YUKON SOCIAL STUDIES 10: CANADA AND THE WORLD, 1919 TO THE PRESENT · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Political Institutions and Ideologies — 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.

Source I - A Speech on Autonomy, 1931

Use this reading for question 1.

For years, our Parliament has made laws for Canadians, yet London could still strike them down. The new statute changes that. We remain loyal to the Crown, but we are no longer a colony to be overruled from across the sea.

Autonomy does not mean we stand alone. It means that when Canada speaks in the world, it speaks for itself.

- A Canadian member of Parliament, in an invented speech, 1931

1 **The central claim of Source I is that the Statute of Westminster of 1931**

- **A** made Canada part of the United States
- **B** banned Canada from foreign affairs, forbidding it from signing treaties or sending diplomats abroad
- **C** ended the monarchy in Canada
- **D** gave Canada legislative independence while keeping ties to the Crown

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

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3 **The Balfour Declaration of 1926 described Britain and the Dominions as**

A ruled directly by the British Parliament

B no longer part of the same empire

C required to follow identical laws

D equal in status and united by allegiance to the Crown

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4 **The King-Byng Affair of 1926 concerned whether the governor general**

A could pass laws without Parliament

B must live in Ottawa year round

C could command the army in wartime

D could refuse a prime minister request for an election

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5 **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

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6 **In the Canadian federal system, the federal government is responsible for matters such as**



A municipal garbage collection

B local property taxes

C education in each province

D national defence and foreign affairs

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7 **A province is mainly responsible for**

- A foreign treaties, signed with other countries and covering trade, defence, and borders
- B national defence
- C education and health care within the province
- D the armed forces

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

- A governments in other countries only
- B only federal departments making all decisions, with no role at all for band councils, communities, or their own governments
- C elected band councils, traditional leadership, and self-government agreements
- D no recognised leadership structures

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The Indian Act, first passed in 1876, historically gave the federal government control over**

A many aspects of First Nations life, including status and reserve lands

B all provincial elections, deciding who sits in every legislature across the country and when they meet

C immigration from Europe only

D trade with the United States

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Source II - A Voter in 1982

Use this reading for question 10.

Today the Constitution came home, and with it a Charter that lists rights I can point to: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and equality before the law. No government can simply take those away by passing an ordinary law.

I still argue with my neighbours about what the Charter should mean in hard cases. That argument is part of living under it.

- A voter in Ottawa, in an invented diary entry, 1982

10 **The central point of Source II is that patriation in 1982**



A moved the Constitution to Canada and added the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

B ended all provincial governments, closing every legislature and handing all of their powers to Ottawa at once

C made Canada a republic

D removed all rights from citizens

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **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

12 **A right in the Charter can be limited under section 1 if the limit is**

- **A** never reviewed by a court
- **B** decided by any police officer alone, with no judge or court ever looking at the case or the reasons for it
- **C** reasonable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society
- **D** approved by a foreign government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The notwithstanding clause in the Charter allows a government to**

- **A** abolish Parliament
- **B** cancel the Charter permanently, ending every right in it for all Canadians at once and for all time
- **C** override certain Charter rights for up to five years at a time
- **D** appoint judges without review

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14 **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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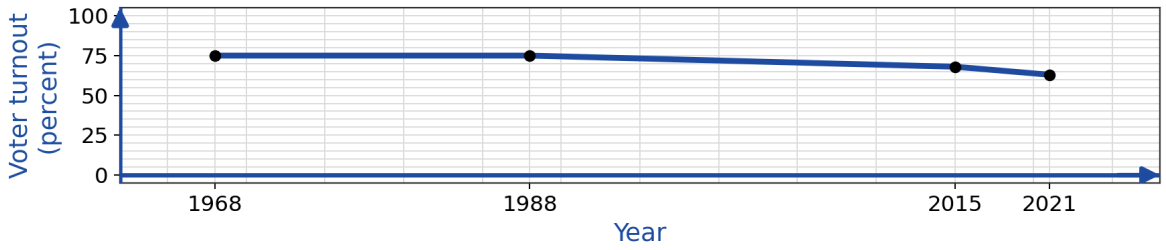
15 **Nunavut was created in 1999 mainly to give Inuit**

- A separation from Canada
- B a province in southern Canada, joining Ontario and Quebec as the newest province in the south of the country
- C a territory with a public government and greater self-determination
- D control of the whole Arctic Ocean

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The graph shows approximate voter turnout in Canadian federal elections. The overall trend from 1968 to 2021 is**



A turnout above 90 percent in every year shown

B a steady rise

C a decline, with turnout lower in 2021 than in 1968

D no change at all

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



A communism, where the state owns the means of production and plans the whole economy

B conservatism or economic liberalism

C anarchism only

D fascism

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18 **A political ideology that favours government ownership of major industries and strong social programs is generally called**

- A socialism
- B libertarianism only
- C monarchism
- D isolationism

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19 **During the Great Depression, governments in Canada responded with relief programs because**

- A the economy needed no help, since jobs were plentiful and every family had money to spare and savings in the bank
- B unemployment was high and many families could not support themselves
- C banks asked for higher interest rates
- D trade with Britain had doubled

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20 **After the Second World War, Canada built a welfare state that included programs such as**



A universal health care and old age pensions

B a ban on all taxes

C free cars for every family

D an end to public schools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **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, with factories closing and everyone working the land again and cities emptying out
- D the end of French in Quebec schools

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22 **The Official Languages Act of 1969 made English and French the official languages of**

- A the federal government
- B the provinces only
- C the schools
- D the courts only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Canada's role in the global economy today is best described as**



A a closed economy with almost no trade, buying and selling nothing with any other country in the world, ever

B a trading nation heavily connected to the United States and other partners

C an economy based only on fishing

D a country that exports nothing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **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

25 **An environmental policy that puts a price on carbon is intended to**



A increase greenhouse gas emissions, pushing firms to burn more coal, oil, and gas than before, with no limit at all

B encourage people and firms to emit less by making pollution cost money

C ban all driving at once

D pay firms to pollute more

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ANSWER KEY

1.	D	**10.**	A	**19.**	B
2.	D	**11.**	A	**20.**	A
3.	D	**12.**	C	**21.**	B
4.	D	**13.**	C	**22.**	A
5.	D	**14.**	C	**23.**	B
6.	D	**15.**	C	**24.**	B
7.	C	**16.**	C	**25.**	B
8.	C	**17.**	B		
9.	A	**18.**	A		

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