

Social Studies 11 Training Papers 2008/2009

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List of Possible Responses

Question #1

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.

Note to Markers: Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

Note to Markers: Teachers should note that some points can be viewed as negative, positive or both.

- 1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914–1918 and 1939–1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.**

	Negative	Positive
World War One	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War Measures Act passed: civil liberties curtailed • conscription divides French / English: protesters killed • Halifax explosion kills / injures thousands; heavy property damage • protests over delayed \$2000.00 war bonuses • returning war amputees: hospitalization and retraining costs • loss of labour on farms and in industry • families left without fathers and sons — loss of income (over 66 000 Canadians dead) • profiteering by some employers / industrialists causes bitterness among civilians and soldiers • over 8500 enemy aliens put in labour camps • censorship introduced on enemy aliens' literature • labour unrest after the war • limited rationing begins • marriages and families postponed until after war • economic cost of war to country • social cost of war to country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adds to sense of Canadian identity: Vimy Ridge, Ypres • pride from war heroes: Billy Bishop, Wop May, Roy Brown • importance of women's role in society — have a part in workplace • vote granted to women • economy is stimulated by war production • Canadians raised funds for war effort, including those from ethnic minorities • war bonds help Canadians learn to save; and helps war effort

	Negative	Positive
World War Two	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War Measures Act curtails civil liberties; also, some Germans and Italians interned • King’s conscription promise leads to costly plebiscite and tension between English and French • censorship program on enemy aliens’ literature • animosity against Jews continues with Canada’s immigration policy • fatherless families due to overseas fatalities • rationing and ration cards limited goods civilians could buy • minority groups persecuted; Japanese-Canadians interned • lack of consumer goods available due to military production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuation of nationhood from battlefield successes: D-Day, the Netherlands • massive industrial increase in Canada • status of women elevated by factory and farm work • beginning of Canada as a welfare state: Unemployment Insurance (1945); Family Allowance (1940) • strengthens Canada / US relations • Aboriginal Pride: Tom Prince • interior of north-western Canada opened from Alaskan Highway • aerospace industry begins • various industries (e.g., steel, aluminium) increased • created employment — ended last of the Great Depression • concept of “total war” stimulated the economy • war brides and children contribute to Canada’s population growth

Question 1 – Training Paper #1

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

World war one and two were battles that were not great because in Canada it changed the way people looked at life and also loved ones were going over to a new land. They did not know what to expect when they got over there. Many people wanted to go because it was a new land for them to explore and see what it was like. When world war II came around there were not as many volunteers but young people wanted to see what it was like.

In World War I they were more in trenches and in fields, and that is where more of the fighting happened. Some new technology was introduced like the machine gun, and that was put in trenches and other areas.

In World War II things had changed like the way that battles were fought. They had more technology and in both wars women were important because they had to make ammunition and things because the men were fighting the wars. When World War I and II were all over people's lives had changed because they had to go home with no arm or something like that and live with it the rest of their lives and they saw things that people should never have to see or feel.

Both world wars changed things for Canada because now we looked at things differently and know what effect war has on countries. New laws were made and countries made new packs to help one another. The wars changed Canada and we took that and made things better for use.

Question 1 – Training Paper #2

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

World War 1 and World War 2

Those were two very big and destrutive wars. Both of those wars were fought mainly in Europe. Both wars were very tragic, during World War 1 many people died over seas. Due too lack of planning, knowledge and communication. The worst thing that World War 1 did to Canada besides the deaths was the depression. In the 1920 Canada was pritty much bankrupted. The war put us into a huge det. That lasted for a few years. But Canada came out of it like always.

Then in 1939 World War 2 came along. This time Canadians were not running to sign up. They remembered how horable World War one was and they didn't want to go through that again. The Canadian goverment imposed consriction, and off went the Canadian soilders. After the war ended Canda was in a huge det again.

Both of the wars were not a good thing; all wars are not good. But I don't think it was as bad as every one thinks. The wars also gave alot of people jobs. It even got alot of women out of the house and working, and know one thought that would happen. It also brought are nation together, and then we also came closer to are allies. So in the end I don't think it was all that bad.

Question 1 – Training Paper #3

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

The two World Wars had many negative effects on the Canadian home front. Some we are still feeling today, but the wars also brought change to the nation. Most was good.

When World War One began Conscription was called. The English supported it. They felt it was their duty. The French felt differently. They felt it wasn't their war to fight and it split the nation in half. Many Canadian lives were lost due to the outcome of this war.

When World War two began, conscription wasn't out right called it was "Conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription". Again the English enrolled more willingly than the French. French feeling weren't quite as bad. At the end of the war many lives were lost. Many of the soldiers that returned were shocked from the war and struggled to fit into society. Many veterans also found it hard to get jobs, because society had changed so much.

Not all the effects of war were bad. World War II brought significant change to Canada. Women earned the right to vote. Women also earned equal wage to men. Before the war Canada was in a serious depression. When the war started many countries were in demand for war supplies and Canada's economy started to boom. World War One was good for Canada's autonomy. It earned them a seat at the Paris Peace Conference and a signature on the Treaty of Versailles.

The World Wars were terrible and had many bad effects in Canada, but some weren't bad and helped Canada progress.

Question 1 – Training Paper #4

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

World War One and World War Two had negative effects on the Canadian homefront to an extent. Both of the wars proved to have both negative and positive impacts on the lives and homes of Canadians.

During both of the Wars on the homefront there was major suffrage (women) movement. Canadian women had gained the right to vote, in World War One. Though the right to vote came at a price, Prime Minister Borden gave the vote to woman with husbands and sons on the warfront. These women would re-elect Borden and allow him to pass his Millitary Service Act Conscription. When conscription was passed a tension between the French and the English; the Urban and the Rural grew. French Canadians beleaved that it was not their war to fight and the rural had already given their sons to the war.

On the homefront woman had also made movement out of their homes. No longer were woman only considered house wifes, the workforce needed the women to contribute to the war effort. Women learned how to build ships; and were so called Rosey the Rivitter. Woman were also needed in the newly uprising industry. Canadas economy was booming and the demand for its natural resourses was off the charts. Unfortunately a short number of years after World war One this was not the case, and Canada elapsed into a depression.

What Canada needed to move out of the depression was evidently another war. When World War Two arrived Canada's economy was yet again booming and its debts were put aside for the time being.

For the many men returning from war with the severe mental disorder known as shell shock, medicare programs were needed to support and treat the men. Canada was quickly becoming a welfare state. Many social programs were needed to keep the people on their feet and to prevent another depression. With new technologies and social projects depression was well avoided at the end of the World War Two.

Question 1 – Training Paper #5

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

World War I and World War II both had a tremendous impact on the Canadian home front. Unfortunately many of the effects felt were negative, however there were several positive effects as well.

During both WWI and WWII Conscription took a tremendous toll on the home front. French Canadians were very against Conscription as they felt they had no place in the war anyway. Meanwhile British-Canadians felt it was their duty and most of them supported conscription. This issue split French and Canadian citizens further and had lasting effects.

During WWI specifically there were also negative impacts. With many workers away and no way to feed their families, many women had to take up jobs that soldiers had left behind. This was not necessarily a good thing as mothers could no longer care for their children. Another impact of the war was a manufacturing boom in Canada after the war. Although this boom could be viewed as a good thing, it led to the overproduction which helped cause the Great Depression.

A large downside for many working Canadians was the introduction of rationing and income tax. To raise money for the war effort, the government began to collect income tax and other forms of tax from working Canadians. Rations were also implemented which gave citizens only a certain amount of food.

During WWII there were also specific negative impacts. The problems of rationing and conscription were again present as in the first World War. A new impact, however, was the use of the War Measures Act. With the use of this act Japanese and German immigrants in Canada were harshly discriminated against. Internment Camps were set up for Japanese immigrants and many were deported as well.

Despite all of the negative impacts for the home front, there were a few positive things as well. Women gained a new role with open jobs in WWI that they otherwise would not have received. Women were also given the chance to vote for the 1st time in WWII. Manufacturing also grew exponentially in both wars because of the total war effort. Many effects, both negative and positive, on the home front can be drawn from WWI and WWII.

Question 1 – Training Paper #6

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

World War One and World War Two had negative impact on the Canadian home front, but it also had positive impact. Both of the wars allowed Canada to independantly develop as they accomplished many achievements throughout those times. However, different opinions within Canada has led to long lasting resentment between English and French Canadians and war offered false hopes to many. Thousands of soldiers were killed and the economy became reliant on war. For many reasons, World War I and World War II had negative and positive impact at home.

When World War I began, the nation was excited about the adventures of war. Many men volunteered to participate and were sent oversees. Women at home were needed to produce goods for the war and therefore entered into work that they had never been involved in before. This was adventurous to women who had always been stuck in the position of the homemaker. The economy prospered due to the total war effort at home. For Canadas role in the war and for it's victories at Vimmy Ridge and Paschendaele, it was able to move towards independence from Britain. It even had its own seat in the Paris Peace Conference and independently signed the Treaty of Versailles. However, the war had many negative impacts at home. Conscription was introduced when volunteer rates became low, which tore apart French and English Canadian relations. Quebec did not have strong ties to Britain like English Canadians did. War is also not always glorious, as over 60,000 Canadians died. This in return affects the families at home and creates further issues. When soldiers returned from the war, the jobs that women became involved in

and the roles they had gained were lost as they were given back to the men. Soldiers had a hard time adjusting back to the ways of life at home and were offered no benefits for their participation. In addition, the Canadian economy relied on war, so when the war was over it led us into a depression.

Once again in 1939, Canada's economy was directed towards the production of goods when they entered World War II. Canada, now independent from Britain could run its own economy. The production at home increased as its manufacturing was completely towards Europe. However, the entry into this war allowed Canada to climb out of the Depression and prosper yet again. Issues such as conscription between French and English Canadians were further strained when conscription was introduced again. People at home were no longer excited to join World War II after their memories from WWI.

Canada's production rarely stayed at home and we once again relied on war to prosper. Although negative impact was present, WWII allowed Canada to become a middle power in world affairs. We are famously recognized for our participation in battles such as Juno, the Liberation of Holland and the Battle of Atlantic. Unlike WWI, the post war economy continued to prosper after WWII.

In conclusion, WWI and WWII had negative impacts on Canada's home front, but it also had many positive impacts. In both wars, conscription tore apart the nation with French and English Canadians. The roles of women were able to diversify but returned to normal when men returned home. Over 100,000 soldiers were killed in the wars combined and Canada relied on war to prosper. However, throughout the two wars, Canada gained world recognition and independence for their

role in the war efforts. Since World War II, Canadas economy has continued to grow with new technological advancements being created, but the ideals of war such as relations continue to be strained.

Question 1 – Training Paper #7

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

World War One and World War Two definitely had a pretty negative affect on the Canadian homefront during these times. There are a couple incidents where the wars strained canadian relationships as well as made life a little harder but these incidents turned out to be worth it in the end. For example, one negative affect that WWI + WWII had on the Canadian homefront was the affect it had on the lifestyles of the citizens. They were forced to have food rations during these times in order for more food and supplies to be shipped over to their soldiers on the front lines. Also since Canadas economy was in total war state many of the schools were let out early in order for the children to help out with the labour intensive duties on the farms and industries and such. Meaning that the lifestyles of these young kids were made to mature quicker and provide for their country. However, one positive affect of the fact that more help was needed, was the fact that women for the first time ever were able to obtain jobs and get work, which was a huge part of Canadas manufacturing at the time.

Another fairly negative affect the wars had on Canada was the controversy over conscription. For example in WWI when Canada had sent over many many troops, it wasn't totally enough. The allies were still in need of help which brought up the argument over conscription. Many of the French Canadians in Canada wanted nothing to do with the war and were totally opposed to conscription because it would mean that they would have to supply their people for the war. On the other hand many english speaking Canadians were in favour. When it came down to it they

decided to vote on the issue and ended up supplying more troops. This greatly angered the Quebecers and continued to feed their idea that Quebec should separate from Canada.

In addition a third affect the two wars had on Canada was the massive costs that all this manufacturing of raw materials and shipping and supplying had on them. By the end of the Second World War they were in huge debt to the U.S and also Britain. However this fact was fairly worth it because it ended up winning them both wars and also strengthened the business between the US and Canada.

One huge affect that the Second World War had on some Canadians of Japanese decent was the issue over enemy aliens in their country. Many Canadians including the government believed that people who were of Japanese decent were spying on Canada even though some were first generation Canadians. This belief led to some rough times for the Japanese Canadians. The Government made most people immediatly gather a small amount of belongings and board trains that sent them to internment camps (much like the Jews over in Germany). Once families had moved out they would auction off personal items of these Japanese and the profits would go towards the war efforts. This was a huge blow to our Canadian culture and many of the families resented Canada from then on. In the camps they were made to produce via labour intensive jobs so they were pretty much treated like war criminals.

As you can see there are many negative affects that the World Wars had on Canada. Not only did they affect our lifestyles our different cultures and ethnic beliefs they also pinpointed the weaknesses in our society and on top of that added more weaknesses such as the very poor

French English relations during the time. However in my opinion these wars were not all bad, they did have many positive affects. For one thing after World War Two Canadas economy was booming having moved from agriculturally based to manufacturing/industry based. Also after the wars Canada had accomplished itself as a middle power such as when they got their own seat in Paris Peace talks and were one of the first members to join the U.N. Also womens rights greatly improved during both time periods and they ended up being able to work and vote. Lastly another good outcome was the foreign investment in Canada during the war times on the industries, which allowed for strong ties and business later. Mostly however, WWI and WWII definitely had huge affects on Canada whether they be very negative ones or even some positive ones all we know is that Canada definitely changed and the home front became a whole new place.

Question 1 – Training Paper #8

1. To what extent did World War One and World War Two have a negative impact on the Canadian home front? Use examples from between 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945. Both sides of the argument must be addressed.

The horrors of the two World Wars are often examined from the viewpoint of the countless soldiers who fought courageously on the war front. However, it is important to recognize that the war has a definite impact on the home front as well. In Canada, participation in the World Wars have had both negative and positive impacts on the home front in various ways, including economically, socially and politically.

Politically, the World Wars divided the nation as bitter debates regarding conscription ensued. English Canadians supported the war and conscription but the French-Canadians did not. The First World War saw Henri Bourassa leading the French anti-conscription campaign and the Second World War saw Prime Minister King unable to back his promise of not introducing conscription. As a result of this bitter divide, relations between French and English Canadians have always been strained. Even today, the issue of Quebec wanting to separate from Canada is still very much alive and real, building off of past tensions.

During Canada's participation in the Second World War, Japanese Canadians were thought of as "enemy aliens". The government passed the War Measures Act, allowing them to take whatever measures they deemed necessary against targets that were a threat to the nation, even at the expense of Canadians rights. During this period of time, many Japanese Canadians were moved to internment camps or deported back to Japan. This was a negative impact of the war and just recently, reparations were paid to the countless Japanese-Canadians who's ancestors were

wronged by the government at the time.

During both World War One and World War II, Canada's economy was in full bloom as prosperity settled and unemployment dropped. In the midst of fighting two "total wars", Canada's economy was geared towards one thing: winning the war. Thus, the manufacturing sector of the economy expanded greatly during wartime as war time necessities such as guns and vehicles were mass produced. Prior to the outbreak of the World War II, Canada's economy had all but collapsed as the Great Depression lingered. It was with the start of the Second World War that Canada's economy finally recovered as war time production started anew. With regards to Canada's economy, the impact of the World Wars was definitely positive.

The women of society today enjoy the rights and freedoms that men are entitled with many taking this aspect of life for granted. However, this change was not brought about easily. Take for example, the right to vote; before the First World War women were not allowed to vote in political elections. When the First World War started, many men left Canada to fight in the "exciting" war. By 1917, casualties were high and Prime Minister Borden was forced to enforce conscription. With an election coming shortly, Borden passed the Military Voters Act to extend the vote to female family members of soldiers in the war, with the mindset that they would support him and conscription. That was the first step towards women's ongoing struggle for equality and paved the road for future suffragettes such as Nellie McClung and various future Women's Rights Movement leaders.

As mentioned earlier, the departure of the men during both wars left a major shortage of workers in the workforce. As a result, many stay at home wives and mothers eagerly stepped up to the plate to fill

the void. While traditionally men worked and women stayed home, this change in role allowed women to reevaluate their lives. In the years to come after the wars, Canada saw women beginning to fight for their rights and freedoms as they felt they had proven themselves to be worthy during times of need. Eventually, women emerged as doctors, lawyers, and politicians, roles traditionally filled by men. Thus, the World Wars positively impacted women's lives in the future years.

The two World Wars impacted the Canadian home front greatly both positively and negatively depending upon the different aspects. Most importantly the impacts of long ago are still effecting the lives of Canadians today.

Rationales for Question 1

Training Paper #1 – Mark: 1

- Thesis is inadequate
- Attempt to address the topic is very weak, but vaguely evident
- Deficient recall of factual content
- Absence of details, or irrelevant details
- Does not address the question

Training Paper #2 – Mark: 2

- Thesis is inadequate (thesis is only implied late in the essay)
- Command term is insufficiently addressed
- Lacks organization (details are found only in the last paragraph)
- Insufficient recall of factual content
- Very weak conclusion

Training Paper #3 – Mark: 3

- Thesis is evident with some attempt to address the command term
- Minimal recall, few supporting details
- Details lack development
- Some errors impede meaning (women earning equal wages)
- Conclusion is weak

Training Paper #4 – Mark: 3

- Insufficient recall for WWII, but adequate for WWI
- Organization was attempted but confused chronology and erroneous facts
- Lacking conclusions
- Command term not adequately addressed

Training Paper #5 — Mark: 4

- Relevant thesis
- Consistently addresses command term
- Adequate recall and a variety of facts
- Sufficient details but not well developed
- Some misinterpretations

Training Paper #6 — Mark: 5

- Proficient recall
- Thesis clearly stated
- Details are well developed
- Emphasized WWI content over WWII
- Conclusions support the command term

Training Paper #7 — Mark: 5

- Relevant position/thesis
- Address command term
- Organized and fluent
- Good balance of content from both wars
- Limited number of details, but well-developed
- Some inaccuracies and generalizations
- Proficient recall but lacks deeper insights

Training Paper #8 — Mark: 6

- Thesis is relevant and well supported throughout
- Consistently addresses command term
- Paragraphs are insightful with good use of historical detail
- Fluently written
- Insightful conclusions implied throughout (student sums up their evaluation within each paragraph)
- Conclusion implies that the impacts were balanced

List of Possible Responses

Question #2

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.

- 2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.**

POLITICAL CHALLENGES

- **international cooperation is essential, but difficult:**
 - some major countries have not followed through on agreements (such as the Kyoto Protocol) to reduce emissions
 - many countries have not even ratified the agreement
 - international agreements are difficult to enforce
- **all levels of government (federal / provincial / municipal) are not necessarily involved even though a unified approach would be beneficial**
 - regulations among different jurisdictions not consistent
 - question of jurisdiction and leadership (who is in charge?)
- **some areas / countries will be affected differently than others**
 - e.g., – a country next to the sea vs. a landlocked country will have different problems
 - a poleward country vs. one on the equator
- **tensions between industrialized nations and developing nations in addressing environmental issues**
 - developing nations lack the technical expertise and economic resources and will look toward industrialized countries for help
 - developed countries may lack the political / social will to aid developing countries
- **environment is often seen as a long term, less visible issue, rather than a short term, visible one so therefore it is not seen as a priority**
- **lack of political will on the part of government to implement environmental protection laws that might lead to a decline of GDP**
- **global warming is a large and overwhelming problem**
 - question as to whether or not it can actually be stopped
- **multinationals, lobby and special interest groups often see economic growth as diametrically opposed to environmental concerns**
- **developing nations desire a period of forgiveness for heavy emissions to match period of time developed nations polluted**

ECONOMIC / TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

- **in general, population unwilling to pay extra for preventative taxes**
 - **pollution taxes for industry, agriculture, domestic emissions**
 - **may lead to business / industrial closures, job loss and decrease in tax revenue**
- **question as to where the funds to deal with issues will come from**
 - **taxation? subsidies? fines? how much? for what?**
- **alternative energy technologies are in their infancy and are relatively expensive for the general population and businesses**
- **200 years of industrialization is difficult to change**
 - **greenhouse gasses have accumulated and cannot be stopped instantly**
 - **traditional means of energy production and consumption are often difficult to alter (“if it makes money, don’t change it”)**
- **technological solutions often have other, unintended effects on the environment**
 - **e.g., nuclear power plants are cleaner energy producers, but run the risk of meltdown and disposing of spent fuel rods is difficult**
- **poverty and low emission standards are related**
- **poor countries often have limited or no energy resources that emit low emissions so must resort to more polluting resources**

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

- **NIMBY [Not in My Backyard] / apathy toward non-visible issues (i.e., climate change difficult to perceive)**
 - **ignorance of the severity of the problem**
 - **lack of education among population**
- **some areas may benefit from global warming economically and environmentally, therefore some do not see global warming as affecting them**
 - e.g., – **lower heating costs**
 - **longer growing season**
 - **warmer climate**
- **lifestyle change difficult**
 - e.g., – **biking / taking bus to work**
- **general perceptions of public which prevents action:**
 - **“government / scientists will deal with the problem”**
 - **Canada will minimally be affected by climate change (“warmer weather is better for us”)**
 - **“technology” will solve the problem**
- **developing countries want the same standard of living as developed nations, leading to an increased environmental impact**
- **increased immigration pressure as impacted regions become less habitable**

Question 2 - Training Paper #1

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

The environment in Canada is one of the best and cleanest in the world. But Canadian forests are being chopped down very fast. We better figure something out before it is too late and we have chopped down all the trees, so there is nothing left for our children.

The government should enforce all logging contractors to a certain amount of trees each year. If they did that it would give trees a chance to grow before they are cut down again.

The Canadian people also have to help the environment. By stopping littering and driving less. If more people started taking transit systems or car pooling that would be stopping millions of tons of carbon dioxide from going into the air. Pollution does not just affect the earth it also affects our health.

If more energy efficient ways of getting power were introduced it would also help us not just the earth. It would give people jobs which would help our economy. Then things would be a lot better cleaner air and more jobs. So next time you are about to do something think of a better way to get there.

Question 2 - Training Paper #2

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

There are many challenges in finding solutions to Environmental threats, but even simple, little changes can make our world a better place.

Human Beings our pollution and our unadequate waste reduction are slowly killing the Earth. People are uneducated or don't care about the pollution they are releasing into our air, water, and soil through car exost, land fills and sewage. They take the easy way out and would rather go to the dump 5 times a week instead of Recycling. They compleatly ignore the concept of sustainable Development (meeting the needs of today while saving some for the future) and want everything immediately not thinking about the lives of their children or grand-children to come. They refuse to believe that the things they take for granted today could be gone tomorrow.

Canadas Economy is based on our natural resources. People are always looking for money and don't think of alternatives for what they are doing. Deforestation is a result of the lumber industry taking more then they were putting back. Desertification was a result of farmers overworking their land to make more money off of their crops. People like things that are safe so they find it hard to accept that the forests, soil & water will not always be as productive as it is now.

The political government is also a big fan of making money and also doesn't always see the consequences of what we are doing to our land. They like to keep people happy which means supplying them with an

endless supply of fresh water, food and fire wood. They often have a hard time seeing the big picture and showing the people how to make things better.

If Canadian citizens continue at this rate we will eventually run out of fresh water or end up polluting it through acid rain and sewage. We need to find a way to protect what we have so we will never have to do without.

Question 2 - Training Paper #3

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

With the attempt of finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians come many political, social and economic challenges. Politically there are many laws and high powered people to deal with. Socially there are many different people or groups who oppose the ideas. Finally, economically there are huge costs to many of the solutions.

As solutions are found to the environmental threats, there are many political obstacles in the way. Although the solutions are for the good of the country many high ranking people may disagree with them. Also there may be laws implemented which affect the solutions in some way. With these obstacles in place it makes it much harder to create solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians.

Also with the solutions comes many social challenges. Once again certain people may not like the idea of the solution petition against it. If large groups of people also disagree with it the government will have to listen and try to fix it. The social challenge created by groups of people make the difficulty of making solutions for environmental threats much higher.

The greatest challenge to creating solutions for environmental problems is economically. Most of these solutions come with very high costs which the creators can't afford. Another way to pay for them would be taxes or money from civilians which most aren't interested in. The high costs create many challenges to finding solutions to the

environmental threats on Canadians.

Whether it be politically, socially, or economically there are many challenge to making solutions for the environmental threats that affect Canadians.

Question 2 – Training Paper #4

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

There are a lot of challenges facing Canada today that are related to finding solutions to environmental issues and threats. Some areas of concern are Political ties and actions, Economic problems, and Social responsibility. These areas may seem simple, but challenges stem from their roots.

First off, most challenges that concern the environment do not only involve Canada. Most effects of environmental damage are world wide, which requires the cooperation of nations. This is difficult because other countries may care much more or much less about the environment than we do. Then there may be different ideas about how to handle the issue and if we choose other than what an other country likes, it could cause drama.

Economically speaking, if we need technology to stop, say green house gases; then it needs to be developed. New technology is expensive, which presents an other challenge. Then we have pollution that comes from factories, some of which may be mills that are working with trees that have just been “clear cut” from a forest. We also treat our foods with pesticides and other chemicals and that is a difficult challenge to stop, as well.

Social responsibility. It is so much easier to just not care and continue on with everyday life. Then again being the most intellectual creatures on earth you would think we would take care of the other

species living here, as well. But, we like our cars because we have them all to ourselves, they take us right to where we want to go, and they belong to us. Then take a bike, it does the same thing, but that is impractical.

So, I think that the largest challenge facing Canadians is that we are lazy. We would rather not deal with all the other challenges because it would be too hard. That's why we take the easy way out.

Question 2 - Training Paper #5

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

Global warming, animal extinction, decrease in water supplies. Many new problems are arising and getting worse every year. Are we able to stop it, or at least slow it down? How can we help here in Canada? What kind of challenges do we face?

One environmental problem that our earth faces is one of acid rain. Acid rain is caused by pollution from large factories. These factories could perhaps be shut down, but that would cause many people to lose their jobs and become unemployed. It would also mean having to find new ways to live without or to find things to replace whatever those factories produce; like paper. We could also try and find (invent) other technological advances that would somehow cut down the amount of pollution produced. This would mean inventing new ideas, testing these ideas etc... Which would cost money. Lots and lots of money, which in turn would mean higher taxes that everyone would have to pay, and perhaps put our country in debt.

Money is a big problem in finding solutions to economic issues. If we wanted to replace things like light-bulbs or televisions with more energy efficient things, then it would cost money to replace these things, get rid of old things and to invent & make these things in the first place. Also to stop people from using as much gas, the gas prices would have to be highered, which would probably lead to other prices being highered, etc.

Many people can't afford these energy efficient new things because in order to invent and make more economically safe things more money has to be spent so things will cost more, so people will want to stick to their cheaper, environment killing things because that's what they can afford. Which would mean the only way the gov. can't be completely sure these new economically safe inventions would be used would be to pass laws against using the old stuff. These laws would displease many people and the gov. would lose support. So the whole plan wouldn't end up working in the end.

Stopping all these economic issues will only work if everyone sees how bad our planet is dying and if everyone pitches in to try and help. Either everyone agrees to save this lovely planet Earth or nothing gets done and it will be our fault that we did nothing to stop her from getting destroyed. We need team effort. Sure it will take money and of course it would mean making sacrifices but it's something that must be done. It's time the countries of this world work together to fix these major problems we have caused. If only everyone agreed to work together. Then maybe, just maybe our earth, our world can be saved.

Question 2 – Training Paper #6

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

“Explain the political, social and economical challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians.”

As the environment around the world is changing, Canadians are developing and applying new environmentally changing technology with the hope of ensuring a better tomorrow for the next generation. So that the new children of Canada will be able to experience Canada the way it was today in 2008.

Politically, environmental changes can only happen if the majority or minority government, who or whichever is in power at the time, must be willing to support local and national environmental developments because without the support of a level headed and open minded government, no new technology will be able to expand if it is not able to receive a grant or be supported. Politically new technology was be government issued so that Canadians will note that it is safe and affordable, and is guaranteed to make a difference. Because if the government and other political parties do not support the need for environmental change, the environment is going to continue to suffer and so will those who enjoy the outdoors and want to protect the environment.

Economically speaking the new technology must be accessible, affordable and be able to fit into a Canadian life style. Simple changes can be made from turning down the thurmastat, recycling, car pooling, conserving water, walking and even changing the fuel you burn

to heat your home. But sadly not all changes are very affordable. Switching from electrical energy to solar power, is an expensive and long process, especially if your a mid class family living in the territories where it's dark most of the year, or on the east or west coast where it rains constantly and theres not very many days with sun until summer. Canadians have to face many economic challenges throughout the day and one of the last things anyone of them want to do is put in a new expensive solar pannel to conserve energy because it's just not economically affordable.

Another aspect of challenges is the Social Challenges. Are the changes really going to fit into every ones social life style. Not many Canadians can afford to get rid of their gas hog cars and trade it for a hydrogen cell car. Many people do not have access to transit and have to drive to work each day to make it on time. Others are just so wound up in their social lives that they don't take the time to learn about the simple changes they could make to their busy life style to change our environment for the better. Because lets face it, not many of the changes are short and easy their long and time consuming.

All together Politically, Socially and Economically, Canadians should be taking the time to make environmental changes, but there are the factors of time, cost and efficiency that holds everyone back. And not many people really believe that there is a environmental crisis at hand, and the ones that do know about it, just figure that some one else will fix the problem for them. They don't even realize that they're a part of the Kyoto Protocol too.

Question 2 – Training Paper #7

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

Solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians prove to have many challenges in the way. Politically, socially and economically there are many issues which stand in the way of better environmental solutions for Canada.

Perhaps the area with the greatest number of challenges is the economy. Our economy is based on many long-standing practices which are not necessarily environmentally friendly, but have been used for a long time. An example of this is clear-cut logging. Canada's forests have been clear-cut logged since they were settled. Now that we realize that it causes increased soil erosion it is difficult to change systems that have been in place for so long.

Another economic challenge is that it is much more expensive for companies to make environmentally-conscious choices than non-environmental choices. An example of this is for farmers having to choose whether or not to use pesticides on their food. Using pesticides will most likely result in a better yield that cost less money. Another example is large companies making sure the wood they use was cut in an environmentally-friendly manner. This would also most likely cost the company more money and effort.

The main social challenge for Canadians is that we live in such a wasteful society. Most of our habits are very wasteful, but are hard to change as many of them are comfortable. For example, driving places is

a luxury many of us take that is not always necessary. More environmentally-conscious decisions such as carpooling or taking a bus are often not chosen because they require more effort. Many people cannot afford to make better environmental choices unless they cost the same as our regular choices. For example, if organic food cost the same as non organic, many more people would buy it.

There are also Political challenges that face environmental solutions. Politicians are not willing to make environmental decisions if it will cost the economy. This is because it would mean less easy money for the government and less jobs for Canadians. Politicians are not yet willing to pay the price environmental solutions will cost. Another difficulty politically is creating international agreements. It is very difficult to find solutions that everyone can, and is willing to follow.

Despite all of the challenges facing environmental solutions, it is essential that we find a way around them. Much of our society is built on a resource base that will disappear if we do not begin making our decisions with the environment in mind.

Question 2 – Training Paper #8

2. Explain the political, social and economic challenges in finding solutions to environmental threats that affect Canadians. All three aspects of the question must be addressed.

Industrialized nations as a whole are doing a fairly good job of rendering the planet inhospitable in the generations to come. From polluting the environment to slowly depleting the world's non-renewable resources to draining the world's fresh water supply, we've just about done it all. The problems future generations will inevitably face are just now slowly hitting home and many environmental experts are saying that something has to happen NOW if the problem is ever expected to be fixed. With all the increased natural disasters, rising temperatures, and rising ocean levels, it seems that not a lot has been done to remedy the already rapidly deteriorating situation from getting worse. This is because many challenges exist in finding the much needed solutions.

Global warming is just as its name suggests, a very large scale global issue. Many nations have signed the Kyoto Accord, pledging to reduce pollution and carbon emissions. This includes Canada. However, if you were to look around a big city such as Vancouver or even just the little city of Sidney, not much has improved. Politicians are helpless without the much needed public support and thus are unable to invoke radical change. This is largely due to the fact that everyday citizens are unable to selflessly change their comfortable lifestyle. Economically, costs of producing say a low pollutant emitting vehicle are relatively higher. Hence the product is more expensive and fewer people will buy it. There lies the problem. It is not that modern technology is unable to produce something more environmentally friendly

than the alternative, the problem is that the people choose items that they can afford and businesses raise prices due to their need to make a profit or an already more expensive design. These approaches, though realistically what is happening today, are detrimental to finding a proper solution for the nation as a whole. Selfishness is at the heart of the problem, and it is unfortunately a human nature.

A section of Canada's economy depends upon lumber exports and a result in clear cutting large areas of forests. These old growth trees have been around for hundreds of years and are considered a non-renewable resource. Not only does the practise of clear cutting destroy forests, turning the area into a vast barren land, more importantly it contributes to the world's rising CO₂ levels. It is a known fact that trees go through photosynthesis, producing oxygen while taking in carbon dioxide. After hundreds of years, the trees would have absorbed vast quantities of CO₂. By cutting them down, it is the equivalent to releasing many years worth of CO₂ back into the atmosphere. While not a clear solution, less logging would reduce CO₂ levels and the effects of Global Warming. However, from an economic standpoint, the nation would lose a sum of money from lumber exports. Once again, because it does not benefit the nation money-wise, nothing has been done.

As the examples above have shown, various solutions are already known as to how to deal with issues such as Global Warming and Acid Rain. However, it lacks support because of the nature of the solutions as it would mean cutting back on things we've always enjoyed. Because the world's interests conflicts our own, the majority of the people tend to turn a blind eye to the problems and their solutions, with only a few trying to set a good example.

Rationales for Question 2

Training Paper #1 — Mark: 1

- No thesis
- Deficient recall
- Does not directly address the question (solutions based response)

Training Paper #2 — Mark: 3

- Minimal recall
- Relevant thesis attempted
- Some supporting detail
- Address all parts of the question

Training Paper #3 — Mark: 3

- Thesis attempted; good opening paragraph
- Challenges are noted, but need development
- Clear organization
- Some detail but simplistic
- Weak conclusions

Training Paper #4 — Mark: 4

- Well organized and fluid
- Errors are minimal
- Thesis is evident
- Adequate recall with simple examples
- Limited development and insights

Training Paper #5 — Mark: 4

- Sufficient detail
- Adequate conclusions
- Expression is awkward
- Poor organization

Training Paper #6 – Mark: 5

- Effective organization
- Clear thesis
- Fluent
- Position is developed with supporting detail
- Address all elements of the question
- Proficient recall
- Some insightful conclusions

Training Paper #7 – Mark: 5

- Clear thesis and conclusion
- Proficient recall of content
- Details well supported
- Lack of thoroughly developed details

Training Paper #8 – Mark: 6

- Clear and fluent expression
- Focuses on challenges
- Novel organization
- Development and detail on a few issues
- Concepts are woven into the writing
- Insightful conclusions