

## Canadian Citizenship Test 1

1. Who are the aboriginal people of Canada?
  - a. the first people to live in Canada
2. What are the 3 main groups of aboriginal people?
  - a. the First Nations, the Inuit, and the Metis
3. What did aboriginal people in the Fraser Valley depend on for survival?
  - a. fishing and hunting
4. From whom are the Metis descended?
  - a. French fur traders and English traders
5. What group of aboriginal people make up more than half the population of the NWT?
  - a. Inuit
6. Where did the first European settlers to Canada come from?
  - a. France
7. Why did the early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada?
  - a. fishing and trading
8. Who were the Acadian people?
  - a. the first Europeans to permanently settle in Canada; they were from France
9. When did French people first establish communities on the St. Lawrence river?
  - a. early 1600s
10. What three industries helped early settlers build communities in Atlantic Canada?
  - a. farming, fishing, and shipbuilding
11. Which two industries spread across Canada and become important for over 300 years?
  - a. fur trading and fishing
12. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?
  - a. British settlers who moved to Canada from the USA
13. What did those United Empire Loyalists first come to Canada?
  - a. in the late 1700s
14. What important trade did the Hudson Bay Company control?
  - a. fur trading
15. For how long did the Hudson Bay Company control northern North America?
  - a. 300 years

## Canadian Citizenship Test 2

1. When did Canada become a country?
  - a. 1867
2. What does Confederation mean?
  - a. to join together
3. What four provinces joined together in Confederation?
  - a. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
4. What document made this confederation legal?
  - a. The British North America Act of 1867
5. Who was the first prime minister of Canada?
  - a. Sir John A. Macdonald
6. When did Manitoba and the Northwest Territories join Confederation?
  - a. 1870
7. When did BC join Confederation?
  - a. 1871
8. When did PEI join Confederation?
  - a. 1871
9. When did the Yukon join Confederation?
  - a. 1898
10. When did Alberta and Saskatchewan join Confederation?
  - a. 1905
11. When did Newfoundland and Labrador join Confederation?
  - a. 1949
12. When was Nunavut formed?
  - a. 1999
13. When is Canada Day and what does it celebrate?
  - a. July 1<sup>st</sup> to celebrate the anniversary of Confederation
14. When did thousands of miners first come to the Yukon?
  - a. at the end of the 1800s during the Gold Rush
15. What did the Canadian government do to help people immigrate to western Canada?
  - a. built a railway across the prairie provinces to BC
16. What group of people helped build the Canadian Pacific Railway?
  - a. Chinese immigrants
17. When was the Canadian Pacific Railway finished?
  - a. late 1800s

### Canadian Citizenship Test 3

1. What is the Canadian Constitution?
  - a. a system of laws and ways of doing things that define how we govern ourselves
2. Why is the Constitution Act of 1982 important?
  - a. it allows us to change our constitution without asking Britain for approval
3. What part of the Constitution protects our rights and freedoms?
  - a. the Charter of Rights and Freedoms
4. What are three freedoms protected by our Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
  - a. freedom of thought, speech, and peaceful assembly
5. What are two legal rights protected by our Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
  - a. right to vote
  - b. right against discrimination
6. What are four other rights of Canadian citizens?
  - a. right to vote
  - b. right to have a Canadian passport
  - c. right to enter or leave Canada
  - d. right to be a candidate in a federal or provincial election
7. What does “equality under the law” mean?
  - a. the right to protection against discrimination
8. What does “mobility rights” mean?
  - a. the right to live and work anywhere in Canada
9. What are 6 responsibilities of Canadian citizenship?
  - a. obey Canada’s laws
  - b. vote in elections
  - c. work to help others in your community
  - d. care of Canada’s heritage
  - e. express your own opinions freely while respecting other people’s rights
  - f. work to eliminate discrimination and injustice
10. What are the two official languages of Canada?
  - a. English and French
11. What are three places where both official languages have equal status?
  - a. federal courts
  - b. federal institutions such as prisons and airports
  - c. federal parliament
12. Where do most French-speaking Canadians live?
  - a. Quebec
13. Which province is the only officially bilingual province?
  - a. New Brunswick
14. What does the Canadian flag look like?
  - a. red stripes on either side of a red maple leaf on a white background

## Canadian Citizenship Test 4

1. What is Canada's national anthem?
  - a. O Canada
2. What animal is the official animal of Canada?
  - a. beaver
3. What is Canada's national capital?
  - a. Ottawa
  - b.
4. What is the name of the tower in the centre of the Parliament Buildings?
  - a. Peace Tower
5. What unique art form was developed by First Nations people of B.C.?
  - a. totem poles
6. What is the population of Canada?
  - a. over 37 million people
7. What three oceans border Canada?
  - a. Pacific, Arctic, Atlantic
8. How many provinces and territories belong to Canada?
  - a. 10 provinces and 3 territories
9. What are the 5 regions of Canada? And what provinces or territories are in each region?
  - a. Atlantic: Nfld. and Labrador, NS, NB, PEI
  - b. Central: Quebec, Ontario
  - c. Prairies: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
  - d. West Coast: BC
  - e. North: Yukon, Northwest Territory, Nunavut
10. In which region do more than half of Canadians live?
  - a. Central Canada
11. What is the smallest province?
  - a. PEI
12. Where are the Canadian Rockies?
  - a. on the border of BC and Alberta
13. Where are the Great Lakes?
  - a. in southern Ontario
14. What are the names of the Great Lakes?
  - a. Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior
15. What river joins the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean?
  - a. St. Lawrence
16. What country is south of Canada and also to the northwest of Canada?
  - a. U.S.A. or America

## Canadian Citizenship Test 5

1. What is the Canadian shield?
  - a. a rocky area in northern Ontario and Quebec
2. What is important about the Canadian shield?
  - a. it has a lot of valuable minerals including gold, nickel, zinc, and copper
3. What province is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world?
  - a. Saskatchewan
4. What two provinces produce more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Canada's manufactured goods?
  - a. Ontario and Quebec
5. Which area of Canada is known for manufacturing automobiles for export?
  - a. southern Ontario
6. Which province is known for manufacturing in the field of aeronautics and space?
  - a. Quebec
7. What province produces the most metals in Canada?
  - a. Ontario
8. What province produces the most pulp and paper in Canada?
  - a. Quebec
9. What province has the largest dairy farming industry in Canada?
  - a. Quebec
10. What province in Canada grows the most wheat?
  - a. Saskatchewan
11. What are two areas in Canada known for growing peaches, apples, grapes, and other fruits?
  - a. the Niagara Peninsula of southern Ontario
  - b. the Okanagan Valley in southern BC
12. What province has the most valuable forest industry in Canada?
  - a. British Columbia
13. Which two fuels provide about half of all the energy used in Canada?
  - a. oil and natural gas
14. What part of Canada produces the most oil and gas?
  - a. Alberta and Yukon
15. What province in Canada produces the most hydro-electricity?
  - a. Quebec
16. What province is known for its valuable salmon fishing industry?
  - a. British Columbia
17. What city provides important sea and air links to countries in Asia?
  - a. Vancouver

## Canadian Citizenship Test 6

1. Who is Canada's head of state?
  - a. Queen Elizabeth II
2. Who is the queen's representative in Canada?
  - a. the Governor General, currently Julie Payette
3. Who are the queen's representatives in the provinces and in the territories?
  - a. the Lieutenant Governors (pronounced 'lef-ten-ant' in Canada) in provinces
  - b. the Commissioners in territories
4. What is Canada's system of government called?
  - a. a democratic monarchy
5. What are the three levels of government in Canada called and what are their responsibilities?
  - a. federal = nationally important matters (military and relations with other countries, etc.)
  - b. province = provincial matters such as education, health, highways, etc.
  - c. municipal = local matters such as parks, garbage, local roads, etc.
6. What do you call a law before it is passed at the federal or provincial level?
  - a. a bill
7. What three steps are required before a federal bill become a law?
  - a. the majority of MPs in the House of Commons has to approve it
  - b. the majority of senators in the Senate has to approve it
  - c. the Governor General has to approve it
8. What is an MP, how are they chosen, and who do they represent?
  - a. a Member of Parliament
  - b. in each electoral district, the candidate that gets the most votes becomes an MP
  - c. everyone who lives in the MP's electoral district
9. What is an electoral district and how many are there in Canada?
  - a. a geographical area represented by a Member of Parliament
  - b. 338
10. What are the three requirements to vote in a federal election?
  - a. be a Canadian citizen
  - b. be at least 18 years old
  - c. be on a list of electors (eligible voters)
11. What do enumerators do?
  - a. make a list of all the eligible voters in Canada
12. What is a polling station?
  - a. the place where people go to vote
13. How is the government formed after an election?
  - a. the party with the most elected representatives forms the ruling party
14. How is the Prime Minister or Premier chosen after an election?
  - a. the person who is the leader of the ruling (or majority) party
15. How often does a federal election have to be held in Canada?
  - a. within 5 years of the last election

1. What is a political party?
  - a. a group of people who share ideas as to how the government should be run
2. What is a party platform?
  - a. the set of plans made by a political party
3. What are the four largest federal political parties in Canada?
  - a. Bloc Quebecois
  - b. Conservative Party of Canada
  - c. Liberal
  - d. NDP (New Democratic Party)
4. What political party is currently “in power” and what does that expression mean?
  - a. the Liberals
  - b. that party has the most elected members in the House of Commons
5. What are parties not in power called and what is their role?
  - a. opposition parties
  - b. to oppose or try to improve government proposals
6. Which party becomes the Official Opposition?
  - a. the opposition party with the most MPs
7. What is a political candidate?
  - a. a candidate for election who belongs to one of the political parties in Canada
8. What is an independent candidate?
  - a. a candidate for election who does not belong to one of the political parties in Canada
9. What is a Cabinet Member?
  - a. a Member of Parliament who has special responsibilities assigned by the Prime Minister
10. What is a senator and how are they chosen?
  - a. a member of the Senate
  - b. appointed by the Prime Minister
11. How can a political party in power be defeated in Parliament?
  - a. if a majority of MPs vote against a major government decision
12. Who is the Prime Minister of Canada?
  - a. currently Justin Trudeau
13. Who is your Member of Parliament (MP)?
  - a. answers will vary
14. How can you contact your MP, a senator, or the Governor General?
  - a. call, email, or write a letter (no postage stamp is required)
15. What level of government passes “by-laws”?
  - a. municipal