SASKATCHEWAN SOCIAL STUDIES 10 · UNIT A

Saskatchewan Economics — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Social 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 Saskatchewan Grain Farmer Writes Home, 1924

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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

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2 **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

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3 **According to Source I, the elevator agent and the railway took**

- A nothing from the farmers
- B only the farmers seed grain
- C much of what was left after wheat prices fell
- D the farmers houses as well

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4 **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

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5 **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

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6 **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

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7 **Drought on the Prairies in the 1930s hurt Saskatchewan farmers because it**

- A raised wheat prices for all farmers
- B ended all farming permanently
- C cut crop yields while debts and low prices remained
- D brought extra rain every year

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

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11 **Oil and natural gas production in Saskatchewan contributes mainly through**

- **A** free fuel for every household
- **B** an end to all farming
- **C** jobs, royalties, and export earnings
- **D** a ban on other industries

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12 **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

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13 **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

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14 **The Saskatchewan economy today is best described as diversified across**

- **A** wheat alone
- **B** agriculture, mining, energy, forestry, and services
- **C** fishing alone
- **D** manufacturing alone

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15 **A boom and bust cycle in a resource economy means that prices and jobs**

- **A** never change at all
- **B** rise every year without fail
- **C** rise sharply in good years and fall sharply in bad years
- **D** fall every year without fail

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16 **When wheat prices fall, a Saskatchewan farm family is most directly affected through**

A higher rainfall

B longer daylight hours

C cheaper railway tickets

D lower income from the crop it sells

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17 **Value added processing in Saskatchewan means turning raw products such as grain into**

A finished goods such as flour, pasta, or canola oil

B raw products shipped unchanged

C imports from other countries

D goods that cannot be sold

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18 **The Canadian Wheat Board, when it held a single desk for western wheat, aimed to**

A ban wheat exports entirely

B market wheat collectively for prairie farmers

C set the weather for harvest

D own every farm in the west

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19 **Saskatchewan forestry contributes to the economy mainly in the**

A southern desert region

B city of Regina only

C northern forest region through lumber and pulp products

D ocean coastal region

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20 **A service sector job in Saskatchewan today would most likely be in**

A wheat harvesting only

B uranium mining only

C ocean shipping only

D health care, education, retail, or government services

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21 **Immigration to Saskatchewan in the 2000s helped the economy mainly by**

A adding workers and population to growing cities and industries

B closing all schools

C ending resource exports

D reducing the population

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22 **Regina and Saskatoon grew as Saskatchewan economic centres in part because they are**

A ocean ports

B transport, government, university, and service hubs for the province

C border crossings with Mexico

D mountain mining towns

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23 **An export is best defined as a good or service**

A bought from another country

B given away for free at home

C sold to buyers in another country

D stored and never sold

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24 **If a Saskatchewan potash mine closes, the most likely local effect is**

- **A** higher wheat prices at once
- **B** more rainfall in the region
- **C** a larger provincial population
- **D** lost jobs and lower spending in nearby communities

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25 **Sustainable resource use in Saskatchewan means managing resources so that**

- **A** future generations can also benefit from them
- **B** all resources are used up at once
- **C** no resources are ever used
- **D** only one generation benefits

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
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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