YUKON BC FIRST PEOPLES 12 (MBCFP12) · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

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.

1 **According to Reading I, how does the student remember the stories best?**

- A avoiding the river after the first visit
- B walking the path again and noticing new details
- C writing the stories down and never returning
- D asking someone else to remember for her

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Reading I, how does the parent explain the limit on fishing?**

- A other families do not matter
- B the river will never run out
- C fishing rules are only for visitors
- D the river must feed people in coming years

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Reading I, what often happened to children in residential schools who spoke their languages?**

A rewarded for speaking their languages

B punished for speaking their languages

C allowed to speak any language freely

D never separated from their families

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **According to Reading I, what do hereditary leaders in the discussion speak about?**

A only about budgets

B only about other nations

C nothing about the land

D long standing responsibilities to the territory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **What is a student overlooking who says that all First Peoples in British Columbia are the same?**

- A the diversity among nations in British Columbia
- B the fact that British Columbia has no First Nations
- C the idea that diversity is a new invention
- D the claim that all nations share one territory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **How does each First Nation traditional territory compare with the territories of other nations?**

- A the same territory as every other nation
- B a territory defined only by modern cities
- C its own traditional territory, distinct from other nations
- D no territory at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **How did residential schools aim to assimilate Indigenous children?**

- **A** strengthening family and language ties
- **B** removing them from families, languages, and cultures
- **C** providing free choice of schooling
- **D** teaching only in Indigenous languages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **What does self government mean?**

- **A** outsiders making all decisions for a nation
- **B** a nation with no laws at all
- **C** decisions about one town only
- **D** its own decisions about lands, laws, services, and future

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **How many distinct First Nations languages is British Columbia home to?**

A only one First Nations language

B no First Nations languages at all

C languages that are all identical to each other

D more than 30 distinct First Nations languages

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10 **What do practices such as controlled burning and clam gardens show?**

A never changed any landscape

B actively managed landscapes long before the present

C only arrived on landscapes recently

D managed land only after European contact

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **What were the effects of residential schools, and how long have they been felt?**

- **A** language loss, family disruption, and trauma across generations
- **B** only the students who attended, with no wider effects
- **C** only school buildings
- **D** only one community for one year

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What was the Nisga'a Treaty, which came into effect in 2000?**

- **A** a historic treaty from the 1800s
- **B** a treaty in another province
- **C** the first modern treaty in British Columbia, in 2000
- **D** an agreement that gave no self government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **How are oral traditions best described?**

- A tales invented freshly at every telling
- B entertainment with no teaching purpose
- C stories and teachings passed carefully across generations
- D records that no one is allowed to question or check

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **What can restoring an original Indigenous place name affirm?**

- A connection to territory and knowledge carried in the name
- B nothing beyond changing a sign
- C erasing all history of a place
- D a rule that applies only to one town

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **How is status under the Indian Act different from membership in a nation?**

- A the same as nation membership in every case
- B a category created by nations themselves
- C a status that never affected anyone
- D a legal category, distinct from nation membership

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Which areas do the Calls to Action cover?**

- A only one area of life
- B child welfare, education, language, health, and justice
- C only sports and recreation
- D no areas affecting Indigenous peoples

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What does the First Peoples principle of holistic learning involve?**

- A only the mind, with no feeling or action
- B the whole person and not only memorised facts
- C only test scores
- D only one sense at a time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **What does land based learning teach together?**

- A only one subject at a time indoors
- B facts with no connection to place
- C skills that cannot be used outside school
- D ecology, language, and responsibility together

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **What has happened to First Peoples languages, ceremonies, and governance despite bans and assimilation policies?**

- A disappeared entirely
- B survived only in museums
- C renewed only by outsiders
- D continued and are being renewed today

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The schematic map of Canada highlights one province. Which province is highlighted?**

- A Ontario alone
- B British Columbia
- C Quebec alone
- D a province outside Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Which of the following best describes how identity works for a person?**

A several layers at once, including nation, family, community, and school

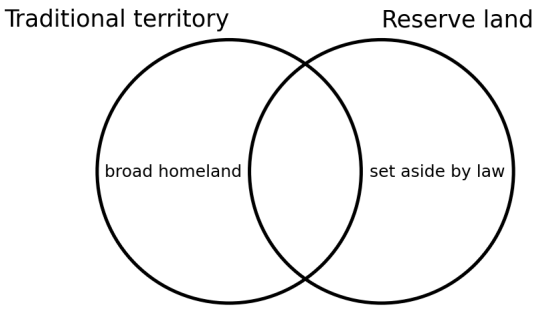
B only one layer, fixed for life, the same in every place and with every person

C an identity chosen by strangers alone

D an identity with no connection to family

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The Venn diagram compares traditional territory and reserve land. The overlap between the two circles best represents**



A broad homeland used long before reserves

B land set aside under the Indian Act

C land with deep meaning for a nation

D land with no connection to any nation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Where did residential schools operate in Canada?**

- A only in eastern Canada
- B only outside Canada
- C across Canada, including British Columbia
- D never in British Columbia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What does Reading I best illustrate about governance?**

- A traditional responsibilities with present services and youth voices
- B tradition with no present needs, and no services or youth voices at all
- C present needs with no tradition
- D governance with no community input

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

In many First Nations communities, how is the knowledge in an oral tradition kept accurate as it is passed on?

A listeners who know the story check it and ask questions

B it is written down once and never changed

C only one person is ever allowed to hear it

D it is made up freshly at every telling

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Flag a mistake

Reading II - Mapping Place Names

Use this reading for question 26.

A community mapping project brings youth and elders together. Elders share place names and the stories behind them, and youth mark the places on a map. One name describes a safe crossing. Another name recalls a gathering place for trading and feasting. A third name warns about a steep bank after rain.

The map is kept by the community for teaching. It is not made to sell the land or to invite strangers to use places without permission. The youth learn that a name can hold directions, history, and rules for safe and respectful use, all at once.

- An invented account of a community project in British Columbia

26 **What does Reading II mainly show about place names?**

- **A** only decoration on a map
- **B** information that is never shared
- **C** directions, history, and rules for respectful use
- **D** names with no practical purpose

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Reading II - A Language Nest Opens

Use this reading for question 27.

In a small community hall, elders and young parents open a language nest for small children. Each morning, the adults speak only the language with the children as they play, eat, and sing. At first, some parents are shy about speaking, because they did not grow up hearing the language every day.

Over the months, the children begin to use greetings and songs on their own. Parents practise in the evenings and share new words with grandparents. One elder says that the nest does not erase the past, but it builds a future in which children grow up hearing the language from birth.

- An invented account of a community language program in British Columbia

27 **What does Reading II mainly show?**

A community led renewal through daily use

B language learning imposed by outsiders

C children learning with no adult help

D a program that erases the past

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **What is reconciliation?**

A a single event that ends the process

B an apology with no follow up

C truth telling, relationship building, and action over time

D a process that involves only governments

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29 **What does Reading II best illustrate about language revitalisation?**

A keeping the language locked away from learners

B teaching beginners without any speakers

C replacing the language with a different subject

D using the language in real life, not only studying old words

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **What is true of many First Peoples today, and their connection to territory?**

- A in home territories and in cities, with connection remaining important
- B only in home territories in the past
- C only in cities with no territory connection
- D in neither place today

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **What did colonial policies in Canada aimed at assimilation seek to replace?**

- A only European languages, with no Indigenous languages or cultures touched at all
- B Indigenous languages, cultures, and governance
- C nothing at all
- D only trade goods

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Why does governance differ among nations?**

- A identical governance imposed on all
- B no leadership traditions at all
- C governance borrowed from one nation only
- D its own history, laws, clans, and leadership traditions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **In many First Peoples worldviews, how is land understood?**

- A only a commodity to be sold quickly
- B a place with no meaning
- C a relative and a teacher, not only property
- D land that people have no responsibility for

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Why do seasonal cycles guide harvesting in many traditions?**

- **A** different foods and materials ready at different times
- **B** the same harvest every month
- **C** harvesting with no regard for seasons
- **D** a ban on seasonal knowledge

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **What are art, storytelling, dance, and ceremony today?**

- **A** living cultural practices today
- **B** only historical artefacts
- **C** practices with no meaning today
- **D** art made only for museums

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **What does the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples affirm?**

A no rights for Indigenous peoples

B consent only after decisions are made

C self determination and free, prior, and informed consent

D self determination for governments alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **What is central to experiential learning in First Peoples principles of learning?**

A reading alone with no practice

B doing, observing, and practising

C listening once with no follow up

D taking a test with no preparation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The schematic map of Canada highlights one province. That province is best described as**

A a province on the Atlantic coast

B a province in central Canada

C a territory in the far north only

D the province on the Pacific coast in the west

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Reading I - Learning About the Indian Act

Use this reading for question 39.

A student reads that the Indian Act, passed in 1876, was a federal law that defined who counted as a status Indian, created reserves, and imposed elected band councils. The student learns that the Act also banned ceremonies such as the potlatch for many years, and that it controlled many parts of daily life.

In discussion, the class notes that the Act has been changed many times, but parts of it remain in force today. The teacher stresses that nations had their own governments and laws before the Act, and that many nations continue to work toward governing themselves in their own ways.

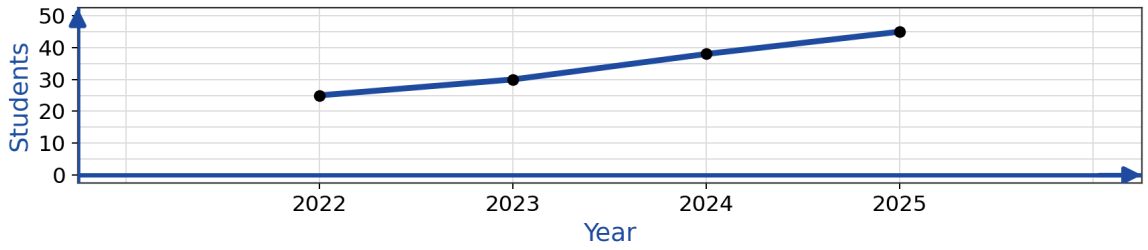
- An invented account of a classroom lesson in British Columbia

39 **According to Reading I, what did the Indian Act define, create, and impose?**

- **A** treaties signed by every nation
- **B** provincial laws only
- **C** a law with no lasting effects
- **D** status, reserves, and imposed band councils

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The graph shows students in one youth leadership program. Between 2022 and 2025, enrolment**



- **A** fell by 20 students, from 45 to 25
- **B** rose by 20 students, from 25 to 45
- **C** stayed at 25 students
- **D** rose by 100 students

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **The schematic map of Canada highlights one province. That province lies on which coast of Canada?**

- **A** the west coast of Canada, beside the Pacific Ocean
- **B** the east coast of Canada, beside the Atlantic Ocean
- **C** the centre of Canada, far from any ocean
- **D** an island in the Atlantic Ocean

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42 **According to Reading I, how much does the group gather, and what do they leave untouched?**

A every plant they can find

B only the youngest plants

C only a little, leaving the youngest plants untouched

D plants from another territory without asking

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43 **In 1985, what did Bill C-31 change about the Indian Act?**

A it restored status to many women who had lost it by marrying a person without status

B it restored status to no one at all, leaving every woman who had lost status without it forever

C it restored status only to men in one province

D it gave status to all Canadians at once

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **What is true of court recognition of Aboriginal rights and title?**

A never recognised any rights

B completed reconciliation by themselves

C recognised rights in some cases, but litigation alone is not enough

D no role in Indigenous issues

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45 **According to Reading I, how does the youth improve?**

A trying each cut only once

B avoiding mistakes by never cutting

C watching without ever touching a tool

D practising the same basic cuts over several weeks

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **What does harvesting food from territory remain part of for many First Peoples today?**

A a practice that ended entirely

B culture and livelihood today, alongside store bought food

C only a hobby with no cultural meaning

D food that no one eats today

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **What does the contrast between large traditional territories and small reserves show?**

A that territories and reserves are identical

B that no land was lost

C that reserves are larger than territories

D how much land was lost under colonial policy

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48 **What do many First Peoples who live in cities maintain?**

A no connection to any nation

B strong connections to nations, families, and territories

C connections that ended on moving to a city

D urban life with no Indigenous community

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49 **What did policies that punished children for speaking their languages in residential schools harm?**

A only school buildings

B only adult employment in one town

C language transmission across generations

D nothing beyond one school year

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50

Why does naming the specific nations in a territory acknowledgement matter?

A nothing, since all acknowledgements are identical

B because a generic note can hide whose land a place is on

C only the length of the acknowledgement

D a rule against naming any nation

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. C
14. A
15. D
16. B
17. B
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20. B
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33. C
34. A
35. A
36. C
37. B
38. D
39. D
40. B
41. A
42. C
43. A
44. C
45. D
46. B
47. D
48. B
49. C
50. B

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