

# Australian Year 10 History Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# 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

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- 1. What was one major outcome of the Tent Embassy protest?**
  - A. End of government support for Aboriginal rights**
  - B. Immediate constitutional reform**
  - C. Increased awareness and recognition of land rights**
  - D. Isolation of Indigenous communities**
  
- 2. Which of the following was NOT a focus of the second wave feminist movement in Australia?**
  - A. Exclusive focus on fashion and cosmetics**
  - B. Legislative reforms addressing gender equality**
  - C. Shifts in attitudes toward gender roles**
  - D. Increased women's political representation**
  
- 3. Which of the following describes the impact of the 1939 Security Act in Australia?**
  - A. Increased censorship of the media and greater surveillance**
  - B. Expanded freedom of speech and assembly**
  - C. No changes to civil liberties**
  - D. Censorship of the media, surveillance of citizens, and limitations on freedom of speech, assembly, and movement**
  
- 4. Zelda D'Aprano was actively involved in which organization?**
  - A. UN Women**
  - B. Australian Women's Liberation**
  - C. W.E.L**
  - D. Labor Women's Council**
  
- 5. Who led the Wave Hill Walk Off of 1966?**
  - A. Charlie Perkins**
  - B. Michael Anderson**
  - C. Vincent Lingiari**
  - D. Bertie Williams**

- 6. What was the overall goal of the Native Title Amendment Act 1998?**
- A. To reconcile conflicting interests while maintaining the integrity of the native title system**
  - B. To promote rapid economic development without affecting native rights**
  - C. To remove native title claims**
  - D. To abolish native title entirely**
- 7. What significant achievement was made in 1902 regarding women's suffrage in Australia?**
- A. The 1910 referendum granted voting rights**
  - B. Australia became one of the first countries to grant full suffrage to women**
  - C. Women gained the right to stand for parliament**
  - D. The right to own property was granted**
- 8. What was the purpose of the Tent Embassy established in 1972?**
- A. To protest land-rights policies and declare Indigenous land sovereignty**
  - B. To demand faster immigration**
  - C. To create a new national flag**
  - D. To organize a cultural festival**
- 9. During the Bar Room Suffragettes protest of 1965, what action did Merle Thornton take alongside Ro Bogner?**
- A. She organized a sit-in at Parliament**
  - B. She chained herself to the bar rail of the Regatta Hotel**
  - C. She published a feminist manifesto**
  - D. She led a hunger strike**
- 10. Which Prime Minister delivered The Apology in 2008 and used the phrase 'Let us turn this page together'?**
- A. Paul Keating**
  - B. Kevin Rudd**
  - C. John Howard**
  - D. Malcolm Turnbull**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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- 1. What was one major outcome of the Tent Embassy protest?**
- A. End of government support for Aboriginal rights**
  - B. Immediate constitutional reform**
  - C. Increased awareness and recognition of land rights**
  - D. Isolation of Indigenous communities**

The main idea here is how protest can shift public attention and political priorities. The Tent Embassy, set up outside Parliament House in 1972, drew widespread media coverage and public discussion to Indigenous land rights. That visibility helped people understand and talk about who had claim to Aboriginal lands, pushing the issue onto the national agenda. Because of this heightened awareness, governments began to address land rights more seriously, leading to policy changes and eventual reforms in the years that followed. It wasn't about immediate constitutional change, and it didn't end government support or isolate communities; it was about bringing land rights into the public and political spotlight. That's why the best answer is that it increased awareness and recognition of land rights.

- 2. Which of the following was NOT a focus of the second wave feminist movement in Australia?**
- A. Exclusive focus on fashion and cosmetics**
  - B. Legislative reforms addressing gender equality**
  - C. Shifts in attitudes toward gender roles**
  - D. Increased women's political representation**

Second wave feminism in Australia aimed to change laws, social norms, and power structures that limited women's opportunities. It pushed for legal reforms and protections around equality in education, work, and pay; it fought for reproductive rights and access to contraception; and it supported greater political participation and leadership for women. It also encouraged shifts in how society views gender roles, challenging the idea that women belong only in the home and men in public life. Increased women's political representation was a real outcome of these efforts. Focusing exclusively on fashion and cosmetics was not a central or defining aim of the movement, so that statement does not reflect what the second wave was about.

- 3. Which of the following describes the impact of the 1939 Security Act in Australia?**
- A. Increased censorship of the media and greater surveillance**
  - B. Expanded freedom of speech and assembly**
  - C. No changes to civil liberties**
  - D. Censorship of the media, surveillance of citizens, and limitations on freedom of speech, assembly, and movement**

Wartime pressures led Australia to grant the government broad powers to control information, monitor people, and limit public freedoms. The Security Act of 1939 expanded censorship of the media—so newspapers, radio, and film could be restricted to prevent material seen as dangerous or demoralising. It also increased surveillance of citizens, giving authorities greater ability to monitor and act against those viewed as security risks. At the same time, it imposed limits on civil liberties, curbing freedom of speech, assembly, and movement to prevent dissent and potential sabotage during the war. Taken together, these provisions show how the act tightened state power in the name of national security, which is why this description fits best.

- 4. Zelda D'Aprano was actively involved in which organization?**
- A. UN Women**
  - B. Australian Women's Liberation**
  - C. W.E.L**
  - D. Labor Women's Council**

Zelda D'Aprano was a leading figure in the Australian feminist movement, and her work is closely tied to the organized lobbying efforts that aimed to push policy changes at the national level. She was actively involved with the Women's Electoral Lobby, a nationwide group that campaigned for reforms like equal pay, anti-discrimination, and better childcare. This organization brought feminists together to lobby Parliament and influence government priorities, which matches D'Aprano's well-known campaigns and public activism. UN Women is a modern international body created to promote gender equality, not a historical group she worked with in Australia. Australian Women's Liberation refers to the broader movement rather than a single formal organization she was specifically associated with, while the Labor Women's Council is a party-linked group, not the primary organization she is most commonly linked to. Thus, the best fit for her active involvement is the Women's Electoral Lobby.

**5. Who led the Wave Hill Walk Off of 1966?**

- A. Charlie Perkins**
- B. Michael Anderson**
- C. Vincent Lingiari**
- D. Bertie Williams**

The Wave Hill Walk Off was led by Vincent Lingiari, a Gurindji elder and stockman who organized and sustained the protest when Gurindji workers walked off Wave Hill Station in 1966. His leadership transformed a wage dispute into a landmark campaign for Indigenous land rights, keeping the movement alive for years and galvanizing national support. This event is a defining moment in Australia's Indigenous rights history, helping eventually bring land back to the Gurindji and inspiring broader advocacy across the country.

**6. What was the overall goal of the Native Title Amendment Act 1998?**

- A. To reconcile conflicting interests while maintaining the integrity of the native title system**
- B. To promote rapid economic development without affecting native rights**
- C. To remove native title claims**
- D. To abolish native title entirely**

The main idea here is balancing different land rights within the native title framework. The Native Title Amendment Act 1998 was aimed at reconciling conflicting interests—such as native title holders, mining and development interests, and government interests—while keeping the native title system intact and functioning. It sought to make the process more workable and predictable for all parties, ensuring that native title rights are recognised and protected, but also providing clear rules and pathways for development and other land uses. So why this choice fits best? It directly captures the aim of creating a workable balance between Indigenous rights and other land interests without discarding native title or prioritising development at any cost. The other options imply removing, abolishing, or ignoring native title, which is not what the amendments were about.

7. What significant achievement was made in 1902 regarding women's suffrage in Australia?

- A. The 1910 referendum granted voting rights
- B. Australia became one of the first countries to grant full suffrage to women**
- C. Women gained the right to stand for parliament
- D. The right to own property was granted

The event in focus is when Australia first extended significant voting rights to women at the federal level. In 1902, the Commonwealth Franchise Act was passed, allowing women to vote in federal elections and to stand for the Commonwealth Parliament. This made Australia one of the early nations to grant women such political rights at a national level. It's important to note, though, that Indigenous Australians were largely excluded from this voting rights at the time, so it wasn't universal suffrage for everyone living in Australia. The 1910 referendum relates to later developments, and owning property as a right happened long before this act. The key point here is that 1902 marked a major early step for women's political participation at the national level.

8. What was the purpose of the Tent Embassy established in 1972?

- A. To protest land-rights policies and declare Indigenous land sovereignty**
- B. To demand faster immigration
- C. To create a new national flag
- D. To organize a cultural festival

Indigenous activists set up the Tent Embassy to call for land rights and recognition of Indigenous sovereignty. By pitching tents on the lawns in front of Parliament House in Canberra in 1972, they aimed to draw national attention to policies that ignored traditional ownership and to demand a voice in how land is managed. It was a political protest that became a lasting symbol of the struggle for self-determination and laid groundwork for later native title and land-rights advances. It wasn't about immigration, flags, or cultural festivals.

9. During the Bar Room Suffragettes protest of 1965, what action did Merle Thornton take alongside Ro Bogner?

- A. She organized a sit-in at Parliament
- B. She chained herself to the bar rail of the Regatta Hotel**
- C. She published a feminist manifesto
- D. She led a hunger strike

The action being tested is a dramatic, symbolic direct-action protest against gender discrimination in a public space. In 1965, Merle Thornton and Ro Bogner walked into the Regatta Bar in Brisbane, which was a male-only bar, and Thornton chained herself to the bar rail (with Bogner joining in). This act publicly challenged the policy that women could not be served at the bar, using a memorable, non-violent gesture to demand equal access. The event highlighted gender inequality in everyday life and helped spark broader discussion and change toward women's rights in Australia. The other options didn't happen in this protest, which is why the chaining to the bar rail is the correct action.

**10. Which Prime Minister delivered The Apology in 2008 and used the phrase 'Let us turn this page together'?**

**A. Paul Keating**

**B. Kevin Rudd**

**C. John Howard**

**D. Malcolm Turnbull**

The main idea here is recognizing who gave the formal national apology in 2008 and the message they used to frame it. Kevin Rudd delivered the Apology to the Stolen Generations in the Australian Parliament on 13 February 2008. In that speech he invited all Australians to move forward together, saying "Let us turn this page together." The phrase emphasizes a shared responsibility to acknowledge past harms and begin a new chapter of reconciliation and inclusion. Context helps: the Apology was a formal expression from the Australian government to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for the policies that led to the removal of children from their families. It marked a significant moment in Australian history, signaling a commitment to healing and partnership. The other leaders listed were not the ones who delivered this particular Apology. The 2008 event is specifically associated with Kevin Rudd and his call for moving forward together with reconciliation.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://australianyr10history.examzify.com>**

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

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