SASKATCHEWAN SOCIAL STUDIES 10 · UNIT C

Government Policies and Their Impact on People — 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 Letter About a New Policy, 1962

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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.

1 **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

2 **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

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3 **According to Source I, critics worried about the health plan because of**

A too few doctors only

B too much rain

C taxes and government control

D foreign invasion

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4 **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

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5 **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

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6 **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

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7 **A social policy affects people mainly through programs and rules concerning health, education, and**

- A only military weapons
- B only foreign trade
- C income support and social welfare
- D only highway signs

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

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11 **The Sixties Scoop refers to the large scale removal of Indigenous children into**

- A summer camps only
- B public schools with full family contact
- C foster care and adoption, often outside their communities
- D health clinics only

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12 **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

13 **Immigration policy in Canada affects newcomers by setting rules for who may enter, stay, and**

- A become a citizen
- B which sports they play
- C which foods they eat at home
- D where they may travel within Canada only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Chinese head tax in Canada was a policy that charged Chinese immigrants a fee intended to**

A encourage Chinese immigration

B discourage Chinese immigration

C fund railway construction fairly

D welcome all immigrants equally

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The internment of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War meant that people of Japanese origin were**

A given extra land and money

B left entirely alone

C removed from coastal areas, had property seized, and were held in camps

D promoted to senior government posts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **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

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17 **Public education policy in Saskatchewan affects students through rules on curriculum, funding, and**

- A access to schooling across the province
- B only school colours
- C only sports uniforms
- D only the length of summer

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18 **A housing policy can affect people by influencing the supply, cost, and quality of**

A only the colour of houses

B homes available to rent or buy

C only farm crops

D only highway routes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Environmental policy in Saskatchewan affects people through rules on land use, water, and**

A only national parks in other provinces

B only the weather forecast

C resource development and pollution

D only private gardens

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **When a government evaluates a policy, it should ask who benefits, who bears costs, and whether**

- A the policy has a catchy name
- B the policy pleases everyone equally
- C the policy is the oldest available
- D the policy achieves its stated goals fairly

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21 **An unintended consequence of a policy is an effect that was**

- A not planned or foreseen when the policy was made
- B the main goal of the policy
- C always positive
- D always announced in advance

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22 **Citizens can influence policy after it is made by providing feedback, voting, and**

A ignoring the policy entirely

B taking part in consultations and public debate

C breaking the law freely

D moving away only

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23 **A policy trade off means that choosing one benefit may require**

A getting everything for free

B pleasing every person fully

C accepting a cost or giving up another benefit

D avoiding all decisions

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24 **The federal government and Saskatchewan both shape health care because the federal government provides funding and standards while Saskatchewan**

A runs all hospitals directly from Ottawa

B has no role at all

C sets federal taxes only

D delivers and administers health services

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25 **A just policy should be judged in part by whether it treats people fairly and respects**

A their rights and dignity

B only its cost

C only its popularity

D only its age

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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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