SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 10 · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Saskatchewan History 10 • 50 questions

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 Citizen Writes About a Town Council Decision, 1958

Use this reading for questions 1 and 6.

Our town council voted to build a new water system, but some residents said the cost was too high and the plan was rushed. Others said clean water could not wait, and that the council had listened to engineers and to families who had suffered from poor water.

The decision shows that politics is not only about big speeches. It is about who decides, who pays, and who benefits in ordinary life.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that political decisions in ordinary life involve questions of**

- A only the names of politicians
- B who decides, who pays, and who benefits
- C only the weather
- D only sports results

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Farmer Considers a Price Decision, 1962

Use this reading for questions 2 and 12.

The price of wheat has fallen, and our family must decide whether to sell now or store the grain and hope for a better price. The bank wants its loan repaid, the store wants payment, and the children need clothes for school.

Every choice has a cost. Selling now brings less money, while waiting risks an even lower price later.

2 **According to Source I, why is the farmer's choice difficult?**

- **A** Every choice has a cost: selling now brings less money, while waiting risks an even lower price later
- **B** The bank will wait forever
- **C** The store gives free clothes
- **D** The price can only rise

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **An ideology is best defined as a set of beliefs and values about how society should be organized and**

A only a list of laws

B only a party name

C only a flag

D how power should be used

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Diplomat Describes the United Nations, 1955

Use this reading for questions 4 and 9.

At the United Nations, small countries sit beside great powers and speak about peace, even when they disagree sharply. No single country can simply order the others about, and decisions often require patient negotiation.

The organization cannot force peace by itself, but it gives countries a place to talk before they fight.

4 **The main idea of Source I is that the United Nations gives countries a place to**

- **A** order other countries about
- **B** talk before they fight
- **C** ban all disagreement
- **D** end all wars at once

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Merchant Considers World Trade, 1970

Use this reading for question 5.

Our shop now sells goods from many countries, and our customers buy coffee, cloth, and tools made far away. When a foreign currency falls or a tariff rises, our prices change even though nothing in our town has changed.

Trade links our town to decisions made in distant capitals and boardrooms.

5 **According to Source I, why do the shop's prices change when a foreign currency falls?**

- **A** The shop sells goods from many countries, so trade links it to distant decisions
- **B** Only local wheat prices change
- **C** The town council sets the prices
- **D** Local timber runs out

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **According to Source I, some residents opposed the water plan because they thought it was**

A too slow to help anyone

B too costly and rushed

C a plan to close schools

D a plan to ban farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Economic decision making is best defined as choosing how to use scarce resources to meet**

A only luxury goods

B only government goals

C only farm crops

D wants and needs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - Two Students Debate an Ideology, 1968

Use this reading for questions 8 and 13.

One student said government should own major industries so that wealth is shared fairly. The other said private ownership and competition produce more goods and reward hard work.

Their teacher said both views are ideologies, because each offers a vision of a just society and a role for government in reaching it.

8 **The main idea of Source I is that an ideology offers a vision of**

- **A** only a sports team
- **B** a just society and a role for government
- **C** only a single law
- **D** only a weather forecast

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **According to Source I, small countries sit beside great powers at the United Nations and speak about**

A only trade prices

B peace, even when they disagree sharply

C only sports

D only weather

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The International Monetary Fund, IMF, works to promote global monetary cooperation, financial stability, and**

A only trade in goods

B only military aid

C lending to countries in economic difficulty

D only cultural exchange

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Political decision making is best defined as the process by which groups choose**

- **A** only the winner of a sports game
- **B** only the price of goods
- **C** only the weather forecast
- **D** policies, leaders, and courses of action for a community

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The main idea of Source I is that an economic decision involves weighing**

- **A** only the weather
- **B** costs and benefits under uncertainty
- **C** only the wishes of one person
- **D** only the price of one good

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **According to Source I, one student favoured government ownership so that wealth would be**

- A kept by one family
- B shared fairly
- C sent abroad only
- D used only for war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **International relations refers to interactions among states and other actors across**

- A only within one country
- B only within one city
- C only in wartime
- D national borders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The Canada United States Mexico Agreement, CUSMA, is a North American trade agreement that replaced**

A the WTO

B NATO

C NAFTA

D the G7

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A political decision differs from a personal decision mainly because it affects**

A a whole community or society and is backed by authority

B only one person

C only a family

D only a single business

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Opportunity cost is best defined as the value of the next best alternative**

A gained for free

B given up when a choice is made

C paid in taxes only

D lost by everyone else

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Classical liberalism in the 1800s stressed limited government, free markets, and**

A state ownership of all industry

B abolition of private property

C rule by the church alone

D individual liberty

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The United Nations was founded in 1945 mainly to maintain international peace and security and promote**

A cooperation and human rights

B a single world government

C world trade only

D colonial rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **An exchange rate is the price of one currency in terms of another, and a falling Canadian dollar makes Canadian exports**

A more expensive for foreign buyers

B free for foreign buyers

C cheaper for foreign buyers

D banned for foreign buyers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **In a democracy, citizens influence political decisions mainly by voting, debating, and**

- **A** ignoring elections
- **B** contacting representatives and joining organizations
- **C** paying taxes only
- **D** obeying laws only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A producer economic decision involves choosing what to make, how to make it, and**

- **A** only where to advertise
- **B** only the company name
- **C** only the colour of packaging
- **D** how much to produce

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Ideologies influence decision making because they shape how people judge problems, solutions, and**

- A what counts as fair
- B only the weather
- C only sports scores
- D only fashion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The UN Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace and security, and its permanent members include the United States, Russia, China, France, and**

- A Canada
- B the United Kingdom
- C Germany
- D Japan

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Globalization can benefit consumers through lower prices and more choice, but it can also disrupt workers in industries facing**

A no competition

B only local competition

C foreign competition

D only government competition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **A political leader gains legitimacy when people accept their authority as**

A based on wealth alone

B based on force alone

C based on birth alone in all systems

D rightful, often through election or law

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Scarcity in economics means that resources are limited while human wants are**

A effectively unlimited

B also limited to nothing

C unlimited only for the rich

D nonexistent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Two people with different ideologies can look at the same facts and reach different conclusions because their values lead them to**

A ignore all facts

B weigh facts differently

C agree on everything

D change the facts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The UN General Assembly includes all member states, each with**

A votes weighted by wealth

B votes weighted by population only

C no vote at all

D one vote

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **International economic cooperation is difficult because states have different interests, levels of development, and**

A identical interests

B no domestic politics

C domestic political pressures

D no differences at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Public opinion influences political decisions because leaders who ignore voters risk**

A losing support and losing elections

B gaining unlimited power

C ending all debate

D controlling the weather

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Supply and demand affect prices because when demand rises and supply is limited, prices tend to**

A fall to zero

B rise

C stay exactly the same

D be banned

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **Marxism argues that history is shaped by class conflict and that capitalism creates inequality between owners and**

A farmers only

B soldiers only

C students only

D workers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **The International Criminal Court prosecutes individuals for serious crimes such as genocide, war crimes, and**

A only tax offences

B only traffic offences

C crimes against humanity

D only trade disputes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT, was a predecessor to the WTO that aimed to reduce**

A all trade

B all tariffs to zero at once

C trade barriers

D all imports

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **The media influence political decision making by informing the public, framing issues, and**

A deciding elections directly

B holding leaders to account

C passing laws directly

D banning all debate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **Inflation is best defined as a general rise in prices over time, which reduces the**

A supply of money to zero

B demand for all goods

C value of all goods to zero

D purchasing power of money

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Modern liberalism often supports government action to protect equal opportunity, including public education and**

A social welfare programs

B abolition of all programs

C rule by the military

D an end to voting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **The Arctic Council is a forum for Arctic states and Indigenous peoples to cooperate on issues affecting the**

A tropical region

B southern oceans

C Arctic region

D desert regions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The euro is the common currency used by many European Union members, while Canada uses the**

A euro

B US dollar only

C Canadian dollar

D pound only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **Political parties help decision making by organizing candidates, policies, and**

A only by raising money

B only by holding rallies

C only by criticizing opponents

D voters around shared ideas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **A government economic decision involves choosing how to raise revenue and how to spend it on**

A public services and programs

B only private businesses

C only foreign aid

D only sports teams

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Conservatism values continuity, tradition, and social order, and generally prefers change that is**

- **A** sudden and revolutionary
- **B** gradual and cautious
- **C** imposed by force
- **D** avoided by abolishing government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **A bilateral agreement is between two parties, while a multilateral agreement involves**

- **A** only one party
- **B** only private companies
- **C** three or more parties
- **D** only the UN

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **A trade deficit occurs when a country imports more than it**

- A produces
- B consumes
- C exports
- D taxes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **A cabinet in a parliamentary system is made up of ministers who are responsible for**

- A government departments and for collective decisions
- B only the courts
- C only the military
- D only one city

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Interest rates affect borrowing decisions because higher rates make borrowing**

A free

B more expensive

C illegal

D unnecessary

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **Environmentalism as an ideology stresses protecting nature and living sustainably, often calling for limits on**

A all farming

B all cities

C all technology

D pollution and resource depletion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Hard power is influence through military force or economic coercion rather than through**

- A diplomacy alone
- B culture alone
- C attraction alone
- D law alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Remittances are money sent home by migrants working abroad, and they are an important source of income for many**

- A governments only
- B corporations only
- C families in developing countries
- D banks only

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. D
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. C
26. D
27. A
28. B
29. D
30. C
31. A
32. B
33. D
34. C
35. C
36. B
37. D
38. A
39. C
40. C
41. D
42. A
43. B
44. C
45. C
46. A
47. B
48. D
49. C
50. C

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