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

Worldviews and Canadian Society — 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 **The baby boom after the Second World War affected Canadian society by**

- **A** ending urban growth
- **B** closing hospitals
- **C** reducing school enrolment, with fewer children in every classroom across the country and schools closing
- **D** creating large school-age cohorts and later a large workforce

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2 **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

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3 **The North in Canadian identity is often associated with**

- A vast distances, cold climates, and Indigenous northern communities
- B dense southern cities only, with everyone in Canada living in Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver and nowhere else
- C tropical farming
- D a lack of any communities

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4 **Climate shapes human-environment interaction in Canada because**

- **A** weather has no effect on daily life, with no one ever dressing for the cold or planning around it, in any season
- **B** all regions have the same weather
- **C** heating, clothing, transport, and farming must adapt to cold and varied climates
- **D** Canadians never go outdoors

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5 **The St. Lawrence Seaway, opened in 1959, changed human-environment interaction by**

- **A** ending trade with Europe
- **B** blocking all shipping
- **C** allowing ocean ships to reach the Great Lakes
- **D** draining the Great Lakes

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6 **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, tracked year by year in every market town on the Prairies
- B only spelling changes
- C whether maps changed
- D continuity and change in identity over time

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7 **Second-generation Canadians sometimes describe feeling between two cultures. This best illustrates that identity can be**

- A fixed at birth and never questioned
- B layered and shaped by family and wider society
- C decided by one government form
- D the same for every person

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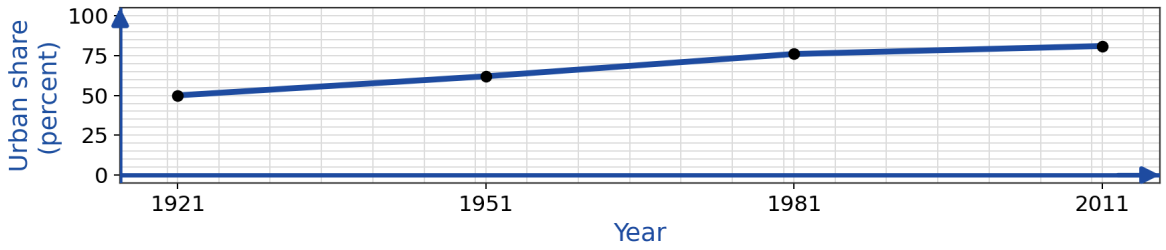
8 **The graph shows the approximate share of Canadians living in urban areas. Between 1921 and 2011, the urban share**



- **A** fell from 81 percent to 50 percent
- **B** rose from about 50 percent to about 81 percent
- **C** stayed at exactly 50 percent
- **D** fell to zero

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

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

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10 **A fair way to study a worldview different from your own is to**

- A assume it is wrong without evidence, rejecting it outright before hearing a word about it from anyone
- B listen to how its holders explain their own beliefs and practices
- C ignore its history
- D judge it only by your own customs

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ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B

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