BRITISH COLUMBIA SOCIAL STUDIES 10: CANADA AND THE WORLD, 1919 TO THE PRESENT · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Worldviews and Canadian Society — 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.

Source I - A Newcomer Arrives at Pier 21, 1952

Use this reading for questions 1 to 2.

The ship docked at Halifax in the morning, and we walked down the gangway into a long hall. Officials checked our papers and our health, and asked where we were going. My cousin in Toronto had sent a letter saying there was work and a room for us.

That night I wrote to my mother: Canada is colder than I expected, and bigger than I imagined. The people on the train spoke many languages, and so did we.

- A newcomer from Europe, in an invented letter, 1952

1 **The main idea of Source I is that postwar immigration through Halifax involved**

- **A** a direct flight to Toronto with no checks
- **B** a ban on all European newcomers
- **C** a return journey to Europe at once
- **D** a journey with official checks, family connections, and onward travel

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2 **According to Source I, the newcomer expected Canada to be**

- A empty of other people
- B exactly like the country left behind
- C smaller and warmer than it proved to be
- D colder and bigger than expected, with many languages spoken

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3 **Pier 21 in Halifax was important in Canadian immigration history because it was**

- A a factory that made ships
- B a border crossing with the United States
- C a prison for newcomers
- D a major ocean gateway where many immigrants first entered Canada

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4 **The schematic route map shows postwar immigration via Pier 21. The first Canadian stop on the route, after Europe, is**

- A Winnipeg
- B Toronto
- C Montreal
- D Halifax (Pier 21)

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5 **After the Second World War, many immigrants came to Canada from Europe because**

- A Europe had no people left
- B Canada paid every immigrant a fortune
- C Canada banned all immigration
- D war, displacement, and a demand for workers drew people to Canada

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6 **Canadian immigration policy in the early 1900s was discriminatory because it**

- A banned immigration from Britain
- B allowed only farmers from one country
- C welcomed everyone equally
- D favoured some groups, such as British and American settlers, and restricted others

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7 **The points system introduced in Canada in 1967 changed immigration by**

- A admitting only refugees
- B banning all skilled workers
- C assessing applicants on education, skills, language, and other factors rather than country of origin
- D closing the border entirely

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8 **Multiculturalism in Canada, adopted as official policy in 1971, is based on the idea that**

- **A** newcomers must not speak their first language
- **B** all cultures must be abandoned on arrival
- **C** diverse cultures can be preserved within a shared Canadian citizenship
- **D** only one culture is recognised

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9 **The Canadian Multiculturalism Act of 1988**

- **A** made English the only official language
- **B** banned cultural festivals
- **C** recognised multiculturalism as a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society
- **D** ended immigration

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10 **A worldview is best defined as**

- A a scientific experiment
- B a list of laws in one country
- C a set of beliefs and values through which a person or group understands the world
- D a map of a single city

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11 **Different worldviews can lead people to interpret the same event differently because**

- A all sources always agree
- B facts change with opinion
- C values, experiences, and cultural background shape interpretation
- D history has no facts at all

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Source II - A Farm Family Moves to the City, 1928

Use this reading for questions 12 to 13.

Father says the farm cannot support all of us now that machines do the work of many hands. My older sister has gone to Winnipeg to work in a shop, and she writes that the streets are lit at night and the streetcars run in every direction.

Mother worries that we are losing the quiet life we knew. Father says we are not losing it, we are trading it for wages and schooling for the younger ones.

- A farm teenager, in an invented diary entry, 1928

12 **The main idea of Source II is that moving from farm to city involved**

A. a simple choice with no losses

B. a trade between a familiar rural life and urban wages and schooling

C. a ban on farm machines

D. a move forced by war alone

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13 **According to Source II, farm mechanisation affected rural families by**

A creating more farm jobs for everyone

B reducing the number of hands needed on the farm

C ending all farming

D making cities disappear

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14 **Urbanisation in Canada in the 1900s meant that a growing share of Canadians**

A lived on isolated farms

B lived in towns and cities

C left Canada permanently

D lived only in the North

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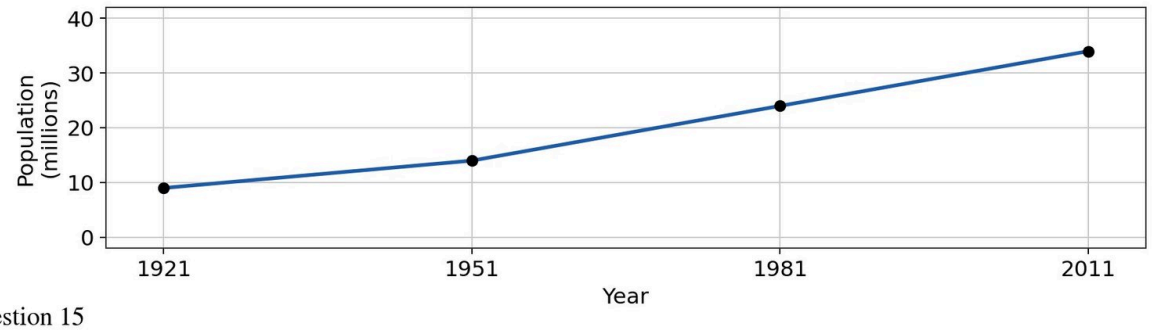
15

The graph shows the approximate population of Canada in millions. Between 1921 and 2011, the population



Question 15

The graph shows the approximate population of Canada in millions. Between 1921 and 2011, the population

A) fell by half

B) rose from about 9 million to about 34 million

C) stayed at 9 million

D) rose to over 100 million

A fell by half

B rose from about 9 million to about 34 million

C stayed at 9 million

D rose to over 100 million

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

16 **The schematic map of Canada shows share of French speakers levels by region in the data shown. The region at level 3 , the highest level, is**

A Prairies

B Ontario

C Quebec

D Atlantic

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17 **Regional identities within Canada differ in part because regions have different**

A no local traditions at all

B the same population size

C histories, economies, languages, and landscapes

D identical climates and industries

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18 **Atlantic Canada identity is often linked to**

A fishing, shipbuilding, and maritime traditions

B prairie wheat farming only

C Arctic oil drilling only

D mountain mining only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Prairie identity in Canada is often linked to**

A wheat farming, open land, and cooperative traditions

B ocean fishing villages

C French language laws alone

D Arctic hunting only

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20 **British Columbia identity is often linked to**

- A coastal, forest, and Pacific trade influences
- B prairie grain elevators only
- C Atlantic cod fishing only
- D Arctic ice roads only

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21 **Human-environment interaction in Canada includes the fact that**

- A Canadians have never changed their environment
- B settlement, farming, mining, and dams have reshaped landscapes
- C the environment has no effect on people
- D all Canadians live in the same climate

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22 **The building of railways across Canada affected human-environment interaction by**

- **A** making travel and settlement possible across long distances
- **B** ending all farming
- **C** preventing any city from growing
- **D** closing the Prairies to settlement

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23 **Indigenous worldviews often emphasise**

- **A** land as a resource to be used up quickly
- **B** relationships with land, community, and future generations
- **C** complete separation from the land
- **D** ownership by individuals alone

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24 **Changing conceptions of Canadian identity since 1919 include a move from**

A a mainly British-centred identity toward a more diverse and inclusive one

B a diverse identity toward a British-only one

C no identity at all toward a single fixed identity

D a French-only identity toward an English-only one

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25 **A student who says Canada has one single identity that never changes is overlooking that**

A identities are shaped by history and change over time

B Canada has no history

C all Canadians agree on everything

D identity is decided by law alone

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ANSWER KEY

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

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