

# World War 1 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. In what year was conscription implemented in Canada during WWI?**
  - A. 1916**
  - B. 1917**
  - C. 1918**
  - D. 1919**
  
- 2. What is the Macadam shovel?**
  - A. A digging tool with a hole that a shooter could use as a shield**
  - B. A heavy machine gun**
  - C. A helmet with a transparent visor**
  - D. A type of trenching spade without any special features**
  
- 3. Conscription in 1917 provoked strong opposition in which Canadian province?**
  - A. Ontario**
  - B. Quebec**
  - C. British Columbia**
  - D. Manitoba**
  
- 4. Which statement about United States membership is true?**
  - A. The United States was a founding member**
  - B. The United States never joined**
  - C. The United States joined in 1929**
  - D. The United States joined temporarily and then left**
  
- 5. What was the primary aim of the League of Nations?**
  - A. To promote international cooperation and peace**
  - B. To enforce a World Army**
  - C. To regulate Global Trade**
  - D. To Govern Colonized Territories**

- 6. What was the practical outcome of the Schlieffen Plan in World War I?**
- A. It achieved a swift German victory**
  - B. It failed to achieve its objectives**
  - C. It forced Britain to surrender**
  - D. It opened a successful alliance with Russia**
- 7. Which act granted voting rights to women directly related to servicemen but restricted others?**
- A. Wartime Elections Act**
  - B. Military Voters Act**
  - C. Women's Suffrage Act**
  - D. Military Service Act**
- 8. Which statement best describes the Schlieffen Plan?**
- A. A German plan to invade France by attacking through Belgium.**
  - B. An invasion of France through direct frontal assault on Paris.**
  - C. An expedition to Britain by sea from Germany.**
  - D. An attack on Russia through the Baltic States.**
- 9. During the war, what system controlled the distribution of scarce food and other goods?**
- A. Rationing**
  - B. Allocation**
  - C. Quotas**
  - D. Distribution**
- 10. Which battle featured the first large-scale use of chlorine gas on the Western Front?**
- A. Second Battle of Ypres**
  - B. Battle of the Somme**
  - C. Battle of Verdun**
  - D. Battle of Jutland**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In what year was conscription implemented in Canada during WWI?**

- A. 1916
- B. 1917**
- C. 1918
- D. 1919

Conscription in Canada during WWI was introduced as a response to serious manpower shortages, achieved through the Military Service Act. This act, passed in 1917, made overseas service compulsory for eligible men, marking the year conscription was enacted in Canada. The actual deployment of conscripts to the front began in 1918 after training and administrative steps, but the implementation year is 1917.

**2. What is the Macadam shovel?**

- A. A digging tool with a hole that a shooter could use as a shield**
- B. A heavy machine gun
- C. A helmet with a transparent visor
- D. A type of trenching spade without any special features

The item is a trenching tool designed for WWI soldiers that had a small hole in the blade. This feature could be used to align or slide a rifle through the hole, giving the shooter a makeshift shield while digging or staying low in the trench. In the tough, multi-use environment of trench warfare, soldiers needed tools that could do more than one job, and the Macadam shovel fit that need: it was primarily a digging tool, but the hole added a defensive use as well. The other options describe entirely different items (a weapon, a helmet, or a plain spade without the added feature), so they don't capture what made the Macadam shovel distinct.

**3. Conscription in 1917 provoked strong opposition in which Canadian province?**

- A. Ontario
- B. Quebec**
- C. British Columbia
- D. Manitoba

Wartime conscription exposed regional tensions in Canada during the First World War. In 1917, the draft law forced men to serve, but Quebec showed the strongest opposition, grounded in language and cultural differences and a sense that French Canadians were being asked to fight in a war led by and for other communities. Many in Quebec viewed conscription as an English-Canadian effort that would burden French communities and threaten their rights and identity within the country. The opposition was reinforced by religious and political leaders who urged resistance. By contrast, provinces with larger English-speaking populations or closer ties to Britain tended to support the measure more readily, so the strongest pushback came from Quebec.

**4. Which statement about United States membership is true?**

- A. The United States was a founding member**
- B. The United States never joined**
- C. The United States joined in 1929**
- D. The United States joined temporarily and then left**

This item is about whether the United States actually joined the League of Nations. The United States helped shape the League and supported the idea, but it never became a member. Ratifying the Versailles Treaty, which included the League's Covenant, failed in the U.S. Senate, so the country did not join. As a result, the statement that the United States never joined is true, while the other options don't reflect the actual relationship the U.S. had with the League.

**5. What was the primary aim of the League of Nations?**

- A. To promote international cooperation and peace**
- B. To enforce a World Army**
- C. To regulate Global Trade**
- D. To Govern Colonized Territories**

The main idea behind the League of Nations is to prevent war by getting countries to work together and settle disagreements through diplomacy and collective action rather than force. It was designed as a permanent forum where nations could talk, negotiate, and coordinate responses—such as sanctions or other peaceful measures—so aggression would be deterred and disputes resolved without new bloodshed. This emphasis on cooperation and peaceful resolution is why it's considered the best answer. The other options don't fit as the League's central aim. There was no built-in World Army to enforce decisions; the League's strength lay in diplomacy and consensus, with limited ability to compel military action. Regulating global trade and governing colonized territories were activities the League engaged in to some extent, but they were not its primary purpose.

**6. What was the practical outcome of the Schlieffen Plan in World War I?**

- A. It achieved a swift German victory**
- B. It failed to achieve its objectives**
- C. It forced Britain to surrender**
- D. It opened a successful alliance with Russia**

The practical outcome of the Schlieffen Plan was that it did not deliver a swift victory as intended. The plan aimed to knock France out quickly by a rapid sweep through Belgium and northern France before turning to face Russia. In reality, Belgian resistance and strong Allied opposition slowed the German advance, and at the First Battle of the Marne in September 1914, French and British forces halted the German push and forced a retreat. Rather than a quick collapse of France, the result was a prolonged stalemate on the Western Front, leading to trench warfare and a two-front war that dragged on for years. Britain's entry into the war and the failure to outflank Paris meant the plan failed to achieve its core objective of a rapid, decisive victory.

**7. Which act granted voting rights to women directly related to servicemen but restricted others?**

- A. Wartime Elections Act**
- B. Military Voters Act**
- C. Women's Suffrage Act**
- D. Military Service Act**

This question hinges on how voting rights were expanded during World War I in a targeted, wartime way. The Wartime Elections Act allowed women who were directly connected to servicemen—specifically wives, widows, and mothers of soldiers serving in the war—to vote in federal elections. At the same time, it kept voting restricted for many other groups, including women without such a relation and enemy aliens. This combination—granting votes to a narrow group of women linked to servicemen while excluding others—fits the description in the question exactly. The act was a strategic move to bolster support for the war effort and conscription, not a move toward universal female suffrage. The Military Voters Act dealt with servicemen themselves and their voting arrangements, not with broad female suffrage, so it doesn't match the prompt as well.

**8. Which statement best describes the Schlieffen Plan?**

- A. A German plan to invade France by attacking through Belgium.**
- B. An invasion of France through direct frontal assault on Paris.**
- C. An expedition to Britain by sea from Germany.**
- D. An attack on Russia through the Baltic States.**

The key idea here is recognizing that the Schlieffen Plan aimed to knock France out quickly by moving through Belgium, not by a direct push into Paris. Germany planned to outflank the French defenses along the Franco-German border by sweeping through neutral Belgium and northern France, seize Paris, and then turn to face Russia. This emphasis on speed, surprise, and a western route through Belgium is why the statement describing an invasion of France through Belgium best captures the plan. The other options don't fit: a direct frontal assault on Paris wasn't the plan; an invasion of Britain by sea was not part of Schlieffen; and attacking Russia through the Baltic states isn't what the plan proposed.

**9. During the war, what system controlled the distribution of scarce food and other goods?**

**A. Rationing**

**B. Allocation**

**C. Quotas**

**D. Distribution**

Rationing is the system used to control distribution of scarce food and other goods during the war. When resources were tight, the government set fixed allowances for individuals and issued ration books or coupons to limit how much each person could buy. This approach helps ensure everyone gets a fair share and keeps essential supplies flowing to soldiers and industry, even as overall shortages persist. It also reduces hoarding and black markets by making purchases predictable and regulated. General terms like allocation describe distributing resources in a broad sense, not a specific system; quotas are limits on production or sales, not the everyday household limits; and distribution simply means handing out goods, without implying a controlled, wide-reaching method.

**10. Which battle featured the first large-scale use of chlorine gas on the Western Front?**

**A. Second Battle of Ypres**

**B. Battle of the Somme**

**C. Battle of Verdun**

**D. Battle of Jutland**

The main idea being tested is when chemical warfare first appeared on a large scale on the Western Front and how it changed fighting conditions. In 1915, at the Second Battle of Ypres in Belgium, German forces released a substantial cloud of chlorine gas across Allied trenches. This was the first time a major power employed chlorine gas in such a broad, coordinated way, turning a stretch of trench warfare into a toxic battleground. The gas stunned troops, caused severe breathing and eye injuries, and forced a retreat from exposed positions. The moment proved that gas could alter the battlefield, prompting the rapid development of protective measures like gas masks and influencing how both sides planned and conducted combat thereafter. The other battles listed don't fit this first-use criterion. The Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Verdun were enormous artillery-driven battles that occurred after 1915 and did not mark the initial large-scale chemical attack. The Battle of Jutland was a naval engagement in the sea, not a land battle on the Western Front, so it involved no chlorine gas usage.

# 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://worldwar1.examzify.com>**

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

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