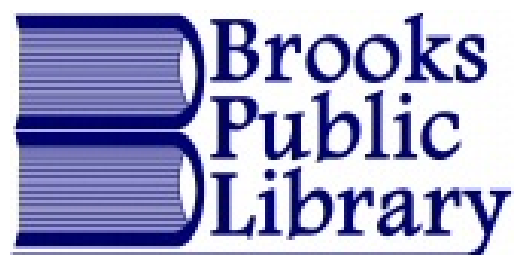


Canadian Citizenship Exam Practice



A Resource Booklet for Everyone Studying
for the Canadian Citizenship Exam



Created June 2008

Canadian Citizenship Exam

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Study Resources	Page 1
Citizenship Information Overview	Page 2
Practice Questions	
Section One: Questions about Canada	Page 3
Section Two: Questions about Alberta	Page 21
Practice Questions and Answers	
Section One: Questions about Canada	Page 23
Section Two: Questions about Alberta	Page 41
Sources of Information	Page 43

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Canadian Citizenship Exam

STUDY BOOKLET AND RESOURCES

The Brooks Public Library is proud to bring you the Canadian Citizenship Exam Practice Booklet. This booklet contains practice questions and answers designed to help you get ready for your Canadian Citizenship Exam. Most of these questions and answers come from *A Look at Canada, 2006 edition*.

In addition to reading *A Look at Canada*, you may want to study for your exam using some of the helpful resources listed below. Many of these resources are available to you through the Brooks Public Library.

Books

- **Canada: A Portrait** published by Statistics Canada
- **Canada: Symbols of Nationhood** published by Canadian Heritage
- **The Canada Yearbook** published by Statistics Canada
- **The Junior Encyclopedia of Canada** by James H. Marsh
- **The Story of Canada** by Janet Lunn

Videos and DVDs

- **Canada: A People's History Series**
- **Canada: The Undiscovered Land Series**
- **O'Canada: a historical and majestic 3 part journey across Canada**
- **Over Canada**

Newspapers and Magazines

- **The Brooks Bulletin**
- **The Brooks and County Chronicle**
- **The Calgary Herald**
- **The Globe and Mail**
- **Maclean's Magazine**

Online Websites

- **The Brooks Public Library's ESL (English as a Second Language) and World Languages Resource Webpage**
<http://www.shortgrass.ca/bpl>
- **Citizenship and Immigration Canada**
<http://www.cic.gc.ca/>
- **Alberta's Official Immigration Website**
<http://www.alberta-canada.com/immigration/>
- **How Canadians Govern Themselves, Sixth Edition**
<http://www.parl.gc.ca/information/library/idb/forsey/index-e.asp>
- **A Look at Canada Online**
<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/look/look-22.asp>
- **The Richmond Public Library Canadian Citizenship Practice Test**
<http://www.yourlibrary.ca/citizenship/>

Canadian Citizenship Exam

CITIZENSHIP INFORMATION OVERVIEW

There are some things that you need to know before you begin the Canadian citizenship application process:

You can apply for Canadian citizenship if you:

- are at least 18 years of age
- have been a legal permanent resident of Canada for three out of the previous four years (1,095 days)
- can read, write, and speak in English or French
- know about Canada and the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizens

If you are applying on behalf of a child (under 18 years) you must make sure that:

- you are the parent, adoptive parent, or the legal guardian of the child
- the child is currently a permanent resident of Canada
- one of the child's parents is already a Canadian citizen OR is applying to become a citizen at the same time as the child

It can take eight months to one year from the time you submit your application to your citizenship ceremony. The fee is \$200 for everyone aged 18 years and older and \$100 for children under the age of 17. This fee is non-refundable. Your application must include your record of landing, two pieces of identification and two signed Canadian citizenship sized photographs. A form for each of your children must also be submitted. you may order a kit by calling **1-888-242-2100** (in Canada only) or you can print out an application kit from the Citizenship and Immigration Office online (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/>).

After the government has received your application, you will be sent a study book, *A Look at Canada*. As soon as the citizenship judge for your area decides you are ready, you will receive a letter in the mail telling you where you need to go to write the Canadian Citizenship Exam.

The Canadian Citizenship Exam has twenty multiple choice questions. You must receive a mark of 12 out of 20 in order to pass the test. If you do not pass the exam you will be asked to attend an in-person interview with a citizenship judge. The judge will ask you questions based on *A Look at Canada* and will decide if you pass or fail.

After passing the test or interview, you will be notified of the when and where you need to go to attend your citizenship ceremony. Adults and children over the age of 14 who applied for Canadian citizenship must attend this ceremony. Once you have taken your oath and receive your certificate you will officially become a Canadian Citizen!

Canadian Citizenship Exam

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Fill in your answer in the blank spaces. The correct answers are located in the back of this booklet.

Section One: Questions about Canada

Aboriginal Peoples

Answers on Page 23

Question 1: Who are the Aboriginal peoples in Canada?

Question 2: What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples?

Question 3: From whom are the Metis descended?

Question 4: Which group of Aboriginal peoples makes up more than half of the population in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut?

Question 5: Why are the Aboriginal peoples of Canada working toward self-government?

History

Answers on Page 24-25

Question 1: Where did the first European settlers in Canada come from?

Question 2: Why did early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada?

Question 3: What three industries helped early settlers build communities in the Atlantic region?

Question 4: Who were the United Empire Loyalists?

Question 5: When did settlers from France first establish communities on the St. Lawrence River?

Question 6: Which trade spread across Canada, making it important to the economy for over 300 years?

Question 7: What natural feature did Aboriginal peoples and fur traders use to create trading networks in North America?

Question 8: What important trade did the Hudson Bay Company control?

Question 9: What did the government do to make immigration to western Canada much easier?

Confederation/Government

Answers on Pages 26-27

Question 1: What does Confederation mean?

Question 2: What is the Canadian constitution?

Question 3: What year was Confederation?

Question 4: When did the British North America Act come into effect?

Question 5: Which four provinces first formed the Confederation?

Question 6: Why is the British North America Act important in Canadian history?

Question 7: Which was the last province or territory to join or be created in Canada?

Question 8: When is Canada Day and what does it celebrate?

Question 9: Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?

Question 10: Why is the Constitution Act of 1982 important to Canadian history?

Rights and Responsibilities

Answers on Pages 28-29

Question 1: What part of the Constitution legally protects the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians?

Question 2: When did the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms become part of the Canadian Constitution?

Question 3: Name two fundamental freedoms protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Question 4: Name three legal rights protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Question 5: List three ways in which you can protect the environment.

Question 6: Who has the right to apply for a Canadian passport?

Question 7: What does equality under the law mean?

Question 8: Name six responsibilities of citizenship.

Question 9: Give an example of how you can show responsibility by participating in your community.

Question 10: List four rights Canadian citizens have.

Question 11: What will you promise when you take the Oath of Citizenship?

Languages

Answers on Page 30

Question 1: What are the two official languages of Canada?

Question 2: Give an example of where English and French have equal status in Canada.

Question 3: Where do most French speaking Canadians live?

Question 4: Which province has the most bilingual Canadians?

Question 5: Which province is the only officially bilingual province?

Symbols

Answers on Page 31

Question 1: What does the Canadian flag look like?

Question 2: What song is Canada's national anthem?

Question 3: Write the first two lines of Canada's national anthem.

Question 4: Where does the name "Canada" come from?

Question 5: Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?

Question 6: What is the tower in the centre of the Parliament buildings called?

Geography

Answers on Pages 32-34

Question 1: What is the population of Canada?

Question 2: What three oceans border Canada?

Question 3: What is the capital city of Canada?

Question 4: Name all the provinces and territories and their capital cities:

	PROVINCE	CAPITAL CITY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Question 5: Name the five regions of Canada.

Question 6: Which region covers more than one-third of Canada?

Question 7: In which region do more than half the people in Canada live?

Question 8: One-third of all Canadians live in which province?

Question 9: Where are the Canadian Rockies?

Question 10: Where are the Great Lakes?

Question 11: Which mountain range is on the border between Alberta and British Columbia?

Question 12: Where are the Parliament Buildings located?

Question 13: Which country borders Canada on the south?

Question 14: What are the Prairie provinces?

Question 15: Which province in Canada is the smallest in land size?

Question 16: What is a major river in Quebec?

Question 17: On what date did Nunavut become a territory?

Economy

Answers on Page 35

Question 1: What are the three main types of industries in Canada?

Question 2: In what industry do most Canadians work?

Question 3: What country is Canada's largest trading partner?

Question 4: Which region is known as the industrial and manufacturing heartland of Canada?

Question 5: Which region of Canada is known for both its fertile agricultural land and valuable energy resources?

Federal Government

Answers on Pages 36-37

Question 1: Who is Canada's Head of State?

Question 2: Who is the Queen's representative in Canada?

Question 3: What is the name of the Governor General?

Question 4: What do you call the Queen's representative in the provinces?

Question 5: What is Canada's system of government called?

Question 6: What are the three parts of Parliament?

Question 7: What are the three levels of government in Canada called?

Question 8: Explain how the levels of government are different.

Question 9: What do you call a law before it is passed?

Question 10: How does a bill become a law?

Question 11: How are Members of Parliament chosen?

Question 12: Who do Members of Parliament represent?

Question 13: Name two responsibilities of each level of government.

Question 14: What is the government of all of Canada called?

Federal Elections

Answers on Page 38-40

Question 1: How many electoral districts are there in Canada?

Question 2: In which electoral district do you live?

Question 3: Who has the right to vote in federal elections?

Question 4: What three requirements must you meet in order to vote in a federal election?

Question 5: What is written on a federal election ballot?

Question 6: What do you mark on a federal election ballot?

Question 7: How is a government formed after an election?

Question 8: How is the Prime Minister chosen?

Question 9: When does an election have to be held according to the Constitution?

Question 10: Name all the federal political parties represented in the House of Commons and their leaders.

	FEDERAL POLITICAL PARTY	NAME OF PARTY LEADER
1		
2		
3		
4		

Question 11: Which party becomes the Official Opposition?

Question 12: What is the role of the opposition parties?

Question 13: Which party is the Official Opposition at the federal level?

Question 14: Name the Prime Minister of Canada and his party.

Question 15: Name your Member of Parliament and the party he or she belongs to.

Question 16: What is a voter information card?

Question 17: Who has the right to run as a candidate in federal elections?

Question 18: Who do Canadians vote for in a federal election?

Question 19: What do political parties do?

Question 20: Which federal political party is in power?

Question 21: How are Senators chosen?

Question 22: What should you do if you do not receive a voter information card telling you when and where to vote?

Question 23: After a federal election, which party forms the new government?

Section Two: Questions About Alberta

Answers on Pages 41-42

Question 1: What is the Capital city of Alberta?

Question 2: List three natural resources important to Alberta's economy today.

Question 3: Who are your city or regional councilors?

Question 4: What is the name of your mayor or reeve?

Question 5: What is the name of your provincial representative (member of Legislative Assembly)?

Question 6: What is the name of the Premier of Alberta?

Question 7: Which political party is in power in Alberta?

Question 8: What is the name of the leader of the opposition in Alberta?

Question 9: Name the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

Canadian Citizenship Exam

PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Section One: Questions about Canada

Aboriginal Peoples

Questions on Page 3

Question 1: Who are the Aboriginal peoples in Canada?

Answer 1: The Aboriginal peoples were the first people to live in Canada.

Question 2: What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples?

Answer 2: The three main groups are the First Nations, the Inuit, and the Metis.

Question 3: From whom are the Metis descended?

Answer 3: The Metis are descended from early French and English fur traders and First Nations women.

Question 4: Which group of Aboriginal peoples makes up more than half of the population in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut?

Answer 4: The Inuit make up more than half of the population of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Question 5: Why are the Aboriginal peoples of Canada working toward self-government?

Answer 5: The Aboriginal people of Canada are working toward self-government to keep their unique cultures and languages alive and to regain control over decisions that affect their lives.

History

Questions on Pages 4-5

Question 1: Where did the first European settlers in Canada come from?

Answer 1: The first European settlers in Canada came from France.

Question 2: Why did early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada?

Answer 2: The early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to fish and trade with Aboriginal peoples.

Question 3: What three industries helped early settlers build communities in the Atlantic region?

Answer 3: Farming, fishing and shipbuilding were the basis for strong communities in the Atlantic region.

Question 4: Who were the United Empire Loyalists?

Answer 4: The United Empire Loyalists were early settlers in the Atlantic region who left the United States during and after the American Revolution (1775-1783).

Question 5: When did settlers from France first establish communities on the St. Lawrence River?

Answer 5: Settlers from France first established communities on the St. Lawrence River in the early 1600s.

Question 6: Which trade spread across Canada, making it important to the economy for over 300 years?

Answer 6: The fur trade spread across Canada, making it important to the economy for over 300 years.

Question 7: What natural feature did Aboriginal peoples and fur traders use to create trading networks in North America?

Answer 7: The Aboriginal peoples and fur traders first used the Great Lakes as a waterway to create trading networks in North America.

Question 8: What important trade did the Hudson Bay Company control?

Answer 8: The Hudson Bay controlled the fur trade.

Question 9: What did the government do to make immigration to western Canada much easier?

Answer 9: In the late 1800s the government built a railway across the Prairies to the Pacific coast that made immigration to western Canada much easier.

Confederation/Government

Questions on Pages 6-7

Question 1: What does Confederation mean?

Answer 1: On July 1, 1867, the provinces we know now as Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined together in Confederation to create the new country of Canada.

Question 2: What is the Canadian constitution?

Answer 2: Canada's constitution is the system of laws and conventions by which our country governs itself.

Question 3: What year was Confederation?

Answer 3: Confederation was in 1867.

Question 4: When did the British North America Act come into effect?

Answer 4: The British North America Act came into effect in 1867.

Question 5: Which four provinces first formed the Confederation?

Answer 5: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia first formed the Confederation.

Question 6: Why is the British North America Act important in Canadian history?

Answer 6: The British North America Act is important in Canadian history because it is the 1867 Act which officially created the new country of Canada by joining together the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia legal in Confederation.

Question 7: Which was the last province or territory to join or be created in Canada?

Answer 7: Newfoundland and Labrador was the last province to join Canada. Nunavut became Canada's most recent territory on April 1, 1999.

Question 8: When is Canada Day and what does it celebrate?

Answer 8: Canada Day is on July 1 and celebrates the anniversary of Confederation.

Question 9: Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?

Answer 9: Sir John A. Macdonald was the first Prime Minister of Canada.

Question 10: Why is the Constitution Act of 1982 important to Canadian history?

Answer 10: The Constitution Act of 1982 allows us to change our Constitution without asking the British government for approval.

Rights and Responsibilities

Questions on Pages 8-9

Question 1: What part of the Constitution legally protects the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians?

Answer 1: The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms legally protects the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians.

Question 2: When did the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms become part of the Canadian Constitution?

Answer 2: In 1982 the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms became part of the Canadian Constitution.

Question 3: Name two fundamental freedoms protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Answer 3: Fundamental freedoms protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms include the freedom of religion and the freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression.

Question 4: Name three legal rights protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Answer 4: Legal rights protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms include the right to life, liberty and the security of the person; the right to a fair trial; and the right to protection against discrimination.

Question 5: List three ways in which you can protect the environment.

Answer 5: Ways in which you can protect the environment include throwing waste paper or other garbage in designated public garbage containers; recycling and re-using as many products as possible, such as paper, glass and cans; walking, joining a carpool, or using a bicycle or public transit whenever possible; getting involved with a local group to protect our natural and cultural heritage.

Question 6: Who has the right to apply for a Canadian passport?

Answer 6: Canadian citizens have the right to apply for a Canadian passport.

Question 7: What does equality under the law mean?

Answer 6: Equality under the law means that Canadian citizens have the right to protection against discrimination, in particular discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

Question 8: Name six responsibilities of citizenship.

Answer 8: The responsibilities of Canadian citizenship include obeying Canada's laws, voting in elections, expressing opinions freely while respecting the rights and freedoms of others, working to help others in the community, eliminating discrimination and injustice, and caring for and protecting Canada's heritage.

Question 9: Give an example of how you can show responsibility by participating in your community.

Answer 9: You can show responsibility by participating in your community through membership in a community group such as an environmental group, by helping your neighbors, by working with others to solve problems in your community, by volunteering to work on an election campaign for a candidate of your choice or becoming a candidate in an election.

Question 10: List four rights Canadian citizens have.

Answer 10: Citizenship rights include:

- the right to enter and leave Canada freely
- mobility rights, such as the right to live and work anywhere in Canada
- the right to apply for a Canadian passport
- the right to be educated in either official language
- the right to vote in federal and provincial/territorial elections
- the right to be a candidate in federal, provincial and territorial elections.

Question 11: What will you promise when you take the Oath of Citizenship?

Answer 11: I swear (or affirm)* that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

*At your Canadian Citizenship ceremony you may choose to say the word *swear* or *affirm* when reciting the Canadian Citizenship Oath.

Languages

Questions on Page 10

Question 1: What are the two official languages of Canada?

Answer 1: English and French are Canada's two official languages.

Question 2: Give an example of where English and French have equal status in Canada.

Answer 2: English and French have equal status regarding their use in the Parliament of Canada, in federal courts and in all federal institutions.

Question 3: Where do most French speaking Canadians live?

Answer 3: The Province of Quebec. More than three-quarters of the Canadians who live in Quebec speak French as their first language.

Question 4: Which province has the most bilingual Canadians?

Answer 4: Quebec. Over one-third of the population in Quebec speaks both French and English, making it the province with the highest number of bilingual Canadians.

Question 5: Which province is the only officially bilingual province?

Answer 5: New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province in Canada.

Symbols

Questions on Page 11

Question 1: What does the Canadian flag look like?

Answer 1: The Canadian flag is white with a red border on each end and a red maple leaf in the centre.

Question 2: What song is Canada's national anthem?

Answer 2: Canada's national anthem is "O Canada."

Question 3: Write the first two lines of Canada's national anthem.

Answer 3: O Canada! Our home and native land! True patriot love in all thy sons command.

Question 4: Where does the name "Canada" come from?

Answer 4: In the early 1500s, explorer Jacques Cartier used a First Nations word for village, "kanata," to refer to the whole country. European mapmakers later used "Canada" as a name for all the land north of the St. Lawrence River.

Question 5: Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?

Answer 5: The beaver is an official symbol of Canada.

Question 6: What is the tower in the centre of the Parliament buildings called?

Answer 6: The tower in the centre of the Parliament buildings is called the Peace Tower.

Geography

Questions on Pages 12-14

Question 1: What is the population of Canada?

Answer 1: Canada has a population of about 31 million people.

Question 2: What three oceans border Canada?

Answer 2: Canada is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Arctic Ocean to the north.

Question 3: What is the capital city of Canada?

Answer 3: Ottawa, Ontario is the capital city of Canada.

Question 4: Name all the provinces and territories and their capital cities.

Answer 4:

	PROVINCE	CAPITAL CITY
1	ALBERTA	EDMONTON
2	BRITISH COLUMBIA	VICTORIA
3	MANITOBA	WINNIPEG
4	NEW BRUNSWICK	FREDERICTON
5	NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	ST. JOHN'S
6	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	YELLOWKNIFE
7	NOVA SCOTIA	HALIFAX
8	NUNAVUT	IQALUIT
9	ONTARIO	TORONTO
10	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN
11	QUEBEC	QUEBEC CITY
12	SASKATCHEWAN	REGINA
13	YUKON	WHITEHORSE

Question 5: Name the five regions of Canada.

Answer 5: The five regions of Canada are The Atlantic Region, Central Canada, The Prairie Provinces, The West Coast, and The North.

Question 6: Which region covers more than one-third of Canada?

Answer 6: Canada's northern region, comprised of the Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, together cover more than one-third of Canada.

Question 7: In which region do more than half the people in Canada live?

Answer 7: More than half of the people of Canada live in the southern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

Question 8: One-third of all Canadians live in which province?

Answer 8: About one-third of all Canadians live in Ontario.

Question 9: Where are the Canadian Rockies?

Answer 9: The Canadian Rockies form the border between Alberta and British Columbia.

Question 10: Where are the Great Lakes?

Answer 10: The Great Lakes are in Ontario along the border between Canada and the United States of America.

Question 11: Which mountain range is on the border between Alberta and British Columbia?

Answer 11: The Canadian Rockies are on the border between Alberta and British Columbia.

Question 12: Where are the Parliament Buildings located?

Answer 12: The Parliament Buildings are in Canada's capital city, Ottawa, Ontario.

Question 13: Which country borders Canada on the south?

Answer 13: The United States of America (USA) borders Canada on the south.

Question 14: What are the Prairie provinces?

Answer 14: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are called the Prairie provinces.

Question 15: Which province in Canada is the smallest in land size?

Answer 15: Prince Edward Island is Canada's smallest province in land size.

Question 16: What is a major river in Quebec?

Answer 16: The St. Lawrence River is a major river in Quebec.

Question 17: On what date did Nunavut become a territory?

Answer 17: Nunavut became a territory on April 1, 1999.

Economy

Questions on Page 15

Question 1: What are the three main types of industries in Canada?

Answer 1: The three main types of industries in Canada are natural resource, manufacturing and service.

Question 2: In what industry do most Canadians work?

Answer 2: Over 70% of working Canadians now have jobs in the service industry.

Question 3: What country is Canada's largest trading partner?

Answer 3: The United States of America (USA) is Canada's largest trading partner.

Question 4: Which region is known as the industrial and manufacturing heartland of Canada?

Answer 4: Central Canada, which is made up of Ontario and Quebec, is the industrial and manufacturing heartland of Canada.

Question 5: Which region of Canada is known for both its fertile agricultural land and valuable energy resources?

Answer 5: The Prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are known for their fertile agricultural land and valuable energy resources.

Federal Government

Questions on Pages 16-17

Question 1: Who is Canada's Head of State?

Answer 1: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Canada's Head of State.

Question 2: Who is the Queen's representative in Canada?

Answer 2: The Queen's representative in Canada is the Governor General of Canada.

Question 3: What is the name of the Governor General?

Answer 3: Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean is currently the Queen's Representative and Governor General of Canada.

Question 4: What do you call the Queen's representative in the provinces?

Answer 4: The Queen's representative in the provinces is called the Lieutenant-Governor.

Question 5: What is Canada's system of government called?

Answer 5: Canada has a system of parliamentary government.

Question 6: What are the three parts of Parliament?

Answer 6: The three parts of Parliament are The Queen, The House of Commons and The Senate.

Question 7: What are the three levels of government in Canada called?

Answer 7: The three levels of government in Canada are federal, provincial/territorial and municipal (local).

Question 8: Explain how the levels of government are different.

Answer 8: The three levels of government have different areas of responsibility. The federal government takes major responsibility for things that affect all of Canada, such as national defense, foreign policy and citizenship. Provincial and territorial governments look after things such as education, health care and highways. They share responsibilities with the federal government in some areas. Municipal (or local) governments take responsibility for areas that affect the local community such as policing, fire fighting, snow removal and recycling programs. Canadian citizens can vote in elections for all three levels of government. Like federal elections, provincial and municipal elections are held by secret ballot but other rules are not the same as for federal elections.

Question 9: What do you call a law before it is passed?

Answer 9: A bill is a law before it is passed.

Question 10: How does a bill become a law?

Answer 10: To become a law, a bill must be approved by majorities in both the House of Commons and the Senate. Once a majority of MPs and Senators have approved the bill, the Governor General gives final approval and the bill becomes law.

Question 11: How are Members of Parliament chosen?

Answer 11: The people in each electoral district vote for a candidate of their choice. The candidate who receives the most votes becomes MP for that electoral district.

Question 12: Who do Members of Parliament represent?

Answer 12: An elected MP represents everyone who lives in his or her electoral district, even the people who did not vote for the MP.

Question 13: Name two responsibilities of each level of government.

Answer 13: Federal - national defense, foreign policy, citizenship
Provincial/Territorial - education, health care, highways
Municipal (Local) - policing, fire fighting, snow removal, recycling.

Question 14: What is the government of all of Canada called?

Answer 14: The government of all of Canada is called the federal government.

Federal Elections

Questions on Pages 18-20

Question 1: How many electoral districts are there in Canada?

Answer 1: There are 308 electoral districts in Canada.

Question 2: In which electoral district do you live?

Answer 2: **Here in Brooks, Alberta we live in the Medicine Hat federal electoral district.**

Question 3: Who has the right to vote in federal elections?

Answer 3: You can vote in a federal election if you are a Canadian citizen; at least 18 years old; and on the list of electors. You can also vote if you meet the above requirements but have been living outside Canada for less than 5 years or are working for the federal government, the Canadian Forces, or certain organizations outside Canada.

Question 4: What three requirements must you meet in order to vote in a federal election?

Answer 4: In order to vote in a federal election, you must be a Canadian citizen; be at least 18 years old on voting day; and be on the voters list.

Question 5: What is written on a federal election ballot?

Answer 5: The ballot lists the names of the candidates in your electoral district in alphabetical order.

Question 6: What do you mark on a federal election ballot?

Answer 6: You mark the ballot by writing an "X" in the circle beside the name of your chosen candidate.

Question 7: How is a government formed after an election?

Answer 7: After an election, the party with the most elected representatives becomes the party in power.

Question 8: How is the Prime Minister chosen?

Answer 8: The Prime Minister is the leader of the political party with the most elected Members of Parliament.

Question 9: When does an election have to be held according to the Constitution?

Answer 9: According to the Constitution, an election must be held within five years of the last election.

Question 10: Name all the federal political parties represented in the House of Commons and their leaders.

Answer 10:

	FEDERAL POLITICAL PARTY	NAME OF PARTY LEADER
1	Bloc Québécois (PQ)	Gilles Duceppe
2	Conservative Party (PC)	Stephen Harper
3	Liberal Party (LIB)	Stéphane Dion
4	New Democratic Party (NDP)	Jack Layton

Question 11: Which party becomes the Official Opposition?

Answer 11: The party with the second most Members of Parliament becomes the Official Opposition.

Question 12: What is the role of the opposition parties?

Answer 12: The role of the opposition parties is to oppose or try to improve government proposals

Question 13: Which party is the Official Opposition at the federal level?

Answer 13: The Liberal Government (LIB) is currently the Official opposition at the federal level.

Question 14: Name the Prime Minister of Canada and his party.

Answer 14: Stephen Harper is the leader of the federal Conservative Party (PC) and currently the Prime Minister of Canada.

Question 15: Name your Member of Parliament and the party he or she belongs to

Answer 15: LaVar Payne is a member of the federal Conservative Party (PC) and is currently the Member of Parliament (MP) for the Medicine Hat electoral district.

Question 16: What is a voter information card?

Answer 16: The voter information card confirms that your name is on the voters list and tells you when and where to vote.

Question 17: Who has the right to run as a candidate in federal elections?

Answer 17: Any Canadian citizen who is at least 18 years old can run in a federal election.

Question 18: Who do Canadians vote for in a federal election?

Answer 18: In a federal election Canadians vote for the people they want to represent them in Parliament. Each Canadian votes for a Member of Parliament for his/her electoral district.

Question 19: What do political parties do?

Answer 19: Political parties are groups of people who share ideas about how the government should work. Members of political parties hold meetings where they discuss their ideas and opinions. They develop plans for what they would do if their candidates were elected to form the government. The plans they make are called the party platform.

Question 20: Which federal political party is in power?

Answer 20: **The Conservative Party (PC) is currently in power at the federal level.**

Question 21: How are Senators chosen?

Answer 21: Senators are chosen by the Prime Minister and appointed by the Governor General.

Question 22: What should you do if you do not receive a voter information card telling you when and where to vote?

Answer 22: If you do not receive a voter information card, call your local elections office to make sure you are on the voters list. If you do not have the number, call Elections Canada, in Ottawa, at 1 800 463-6868.

Question 23: After a federal election, which party forms the new government?

Answer 23: After an election, the party with the most elected representatives forms the new government.

Section Two: Questions about Alberta

Questions on Pages 21-22

Question 1: What is the Capital city of Alberta?

Answer 1: Edmonton is the capital city of Alberta.

Question 2: List three natural resources important to Alberta's economy today.

Answer 2: The Oil and Gas Industry, Agriculture, and Forestry are three natural resources important to Alberta's economy.

Question 3: Who are your city or regional councilors?

Answer 3: Currently, Clayton Johnson, Rolf Bander, Kimberly Sharkey, Noel Moriyama, Bill Prentice, and Norm Gerestein are all city councilors in Brooks, Alberta.

Jack Harbinson, Allen Eastman, Ryan Andrews, Ike Schroeder, Harold Wutzke, Wayne Daniels, Brian de Jong, Sheila Evans, and Anne Marie Philipsen are all currently councilors for the County of Newell.

Question 4: What is the name of your mayor or reeve?

Answer 4: Martin Shields is currently the mayor of Brooks, Alberta. Molly Douglass is currently the reeve for the County of Newell.

Question 5: What is the name of your provincial representative (Member of Legislative Assembly)?

Answer 5: Currently, Arno Doerksen is the Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) for the Strathmore-Brooks provincial electoral district.

Question 6: What is the name of the Premier of Alberta?

Answer 6: Currently, Ed Stelmach is the Premier of Alberta.

Question 7: Which political party is in power in Alberta?

Answer 7: Currently, the Conservative Party of Alberta (PC) is in power in Alberta.

Question 8: What is the name of the leader of the opposition in Alberta?

Answer 7: Kevin Taft is currently the leader of the Alberta Liberal Party (LIB) which is the Official Opposition in Alberta.

Question 9: Name the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

Answer 9: Currently, the Honourable Norman L. Kwong is the Lieutenant-Governor and Queen's Representative in Alberta.

Sources of Information

A Look at Canada: Study Questions

<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/look/look-22.asp>

Richmond Public Library: Questions and Answers

<http://www.yourlibrary.ca/citizenship/Booklet.pdf>

Citizenship and Immigration Canada: Applying for Citizenship: Becoming a Citizen

<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/citizenship/become.asp>

Governor General of Canada

http://www.gg.ca/menu_e.asp

Elections Canada: Find your Electoral District

<http://www.elections.ca/home.asp>

House of Commons – Members

<http://webinfo.parl.gc.ca/MembersOfParliament/MainMPsCompleteList.aspx?TimePeriod=Current&Language=E>

Conservative Party of Canada

<http://www.conservative.ca>

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http://www.liberal.ca/default_e.aspx

Bloc Quebecois

<http://www.blocquebecois.org/fr/publications-english.asp>

The New Democratic Party of Canada

<http://www.ndp.ca>

Office of the Lieutenant Governor: Province of Alberta

<http://www.lieutenantgovernor.ab.ca>

Legislative Assembly of Alberta

http://www.assembly.ab.ca/net/index.aspx?p=mla_home

PC Association of Alberta

<http://www.albertapc.ab.ca>

Alberta Liberal Party

<http://www.albertaliberal.com>

City of Brooks – Names of Mayor and City Councilors

<http://www.brooks.ca/hall/council.asp>

County of Newell No.4 – Names of Reeve and Councilors

<http://www.countyofnewell.ab.ca/countycouncil.shtml>

World Book Online Reference Center – Alberta: Economy

<http://www.shortgrass-lib.ab.ca/searchtable.html>