SASKATCHEWAN INDIGENOUS STUDIES 10 · UNIT D

Language, Oral Histories and Ways of Knowing — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Indigenous Studies 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 Language Teacher Speaks, 2000

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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.

1 **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

2 **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- **D** It is outdated

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3 **Source I contrasts two school experiences. What is the difference in what the child learns?**

- **A** One teaches her people matter; the other, her language has no place
- **B** Both teach the same thing
- **C** Only the second teaches anything
- **D** Language does not matter in school

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

A only Cree

B only English

C only French

D Michif

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5 **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

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

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

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7 **Michif blends Cree verbs and French nouns, reflecting Metis origins and showing that languages can**

- A only remain pure
- B only disappear
- C blend through cultural contact
- D only be written, never spoken

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8 **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

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9 **Language revitalization includes immersion schools, adult classes, recordings, and**

A use of language in daily life and media

B only dictionaries in libraries

C only place name signs

D only university courses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Oral histories are histories passed through spoken stories, songs, and teachings, and they are important sources because they preserve**

A only legends with no factual content

B Indigenous perspectives and knowledge across generations

C only childrens tales

D only recent events

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11 **Oral histories differ from written histories in form, but both require critical evaluation of source, context, and**

A only length

B only age

C purpose

D only author fame

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12 **Ways of knowing refers to how a people understand knowledge, including observation, experience, spirituality, and**

A only textbooks

B only experiments

C only written records

D relationships

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Indigenous ways of knowing often emphasize relationality, meaning knowledge arises through relationships with people, land, and**

A all living things

B only books

C only laboratories

D only elders alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Land based learning teaches knowledge through direct experience on the land, such as hunting, gathering, and**

A only classroom lectures

B observing seasons

C only reading maps

D only watching videos

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Elders are respected knowledge keepers in many Indigenous communities because they carry teachings, histories, and**

A only old stories

B only ceremonial roles

C responsibilities passed through generations

D only family histories

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Protocol in Indigenous knowledge sharing means respecting rules about who may share knowledge, when, and**

A only asking politely

B only giving gifts

C only recording everything

D how it may be used

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Some Indigenous knowledge is sacred or restricted, which means researchers and students should not assume all knowledge is**

A freely available to everyone

B secret for no reason

C unimportant

D only for elders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Two Eyed Seeing is an approach that brings together Indigenous and Western ways of knowing, using the strengths of**

A only Western science

B both perspectives

C only Indigenous knowledge

D neither perspective

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19 **Western scientific ways of knowing emphasize observation, measurement, experimentation, and**

A only oral tradition

B only spirituality

C peer review

D only tradition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Indigenous science includes detailed knowledge of ecosystems, weather, medicines, and animal behaviour gained through**

- A only recent research
- B only laboratory work
- C only written records
- D long term observation

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21 **Storytelling in Indigenous traditions can teach law, as stories encode principles about behaviour, responsibility, and**

- A consequences
- B only entertainment
- C only history dates
- D only geography

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22 **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action on language call for funding and support for Indigenous language**

A assimilation

B revitalization

C replacement by English

D use only in museums

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A student using an oral history should consider who told it, to whom, for what purpose, and how it was**

A only whether it is written down

B only how old the teller is

C transmitted over time

D only whether it agrees with textbooks

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24 **Respecting ways of knowing in school means valuing oral histories and land based knowledge alongside**

A replacing all written sources

B ignoring scientific sources

C using only one kind of source

D written and scientific sources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Language, oral history, and ways of knowing together show that knowledge is held not only in books but also in**

A people, land, and relationships

B only libraries

C only laboratories

D only archives

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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