Indigenous Perspectives on Canadian Geography — 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.

1 **Indigenous perspectives on geography emphasize relationships between people, land, water and all living**

- A beings
- B governments
- C economies
- D maps only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Traditional knowledge, also called Indigenous knowledge, is knowledge passed through generations by oral tradition, practice and**

A books only

B observation

C maps only

D schools only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Land in many Indigenous perspectives is not only property but a relative, teacher and source of**

A wealth

B trade

C identity

D power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Stewardship means caring for land and water so future generations can also**

A benefit

B profit

C develop

D own it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The Two Row Wampum is a Haudenosaunee teaching about two peoples travelling side by side in mutual respect and**

A non interference

B trade

C war

D alliance only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Treaties in Canada are agreements between Indigenous nations and the Crown that set out rights, responsibilities and relationships over**

A trade only

B land

C taxes only

D education only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The numbered treaties, signed between 1871 and 1921, cover much of western and northern**

A Ontario only

B Quebec only

C Canada

D the Maritimes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Treaty 1 was signed in 1871 in present day**

A Ontario

B Saskatchewan

C Alberta

D Manitoba

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Oral tradition is a way of recording history and law through stories told across**

A generations

B centuries only

C provinces

D nations only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Names in Indigenous languages often describe features, uses or stories of what?**

- A river only
- B place
- C mountain only
- D lake only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Restoring Indigenous place names can recognize Indigenous presence and knowledge of the**

- A map
- B province
- C land
- D country

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Seasonal rounds describe how peoples moved through territories following food, water and other resources through the**

A years

B months only

C weeks

D seasons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is Inuit knowledge that guides life, governance and relationships with the Arctic**

A environment

B economy

C government

D education

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Two: Treaties

Use this reading for questions 14 to 15.

Treaties are living agreements between Indigenous nations and the Crown. They set out rights, responsibilities and relationships over land. Understanding treaties as ongoing relationships, not only historical documents, is central to Indigenous perspectives on Canadian geography.

14 **According to Passage Two, treaties are agreements between Indigenous nations and the Crown that set out rights and responsibilities over**

- A trade
- B land
- C taxes
- D education only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **According to Passage Two, treaties should be understood as ongoing**

A documents

B laws

C relationships

D histories

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The reserve system in Canada set aside lands for First Nations, often much smaller than their traditional**

A provinces

B countries

C regions

D territories

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Indian Act of 1876 affected governance, land and identity for many First Nations, and its legacy continues to shape**

A geography

B trade

C migration

D climate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Indigenous led conservation, such as Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas, combines conservation with Indigenous**

A tourism

B governance

C funding

D research only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Traditional harvesting includes hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, which depend on healthy**

A markets

B roads

C ecosystems

D cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Language loss can weaken transmission of traditional knowledge, because much knowledge is held in Indigenous**

A maps

B books

C schools

D languages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Revitalizing Indigenous languages supports cultural identity and connection to**

A place

B trade

C government

D education

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Mapping from Indigenous perspectives may include stories, seasonal use and sacred sites, not only physical**

A borders

B features

C roads

D cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Counter mapping creates maps that challenge official maps by showing Indigenous territories, histories and**

A roads

B cities

C claims

D provinces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The term unceded territory means land never surrendered by treaty or**

A war

B purchase

C law

D agreement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Acknowledging territory recognizes the Indigenous peoples whose land one is on and their ongoing connection to**

A it

B the province

C the country

D the city

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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