

Unit 3
Society and Identity

Additional Provincial Exam Practice Questions

Directions: Select the best answer for each of the following questions

Chapter 11: The Changing Role of Women

34. Which key change did World War One cause in Canada?
- A. Aboriginals were given more rights.
 - B. Manufacturing of consumable goods caused urban development.
 - C. The automobile caused suburbs to grow.
 - D. Women entered the workforce.
35. In the 1920s, which were the two most common professions open to single women?
- A. garment making and music
 - B. nursing and teaching
 - C. politics and law
 - D. homemaking and farming
36. During World War One and World War Two, how did women change their role in the workforce?
- A. They developed greater independence in rearing their families.
 - B. They agitated for more support to help in the home while their spouses were at war.
 - C. They moved out of traditional roles into the workforce to supply labour.
 - D. They became leaders in politics and in industry.

37. Which of the following was a problem of equality rights for many employed women in the post-war era?
- A. Employers could continue to legally discriminate against them in wages and benefits.
 - B. Family responsibilities kept them from going to universities.
 - C. Life at home often meant that women were unable to work.
 - D. Each time a woman started to get ahead in a profession, family demands would prevent her from achieving her work ambitions.
38. What commonly faced women who entered the workforce in the 1950s and 1960s?
- A. low-paying jobs such as waitressing, hairdressing, secretarial work, and retail sales
 - B. a demand from employers that women remain single
 - C. expectations that women should help to end the isolation of the suburbs and develop educational and work ambitions
 - D. wages earned were primarily used as "pin" money
39. What happened to the principal role of Canadian women in the 1920s and 1930s?
- A. It expanded from teaching and nursing into law, medicine, and university careers.
 - B. The role of women dramatically improved since new machines meant housekeeping took less time.
 - C. Little changed, as most women remained at home as mothers and wives.
 - D. Women returned to the industrial and farming work they had done during World War One.

40. Which of the following statements about war brides is a fact, not an opinion?
- A. Most war brides had difficulties with the cold winters and the hot summers in Canada.
 - B. Very few of the war brides experienced the idealized Canada their husbands had painted for them.
 - C. Approximately 48 000 war brides and their children arrived in Canada between 1945 and 1946.
 - D. Most single Canadian soldiers returning home from the war brought a wife from Britain, France, or the Netherlands.
41. Prohibition was in place in Canada mostly in which years?
- A. 1915-1919
 - B. 1919-1933
 - C. 1933-1939
 - D. 1940-1945
42. Although women had the right to vote after World War One, they made little progress in another area until the mid-1930s. What was it?
- A. Only one woman was elected to the Canadian Parliament.
 - B. Women were not considered "persons" in law and so could not own property.
 - C. Women were still unable to work outside of the home.
 - D. Women were not allowed to hold political office.

Use the information below to answer the next question.

- *Women should have the right to choose to work outside the home.*
- *Society in general, as well as parents, should take some responsibility for children; therefore, daycare services should be provided.*
- *Women should be entitled to paid maternity leave from their jobs.*
- *The federal government should do all it can to help overcome discrimination against women in society.*

43. What is the source of the above statements?

- A. the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- B. the National Action Plan on Women's Rights
- C. the Canadian Chambers of Commerce Association
- D. the Royal Commission on the Status of Women

44. What did the Persons Case establish?

- A. since women were persons in the eyes of the law they were eligible to hold civic office in Canada.
- B. most women were legally persons and the same as children in the eyes of the law
- C. Alberta had the right to appoint a woman as a senator
- D. Prime Minister Mackenzie King was within his rights to deny the Famous Five access to governmental positions

45. What significant social change during World War Two had a lasting effect on women from the post-war era to the 1960s?

- A. Women could now dress in less overtly "feminine" ways.
- B. More and more women were accepted into the workforce.
- C. Women were no longer isolated on farms and in small rural communities.
- D. Women had fewer opportunities to start families.

46. The findings of the first Royal Commission on the Status of Women, tabled in 1970, eventually led to what?
- A. the creation of a permanent commission to advocate for improvement in the status of women
 - B. the inclusion of a clause in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms that guarantees the equality of women
 - C. the development of a national daycare program
 - D. the decision by many young women to delay having children until they had completed their education and launched their careers.

Answers

- 34. D
- 35. B
- 36. C
- 37. A
- 38. A
- 39. C
- 40. C
- 41. A
- 42. A
- 43. D
- 44. A
- 45. B
- 46. B