

# **Citizenship Test**

**Sample questions based on the book "A Look At Canada" available from Citizenship and Immigration Canada on internet site [www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca).**

**1. Who are the Aboriginal peoples in Canada?**

- a. Early Australian immigrants.
- b. *The first inhabitants of Canada.*
- c. Refugees from the American Revolution.
- d. United Empire Loyalists and Métis.

**2. What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples?**

- a. *First Nations, Métis and Inuit.*
- b. Acadians, Métis and Inuit.
- c. United Empire Loyalists, Métis and Inuit.
- d. Inuit, Métis and Acadians.

**3. In which parts of Canada did the Aboriginal peoples first live?**

- a. The Prairies and West coast.
- b. The North and Great Lakes regions.
- c. *All regions.*
- d. The Great Lakes and Prairies.

**4. What did the Aboriginal peoples living in your region depend on for survival?**

- a. Buffalo herding.
- b. *Fishing and hunting.*
- c. Agriculture and fishing.
- d. Hunting and agriculture.

**5. From whom are the Métis descended?**

- a. English traders and First Nations women.
- b. American traders and First Nations men.
- c. *French or English traders and First Nations women.*
- d. French traders and American women.

**6. In what industry did the Métis first work with European settlers?**

- a. *Fur trading.*
- b. Fishing.
- c. Forestry.
- d. Mining.

**7. Which group of Aboriginal peoples make up more than half of the population in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut?**

- a. Acadians.
- b. Métis.
- c. First Nations.
- d. *Inuit.*

**8. Why are the Aboriginal peoples of Canada working towards self-government?**

- a. In order to secede from Canada.
- b. *They are trying to regain control over decisions that affect their lives.*
- c. So they can form more provinces.
- d. To obtain better representation in parliament.

**9. From where did the first European settlers in Canada come?**

- a. *France.*
- b. Germany.
- c. England.
- d. Italy.

**10. Why did early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada?**

- a. To establish agricultural communities.
- b. To escape religious persecution.
- c. To mine coal.
- d. *To fish and trade with First Nations people.*

**11. Who are the Acadian people?**

- a. Refugees from the American Revolution.
- b. *Descendents of the first French settlers.*
- c. An aboriginal people.
- d. German immigrants.

**12. What three industries helped early settlers build communities in the Atlantic region?**

- a. Fishing, forestry and mining.
- b. Mining, farming and forestry.
- c. *Farming, fishing and shipbuilding.*
- d. Shipbuilding, mining and forestry.

**13. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?**

- a. *British settlers from the United States.*
- b. Aboriginal peoples.
- c. Métis.
- d. Inuit.

**14. When did the United Empire Loyalists come to Canada?**

- a. 1500s.
- b. Early 1900s.
- c. *Late 1700s.*
- d. 1000.

**15. When did settlers from France first establish communities on the St. Lawrence River?**

- a. 1200s.
- b. 1700s.
- c. 1900s.
- d. *early 1600s.*

**16. In which type of industry did most early European settlers work?**

- a. Mining.
- b. *Fur trade.*
- c. Forestry.
- d. Shipping.

**17. Which trade spread across Canada making it important to the economy for over 300 years?**

- a. Hudson's Bay trade.
- b. Mining trade.
- c. *Fur trade.*
- d. Ice trade.

**18. What form of transportation did Aboriginal peoples and fur traders use to create trading networks in North America?**

- a. Roads.
- b. *Waterways.*
- c. Railway.
- d. Air.

**19. For how long did the Hudson Bay Company control the northern lands?**

- a. 200 years.
- b. 50 years.
- c. *300 years.*
- d. 90 years.

**20. What important trade did the Hudson Bay Company control?**

- a. Fishing.
- b. Agriculture.
- c. *Fur.*
- d. Oil.

**21. When did thousands of miners first come to the Yukon?**

- a. *End of the 1800s.*
- b. Beginning of the 1800s.
- c. Early 1700s.
- d. Early 1900s.

**22. What did the government do to make immigration to western Canada much easier?**

- a. Built the Trans Canada Highway.
- b. Built the St. Lawrence Seaway.
- c. Offered cheap land.
- d. *Completed the railway.*

**23. Which group of people were important in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway?**

- a. French.
- b. English.
- c. *Chinese.*
- d. Métis.

**24. When was the Canadian Pacific Railway finished?**

- a. *Late 1800s.*
- b. 1600s.
- c. 1700s.
- d. Late 1700s.

**25. What did the federal government do to encourage people to settle in the Prairie provinces during the early 1900s? provinces during the early 1900s?**

- a. Offered to pay travel expenses.
- b. *Offered land at cheap prices.*
- c. Promised gold mines.
- d. Paid settlers to move out west.

**26. What does Confederation mean?**

- a. The United States Confederate soldiers came to Canada.
- b. Joining of communities to become a province.
- c. Joining of suburbs to form a large city.
- d. *Joining of provinces to make a new country.*

**27. What is the Canadian Constitution?**

- a. *A system of laws and conventions by which our country governs itself.*
- b. The laws that govern the provinces.
- c. The laws that formed the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.
- d. Municipal or local laws.

**28. In what year did Canada become a country?**

- a. *1867.*
- b. 1871.
- c. 1898.
- d. 1870.

**29. What document made Confederation legal?**

- a. The Peace Act.
- b. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- c. *The British North America Act.*
- d. The Equality Act.

**30. Which document first defined the responsibilities of federal and provincial governments?**

- a. *The British North America Act.*
- b. The Charter of Responsibilities.
- c. The Confederation Act.
- d. The Succession Act.

**31. When did the British North America Act come into effect?**

- a. 1871.
- b. 1898.
- c. *1867.*
- d. 1905.

**32. Why is the British North America Act important in Canadian history?**

- a. It was drafted by the British.
- b. *It made confederation legal.*
- c. The Métis signed the act.
- d. It was agreed to by the Inuit.

**33. Which four provinces first formed the Confederation?**

- a. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
- b. Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.
- c. Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia
- d. *Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.*

**34. Which was the last province to join Canada?**

- a. *Newfoundland.*
- b. Alberta.
- c. Saskatchewan.
- d. British Columbia.

**35. When is Canada Day and what does it celebrate?**

- a. June 15 of each year to celebrate the anniversary of Confederation.
- b. August 8th of each year to celebrate the joining of British Columbia to Confederation.
- c. *We celebrate the anniversary of Confederation July 1st of each year.*
- d. May 21st of each year to remember Queen Victoria.

**36. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?**

- a. Louis Riel.
- b. *Sir John A. Macdonald.*
- c. Lester B. Pearson.
- d. Abraham Lincoln.

**37. Why is the Constitution Act of 1982 important in Canadian history?**

- a. *It allows Canada to change the Constitution without asking approval of the British Government.*
- b. It allows Canadians more freedoms.
- c. It changed the immigration laws.
- d. The Queen became more involved in Canadian Government.

**38. What part of the Constitution legally protects the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians?**

- a. The British Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- b. The Canadian Charter of Rights.
- c. The Canadian Charter of Freedoms.
- d. *The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.*

**39. When did the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms become part of the Canadian Constitution?**

- a. 1867.
- b. 1905.
- c. *1982.*
- d. 1878.

**40. Which two fundamental freedoms are protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.**

- a. *Freedom of religion and freedom of expression.*
- b. Equality rights and to care for Canada's heritage.
- c. Basic freedoms and obey laws.
- d. Aboriginal peoples' rights and to volunteer.

**41. Which three legal rights are protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?**

- a. Freedom of speech, right to life and right to a fair trial.
- b. *Right to life, not to be subjected to cruel or unusual treatment, fair trial.*
- c. Right to life, to live and move anywhere in Canada and peaceful assembly.
- d. Right to vote, right to life and freedom of thought.

**42. Who has the right to apply for a Canadian passport?**

- a. *Canadian citizens.*
- b. Landed immigrants.
- c. Visitors.
- d. British subjects.

**43. Who has the right to enter and leave Canada at will?**

- a. Visitors.
- b. British subjects.
- c. Landed immigrants.
- d. *Canadian citizens.*

**44. Who has the right to be considered first for a job in the Federal government?**

- a. British subjects.
- b. Landed immigrants.
- c. *Canadian citizens.*
- d. Visitors.

**45. What does equality under the law mean?**

- a. Being the same.
- b. Being like everyone else.
- c. Being discriminated against.
- d. *Protection against discrimination.*

**46. What does "mobility rights" mean?**

- a. Being able to move.
- b. *Being able to live and work anywhere in Canada.*
- c. Being able to work.
- d. Being able to speak freely.

**47. What will you promise when you take the Oath of Citizenship?**

- a. *Pledge allegiance to the Queen, observe the laws of Canada and fulfill the duties of a Canadian.*
- b. Pledge to be faithful to the Queen.
- c. Promise to observe the laws of Canada.
- d. Fulfill duties as a Canadian citizen.

**48. Which legal document recognizes the cultural diversity of Canadians?**

- a. Official Languages Act.
- b. British Charter of Rights.
- c. Canadian Charter of Freedoms.
- d. *Canadian Multiculturalism Act*.

**49. What are the two official languages of Canada?**

- a. English and Métis.
- b. Inuit and French.
- c. *English and French*.
- d. English and Inuit.

**50. Which legal documents protect the the rights of Canadians with regard to official languages?**

- a. *Canadian Constitution*.
- b. Canadian Constitution and Official Languages Act.
- c. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- d. Official French Act.

**51. Where do most French speaking Canadians live?**

- a. Ontario.
- b. Nova Scotia.
- c. *Quebec*.
- d. Prince Edward Island.

**52. Which province has the most bilingual Canadians?**

- a. British Columbia.
- b. Prince Edward Island.
- c. Nova Scotia.
- d. *Quebec*.

**53. Which province is the only officially bilingual province?**

- a. *New Brunswick*.
- b. Quebec.
- c. Ontario.
- d. Prince Edward Island.

**54. What does the Canadian flag look like?**

- a. Red and white with provincial emblems.
- b. Red and white with a beaver.
- c. *White with a red border on each end and a red maple leaf in the centre.*
- d. Red with a white maple leaf.

**55. What song is Canada's national anthem?**

- a. God Save the Queen.
- b. *O Canada.*
- c. Star Spangled Banner.
- d. Amazing Grace.

**56. What are the first two lines of Canada's national anthem?**

- a. *O Canada! Our home and native land! True patriot love in all thy sons command.*
- b. O Canada! Our province and native land! True patriot love in all thy sons command.
- c. O Canada! From far and wide, O Canada, We stand on guard for thee.
- d. O Canada! We stand on guard for thee.

**57. From where does the name "Canada" come?**

- a. From the Inuit word meaning country.
- b. From the French word meaning joining.
- c. From the Métis word meaning rivers.
- d. *From "kanata", the First Nations word for village.*

**58. Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?**

- a. The moose.
- b. The hawk.
- c. *The beaver.*
- d. The deer.

**59. What is the tower in the centre of the Parliament buildings called?**

- a. The Tower.
- b. *Peace Tower.*
- c. Peace Centre.
- d. Flag Tower.

**60. What unique art form was developed by First Nations people on the West Coast?**

- a. Masks.
- b. Kayaks.
- c. Canoes.
- d. *Totem poles.*

**61. Why is the North sometimes called the "Land of the Midnight Sun"?**

- a. *Summer daylight can last up to 24 hours.*
- b. Nights become days in the winter.
- c. Winter daylight can last up to 24 hours.
- d. Nights become days in the summer.

**62. What is the name of the new territory in Canada's north?**

- a. Inuvik.
- b. Anchor.
- c. *Nunavut.*
- d. Hayak.

**63. What is the population of Canada?**

- a. About 20 million.
- b. 38 million.
- c. 17 million.
- d. *About 30 million.*

**64. What three oceans border Canada?**

- a. Atlantic, Arctic and Bering.
- b. *Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific.*
- c. Pacific, Indian and Atlantic.
- d. Hudson, Pacific and Atlantic.

**65. How many provinces and territories are there in Canada?**

- a. Eight provinces and two territories.
- b. Ten provinces and one territory.
- c. *Ten provinces and three territories.*
- d. Ten provinces and two territories.

**66. What is the capital city of Canada?**

- a. *Ottawa.*
- b. Toronto.
- c. Montreal.
- d. Hull.

**67. What are the provinces of Central Canada?**

- a. Manitoba and Ontario.
- b. Quebec and Prince Edward Island.
- c. *Ontario and Quebec.*
- d. Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

**68. What are the provinces of the Atlantic region?**

- a. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.
- b. *Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.*
- c. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.
- d. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

**69. What are the Prairie provinces?**

- a. Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- b. *Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.*
- c. Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
- d. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

**70. What are the territories of northern Canada?**

- a. Alaska and Yukon Territory.
- b. Northwest Territories and Alaska.
- c. Northwest Territories.
- d. *Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

**71. Which two provinces are on the Atlantic coast of Canada?**

- a. *Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.*
- b. Newfoundland and British Columbia.
- c. Prince Edward Island and Ontario.
- d. Nova Scotia and Northwest Territories.

**72. Which province is on the Pacific coast of Canada?**

- a. Alberta.
- b. Washington.
- c. *British Columbia.*
- d. Newfoundland.

**73. Which region covers more than one-third of Canada?**

- a. Central Canada.
- b. Prairies.
- c. Atlantic Canada.
- d. *Northern Canada.*

**74. Where do more than half of the people in Canada live?**

- a. *Central Canada.*
- b. Prairies.
- c. Atlantic Canada.
- d. Northern Canada.

**75. One third of all Canadians live in which province?**

- a. Quebec.
- b. *Ontario.*
- c. Northwest Territories.
- d. Manitoba.

**76. What is the Canadian Shield?**

- a. The crest of Canada.
- b. The Prime Minister's emblem.
- c. *A rock formation millions of years old.*
- d. The crest of the Confederation.

**77. Where is the Canadian Shield?**

- a. Ottawa.
- b. Montreal.
- c. Northwest Territories.
- d. *Quebec and Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Labrador*

**78. Where are the Canadian Rockies?**

- a. Coastal British Columbia.
- b. *On the border between British Columbia and Alberta.*
- c. Alberta.
- d. Quebec.

**79. Where are the Great Lakes?**

- a. *Southern Ontario along the border between Canada and the United States of America.*
- b. Ontario.
- c. Quebec.
- d. Atlantic Canada.

**80. Which two are Great Lakes?**

- a. Winnipeg and Superior.
- b. Michigan and Columbia.
- c. *Huron and Erie.*
- d. Ontario and Burnaby.

**81. Where is the St. Lawrence Seaway?**

- a. Ontario.
- b. Quebec.
- c. *Central Canada.*
- d. Montreal.

**82. Which two mountain ranges are in Canada?**

- a. Laurentian and Central Mountains.
- b. *Columbia and Rocky Mountains.*
- c. Coast Range and Ontario Mountains.
- d. Rocky and Atlantic Mountains.

**83. Which territory shares a border with another country?**

- a. Northwest Territories.
- b. Alaska.
- c. British Columbia.
- d. *Yukon Territory.*

**84. Which province is known as the "Land of 100,000 Lakes"?**

- a. *Manitoba.*
- b. British Columbia.
- c. Ontario.
- d. Quebec.

**85. Which provinces are joined to New Brunswick by land?**

- a. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
- b. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
- c. *Nova Scotia and Quebec.*
- d. Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

**86. To what ocean is Newfoundland closest?**

- a. Arctic.
- b. *Atlantic.*
- c. Pacific.
- d. Hudson's Bay.

**87. Which mountain range forms a border between Alberta and British Columbia?**

- a. Coastal Range.
- b. Columbia Mountains.
- c. Laurentian Mountains.
- d. *Rocky Mountains.*

**88. Which two provinces are closest to Prince Edward Island?**

- a. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
- b. *New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.*
- c. Ontario and Nova Scotia.
- d. Labrador and Nova Scotia.

**89. Which province in Canada is the smallest in land size?**

- a. Nova Scotia.
- b. *Prince Edward Island.*
- c. Yukon Territory.
- d. Newfoundland and Labrador.

**90. Where are the Parliament Buildings located?**

- a. *Ottawa.*
- b. Quebec City.
- c. Hull.
- d. Toronto.

**91. Which country lies on Canada's southern border?**

- a. *United States of America.*
- b. Central America.
- c. Mexico.
- d. Washington.

**92. What are the three main types of industry in Canada?**

- a. Natural resources, tourism and service.
- b. Tourism, service and manufacturing.
- c. Natural resources, tourism and manufacturing.
- d. *Natural resources, manufacturing and service.*

**93. In what sorts of jobs do most Canadians work?**

- a. Natural resources.
- b. Tourism.
- c. *Service.*
- d. Manufacturing.

**94. What country is Canada's largest trading partner?**

- a. Mexico.
- b. *United States of America.*
- c. China.
- d. Japan.

**95. Why are the Great Lakes important to Canada?**

- a. Waterways.
- b. Fresh water.
- c. *Waterways and fresh water.*
- d. Fishing.

**96. Why is the St. Lawrence Seaway important to Canada?**

- a. Recreational waterway.
- b. *Shipping route to the Great Lakes.*
- c. Gill-net fishing.
- d. Tourism.

**97. Why is the Canadian Shield important to Canada's economy?**

- a. *Mineral deposits.*
- b. Hydro electric power.
- c. Fur trading.
- d. Fishing.

**98. Which four important minerals are found in the Canadian Shield?**

- a. Gold, aluminum, iron ore and copper.
- b. Gold, silver, tin and iron ore.
- c. Copper, zinc, nickel and tin.
- d. *Gold, silver, copper and nickel.*

**99. Which province is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world?**

- a. British Columbia.
- b. *Saskatchewan.*
- c. Alberta.
- d. Ontario.

**100. Which region is known as the industrial and manufacturing heartland of Canada?**

- a. Atlantic provinces.
- b. Prairie provinces.
- c. *Central Canada.*
- d. West Coast.

**101. Which region of Canada is known for both its fertile agricultural land and valuable energy resources?**

- a. British Columbia.
- b. *Prairie provinces.*
- c. Ontario.
- d. Manitoba.

**102. Which two provinces produce more than three-quarters of Canadian manufactured goods?**

- a. British Columbia and Quebec.
- b. Ontario and Manitoba.
- c. Alberta and Ontario.
- d. *Ontario and Quebec.*

**103. Which province is the biggest producer of metals in Canada?**

- a. Saskatchewan.
- b. *Ontario.*
- c. Northwest Territories.
- d. Manitoba.

**104. Which province is Canada's main producer of pulp and paper?**

- a. British Columbia.
- b. Ontario.
- c. *Quebec.*
- d. Newfoundland.

**105. Which province has the largest dairy farming industry in Canada?**

- a. *Quebec.*
- b. Alberta.
- c. British Columbia.
- d. Ontario.

**106. Which province has the most valuable forest industry in Canada?**

- a. Quebec.
- b. Ontario.
- c. Manitoba.
- d. *British Columbia.*

**107. Which province is Canada's major producer of oil and gas?**

- a. Ontario.
- b. Quebec.
- c. *Alberta.*
- d. British Columbia.

**108. Which province is Canada's leading wheat producer?**

- a. *Saskatchewan.*
- b. Alberta.
- c. British Columbia.
- d. New Brunswick.

**109. Which province is Canada's largest producer of hydroelectricity?**

- a. Ontario.
- b. British Columbia.
- c. Manitoba.
- d. *Quebec.*

**110. Which two fuels provide about one half of all the energy used in Canada?**

- a. Coal and natural gas.
- b. *Oil and natural gas.*
- c. Coal and oil.
- d. Coal and sawdust.

**111. Which products from Southern Ontario are one of Canada's key exports?**

- a. *Auto industry products.*
- b. Hydro-electricity.
- c. Pulp and paper.
- d. Coal.

**112. What are three minerals still being mined in the territories today?**

- a. Gold, lead and aluminum.
- b. Silver, gold and lead.
- c. *Gold, lead and zinc.*
- d. Silver, lead and zinc.

**113. Which city provides important shipping and air links between Canada and other countries across the Pacific Ocean?**

- a. Victoria.
- b. *Vancouver.*
- c. Edmonton.
- d. Comox.

**114. Which products are produced in the Niagara Peninsula?**

- a. Peaches, apples and lead.
- b. Coal, hydro electricity and zinc.
- c. *Peaches, apples and grapes.*
- d. hydro electricity and pulp and paper.

**115. More than half of Canada's aeronautics and space industry are located in which province?**

- a. Nova Scotia.
- b. Saskatchewan.
- c. Ontario.
- d. *Quebec.*

**116. For what is the Okanagan Valley famous?**

- a. *Fruit orchards.*
- b. Salmon.
- c. Fruit leathers.
- d. Wine.

**117. What fish is a valuable industry on the West Coast?**

- a. Trout.
- b. Carp.
- c. *Salmon.*
- d. Cod.

**118. Who is Canada's Head of State?**

- a. Governor General of Canada.
- b. *Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.*
- c. Prime Minister.
- d. Lieutenant Governor.

**119. Who is the Queen's representative in Canada?**

- a. Prime Minister of Canada.
- b. Premier.
- c. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.
- d. *Governor General of Canada.*

**120. What is the name of the Governor General?**

- a. *Adrienne Clarkson.*
- b. Jean Chretien.
- c. Mike Harris.
- d. Lester Pearson.

**121. What do you call the Queen's representative in the provinces?**

- a. Premier.
- b. Member of the Legislative Assembly.
- c. *Lieutenant-Governor.*
- d. Senator.

**122. What is Canada's system of government called?**

- a. Dictatorship.
- b. *Parliamentary government.*
- c. Military Rule.
- d. Communism.

**123. What are the three parts of Parliament?**

- a. The Queen, Governor General and Prime Minister.
- b. The House of Commons, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate.
- c. The Queen, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate.
- d. *The Queen, the House of Commons and the Senate.*

**124. What are the three levels of government in Canada?**

- a. *Federal, Provincial/Territorial, Municipal or Local.*
- b. Federal, Provincial and City.
- c. Federal, Territorial and Provincial.
- d. Federal, State and Local.

**125. What do you call a law before it is passed?**

- a. A New law.
- b. A Proposed law.
- c. *A Bill.*
- d. A New proposal.

**126. How does a bill become a law?**

- a. The Lieutenant Governor must approve the bill.
- b. *Approval by a majority in the House of Commons and Senate and finally the Governor General.*
- c. The Queen must sign the bill.
- d. Approval by the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

**127. What is the final step before a bill becomes a law?**

- a. Approval by the Queen.
- b. Approval by the Lieutenant Governor.
- c. Approval by the Senate.
- d. *Approval by the Governor General.*

**128. What do the initials MP stand for in Canadian politics?**

- a. *Member of Parliament.*
- b. Member of the Provinces.
- c. Member of the Proletariat.
- d. Minister of Parliament.

**129. How are Members of Parliament chosen?**

- a. *Appointed by the Prime Minister.*
- b. Elected by Canadian citizens.
- c. Appointed by the Queen.
- d. Elected by the Provincial Ministers.

**130. Who do Members of Parliament represent?**

- a. All of the Canadians living in the north.
- b. Only Canadians living in Central Canada.
- c. *Everyone who lives in his or her electoral district.*
- d. Canadians living in the province in which he/she was elected.

**131. What does a Member of Parliament do?**

- a. *She/he is a Canadian's link to the federal government.*
- b. She/he liaises with his provincial government.
- c. She/he assists the Governor General.
- d. She/he is the Queen's representative.

**132. What is an "electoral district"?**

- a. The area in which elections take place.
- b. The building you vote in.
- c. Where you submit a candidate's name.
- d. *A geographical area represented by a member of the House of Commons.*

**133. How many electoral districts are there in Canada?**

- a. 20.
- b. 301.
- c. 178.
- d. 59.

**134. Name three requirements you must meet in order to vote in a federal election.**

- a. *Canadian citizen, 18 years or older and on the list of electors.*
- b. Canadian citizen, 21 years or older, and on the list of electors.
- c. Living outside of Canada for less than 5 years, Canadian and 21 years old.
- d. Working for the federal government, Canadian forces or other organization, 21 years, and Canadian.

**135. What is a Notice of Confirmation of Registration?**

- a. Tells you who the candidates are in your electoral district.
- b. Tells you what province to vote in.
- c. *A form that tells you when and where to vote.*
- d. A form that lets you know your voting time.

**136. What is a polling station?**

- a. Place where the number of votes are counted.
- b. Campaign headquarters for candidates.
- c. Member of Parliament's riding office.
- d. *Place where you vote.*

**137. What is a ballot?**

- a. A dance.
- b. *A form for voting.*
- c. A form to tally the votes.
- d. A form that lets you know when and where to vote.

**138. What is written on an election ballot?**

- a. The list of candidates running for Prime Minister.
- b. *The names of the candidates in your electoral district in alphabetical order from "A" to "Z".*
- c. The list of Canadians eligible to vote.
- d. The results of the election.

**139. What do you mark on a federal election ballot?**

- a. The candidate's name.
- b. The number for the candidate.
- c. *An "X"*
- d. The voter's name.

**140. What does voting by secret ballot mean?**

- a. The voter should not tell anyone for whom he/she voted.
- b. The candidates should not ask how you are voting.
- c. *No one can watch you vote or look at your marked ballot.*
- d. No one can watch you vote but the deputy returning officer may look at your marked ballot.

**141. Who has the right to vote in federal elections?**

- a. *A Canadian citizen, 18 years or older and be on the list of electors.*
- b. A Canadian citizen, 18 years or older and must work for the federal government.
- c. A landed immigrant, 18 years old and a member of the Canadian Forces.
- d. A Canadian citizen, over 25 years and a member of the Canadian Forces.

**142. Who has the right to run as a candidate in federal elections?**

- a. Anyone.
- b. A Canadian citizen who is 16 years old.
- c. Any man who is at least 18 years old.
- d. *Any Canadian citizen who is at least 18 years old.*

**143. Who do Canadians vote for in a federal election?**

- a. The best speaker running in the election.
- b. *A candidate they want to represent them in Parliament.*
- c. Someone to become the Premier.
- d. All of the candidates in their electoral district.

**144. How is the government formed after an election?**

- a. *The party with the most elected representative becomes the party in power.*
- b. The Queen picks a party to run the government.
- c. The Governor General proposes a law for elected officials to become the governing body.
- d. The Premiers of each province appoint one person to become the party in power.

**145. How is the Prime Minister chosen?**

- a. The Queen appoints the Prime Minister.
- b. The Governor General with the Senate appoint the Prime Minister
- c. *The leader of the party with the most elected representatives becomes the Prime Minister.*
- d. The MP's vote on the Prime Minister

**146. When does an election have to be held according to the Constitution?**

- a. About every 4 years.
- b. *Within 5 years of the last election.*
- c. Whenever the Prime Minister calls the election.
- d. When the MP's want a new Prime Minister.

**147. What do political parties do?**

- a. *Share ideas about how government should work.*
- b. Prepare the celebration after the election.
- c. Liase with the provincial governments.
- d. Liase with the Queen.

**148. What does "party platform" mean?**

- a. Stage candidates use for speeches.
- b. Plans MP's make for the Prime Minister.
- c. List of rules submitted to the Governor General for approval.
- d. *Plans made by political parties.*

*149. Which federal political party is in power?*

- a. Green Party.
- b. New Democratic Party.
- c. *Liberal Party.*
- d. Conservative Party.

**150. What does it mean for a political party to "be in power"?**

- a. To hold the sceptre.
- b. *To have the most elected representatives.*
- c. To have the approval of the Queen.
- d. To have the approval of the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor.

**151. What are the parties that are not in power called?**

- a. Not in power.
- b. Independents.
- c. Candidates.
- d. *Opposition parties.*

**152. Which party becomes the Official Opposition?**

- a. *The opposition party with the most MP's.*
- b. The party receiving the least votes.
- c. Any independent candidate.
- d. The party the Prime Minister selects.

**153. What is the role of the Opposition parties?**

- a. To assist the Prime Minister.
- b. To sign bills.
- c. *To oppose or try to improve government proposals.*
- d. To put forward bills to be passed.

**154. What party is the Official Opposition at the federal level?**

- a. The Conservative Party.
- b. The Liberal Party.
- c. The Independent Party.
- d. *The Canadian Alliance Party.*

**155. What is a political candidate?**

- a. A person who assumes the job of Prime Minister.
- b. *A person who runs for office.*
- c. A person who makes up the voting list.
- d. A person who calls at your door to ask your name.

**156. What do you call a candidate who does not belong to a political party?**

- a. *An Independent.*
- b. An Enumerator.
- c. A Returning Officer.
- d. A Member of Parliament.

**157. What is a Cabinet Minister?**

- a. MP chosen by the Governor General to make laws.
- b. Enumerator chosen by the Prime Minister.
- c. *MP chosen by the Prime Minister and is responsible for running federal departments.*
- d. MLA chosen by the Prime Minister.

**158. How are Senators chosen?**

- a. By the Governor General of Canada.
- b. By the Premiers of all provinces.
- c. Appointed by the Queen.
- d. *By the Prime Minister.*

**159. How can a party in power be defeated in Parliament?**

- a. If Canadians do not approve of the laws being passed.
- b. *If a majority of the MP's vote against a major government decision.*
- c. If the Premiers vote against federal government decisions.
- d. If Canadians vote against the party in power.

**160. What is the name of the Prime Minister of Canada?**

- a. *Jean Chrétien.*
- b. Don Cherry
- c. Jack Layton.
- d. Gordon Campbell.

**161. How can you contact your Member of Parliament?**

- a. Call your provincial party office.
- b. Write to the Prime Minister.
- c. Call Elections Canada.
- d. *Either call the office in your electoral district or write to the House of Commons.*

**162. Who do provincial members of the legislative or national assemblies represent?**

- a. Federal and territorial governments.
- b. Federal and provincial governments.
- c. *Everyone who lives in the provincial or territorial electoral district.*
- d. Municipal governments.

**163. What level of government passes "by-laws"?**

- a. *Municipal (local).*
- b. Territorial.
- c. Provincial.
- d. Rural.

**164. When did settlers from Europe first come to your region?**

- a. 1600.
- b. 1960.
- c. 1871.
- d. *During the early 1800s.*

**165. Who were the first settlers in the area where you live?**

- a. French.
- b. *First Nations and British.*
- c. Japanese.
- d. Germans.

**166. Why did the early Europeans come to your region in the 1600s, 1700s, 1800s or early 1900s?**

- a. *Fur trade.*
- b. Lumber.
- c. Shipping.
- d. Mining.

**167. How can you help to protect the environment?**

- a. Drive a sport utility vehicle to and from work by yourself.
- b. *Walk, bike, use transit or car pool wherever possible.*
- c. Complain about high fuel prices.
- d. Pour solvents and used motor oil into storm drains.

**168. What do you call the Queen's representative in the territories?**

- a. Lieutenant-Governor.
- b. "Sir".
- c. *Commissioner*.
- d. Member of the Legislative Assembly.

**169. What is the name of the leader of the Official Opposition at the federal level?**

- a. Stockwell Day.
- b. *Stephen Harper*.
- c. Joe Clark.
- d. Joy MacPhail.

**170. On what date did Nunavut become a territory?**

- a. July 1st, 1867
- b. *April 1st, 1999*
- c. June 24, 1995
- d. March 31st, 1949

**FOR INFORMATION ON YOUR PROVINCE, PLEASE CONTACT LIBRARY OF YOUR AREA.**