YUKON SOCIAL STUDIES 10: CANADA AND THE WORLD, 1919 TO THE PRESENT · 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 **Source I is most useful as evidence that Vimy Ridge became a symbol of**

A opposition to the war in Canada

B Canadian military failure

C British control of Canada

D Canadian achievement and shared sacrifice

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Before 1931, a limit on Canadian lawmaking was that**

- A provinces could veto federal laws
- B Canada could not collect taxes
- C Canada had no Parliament at all
- D Britain could disallow Canadian laws

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Source I, the newcomer expected Canada to be**

- A empty of other people
- B exactly like the country left behind
- C smaller and warmer than it proved to be
- D colder and bigger than expected, with many languages spoken

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **According to Source I, the writer suspects the immigration rules were designed to**

A protect passengers from disease only

B speed up landing for everyone

C help all newcomers equally

D keep people from India out of Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A major cause of the Conscription Crisis of 1917 was that**

A many French Canadians and farmers opposed compulsory military service

B all Canadians supported conscription equally

C Britain ordered Canada to end the war

D women were given the vote for the first time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **In Canada, the head of state is**

A the chief justice

B the speaker of the House of Commons

C the prime minister

D the monarch, represented by the governor general

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Canadian immigration policy in the early 1900s was discriminatory because it**

A banned immigration from Britain

B allowed only farmers from one country

C welcomed everyone equally

D favoured some groups, such as British and American settlers, and restricted others

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923, often called the Exclusion Act, mainly**

A gave Chinese Canadians the vote

B ended the head tax with compensation

C welcomed Chinese immigrants

D almost completely banned Chinese immigration until its repeal in 1947

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **At the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Canada**

A refused to attend the peace talks

B signed only as part of Britain

C left the British Empire at once

D signed the treaty separately from Britain

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10 **First Nations governance in Canada today includes**

A governments in other countries only

B only federal departments making all decisions

C elected band councils, traditional leadership, and self-government agreements

D no recognised leadership structures

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The Canadian Multiculturalism Act of 1988**

A made English the only official language

B banned cultural festivals

C recognised multiculturalism as a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society

D ended immigration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source II - A Survivor Remembers Residential School

Use this reading for question 12.

They cut my hair the first day and gave me a number instead of my name. We were punished for speaking our language, and we were far from home for months at a time. I learned to read and write, but I lost much of what my family had taught me.

Years later, I tell my grandchildren what happened so that they will know. I want schools today to teach the truth about those schools, even when the truth is painful.

- A residential school Survivor, in an invented account based on common Survivor testimony themes

12 **The main idea of Source II is that residential schools**

A taught only Indigenous knowledge

B preserved Indigenous languages

C separated children from families and punished their languages and cultures

D were attended voluntarily by all families

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Dieppe Raid of 1942 is best described as**

A a Canadian-led raid on the French coast that ended in heavy losses

B a victory that opened the second front

C a battle fought in Italy

D a naval battle in the Pacific

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Charter of Rights and Freedoms of 1982 protects, among other rights,**

A freedom of expression and equality rights

B a right to free housing for everyone

C a right to ignore all laws

D a right to vote only for property owners

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source II - A Farm Family Moves to the City, 1928

Use this reading for question 15.

Father says the farm cannot support all of us now that machines do the work of many hands. My older sister has gone to Winnipeg to work in a shop, and she writes that the streets are lit at night and the streetcars run in every direction.

Mother worries that we are losing the quiet life we knew. Father says we are not losing it, we are trading it for wages and schooling for the younger ones.

- A farm teenager, in an invented diary entry, 1928

15 **The main idea of Source II is that moving from farm to city involved**

A. a simple choice with no losses

B. a trade between a familiar rural life and urban wages and schooling

C. a ban on farm machines

D. a move forced by war alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The last federally run residential school in Canada closed in**

A 1969

B 1986

C 1996

D 2015

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **During the Second World War, the Battle of the Atlantic was mainly a struggle over**

A control of the skies over London

B keeping supply ships moving across the Atlantic against submarines

C the invasion of Japan

D control of the Suez Canal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The schematic map of Canada uses a split North. The territory created in 1999 and labelled in the east of the North is**

A Labrador

B Yukon

C Nunavut

D Northwest Territories

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19 **The schematic map of Canada highlights Quebec. Quebec identity in Canada is closely tied to**

A a shared border with Mexico

B an absence of cities

C the French language and a distinct culture and history

D English only traditions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Most Japanese Canadians at the time of internment lived in**

A Ontario

B British Columbia

C Quebec

D Manitoba

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Source II best illustrates a change in the Canadian military role after 1945 because it shows soldiers**

A fighting a declared war against a single enemy

B working to keep a fragile peace rather than win a battle

C refusing to carry weapons of any kind

D serving only inside Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A political ideology that favours free markets and limited government involvement in the economy is generally called**

A communism

B conservatism or economic liberalism

C anarchism only

D fascism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Prairie identity in Canada is often linked to**

A wheat farming, open land, and cooperative traditions

B ocean fishing villages

C French language laws alone

D Arctic hunting only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **In 1988, the Canadian government formally apologised to Japanese Canadians and offered**

- A no compensation of any kind
- B redress payments to survivors
- C a new province
- D citizenship only to newcomers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **During the Cold War, Canada was a member of the Western military alliance called**

- A the Warsaw Pact
- B the League of Nations
- C NATO
- D the Commonwealth of Nations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **The Quiet Revolution of the 1960s in Quebec involved**

- A Quebec leaving Canada
- B rapid modernisation, secularisation, and a stronger Quebec state role
- C a return to farming only
- D the end of French in Quebec schools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **The building of railways across Canada affected human-environment interaction by**

- A making travel and settlement possible across long distances
- B ending all farming
- C preventing any city from growing
- D closing the Prairies to settlement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Advocacy for human rights in Canada includes the work of people who**

A campaigned for the vote, fair treatment, and redress for past injustices

B opposed all rights for everyone

C worked only for one province

D banned all protests

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The Oka Crisis of 1990 arose from a dispute over**

A land claimed by the Mohawk people at Kanehsatake and a proposed golf course expansion

B oil pipelines in Alberta

C fishing quotas in the Atlantic

D a new provincial border

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **A free trade agreement, such as the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement of 1989, mainly aims to**

A ban all trade between the partners

B reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade

C set a single currency

D merge the two countries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **The term mosaic is sometimes used for Canadian multiculturalism because it suggests**

A distinct cultures kept side by side within one society

B cultures kept in separate countries

C a ban on cultural difference

D cultures melting into one identical culture

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Source I - A Shopkeeper in 1942

Use this reading for question 32.

Yesterday the government ordered families of Japanese origin to leave the coast. Mr. Tanaka, who has run the shop next to mine for twenty years, must pack one bag and report to a centre. His store, his house, and his boat will be sold by others.

He was born in this province. His sons were born here too. I do not see how taking his shop makes anyone safer, and I am ashamed to watch it happen.

- A shopkeeper in British Columbia, in an invented diary entry, 1942

32 **The main point of Source I is that internment in 1942**

- **A** took property and liberty from long-settled Japanese Canadian families
- **B** was welcomed by all neighbours
- **C** affected only soldiers
- **D** affected only newcomers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **According to Source I, blacked-out lines in letters home show that**

- A letters were never delivered
- B families refused to read the letters
- C soldiers had nothing to write about
- D military censorship limited what soldiers could report

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **The Senate of Canada is best described as**

- A a court that tries criminal cases
- B a provincial legislature
- C an elected body identical to the House of Commons
- D an appointed body that reviews legislation passed by the Commons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Religious diversity in Canada since 1919 has grown as immigration brought**

A no faiths at all

B a single state religion

C only one faith

D many faiths, including Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, and Buddhism

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36 **Chinese Canadians were denied the federal vote in Canada until**

A 1885

B 1923

C 1947

D 2006

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37 **The Italian Campaign of 1943-1945 included Canadian fighting at**

- A the Somme
- B Vimy Ridge
- C Ortona and the Gustav Line
- D Juno Beach only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The Persons Case of 1929 decided that women were**

- A not allowed to vote in federal elections
- B barred from all paid work
- C persons eligible for appointment to the Senate
- D persons only for provincial purposes

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39 **The schematic map of Canada highlights the Prairies. A question about Prairie regional identity would most likely concern**

- A Atlantic shipbuilding
- B ocean fishing fleets
- C grain farming and prairie communities
- D Arctic sovereignty patrols

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The schematic map of Canada highlights the Prairies. Ukrainian internment during the First World War affected many families who had settled in**

- A the Arctic only
- B Quebec City only
- C the Atlantic region only
- D the Prairies and other farming regions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **After the Second World War, the United Nations was founded in 1945 mainly to**

A promote peace, cooperation, and human rights among nations

B punish defeated countries forever

C create a single world currency

D ban all national armies at once

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42 **The On to Ottawa Trek of 1935 was a protest by unemployed men who**

A travelled east demanding work and relief, and were stopped at Regina

B marched to join the army

C demanded lower taxes for the wealthy

D protested against the railway itself

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43 **A historian studying changing identity would compare how Canadians described themselves in 1920 and in 2000 in order to see**

A the price of wheat

B only spelling changes

C continuity and change in identity over time

D whether maps changed

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44 **The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation, September 30, became a federal statutory holiday in**

A 2008

B 2015

C 2021

D 1996

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Canada's peacekeeping tradition is associated with the idea that peacekeepers**

- **A** refuse all contact with civilians
- **B** fight for one side in a war
- **C** use force only in self-defence and with the consent of the parties
- **D** take over the government of a country

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **An economic policy of the 1930s that raised tariffs was intended to**

- **A** protect Canadian producers from foreign competition
- **B** end all manufacturing
- **C** increase imports at once
- **D** give away Canadian goods for free

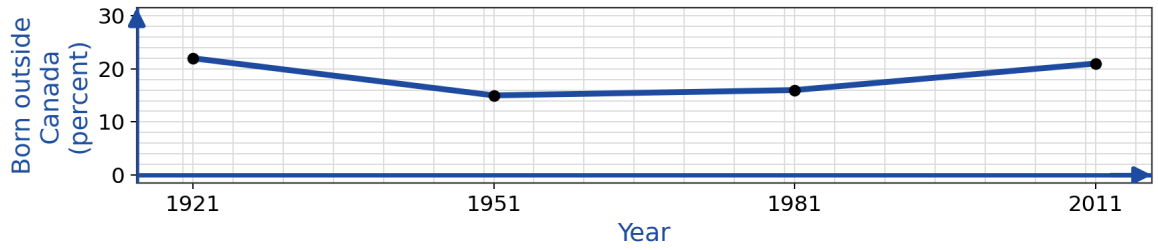
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47 **When a community celebrates both a heritage festival and Canada Day, this best shows**

- **A** a conflict that cannot be resolved
- **B** multiple identities held at the same time
- **C** a rejection of Canadian citizenship
- **D** a ban on heritage festivals

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48 **The graph shows the approximate share of Canadians born outside Canada. Between 1951 and 2011, the share**



- **A** fell steadily to zero
- **B** rose from about 15 percent to about 21 percent
- **C** stayed at 15 percent
- **D** rose to 50 percent

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49 **Modern international conflict differs from the world wars mainly in that it often involves**

- **A** only two countries at a time
- **B** civil wars, terrorism, and peace operations as well as wars between states
- **C** no civilians at all
- **D** battles fought only at sea

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50 **The Charlottetown Accord of 1992 failed because**

- **A** Parliament refused to consider it
- **B** it was defeated in a national referendum
- **C** no province supported it
- **D** it was never written down

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ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. D
10. C
11. C
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. B
21. B
22. B
23. A
24. B
25. C
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. D
34. D
35. D
36. C
37. C
38. C
39. C
40. D
41. A
42. A
43. C
44. C
45. C
46. A
47. B
48. B
49. B
50. B

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