SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 10 · UNIT A

Political Decision Making — Practice Test

Saskatchewan History 10 • 25 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 to 3.

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

2 **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

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3 **According to Source I, why did supporters say the water plan could not wait?**

A Families had suffered from poor water

B The cost was too high

C The plan was rushed

D Engineers opposed it

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4 **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

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5 **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

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6 **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

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7 **A representative in a democracy is expected to act in the interests of**

- A only themselves
- B only foreign governments
- C the people who elected them
- D only wealthy donors

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

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11 **A pressure group influences political decisions by organizing people who share**

A only by winning elections

B only by owning newspapers

C an interest or cause to press government for action

D only by paying taxes

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12 **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

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13 **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

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14 **The opposition in a legislature plays a role by scrutinizing government proposals and offering**

A only praise

B alternative policies

C only silence

D only delays with no alternatives

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15 **A political decision is often a compromise because different groups hold different interests and**

A all groups agree fully

B leaders ignore all groups

C no single group gets everything it wants

D voters never disagree

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16 **Short term political decisions can harm long term interests when leaders choose immediate popularity over**

A all benefits

B all popularity

C all elections

D lasting benefits for future generations

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17 **A political decision about a town water system involves trade offs between cost, health, and**

A the speed of construction

B only the colour of pipes

C only the name of the town

D only the weather that week

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18 **Transparency in political decision making means citizens can see how decisions were made and**

A only the final result

B who was involved

C only the leaders names

D nothing at all

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19 **Accountability in political decision making means decision makers must answer for their choices to**

A no one

B only their friends

C voters and legislatures

D only foreign leaders

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20 **A citizen who studies a political decision should ask what problem it addressed, what options existed, and**

- **A** only how long the debate lasted
- **B** only who spoke first
- **C** only where the meeting was held
- **D** who gained and who lost from the choice

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21 **Political decisions at the local level in Saskatchewan include choices about roads, water, and**

- **A** community services and land use
- **B** national defence
- **C** foreign treaties
- **D** federal taxes

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22 **Political decisions at the provincial level in Saskatchewan include choices about education, health care, and**

A foreign armies

B resource management

C municipal garbage only

D ocean shipping

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Political decisions at the federal level in Canada include choices about defence, foreign policy, and**

A local school timetables

B provincial highways only

C criminal law and trade

D town water rates only

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24 **A decision made in a crisis differs from a routine decision because it must be made quickly with**

A no information at all

B no stakes at all

C unlimited time

D incomplete information and high stakes

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25 **Evaluating a political decision fairly requires considering its goals, its effects, and whether**

A other options might have worked better

B only whether it was popular

C only whether it was fast

D only whether it was cheap

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ANSWER KEY

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

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