NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIAL STUDIES 11 (MEPSS-11) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

First Peoples, Identity and Culture — 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 - Salmon, Cedar, and Stories

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Every summer, my family joins relatives at the river for the salmon run. Elders tell stories about the river, about respect for the fish, and about taking only what the family needs. The stories are not just entertainment: they teach how to live well with the land and with each other.

My uncle works with cedar, and he says the tree gives wood for canoes, houses, and tools, but you must thank the tree and use it well. When I asked why we do things this way, my grandmother said: this is who we are, and the stories carry who we are forward.

1 **The main idea of Reading I is that stories, salmon, and cedar in this family carry teachings about respect and**

- A trade with other countries only
- B a single summer holiday only
- C identity passed between generations
- D fishing rules made in Ottawa

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2 **According to Reading I, the stories told at the river teach how to live well with the land and with**

- A only the elders
- B visitors from far away only
- C each other
- D the government alone

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3 **According to Reading I, cedar is valued in the family for canoes, houses, and tools, and for the teaching to use it**

- A well and with thanks
- B wastefully
- C only for sale
- D without any care

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **BC is home to many distinct First Nations, each with its own territory, language, and**

- A identical culture to all others
- B capital city
- C history and traditions
- D written constitution only

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5 **Oral histories in many First Nations cultures pass knowledge through spoken stories, teachings, and memories kept by**

- A written books alone
- B newspapers only
- C knowledge keepers and elders over generations
- D government offices only

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6 **The Indian Act of 1876 is important in Canadian history because it gave the federal government wide control over many aspects of First Nations life, including reserves and**

A provincial borders

B ocean fishing worldwide

C international trade alone

D status and band governance

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7 **Residential schools in Canada, run from the 1800s until the last school closed in 1996, aimed to assimilate Indigenous children by separating them from their families, languages, and**

A cultures

B schools

C friends in class only

D homes in summer only

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8 **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, which reported in 2015, called for action to address the legacy of residential schools and to build a relationship based on**

A forgetting the past entirely

B one single culture

C an end to all schools

D mutual respect and understanding

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9 **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission issued 94 Calls to Action covering areas such as education, health, language, and**

A foreign trade only

B space travel

C military spending only

D child welfare

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10 **Reconciliation in Canada is best understood as an ongoing process of acknowledging past harms, repairing relationships, and**

- A closing all discussion
- B working toward a more just shared future
- C returning to the past exactly
- D assigning blame only

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11 **The schematic map of Canada uses a divided North. The territory created in 1999 in the eastern Arctic, shown on the east side of the divided North, is**

- A Yukon
- B Nunavut
- C Northwest Territories
- D Manitoba

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12 **Nunavut was created in 1999 as a territory where Inuit form the majority of the population and Inuit culture and language have a central place in**

A one small town only

B private life only

C another country

D public life and government

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13 **The Metis are a distinct Indigenous people with roots in the fur trade era and in communities such as the Red River Settlement, with traditions including the sash and the**

A railway

B ocean canoe only

C prairie grain elevator

D fiddle

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14 **Inuit in Canada live mainly in Inuit Nunangat, the Inuit homeland in the North, where hunting, language, and community life remain central to**

A identity and culture

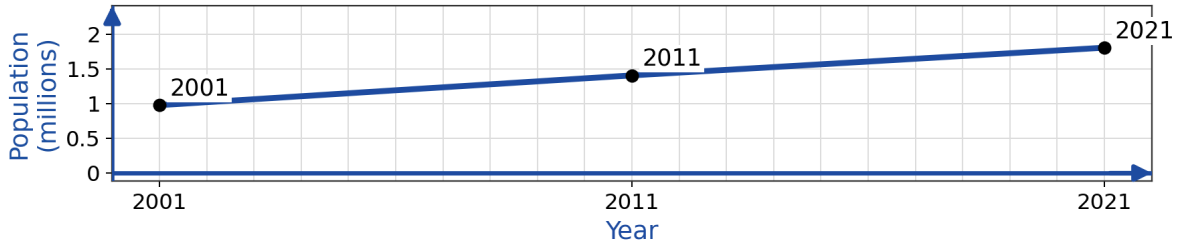
B a single industry only

C tourism alone

D southern cities only

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15 **The graph shows the approximate Indigenous population of Canada in millions. In 2021 the population was about**



- **A** 0.98
- **B** 1.41
- **C** 1.81
- **D** 2.50

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16 **Language revitalization among First Nations in BC matters because language carries culture, knowledge, and**

- **A** only place names
- **B** identity
- **C** weather forecasts only
- **D** trade prices only

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17 **Identity is best defined as how a person or group understands who they are, shaped by family, community, history, and**

A culture

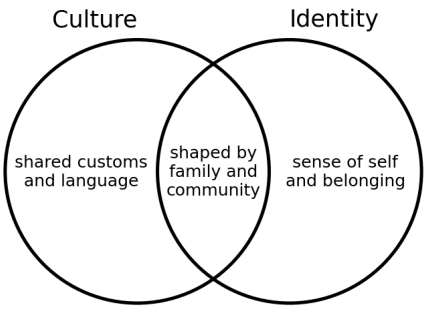
B weather

C income alone

D geography alone

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18 **The diagram compares culture and identity. Both culture and identity are shaped by**



A family and community

B mountain heights

C ocean depth

D election results

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19 **A land acknowledgement in Canada is a statement that recognizes the Indigenous peoples whose traditional territory an event or institution is on, and it is most meaningful when paired with**

- A silence afterwards
- B a song only
- C learning and respectful action
- D a map alone

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20 **Taking elements of another culture without understanding, respect, or permission is an example of**

- A cultural appropriation
- B cultural appreciation
- C cultural exchange
- D cultural diffusion

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21 **Comparative cultures study helps students see that different cultures may solve similar human needs, such as food, shelter, and belonging, in**

A exactly the same way

B different ways shaped by place and history

C only one approved way

D ways with no meaning

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22 **Many First Nations in BC did not sign historic treaties, so much of BC is described as unceded territory, meaning title was not**

A surrendered by treaty

B claimed by anyone

C mapped at all

D settled by farmers

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23 **A modern treaty in northern BC concluded in 2000 gave a First Nation self government over its lands and resources, showing that treaty making in BC**

- A ended in the 1800s
- B continued into recent times
- C applies only in Ontario
- D never involved land

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24 **The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples affirms Indigenous rights including self determination, culture, and**

- A land and resources
- B a seat in every parliament
- C free trade only
- D a single language

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25

BC passed legislation in 2019 to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, a step toward aligning BC laws with its

A principles

B weather rules

C tax rates only

D school calendars only

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ANSWER KEY

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

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