Questions 1.1–1.3 refer to the statistical table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1770</th>
<th>1801</th>
<th>1831</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linen</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal and Metals</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Goods</td>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lather</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Candles</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>113.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1 The graph above demonstrates which of the following was true 1770–1831?

(A) The construction sector suffered serious setbacks
(B) The Napoleonic War had a large impact on the British economy
(C) Textiles were the biggest area of growth
(D) Most growth came from exports

1.2 The graph above suggests which of the following statements was true 1770–1831?

(A) The lack of demand for candles was due to the growth in the availability of electric light
(B) Home grown cotton boosted the textile industry
(C) More traditional industries were overtaking new ones
(D) The factory system was beginning to boost production of manufactured goods

1.3 Widespread application of steam power to manufacturing, which marked mature industrialization, was

(A) Still to be fully accomplished by 1831
(B) Fully in place by 1600
(C) Fully in place by 1770
(D) Overtaken by hydroelectric power by 1850
Questions 2.1–2.3 relate to the following passage.

Egypt may now almost be said to form part of Europe. It is the high road to the Far East. It can never cease to be an object of interest to all powers of Europe, and especially to England. European capital to a large extent has been sunk in the country. The rights and privileges of Europeans are jealously guarded.

It has to be borne in mind that in 1882 the [Egyptian] army was in a state of mutiny; the treasury was bankrupt; every branch of the administration had been dislocated.

It may be doubted whether any instance can be quoted of a sudden transfer of power in any civilized or semi-civilized community to a class so ignorant as the pure Egyptians, such as they were in the year 1882.

By the process of exhausting all other expedients, we arrive at the conclusion that armed British intervention was, under the special circumstances of the case, the only possible solution of the difficulties which existed in 1882.

Earl of Cromer, *Modern Egypt*, 1908

2.1 What vital concern does Lord Cromer, the senior British official in Egypt 1883–1907, leave undiscussed in making his case for the imperial take-over of Egypt in 1882?

(A) Fear of a military rival such as Russia or France pushing Britain out of Egypt
(B) Desire to improve medical care for Egyptians
(C) Concern about the state of ancient monuments in Egypt
(D) The chaotic state of the Egyptian army and government

2.2 Egypt became particularly important to Great Britain in 1869 after what event took place?

(A) The conquest of the Island of Cyprus
(B) The Italian invasion of Ethiopia
(C) The Independence of Greece
(D) The opening of the Suez Canal

2.3 Why might the British have decided to leave the native ruler of Egypt in office after taking control of the country in 1882?

(A) He provided a public front behind which the British could rule without antagonizing nationalist feelings
(B) Because of the Muslim respect for Queen Victoria, the British feared a backlash if they overthrew the monarchy
(C) He was also the ruler of other African territories that the British did not control
(D) He was too powerful to remove
Questions 4.1–4.4 relate to the statistical table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Greece</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTEREST RATES ON 10-YEAR GOVERNMENT BONDS**

**In percent**

4.1 The data in the graph above indicates which of the following about the euro crisis 2009–2011?

(A) The wide range of effects of the crisis in different countries
(B) The euro was highly successful in lowering interest rates over the long term
(C) Greece was the biggest winner in the euro crisis
(D) The British made a mistake in not joining the euro

4.2 High interest on government bonds

(A) Has a positive effect on an economy
(B) Has a negative effect on an economy
(C) Has no effect on an economy
(D) Promotes national pride

4.3 The data in the graph above demonstrates which of the following?

(A) Europe has little impact on the global economy
(B) The Euro Zone is protected from the impact of events outside Europe
(C) The Euro is the dominant force in the global economy
(D) The interconnectedness of the global economy

4.4 Rising interest rates in Greece, Ireland, and Portugal between 2009 and 2011 were caused by which of the following?

(A) Deficit spending by governments that got out of control
(B) Too little was spent by the governments to stimulate the economy
(C) Careful management of the economies by those governments
(D) Could be easily addressed by more government spending
Questions 4.1–4.3 refer to issues in Eastern Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries illustrated in the maps reproduced below.

4.1 The fact that the “agrarian zone” line follows the same path on both maps indicates which of the following did not change?

(A) West of the line mainly rice and corn were cultivated
(B) East of the line serfdom continues to be the source of agricultural labor
(C) Serfdom extended West of the line to the French border
(D) East of the line most agricultural production was related to animal husbandry

4.2 All of the following changes occurred in the period between 1660 and 1795 EXCEPT.

(A) Poland was partitioned between Prussia, Russia, and Austria
(B) Prussia acquired part of Poland and all of Silesia, doubling its size
(C) The Austrian Empire expanded into the Balkans at the expense of the Ottomans
(D) Bavaria conquers all of southern and central Germany

4.3 The maps demonstrate that which of the following changes took place in the borders of Russia between 1660 and 1795?

(A) Gained access to the Baltic and Black seacoasts
(B) Lost control over Poland
(C) Drove the Ottomans out of the Balkans
(D) Gained control over the Straits giving them access to the Mediterranean