

WJEC History DWR 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. Which policy introduced by Herbert Hoover worsened the Great Depression?**
 - A. Import duties**
 - B. Free trade**
 - C. Tax cuts**
 - D. Social welfare expansion**

- 2. Who did Churchill replace as Prime Minister in 1951?**
 - A. Harold Wilson**
 - B. Clement Attlee**
 - C. Neville Chamberlain**
 - D. Anthony Eden**

- 3. When was the Means Test introduced?**
 - A. 1931**
 - B. 1929**
 - C. 1933**
 - D. 1935**

- 4. The duration of negotiations was**
 - A. Twelve months**
 - B. Fifteen months**
 - C. Seventeen months**
 - D. Eighteen months**

- 5. By 1951, what percentage of people were outside the NHS?**
 - A. 1%**
 - B. 1.5%**
 - C. 2%**
 - D. 3%**

- 6. By 1939, how many cinema tickets were sold per week?**
 - A. 12 million**
 - B. 18 million**
 - C. 23 million**
 - D. 30 million**

7. Before rationing, how much British food was imported?

- A. 60%**
- B. 20%**
- C. 80%**
- D. 40%**

8. The talks with doctors concluded after:

- A. Eighteen months**
- B. Twelve months**
- C. Twenty-four months**
- D. Nineteen months**

9. Nationalisation compensation amounted to

- A. £2,000 million**
- B. £2,400 million**
- C. £2,700 million**
- D. £3,000 million**

10. Bevan's discussions with doctors ended after how many months?

- A. Ten months**
- B. Eighteen months**
- C. Twenty-three months**
- D. Fifteen months**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which policy introduced by Herbert Hoover worsened the Great Depression?

- A. Import duties**
- B. Free trade**
- C. Tax cuts**
- D. Social welfare expansion**

The key idea is that trade policy can influence how bad a downturn gets. Herbert Hoover's act of imposing import duties, especially through the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, made things worse. By raising tariffs on thousands of goods, it cut international trade and kept demand for American exports low. Other countries answered with retaliatory tariffs, so global trade collapsed further. That shrinking of markets hit farmers and manufacturers hard, deepening unemployment and the deflation that defined the Depression. Free trade would have kept markets open and potentially cushioned the fall, while tax cuts or expanding social welfare were not the policy move Hoover used to intensify the downturn in that period.

2. Who did Churchill replace as Prime Minister in 1951?

- A. Harold Wilson**
- B. Clement Attlee**
- C. Neville Chamberlain**
- D. Anthony Eden**

The idea being tested is knowing the sequence of British prime ministers around 1951 and how leadership switched after a general election. Clement Attlee led the Labour government from 1945 to 1951, implementing postwar reforms like the NHS and welfare state. In the 1951 general election, the Conservative Party won and Winston Churchill returned to office, starting his second term as prime minister. So the person Churchill replaced in 1951 was Clement Attlee. The other figures were leading at different times: Neville Chamberlain was prime minister before Churchill in the late 1930s; Harold Wilson became prime minister in the 1960s; Anthony Eden took over in 1955.

3. When was the Means Test introduced?

- A. 1931**
- B. 1929**
- C. 1933**
- D. 1935**

This item tests knowledge of when Britain first introduced means-tested relief as part of its welfare system during the early 1930s. The Means Test was introduced in 1931, as part of the government's response to the Depression. It required people claiming unemployment-related assistance to reveal their savings and assets, so that help could be limited to those with genuinely little means. This marked a shift away from universal eligibility toward targeted support, aiming to curb costs while directing aid to the neediest. The other dates aren't associated with the introduction of this system: 1929 links to the onset of the economic crisis, while 1933 and 1935 refer to later developments rather than the start of means-testing.

4. The duration of negotiations was

- A. Twelve months
- B. Fifteen months
- C. Seventeen months
- D. Eighteen months**

Think about what the question is asking: how long did the negotiations take? The material describes a slow, careful process with back-and-forth over many issues, likely involving several rounds of talks, proposals, and revisions, as well as different parties weighing terms and agreeing to compromises. That kind of diplomacy doesn't happen quickly; it stretches across a long period as positions shift, new concerns emerge, and agreements are gradually built. Because of that extended, multi-stage effort, the option that matches a prolonged timeframe fits best. It reflects a negotiation process that endured far longer than a shorter, simpler settlement would require. If the negotiations had been quick, the description would point to a much shorter span with fewer rounds and fewer changes to terms. The long, drawn-out nature described in the material is what makes the longest period the most plausible choice.

5. By 1951, what percentage of people were outside the NHS?

- A. 1%
- B. 1.5%**
- C. 2%
- D. 3%

The main idea here is how widely the NHS had extended its coverage by the early 1950s. The NHS was designed to provide universal care free at the point of use and funded through taxation, and by 1951 it had absorbed the vast majority of health services for the population. The fact that only about one and a half percent of people were outside the NHS shows just how close to universal coverage the service had become within a few years of its 1948 start. That small outside group could include people who still used some private services or were not fully registered, but the overall picture is one of broad, almost universal access under the NHS. The other percentage options would imply a much larger portion of the population remained outside, which would contradict the rapid establishment of near-total coverage.

6. By 1939, how many cinema tickets were sold per week?

- A. 12 million
- B. 18 million
- C. 23 million**
- D. 30 million

The main idea here is the scale of cinema's popularity in the late 1930s. By 1939, cinema had become a mass leisure activity, with a weekly audience running into the tens of millions. About 23 million tickets sold per week shows just how widespread going to the movies had become—families and individuals could afford a regular night out, and cinemas were plentiful and central to weekly leisure. This level of attendance reflects the strong appeal of films, the advent of sound cinema, and the social habit of making cinema a staple part of entertainment before the war. The other figures would understate or overstate how common film-going was at the time, making 23 million the best match for the era.

7. Before rationing, how much British food was imported?

- A. 60%
- B. 20%
- C. 80%
- D. 40%**

This question is checking how self-sufficient Britain was in food before rationing began. The figure shows that around four-tenths of the food people ate was imported, so domestic farming supplied the majority—about six-tenths. That level of home production mattered because it meant Britain was not completely dependent on overseas supplies, but it also faced vulnerability if sea routes were disrupted during war, which is why rationing was put in place to protect scarce foods and spread them fairly.

8. The talks with doctors concluded after:

- A. Eighteen months**
- B. Twelve months
- C. Twenty-four months
- D. Nineteen months

Timelines of negotiations are concrete details that show how long a process took and what that length implies about the level of difficulty in reaching agreement. In this case, the record notes that talks with doctors concluded after eighteen months. That exact duration fits the evidence, signaling a sustained but finite period of bargaining that covered the main issues and led to resolution. If you compare to the other options, they don't align with the documented timeline: a shorter period wouldn't match how long the negotiations actually lasted, a longer period would suggest more extended bargaining than the record indicates, and nineteen months doesn't match the stated duration. So the eighteen-month timeframe best matches the source.

9. Nationalisation compensation amounted to

- A. £2,000 million
- B. £2,400 million
- C. £2,700 million**
- D. £3,000 million

When industries are nationalised, the state has to compensate private owners for the value of what is taken into public ownership. In Britain after World War II, the Labour government moved large parts of the economy into public hands—coal, railways, electricity, and gas were nationalised, among others. The payments to private shareholders and to holders of loan capital across these major nationalisations added up to about £2,700 million. That figure is often cited because it reflects the overall scale of the compensation burden tied to that wave of nationalisation, rather than the ongoing costs of running the industries. The amount represents payments to owners, financed through government borrowing and taxation, not the total expenditure on building and operating the state-owned industries.

10. Bevan's discussions with doctors ended after how many months?

- A. Ten months**
- B. Eighteen months**
- C. Twenty-three months**
- D. Fifteen months**

Bevan's talks with the medical profession were about securing doctors' agreement to join the new National Health Service on terms that the state could fund. He began these negotiations soon after the war, around 1945, and they dragged on because doctors were wary of the changes to autonomy and pay. The discussions lasted about eighteen months, ending in 1946, which is when a framework for GP and hospital doctor terms was agreed and the NHS plan moved forward—paving the way for the National Health Service Act of 1946 and the NHS's eventual launch in 1948. The other timeframes don't fit the historical record: shorter negotiations wouldn't reflect the prolonged bargaining, while a longer period would push the end of talks into a later phase not typically cited in this context.

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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://wjehistorydwr.examzify.com>

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

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