

ALBERTA GRADE 7 SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://albertagrade7socstudies.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which workers did the North West Company rely on for its operations in Canada?**
 - A. Canadien and Metis workers
 - B. British soldiers
 - C. French monks
 - D. Dutch traders

- 2. Which option correctly lists natural resources important to Canada's economy and identifies a prominent resource for Alberta?**
 - A. Oil, natural gas, timber; Alberta's prominent resource is oil and gas.
 - B. Corn, iron, plastic; Alberta's resource is timber.
 - C. Gold, copper, uranium; Alberta's resource is solar energy.
 - D. Water, wind, coal; Alberta's resource is fish.

- 3. What is the role of the judiciary in Canada's government?**
 - A. To interpret and apply laws, settle disputes, and protect rights.
 - B. To propose new laws to Parliament.
 - C. To manage the budget.
 - D. To interpret the laws and policies of the executive branch.

- 4. Which of the following describes a key role of the North West Mounted Police in early western Canada?**
 - A. Maintained peace with First Nations so settlers could live safely and the railway could be built.
 - B. Collected taxes from Indigenous communities.
 - C. Led the Red River Resistance.
 - D. Operated residential schools.

- 5. HBC stands for?**
 - A. Hydrogenic Barrels Consortium
 - B. Hudson's Bay Company
 - C. Harbor Bridge Corporation
 - D. Heritage Banking Committee

- 6. What term means to become part of a different cultural group?**
- A. Bilingual
 - B. Assimilate
 - C. Maritimes
 - D. Treaty of Paris
- 7. Which term describes a government that does not answer to an imperial power?**
- A. Colonial Government
 - B. Rebellion
 - C. Self-Government
 - D. Debt
- 8. Why was the fur trade significant in early Canadian history?**
- A. It hindered cross-cultural exchange.
 - B. It removed all economic networks.
 - C. It created economic networks, encouraged cross-cultural exchange, and spurred settlement.
 - D. It was only a minor activity with no settlements.
- 9. Louis Riel's central role was in which historical event?**
- A. He founded the province of Ontario.
 - B. He negotiated treaties with the United States.
 - C. He was a Métis leader and central figure in the Northwest Rebellion.
 - D. He wrote the Canadian constitution.
- 10. In what way does population distribution affect public policy in Canada?**
- A. Policy often focuses on rural northern communities.
 - B. Policy focuses on agriculture only.
 - C. Policy often focuses on urban centers and border regions due to concentration of people.
 - D. Policy ignores population distribution.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which workers did the North West Company rely on for its operations in Canada?

A. Canadien and Metis workers

B. British soldiers

C. French monks

D. Dutch traders

The North West Company relied on Canadien and Métis workers who knew the land, spoke the languages, and understood the trading networks across Canada. These workers often served as voyageurs, carrying goods and furs through long canoe routes, and as interpreters and traders who could negotiate and build relationships with Indigenous communities. Their regional knowledge, endurance, and skills were essential for running posts, moving furs to market, and keeping the fur-trade system connected from the interior to the trading posts. That strong, on-the-ground workforce is what made the company able to operate across such a vast and diverse landscape. In contrast, British soldiers, French monks, and Dutch traders played different roles or were not the typical labor force powering the fur trade operations.

2. Which option correctly lists natural resources important to Canada's economy and identifies a prominent resource for Alberta?

A. Oil, natural gas, timber; Alberta's prominent resource is oil and gas.

B. Corn, iron, plastic; Alberta's resource is timber.

C. Gold, copper, uranium; Alberta's resource is solar energy.

D. Water, wind, coal; Alberta's resource is fish.

Canada's economy relies heavily on natural resources, especially energy and forestry. Oil and natural gas are central to the country's energy sector and exports, while timber fuels a large forestry industry that supplies lumber, paper, and other products. Alberta stands out for its oil and gas production, with the oil sands playing a major role in the province's economy. So, listing oil, natural gas, and timber as important resources for Canada, and identifying oil and gas as Alberta's prominent resource, fits the real economic picture. The other options mix resources that aren't as central to Canada's overall economy or misstate Alberta's main resource (such as solar energy or fish).

3. What is the role of the judiciary in Canada's government?

A. To interpret and apply laws, settle disputes, and protect rights.

B. To propose new laws to Parliament.

C. To manage the budget.

D. To interpret the laws and policies of the executive branch.

The judiciary's role is to interpret and apply laws, settle disputes, and protect rights. Courts read the laws made by Parliament and decide how they should be applied in real situations, from individual cases to conflicts between groups or levels of government. They also defend people's fundamental rights by enforcing the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. An important part of this work is reviewing government actions to ensure they fit the Constitution; when something doesn't, the judiciary can strike it down or require changes. This is different from proposing laws (that's Parliament's job) or managing the budget and day-to-day policy decisions (that's the executive's job).

4. Which of the following describes a key role of the North West Mounted Police in early western Canada?

- A. Maintained peace with First Nations so settlers could live safely and the railway could be built.**
- B. Collected taxes from Indigenous communities.
- C. Led the Red River Resistance.
- D. Operated residential schools.

The main idea is that the North West Mounted Police were created to keep the peace as western Canada was settled and big projects like the railway were built. They patrolled frontier areas, helped enforce laws, and protected settlers, survey crews, and communities from violence or crime, creating a safer environment for people to live in and for the railway to be constructed. This protective policing role is why describing them as maintaining peace with First Nations so settlers could live safely and the railway could be built fits best. They did not collect taxes from Indigenous communities, did not lead the Red River Resistance, and did not operate residential schools.

5. HBC stands for?

- A. Hydrogenic Barrels Consortium
- B. Hudson's Bay Company**
- C. Harbor Bridge Corporation
- D. Heritage Banking Committee

Recognizing what abbreviations stand for helps you connect to Canada's history and how it developed economically. Hudson's Bay Company is the correct answer. It was founded in 1670 by a royal charter to control the fur trade in the Hudson Bay area, and it established trading posts across vast northern lands. This company shaped exploration, Indigenous relations, and settlement patterns in Canada, and it later evolved into a major Canadian retailer. The other names aren't tied to the famous fur-trade history that HBC represents, so they don't fit as well.

6. What term means to become part of a different cultural group?

- A. Bilingual
- B. Assimilate**
- C. Maritimes
- D. Treaty of Paris

Assimilation is the process of becoming part of a different cultural group by adopting its language, customs, and ways of living. It describes how someone might blend into a new culture and adopt its shared practices to fit in. This fits the question because it directly means joining or becoming part of another culture. In contrast, being bilingual means you can speak two languages, which is about language ability rather than belonging to a new culture. The Maritimes refers to a geographic region, not a process of cultural change. The Treaty of Paris is a historical agreement, not a process of changing cultural identity.

7. Which term describes a government that does not answer to an imperial power?

- A. Colonial Government
- B. Rebellion
- C. Self-Government**
- D. Debt

The main concept is autonomy in governance—the idea that a government can run its own internal affairs without needing approval from an imperial power. Self-government describes exactly that: a government with the authority to make its own laws and decisions about things like education, taxes, and local services, without having to answer directly to an imperial ruler. This contrasts with a colonial government, which still operates under the control or heavy influence of the empire; rebellion isn't a form of government at all, and debt refers to money owed, not to who makes the laws. So the term that fits describes a government with home-rule and local sovereignty, not subject to an imperial authority in its day-to-day decisions.

8. Why was the fur trade significant in early Canadian history?

- A. It hindered cross-cultural exchange.
- B. It removed all economic networks.
- C. It created economic networks, encouraged cross-cultural exchange, and spurred settlement.**
- D. It was only a minor activity with no settlements.

The fur trade connected Indigenous communities with European traders, forming enduring economic networks that stretched from the interior to Atlantic ports. People traded furs for European goods like metal tools, firearms, cloth, and blankets, which tied distant regions together in a bustling, long-distance economy. This exchange required knowledge of travel routes, seasonal camps, and negotiation styles, so it also fostered ongoing interaction between cultures. Those interactions helped spread ideas, technologies, and alliances, and over time the trade drew more people inland, leading to the establishment of trading posts and, eventually, settlements as both Indigenous groups and newcomers settled around these hubs. So the fur trade wasn't just about buying and selling—it's what connected economies, sparked cross-cultural contact, and pushed people to establish communities in new places.

9. Louis Riel's central role was in which historical event?

- A. He founded the province of Ontario.
- B. He negotiated treaties with the United States.
- C. He was a Métis leader and central figure in the Northwest Rebellion.**
- D. He wrote the Canadian constitution.

Louis Riel's impact comes from his leadership of the Métis people during a time when the Canadian government was pushing into the western plains, culminating in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. He helped organize and lead the Métis in resistance, serving as a key figure who guided plans, formed a provisional government to negotiate for Métis rights, and defended their land and language protections. This role as a political and military leader in that struggle is what makes him a central figure in this event. He didn't found Ontario, he didn't negotiate treaties with the United States, and he didn't write the Canadian constitution, which is why those options don't fit.

10. In what way does population distribution affect public policy in Canada?

- A. Policy often focuses on rural northern communities.
- B. Policy focuses on agriculture only.
- C. Policy often focuses on urban centers and border regions due to concentration of people.**
- D. Policy ignores population distribution.

The main idea is that where people live shapes what public policy prioritizes. In Canada, most people are in urban areas and along the U.S. border, so policies are designed to meet the needs of those concentrations. This leads to focusing resources on urban centers for things like transit, housing, healthcare, schools, and local infrastructure, since these places have the greatest demand. Border regions also require attention because they handle a lot of cross-border trade, immigration, and security considerations. Rural and northern areas still matter and receive targeted programs, but their smaller populations mean policies and funding are often tailored differently. Some options that suggest focusing only on agriculture or that policy ignores population distribution don't fit, because policy must respond to where people live and work, not just a single sector or an assumption that distribution doesn't matter.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://albertagrade7socstudies.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE