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IDENTIFIERS *International Evaluation Educational Achievement

ABSTRACT

In 1965 the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) inaugurated a cross-national survey of achievement in six subjects: Science, Reading Comprehension, Literature, English as a Foreign Language, French as a Foreign Language, and Civic Education. The overall aim of the project was to use international tests in order to relate student achievement and attitudes to instructional, social, and economic factors, and from the results to establish generalizations of value to policy makers worldwide. Contained here are three Civics cognitive tests for population I, II, IV. Population I consists of students aged 10 to 11 years; population II, 14 to 15 years; and population IV, students enrolled in the final year of pre-university training. (RC)

IEA SIX-SUBJECT SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The basic procedures to be followed in the main testing of the IEA Six-Subject Survey were set out in a series of manuals:

Stage 2 IEA/M1 Manual for National Centers
IEA/M2 Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/M3 Manual for Test Administrators

Stage 3 IEA/M1/Stage 3 Manual for National Centers
IEA/M2/Stage 3 Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/M3/Stage 3 Manual for Test Administrators

These manuals are available from ERIC Clearinghouse.

The following extracts from these manuals have been appended to this particular IEA instrument to provide researchers with the minimum necessary test instruction information (e.g., such things as the instructions on the practice items and the warnings concerning the amount of time left for the test have been omitted here). For full details, please consult the appropriate manuals.

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1: <u>Type of Instrument</u>

E = Examination (student)
Q = Questionnaire (student)
T = Teacher questionnaire
S = School questionnaire

2: <u>Student Population</u>

1 = I
2 = II
3 = III
4 = IV
5 = I and II
6 = II and IV
7 = I, II and IV
8 = I and IV
S = IV Specialist
N = NA: Teacher or School questionnaire

3: <u>Subject</u>

S = Science
R = Reading Comprehension
L = Literature
M = Mother Tongue (Reading Comprehension and Literature)
E = English as a Foreign Language
F = French as a Foreign Language
C = Civic Education
2 = All Stage 2 Subjects
3 = All Stage 3 Subjects
5 = All Stage 2 and Stage 3 Subjects

4-5: <u>Instrument Within Type</u>

One or two characters used when necessary to uniquely identify each instrument when there is more than one instrument of the same type.

Instrument Name Civics Cognitive Test

Data Bank Instrument Number E1C

IEA/M3/Stage 3
Pop I, p. 2-3

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by five possible answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

Mark your answer by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate space on the test booklet. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely. You will have 35 minutes* to answer the 41 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer, simply leave it blank. You must mark your answer by putting a tick next to the answer you have chosen. Now we are ready to begin. Try to answer every question, but do not spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult go on to the next one. Remember that no-one is expected to get all the answers right. Just do your best.

*IEA/M1/Stage 3
p. 60

A national center may give more time (an extra 10 minutes) as it feels necessary.

Directions:

Each of the questions [illegible] in this test is followed by five possible [illegible] answers. [illegible] of these answers is best.

Mark your answer by putting a check ✓ in the appropriate space on the test booklet. If you want [illegible] to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely. You will [illegible] minutes to answer the 4[illegible] questions in this test. This is [illegible] how it will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless [illegible] you are sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer, simply leave it blank. You must mark your answer by [illegible] ✓ next to the answer you have chosen. For example:

P1. Which one of the following [illegible] is left?

A. Tokyo ____
B. Australia ____
C. Copenhagen ____
D. Montreal ____
E. Cairo ____

Since Australia is a nation and the others are only cities, you should choose the answer numbered B. [illegible] you should put a tick next to the answer numbered B. This is how the example should be marked on your test booklet.

A. Tokyo ____
B. Australia ✓
C. Copenhagen ____
D. Montreal ____
E. Cairo ____

Here is another kind of [illegible] you will see in this test. Tick the answer [illegible]

P2. [illegible] Which one is [illegible] the [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

The [illegible] cities is [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. The government [illegible] for so many years because:

   A. fathers [illegible] care of their children. ____
   B. it is dangerous [illegible] in the home all day. ____
   C. children [illegible] in society. ____
   D. [illegible] ____
   E. [illegible] ____

2. Patriotism means [illegible]

   A. [illegible] ____
   B. [illegible] ____
   C. [illegible] ____
   D. [illegible] ____
   E. [illegible] ____

Questions [illegible]

Use the following [illegible] the next three questions which refer to a [illegible]

Key:

A. [illegible]
B. looks after [illegible]
C. keeps [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible] above is mainly [illegible]

3. What [illegible] ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. What [illegible] ___ ___ ___ ___

5. What [illegible] ___ ___ ___ ___

6. [illegible]

   A. [illegible] ____
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible] ____
   E. [illegible] ____

7. [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

8. According to the [illegible] nationalist

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

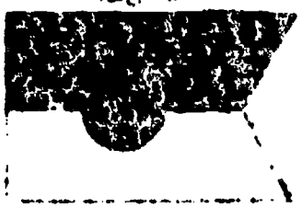
Questions [illegible]

Flag A

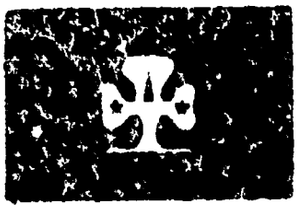
Flag B

Flag C

Flag D



Flag E



9. Which [illegible] National?

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

10. [illegible] greatest need for economic [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

11. Why [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

12. Who pays for most of the [illegible], furniture, books and other material provided in [illegible] community, government) run schools?

A. the people, [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. parents, [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. teachers and [illegible] from membership fees and collections ____

13. A tax is money that people [illegible]

A. pay as [illegible] the upkeep of the courts. ____
B. give to the [illegible] them with food. ____
C. put into the bank [illegible] available for the public. ____
D. [illegible] meet the costs of living. ____
E. pay for [illegible] ____

14. The [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

15. Suppose [illegible] maintaining a road (highway) [illegible] government, [illegible] related to [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] roads (highways) [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] accessories ____

16. The major reason for having police in a community is to:

A. arrest and punish criminals. ____
B. enforce traffic laws. ____
C. put suspects responsible for crimes in prison. ____
D. ensure the safety of people's lives and property. ____
E. control people entering and leaving and entering the country. ____

17. Suppose you are a voter. In order to choose the party or the candidate for whom you wish to vote, which of the following procedures would help you to obtain the most useful information?

A. telephone or write to each candidate or party and ask their opinions ____
B. ask your friends how they are voting and vote the same way ____
C. study the qualifications, aims, and records of the candidates and parties ____
D. read the literature of just one candidate or party but not the other ____
E. look at the photographs of each party's candidates in the newspapers ____

18. Which of the following activities has the United Nations organization undertaken?

I. the imposition of custom duties
II. the giving of assistance to underdeveloped nations
III. the issuing of passports to travelers
IV. the keeping of the peace in troubled spots
V. the imposition of taxes on legal tender in your nation

A. I and II only ____
B. I and V only ____
C. II and IV only ____
D. III and V only ____
E. IV and V only ____

19. In which of the following nations is the population most rapidly outgrowing the supplies of food, clothing, and shelter?

A. Japan ____
B. Thailand ____
C. Canada ____
D. India ____
E. Zambia ____

20. There are persons who [illegible] help the President (Prime Minister, [illegible]) make his decisions and policies. Which are these persons [illegible]?

A. cabinet members, congressmen, senators, etc. ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. policemen ____
D. judges ____
E. university professors ____

21. Who [illegible] congressional (parliamentary [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. army officer ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. political [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

22. Which of the following nations have largely socialized economies and governmental systems in which political state and competition are carried on inside the single national political party?

A. Canada and [illegible] ____
B. Austria and [illegible] ____
C. Japan and [illegible] ____
D. Norway and [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

23. Which of the following is a part of the United Nations Organization?

A. The World Health [illegible] ____
B. The Organization [illegible] ____
C. The Arab League ____
D. The [illegible] and maritime ____
E. The [illegible] and [illegible] political ____

24. The most important [illegible] the Nations is to

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

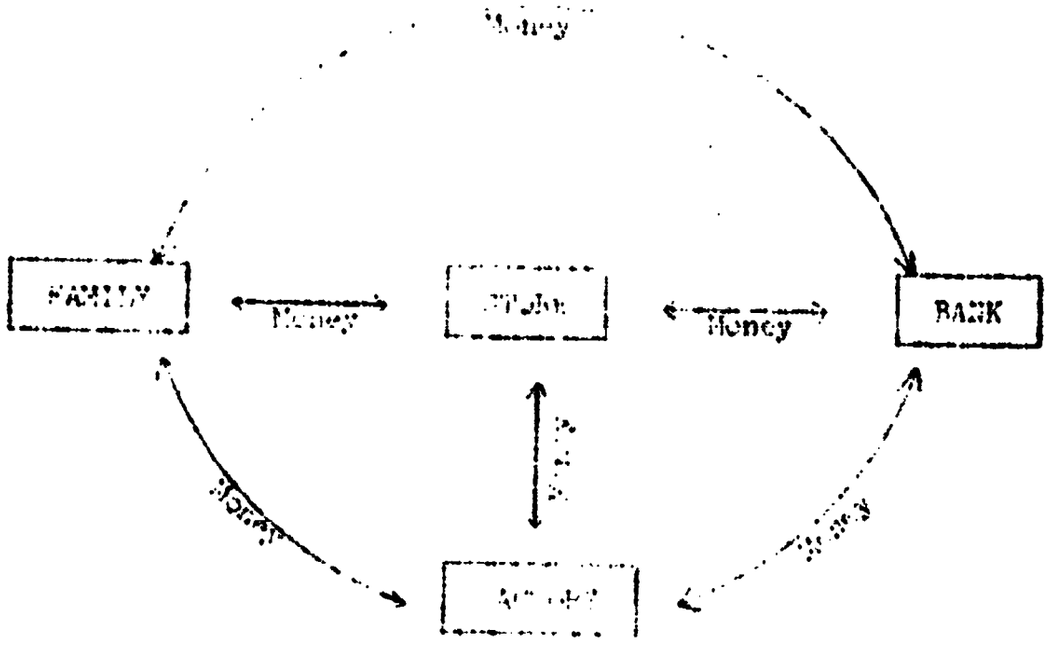
25. A school [illegible] which of the following on its [illegible]

A. [illegible] and absence from school ____
B. [illegible] the school year ____
C. [illegible] school books ____
D. [illegible] the teacher ____
E. [illegible] representative or officer ____

26. Which of the [illegible] illustrates the meaning of the word [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. a [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

Question 27 refers to the following drawing.



"The Family, the Factory, the Bank, and Money"

27. Which is the best [illegible] of the drawing above?

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

28. Which [illegible] important feature of a democratic [illegible]

A. [illegible] discussion or [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] public affairs and politics. ____
C. [illegible] free and [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] citizens, should decide what [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] without [illegible] ____

29. In a democratic political system which of the following ought to govern the nation:

30. Which of the following [illegible] carried on by both your national [illegible]

A. issuing postage stamps. ____
B. running pamphlets. ____
C. issuing currency ____
D. building roads ____
E. sending ambassadors [illegible] countries ____

31. General elections are [illegible] democratic nations being to:

A. educate the public in political affairs. ____
B. ensure that people [illegible] ____
C. make certain that the [illegible] will change frequently. ____
D. allow the people [illegible] express their political preferences. ____
E. keep taxes [illegible] ____

32. Which of these units of the United Nations Organization has as its chief goal the maintenance of peace between nations?

A. Food and Agricultural Organization ____
B. Security Council ____
C. International [illegible] ____
D. Economic and Social Council ____
E. Trusteeship Council ____

33. Which of these services is best [illegible] matched with the level of government [illegible] usually finances it in your nation.

A. military [illegible] ____
B. postal service [illegible] ____
C. garbage collection [illegible] ____
D. social security [illegible] ____
E. street lighting [illegible] ____

34. Which of the following [illegible] solving social problems is most accurate.

A. Every nation [illegible] problems. ____
B. Most problems [illegible] one does anything about them. ____
C. [illegible] peace, new problems [illegible] ____
D. [illegible] material well-being. ____
E. Humanity has [illegible] solving almost all of its basic economic, social and political problems. ____

35. Which of the following [illegible] accuracy of sources of information [illegible]

A. [illegible] which can be easily understood ____
B. check the information [illegible] available sources ____
C. rely upon the opinion [illegible] people ____
D. be automatically [illegible] new sources of information ____
E. [illegible] with established national traditions ____

36. What is the [illegible] of your country?

A. basic traditions, [illegible] government ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. local laws of your town ____
D. laws which govern [illegible] ____
E. laws having to do with driving a car ____

Questions 37-39 ask you to compare the work of three public officials with some other occupations. For instance, the work of a soldier is more like that of a policeman than it is like a [illegible], a musician, a doctor, or a judge.

37. The work of a judge is [illegible] like that of:

A. an [illegible] ____
B. a [illegible] ____
C. a [illegible] ____
D. a [illegible] ____
E. [illegible] ____

38. The work of a [illegible] (Prime Minister's, etc.) [illegible] like that of:

A. a [illegible] ____
B. a [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. a [illegible] ____
E. a [illegible] law. ____

39. The [illegible] to most [illegible]

A. [illegible] ____
B. [illegible] ____
C. [illegible] ____
D. the [illegible] ____
E. a [illegible] ____

40. Which of these is the most reasonable way for two countries to settle an argument between them?

A. to declare war on each other ____
B. to send all foreigners home ____
C. to ask a strong country to decide who is right ____
D. to reach agreement after discussion ____
E. to ask the International Red Cross (Crescent) organization for help ____

41. Which of the following practices in election campaigns is illegal?

A. to suggest that your opponent has wrong ideas ____
B. to pay people to vote for you ____
C. to promise to represent interests of a particular group ____
D. to use some of your own money to pay for your own campaign ____
E. to promise to try to change a certain law ____

CIVIC EDUCATION BULLETIN

ACCOMPANYING NOTES

This Bulletin contains Civic Education instruments for Populations I, II, and IV. The instruments are contained in three booklets for each population. The first booklet consists of two sections, Cognitive and How Society Works. The second is Affective Scales and the third is the Background Questionnaire. The number on the front of each booklet corresponds to its place in the sequence of testing. Although there is a different set of booklets for each population, the same set of answer cards will be used by all. Manual 1 gives specific information about testing sessions.

Each population has a different version of the Cognitive section, but the remaining instruments are the same for all populations.

Population I will mark their answers directly in the test booklet for all parts of the instruments since no MRC cards will be used for this population. The Cognitive sections for Populations II and IV have been prepared for MRC cards. Other tests are not in MRC card format, but if the National Center wishes to use MRC cards for Populations II and IV for these tests, it can do so by making the following changes:

Converting How Society Works, Affective Scales and Background Questionnaire to MRC Card Form

Directions to students for marking their answers

The second paragraph of the directions at the front of each test should read:

> "Mark your answer by blackening the appropriate space on your answer card. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely."

Answer choices

The choices the student is given from which to select his answers must be lettered A, B, C, etc. to correspond to ovals on an answer card. This will often necessitate a change in the directions before a set of items. For example, the directions for the first set of questions in the Background Questionnaire would read as follows if the students were using MRC cards to answer:

> "What kind of films or programs do you like to see? Here are different sorts of programs and films. If you would like to see it, blacken in the oval marked A on your answer card. If you would not mind whether you saw it or not, choose B. If you would not like to see it, choose C."

The questions would then read as follows:

	I would like to see it	I would not mind whether I saw it or not	I would not like to see it
1. Cowboys and Westerns ..	A	B	C
2. The work of artists and sculptors	A	B	C
3. Current events	A	B	C

The order of questions and the sequence of answers must, of course, <u>not</u> be changed.

<u>Semantic differential items</u>

The format for the semantic differential items in the Affective Scales (pages 2, 3, and 4) will also need to be changed if MRC cards are used. Page 2, which explains how to answer the items, should read as follows:

"Here are some words and sentences which have been used by different people to describe the way they think about your Local Council (substitute national phrasing to indicate municipal government). Each time we give you two words with opposite meanings and letters in between. For example:

Friendly: A B C D E :Unfriendly

We want to know your opinion about your Local Council. If you think that your Local Council is <u>very</u> friendly, blacken in the oval on your answer card marked A, since A is closest to 'Friendly'. If you think your Local Council is <u>very unfriendly</u>, blacken in the oval marked E, since E is closest to 'Unfriendly'. If you <u>don't know</u>, blacken in the oval marked C. If you think your Local Council is friendly, but not so <u>very</u> friendly, choose B, and if you think it is unfriendly, but no <u>very</u> unfriendly, blacken in D.

Now turn over to the next page. Read through each statement, then mark your answer card to show how you think about your Local Council.

Accompanying Notes to Cognitive Tests

Population I - IEA/CIV/I/COG

Question

2. In Germany, a synonym for "patriotism" may be necessary, e.g., national loyalty or identity.

13. "Government" (both central and local) may need further qualification and/or defining in Germany.

36. "Traditions" can be omitted if necessary and only the words "practices" and "laws" used.

38. "Executive officer" may cause difficulty in translation. Convey sense of a club or school organization's board of directors, governing council, and so forth.

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Instrument Name <u>Civics Cognitive Test</u>

Data Bank Instrument Number <u>E2C</u>

IEA/M3/Stage 3
Pop II, p. 4-5

First we are going to do a test to see what you know about how our nation works and its relations with the rest of the world. Look at the directions on the front of Booklet 3B and follow along silently as I read them aloud.

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by five possible answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

Mark your answer by blackening in the appropriate space on the answer card. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely. You will have 35 minutes to answer the 47 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank.
Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult go on to the next one.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

16.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

B.

C.

D.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

14. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

15. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] What [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible] Which [illegible] Market?

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

33. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

34. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

35. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

36. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

37. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

38. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

39. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible] parliament.

40. [illegible] supply [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

41. [illegible] revenue [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

42. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

43. If there [illegible] wh[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

44. [illegible] for them.

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] from harm
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

45. [illegible] civil [illegible]

A. [illegible] during [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

46. [illegible] it [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] disputes [illegible]
C. [illegible] disarmament.
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

47. Why is it that in many Western democratic political systems, interest and pressure groups rarely evolve into major political parties?

A. They prefer to work in private.
B. They could not win an election without broadening their structure and function.
C. Their leaders realize that it is against the national interest for such groups to control the government.
D. Their leaders fear that members who gain political office will work against the interests of the group.
E. They are prevented from doing so by strict regulatory legislation.

S T O P

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CIVIC EDUCATION BULLETIN

ACCOMPANYING NOTES

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Answer choices

The choices the student is given from which to select his answers must be lettered A, B, C, etc. to correspond to ovals on an answer card. This will often necessitate a change in the directions before a set of items. For example, the directions for the first set of questions in the Background Questionnaire would read as follows if the students were using MRC cards to answer:

> "What kind of films or programs do you like to see? Here are different sorts of programs and films. If you would like to see it, blacken in the oval marked A on your answer card. If you would not mind whether you saw it or not, choose B. If you would not like to see it, choose C."

The questions would then read as follows:

	I would like to see it	I would not mind whether I saw it or not	I would not like to see it
1. Cowboys and Westerns ..	A	B	C
2. The work of artists and sculptors	A	B	C
3. Current events	A	B	C

The order of questions and the sequence of answers must, of course, not be changed.

Semantic differential items

The format for the semantic differential items in the Affective Scales (pages 2, 3, and 4) will also need to be changed if MRC cards are used. Page 2, which explains how to answer the items, should read as follows:

"Here are some words and sentences which have been used by different people to describe the way they think about your Local Council (substitute national phrasing to indicate municipal government). Each time we give you two words with opposite meanings and letters in between. For example:

Friendly: A B C D E :Unfriendly

We want to know your opinion about your Local Council. If you think that your Local Council is very friendly, blacken in the oval on your answer card marked A, since A is closest to 'Friendly'. If you think your Local Council is very unfriendly, blacken in the oval marked E, since E is closest to 'Unfriendly'. If you don't know, blacken in the oval marked C. If you think your Local Council is friendly, but not so very friendly, choose B, and if you think it is unfriendly, but no very unfriendly, blacken in D.

Now turn over to the next page. Read through each statement, then mark your answer card to show how you think about your Local Council.

Accompanying Notes to Cognitive Tests

Population I - IEA/CIV/I/COG

Question

2. In Germany, a synonym for "patriotism" may be necessary, e.g., national loyalty or identity.

13. "Government" (both central and local) may need further qualification and/or defining in Germany.

36. "Traditions" can be omitted if necessary and only the words "practices" and "laws" used.

38. "Executive officer" may cause difficulty in translation. Convey sense of a club or school organization's board of directors, governing council, and so forth.

Population II - IEA/CIV/II/COG

Question

1. See note for item 2 above.

IEA SIX-SUBJECT SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The basic procedures to be followed in the main testing of the IEA Six-Subject Survey were set out in a series of manuals:

Stage 2 IEA/M1 Manual for National Centers
IEA/M2 Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/M3 Manual for Test Administrators

Stage 3 IEA/M1/Stage 3 Manual for National Centers
IEA/M2/Stage 3 Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/M3/Stage 3 Manual for Test Administrators

These manuals are available from ERIC Clearinghouse.

The following extracts from these manuals have been appended to this particular IEA instrument to provide researchers with the minimum necessary test instruction information (e.g., such things as the instructions on the practice items and the warnings concerning the amount of time left for the test have been omitted here). For full details, please consult the appropriate manuals.

The Data Bank Instrument Number which appears below is a new number, assigned since the instruments were administered for the purpose of easily linking items in the instruments with the resultant variables in the Data Bank holdings. Each such variable is named in the codebook using the new instrument number and (usually) the number of the item within the instrument from which the variable is derived. The key to the new instrument numbers is as follows:

1: Type of Instrument

E = Examination (student)
Q = Questionnaire (student)
T = Teacher questionnaire
S = School questionnaire

2: Student Population

1 = I	6 = II and IV
2 = II	7 = I, II and IV
3 = III	8 = I and IV
4 = IV	S = IV Specialist
5 = I and II	N = NA: Teacher or School questionnaire

3: Subject

S = Science
R = Reading Comprehension
L = Literature
M = Mother Tongue (Reading Comprehension and Literature)
E = English as a Foreign Language
F = French as a Foreign Language
C = Civic Education
2 = All Stage 2 Subjects
3 = All Stage 3 Subjects
5 = All Stage 2 and Stage 3 Subjects

4-5: Instrument Within Type

One or two characters used when necessary to uniquely identify each instrument when there is more than one instrument of the same type.

Instrument Name Civics Cognitive Test

Data Bank Instrument Number E4C

IEA/M3/Stage 3
Pop IV, p. 3-5

First we are going to do a test to see what you know about how our nation works and its relations with the rest of the world. Look at the directions on the front of Booklet 50 and follow along silently as I read them aloud.

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by five possible answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

Mark your answer by blackening in the appropriate space on the answer card. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely. You will have 35 minutes to answer the 48 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do not guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult go on to the next one.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by five possible answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

Mark your answer by blackening in the appropriate space on the answer card. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely. You will have 8 minutes to answer the 40 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank. Here is the first example:

P1. Which one of the following is a nation?

A. Tokyo
B. Australia
C. Copenhagen
D. Montreal
E. Cairo

Since Australia is a nation and the others are only cities, you should choose the answer numbered B. On your answer card you see space B blackened in for you. Now you blacken in the appropriate space on your answer card for the next example:

P2. Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Vienna, Austria
II. Copenhagen, Denmark
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Ankara, Turkey
V. Athens, Greece

A. I and II only
B. III and IV only
C. II, III and V only
D. I, II, IV and V only
E. I, II, III, IV and V

The answer to this question is E, because each of these cities, I, II, IV and V, is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

E-C

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. In order to achieve its aims and program the primary purpose of a political party is to

   A. win elections and exert political power.
   B. raise money for the government.
   C. lower taxes for the poor.
   D. prevent public debate of controversial issues.
   E. ensure regular elections.

2. Your national government [illegible] the largest portion of its revenue from which of the following [illegible]

   A. personal income taxes
   B. corporation taxes
   C. [illegible]
   D. tobacco and liquor (excise) taxes
   E. custom duties

3. Which [illegible] is [illegible] only of citizens and not of foreign nationals?

   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]
   E. [illegible]

4. Which [illegible] most nearly [illegible] the meaning [illegible]

   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]
   E. [illegible]

5. Which [illegible] most fully [illegible] meaning of the word citizen?

   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible] certain rights and responsibilities in his nation.
   E. [illegible] literate.

Question [illegible] refers to [illegible] the pole [illegible]

6. The main idea [illegible] free press is

A. tyranny [illegible]
B. the victim [illegible]
C. a guarantee [illegible]
D. not [illegible]
E. [illegible]

Question [illegible] refers to [illegible]

[illegible]

7. What [illegible]

A. that the [illegible] group
B. that [illegible] the people
C. [illegible]
D. that [illegible]
E. that [illegible] from public view

8. A national [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

9. A system [illegible] by both the participating [illegible] and the central government [illegible]

A. federal system.
B. military system.
C. democratic system.
D. theocratic system.
E. [illegible]

10. "Not only was the [illegible] weapons that belong south to itself; it has also [illegible] who [illegible] to wield those weapons [illegible]

Which [illegible] the quotation?

A. Fascist
B. Liberal
C. Existentialist
D. Marxist
E. [illegible]

11. Ideology [illegible] is opposed to [illegible] decision making process?

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

12. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

13. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

C. [illegible]

D. [illegible]

E. [illegible]

14. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

15. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

16. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

17. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

18. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

19. [illegible] govern the nation?

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

20. [illegible] national [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

21. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

22. [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

23. Which of the following [illegible] freedom in a democracy is most accurate?

A. The free man can do anything he wants.
B. Liberty consists in exercising [illegible] without taking others into account.
C. There is no limit to the liberty of the citizens in a democratic society.
D. A person's freedom ends at the point where society says it may start hurting other people.
E. The poor and the illiterate have individual freedom but no responsibility.

24. Which of the following [illegible] in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights?

A. Everyone has the right to freedom and personal security.
B. No one may be forced to join an organization.
C. No one may be arrested, imprisoned or forced to leave his country without good reason.
D. Everyone has the right, if his family is in danger, to disobey national laws.
E. Everyone has the right to equal pay for the same work.

25. Which of the following statements about solving social problems is most accurate?

A. Every nation has completely different problems.
B. Most problems will be solved whether or not one does anything about them.
C. Since social change is always taking place, new problems constantly arise and require new solutions.
D. Mankind's basic problem has been how to rise above material well-being.
E. Mankind has succeeded in solving almost all of its basic economic, social and political problems.

26. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. Citizens automatically become members of the established churches in their native country.
II. Persons are citizens of the nation in which they are born regardless of their parents' citizenship.
III. Citizens legally owe allegiance to their government.
IV. All citizens are expected to obey the laws of their country as well as enjoying certain freedoms.

A. I and II only
B. II and III only
C. III and IV only
D. II, III and IV only
E. I, II, III and IV

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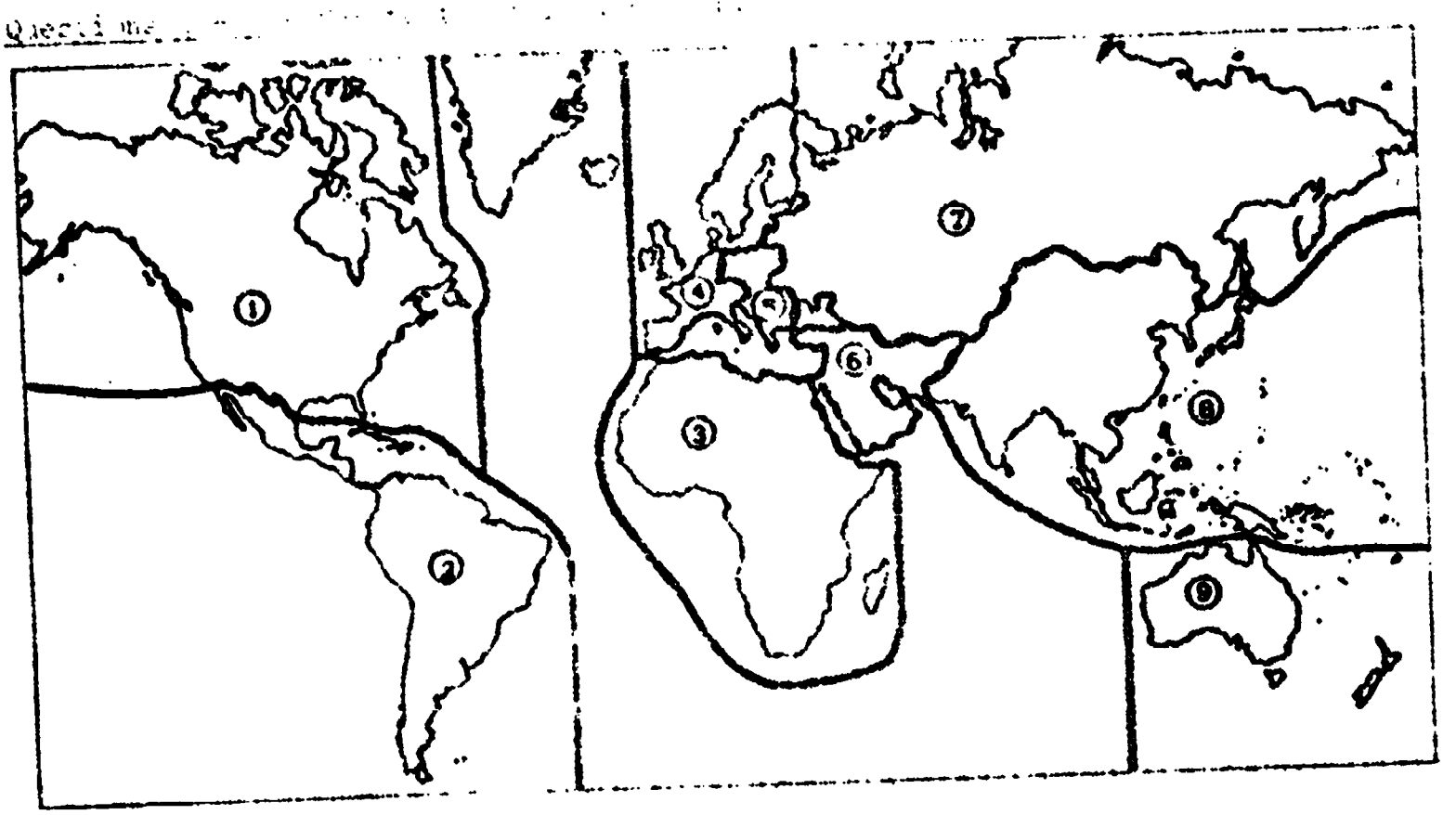


A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

31. Which of the following is/are usually found in the Constitution of a nation?

I. a list of the current leaders of government
II. the eligibility requirements for those who may sit in the legislature
III. the names of the major political parties
IV. the civil rights and liberties of citizens

A. II only
B. IV only
C. II and III only
D. II and IV only
E. I, II, III and IV

32. In relation to the achievements of the United Nations to date, it would be most correct to say that:

A. nothing of lasting importance has been achieved.
B. there has been more progress in settling major political disputes than in promoting economic and social co-operation.
C. most progress has been made in bringing about universal disarmament.
D. there has been more progress in the work of the specialized agencies than in settling major political disputes.
E. all of its major goals were achieved long ago.

33. The United States and the Soviet Union were in agreement on an initial course of action in which of the following instances?

I. the British, Israeli, and French invasion of Egypt (1956)
II. the Korean War (1950)
III. the Hungarian and Polish revolts (1956)
IV. United Nations intervention in the Congo (1960)

A. I and II only
B. I and IV only
C. III and IV only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, III and IV

34. Which of the following are characteristic of most of the world's underdeveloped nations?

I. a predominantly urban population
II. predominance of local small scale and household economy rather than a national economic system
III. a subsistence economy
IV. traditional and modern social customs and economic practices exist side by side

A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. I and III only
D. [illegible] only
E. II, III and IV only

35. A major purpose of [illegible]

A. establish a tax system [illegible]
B. bring prices [illegible] to level.
C. [illegible] the right [illegible]
D. defend the right [illegible]
E. encourage workers [illegible] people of other nations.

36. When a government [illegible] and [illegible], it most does which of the following:

I. reduces private consumption
II. reduces total consumption [illegible]
III. influences the pattern [illegible]
IV. finances public [illegible]

A. I and II only
B. I and IV only
C. II and IV only
D. I, III and IV only
E. I, II, III and IV

37. Which of the following would suffer most from the effects of inflation in a highly industrialized economy?

A. a salesman whose basic pay is tied to a cost of living index
B. a retired public servant living on a fixed income
C. a factory worker who belongs to a strong trade (labor) union
D. an executive secretary in a large business office
E. a professional person such as a physician or lawyer

38. If you were conducting research upon a social problem, in which order would you carry out the following steps:

I. research for the evidence
II. formulation of the hypothesis
III. preparation of the solution
IV. analysis of the evidence
V. definition of the problem

A. I, II, IV, III, V
B. II, I, IV, III, V
C. III, I, IV, II, V
D. V, II, I, IV, III
E. V, III, I, II, IV

39. Parliamentary government means that:

A. the members of the government are selected from the leading party or parties in [illegible]
B. the system of [illegible] is based upon limited or restricted right to vote.
C. most important [illegible] decisions are prepared following consultation among all the parties.
D. parliament is [illegible] two chambers.
E. no more than two parties are represented in parliament.

40. Why [illegible] the 19th century with some central control [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Anarchy
E. Republicanism

41. Why is it that in many [illegible] democratic political systems, interest and pressure groups [illegible] political parties?

A. They prefer to work [illegible].
B. They could not win [illegible] their structure and function.
C. Their leaders [illegible] the national interest for such groups to [illegible] government.
D. Their members fear [illegible] political office will work against their [illegible].
E. They are [illegible] regulatory legislation.

42. Assume that you have [illegible] Ambassador to X-land will return home if [illegible] off with X-land. If you know that our [illegible] way here, which of the following [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] whether diplomatic [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible] have [illegible]

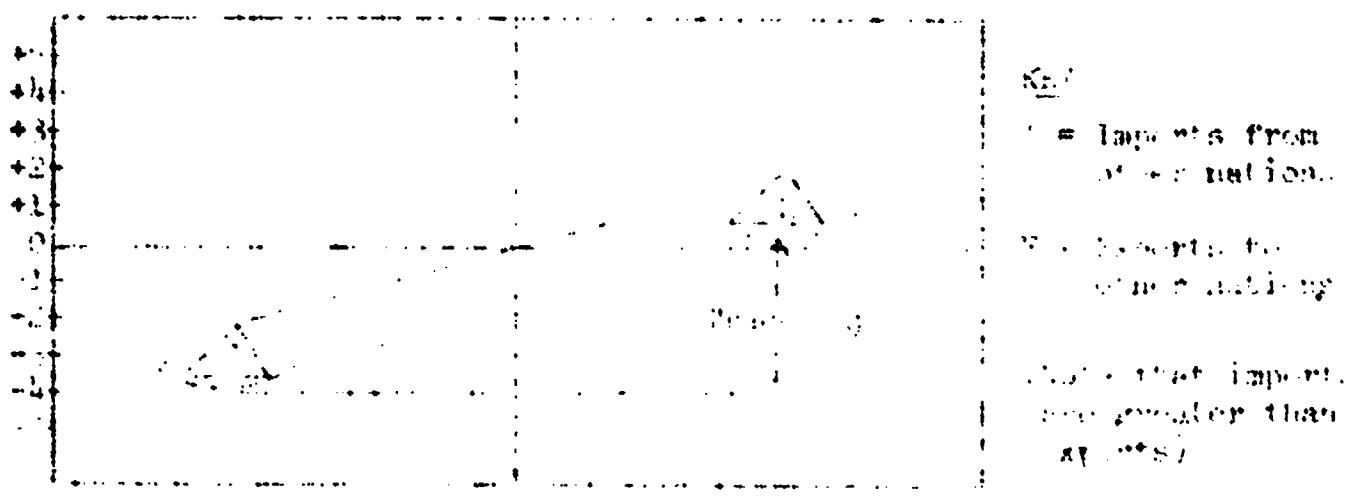
43. Which [illegible] United Nations is correct?

A. [illegible] of the Korean War.
B. [illegible] under the [illegible] General Assembly.
C. [illegible] of the [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]

44. Which [illegible] of [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. By eliminating [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible] would eliminate the problem of [illegible]

Question 44 refers to the following [illegible]



45. In the diagram, [illegible] the balance of trade of Nation X is shown. Which of the following [illegible] would be most likely to be taken by the national government of this country to reduce the [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. devalue [illegible]
C. [illegible] and allow importers to [illegible]
D. [illegible] would increase the value [illegible]
E. [illegible]

46. A mixed [illegible] economy is one in which there is

A. equal [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. a taxation system [illegible]
D. important [illegible] both the public and private sector.
E. a movement of money [illegible]

47. Which of the following evidence is likely to be most useful for analysis of the part play by a leading statesman in a national crisis?

A. the personal diary of the statesman's wife written during the crisis
B. the statesman's own account as published in his autobiography
C. the report of a tribunal of enquiry set up by the stateman's party to enquire into the crisis
D. a collection of national newspapers published during the crisis
E. the working papers of the statesman and his closet advisors

48. Other things being equal, an increase in which of the following would most likely reduce a nation's balance of payments deficit?

A. borrowing from other nations
B. foreign travel by its citizens
C. goods imported from other nations
D. interest earned abroad by its citizens
E. remittances sent to relatives living abroad

S T O P

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> "Mark your answer by blackening the appropriate space on your answer card. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely."

Answer choices

The choices the student is given from which to select his answers must be lettered A, B, C, etc. to correspond to ovals on an answer card. This will often necessitate a change in the directions before a set of items. For example, the directions for the first set of questions in the Background Questionnaire would read as follows if the students were using MRC cards to answer:

> "What kind of films or programs do you like to see? Here are different sorts of programs and films. If you would like to see it, blacken in the oval marked A on your answer card. If you would not mind whether you saw it or not, choose B. If you would not like to see it, choose C."

The questions would then read as follows:

	I would like to see it	I would not mind whether I saw it or not	I would not like to see it
1. Cowboys and Westerns ..	A	B	C
2. The work of artists and sculptors	A	B	C
3. Current events	A	B	C

The order of questions and the sequence of answers must, of course, not be changed.

Semantic differential items

The format for the semantic differential items in the Affective Scales (pages 2, 3, and 4) will also need to be changed if MRC cards are used. Page 2, which explains how to answer the items, should read as follows:

"Here are some words and sentences which have been used by different people to describe the way they think about your Local Council (substitute national phrasing to indicate municipal government). Each time we give you two words with opposite meanings and letters in between. For example:

Friendly: A B C D E :Unfriendly

We want to know your opinion about your Local Council. If you think that your Local Council is very friendly, blacken in the oval on your answer card marked A, since A is closest to 'Friendly'. If you think your Local Council is very unfriendly, blacken in the oval marked E, since E is closest to 'Unfriendly'. If you don't know, blacken in the oval marked C. If you think your Local Council is friendly, but not so very friendly, choose B, and if you think it is unfriendly, but no very unfriendly, blacken in D.

Now turn over to the next page. Read through each statement, then mark your answer card to show how you think about your Local Council.