ONTARIO CANADIAN HISTORY SINCE WORLD WAR I, GRADE 10, ACADEMIC (CHC2D) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Canada, 1982 to the Present — 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 Newspaper Editorial on the Referendum, 1992

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Voters are being asked to approve a long package of constitutional changes, covering the Senate, Indigenous self-government, and Quebec's place in Canada. Supporters say the package is a fair compromise. Critics say it tries to settle too much at once, and that ordinary voters cannot judge every part of it.

Whatever the result, the debate itself shows how hard it is to amend a Constitution that must satisfy many peoples and provinces at once.

- Editorial in a Canadian newspaper, October 1992 (invented source)

1 **The main idea of Source I is that the 1992 Charlottetown Accord referendum**

- **A** asked voters to judge a wide and complex constitutional package
- **B** asked voters about one simple question
- **C** was held only in Quebec
- **D** ended all debate about the Constitution

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2 **According to Source I, critics of the Charlottetown package argued that it**

A ignored Quebec entirely

B contained no changes at all

C was supported by every party

D tried to settle too much at once for voters to judge

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3 **Source I shows that constitutional reform in Canada is difficult because**

A voters never take part

B the Constitution cannot be read

C many peoples and provinces must be satisfied at once

D only one province is involved

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4 **The Charlottetown Accord was rejected in the 1992 referendum, showing that**

- A constitutional reform ended forever
- B even a negotiated package can fail to win public support
- C Canadians unanimously supported it
- D Quebec alone decided the result

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5 **The Meech Lake Accord of 1987 failed mainly because it was not ratified by**

- A all provinces within the required time limit
- B the federal Parliament alone
- C the Supreme Court alone
- D voters in the United States

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6 **The Meech Lake Accord would have recognized Quebec as**

A an independent country

B a province with no special status

C part of France

D a distinct society within Canada

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7 **The Multiculturalism Act of 1988**

A made English the only official language

B applied only to Quebec

C gave legal form to federal multiculturalism policy

D ended immigration to Canada

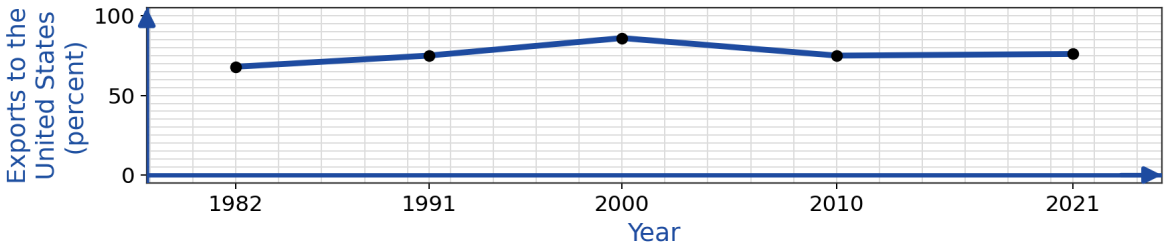
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8 **Canada's points system for immigration, introduced in 1967, selected immigrants mainly on**

- A family ties alone
- B education, skills, language, and adaptability
- C country of origin alone
- D wealth alone

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9 **The graph shows the approximate share of Canadian exports going to the United States. The highest share shown was in**



- A 1982
- B 1991
- C 2000
- D 2021

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10 **The Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement of 1989 and NAFTA of 1994**

A ended all trade with the United States

B created a single North American government

C applied only to farming

D deepened economic integration with the United States and Mexico

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11 **Canada's military mission in Afghanistan from 2001 involved**

A no Canadian casualties

B a mission limited to 2001

C combat, reconstruction, and training, with heavy costs in Kandahar province

D peacekeeping in Europe only

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12 **Since the 1990s, Canadian peacekeeping has changed in that missions have often been**

A run only by the United Nations in Canada

B more complex, dangerous, and in active conflicts

C ended entirely

D limited to observing borders in Europe

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13 **The Oka Crisis of 1990 arose from a dispute over**

A land claimed by the Mohawk people at Kanesatake

B fishing rights in British Columbia

C oil drilling in Alberta

D a railway line in Ontario

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Source II - An Indigenous Youth Speaks on Reconciliation, 2016

Use this reading for questions 14 to 17.

Reconciliation is not only an apology or a report. It means learning the truth about residential schools, supporting our languages, and making sure that decisions about our communities are made with us, not for us.

My generation wants both: pride in who we are, and a fair chance in school, in work, and in health. That is what reconciliation should change in daily life.

- An Indigenous youth, speaking at a community gathering, 2016 (invented source)

14 **The main idea of Source II is that reconciliation requires**

A. only a single apology

B. forgetting the past entirely

C. decisions made without Indigenous peoples

D. truth, language support, and shared decision making that changes daily life

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15 **According to Source II, residential schools are relevant to reconciliation because**

A they affected only one generation

B they were never discussed before 2016

C learning their truth is a first step toward change

D they are unrelated to the present

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16 **The schematic map labels the northern territories of Canada. The territory labelled Nunavut lies to the**

A north

B east

C south

D west

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17 **Source II best illustrates continuity and change in that it calls for**

- A change in daily conditions while affirming continuing Indigenous identity
- B an end to Indigenous identity
- C a return to the past unchanged
- D no change in government policy

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18 **In 2008, Prime Minister Stephen Harper delivered in Parliament**

- A an apology for the Charlottetown Accord
- B a declaration of independence
- C the Meech Lake Accord
- D an apology for the residential school system

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19 **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission, reporting in 2015, issued**

- **A** an order closing all schools
- **B** a trade agreement
- **C** 94 Calls to Action to advance reconciliation
- **D** a new Constitution for Canada

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20 **Nunavut was created in 1999 as**

- **A** part of Quebec
- **B** a territory with a majority Inuit population and Inuit self-government
- **C** a new province of Canada
- **D** a territory with no government

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21 **The Nisga'a Final Agreement of 1999 was significant as**

A a modern treaty in British Columbia recognizing Nisga'a self-government and land

B a trade deal with the United States

C the first treaty ever signed in Canada

D an agreement ending all land claims

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22 **In 2021, Canada passed legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of**

A refugees only

B immigrants only

C Quebec as a distinct society

D Indigenous Peoples, known as UNDRIP

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23 **Canada's changing global role since 1982 includes greater attention to**

- **A** colonial rule overseas
- **B** trade with Britain only
- **C** the Arctic, climate change, trade diversification, and human rights
- **D** isolation from all world affairs

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24 **A historian studying Canada since 1982 would note both continuity and change in that**

- **A** reconciliation was completed in 1982
- **B** the Charter endures, while debates over unity, rights, and reconciliation continue
- **C** the Constitution has not changed since 1867
- **D** Canada has had no constitutional debate since 1982

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25

The 1995 Quebec referendum on sovereignty was defeated by

A a very narrow margin, with about 50.6 percent voting No

B a large margin of 80 percent

C a unanimous vote

D a vote in the federal Parliament only

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ANSWER KEY

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

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