

Canadian Citizenship Test Questions and Answers

All 410 practice questions, grouped by chapter, with the correct answer marked and explained.

The real test: 20 multiple-choice questions · 15 correct to pass (75%) · 45 minutes

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Rights and responsibilities of citizenship 30 questions

1. In which year was Magna Carta signed?

1791

✓ **1215**

1867

1982

Magna Carta was signed in 1215 in England and is also known as the Great Charter of Freedoms. (Where Canadian rights come from)

2. By what other name is Magna Carta known?

The Charter of Rights

The British North America Act

The Constitution Act

✓ **The Great Charter of Freedoms**

Magna Carta was signed in 1215 in England and is also known as the Great Charter of Freedoms. (Where Canadian rights come from)

3. What is habeas corpus?

The right to legal aid

The right to a trial by jury

The right to vote in federal elections

✓ **The right to challenge unlawful detention by the state**

Habeas corpus, the right to challenge unlawful detention by the state, comes from English common law. (Where Canadian rights come from)

4. From which legal tradition does habeas corpus come to Canada?

✓ **English common law**

French civil law

Aboriginal customary law

International treaty law

Habeas corpus, the right to challenge unlawful detention by the state, comes from English common law. (Where Canadian rights come from)

5. How long is the tradition of ordered liberty that Canadians have inherited?

A 40-year-old tradition

✓ **An 800-year-old tradition**

A 400-year-old tradition

A 150-year-old tradition

Canadians have an 800-year-old tradition of ordered liberty. (Where Canadian rights come from)

6. Which of these is a source of Canadian law?

The constitution of the United States

Roman canon law

✓ **The civil code of France**

The Treaty of Versailles

Sources of Canadian law: Acts of Parliament and of the provincial legislatures, English common law, French civil law, and Britain's unwritten constitution. (Where Canadian rights come from)

7. In which year was the Charter of Rights and Freedoms entrenched in the Constitution?

✓ **1982**

1867

1931

1965

The Constitution of Canada was amended in 1982 to entrench the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. (The Charter of Rights and Freedoms)

8. Which two principles does the Charter say Canada is founded upon?

Liberty, equality and fraternity

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness

Peace, order and good government

✓ **The supremacy of God and the rule of law**

The Charter begins with the words that Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law. (The Charter of Rights and Freedoms)

9. Which of these is one of the four fundamental freedoms?

✓ **Freedom of peaceful assembly**

Freedom to carry a firearm

Freedom from taxation

Freedom from military service

Freedom of peaceful assembly is a fundamental freedom in the Charter. (The Charter of Rights and Freedoms)

10. Freedom of expression in the Charter expressly includes which freedoms?

Freedom of assembly and of association

Freedom of religion and of conscience

Freedom of movement and of trade

✓ **Freedom of speech and of the press**

Freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of speech and of the press, is a fundamental freedom. (The Charter of Rights and Freedoms)

11. Which fundamental freedom covers the right to form and belong to organisations?

Freedom of conscience and religion

✓ **Freedom of association**

Freedom of expression

Freedom of peaceful assembly

Freedom of association is a fundamental freedom in the Charter. (The Charter of Rights and Freedoms)

12. What did the Charter set out to do?

✓ Summarize fundamental freedoms while setting out additional rights

Transfer power from the provinces to Ottawa

Replace the British North America Act of 1867

Abolish the monarchy in Canada

The Constitution of Canada was amended in 1982 to entrench the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. (The Charter of Rights and Freedoms)

13. What do mobility rights allow Canadians to do?

✓ Live and work anywhere in Canada and enter and leave the country freely

Vote in any province regardless of where they live

Claim social assistance in any province they enter

Work in the United States without needing a visa

Mobility rights mean Canadians can live and work anywhere they choose in Canada, enter and leave the country freely, and apply for a passport. (Other rights in the Charter)

14. What does the Charter say about Aboriginal peoples' rights?

Existing treaty rights are replaced by the Charter

Each province decides which of them are recognised

✓ Charter rights will not adversely affect treaty or other Aboriginal rights

They apply only on reserve land, not off-reserve

The rights guaranteed in the Charter will not adversely affect any treaty or other rights or freedoms of Aboriginal peoples. (Other rights in the Charter)

15. What standing do French and English have in Parliament?

✓ Equal status

Each province decides which applies

English takes precedence

French takes precedence

Official language rights give French and English equal status in Parliament and throughout the government. (Other rights in the Charter)

16. Which right allows a Canadian to apply for a passport?

Aboriginal peoples' rights

Official language rights

Freedom of association

✓ Mobility rights

Mobility rights mean Canadians can live and work anywhere they choose in Canada, enter and leave the country freely, and apply for a passport. (Other rights in the Charter)

17. How does the guide describe multiculturalism?

As a recent policy of the federal government

As a responsibility belonging to the provinces

✓ **As a fundamental characteristic of Canadian heritage and identity**

As a feature of the preamble to the Charter

Multiculturalism is a fundamental characteristic of the Canadian heritage and identity. (Other rights in the Charter)

18. Which of these is a responsibility of Canadian citizenship?

✓ **Serving on a jury when called to do so**

Donating to a registered charity

Flying the flag on Canada Day

Joining the Canadian Armed Forces

Obedying the law is a responsibility of citizenship, and one of Canada's founding principles is the rule of law. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

19. What does Discover Canada say about jury service?

It is voluntary for most citizens

✓ **When called to do so, you are legally required to serve**

Only property owners may be called

It applies to permanent residents but not citizens

When called to serve on a jury you are legally required to serve. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

20. Why does the guide call jury service a privilege?

It exempts a citizen from voting in that year

✓ **The justice system depends on impartial juries made up of citizens**

It gives citizens access to the courts for their own cases

Jurors receive a daily allowance for attending

Serving on a jury is a privilege that makes the justice system work, because it depends on impartial juries made up of citizens. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

21. In which elections do Canadians have a responsibility to vote?

Federal elections only, and no others

✓ **Federal, provincial or territorial, and local**

Local elections only, where they live

Federal and provincial, but not local

The right to vote comes with a responsibility to vote in federal, provincial or territorial and local elections. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

22. What does taking responsibility for yourself and your family involve?

Reporting your income to the province

Paying a family levy

Registering with your municipality

✓ **Getting a job and taking care of your family**

Taking responsibility for oneself and one's family means getting a job, taking care of one's family and working hard. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

23. What does the guide say work contributes to?

- Faster processing of an application for citizenship
- A reduction in the income tax a person owes
- Eligibility to vote in federal and provincial elections

✓ Personal dignity and self-respect, and Canada's prosperity

Work contributes to personal dignity and self-respect, and to Canada's prosperity. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

24. What does the rule of law mean for individuals and governments in Canada?

- The courts may set aside any law
- Only individuals are bound by law
- Governments may act without legal limit

✓ They are regulated by laws and not by arbitrary actions

Individuals and governments are regulated by laws and not by arbitrary actions, and no person or group is above the law. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

25. Which of these is listed as a citizenship responsibility?

- Learning both of Canada's official languages
- Buying Canadian products wherever possible
- Belonging to a trade union or professional body

✓ Protecting and enjoying Canada's heritage and environment

Protecting and enjoying Canada's heritage and environment is a responsibility of citizenship. (Responsibilities of citizenship)

26. What is meant by the equality of women and men in Canada?

- Equality applies only to citizens
- ✓ Men and women are equal under the law**
- Each province sets its own rule
- Women receive preference in employment

In Canada, men and women are equal under the law. (The equality of women and men, and defending Canada)

27. How does Canadian law treat so-called honour killings and forced marriage?

✓ Those guilty are severely punished under criminal law

- They are dealt with by provincial legislatures
- They are tolerated as cultural practices
- They are civil matters between families

Barbaric cultural practices fall outside Canada's generosity: spousal abuse, honour killings, female genital mutilation and forced marriage among them. (The equality of women and men, and defending Canada)

28. Is military service compulsory in Canada?

- Yes, for one year after citizenship
- ✓ No, there is no compulsory military service**
- Yes, for men aged 18 to 25
- Yes, in time of war only

There is no compulsory military service in Canada. (The equality of women and men, and defending Canada)

29. Which three services make up the regular Canadian Forces?

✓ **The navy, army and air force**

The army, RCMP and Coast Guard

The air force, Rangers and reserves

The navy, militia and cadets

Serving in the regular Canadian Forces, made up of the navy, army and air force, is a way to contribute to Canada. (The equality of women and men, and defending Canada)

30. Which of these is a way young people can learn discipline and skills?

Serving on a jury

Joining a political party

✓ **Getting involved in the cadets**

Volunteering at a food bank

Cadets teach young people discipline, responsibility and skills. (The equality of women and men, and defending Canada)

Who we are 36 questions

31. Who were the founding peoples of Canada?

British, German and Ukrainian

Aboriginal, French and American

French, British and Irish

✓ **Aboriginal, French and British**

Canada's three founding peoples are Aboriginal, French and British. (Canada's three founding peoples)

32. What is said to be unique about Canada in North America?

It is the only parliamentary democracy

It is the only bilingual country

✓ **It is the only constitutional monarchy**

It is the only federal state

Canada is the only constitutional monarchy in North America. (Canada's three founding peoples)

33. Which phrase from Canada's original constitutional document describes its institutions?

Ordered Liberty and Fair Play

✓ **Peace, Order and Good Government**

Life, Liberty and Property

From Sea to Sea

Peace, Order and Good Government is a key phrase in Canada's original constitutional document of 1867, the British North America Act. (Canada's three founding peoples)

34. What was Canada's original constitutional document of 1867 called?

✓ **The British North America Act**

The Quebec Act

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The Constitutional Act

Peace, Order and Good Government is a key phrase in Canada's original constitutional document of 1867, the British North America Act. (Canada's three founding peoples)

35. What constitutional tradition has Canada inherited?

✓ **The oldest continuous constitutional tradition in the world**

A constitution modelled on the United States

A constitution drawn up entirely in 1982

The newest written constitution in the Commonwealth

Canada has inherited the oldest continuous constitutional tradition in the world. (Canada's three founding peoples)

36. Where are the ancestors of Aboriginal peoples believed to have migrated from?

Europe

Polynesia

Africa

✓ **Asia**

The ancestors of Aboriginal peoples are believed to have migrated from Asia many thousands of years ago. (Aboriginal peoples)

37. Which 1763 document first guaranteed Aboriginal territorial rights?

The British North America Act

The Quebec Act

✓ **The Royal Proclamation**

The Constitutional Act

Territorial rights were first guaranteed through the Royal Proclamation of 1763 by King George III. (Aboriginal peoples)

38. Which king issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763?

King Charles II

✓ **King George III**

King Francis I

King George V

Territorial rights were first guaranteed through the Royal Proclamation of 1763 by King George III. (Aboriginal peoples)

39. What did the Royal Proclamation of 1763 establish the basis for?

✓ Negotiating treaties with the newcomers

Abolishing slavery in the colonies

Creating the province of Quebec

Electing a representative assembly

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the basis for negotiating treaties with the newcomers. (Aboriginal peoples)

40. What was the purpose of the residential schools?

To train Aboriginal children as interpreters and guides

To teach Aboriginal languages and cultural traditions

✓ To educate and assimilate Aboriginal children into mainstream Canadian culture

To prepare Aboriginal children for entry to university

From the 1800s until the 1980s the federal government placed many Aboriginal children in residential schools to assimilate them. (Aboriginal peoples)

41. In which year did Ottawa formally apologise to former residential school students?

✓ 2008

1988

2012

1998

In 2008 Ottawa formally apologized to the former students of residential schools. (Aboriginal peoples)

42. Where are Aboriginal and treaty rights set out?

In the Royal Proclamation alone

In the Official Languages Act

✓ In the Canadian Constitution

In provincial legislation only

Aboriginal and treaty rights are in the Canadian Constitution. (Aboriginal peoples)

43. What does the word Inuit mean?

✓ The people

Our land

The north

The hunters

Inuit means the people in the Inuktitut language. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

44. In which language does the word Inuit mean “the people”?

✓ Inuktitut

Cree

Michif

Ojibwe

Inuit means the people in the Inuktitut language. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

45. Who are the Métis?

The descendants of French colonists in Acadia

Aboriginal people who live in the Arctic

First Nations people living off-reserve

✓ **A distinct people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry**

The Métis are a distinct people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

46. Where do the majority of Métis live?

In Quebec

✓ **In the Prairie provinces**

In the Arctic territories

In the Atlantic provinces

The majority of Métis live in the Prairie provinces. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

47. What is the Métis dialect called?

Chinook

✓ **Michif**

Joual

Inuktitut

The Métis speak their own dialect, Michif. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

48. Which term refers to Aboriginal people who are not Inuit or Métis?

Anglophone

Habitant

Acadian

✓ **Indian**

Indian refers to all Aboriginal people who are not Inuit or Métis. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

49. When did the term First Nations begin to be used?

✓ **In the 1970s**

In 1999

In the 1940s

In the 1870s

In the 1970s the term First Nations began to be used. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

50. About how many communities is First Nations reserve land divided into?

About 60

✓ **About 600**

About 100

About 6,000

About half of First Nations people live on reserve land in about 600 communities, and the other half live off-reserve mainly in urban centres. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

51. What share of Aboriginal people are First Nations?

About 50%

About 30%

About 4%

✓ **About 65%**

About 65% of Aboriginal people are First Nations, 30% are Métis and 4% are Inuit. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

52. What share of Aboriginal people are Inuit?

About 65%

About 30%

✓ **About 4%**

About 15%

About 65% of Aboriginal people are First Nations, 30% are Métis and 4% are Inuit. (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)

53. What are Canada's two official languages?

✓ **English and French**

English and Inuktitut

French and Michif

English and Spanish

English and French are the official languages of Canada. (English, French and the Acadians)

54. Which is the only officially bilingual province?

Manitoba

Ontario

Quebec

✓ **New Brunswick**

New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province. (English, French and the Acadians)

55. Roughly how many Anglophones are there in Canada?

7 million

1 million

✓ **18 million**

34 million

There are 18 million Anglophones, people who speak English as a first language. (English, French and the Acadians)

56. Roughly how many Francophones are there in Canada?

Eighteen million

One million

✓ **Seven million**

Thirty-four million

There are seven million Francophones, people who speak French as their first language. (English, French and the Acadians)

57. Who are the Acadians?

- French settlers who founded Québec City under Champlain
- Loyalists who fled north during the American Revolution
- Francophones living in Manitoba and northern Ontario

✓ **Descendants of French colonists who settled the Maritimes from 1604**

The Acadians are the descendants of French colonists who began settling in what are now the Maritime provinces in 1604. (English, French and the Acadians)

58. What is the deportation of the Acadians known as?

- The Underground Railroad
- The Quiet Revolution
- The Great Migration

✓ **The Great Upheaval**

The deportation of the Acadians is known as the Great Upheaval. (English, French and the Acadians)

59. In which years were more than two-thirds of the Acadians deported?

- 1604 to 1610
- 1812 to 1814
- 1837 to 1838

✓ **1755 to 1763**

Between 1755 and 1763 more than two-thirds of the Acadians were deported from their homeland. (English, French and the Acadians)

60. What is the federal government required by law to provide in both official languages?

- Private-sector employment contracts
- Municipal by-laws
- Provincial school curricula

✓ **Services throughout Canada**

The federal government is required by law to provide services throughout Canada in English and French. (English, French and the Acadians)

61. What did the House of Commons recognise in 2006?

- That Quebec may leave Canada by referendum
- That Quebec is a sovereign state

✓ **That the Quebecois form a nation within a united Canada**

- That French is Quebec's only official language

The House of Commons recognized in 2006 that the Quebecois form a nation within a united Canada. (Quebec, diversity and religion)

62. How many French settlers are most Quebecers descended from?

- 85,000
- 850
- ✓ **8,500**
- 40,000

Most Quebecers are descendants of 8,500 French settlers from the 1600s and 1700s. (Quebec, diversity and religion)

63. Since the 1970s, where have most immigrants to Canada come from?

✓ **Asian countries**

South American countries

African countries

European countries

Since the 1970s most immigrants have come from Asian countries. (Quebec, diversity and religion)

64. What is the largest religious affiliation in Canada?

✓ **Catholic**

Jewish

Muslim

Anglican

The great majority of Canadians identify as Christians, and the largest religious affiliation is Catholic. (Quebec, diversity and religion)

65. What protection do gay and lesbian Canadians have under the law?

Protection in employment matters but not elsewhere

✓ **Full protection and equal treatment, including access to civil marriage**

No protection specific to them under Canadian law

Protection that varies from province to province

Gay and lesbian Canadians enjoy the full protection of and equal treatment under the law, including access to civil marriage. (Quebec, diversity and religion)

66. Why is Canada often called a land of immigrants?

Immigration to Canada is unrestricted by law

Most Canadians alive today were born outside Canada

The country has almost no native-born population

✓ **Millions of newcomers have helped build the country over the past 200 years**

Canada is often referred to as a land of immigrants because millions of newcomers have arrived over the past 200 years. (Quebec, diversity and religion)

Canada's history 130 questions

67. Who was the first to map Canada's Atlantic shore?

Jacques Cartier

Samuel de Champlain

Martin Frobisher

✓ **John Cabot**

John Cabot was the first to draw a map of Canada's East Coast. (The first Europeans)

68. In which year did John Cabot reach Canada's east coast?

✓ **1497**

1610

1604

1534

European exploration began in earnest in 1497 with the expedition of John Cabot. (The first Europeans)

69. Which explorer claimed land for King Francis I of France?

John Cabot

Count Frontenac

Pierre de Monts

✓ **Jacques Cartier**

Between 1534 and 1542 Jacques Cartier made three voyages across the Atlantic, claiming the land for King Francis I of France. (The first Europeans)

70. What does the Iroquoian word kanata mean?

The people

Our land

✓ **Village**

Great river

Cartier heard two captured guides speak the Iroquoian word kanata, meaning village. (The first Europeans)

71. By when had the name Canada begun appearing on maps?

By the 1660s

By the 1750s

By the 1490s

✓ **By the 1550s**

By the 1550s the name of Canada began appearing on maps. (The first Europeans)

72. Which Viking site in Canada is a World Heritage site?

✓ **L'Anse aux Meadows**

Fort Garry

St. Croix Island

Port-Royal

The remains of the Viking settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows are a World Heritage site. (The first Europeans)

73. Who was the first European to explore the St. Lawrence River?

✓ **Jacques Cartier**

Samuel de Champlain

Louis Riel

John Cabot

Jacques Cartier was the first European to explore the St. Lawrence River and to set eyes on present-day Québec City and Montreal. (The first Europeans)

74. When did English settlement in Canada begin?

In 1867

In 1534

✓ In 1610

In 1497

English settlement did not begin until 1610. (The first Europeans)

75. Who founded the first European settlement north of Florida?

Count Frontenac and Bishop Laval

✓ Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain

Jean Talon and Sir Guy Carleton

John Cabot and Jacques Cartier

In 1604 the first European settlement north of Florida was established by French explorers Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain. (Royal New France)

76. In which year was the first European settlement north of Florida established?

1701

✓ 1604

1497

1608

In 1604 the first European settlement north of Florida was established by French explorers Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain. (Royal New France)

77. Where did Champlain build a fortress in 1608?

At Port-Royal in Acadia

At Fort Garry

At St. Croix Island

✓ At what is now Québec City

In 1608 Champlain built a fortress at what is now Québec City. (Royal New France)

78. What drove the fur-trade economy?

✓ Demand for beaver pelts in Europe

Demand for timber in Britain

The search for a northwest passage

Demand for cod in Europe

The fur-trade economy was driven by the demand for beaver pelts in Europe. (Royal New France)

79. Which peoples did Champlain ally the colony with?

✓ The Algonquin, Montagnais and Huron

The Inuit and the Métis

The Cree and the Dene

The Iroquois and the Sioux

Champlain allied the colony with the Algonquin, Montagnais and Huron. (Royal New France)

80. In which year did the French and the Iroquois make peace?

1608

✓ **1701**

1604

1763

The French and the Iroquois made peace in 1701. (Royal New France)

81. How far did the French Empire in North America reach?

From Newfoundland to the Great Lakes

From Quebec to the Pacific Ocean

From Acadia to the Prairies

✓ **From Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico**

Jean Talon, Bishop Laval and Count Frontenac built a French Empire in North America that reached from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. (Royal New France)

82. Which company was granted exclusive trading rights in 1670?

The North West Company

The Canadian Pacific Railway

✓ **The Hudson's Bay Company**

The East India Company

In 1670 King Charles II of England granted the Hudson's Bay Company exclusive trading rights over the watershed draining into Hudson Bay. (The struggle for a continent)

83. Which king granted the Hudson's Bay Company its charter?

King George V

King George III

King Francis I

✓ **King Charles II**

In 1670 King Charles II of England granted the Hudson's Bay Company exclusive trading rights over the watershed draining into Hudson Bay. (The struggle for a continent)

84. What were the canoemen of the fur trade called?

Métis and Michif

Loyalists and Patriotes

Habitants and Canadiens

✓ **Voyageurs and coureurs des bois**

The men of the fur trade who travelled by canoe were called voyageurs and coureurs des bois. (The struggle for a continent)

85. Which 1759 battle marked the end of France's empire in America?

The Battle of Châteauguay

The Battle of Queenston Heights

The Battle of Vimy Ridge

✓ **The Battle of the Plains of Abraham**

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham marked the end of France's empire in America. (The struggle for a continent)

86. What happened to the commanders of both armies at the Plains of Abraham?

- Wolfe was captured and Montcalm escaped
- Both were recalled to Europe
- Both survived and signed a treaty

✓ **Both were killed leading their troops**

The commanders of both armies at the Plains of Abraham, Brigadier James Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm, were killed leading their troops. (The struggle for a continent)

87. What were the French-speaking Catholic people of Quebec known as?

- Acadians or Métis
- ✓ **Habitants or Canadiens**
- Voyageurs or coureurs des bois
- Loyalists or Tories

The French-speaking Catholic people of Quebec were known as habitants or Canadiens. (The struggle for a continent)

88. What did Britain rename the colony after the war?

- Upper Canada
- British North America
- ✓ **The Province of Quebec**
- The Dominion of Canada

After the war Great Britain renamed the colony the Province of Quebec. (The struggle for a continent)

89. Which 1774 Act was passed to govern the French Roman Catholic majority?

- The Royal Proclamation
- The Constitutional Act
- ✓ **The Quebec Act**
- The British North America Act

The British Parliament passed the Quebec Act of 1774 to better govern the French Roman Catholic majority. (The Quebec Act and the Loyalists)

90. What did the Quebec Act allow Roman Catholics to do?

- Trade freely with France after the conquest
- ✓ **Enjoy religious freedom and hold public office**
- Elect an assembly of their own in Quebec
- Keep their own criminal law alongside civil law

The Quebec Act allowed religious freedom for Catholics and permitted them to hold public office, a practice not then allowed in Britain. (The Quebec Act and the Loyalists)

91. Which legal systems did the Quebec Act combine?

- American common law with British criminal law
- Aboriginal customary law with French civil law
- ✓ **French civil law with British criminal law**
- British civil law with French criminal law

The Quebec Act restored French civil law while maintaining British criminal law. (The Quebec Act and the Loyalists)

92. Who were the Loyalists?

✓ **People loyal to the Crown who fled the American Revolution**

French settlers who remained after 1759

Employees of the Hudson's Bay Company

Supporters of the rebellions of 1837-38

More than 40,000 Loyalists fled the American Revolution to settle in Nova Scotia and Quebec. (The Quebec Act and the Loyalists)

93. About how many Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia and Quebec?

More than 8,500

More than 4,000

✓ **More than 40,000**

More than 400,000

More than 40,000 Loyalists fled the American Revolution to settle in Nova Scotia and Quebec. (The Quebec Act and the Loyalists)

94. Who led thousands of Loyalist Mohawk into Canada?

Louis Riel

✓ **Joseph Brant**

Chief Tecumseh

Sir Isaac Brock

Joseph Brant led thousands of Loyalist Mohawk Indians into Canada. (The Quebec Act and the Loyalists)

95. Which colony for freed slaves did some black Nova Scotians help found in 1792?

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Port-Royal, Acadia

Liberia

✓ **Freetown, Sierra Leone**

In 1792 some black Nova Scotians moved on to establish Freetown, Sierra Leone, a new British colony for freed slaves. (The Quebec Act and the Loyalists)

96. Where was Canada's first representative assembly elected?

Québec City, capital of New France

Charlottetown, on Prince Edward Island

Toronto, then the town of York

✓ **Halifax, Nova Scotia**

The first representative assembly was elected in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1758. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

97. In which year was the first representative assembly elected in Halifax?

✓ **1758**

1773

1791

1867

The first representative assembly was elected in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1758. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

98. What did the Constitutional Act of 1791 do?

United Upper and Lower Canada into one province

✓ **Divided the Province of Quebec into Upper Canada and Lower Canada**

Created the Dominion of Canada out of four provinces

Established responsible government in the Canadas

Upper Canada and Lower Canada were carved out of the Province of Quebec by the Constitutional Act of 1791. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

99. Which was mainly Loyalist, Protestant and English-speaking?

Lower Canada

Acadia

Rupert's Land

✓ **Upper Canada**

Upper Canada was mainly Loyalist, Protestant and English-speaking. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

100. Who led Upper Canada as it moved to abolish slavery in 1793?

✓ **John Graves Simcoe**

Robert Baldwin

Sir Guy Carleton

Lord Durham

In 1793 Upper Canada, led by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, became the first province in the Empire to move toward abolition of slavery. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

101. In which year did Britain abolish slavery throughout the Empire?

1793

✓ **1833**

1863

1807

In 1833 Britain abolished slavery throughout the Empire. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

102. What was the Underground Railroad?

A tunnel beneath the Canada-U.S.A. border

The first railway between Upper and Lower Canada

✓ **A Christian anti-slavery network**

A secret route used by the Loyalists

Thousands of slaves escaped from the United States and settled in Canada via the Underground Railroad, a Christian anti-slavery network. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

103. When did the name Canada become official?

In 1982

In 1867

✓ **In 1791**

In 1763

The name Canada became official in 1791 and has been used ever since. (The beginnings of democracy and the abolition of slavery)

104. In which month and year did the United States invade Canada?

August 1814

October 1805

April 1813

✓ **June 1812**

The United States launched an invasion of Canada in June 1812. (The War of 1812)

105. Which Shawnee chief supported British soldiers in Canada's defence?

Big Bear

Joseph Brant

Poundmaker

✓ **Tecumseh**

Alongside British soldiers in 1812 stood Canadian volunteers and First Nations, Chief Tecumseh's Shawnee among them. (The War of 1812)

106. Which British commander captured Detroit and was later killed at Queenston Heights?

Brigadier James Wolfe

Major-General Robert Ross

✓ **Major-General Sir Isaac Brock**

Sir Arthur Currie

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock captured Detroit but was killed defending against an American attack at Queenston Heights. (The War of 1812)

107. Who turned back 4,000 American invaders at Châteauguay in 1813?

Laura Secord, warning of the attack

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock

✓ **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry**

Sir Sam Steele of the Mounted Police

At Châteauguay in 1813, 460 soldiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry — mostly French Canadiens — halted 4,000 American invaders. (The War of 1812)

108. What did Major-General Robert Ross burn in 1814?

Government House in Halifax

Fort Garry

✓ **The White House**

The Parliament Buildings at York

In retaliation in 1814 Major-General Robert Ross led an expedition that burned down the White House in Washington. (The War of 1812)

109. What did the War of 1812 ensure?

That the Hudson's Bay Company would keep its monopoly

That Britain would abolish slavery

That Quebec would keep its civil law

✓ **That Canada would remain independent of the United States**

The War of 1812 ensured that Canada would remain independent of the United States. (The War of 1812)

110. What did Laura Secord do in 1813?

Nursed the wounded after Queenston Heights

Carried despatches from Halifax to Québec City

✓ **Made a dangerous 19-mile journey on foot to warn of an American attack**

Led a militia unit in the fighting at Châteauguay

In 1813 Laura Secord made a dangerous 19-mile journey on foot to warn Lieutenant James FitzGibbon of a planned American attack. (The War of 1812)

111. Which 1805 naval battle left the Royal Navy ruling the waves?

The Battle of the Atlantic

The Battle of Amiens

✓ **The Battle of Trafalgar**

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham

The Royal Navy defeated Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. (The War of 1812)

112. What is meant by responsible government?

Each province governs itself without reference to Ottawa

The Sovereign appoints the ministers of the Crown directly

Ministers of the Crown are chosen from among the senators

✓ **Ministers of the Crown must have the support of a majority of elected representatives**

Responsible government means that the ministers of the Crown must have the support of a majority of the elected representatives in order to govern. (Rebellions and responsible government)

113. What must a government do if it loses a confidence vote in the assembly?

Call a referendum

✓ **Resign**

Ask the Senate to decide

Appeal to the courts

Under responsible government, if the government loses a confidence vote in the assembly it must resign. (Rebellions and responsible government)

114. Who was Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine?

✓ **The first head of a responsible government in Canada**

The first Governor General of Canada

The leader of the 1837 rebellions

Canada's first Prime Minister

Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine was a champion of French language rights and became the first head of a responsible government in Canada in 1849. (Rebellions and responsible government)

115. In which year did La Fontaine become the first head of a responsible government?

✓ **1849**

1867

1791

1840

Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine was a champion of French language rights and became the first head of a responsible government in Canada in 1849. (Rebellions and responsible government)

116. Which colony first attained full responsible government?

Prince Edward Island

New Brunswick

✓ **Nova Scotia**

The Province of Canada

The first British North American colony to attain full responsible government was Nova Scotia in 1847-48. (Rebellions and responsible government)

117. Who recommended merging Upper and Lower Canada and granting responsible government?

Lord Elgin

Lord Stanley

Lord Strathcona

✓ **Lord Durham**

Lord Durham recommended that Upper and Lower Canada be merged and given responsible government. (Rebellions and responsible government)

118. When were Upper and Lower Canada united as the Province of Canada?

In 1848

✓ **In 1840**

In 1791

In 1867

In 1840 Upper and Lower Canada were united as the Province of Canada. (Rebellions and responsible government)

119. What happened to the armed rebellions of 1837-38?

- They were abandoned before any fighting
- They succeeded and brought responsible government
- They led Canada to join the United States

✓ **They were defeated by British troops and Canadian volunteers**

Armed rebellions occurred in 1837-38 outside Montreal and in Toronto and were defeated by British troops and Canadian volunteers. (Rebellions and responsible government)

120. What does Confederation mean?

- The division of Quebec into two provinces
- The granting of responsible government
- The amendment of the Constitution in 1982

✓ **The union that formed the Dominion of Canada in 1867**

Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formed the new country called the Dominion of Canada. (Confederation)

121. On what date was the Dominion of Canada born?

✓ **1 July 1867**

- 1 January 1867
- 11 January 1815
- 17 April 1982

The Dominion of Canada was officially born on July 1, 1867. (Confederation)

122. Which four provinces formed the Dominion of Canada in 1867?

✓ **Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick**

- Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Newfoundland
- Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island
- Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia

Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formed the new country called the Dominion of Canada. (Confederation)

123. Which Act of the British Parliament created the Dominion of Canada?

- The Official Languages Act
- The Constitutional Act
- The Quebec Act

✓ **The British North America Act**

The British Parliament passed the British North America Act in 1867. (Confederation)

124. What two levels of government did the Fathers of Confederation create?

- Federal and municipal
- ✓ **Federal and provincial**
- Provincial and municipal
- Imperial and colonial

Confederation created two levels of government: federal and provincial. (Confederation)

125. What was 1 July called before 1982?

✓ **Dominion Day**

Empire Day

Confederation Day

Victoria Day

Until 1982 July 1 was celebrated as Dominion Day, and today it is officially known as Canada Day. (Confederation)

126. Who suggested the term Dominion of Canada?

Sir George-Étienne Cartier

✓ **Sir Leonard Tilley**

Sir John A. Macdonald

Lord Durham

The phrase Dominion of Canada was proposed in 1864 by Sir Leonard Tilley of New Brunswick, a Father of Confederation. (Confederation)

127. Which areas did the new provinces control?

Currency and navigation

Criminal law and citizenship

✓ **Education and health**

Defence and foreign policy

Each province would elect its own legislature and have control of such areas as education and health. (Confederation)

128. Who was Canada's first Prime Minister?

Sir Leonard Tilley

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Sir George-Étienne Cartier

✓ **Sir John Alexander Macdonald**

Sir John Alexander Macdonald became Canada's first Prime Minister in 1867. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

129. On which bill does Sir John A. Macdonald's portrait appear?

The \$50 bill

✓ **The \$10 bill**

The \$20 bill

The \$5 bill

Sir John A. Macdonald's portrait is on the \$10 bill. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

130. Which date is Sir John A. Macdonald Day?

1 July

✓ **11 January**

20 November

9 April

Parliament has recognized January 11 as Sir John A. Macdonald Day. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

131. Who was the key architect of Confederation from Quebec?

Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine

✓ **Sir George-Étienne Cartier**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Sir Leonard Tilley

Sir George-Étienne Cartier was the key architect of Confederation from Quebec. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

132. In which year did British Columbia join Canada?

✓ **1871**

1870

1905

1873

British Columbia joined Canada in 1871. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

133. Which two provinces joined Canada in 1905?

Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island

Manitoba and British Columbia

Ontario and Quebec

✓ **Alberta and Saskatchewan**

Alberta and Saskatchewan joined Canada in 1905. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

134. In which year did Newfoundland and Labrador join Canada?

✓ **1949**

1873

1905

1898

Newfoundland and Labrador joined Canada in 1949. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

135. In which year was Nunavut created?

✓ **1999**

1949

1905

1898

Nunavut was created in 1999. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

136. In which year did Prince Edward Island join Canada?

1870

✓ **1873**

1871

1867

Prince Edward Island joined Canada in 1873. (Macdonald, Cartier and expansion of the Dominion)

137. Who led the Métis uprising at Red River?

Chief Tecumseh

✓ **Louis Riel**

Joseph Brant

Gabriel Dumont

Louis Riel led an armed uprising and seized Fort Garry, the territorial capital. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

138. Which fort did Riel seize?

Fort Henry

✓ **Fort Garry**

Fort Calgary

Fort MacLeod

Louis Riel led an armed uprising and seized Fort Garry, the territorial capital. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

139. Which new province did Canada establish after the first Métis uprising?

Alberta

British Columbia

Saskatchewan

✓ **Manitoba**

Ottawa sent soldiers to retake Fort Garry in 1870 and Canada established a new province, Manitoba. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

140. How many Métis of the Red River were not consulted in 1869?

8,500

1,200

40,000

✓ **12,000**

The 12,000 Métis of the Red River were not consulted when Canada took over the northwest. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

141. What happened to Louis Riel after the 1885 rebellion?

He took his seat in Parliament

He was exiled to the United States

He was pardoned and became a premier

✓ **He was put on trial and executed for high treason**

A second rebellion in 1885 in present-day Saskatchewan led to Riel's trial and execution for high treason. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

142. Why is Riel seen by many as a hero?

✓ **As a defender of Métis rights and the father of Manitoba**

As the founder of the North West Mounted Police

As the architect of Confederation

As Canada's first French-Canadian prime minister

Riel is seen by many as a hero, a defender of Métis rights and the father of Manitoba. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

143. In which year was the North West Mounted Police established?

1869

1867

✓ **1873**

1885

Prime Minister Macdonald established the North West Mounted Police in 1873. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

144. Which city became the headquarters of the North West Mounted Police?

✓ **Regina**

Calgary

Winnipeg

Ottawa

Regina became the headquarters of the North West Mounted Police. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

145. Who was the Métis' greatest military leader?

Louis Riel

✓ **Gabriel Dumont**

Joseph Brant

Sir Sam Steele

Gabriel Dumont was the Métis' greatest military leader. (Louis Riel, the Métis and the Mounties)

146. What did the Canadian Pacific Railway symbolise?

Victory in the War of 1812

✓ **Unity**

The end of the fur trade

Independence from Britain

The Canadian Pacific Railway was a powerful symbol of unity. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

147. Who drove the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Sir John A. Macdonald

✓ **Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona**

Sir Sandford Fleming

On November 7, 1885 Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona, drove the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

148. On what date was the last spike driven?

11 January 1815

✓ **7 November 1885**

9 April 1917

1 July 1867

On November 7, 1885 Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona, drove the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

149. Why did British Columbia join Canada in 1871?

It was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company

It was granted responsible government

It was ceded by the United States

✓ **Ottawa promised to build a railway to the West Coast**

Ottawa's promise of a railway to the West Coast brought British Columbia in during 1871. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

150. What was the Head Tax?

A tax on land granted to settlers in the West

✓ **A race-based entry fee charged to Chinese immigrants**

A tax on freight carried by the railway

A levy paid by every new immigrant on arrival

Discrimination followed for Chinese railway workers, the Head Tax among it — a race-based entry fee. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

151. Who was the first French-Canadian prime minister since Confederation?

Sir George-Étienne Cartier

✓ **Sir Wilfrid Laurier**

Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine

Sir John A. Macdonald

Sir Wilfrid Laurier became the first French-Canadian prime minister since Confederation. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

152. On which bill does Sir Wilfrid Laurier's portrait appear?

The \$10 bill

The \$100 bill

The \$20 bill

✓ **The \$5 bill**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's portrait is on the \$5 bill. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

153. Which group settled the West in the largest numbers before 1914?

40,000 Loyalists

✓ **170,000 Ukrainians**

8,500 French settlers

115,000 Poles

The railway made it possible for 170,000 Ukrainians, 115,000 Poles and tens of thousands from Germany, France, Norway and Sweden to settle in the West before 1914. (The Canadian Pacific Railway and westward growth)

154. How many Canadians served in the First World War?

More than one million

✓ **More than 600,000**

More than 6,000

More than 60,000

More than 600,000 Canadians served in the First World War, most of them volunteers, out of a population of eight million. (The First World War)

155. Which ridge did the Canadian Corps capture in April 1917?

Hill 70

Juno Beach

Passchendaele Ridge

✓ **Vimy Ridge**

The Canadian Corps captured Vimy Ridge in April 1917, with 10,000 killed or wounded. (The First World War)

156. Which date is celebrated as Vimy Day?

11 November

✓ **9 April**

8 August

6 June

April 9 is celebrated as Vimy Day. (The First World War)

157. Who was Canada's greatest soldier, commanding the Canadian Corps in 1918?

Captain Billy Bishop

✓ **General Sir Arthur Currie**

Sir Sam Steele

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock

General Sir Arthur Currie was Canada's greatest soldier and commanded the Canadian Corps in 1918. (The First World War)

158. How many Canadians were killed in the First World War?

600,000

✓ **60,000**

110,000

44,000

In total 60,000 Canadians were killed and 170,000 wounded in the First World War. (The First World War)

159. What did the Germans call the Battle of Amiens?

✓ **The black day of the German Army**

The birth of a nation

The turning point of the war

The last hundred days

The Battle of Amiens on August 8, 1918 was called the black day of the German Army by the Germans. (The First World War)

160. On what date did the First World War end?

9 April 1917

8 August 1918

✓ **11 November 1918**

8 May 1945

The First World War ended in the Armistice on November 11, 1918. (The First World War)

161. Which war did over 7,000 Canadians volunteer for between 1899 and 1902?

The Korean War

✓ **The South African War**

The First World War

The Crimean War

Over 7,000 Canadians volunteered to fight in the South African War of 1899-1902, popularly known as the Boer War, and over 260 died. (The First World War)

162. What is the meaning of the Remembrance Day poppy?

To celebrate Confederation and the birth of Canada

✓ **To remember the sacrifice of Canadians who served or died in wars**

To mark the founding of the Canadian Forces

To honour prime ministers of Canada who have died

Wearing the poppy remembers every Canadian who served or died in war, up to the present day. (Remembrance Day)

163. On what date is Remembrance Day observed?

1 July

9 April

✓ **11 November**

6 June

Remembrance Day is observed each year on November 11. (Remembrance Day)

164. At what time do Canadians observe a moment of silence on Remembrance Day?

At noon on Canada Day, the first of July

✓ **The 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month**

At sunrise on 9 April, the anniversary of Vimy

At sunset on 6 June, the anniversary of D-Day

Canadians wear the red poppy and observe a moment of silence at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. (Remembrance Day)

165. Who wrote the poem In Flanders Fields?

✓ **Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae**

Stephen Leacock, the humorist and economist

Robert W. Service, the poet of the Yukon

Pauline Johnson, the Mohawk poet

Canadian medical officer Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae composed the poem In Flanders Fields in 1915. (Remembrance Day)

166. How many Canadians have given their lives in service?

60,000

44,000

600,000

✓ **110,000**

Over a million brave men and women have served, and 110,000 have given their lives. (Remembrance Day)

167. Which beach did Canadian troops capture on D-Day?

Omaha Beach

✓ **Juno Beach**

Gold Beach

Sword Beach

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, 15,000 Canadian troops stormed and captured Juno Beach in Normandy. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

168. On what date was D-Day?

11 November 1918

✓ **6 June 1944**

8 May 1945

14 August 1945

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, 15,000 Canadian troops stormed and captured Juno Beach in Normandy. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

169. How many Canadian troops stormed Juno Beach?

1,500

✓ **15,000**

150,000

44,000

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, 15,000 Canadian troops stormed and captured Juno Beach in Normandy. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

170. Roughly what proportion of Allied soldiers on D-Day was Canadian?

About one in fifty

✓ **About one in ten**

About one in three

About half

Approximately one in ten Allied soldiers on D-Day was Canadian. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

171. How many Canadians were killed in the Second World War?

✓ **44,000**

110,000

60,000

600,000

44,000 Canadians were killed in the Second World War. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

172. Which country did the Canadian Army liberate in 1944-45?

Belgium

Norway

Denmark

✓ **The Netherlands**

The Canadian Army liberated the Netherlands in 1944-45. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

173. What did the stock market crash of 1929 lead to?

The Second World War

The Quiet Revolution

The Roaring Twenties

✓ **The Great Depression**

The stock market crash of 1929 led to the Great Depression, also called the Dirty Thirties. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

174. In which year was the Bank of Canada created?

1929

1939

✓ **1934**

1945

The Bank of Canada, a central bank to manage the money supply, was created in 1934. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

175. How large was Canada's navy at the end of the Second World War?

Smaller than before the war

The largest in the world

✓ **The third-largest in the world**

The tenth-largest in the world

At the end of the Second World War Canada had the third-largest navy in the world. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

176. In which naval campaign did the Royal Canadian Navy see its finest hour?

The Battle of Trafalgar

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham

✓ **The Battle of the Atlantic**

The Battle of Britain

The Royal Canadian Navy saw its finest hour in the Battle of the Atlantic, protecting convoys of merchant ships against German submarines. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

177. What peak did unemployment reach in 1933?

7%

37%

✓ **27%**

17%

Unemployment reached 27% in 1933. (Between the wars and the Second World War)

178. What began Canada's modern energy industry?

The creation of the Bank of Canada

✓ **The discovery of oil in Alberta in 1947**

The opening of the oil sands in 1985

The building of hydro-electric dams in Quebec

The discovery of oil in Alberta in 1947 began Canada's modern energy industry. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

179. Which war did Canada fight in as part of a UN operation from 1950 to 1953?

The Boer War

The Vietnam War

✓ **The Korean War**

The Gulf War

Canada participated in the UN operation defending South Korea in the Korean War of 1950-53, with 500 dead and 1,000 wounded. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

180. What is NATO?

✓ **A military alliance**

A peacekeeping mission

A trade agreement

A United Nations agency

Canada joined other democratic countries to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

181. What is the era of rapid change in 1960s Quebec called?

✓ **The Quiet Revolution**

The Dirty Thirties

The Great Upheaval

The Roaring Twenties

Quebec experienced an era of rapid change in the 1960s known as the Quiet Revolution. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

182. Which 1969 Act guarantees federal services in French and English?

The Constitution Act

The British North America Act

The Canada Health Act

✓ **The Official Languages Act**

The Official Languages Act of 1969 guarantees French and English services in the federal government across Canada. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

183. In which years was Quebec sovereignty defeated in referendums?

1963 and 1969

✓ **1980 and 1995**

1970 and 1982

1949 and 1965

The movement for Quebec sovereignty was defeated in a referendum in 1980 and again in 1995. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

184. When was unemployment insurance introduced by the federal government?

In 1934

✓ **In 1940**

In 1965

In 1927

Unemployment insurance, now called employment insurance, was introduced by the federal government in 1940. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

185. Which level of government provides publicly funded education?

The federal government

✓ **The provinces and territories**

Municipal governments

School boards independently

Publicly funded education is provided by the provinces and territories. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

186. What did Canada help found in 1970?

NORAD, the joint air defence command with the U.S.A.

NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

✓ **La Francophonie, an association of French-speaking countries**

The Commonwealth of Nations, from the former Empire

In 1970 Canada helped found La Francophonie, an international association of French-speaking countries. (Modern Canada, the Cold War and Quebec)

187. What is the significance of the discovery of insulin by Banting and Best?

It was the first Canadian Nobel Prize

✓ **It treats diabetes and has saved 16 million lives worldwide**

It made Canada a leader in radio technology

It led to the founding of McGill University

The discovery of insulin has saved 16 million lives worldwide. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

188. Who discovered insulin?

Matthew Evans and Henry Woodward

Dr. Wilder Penfield and Dr. John A. Hopps

Alexander Graham Bell and Reginald Fessenden

✓ **Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best**

Sir Frederick Banting of Toronto and Charles Best discovered insulin, a hormone to treat diabetes. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

189. Who invented the worldwide system of standard time zones?

Joseph-Armand Bombardier

Alexander Graham Bell

Reginald Fessenden

✓ **Sir Sandford Fleming**

Sir Sandford Fleming invented the worldwide system of standard time zones. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

190. Who invented the snowmobile?

James Naismith

Sir Sandford Fleming

✓ **Joseph-Armand Bombardier**

Mike Lazaridis

Joseph-Armand Bombardier invented the snowmobile, a light-weight winter vehicle. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

191. Who invented the first cardiac pacemaker?

Dr. Wilder Penfield

Charles Best

Sir Frederick Banting

✓ **Dr. John A. Hopps**

Dr. John A. Hopps invented the first cardiac pacemaker. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

192. What did Reginald Fessenden achieve?

Building the Canadarm for use in outer space

Inventing the telephone at his summer house

Inventing the first electric light bulb

✓ **Sending the first wireless voice message in the world**

Reginald Fessenden contributed to the invention of radio, sending the first wireless voice message in the world. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

193. Who invented basketball?

Paul Henderson

Lord Stanley

Wayne Gretzky

✓ **James Naismith**

Basketball was invented by Canadian James Naismith in 1891. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

194. What is Canada's official summer sport?

✓ **Lacrosse**

Soccer

Canadian football

Baseball

Lacrosse, an ancient sport first played by Aborigines, is the official summer sport. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

195. What is considered Canada's national winter sport?

✓ **Hockey**

Speed skating

Curling

Lacrosse

Hockey is Canada's most popular spectator sport and is considered the national winter sport. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

196. Which robotic arm used in space was invented in Canada?

The Snowbird

✓ **The Canadarm**

The BlackBerry

The pacemaker

SPAR Aerospace and the National Research Council invented the Canadarm, a robotic arm used in outer space. (Canadian achievements and inventions)

How Canadians govern themselves 97 questions

197. What are the three key facts about Canada's system of government?

It is a confederation, a republic and a monarchy

It is a republic, a federation and a parliamentary democracy

✓ **It is a federal state, a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy**

It is a unitary state, a monarchy and a democracy

Canada's system of government is a federal state, a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy. (Three facts about Canada's system of government)

198. What are the three branches of government?

The Sovereign, the Senate and the Commons

The Cabinet, the Commons and the courts

✓ **The Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial**

The federal, provincial and municipal

The three branches of government are the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. (Three facts about Canada's system of government)

199. What does the interplay between the three branches help to secure?

The neutrality of the Governor General

✓ **The rights and freedoms of Canadians**

The independence of the provinces

The supremacy of Parliament

The interplay between the three branches of government helps to secure the rights and freedoms of Canadians. (Three facts about Canada's system of government)

200. From what age should Canadians participate by voting?

- 21
- 25
- ✓ 18
- 16

It is important for Canadians aged 18 or more to participate in their democracy by voting in federal, provincial or territorial and municipal elections. (Three facts about Canada's system of government)

201. What are the three levels of government in Canada?

- National, regional and local council
- Sovereign, Senate and Commons
- Executive, legislative and judicial
- ✓ **Federal, provincial or territorial, and municipal**

Canada has federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments. (Canada as a federal state)

202. Which Act defined federal and provincial responsibilities in 1867?

- The Quebec Act
- ✓ **The British North America Act**
- The Official Languages Act
- The Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments were defined in 1867 in the British North America Act, now known as the Constitution Act, 1867. (Canada as a federal state)

203. Which of these is a federal responsibility?

- ✓ **Citizenship**
- Highways
- Health care
- Education

The federal government takes responsibility for defence, foreign policy, interprovincial trade and communications, currency, navigation, criminal law and citizenship. (Canada as a federal state)

204. Which of these is a provincial responsibility?

- ✓ **Education**
- National defence
- Foreign policy
- Currency

The provinces are responsible for municipal government, education, health, natural resources, property and civil rights, and highways. (Canada as a federal state)

205. Which responsibilities are shared between the federal government and the provinces?

- ✓ **Agriculture and immigration**
- Criminal law and citizenship
- Defence and foreign policy
- Currency and navigation

The federal government and the provinces share jurisdiction over agriculture and immigration. (Canada as a federal state)

206. Which level of government is responsible for criminal law?

✓ The federal government

The courts alone

The provinces

Municipal governments

The federal government takes responsibility for defence, foreign policy, interprovincial trade and communications, currency, navigation, criminal law and citizenship. (Canada as a federal state)

207. Which level of government is responsible for natural resources?

The federal government

The territories only

Municipal governments

✓ The provinces

The provinces are responsible for municipal government, education, health, natural resources, property and civil rights, and highways. (Canada as a federal state)

208. What is the status of the three northern territories?

They have the same status as provinces

They are municipalities of the Northwest Territories

They are governed directly from Ottawa

✓ They are not provinces but carry out many of the same functions

The three northern territories do not have the status of provinces, but their governments and assemblies carry out many of the same functions. (Canada as a federal state)

209. What does it mean to say that Canada is a constitutional monarchy?

The Sovereign governs Canada directly from London

✓ The Head of State is a hereditary Sovereign who reigns in accordance with the Constitution

The Constitution of Canada may be changed only by the Sovereign

Parliament is appointed by the Sovereign rather than elected by voters

As a constitutional monarchy, Canada's Head of State is a hereditary Sovereign who reigns in accordance with the Constitution. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

210. What role does the Sovereign play in Canada?

✓ A non-partisan role as the focus of citizenship and allegiance

The role of chief justice of the Supreme Court

The role of leader of the governing party

The role of head of government, directing policy

The Sovereign is a part of Parliament and plays an important non-partisan role as the focus of citizenship and allegiance. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

211. As Head of the Commonwealth, how many other nations does the Sovereign link Canada to?

73

✓ **53**

33

13

As Head of the Commonwealth the Sovereign links Canada to 53 other nations. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

212. Since when has Canada been a constitutional monarchy in its own right?

✓ **Since Confederation in 1867**

Since the accession of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952

Since the Constitution was amended in 1982

Since the Statute of Westminster in 1931

Canada has been a constitutional monarchy in its own right since Confederation in 1867, during Queen Victoria's reign. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

213. During which monarch's reign did Confederation take place?

✓ **Queen Victoria**

King George III

Queen Elizabeth II

King George V

Canada has been a constitutional monarchy in its own right since Confederation in 1867, during Queen Victoria's reign. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

214. Which of these is also a constitutional monarchy?

✓ **Australia**

The United States

Germany

France

Other constitutional monarchies include Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Spain, Thailand, Japan, Jordan and Morocco. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

215. What is the Crown a symbol of in Canada?

The Commonwealth of Nations, and nothing beyond it

✓ **Government, including Parliament, the courts, police services and the Canadian Forces**

The Canadian Forces and the RCMP, but not Parliament or the courts

The province of Ontario, where the Crown first sat

The Crown is a symbol of government, including Parliament, the legislatures, the courts, police services and the Canadian Forces. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

216. For how long has the Crown been a symbol of the state in Canada?

- 800 years
- 150 years
- ✓ **400 years**
- 60 years

The Crown has been a symbol of the state in Canada for 400 years. (Constitutional monarchy and the Sovereign)

217. What is the difference between the role of the Sovereign and that of the Prime Minister?

✓ **The Sovereign is head of state; the Prime Minister is head of government**

The Sovereign directs the government; the Prime Minister is ceremonial

They share the role of head of state

The Prime Minister appoints the Sovereign

There is a clear distinction in Canada between the head of state, the Sovereign, and the head of government, the Prime Minister. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

218. Who represents the Sovereign in Canada?

The Prime Minister

The Speaker of the Senate

✓ **The Governor General**

The Chief Justice

The Sovereign is represented in Canada by the Governor General. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

219. Who appoints the Governor General?

✓ **The Sovereign, on the advice of the Prime Minister**

The premiers of the provinces, acting together

The House of Commons, by a vote of MPs

The Senate, by a vote of its members

The Governor General is appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, usually for five years. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

220. For how long is the Governor General usually appointed?

- Until age 75
- Four years
- Ten years
- ✓ **Five years**

The Governor General is appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, usually for five years. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

221. Who represents the Sovereign in each province?

The Mayor

✓ **The Lieutenant Governor**

The Premier

The Commissioner

In each of the ten provinces the Sovereign is represented by the Lieutenant Governor. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

222. Who appoints a Lieutenant Governor?

✓ **The Governor General, on the advice of the Prime Minister**

The Premier of the province, on taking office

The Sovereign directly, without any advice

The legislature of the province concerned

The Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister, normally for five years. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

223. Who represents the federal government in each of the three territories?

✓ **The Commissioner**

The Lieutenant Governor

The Governor General

The Premier

In the three territories the Commissioner represents the federal government and plays a ceremonial role. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

224. Whose role in a province is similar to the Prime Minister's?

The Mayor's

✓ **The Premier's**

The Lieutenant Governor's

The Commissioner's

In each province the Premier has a role similar to that of the Prime Minister in the federal government. (The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors)

225. What are the three parts of Parliament in Canada?

The Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial

The Prime Minister, the Senate and the courts

✓ **The Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons**

The Governor General, the Cabinet and the Commons

Parliament has three parts: the Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons. (Parliament and how a bill becomes law)

226. How are senators chosen?

They are elected by the voters of each province

They are chosen by the premiers of the provinces and territories

✓ **They are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister**

They are appointed by the Supreme Court of Canada

*Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister and serve until age 75.
(Parliament and how a bill becomes law)*

227. Until what age do senators serve?

✓ **75**

70

Until they resign

65

*Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister and serve until age 75.
(Parliament and how a bill becomes law)*

228. How often are members of the House of Commons traditionally elected?

✓ **Every four years**

Every five years

Every two years

Every seven years

The House of Commons is the representative chamber, made up of members of Parliament elected by the people, traditionally every four years. (Parliament and how a bill becomes law)

229. What must happen before a bill becomes law in Canada?

A referendum must be held on the question

The Supreme Court of Canada must approve it

The Cabinet must vote for it unanimously

✓ **Both chambers must pass it and it must receive royal assent**

*No bill can become law in Canada until it has been passed by both chambers and has received royal assent.
(Parliament and how a bill becomes law)*

230. Who grants royal assent?

✓ **The Governor General, on behalf of the Sovereign**

The Prime Minister

The Chief Justice

The Speaker of the House of Commons

Royal assent is granted by the Governor General on behalf of the Sovereign. (Parliament and how a bill becomes law)

231. At which stage is a bill studied clause by clause?

First reading

Third reading

✓ **Committee stage**

Report stage

At committee stage committee members study the bill clause by clause. (Parliament and how a bill becomes law)

232. At which stage do members debate a bill's principle?

✓ **Second reading**

Committee stage

Royal assent

First reading

At second reading members debate the bill's principle. (Parliament and how a bill becomes law)

233. What happens at first reading?

Amendments are made clause by clause

The bill goes to the Senate

✓ **The bill is considered read and is printed**

Members vote on the bill

First reading: the bill is printed and counted as read once. (Parliament and how a bill becomes law)

234. What does a provincial legislature comprise?

The Sovereign, the Senate and the Assembly

The Commissioner and the Assembly

The Premier and the Cabinet

✓ **The Lieutenant Governor and the elected Assembly**

Provincial legislatures comprise the Lieutenant Governor and the elected Assembly. (Parliament and how a bill becomes law)

235. What must Cabinet ministers retain in order to stay in office?

The approval of the Governor General

✓ **The confidence of the House**

A majority of provincial premiers

The support of the Senate

Cabinet ministers must retain the confidence of the House and have to resign if they are defeated in a non-confidence vote. (The Cabinet and confidence)

236. Who selects the Cabinet ministers?

The House of Commons by a vote

The Governor General

✓ **The Prime Minister**

The Sovereign

The Prime Minister selects the Cabinet ministers and is responsible for the operations and policy of the government. (The Cabinet and confidence)

237. From where are most Cabinet ministers chosen?

From the public service

✓ **From among members of the House of Commons**

From among senators

From the provincial legislatures

The Prime Minister chooses the ministers of the Crown, most of them from among members of the House of Commons. (The Cabinet and confidence)

238. What are Cabinet ministers responsible for running?

The courts

✓ **The federal government departments**

The provincial legislatures

Elections Canada

Cabinet ministers are responsible for running the federal government departments. (The Cabinet and confidence)

239. Who prepares the budget and proposes most new laws?

The Governor General, on the Sovereign's behalf

The Senate, reviewing what the Commons sends it

✓ **The Prime Minister and the Cabinet**

The Supreme Court, ruling on what is required

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet ministers prepare the budget and propose most new laws. (The Cabinet and confidence)

240. What are elected representatives responsible for?

Appointing judges to the courts and senators to the Senate

Granting royal assent to bills passed by Parliament

✓ **Passing laws, approving expenditures and keeping the government accountable**

Running the departments of the federal government

Elected representatives are responsible for passing laws, approving and monitoring expenditures, and keeping the government accountable. (The Cabinet and confidence)

241. What is an electoral district in Canada also called?

A ward or a division

A county or a parish

✓ **A riding or a constituency**

A region or a district council

An electoral district is also known as a riding or a constituency. (Federal elections)

242. How are members of Parliament chosen?

They are chosen by the provincial premiers

✓ **They are elected by voters in their local constituency**

They are appointed by the Prime Minister

They are appointed by the Governor General

MP, or member of Parliament, is the other name for a member of the House of Commons. (Federal elections)

243. Who becomes the MP for an electoral district?

✓ **The candidate who receives the most votes**

The candidate appointed by the Governor General

The candidate chosen by the provincial premier

The candidate with the most party members

The candidate who receives the most votes becomes the MP for that electoral district. (Federal elections)

244. When must federal elections be held?

Whenever the Senate decides

On the second Tuesday in May every four years

✓ **On the third Monday in October every four years**

On the first Monday in July every five years

Federal elections must be held on the third Monday in October every four years following the most recent general election. (Federal elections)

245. Who may ask the Governor General to call an early election?

The Speaker of the House

The Leader of the Opposition

The Chief Electoral Officer

✓ **The Prime Minister**

The Prime Minister may ask the Governor General to call an earlier election. (Federal elections)

246. From what age may a Canadian citizen run in a federal election?

✓ **18**

35

21

25

Canadian citizens who are 18 years old or older may run in a federal election. (Federal elections)

247. What are the people who run for office called?

Electors

✓ **Candidates**

Nominees of the Crown

Delegates

The people who run for office are called candidates. (Federal elections)

248. How many MPs does each electoral district elect?

Two

✓ **One**

One for every 10,000 voters

It varies by province

The citizens in each electoral district elect one MP who sits in the House of Commons to represent them, as well as all Canadians. (Federal elections)

249. Who is entitled to vote in Canadian federal elections?

Canadian citizens who are 21 years old or older

Any resident of Canada who is 18 years or older

✓ **Canadian citizens at least 18 years old who are on the voters' list**

Property owners aged 18 or over on voting day

To vote in a federal election you must be a Canadian citizen, at least 18 years old on voting day, and on the voters' list. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

250. In Canada, are you obliged to tell other people how you voted?

Yes, if your employer or union representative asks

Yes, if a member of your family asks you

✓ **No — no one has the right to insist that you tell them**

Yes, if an election officer asks at the polling station

No one, including family members, your employer or union representative, has the right to insist that you tell them how you voted. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

251. Which neutral agency of Parliament runs federal elections?

The Supreme Court of Canada

The Privy Council Office

The Department of Justice

✓ **Elections Canada**

Elections Canada is a neutral agency of Parliament. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

252. What is the National Register of Electors?

The list of registered political parties

The record of past election results

The list of candidates in each riding

✓ **A permanent database of citizens qualified to vote**

The National Register of Electors is a permanent database of Canadian citizens 18 years of age or older who are qualified to vote. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

253. What does the voter information card tell you?

How you voted last time

✓ **When and where you vote**

Which candidate to vote for

The results of the election

The voter information card lists when and where you vote. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

254. When can you be added to the voters' list?

Only before the election is called

Only at a returning office in person

Only up to 30 days before the vote

✓ **At any time, including on election day**

You can be added to the voters' list at any time, including on election day. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

255. What does the right to a secret ballot mean?

Candidates' names are not printed on the ballot

Ballots are destroyed after counting

✓ **No one can watch you vote**

Results are kept secret until the next election

No one can watch you vote and no one should look at how you voted. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

256. What happens immediately after the polling stations close?

The Governor General certifies the result first

✓ **Election officers count the ballots and the results are announced**

The ballots are sent to Ottawa to be counted

The Senate reviews the ballots before any result

Immediately after the polling stations close, election officers count the ballots and the results are announced. (Who can vote, and the secret ballot)

257. When you go to vote on election day, what do you do with the ballot?

Sign your name beside your chosen candidate

Write the candidate's name on a blank slip

Tick every candidate you would accept

✓ **Mark an X in the circle next to the candidate of your choice**

Cannot make election day, or would rather not? Advance polls and the special ballot are the alternatives. (Voting procedures)

258. What must you bring to the polling station?

Your citizenship certificate and nothing else

✓ **Your voter information card and proof of identity and address**

Your passport together with your last tax return

Nothing at all, since your name is on the list

On election day bring your voter information card and proof of your identity and address to the polling station. (Voting procedures)

259. What should you do if you do not receive a voter information card?

✓ **Call your local elections office to check you are on the voters' list**

Ask your member of Parliament in Ottawa to register you

Go to any polling station and vote without one

Wait until the next general election is called

If you do not receive a voter information card you should call your local elections office. (Voting procedures)

260. What are your options if you cannot vote on election day?

Vote by telephone

✓ **Vote at the advance polls or by special ballot**

Ask a family member to vote for you

Apply for an exemption from voting

Cannot make election day, or would rather not? Advance polls and the special ballot are the alternatives. (Voting procedures)

261. Where do you mark your ballot?

Anywhere in the polling station

✓ **Behind the screen, so your vote is secret**

At the poll official's table

In the presence of two witnesses

A screen is provided, and you are invited behind it to mark the ballot. (Voting procedures)

262. What does the poll official do with the ballot number?

Records it against your name

✓ **Tears it off and gives the ballot back to you**

Keeps it with your identity documents

Writes it on the voters' list

The ballot number is torn off by the poll official, who hands the ballot back for you to put in the box. (Voting procedures)

263. After an election, which party forms the government?

The party with the most votes nationally

✓ **Usually the party with the most seats in the House of Commons**

The party with the most members in the Senate

The party chosen by the Senate

After an election 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. (After an election: government and opposition)

264. What is it called when the party in power holds at least half the seats?

A minority government

A confidence government

A coalition government

✓ **A majority government**

If the party in power holds at least half of the seats in the House of Commons, this is called a majority government. (After an election: government and opposition)

265. What is it called when the party in power holds fewer than half the seats?

An opposition government

✓ **A minority government**

A caretaker government

A majority government

If the party in power holds less than half of the seats in the House of Commons, this is called a minority government. (After an election: government and opposition)

266. What is the opposition party with the most members called?

The Shadow Government

The Loyal Coalition

The Third Party

✓ **The Official Opposition**

The opposition party with the most members of the House of Commons is the Official Opposition, or Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. (After an election: government and opposition)

267. What is the role of the opposition parties?

To appoint senators

To administer the government departments

✓ **To peacefully oppose or try to improve government proposals**

To grant royal assent

The role of opposition parties is to peacefully oppose or try to improve government proposals. (After an election: government and opposition)

268. What usually happens if the government is defeated on a confidence vote?

The Senate takes over the government

The Governor General appoints new ministers

The Supreme Court rules on the matter

✓ **The Prime Minister asks the Governor General to call an election**

After an election 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. (After an election: government and opposition)

269. Which kind of vote is considered a matter of confidence?

Any vote in the Senate

✓ **A vote on a major issue such as the budget**

A vote on a private member's bill

A vote to elect the Speaker

A vote on a major issue such as the budget is considered a matter of confidence. (After an election: government and opposition)

270. Who invites the leader of the winning party to form the government?

The Chief Electoral Officer

✓ **The Governor General**

The Speaker of the House of Commons

The Chief Justice

After an election 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. (After an election: government and opposition)

271. What are laws passed by a municipal council called?

Orders in Council

✓ **By-laws**

Ordinances of the Crown

Statutes

By-laws are what a municipal council passes, and they bind only the local community. (Provincial, territorial and municipal government)

272. Who usually heads a municipal government?

- A commissioner
- A lieutenant governor
- A band chief

✓ **A mayor or a reeve**

A municipal council usually includes a mayor or a reeve and councillors or aldermen. (Provincial, territorial and municipal government)

273. Which of these is normally a municipal responsibility?

- Criminal law
- Citizenship
- Foreign policy

✓ **Snow removal**

Municipalities are normally responsible for urban or regional planning, streets and roads, sanitation, snow removal, firefighting, ambulance and other emergency services, recreation facilities and public transit. (Provincial, territorial and municipal government)

274. What are the elected members of Quebec's legislature called?

- Members of the House of Assembly
- ✓ **Members of the National Assembly**
- Members of the Provincial Parliament
- Members of the Legislative Assembly

Members of provincial and territorial legislatures are called members of the Legislative Assembly, members of the National Assembly, members of the Provincial Parliament or members of the House of Assembly. (Provincial, territorial and municipal government)

275. Who has major responsibilities on First Nations reserves?

- Provincial premiers
- The Commissioner
- Municipal mayors

✓ **Band chiefs and councillors**

First Nations have band chiefs and councillors who have major responsibilities on reserves, including housing and schools. (Provincial, territorial and municipal government)

276. How do the rules for provincial and municipal elections compare with federal ones?

✓ **They are held by secret ballot, but the rules are not the same**

- They are identical to the rules for federal elections
- They do not use a secret ballot, unlike federal ones
- They are set for every province by Elections Canada

Provincial, territorial and municipal elections are held by secret ballot, but the rules are not the same as those for federal elections. (Provincial, territorial and municipal government)

277. What is the role of the courts in Canada?

- To make the laws
- To enforce the laws
- To appoint the police

✓ To settle disputes

Canada's laws are intended to provide order in society, offer a peaceful way to settle disputes, and express the values and beliefs of Canadians. (The justice system)

278. What is Canada's judicial system founded on in criminal matters?

✓ The presumption of innocence

- Trial by the Governor General
- The presumption of guilt
- Decisions of elected representatives

Presumption of innocence underpins criminal matters: guilt has to be proven. (The justice system)

279. What is due process?

- The right to be tried by a jury of twelve citizens
- The right to legal aid where you cannot pay a lawyer
- The right to question the police about their conduct

✓ The principle that government must respect all a person's legal rights

Due process is the principle that the government must respect all the legal rights a person is entitled to under the law. (The justice system)

280. Which is Canada's highest court?

- The Federal Court of Canada
- ✓ The Supreme Court of Canada**
- The Provincial Court of Appeal
- The Court of Queen's Bench

The Supreme Court of Canada is the country's highest court. (The justice system)

281. How many judges sit on the Supreme Court of Canada?

- Seven
- ✓ Nine**
- Eleven
- Five

The Supreme Court of Canada has nine judges appointed by the Governor General. (The justice system)

282. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada?

- The provincial premiers
- The Prime Minister alone
- ✓ The Governor General**
- The Senate

The Supreme Court of Canada has nine judges appointed by the Governor General. (The justice system)

283. Which court deals with matters concerning the federal government?

The Supreme Court of Canada

The Court of Queen's Bench

A small claims court

✓ **The Federal Court of Canada**

The Federal Court of Canada deals with matters concerning the federal government. (The justice system)

284. To whom does the law in Canada apply?

Everyone except judges while they are sitting

Only Canadian citizens, not permanent residents

✓ **Everyone, including judges, politicians and the police**

Everyone except elected politicians in office

The law in Canada applies to everyone, including judges, politicians and the police. (The justice system)

285. Which court handles civil cases involving small sums of money?

The Court of Queen's Bench

The Federal Court

✓ **A small claims court**

A family court

There are also provincial courts for lesser offences, family courts, traffic courts and small claims courts. (The justice system)

286. Who makes the written rules that guide people in Canadian society?

The Governor General

The police

The Supreme Court

✓ **Elected representatives**

Laws are written rules intended to guide people in society and are made by elected representatives. (The justice system)

287. In Canada, are you allowed to question the police about their service or conduct?

Only where you have a lawyer present with you

Only through your member of Parliament in Ottawa

No — questioning an officer's conduct is an offence

✓ **Yes — almost all forces have a process for bringing concerns**

Concerns about police service or conduct are yours to raise. (The police)

288. Which force enforces federal laws throughout Canada?

Municipal police departments

The Ontario Provincial Police

✓ **The Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

The Canadian Forces Military Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police enforce federal laws throughout Canada. (The police)

289. In which two provinces does the RCMP not serve as the provincial police?

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

✓ **Ontario and Quebec**

Alberta and British Columbia

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police serve as the provincial police in all provinces and territories except Ontario and Quebec. (The police)

290. What can you do if you cannot pay for a lawyer?

Represent yourself with no assistance

✓ **Use legal aid services, available free or at low cost**

Ask the judge to act for you

Apply to the Governor General

Legal aid services exist in most communities, free or low-cost, for those who cannot pay a lawyer. (The police)

291. Which of these is a reason to ask the police for help?

✓ **Someone you know has gone missing**

You disagree with a by-law

You need a passport

You want to register to vote

You can ask the police for help if there has been an accident, if something has been stolen, if you are a victim of assault, if you see a crime taking place or if someone you know has gone missing. (The police)

292. How many members are there in the House of Commons?

308

338

295

✓ **343**

There are 343 members of the House of Commons following the 2025 general election. (The House of Commons today)

293. Why does the number of electoral districts change over time?

The Governor General sets the number each election

✓ **Periodic redistribution redraws them as the population changes**

The Senate votes to add seats

Each new province adds ten seats

The number of electoral districts changes with periodic redistribution. (The House of Commons today)

Canadian symbols 42 questions

294. In which year was the Canadian flag first raised?

✓ **1965**

1921

1867

1876

A new Canadian flag was raised for the first time in 1965. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

295. What appears at the centre of the Canadian flag?

A fleur-de-lis

A crown

✓ **A red maple leaf**

A beaver

The red-white-red pattern of the Canadian flag comes from the flag of the Royal Military College, Kingston, founded in 1876. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

296. What is Canada's best-known symbol?

The fleur-de-lys

The beaver

The Crown

✓ **The maple leaf**

The maple leaf is Canada's best-known symbol. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

297. Since when have red and white been Canada's national colours?

Since 1867

Since the Middle Ages

✓ **Since 1921**

Since 1965

Red and white have been the national colours of Canada since 1921. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

298. Where does the flag's red-white-red pattern come from?

The Canadian Red Ensign, flown for a century

✓ **The flag of the Royal Military College, Kingston**

The flag Quebec adopted in 1948

The Union Jack, Canada's official Royal Flag

The red-white-red pattern of the Canadian flag comes from the flag of the Royal Military College, Kingston, founded in 1876. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

299. Which flag is Canada's official Royal Flag?

The maple leaf flag

The Canadian Red Ensign

✓ **The Union Jack**

The Royal Arms of Canada

The Union Jack is Canada's official Royal Flag. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

300. For about how long did the Canadian Red Ensign serve as the Canadian flag?

✓ **About 100 years**

About 50 years

About 20 years

About 200 years

The Canadian Red Ensign served as the Canadian flag for about 100 years. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

301. When did French Canadians adopt maple leaves as a symbol?

✓ **In the 1700s**

In the 1850s

In 1965

In 1921

Maple leaves were adopted as a symbol by French Canadians in the 1700s. (The Canadian flag and the maple leaf)

302. What does the Latin motto A mari usque ad mare mean?

Peace, order and good government

Our land

✓ **From sea to sea**

Strong and free

Canada's national motto is A mari usque ad mare, which in Latin means from sea to sea. (Other Canadian symbols)

303. On which coin does the beaver appear?

The ten-cent coin

The twenty-five-cent coin

✓ **The five-cent coin**

The one-cent coin

The beaver can be seen on the five-cent coin. (Other Canadian symbols)

304. Which company first adopted the beaver as its symbol?

The Bank of Canada

The Canadian Pacific Railway

✓ **The Hudson's Bay Company**

The North West Company

The beaver was adopted centuries ago as the symbol of the Hudson's Bay Company. (Other Canadian symbols)

305. In which year is the fleur-de-lys said to have been adopted by the French king?

1534

✓ **496**

1608

1948

The fleur-de-lys is said to have been adopted by the French king in the year 496. (Other Canadian symbols)

306. In which year did Quebec adopt its own flag?

1921

1965

✓ 1948

1867

In 1948 Quebec adopted its own flag, based on the Cross and the fleur-de-lys. (Other Canadian symbols)

307. Which symbols does the Canadian coat of arms contain?

✓ **Symbols of England, France, Scotland and Ireland, and red maple leaves**

A crown, a beaver and an eagle set above a shield

A beaver and a single maple leaf, and nothing else

The fleur-de-lys and the Union Jack, and nothing else

The Canadian coat of arms contains symbols of England, France, Scotland and Ireland as well as red maple leaves. (Other Canadian symbols)

308. When did Canada adopt an official coat of arms and national motto?

At Confederation

When the Charter of Rights was entrenched

When the maple leaf flag was first raised

✓ **After the First World War**

As an expression of national pride after the First World War, Canada adopted an official coat of arms and a national motto. (Other Canadian symbols)

309. Name two Canadian symbols.

✓ **The maple leaf and the beaver**

The eagle and the oak

The thistle and the rose

The lion and the unicorn

The Canadian coat of arms contains symbols of England, France, Scotland and Ireland as well as red maple leaves. (Other Canadian symbols)

310. What is the highest honour that Canadians can receive?

✓ **The Victoria Cross**

The Order of Canada

The Order of Military Merit

The Grey Cup

The Victoria Cross is the highest honour available to Canadians. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

311. How many Canadians have received the Victoria Cross since 1854?

196

✓ 96

69

9

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to 96 Canadians since 1854. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

312. What is Canada's national anthem?

A mari usque ad mare

God Save the King

✓ **O Canada**

The Maple Leaf Forever

O Canada was proclaimed as the national anthem in 1980. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

313. In which year was O Canada proclaimed the national anthem?

1880

✓ **1980**

1967

1965

O Canada was proclaimed as the national anthem in 1980. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

314. Where was O Canada first sung?

✓ **Québec City**

Toronto, then the largest city

Ottawa, at the opening of Parliament

Halifax, at a naval review

O Canada was first sung in Québec City in 1880. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

315. In which year did Canada start its own honours system with the Order of Canada?

1921

1980

✓ **1967**

1854

Confederation's centennial year, 1967, brought Canada its own honours system, opening with the Order of Canada. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

316. What is the Royal Anthem of Canada?

O Canada

✓ **God Save the King or Queen**

The Maple Leaf Forever

Vive la Canadienne

The Royal Anthem of Canada can be played or sung on any occasion when Canadians wish to honour the Sovereign. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

317. What does the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower contain?

The Victoria Crosses awarded to Canadians

The original Constitution

✓ **The Books of Remembrance**

The Crown Jewels of Canada

The Memorial Chamber within the Peace Tower contains the Books of Remembrance. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

318. In which year was the Peace Tower completed?

✓ **1927**

1916

1867

1922

Completed in 1927, the Peace Tower commemorates the First World War. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

319. Which part of the original Parliament building survived the 1916 fire?

The Senate chamber

The Peace Tower

The Centre Block

✓ **The Library**

The Library is the only part of the original Parliament building remaining. (Parliament buildings, the anthem and honours)

320. Which language must you know adequately to become a Canadian citizen?

Both English and French

✓ **English or French**

English only

French only

You must have adequate knowledge of English or French to become a Canadian citizen. (Official languages and popular sports)

321. Which adult applicants are exempt from the language requirement?

Those born in a Commonwealth country

Those aged 65 or over

Those aged 45 or over

✓ **Adult applicants 55 years of age or over**

Adult applicants 55 years of age or over are exempted from the language requirement. (Official languages and popular sports)

322. In which year did Parliament pass the Official Languages Act?

1867

✓ **1969**

1982

1963

Parliament passed the Official Languages Act in 1969. (Official languages and popular sports)

323. Which trophy does the National Hockey League play for?

The Clarkson Cup

The Queen's Cup

The Grey Cup

✓ **The Stanley Cup**

The Stanley Cup was donated by Lord Stanley, the Governor General, in 1892. (Official languages and popular sports)

324. Who donated the Stanley Cup, and in which year?

Adrienne Clarkson in 2005

Queen Victoria in 1867

✓ **Lord Stanley, the Governor General, in 1892**

Lord Grey, the Governor General, in 1909

The Stanley Cup was donated by Lord Stanley, the Governor General, in 1892. (Official languages and popular sports)

325. Which sport has the most registered players in Canada?

Curling

Hockey

✓ **Soccer**

Canadian football

Soccer has the most registered players of any game in Canada. (Official languages and popular sports)

326. Which sport was introduced to Canada by Scottish pioneers?

Basketball

Soccer

✓ **Curling**

Lacrosse

Curling was introduced by Scottish pioneers and is popular in Canada. (Official languages and popular sports)

327. For how long have Anglophones and Francophones lived together in Canada?

More than 800 years

More than 500 years

✓ **More than 300 years**

More than 150 years

Anglophones and Francophones have lived together in partnership and creative tension for more than 300 years. (Official languages and popular sports)

328. On what date is Canada Day?

24 June

1 January

✓ **1 July**

11 November

Canada Day is July 1. (National holidays and important dates)

329. Which holiday marks the Sovereign's birthday?

Canada Day

Vimy Day

Thanksgiving Day

✓ **Victoria Day**

Victoria Day is the Monday preceding May 25 and marks the Sovereign's birthday. (National holidays and important dates)

330. When is Victoria Day?

The first Monday of September

✓ **The Monday preceding 25 May**

The second Monday of October

9 April

Victoria Day is the Monday preceding May 25 and marks the Sovereign's birthday. (National holidays and important dates)

331. On what date is Fête nationale celebrated in Quebec?

✓ **24 June**

20 November

11 January

1 July

Fête nationale in Quebec is June 24, the Feast of St. John the Baptist. (National holidays and important dates)

332. When is Thanksgiving Day in Canada?

The first Monday of September

✓ **The second Monday of October**

The fourth Thursday of November

The Monday preceding 25 May

Thanksgiving Day is the second Monday of October. (National holidays and important dates)

333. When is Labour Day?

✓ **The first Monday of September**

The Monday preceding 25 May

1 May

The second Monday of October

Labour Day is the first Monday of September. (National holidays and important dates)

334. On what date is Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day?

✓ **20 November**

26 December

9 April

11 January

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day is November 20. (National holidays and important dates)

335. On what date is Boxing Day?

26 January

25 December

1 January

✓ **26 December**

Christmas Day is December 25 and Boxing Day is December 26. (National holidays and important dates)

Canada's regions 75 questions

336. Which is the second largest country on earth?

The United States

China

Australia

✓ **Canada**

Canada is the second largest country on earth, at 10 million square kilometres. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

337. Which three oceans border Canada?

✓ **The Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic**

The Pacific, Arctic and Indian

The Atlantic, Arctic and Southern

The Pacific, Atlantic and Indian

Oceans on three sides: Pacific to the west, Atlantic to the east, Arctic to the north. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

338. How many provinces and territories does Canada have?

✓ **Ten provinces and three territories**

Nine provinces and four territories

Ten provinces and two territories

Twelve provinces and one territory

Canada has ten provinces and three territories. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

339. How many distinct regions does Canada include?

Three

✓ **Five**

Four

Six

Canada includes five distinct regions: the Atlantic Provinces, Central Canada, the Prairie Provinces, the West Coast and the Northern Territories. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

340. Which is Canada's capital city?

Toronto

Québec City

✓ **Ottawa**

Montreal

Ottawa, located on the Ottawa River, was chosen as the capital in 1857 by Queen Victoria. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

341. Who chose Ottawa as the capital, and in which year?

- Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1867
- Queen Elizabeth II, in 1952
- Lord Durham, in 1840

✓ **Queen Victoria, in 1857**

Ottawa, located on the Ottawa River, was chosen as the capital in 1857 by Queen Victoria. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

342. On which river does the national capital stand?

- The Mackenzie River
- The Saguenay River
- The St. Lawrence River

✓ **The Ottawa River**

Ottawa, located on the Ottawa River, was chosen as the capital in 1857 by Queen Victoria. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

343. What is Canada's approximate population?

- About 60 million
- About 11 million
- ✓ **About 34 million**
- About 18 million

Canada has a population of about 34 million people. (Canada's size, oceans and regions)

344. Which provinces are referred to as the Atlantic Provinces?

- Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, P.E.I. and Nova Scotia
- ✓ **Newfoundland and Labrador, P.E.I., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick**
- Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and P.E.I.

The Atlantic Provinces are Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. (The Atlantic Provinces)

345. What is the capital of Nova Scotia?

- Charlottetown
- ✓ **Halifax**
- St. John's
- Saint John

Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia. (The Atlantic Provinces)

346. What is the capital of New Brunswick?

- ✓ **Fredericton**
- Saint John
- Moncton
- Halifax

Fredericton is the capital of New Brunswick. (The Atlantic Provinces)

347. What is the capital of Newfoundland and Labrador?

Saint John

Halifax

✓ **St. John's**

Charlottetown

St. John's is the capital of Newfoundland and Labrador. (The Atlantic Provinces)

348. What is the capital of Prince Edward Island?

St. John's

Summerside

✓ **Charlottetown**

Fredericton

Charlottetown is the capital of Prince Edward Island. (The Atlantic Provinces)

349. Which is Canada's smallest province?

Newfoundland and Labrador

New Brunswick

Nova Scotia

✓ **Prince Edward Island**

Smallest of the provinces is Prince Edward Island, known for red soil, beaches and potatoes. (The Atlantic Provinces)

350. Which province is the birthplace of Confederation?

Ontario, the most populous province

✓ **Prince Edward Island**

Quebec, the oldest of the colonies

Nova Scotia, the gateway to Canada

Prince Edward Island is the birthplace of Confederation. (The Atlantic Provinces)

351. Where are the world's highest tides found?

The Gulf of St. Lawrence

✓ **The Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia**

Hudson Bay

The Strait of Georgia

The Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia has the world's highest tides. (The Atlantic Provinces)

352. Which is the most easterly point in North America?

Nova Scotia

Prince Edward Island

✓ **Newfoundland and Labrador**

New Brunswick

North America's most easterly point is Newfoundland and Labrador, which keeps a time zone of its own. (The Atlantic Provinces)

353. Which province is the most populous of the Atlantic Provinces?

✓ **Nova Scotia**

New Brunswick

Prince Edward Island

Newfoundland and Labrador

Nova Scotia is the most populous Atlantic Province. (The Atlantic Provinces)

354. Which bridge connects Prince Edward Island to the mainland?

The Angus L. Macdonald Bridge

The Peace Bridge

The Lions Gate Bridge

✓ **The Confederation Bridge**

Prince Edward Island is connected to mainland Canada by the Confederation Bridge, one of the longest continuous multispan bridges in the world. (The Atlantic Provinces)

355. Where is Canada's largest naval base?

St. John's

Victoria

Saint John

✓ **Halifax**

Halifax is home to Canada's largest naval base. (The Atlantic Provinces)

356. Which two provinces make up Central Canada?

Quebec and New Brunswick

Ontario and Alberta

✓ **Quebec and Ontario**

Ontario and Manitoba

Central Canada is made up of Quebec and Ontario. (Central Canada)

357. What is the capital of Ontario?

Ottawa

Hamilton

✓ **Toronto**

Kingston

Toronto is the capital of Ontario. (Central Canada)

358. What is the capital of Quebec?

Montreal

Gatineau

Trois-Rivières

✓ **Québec City**

Québec City is the capital of Quebec. (Central Canada)

359. Which is the largest city in Canada?

Ottawa

Montreal

✓ **Toronto**

Vancouver

Largest Canadian city, and its main financial centre, is Toronto. (Central Canada)

360. Which is Canada's main financial centre?

✓ **Toronto**

Vancouver

Calgary

Montreal

Largest Canadian city, and its main financial centre, is Toronto. (Central Canada)

361. Which is Canada's second largest city?

Vancouver

Toronto

✓ **Montreal**

Ottawa

Montreal ranks second among Canadian cities, and after Paris no mainly French-speaking city in the world is bigger. (Central Canada)

362. Which province is Canada's largest producer of hydro-electricity?

Ontario

Manitoba

✓ **Quebec**

British Columbia

Quebec is Canada's largest producer of hydro-electricity. (Central Canada)

363. How much of Canada's manufactured goods do Ontario and Quebec produce together?

✓ **More than three-quarters**

More than one-tenth

More than half

More than one-quarter

Ontario and Quebec together produce more than three-quarters of all Canadian manufactured goods. (Central Canada)

364. Which is the largest freshwater lake in the world?

✓ **Lake Superior**

Lake Huron

Lake Erie

Lake Ontario

Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world. (Central Canada)

365. Which of the five Great Lakes lies wholly within the United States?

Lake Erie

Lake Superior

✓ **Lake Michigan**

Lake Huron

Five Great Lakes lie between Ontario and the United States: Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario. (Central Canada)

366. Which region is known for its vineyards, wines and fruit crops?

The Prairies

The Bay of Fundy

The Okanagan Valley

✓ **The Niagara region**

The Niagara region is known for its vineyards, wines and fruit crops. (Central Canada)

367. Which province has the largest French-speaking population outside Quebec?

Manitoba

Alberta

New Brunswick

✓ **Ontario**

Ontario has the largest French-speaking population outside of Quebec. (Central Canada)

368. Which three provinces are the Prairie Provinces?

✓ **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta**

Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan

Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the Prairie Provinces. (The Prairie Provinces)

369. What is the capital of Manitoba?

Brandon

Regina

✓ **Winnipeg**

Saskatoon

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba. (The Prairie Provinces)

370. What is the capital of Saskatchewan?

Edmonton

✓ **Regina**

Saskatoon

Winnipeg

Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan. (The Prairie Provinces)

371. What is the capital of Alberta?

Calgary
Regina
Banff

✓ **Edmonton**

Edmonton is the capital of Alberta. (The Prairie Provinces)

372. Where is the RCMP training academy?

Ottawa
✓ **Regina**
Winnipeg
Calgary

Regina is home to the training academy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. (The Prairie Provinces)

373. Which province has 40% of Canada's arable land?

Alberta, the most populous Prairie province
Manitoba, with its farmland and hydro power
Ontario, with its dairy and grain crops

✓ **Saskatchewan**

Two-fifths of Canada's arable land sits in Saskatchewan, the leading producer of grains and oilseeds. (The Prairie Provinces)

374. Which is Canada's largest producer of oil and gas?

Saskatchewan
Newfoundland and Labrador
British Columbia

✓ **Alberta**

Alberta is the largest producer of oil and gas in Canada. (The Prairie Provinces)

375. Which province has the largest Aboriginal population?

Saskatchewan
Alberta
Ontario

✓ **Manitoba**

Manitoba has the largest Aboriginal population of any province, at over 15%. (The Prairie Provinces)

376. Which national park was established in Alberta in 1885?

Wood Buffalo National Park
✓ **Banff National Park**
Jasper National Park
Lake Louise National Park

Alberta has five national parks, including Banff National Park, established in 1885. (The Prairie Provinces)

377. After whom was Alberta named?

✓ **Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, daughter of Queen Victoria**

Lord Strathcona, who drove the last spike

Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria herself, who chose the name

Alberta was named after Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. (The Prairie Provinces)

378. Which is the most populous Prairie province?

Manitoba

British Columbia

✓ **Alberta**

Saskatchewan

Alberta is the most populous Prairie province. (The Prairie Provinces)

379. Where are some of the world's richest deposits of dinosaur fossils?

The Canadian Shield

The Okanagan Valley

The Bay of Fundy

✓ **The Badlands of Alberta**

Alberta's Badlands hold some of the richest prehistoric fossil and dinosaur deposits anywhere. (The Prairie Provinces)

380. What is the capital of British Columbia?

Kelowna

Whistler

Vancouver

✓ **Victoria**

Victoria is the capital of British Columbia. (The West Coast)

381. Which is Canada's largest and busiest port?

The Port of Victoria

The Port of Montreal

✓ **The Port of Vancouver**

The Port of Halifax

The Port of Vancouver is Canada's largest and busiest port. (The West Coast)

382. Which province is Canada's Pacific gateway?

Yukon, on the northern Pacific coast

Alberta, with its oil and gas exports

Manitoba, with its hydro-electric power

✓ **British Columbia**

British Columbia is Canada's westernmost province, on the Pacific coast. (The West Coast)

383. Which province has the most valuable forestry industry in Canada?

New Brunswick

Ontario

✓ **British Columbia**

Quebec

British Columbia has the most valuable forestry industry in Canada. (The West Coast)

384. Which valley in British Columbia is known for fruit orchards and wine?

The Barossa Valley

The Niagara region

✓ **The Okanagan Valley**

The Fraser Valley

British Columbia is known for mining, fishing, and the fruit orchards and wine industry of the Okanagan Valley. (The West Coast)

385. Approximately how many provincial parks does British Columbia have?

✓ **600**

6,000

60

100

British Columbia has the most extensive park system in Canada, with approximately 600 provincial parks. (The West Coast)

386. Which languages are most spoken in British Columbia's cities after English?

Japanese and Korean

Spanish and Punjabi

✓ **Chinese and Punjabi**

French and Chinese

Chinese and Punjabi are the most spoken languages in British Columbia's cities after English. (The West Coast)

387. Where is the navy's Pacific fleet headquartered?

✓ **Victoria**

Halifax

Esquimalt Bay

Vancouver

Victoria is a tourist centre and the headquarters of the navy's Pacific fleet. (The West Coast)

388. What is the capital of Nunavut?

Whitehorse

Frobisher

✓ **Iqaluit**

Yellowknife

Iqaluit is the capital of Nunavut. (The Northern Territories)

389. What is the capital of the Northwest Territories?

Inuvik

Whitehorse

Iqaluit

✓ **Yellowknife**

Yellowknife is the capital of the Northwest Territories. (The Northern Territories)

390. What is the capital of Yukon?

✓ **Whitehorse**

Dawson City

Yellowknife

Iqaluit

Whitehorse is the capital of Yukon. (The Northern Territories)

391. What does Nunavut mean in Inuktitut?

Village

The people

✓ **Our land**

Midnight sun

Nunavut means our land in Inuktitut. (The Northern Territories)

392. In which year was Nunavut established?

1870

✓ **1999**

1949

1898

Nunavut was established in 1999 from the eastern part of the Northwest Territories. (The Northern Territories)

393. Why is the North called the Land of the Midnight Sun?

It has the longest winter nights in the world

The sun never sets in winter

✓ **Daylight can last up to 24 hours at the height of summer**

The northern lights shine all night

Land of the Midnight Sun is the North's nickname: midsummer daylight can run a full 24 hours. (The Northern Territories)

394. Which mountain is the highest in Canada?

Mount Columbia

✓ **Mount Logan**

Mount Waddington

Mount Robson

Mount Logan, located in the Yukon, is the highest mountain in Canada. (The Northern Territories)

395. Which territory holds the record for the coldest temperature recorded in Canada?

Nunavut

✓ **Yukon**

Newfoundland and Labrador

The Northwest Territories

Yukon holds the record for the coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada, at -63°C. (The Northern Territories)

396. What is the tundra?

The boreal forest of the North

The Arctic ice shelf

The grassland of the Prairies

✓ **The vast rocky Arctic plain with no trees**

Much of the North is made up of tundra, the vast rocky Arctic plain. (The Northern Territories)

397. What share of Nunavut's population is Inuit?

About 30%

About 50%

✓ **About 85%**

About 15%

Roughly 85% of Nunavut is Inuit; Inuktitut is official there and the first language of its schools. (The Northern Territories)

398. How does Nunavut's Legislative Assembly choose a premier and ministers?

By direct territorial election

✓ **By consensus**

By party vote

By appointment from Ottawa

Nunavut's 19-member Legislative Assembly chooses a premier and ministers by consensus. (The Northern Territories)

399. Which city is called the diamond capital of North America?

Iqaluit

✓ **Yellowknife**

Saskatoon

Whitehorse

Yellowknife is called the diamond capital of North America. (The Northern Territories)

400. Which is the second-longest river system in North America?

The Yukon River

The St. Lawrence River

✓ **The Mackenzie River**

The Fraser River

At 4,200 kilometres the Mackenzie is North America's second-longest river system, after the Mississippi. (The Northern Territories)

401. Which Gold Rush brought thousands of miners to Yukon?

- The Gold Rush of the 1930s
- The Gold Rush of the 1850s
- The Gold Rush of 1867

✓ **The Gold Rush of the 1890s**

Yukon drew thousands of miners in the Gold Rush of the 1890s. (The Northern Territories)

402. What are the three main types of industry in Canada's economy?

✓ **Service, natural resources and manufacturing**

- Agriculture, mining and forestry
- Primary, secondary and financial
- Public, private and voluntary

Canada's economy includes three main types of industries: service industries, natural resources industries and manufacturing industries. (Canada's economy)

403. What proportion of working Canadians have jobs in service industries?

- About 25%
- About 50%
- ✓ **More than 75%**
- About 10%

More than 75% of working Canadians have jobs in service industries. (Canada's economy)

404. Which is Canada's largest international trading partner?

- Mexico
- The United Kingdom
- China

✓ **The United States**

Canada's largest international trading partner is the United States. (Canada's economy)

405. In which year did Canada enact free trade with the United States?

- 1947
- ✓ **1988**
- 1965
- 1994

In 1988 Canada enacted free trade with the United States. (Canada's economy)

406. When did Mexico join the North American Free Trade Agreement?

- 1970
- 1988
- ✓ **1994**
- 2001

1994 brought Mexico into the broader North American Free Trade Agreement. (Canada's economy)

407. Which of these is a natural resources industry?

✓ **Forestry**

Banking

Retail services

Tourism

Natural resources industries include forestry, fishing, agriculture, mining and energy. (Canada's economy)

408. What proportion of Canadian exports go to the United States?

✓ **Over three-quarters**

About one-quarter

About one-tenth

About half

Over three-quarters of Canadian exports are destined for the United States. (Canada's economy)

409. What is the Canada-United States border traditionally known as?

The North American divide

✓ **The world's longest undefended border**

The Peace Arch frontier

The 49th parallel line

The Canada-United States border is traditionally known as the world's longest undefended border. (Canada's economy)

410. Which group of leading industrialised countries does Canada belong to?

✓ **The G8**

The OECD alone

The Commonwealth Economic Council

The G20 only

Canada sits in the G8 alongside the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Russia. (Canada's economy)