

Preparation for the Canadian Citizenship Test

Companion to the study guide

- English -

July 2017



L'ASSOMPTION
Ville *de culture et de patrimoine*

STUDY QUESTIONS – CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP TEST

Apart from a few exceptions, the answers to the following questions come from the study guide [Discover Canada – The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship](#) prepared by the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration (2012).

Question	Answer	Reference page in the study guide
Name two key documents that contain our rights and freedoms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Magna Carta</i> (also known as the Great Charter of Freedoms)• <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>	p.8
Identify four (4) rights that Canadians enjoy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mobility Rights• Aboriginal Peoples' Rights• Official Language Rights and Minority Language Educational Rights• Multiculturalism	p.8
Name four (4) fundamental freedoms that Canadians enjoy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freedom of conscience and religion;• Freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of speech and of the press;• Freedom of peaceful assembly;• Freedom of association.	p.8
What is meant by the equality of women and men?	“In Canada, men and women are equal under the law. Canada’s openness and generosity do not extend to barbaric cultural practices that tolerate spousal abuse, “honour killings,” female genital mutilation, forced marriage or other gender-based violence. Those guilty of these crimes are severely punished under Canada’s criminal laws.”	p.9
What are some examples of taking responsibility for yourself and your family?	“Getting a job, taking care of one’s family and working hard in keeping with one’s abilities are important Canadian values. Work contributes to personal dignity and self-respect, and to Canada’s prosperity.”	p.9
Who were the founding peoples of Canada?	Aboriginal, French and British	p.10
Who are the Métis?	“The Métis are a distinct people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry, the majority of whom live in the Prairie provinces. They come from both French- and English-speaking backgrounds and speak their own dialect, Michif.”	p.11

What does the word “Inuit” mean? “It means “the people” in the Inuktitut language.” p.11

What is meant by the term “responsible government”? “Responsible government refers to a government that is responsible to the people. In Canada responsible government is more commonly described as an executive or Cabinet that is dependent on the support of an elected assembly, rather than on the monarch.”(The Canadian Encyclopedia) p.18

“This is the system that we have today: if the government loses a confidence vote in the assembly it must resign.” (*Discover Canada*, p.18)

Who was Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine? He was one of the reformers who “worked with British governors toward responsible government”. p.18

He was « a champion of French language rights, became the first head of a responsible government (similar to a prime minister) in Canada in 1849”.

What did the Canadian Pacific Railway symbolize? It was “a powerful symbol of unity.” p.20

What does Confederation mean? “The Dominion of Canada wasn't born out of revolution, or a sweeping outburst of nationalism. Rather, it was created in a series of conferences and orderly negotiations, culminating in the terms of Confederation on 1 July 1867. The union of the British North American colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Province of Canada was the first step in a slow but steady nation-building exercise that would come to encompass other territories, and eventually fulfill the dream of a country *a mari usque ad mare* (from sea to sea).” (The Canadian Encyclopedia) p.18

“From 1864 to 1867, representatives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada, with British support, worked together to establish a new country. These men are known as the Fathers of Confederation. They created two levels of government: federal and provincial. The old Province of Canada was split into two new provinces: Ontario and Quebec, which, together with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, formed the new country called the Dominion of Canada. Each province would elect its own legislature and have control of such areas as education and health.” (*Discover Canada*, p.18)

What is the significance of the discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best? It has made it possible to treat diabetes and it “has saved 16 million lives worldwide”. p.27

What does it mean to say that Canada is a constitutional monarchy?	“As a constitutional monarchy, Canada’s Head of State is a hereditary Sovereign (Queen or King), who reigns in accordance with the Constitution: the rule of law.”	p.29
What are the three branches of government?	Executive, Legislative and Judicial	p.29
What is the difference between the role of the Queen and that of the Prime Minister?	“There is a clear distinction in Canada between the head of state—the Sovereign—and the head of government—the Prime Minister, who actually directs the governing of the country.”	p.29
What is the highest honour that Canadians can receive?	The Victoria Cross	p.41
When you go to vote on election day, what do you do?	<p>“Canadians vote in elections for the people they want to represent them in the House of Commons. In each election, voters may re-elect the same members of the House of Commons or choose new ones. Members of the House of Commons are also known as members of Parliament or MPs.”</p> <p><i>On election day:</i> “Go to your polling station. The location is on your voter information card. Bring this card and proof of your identity and address to the polling station.” “Marking the ballot: Mark an “X” in the circle next to the name of the candidate of your choice.”</p>	p.30-32
Who is entitled to vote in Canadian federal elections?	To vote, you must be a Canadian citizen, at least 18 years old on voting day and on the voter’s list.	p.30
In Canada, are you obliged to tell other people how you voted?	No. “You may choose to discuss how you voted with others, but no one, including family members, your employer or union representative, has the right to insist that you tell them how you voted.”	p.31
After an election, which party forms the government?	“The leader of the political party with the most seats in the House of Commons is invited by the Governor General to form the government.”	p.31
Who is your member of Parliament?	Monique Pauzé	n/a

STUDY QUESTIONS – CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP TEST

What are the three levels of government?	Federal government, Provincial or territorial government and Municipal (local) government.	p.33
What is the role of the courts in Canada?	<p>“The courts settle disputes.”</p> <p>“The Supreme Court of Canada is our country’s highest court. The Federal Court of Canada deals with matters concerning the federal government. In most provinces there is an appeal court and a trial court, sometimes called the Court of Queen’s Bench or the Supreme Court. There are also provincial courts for lesser offences, family courts, traffic courts and small claims courts for civil cases involving small sums of money.”</p>	p.36-37
In Canada, are you allowed to question the police about their service or conduct?	Yes. “You can also question the police about their service or conduct if you feel you need to. Almost all police forces in Canada have a process by which you can bring your concerns to the police and seek action.”	p.37
Name two Canadian symbols.	The Canadian Crown; the flags; the maple leaf; the fleur-de-lys; the coat of arms and motto; the parliament buildings; the popular sports (hockey, Canadian football, curling, lacrosse, soccer); the beaver; the official languages.	p.38-39
What provinces are referred to as the Atlantic Provinces?	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	p.45
What is the capital of the province or territory that you live in?	Québec City	n/a

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT — CANADA

Head of State/Queen of Canada	Elizabeth II http://canada.pch.gc.ca/eng/1447172072670/1447172115365
Representative of the Queen of Canada/ Governor General	David Johnston http://www.gg.ca/
Head of Government/Prime Minister of Canada	Justin Trudeau http://www.liberal.ca/rt-hon-justin-trudeau/
Political party in power	Liberal Party of Canada http://www.liberal.ca/
Leader of the opposition	Andrew Scheer http://www.conservative.ca/andrew-scheer/
Name of the party representing Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition	Conservative Party of Canada http://www.conservative.ca/
Other opposition parties and leaders All Political Parties: https://lop.parl.ca/ParlInfo/Lists/Party.aspx?Language=E	Canada's New Democrats (Thomas Mulcair) http://www.npd.ca/ Bloc Québécois (Martine Ouellet) http://www.blocquebecois.org/ Green Party of Canada (Elizabeth May) http://greenparty.ca/
My Member of Parliament in Ottawa Find your Member of Parliament using your Postal Code: https://lop.parl.ca/ParlInfo/compilations/HouseOfCommons/MemberByPostalCode.aspx?Language=E	Monique Pauzé http://www.blocquebecois.org/depute-monique-pauze/
My federal electoral district Find your electoral district using your Postal Code: http://www.elections.ca/scripts/vis/finded?L=e&PAGEID=20	Repentigny http://www.elections.ca/res/cir/maps2/mapprov.asp?map=24060&prov=24&b=&lang=e

Find your postal code: <https://www.canadapost.ca/>

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT – QUÉBEC

Representative of the Queen for my province/ Lieutenant Governor	J. Michel Doyon http://www.lieutenant-gouverneur.qc.ca/index-en.asp
Head of Government/Prime Minister of Québec	Philippe Couillard http://beta.plq.org/en/mnas/philippe-couillard/
Provincial party in power	Parti libéral du Québec http://beta.plq.org/en/
Leader of the opposition	Jean-François Lisée http://pq.org/depute/jean-francois-lisee/
Provincial opposition party	Parti québécois http://pq.org/
Other opposition parties and leaders All Political Parties: http://www.electionsquebec.qc.ca/english/provincial/rapeq/political-parties.php	Coalition avenir Québec (François Legault) https://coalitionavenirquebec.org/en/ Québec solidaire (Gabriel Nadeau-Dubois and Manon Massé) http://www.quebecsolidaire.net/
My provincial representative/Member of National Assembly Find an MNA by postal code, name or electoral division: http://www.assnat.qc.ca/en/index.html	François Legault https://coalitionavenirquebec.org/en/francois-legault/
My provincial electoral district Find your electoral division using your Postal Code: http://www.electionsquebec.qc.ca/english/provincial/voting/find-your-electoral-division.php	L'Assomption http://www.electionsquebec.qc.ca/english/provincial/eleitoral-map/general-information-on-the-provincial-electoral-divisions-2011.php?bsq=363

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Name of the head of municipal government (mayor or reeve)	<i>L'Assomption</i> : No mayor for the moment (city has been put under trusteeship)
Directory of Quebec Municipalities (In French): www.mamrot.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire-des-municipalites	* Members of Council lead in rotation until November 2017
Find the names of the mayors of the municipalities of Greater Montreal	List of the municipalities of Montreal metropolitan area (In French): http://cmm.qc.ca/a-propos/municipalites/