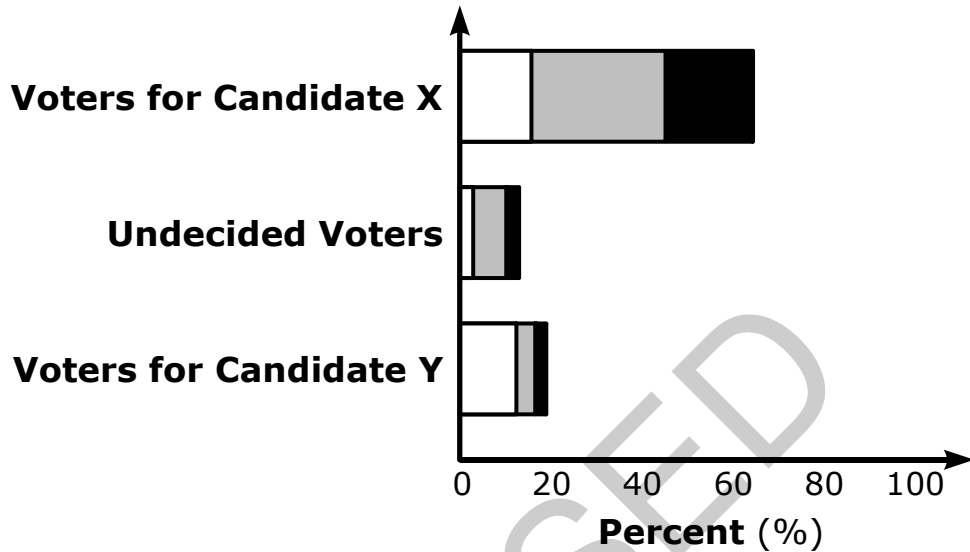
- A a growing population
- B a new, advanced technology
- C a policy of religious toleration
- D a weak or corrupt government




- 8 Germany, a European nation, has a legal system based on secular (nonreligious) law. Iran, a Middle Eastern country, has a legal system that mixes secular and religious laws. Which statement compares the legal systems of Germany and Iran?
- A Religion has a greater influence on Iran’s legal system than on Germany’s legal system.
  - B Religion has a greater influence on Germany’s legal system than on Iran’s legal system.
  - C Both Germany’s and Iran’s legal systems are founded on religious principles.
  - D Both Germany’s and Iran’s legal systems are founded on nonreligious principles.
- 9 During the Italian Renaissance, artists and thinkers rediscovered classical knowledge and art. As part of that process some artists, particularly Leonardo da Vinci, began to challenge the explanations for the natural world offered by the Church. How did Renaissance art influence modern society?
- A Artists lost importance once they began to challenge social norms.
  - B Intellectuals began to explore scientific explanations for the world.
  - C Art became the only way through which to question society.
  - D Monarchs became the only people who could gain access to knowledge.

- 10 **Command Economy:** The state owns collective farms and all types of industry. Government officials make all major economic decisions.
- Market Economy:** Farms and industry are privately owned and operated. Producers and consumers make most economic decisions.
- Traditional Economy:** Subsistence agriculture is practiced on small family farms. Economic decisions are based on custom and habit.
- What can be concluded from the information?
- A Global competition is important in all three economies.
- B Central government is weakest in command economies.
- C Making a profit is very important in traditional economies.
- D Economic freedom is most practiced in market economies.
- 11 Paying bills when they become due helps to improve a person's credit score. How does having a good credit score affect the quality of life for consumers?
- A Maintaining good credit allows people to borrow money from banks at a much higher interest rate.
- B People who do not maintain good credit scores are unable to get any type of loan.
- C Good credit scores will allow people to invest money and open savings accounts.
- D Banks are more likely to loan money to people with good credit scores at lower interest rates.

12

**How Important Is Climate Change to Voters?**



-  Climate change is the single most important issue.
-  Climate change is an important issue.
-  Climate change is *not* an important issue.

Based on the chart above, how would voters **most likely** respond to a climate crisis?

- A A majority of all voters would support candidates who propose solutions.
- B Most voters would deny and ignore the crisis, preferring to wait for a natural remedy.
- C Undecided voters would provide the least support for the use of public funds to solve the crisis.
- D Voters for Candidate Y would provide the most support for public and private efforts to solve the problem.

- 13 The exportation of laborers and capital from old to new countries . . . adds to the joint wealth of the old and the new country . . . There needs be no hesitation in affirming that Colonization, in the present state of the world, is the best affair of business, in which the [wealth] of an old and wealthy country can engage.

*Principles of Political Economy* by John Stuart Mill, 1848

Based on the excerpt, what was Mill’s perception of colonialism?

- A Colonization expands the power of European churches.
  - B Colonization benefits both the colonizer and the colonized.
  - C Colonization introduces diseases to Europe that sicken entire populations.
  - D Colonization encourages European countries to create democratic governments.
- 14 Mercantilism was an economic theory and practice used by Europeans in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to increase the wealth of a nation or empire. This was done by acquiring gold and silver and maintaining a favorable balance of trade, in which a country exported more than it imported.

How did mercantilism encourage European countries to colonize both the Americas and Africa?

- A Europeans wanted new navigational technologies.
- B Wealthy European merchants wanted to build their own empires.
- C New labor forces were needed to work large plantations in the New World.
- D European countries needed raw materials to produce manufactured goods.



**Grade 7 Social Studies  
RELEASED Items<sup>1</sup>  
2017–2018  
Answer Key**

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Question Type</b>	<b>Correct Answer</b>	<b>Percent Correct<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Objective</b>
1	MC	D	61%	7.H.2.1
2	MC	A	69%	7.H.2.3
3	MC	C	47%	7.E.1.2
4	MC	C	67%	7.C&G.1.1
5	MC	B	79%	7.C&G.1.1
6	MC	B	68%	7.G.1.1
7	MC	D	72%	7.C&G.1.4
8	MC	A	61%	7.C&G.1.4
9	MC	B	49%	7.C.1.2
10	MC	D	48%	7.E.1.3
11	MC	D	41%	7.E.1.4
12	MC	A	59%	7.G.2.2
13	MC	B	66%	7.H.2.1
14	MC	D	52%	7.E.1.1

<sup>1</sup>These released items were administered to students during a previous test administration. This sample set of released items may not reflect the breadth of the standards assessed and/or the range of item difficulty found on the NC Final Exam. Additional information about the NC Final Exam is available in the *Assessment Specifications* for each exam located at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/common-exams/specifications/>.

<sup>2</sup>Percent correct is the percentage of students who answered the item correctly during a previous administration.

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### Clarifying Objectives Descriptions

Only clarifying objective descriptions addressed by the released items in this document are listed below. A complete list of North Carolina *Essential Standards* for Social Studies may be reviewed at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/curriculum/socialstudies/scos/>.

#### 7.H.2.1

Analyze the effects of social, economic, military and political conflict among nations, regions, and groups (e.g. war, genocide, imperialism and colonization).

#### 7.H.2.3

Explain how increased global interaction accelerates the pace of innovation in modern societies (e.g. advancements in transportation, communication networks and business practices).

#### 7.G.1.1

Explain how environmental conditions and human response to those conditions influence modern societies and regions (e.g. natural barriers, scarcity of resources and factors that influence settlement).

#### 7.G.2.2

Use maps, charts, graphs, geographic data and available technology tools (i.e. GPS and GIS software) to interpret and draw conclusions about social, economic, and environmental issues in modern societies and regions.

#### 7.E.1.1

Explain how competition for resources affects the economic relationship among nations (e.g. colonialism, imperialism, globalization and interdependence).

#### 7.E.1.2

Explain the implications of economic decisions in national and international affairs (e.g. OPEC, NAFTA, G20, WTO, EU and economic alliances).

#### 7.E.1.3

Summarize the main characteristics of various economic systems (e.g. capitalism, socialism, communism; market, mixed, command and traditional economies).

#### 7.E.1.4

Explain how personal financial decision-making impacts quality of life (e.g. credit, savings, investing, borrowing and giving).

#### 7.C&G.1.1

Summarize the ideas that have shaped political thought in various societies and regions (e.g. Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution, democracy, communism and socialism).

**7.C&G.1.4**

Compare the sources of power and governmental authority in various societies (e.g. monarchs, dictators, elected officials, anti-governmental groups and religious, political factions).

**7.C.1.2**

Explain how cultural expressions (e.g. art, literature, architecture and music) influence modern society.

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