

WJEC HISTORY DWR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Who became Prime Minister in 1951 (for the second time)?**
 - A. Winston Churchill
 - B. Clement Attlee
 - C. Anthony Eden
 - D. Harold Macmillan
- 2. When was the New Towns Act?**
 - A. 1936
 - B. 1956
 - C. 1966
 - D. 1946
- 3. Which act, enacted in 1948, established employment and training services?**
 - A. National Insurance Act
 - B. Employment and Training Act
 - C. National Assistance Act
 - D. Family Allowances Act
- 4. The Means Test introduced in 1931 evaluated eligibility for which program?**
 - A. Public works
 - B. Pensions
 - C. The Dole
 - D. The Welfare state
- 5. The cessation of steel making occurred in Ebbw Vale in which year?**
 - A. 1930
 - B. 1929
 - C. 1931
 - D. 1927
- 6. Which combatant profited from the war?**
 - A. United Kingdom
 - B. Soviet Union
 - C. USA
 - D. Germany

7. How many Jarrow Marchers were there?

- A. 100
- B. 150
- C. 300
- D. 207

8. How many pairs of glasses were issued in the first year of the NHS?

- A. 3 million
- B. 5 million
- C. 7 million
- D. 6 million

9. In which year did Cardiff City win the FA Cup?

- A. 1927
- B. 1930
- C. 1912
- D. 1950

10. How many homes were built under the "homes for all" scheme?

- A. 600,000
- B. 800,000
- C. 1,000,000
- D. 700,000

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who became Prime Minister in 1951 (for the second time)?

A. Winston Churchill

B. Clement Attlee

C. Anthony Eden

D. Harold Macmillan

The question checks your knowledge of who led Britain and when. In 1951, the general election brought the Conservative Party back to power, and Winston Churchill became Prime Minister for the second time. He had previously led the country as PM during World War II from 1940 to 1945, so his return in 1951 marked a second spell in office. The other names held the office at different times: Clement Attlee was PM from 1945 to 1951, Anthony Eden later in 1955–1957, and Harold Macmillan after that, in 1957–1963.

2. When was the New Towns Act?

A. 1936

B. 1956

C. 1966

D. 1946

The question tests your recall of when Britain first established a formal framework to build new towns after the war to handle housing shortages. The New Towns Act was passed in nineteen forty-six, creating the legal means for the government to designate land, acquire it, and set up development bodies to plan and build new towns. This act was the starting point for the postwar new towns program, a key step in reconstruction and housing policy, and it predates the Town and Country Planning Act of nineteen forty-seven, which expanded planning broadly. So nineteen forty-six is the correct year.

3. Which act, enacted in 1948, established employment and training services?

A. National Insurance Act

B. Employment and Training Act

C. National Assistance Act

D. Family Allowances Act

After World War II, there was a clear push to rebuild the economy by matching people with jobs and giving them the skills needed for available work. The Employment and Training Act established a nationwide system of public employment services, creating employment exchanges and training programs that the government could run or fund to place job seekers and offer vocational training. This direct creation of organized employment support is exactly what the question is asking about. The other acts focused on different welfare aspects: one set up social security contributions and benefits, another provided welfare for those in need, and another introduced child allowances. They did not establish the framework for employment and training services, so the Employment and Training Act best fits the prompt.

4. The Means Test introduced in 1931 evaluated eligibility for which program?

- A. Public works
- B. Pensions
- C. The Dole**
- D. The Welfare state

The Means Test of 1931 was designed to decide who could receive unemployment relief, known as the dole. In the difficult economic conditions of the early 1930s, the government moved from universal benefits to a system that checked a claimant's financial resources—savings, income, and other assets—to determine how much, if any, unemployment benefit they should receive. Those with savings or other income could have their dole reduced or denied, which was meant to cut costs and target aid to those seen as most in need. This measure specifically applied to unemployment support, not pensions or public works programs, and it predates the broader welfare state that would develop later.

5. The cessation of steel making occurred in Ebbw Vale in which year?

- A. 1930
- B. 1929**
- C. 1931
- D. 1927

The key idea is how the post-First World War downturn hit heavy industry in Britain, especially in the Welsh valleys. After the war, demand for steel fell, prices dropped, and competition from cheaper imports squeezed profitability. That pressure led to closures and idling of plants across South Wales. In Ebbw Vale, the combination of falling demand and financial strain meant the steelworks could no longer operate profitably, so steelmaking there ceased in 1929. This year marks the point at which production stopped, fitting the broader pattern of industrial contractions across the region during the onset of the Great Depression.

6. Which combatant profited from the war?

- A. United Kingdom
- B. Soviet Union
- C. USA**
- D. Germany

The question tests how war can reshape a country's economy and global standing. In World War II, the United States built a massive war economy, turning factories into engines of production for ships, planes, weapons, and supplies. This surge created millions of jobs, pulled the country out of the Great Depression, and drove rapid economic growth. It also spurred technological advances and left the United States in a strong financial position to lead the postwar order, through institutions and arrangements like Bretton Woods and the dollar's dominant role. By contrast, the United Kingdom faced heavy bombing, debt, and reconstruction costs; the Soviet Union endured enormous casualties and devastation even as it later consolidated power; Germany was defeated and had to rebuild under occupation. So, in terms of economic impact and global influence after the conflict, the United States stands out as the most benefited.

7. How many Jarrow Marchers were there?

- A. 100
- B. 150
- C. 300
- D. 207**

Think of the question in terms of the scale of the protest. The Jarrow March was a demonstration by unemployed workers during the Depression, taken to London to present a petition to Parliament. The march began with two hundred seven marchers, showing a sizeable, committed group but not a huge mass. This precise figure is commonly cited in history sources and exams because it helps you gauge the level of public demonstration: enough people to draw attention and press coverage, yet small enough to manage as a sustained journey. As the route progressed, some joined along the way and others left, but the launch count of two hundred seven remains the standard reference. The size mattered: it made the protest noticeable and credible, but it also highlighted its limits in forcing immediate government action.

8. How many pairs of glasses were issued in the first year of the NHS?

- A. 3 million
- B. 5 million**
- C. 7 million
- D. 6 million

The main idea here is the level of public uptake of NHS services in its first year, showing how quickly the new system reached people. In 1948–49, eye care became free under the NHS, and a huge number of glasses were dispensed to the population. About five million pairs of glasses were issued in that first year, reflecting both the immediate access people gained to free spectacles and the long-standing demand among those who had previously paid privately or gone without. This figure illustrates the scale of the NHS's impact right from its start and helps explain why the early welfare state is seen as transforming everyday health care for many Britons. Smaller figures would suggest less demand than actually occurred, while larger figures would overstate the initial reach, so five million is the best fit for the extent of early provision.

9. In which year did Cardiff City win the FA Cup?

- A. 1927**
- B. 1930
- C. 1912
- D. 1950

The fact being tested is remembering a historic FA Cup win by Cardiff City. Cardiff City won the FA Cup in 1927, feats they achieved by beating Arsenal 1-0 in the final at Wembley. This stands out because Cardiff is the only Welsh club to lift the trophy, making 1927 a landmark year in their history. The other years listed are years when other teams won the cup, so they don't match Cardiff's famous victory.

10. How many homes were built under the "homes for all" scheme?

- A. 600,000
- B. 800,000**
- C. 1,000,000
- D. 700,000

The question tests understanding of how big a government housing program was in practical terms. Homes for All was a large-scale effort to boost housing supply, and the figure commonly cited in histories is about 800,000 homes built under this initiative. That amount shows the program's ambitious reach and its aim to transform living conditions for many people, rather than a smaller, token effort. The other options would imply noticeably less impact, not matching the documented scale of the scheme.

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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://wjechistorydwr.examzify.com>

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

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