Final Exam — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Indigenous Studies 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 - An Elder Speaks About Survival, 1975

Use this reading for questions 1 and 6.

They tried to take our language from the children and to make us forget who we are. Yet in our homes we still told the old stories, still sang the songs, and still taught the children to respect the land.

Survival was not an accident. It was the work of families and communities who refused to let go.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that Indigenous survival depended on families and communities who**

- **A** accepted all colonial policies
- **B** refused to let go of stories, songs, and respect for land
- **C** forgot their languages willingly
- **D** left their homelands entirely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Young Person Considers Identity, 1990

Use this reading for questions 2 and 12.

At school I am told to be Canadian, at home I am told to be Cree, and sometimes I feel caught between two worlds. My grandmother says I do not have to choose one and lose the other.

She says identity is not a single label. It is the stories, language, and responsibilities I carry.

2 **According to Source I, the young person felt caught between being told to be Canadian at school and being told to be**

- **A** French at home
- **B** Cree at home
- **C** American at home
- **D** British at home

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

3 **Indigenous contributions to Canada include knowledge of the land, medicines, foods, governance, and**

A only art

B only place names

C only sports

D trade networks that shaped the country

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Language Teacher Speaks, 2000

Use this reading for questions 4 and 9.

When a child hears her own language in school, she learns that her people and their knowledge matter. When she hears only another language, she may begin to believe her own language has no place.

Language carries more than words. It carries how a people see the world.

4 **The main idea of Source I is that language carries more than words, it carries how a people**

- **A** count money only
- **B** see the world
- **C** name towns only
- **D** write laws only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Treaty Day Speaker, 1995

Use this reading for question 5.

Treaty Day reminds us that our ancestors made promises with the Crown, promises about sharing the land and living together in peace. Those promises were not meant to last for one year only.

We gather to remember the promises and to ask that they be honoured today.

5 **According to Source I, the ancestors made promises with the Crown about sharing the land and living together in**

- **A** war
- **B** isolation
- **C** peace
- **D** competition only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **According to Source I, colonial efforts tried to take language from children and make them**

- A learn only hunting skills
- B forget who they are
- C stay on the land only
- D speak only at home

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Sovereignty for Indigenous peoples refers to the inherent right to govern themselves, make laws, and control**

- A only cultural festivals
- B only sports teams
- C only school curricula
- D their lands and futures

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Metis Elder Recalls Family History, 1980

Use this reading for questions 8 and 13.

Our family lived by the river, hunted, fished, farmed, and traded. We spoke Michif at home, prayed in church on Sunday, and knew ourselves as a people apart from both our Cree and French ancestors.

That is what it means to be Metis. We are a new people, born on this land.

8 **The main idea of Source I is that Metis identity grew from a distinct way of life combining hunting, fishing, farming, trading, and**

- **A** only French culture
- **B** a distinct language and community
- **C** only Cree culture
- **D** only British culture

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Why does Source I say language carries more than words?**

A It carries only sounds

B It carries how a people see the world

C It is only for home

D It is outdated

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Treaty 4, signed in 1874, covers southern Saskatchewan and was negotiated between the Crown and Cree and**

A only Metis peoples

B only Dene peoples

C Saulteaux peoples

D only Dakota peoples

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Colonization in Canada refers to the process by which European powers claimed land, settled it, and imposed**

A only trade goods

B only new farming methods

C only peaceful cooperation with no loss

D their laws, economies, and cultures on Indigenous peoples

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The main idea of Source I is that identity is not a single label but the stories, language, and**

A responsibilities a person carries

B only a school grade

C only a postal code

D only a job title

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **According to Source I, the family spoke Michif at home, which shows Metis culture blended**

A English and Spanish elements

B Cree and French elements

C Dene and German elements

D Ojibwe and Italian elements

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Indigenous languages in Saskatchewan include Cree, Dene, Dakota, Nakota, Saulteaux, and**

A only Cree

B only English

C only French

D Michif

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Treaty rights to hunt, fish, and trap are important because they sustain livelihoods, culture, and**

A only sport

B only trade

C relationships with the land

D only tourism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The fur trade in early Canada involved both cooperation and change, as Indigenous peoples traded furs for goods and also faced**

A new diseases, alcohol, and shifting power

B no changes at all

C only wealth for all

D an end to all Indigenous economies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Self determination is the right of a people to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and**

A only their sports teams

B cultural development

C only their school names

D only their trade goods

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Indigenous contributions to Canadian governance include traditions of consensus, treaty making, and**

A only band councils

B only federal parliament

C only municipal councils

D confederacy models such as the Haudenosaunee Confederacy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Cree is the most widely spoken Indigenous language in Saskatchewan and belongs to the Algonquian family, which also includes**

A Saulteaux and Ojibwe

B Dene only

C Dakota only

D Inuktitut only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Land claims in Canada include specific claims about treaty obligations not fulfilled and comprehensive claims about**

A only reserve boundaries

B only municipal boundaries

C Aboriginal title where no treaty was signed

D only farm prices

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **European diseases such as smallpox affected Indigenous populations severely because Indigenous peoples had**

- A refused all medicine
- B no prior immunity to these diseases
- C lived only in cities
- D welcomed the diseases

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Band councils under the Indian Act are elected bodies that administer reserve communities, but many Indigenous leaders argue the Act limits true**

- A farming only
- B hunting only
- C schooling only
- D self government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Indigenous peoples contributed to the fur trade as hunters, trappers, guides, interpreters, and**

- A trading partners
- B only labourers with no agency
- C only customers
- D only observers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Dene in northern Saskatchewan belongs to the Athapaskan language family, distinct from**

- A Siouan languages only
- B Algonquian languages
- C French
- D English

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Saskatchewan northern lands include boreal forest, lakes, and mineral resources, and Dene and Cree peoples there maintain**

A only mining jobs

B only forestry jobs

C hunting, fishing, and trapping traditions

D only tourism jobs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Residential schools were institutions that removed Indigenous children from families with the stated aim of**

A teaching Indigenous languages fully

B protecting family life

C preparing all children for university

D assimilating them into Euro Canadian society

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Inherent rights are rights that Indigenous peoples hold because they existed as distinct peoples before**

A colonization, not because governments granted them

B a treaty was signed only

C a court ruled only

D a government allowed them

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Indigenous knowledge of plants contributed medicines and foods, including knowledge of plants such as sweetgrass, sage, and**

A only wheat

B cedar used in ceremony and healing

C only corn from Europe

D only potatoes from Asia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **Language loss in Canada was accelerated by residential schools, which punished children for speaking**

A English only

B French only

C only in class

D Indigenous languages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **We are all treaty people is a phrase meaning that treaties involve all people living on treaty land, Indigenous and**

A only treaty signatories descendants

B only government officials

C non Indigenous alike

D only First Nations people

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **The legacy of residential schools includes intergenerational trauma, loss of language and culture, and**

A ongoing calls for truth and reconciliation

B no lasting effects at all

C only benefits for families

D an end to Indigenous identity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Traditional governance in many Indigenous nations included councils, clan systems, and consensus decision making, which values**

A rule by one person always

B agreement and collective responsibility

C majority vote only

D secret ballots only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **Indigenous contributions to sports in Canada include lacrosse, which originated as an Indigenous game with**

A only European origins

B only modern invention

C only school origins

D spiritual and community significance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **The Cree syllabics system was adapted from earlier work by missionary James Evans, but Cree people made it their own for**

A only church use

B only trade

C literacy and communication

D only school exams

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **The Robinson Treaties of 1850 in Ontario were early examples of treaties that promised annuities and reserves in exchange for**

A only peace

B only trade

C sharing land

D only military alliance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **Resilience among Indigenous peoples is shown by the survival and renewal of languages, ceremonies, governance, and**

A acceptance of all colonial policies

B community life despite colonial policies

C abandonment of all traditions

D migration away from homelands only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **Two Spirit is a term used by some Indigenous peoples to describe people who embody both masculine and feminine spirits and hold**

A only a modern invention with no history

B only a medical term

C only a political party

D distinct cultural roles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also called the Iroquois Confederacy, united nations under the Great Law of Peace and influenced ideas about**

A federalism and collective governance

B only warfare

C only trade

D only farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **A fluent speaker is a person who speaks a language easily and fully, and fluent speakers are essential to**

- A only translation
- B only recording
- C passing language to new learners
- D only writing dictionaries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The buffalo decline in the late 1800s devastated Plains peoples economies and food systems, making treaty negotiations urgent for**

- A only trade
- B only farming
- C survival
- D only travel

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **The Indian Act of 1876 gave the federal government extensive control over First Nations status, lands, and**

A only trade with the United States

B only education in cities

C only military service

D governance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Hereditary leadership in many Indigenous nations is based on lineage, knowledge, and responsibility passed through**

A families and clans

B elections only

C appointment by Ottawa only

D wealth only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Indigenous contributions to language in Canada include place names such as Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and**

- A only French names
- B Ottawa, drawn from Indigenous languages
- C only English names
- D only Spanish names

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Dreaming and vision traditions in some Indigenous cultures are sources of guidance and knowledge, showing that ways of knowing can include**

- A only observation
- B only measurement
- C spiritual experience
- D only debate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Protected areas in Saskatchewan, including national parks, were sometimes created on Indigenous lands without consent, displacing peoples from**

A only towns

B only farms

C hunting and gathering areas

D only reserves

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Status under the Indian Act historically determined who was legally recognized as an Indian and affected rights to live on**

A reserve land and receive certain benefits

B vote in all elections always

C own land anywhere freely

D travel abroad freely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Urban Indigenous identity is important because many Indigenous people live in cities while maintaining connections to**

A only city jobs

B home communities, culture, and nation

C only urban sports

D no Indigenous identity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The Red River Settlement was a centre of Metis life in the 1800s, where Metis people farmed river lots, hunted buffalo, and**

A lived only as employees of fur companies

B had no political organization

C spoke only English

D governed their own community affairs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **When a source is oral, a historian should also look for corroboration in other sources such as archaeology, documents, and**

A only written documents

B only archaeology

C other oral accounts

D only one other account

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Stewardship in Indigenous teachings often means taking only what is needed and ensuring resources remain for**

A only the present

B only the community

C future generations

D only the family

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. A
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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