

GRADE 7 SOCIAL STUDIES – VOICES AND VISIONS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which agreement gave Britain total control over all New France colonies, eventually transitioning into British North America?**
 - A. Treaty of Paris 1763
 - B. Royal Proclamation 1763
 - C. Quebec Act of 1774
 - D. Proclamation of 1763
- 2. A war between the United States and England from 1812 to 1814.**
 - A. Act of Union
 - B. Confederation
 - C. Northwest Company
 - D. War of 1812
- 3. What term describes a system of countries extending their control over other nations, creating an empire or network of colonies?**
 - A. Mercantilism
 - B. Imperialism
 - C. Colonialism
 - D. Nationalism
- 4. Which term describes learning about what's going on in your community, your country and in the world?**
 - A. Culture
 - B. Indigenous
 - C. Active Citizenship
 - D. World View
- 5. The person who represents the British Monarch in Canada is known as the what?**
 - A. Cabinet
 - B. French Canadian
 - C. Governor General
 - D. Quebecois

- 6. Which term refers to unfair treatment of people based on prejudice?**
- A. Tolerance
 - B. Equality
 - C. Prejudice
 - D. Discrimination
- 7. The term British North America referred to which region after the British gained control of New France?**
- A. The British Isles
 - B. The Canadian territories and other British colonies in North America
 - C. The Caribbean Islands
 - D. The Pacific Northwest
- 8. What dwelling type was common in Haudenosaunee nations' communities?**
- A. Wigwams
 - B. Longhouses
 - C. Tepees
 - D. Pueblos
- 9. Which term refers to an economic doctrine focusing on wealth accumulation through exports?**
- A. The Thirteen Colonies
 - B. Mercantalism
 - C. Voyageur
 - D. Alberta Act, Saskatchewan Act
- 10. What term describes land set aside by the government for exclusive use of a First Nation?**
- A. Reserves
 - B. Reservations
 - C. Parcels
 - D. Territories

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which agreement gave Britain total control over all New France colonies, eventually transitioning into British North America?

- A. Treaty of Paris 1763
- B. Royal Proclamation 1763**
- C. Quebec Act of 1774
- D. Proclamation of 1763

After the Seven Years' War, Britain needed a clear plan for governing the newly won lands in North America. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 did just that by establishing British rule over the former French territories, organizing how they would be governed, and setting up the framework that would grow into British North America. It created the provinces and a civil administration, and it also laid out relations with Indigenous peoples, marking the transition from French control to British governance. The other options touch on related events but in different ways. The Treaty of Paris 1763 is the treaty that ended the war and formally ceded the land to Britain, but the Proclamation is what defined how Britain would govern those lands. The Quebec Act of 1774 later adjusted boundaries and legal practices within Quebec, not the initial transfer of control. The Proclamation of 1763 is commonly the same document as the Royal Proclamation, so the key idea here is the proclamation that established British governance over New France and paved the way for what became British North America.

2. A war between the United States and England from 1812 to 1814.

- A. Act of Union
- B. Confederation
- C. Northwest Company
- D. War of 1812**

The main idea is identifying a specific historical conflict between the United States and Britain in the early 1800s. The best fit for this description is the War of 1812. It lasted from 1812 into 1814 (with the war effectively ending in 1814 and the Treaty of Ghent signed in December 1814; news reached the United States in 1815), and it grew out of tensions over impressment of American sailors, trade restrictions, and disputes on the western frontier. This event is widely known by the name War of 1812, which is why it fits the description exactly. The other options point to things that are not wars: an Act of Union was the 1800 law uniting Great Britain and Ireland; Confederation is a term for political union, such as Canada's in 1867; the Northwest Company was a fur-trading business active in that era, not a war.

3. What term describes a system of countries extending their control over other nations, creating an empire or network of colonies?

- A. Mercantilism
- B. Imperialism**
- C. Colonialism
- D. Nationalism

Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's power and influence over other lands and peoples, often by building an empire and a network of colonies. It describes the broader system of domination—political, economic, and sometimes military—that allows a nation to control or heavily influence many regions beyond its borders. This is why the term fits a situation described as creating an empire or a network of colonies: it captures not just the act of claiming land, but the organized way a country arranges and maintains influence over other nations. Think of the historical context: during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many powers sought to expand their reach by establishing colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence around the world. That drive to extend control, often through economic leverage or military power, is at the heart of imperialism. Colonialism, while closely related, refers more specifically to the practice of establishing and governing colonies. Mercantilism is an economic doctrine about accumulating wealth through trade and exports, and nationalism is a sense of pride and loyalty to one's country. Imperialism best matches the description of extending control to create an empire or network of colonies.

4. Which term describes learning about what's going on in your community, your country and in the world?

- A. Culture
- B. Indigenous
- C. Active Citizenship**
- D. World View

Active Citizenship focuses on staying informed about and participating in civic life. It describes learning about what's happening in your community, your country, and the world, and using that knowledge to engage—whether by discussing issues, voting, volunteering, or taking action to address needs. This makes sense for the prompt because it highlights not just awareness of events, but also active involvement in society. Other terms describe different ideas: culture is about shared beliefs and practices; Indigenous refers to original groups with distinct histories; world view is about how someone interprets the world. None of these as directly emphasize learning about current events and taking part in civic life the way active citizenship does.

5. The person who represents the British Monarch in Canada is known as the what?

- A. Cabinet
- B. French Canadian
- C. Governor General**
- D. Quebecois

Representing the monarch in Canada at the federal level is the Governor General. This person acts as the monarch's official stand-in, carrying out ceremonial duties and constitutional responsibilities like giving Royal Assent to laws, opening Parliament, and representing Canada on the world stage. The Governor General is appointed by the monarch on the prime minister's advice, and there is also a Lieutenant Governor who serves a similar role at the provincial level. The Cabinet is the group of ministers who run government departments, while French Canadian and Quebecois describe groups of people by language or region, not a political office. So, the Governor General is the term that fits the role.

6. Which term refers to unfair treatment of people based on prejudice?

- A. Tolerance
- B. Equality
- C. Prejudice
- D. Discrimination**

Discrimination is the act of treating someone unfairly because of prejudice. It describes how biased beliefs about a group lead to unequal treatment, such as denying opportunities, rights, or respect based on race, gender, religion, or other characteristics. Prejudice is the biased attitude behind discrimination, while tolerance means accepting differences, and equality means having fair treatment and equal opportunities for all. So the term that captures the unfair treatment that stems from prejudice is discrimination. For example, denying a job to someone because of their ethnicity is discrimination.

7. The term British North America referred to which region after the British gained control of New France?

- A. The British Isles
- B. The Canadian territories and other British colonies in North America**
- C. The Caribbean Islands
- D. The Pacific Northwest

British North America refers to the British colonies on the North American continent under British rule after Britain gained control of New France. It includes the Canadian territories—areas that would become parts of present-day Canada—and other British colonies in North America. It does not describe the British Isles, which are Europe-based, nor the Caribbean Islands, which are in the Caribbean, nor the Pacific Northwest as a distinct, named region. So the best answer is the description that encompasses the Canadian territories and other British colonies in North America, exactly matching how the term was used historically.

8. What dwelling type was common in Haudenosaunee nations' communities?

- A. Wigwams
- B. Longhouses**
- C. Tepees
- D. Pueblos

Think about how geography and family organization influence housing. The Haudenosaunee lived in the Northeast woodlands where cedar was plentiful, so they built longhouses—long, rectangular wooden structures wrapped in bark that could stretch very long. Inside, multiple related families shared one longhouse, arranged along a central passage, with spaces for storage and communal life. This design supports a clan-based, matrilineal society that keeps extended families living close together to work, raise children, and defend the village. That makes longhouses the dwelling type most closely associated with Haudenosaunee communities. Wigwams are smaller, dome-shaped shelters used by some other tribes in the region, tipis are cone-shaped tents of Plains peoples, and pueblos are multi-storied adobe homes in the Southwest. None of these match the Haudenosaunee village layout and social structure as well as the longhouse does.

9. Which term refers to an economic doctrine focusing on wealth accumulation through exports?

- A. The Thirteen Colonies
- B. Mercantalism**
- C. Voyageur
- D. Alberta Act, Saskatchewan Act

This question is about mercantilism, an economic doctrine that says national wealth grows by accumulating precious metals and by exporting more goods than a country imports. In mercantilist thinking, governments actively shape trade to create a favorable balance of trade, support exports, and restrict imports, often through tariffs, subsidies, and colonial holdings that provide cheap raw materials and new markets. The aim is to increase a nation's wealth by selling goods abroad and keeping wealth from leaving the country. The other options don't describe an economic doctrine. The Thirteen Colonies refers to a region of settlements, not a doctrine about wealth and trade. A voyageur is a fur trader, a person, not an economic theory. The Alberta Act and Saskatchewan Act are laws creating Canadian provinces, not a theory about wealth and trade.

10. What term describes land set aside by the government for exclusive use of a First Nation?

- A. Reserves**
- B. Reservations
- C. Parcels
- D. Territories

The main idea is that this term describes land designated by the government for the exclusive use of a First Nation. In Canada, a reserve is a parcel of land set aside by the Crown for the use and benefit of a First Nation, often created through treaties or the Indian Act. The land is legally owned by the Crown, but the First Nation has the right to govern and use it for housing, schools, activities, and resources. This term fits best because it specifically labels a formally recognized area set apart for a First Nation, rather than any generic piece of land. The other options don't capture that official designation: a reservation is the U.S. term and is not used the same way in Canada; parcels is too generic; territories refer to large administrative regions not reserved for exclusive First Nation use.

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:

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

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