SASKATCHEWAN SOCIAL STUDIES 10 · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Social 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 - A Saskatchewan Grain Farmer Writes Home, 1924

Use this reading for questions 1 and 6.

Wheat prices fell again this year, and the elevator agent says the railway charges take much of what is left. My neighbours talk of joining together to sell our grain and to ask the government for fair freight rates.

We built this farm from prairie sod, and we mean to stay. If we stand together, the railway and the grain companies will have to listen.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that prairie farmers in the 1920s faced**

- **A** a shortage of land to farm
- **B** low wheat prices, high freight charges, and powerful grain companies
- **C** a ban on growing wheat
- **D** free railway service for all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Voter Considers Two Parties, 1935

Use this reading for questions 2 and 12.

One party promises to protect private business and keep government small. The other promises public works, help for the unemployed, and government action to even out hard times.

I must decide which idea of government fits the hard years we are living through, and which party I trust to carry it out.

2 **According to Source I, one party promised public works and help for the unemployed, which reflects an ideology favouring**

- **A** no government at all
- **B** active government intervention in the economy
- **C** rule by a single king
- **D** government by the military only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Saskatchewan hospital insurance in 1947 was significant in Canada because it was the first**

A private insurance plan only

B plan covering only Regina

C plan that charged patients at the door

D province wide public hospital insurance plan in North America

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Young Worker Joins a Protest, 1970

Use this reading for questions 4 and 9.

We marched because women doing the same work as men were paid less, and because Indigenous people were still denied a fair say in decisions about their own lands.

Some onlookers called us troublemakers. We called ourselves citizens asking the country to live up to its promises.

4 **The main idea of Source I is that social movements in the 1970s pressed Canada to**

- **A** end all elections
- **B** live up to promises of equality and fair treatment
- **C** ban all protests
- **D** close all schools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Settler Family Arrives on the Prairies, 1905

Use this reading for question 5.

We came by train from eastern Canada to a quarter section near Saskatoon. The land was surveyed in squares, the neighbours spoke several languages, and the Cree families who had lived here long before us were already being pushed to reserves.

Our new home felt both full of promise and full of questions about whose land this truly was.

5 **According to Source I, Cree families who had lived in the area long before were being pushed to**

- **A** cities in eastern Canada
- **B** other continents
- **C** reserves
- **D** ocean ports

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

6 **According to Source I, the farmers response to their problems was to**

A abandon their farms at once

B join together to sell grain and press for fair freight rates

C refuse to grow any crop

D ask the railway to own their land

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Liberalism as a political ideology is generally associated with individual rights, freedoms, and**

A rule by one hereditary monarch alone

B abolition of all elections

C control of all thought by the state

D representative democracy and rule of law

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Letter About a New Policy, 1962

Use this reading for questions 8 and 13.

The new health plan means a visit to the doctor will no longer depend on whether a family can pay at the door. Some neighbours welcome it as fair treatment for all, while others worry about taxes and government control.

Whatever we think of the plan, it will change how ordinary people meet the government in daily life.

8 **The main idea of Source I is that a new health policy changes daily life by making**

- A doctor visits free of all staff
- B doctor visits no longer depend on paying at the door
- C hospitals disappear
- D taxes disappear

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **According to Source I, one grievance raised by marchers was that women doing the same work as men were**

- A paid more
- B paid less
- C given extra holidays only
- D excluded from all work

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The railway shaped Saskatchewan settlement by determining where towns grew, because towns often formed at**

- A ocean harbours
- B mountain passes
- C railway sidings and divisional points
- D random spots with no transport

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Saskatchewan agriculture in the early 1900s was centred mainly on**

- A ocean fishing
- B coal mining in the north only
- C manufacturing cars
- D wheat farming for export markets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The main idea of Source I is that voters in hard times weigh**

- A only the age of candidates
- B competing ideas about how much government should act
- C only the colour of party signs
- D whether to abolish voting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **According to Source I, supporters welcomed the health plan as**

A a ban on doctors

B fair treatment for all

C a tax cut for the rich only

D an end to hospitals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A social movement is best defined as a sustained collective effort by people to bring about or resist**

A a sports championship

B a change in the weather

C a new fashion trend only

D social or political change

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **First Nations peoples in Saskatchewan today include Cree, Dakota, Dene, Nakota, and**

A only Cree peoples

B only Inuit peoples

C Saulteaux peoples, among others

D only Metis peoples

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was formed mainly to give farmers**

A collective bargaining power in selling grain

B free land from the railway

C a private bank for each farm

D control of the weather

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Socialism as a political ideology generally favours greater equality through**

A no public services at all

B public ownership or regulation and social programs

C rule by a single wealthy family

D abolition of voting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **An economic policy affects people mainly through government action on taxes, spending, and**

A only the weather

B only school names

C only sports teams

D regulation of markets and trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The womens suffrage movement in Canada sought mainly the right for women to**

A vote and stand for election

B own cars only

C work only in schools

D travel abroad only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The North West Resistance of 1885 ended with the Battle of Batoche, after which Riel was tried and**

A made premier of Saskatchewan

B exiled to France for life

C executed for treason

D elected Prime Minister

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A cooperative in Saskatchewan agriculture is best defined as an enterprise**

A owned by a single railway company

B owned and controlled by its members for their shared benefit

C run only by the federal government

D that bans all trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Fascism as a political ideology in the 1900s stressed extreme nationalism, a strong leader, and**

A free elections with many parties

B protection of minority rights

C international cooperation above all

D suppression of opposition and dissent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Medicare in Saskatchewan under Tommy Douglas later influenced Canada by helping lead to**

- **A** a national public health insurance system
- **B** an end to all health care
- **C** private health care only
- **D** health care only for the wealthy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Nellie McClung was important in the Canadian suffrage movement as a leading advocate for**

- **A** votes only for men
- **B** votes for women in Manitoba and beyond
- **C** an end to voting
- **D** provincial separation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Settler identity on the Prairies was shaped by farming, climate, distance, and**

A only ocean trade

B only mining

C cooperation through neighbours, churches, and schools

D only military service

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **The Great Depression hit Saskatchewan especially hard in part because**

A it had no farms at all

B its population was the largest in Canada

C it exported only manufactured goods

D its economy depended heavily on wheat prices and exports

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Conservatism as a political ideology generally values tradition, order, and**

A gradual change rather than rapid revolution

B abolition of all institutions

C rule by the military

D state ownership of everything

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **A government policy is best defined as a course of action chosen by government to address**

A a private family matter only

B a public issue or problem

C a sports result

D the weather

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The Famous Five were the five women who brought the Persons Case, including Emily Murphy and**

A Tommy Douglas

B John A. Macdonald

C Louis Riel

D Nellie McClung

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Saskatchewan place names such as Saskatoon, Regina, and Moose Jaw reflect influences from Indigenous languages, royalty, and**

A only French explorers

B only American settlers

C settler and railway history

D only British royalty

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Potash became important to the Saskatchewan economy mainly because it is**

- A a mineral fertilizer in demand around the world
- B a type of wheat
- C found only in the ocean
- D used only for road building

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **The Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly is the body that**

- A passes federal criminal law
- B debates and passes provincial laws
- C appoints the Prime Minister
- D controls the courts of other provinces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **A government apology for a past policy matters mainly because it can acknowledge harm and support**

A an end to all discussion

B a ban on history teaching

C payment to all citizens

D healing, accountability, and changed policy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Agnes Macphail was significant as the first woman elected to**

A the Saskatchewan legislature only

B the Senate only

C the House of Commons in Canada

D a municipal council only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Sod houses on the early Prairies were built from prairie turf because timber was**

A banned by law

B too heavy to move

C scarce on the open plains

D only available in winter

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **Uranium mining in northern Saskatchewan is significant because Saskatchewan is**

A the only place with coal

B one of the worlds largest uranium producers

C a major oil refiner only

D without any mineral resources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **A Member of the Legislative Assembly represents**

A the whole country

B only the premier

C a foreign government

D the voters of one provincial constituency

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The Indian Act historically affected First Nations peoples in Canada by imposing**

A federal control over status, land, and band governance

B full self government with no federal role

C equal treatment in all matters

D no rules at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects freedom of association, which supports the right to**

- A form only political parties
- B avoid all organizations
- C form and join unions and organizations
- D join only sports teams

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **Clifford Sifton, as Minister of the Interior, promoted immigration to the west by advertising for**

- A only city workers
- B only miners
- C farmers suited to prairie conditions
- D only railway owners

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **A royalty in the Saskatchewan resource economy is best defined as a payment**

- A by farmers to the railway
- B for importing wheat
- C to foreign buyers only
- D to the province for extracting a publicly owned resource

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **In a democracy, political legitimacy comes mainly from**

- A the consent of the governed expressed through elections
- B the wealth of the ruler
- C military force alone
- D hereditary birth alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Residential schools in Canada affected Indigenous children and families by**

- **A** providing free university for all
- **B** removing children from families to assimilate them into Euro Canadian culture
- **C** protecting Indigenous languages fully
- **D** leaving families untouched

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **The North Saskatchewan River shaped settlement in Saskatchewan by providing water, transport, and**

- **A** an ocean port
- **B** a mountain pass
- **C** a route for trade and travel
- **D** a desert boundary

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **The Cree language is one of the most widely spoken Indigenous languages in Saskatchewan, belonging to the**

- **A** Athapaskan language family only
- **B** Siouan language family only
- **C** Algonquian language family
- **D** Inuit language family

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Saskatchewan Crown corporations such as SaskPower and SaskTel were created mainly to**

- **A** provide essential services across a large, sparsely settled province
- **B** replace all private farms
- **C** run the federal government
- **D** sell wheat abroad

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Education and health care in Canada are mainly provincial responsibilities, while defence and foreign affairs are mainly**

A municipal responsibilities

B federal responsibilities

C private responsibilities only

D school board responsibilities only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **A policy that provides income support during unemployment helps people mainly by**

A ending all work forever

B raising wages for all workers

C banning unemployment

D replacing part of lost wages while they seek work

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **A heritage place in Saskatchewan, such as Wanuskewin, is significant because it preserves evidence of**

A only European settlement

B only railway history

C thousands of years of Indigenous presence on the northern plains

D only modern farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **A student studying Saskatchewan identity should consider how place, history, language, and community all contribute to**

A only their income level

B only their postal code

C who people understand themselves to be

D only their favourite sport

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. 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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