SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 10 · UNIT C

Ideology and the Decision Making Process — 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 - Two Students Debate an Ideology, 1968

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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.

1 **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

2 **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

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3 **According to Source I, what do the two students disagree about?**

A Who should own major industries and what role government should have

B Whether school should be free

C Whether foreign rule is best

D Whether laziness should be rewarded

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4 **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

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5 **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

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6 **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

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7 **Liberalism values individual freedom, equality before the law, and**

A rule by one party forever

B abolition of all rights

C government by consent

D hereditary privilege

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

11 **Social democracy combines democratic politics with a strong welfare state and regulation to reduce**

A all private business

B all elections

C inequality

D all public services

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12 **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

13 **Nationalism is an ideology that stresses loyalty to a nation, often defined by shared language, culture, or**

A history

B only a sports team

C only a currency

D only a flag colour

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Nationalism can unite people, but extreme nationalism can also lead to exclusion of minorities and**

A universal peace always

B conflict with other nations

C an end to all borders

D shared government always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Feminism as an ideology seeks equality between women and men in rights, opportunities, and**

A only wages in one industry

B only voting in one province

C power

D only education in one school

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16 **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

17 **The decision making process in government typically begins with identifying a problem, gathering information, and**

A considering options

B passing a law at once

C ignoring the problem

D holding an election at once

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18 **After options are considered, decision makers should weigh costs and benefits, consult affected people, and then**

A forget the decision

B choose and implement a course of action

C announce no decision ever

D let chance decide always

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19 **After a decision is implemented, good decision making requires evaluating results and**

A never reviewing it

B hiding the results

C adjusting the policy if needed

D blaming the public

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20 **Bias can distort decision making when people favour information that confirms what they already**

A oppose

B forget

C ignore completely

D believe

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21 **A decision maker should seek diverse perspectives because different groups may experience a problem**

A differently

B identically in all cases

C not at all

D only in theory

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22 **Values such as fairness, freedom, security, and prosperity can conflict in decision making, so leaders must**

A choose only one value always

B balance competing values

C ignore all values

D let one group decide all values

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **An ideology is not the same as a fact, because an ideology expresses values and judgments while a fact is**

A always an opinion

B never important

C something that can be verified by evidence

D only a belief

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24 **Studying ideologies helps citizens recognize when a political argument rests on values rather than only on**

A popularity

B emotion alone

C tradition alone

D evidence

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25 **A pluralist society is one in which many ideologies and groups coexist and compete peacefully within**

A democratic rules

B one official ideology only

C no rules at all

D a single party only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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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