BRITISH COLUMBIA BC FIRST PEOPLES 12 (MBCFP12) · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

First Peoples Identities, Worldviews and Language — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

Reading I - Learning by the River

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

My grandmother took me to the river in every season. In spring she showed me where the water ran fast and where it slowed. In summer we watched for fish and listened for birds. She did not hand me a list to memorise. She told stories about each place, and she asked me to remember by walking the same path again.

One day I asked why we came back so often. She said that knowing comes slowly, from paying attention and from being with family and with the land. When I forgot a story, she did not scold me. She told it again, and she asked me what I had noticed this time.

- An invented account of a student learning from a grandmother in British Columbia

1 **In Reading I, why does the grandmother take the student to the river in every season?**



A so the student can memorise a list of facts in one visit

B so the student learns slowly, by paying attention and being with family and land

C so the student can be tested with written exams

D so the student never has to return to the river

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2 **According to Reading I, how does the student remember the stories best?**

A avoiding the river after the first visit

B walking the path again and noticing new details

C writing the stories down and never returning

D asking someone else to remember for her

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3 **Which First Peoples principle of learning does Reading I best illustrate?**

- A separate from family and place
- B finished in one quick lesson
- C relational and connected to land and family
- D based only on written tests

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4 **What does it mean to say that First Peoples in British Columbia are diverse?**

- A one shared language and one shared history
- B identical governments and identical customs
- C no differences in territory or tradition
- D distinct histories, languages, territories, and traditions

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5 **What is a student overlooking who says that all First Peoples in British Columbia are the same?**

- A the diversity among nations in British Columbia
- B the fact that British Columbia has no First Nations
- C the idea that diversity is a new invention
- D the claim that all nations share one territory

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6 **What is a worldview?**

- A a list of laws passed in one year
- B beliefs and values that shape how people understand the world
- C a map of a single town
- D a scientific experiment with one result

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7 **What do many First Peoples worldviews emphasise?**

- A complete separation of people from land
- B land as a resource to be used up quickly
- C relationships among people, land, animals, and future generations
- D decisions that ignore future generations

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8 **How many distinct First Nations languages is British Columbia home to?**

- A only one First Nations language
- B no First Nations languages at all
- C languages that are all identical to each other
- D more than 30 distinct First Nations languages

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9 **For many First Peoples, what does a language carry beyond labels for objects?**

- A knowledge, identity, and ways of understanding land and relationships
- B only labels for objects
- C nothing about history or values
- D only words used in the distant past

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10 **What does language revitalisation today most often involve?**

- A storing old recordings where no one can hear them
- B elders and learners working together in daily use and teaching
- C banning the language from schools and homes
- D studying the language only as a historical curiosity

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11 **How are oral traditions best described?**

A tales invented freshly at every telling

B entertainment with no teaching purpose

C stories and teachings passed carefully across generations

D records that no one is allowed to question or check

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12 **What can oral traditions carry?**

A only jokes and songs

B only information about one family

C nothing that can be checked by listeners

D laws, histories, family relationships, and teachings

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13 **How does a story told in an oral tradition often teach?**

- A an example that listeners think about and learn from
- B a rule with no story attached
- C a secret that must never be discussed
- D a list of dates with no meaning

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14 **What does the First Peoples principle of holistic learning involve?**

- A only the mind, with no feeling or action
- B the whole person and not only memorised facts
- C only test scores
- D only one sense at a time

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15 **According to First Peoples principles of learning, what does learning require?**

A speed above all else

B one lesson with no review

C patience and time, rather than rushing to a single answer

D a single test with no second chance

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16 **What do First Peoples principles of learning teach that learning involves?**

A ignoring the effects of actions on others

B blaming others for every outcome

C acting without thinking about results

D recognising the consequences of what a person does

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17 **Which of the following best describes how identity works for a person?**

A several layers at once, including nation, family, community, and school

B only one layer, fixed for life

C an identity chosen by strangers alone

D an identity with no connection to family

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18 **Besides a government status category under the Indian Act, what else shapes a person identity?**

A a government form alone

B nation, family, language, and lived experience

C a single school subject

D the province where a person was born alone

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19 **The schematic map of Canada highlights one region. The highlighted region is**

- **A** Ontario
- **B** Quebec
- **C** British Columbia
- **D** Atlantic

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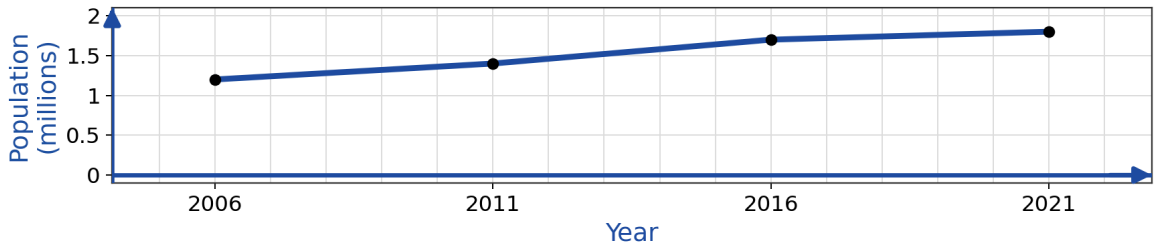
20 **The graph shows the approximate Indigenous population of Canada in millions. Between 2016 and 2021, the population**



- **A** fell from about 1.7 million to about 1.0 million
- **B** stayed at exactly 1.7 million
- **C** rose to over 5 million
- **D** rose from about 1.7 million to about 1.8 million

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21

In many First Nations communities, how is the knowledge in an oral tradition kept accurate as it is passed on?

A listeners who know the story check it and ask questions

B it is written down once and never changed

C only one person is ever allowed to hear it

D it is made up freshly at every telling

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Reading II - A Language Class

Use this reading for questions 22 to 24.

In our language class, the teacher begins with greetings. We practise them with each other before we open any book. Then we learn words for places near the school, and we use those words on a short walk outside. The teacher says that a word for a hill or a stream is not only a label. It can tell you what the place is like and how people have used it.

Some students in the class are just beginning. Others grew up hearing the language at home. The teacher pairs them together so that beginners learn from speakers, and speakers practise teaching. At the end of term, the class uses the language to welcome visitors, not only to pass a test.

- An invented account of a school language class in British Columbia

22 **What does Reading II mainly show about learning a language?**

- **A** memorising words with no speaking
- **B** place, relationships, and everyday use
- **C** reading about language in isolation
- **D** passing a written test only

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23 **According to Reading II, how do students in the language class learn place words?**

- **A** never leaving the classroom
- **B** avoiding speaking to each other
- **C** using them on a short walk outside the school
- **D** copying words without ever saying them

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24 **What does Reading II best illustrate about language revitalisation?**

- **A** keeping the language locked away from learners
- **B** teaching beginners without any speakers
- **C** replacing the language with a different subject
- **D** using the language in real life, not only studying old words

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25 **When a school invites a knowledge keeper to teach, what is the respectful approach?**

A follow the protocols set by the keeper and community

B record and share the teaching without asking

C rush the keeper to finish quickly

D use the teaching in ways the keeper did not agree to

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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