SASKATCHEWAN SOCIAL STUDIES 10 · UNIT B

Political Ideologies, Governance and Decision Making — 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 Voter Considers Two Parties, 1935

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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.

1 **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

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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

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3 **According to Source I, the other party promised to protect private business and keep government small, which reflects an ideology favouring**

- **A** state ownership of all business
- **B** abolition of all business
- **C** limited government and free enterprise
- **D** rule by foreign powers

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4 **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

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5 **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

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6 **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

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7 **Communism as a political ideology, in its classic form, calls for**

A private ownership of all land forever

B hereditary monarchy

C collective ownership and a classless society

D rule by foreign corporations

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

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11 **The premier of Saskatchewan is normally the leader of the party that**

- **A** wins the most votes in Regina only
- **B** is chosen by the federal cabinet
- **C** holds the most seats in the Legislative Assembly
- **D** is appointed for life

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12 **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

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13 **In Canada, the division of powers means the federal government and provinces each control**

A different areas set out in the Constitution

B exactly the same areas at all times

C only foreign affairs

D only municipal roads

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14 **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

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15 **A political party platform is best defined as the set of policies a party**

A keeps secret forever

B imposes without an election

C promises to pursue if elected

D writes after losing only

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16 **Voter turnout is best defined as the share of eligible voters who**

A join a political party

B run for office

C watch a debate on television

D actually cast a ballot in an election

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17 **A referendum asks voters to decide directly on**

A a specific question or proposal

B the name of the premier only

C a court verdict

D a school timetable

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18 **Lobbying in a democracy refers to efforts by groups or individuals to**

- **A** bribe officials in secret only
- **B** influence government decisions
- **C** overthrow the government
- **D** avoid paying taxes legally

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19 **A free press supports democratic decision making mainly by**

- **A** praising the government always
- **B** banning all criticism
- **C** informing citizens and holding governments to account
- **D** deciding elections itself

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20 **The rule of law means that everyone, including government leaders, is**

A above the law if elected

B exempt from courts

C free to ignore court rulings

D subject to the law and equal before it

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21 **An ideology shapes political decisions because it provides a set of beliefs about**

A how society should be organized and what government should do

B only the weather

C only sports results

D the price of one product

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22 **A citizen in Saskatchewan can participate in decision making by voting, contacting an MLA, and**

- A ignoring all elections
- B joining public debate or community organizations
- C paying taxes only
- D moving to another province only

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23 **A minority government in Saskatchewan would mean the governing party holds**

- A all the seats
- B no seats at all
- C fewer than half the seats and needs support from others
- D seats only in Regina

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24 **A coalition or agreement between parties is sometimes used when no party holds**

A any candidates

B a leader

C an office building

D a majority of seats on its own

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25 **When evaluating a political claim, a good citizen should check the source, the evidence, and**

A whether other credible sources agree

B only whether it sounds exciting

C only the length of the claim

D only who shouted loudest

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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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