

Citizen Pass

414 Canadian Citizenship Test Questions & Answers

2026 EDITION · CITIZEN PASS

A free study guide built from our own maintained question bank, drawn from Discover Canada.

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Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship 32

Q1. What does Canadian law say about the status of men and women?

A: Men and women are equal under the law

Q2. What happens to those guilty of gender-based violence crimes such as honour killings or forced marriage in Canada?

A: They are severely punished under Canada's criminal laws

Q3. Where do the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizens come from?

A: From our history, secured by Canadian law, reflecting our shared traditions, identity and values

Q4. Which of these is a source of Canadian law?

A: Laws passed by Parliament and the provincial legislatures

Q5. Which of these is one of the sources of Canadian law?

A: English common law

Q6. Which country's civil code is named as one of the sources of Canadian law?

A: France

Q7. From which country did Canada inherit the unwritten constitution that forms one of the sources of Canadian law?

A: Great Britain

Q8. What is habeas corpus?

A: The right to challenge unlawful detention by the state

Q9. From which legal tradition does habeas corpus come?

A: English common law

Q10. What is the full name of the Charter entrenched in the Constitution in 1982?

A: The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Q11. Who proclaimed the amended Constitution in Ottawa in 1982?

A: Queen Elizabeth II

Q12. In what year and country was Magna Carta signed?

A: 1215, in England

Q13. How old is the tradition of ordered liberty that Canadians enjoy, dating back to Magna Carta?

A: 800 years old

Q14. Which fundamental freedom in the Charter includes freedom of speech and of the press?

A: Freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression

Q15. Which of these is a fundamental freedom in the Charter?

A: Freedom of peaceful assembly

Q16. Which of these is one of the fundamental freedoms listed in the Charter?

A: Freedom of association

Q17. In addition to living and working anywhere in Canada, what else do Mobility Rights guarantee?

A: The right to enter and leave Canada freely and to apply for a passport

Q18. How does the Charter treat the treaty and other rights of Aboriginal peoples?

A: The rights in the Charter will not adversely affect any treaty or other rights or freedoms of Aboriginal peoples

Q19. How does the Charter describe multiculturalism?

A: A fundamental characteristic of the Canadian heritage and identity

Q20. Canadians work hard to respect pluralism and to live in harmony with one another.

A: True

Q21. In Canada, rights come with responsibilities.

A: True

Q22. Voting in which elections is a responsibility of citizenship?

A: Federal, provincial or territorial, and local elections

Q23. What is your obligation when you are called to serve on a jury?

A: You are legally required to serve

Q24. Why is serving on a jury important to the justice system?

A: The justice system depends on impartial juries made up of citizens

Q25. Obeying the law reflects which one of Canada's founding principles?

A: The rule of law

Q26. Under the rule of law in Canada, no person or group is above the law.

A: True

Q27. Which of these is described as an important Canadian value?

A: Getting a job and taking care of one's family

Q28. According to Discover Canada, what does work contribute to?

A: Personal dignity and self-respect, and to Canada's prosperity

Q29. What role does every citizen have in protecting Canada's heritage and environment?

A: Avoiding waste and pollution while protecting Canada's heritage for future generations

Q30. Military service is compulsory for citizens in Canada.

A: False

Q31. In which part-time forces can Canadians serve to gain valuable experience, skills and contacts?

A: The navy, militia and air reserves

Q32. Besides the Canadian Forces, in which community services can Canadians serve to help protect their community?

A: The Coast Guard or emergency services such as a police force or fire department

Who We Are 27

Q33. What does Canada claim to have inherited that is described as the oldest of its kind in the world?

A: The oldest continuous constitutional tradition

Q34. What is unique about Canada among the countries of North America?

A: It is the only constitutional monarchy in North America

Q35. According to Discover Canada, which beliefs enabled Canadians to build a prosperous society in a rugged environment?

A: A belief in ordered liberty, enterprise, hard work and fair play

Q36. How have poets and songwriters hailed Canada?

A: As the "Great Dominion"

Q37. Who are Canada's three founding peoples?

A: Aboriginal, French and British

Q38. The term Aboriginal peoples refers to which three distinct groups?

A: First Nations, Inuit and Métis

Q39. What does the word "Inuit" mean in the Inuktitut language?

A: The people

Q40. Where do the Inuit live in small, scattered communities?

A: Across the Arctic

Q41. The Métis are a distinct people of what kind of ancestry?

A: Mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry

Q42. Approximately what share of Aboriginal people are First Nations?

A: About 65%

Q43. Aboriginal territorial rights were first guaranteed through which document?

A: The Royal Proclamation of 1763 by King George III

Q44. Aboriginal and treaty rights are included in the Canadian Constitution.

A: True

Q45. Why did the federal government place many Aboriginal children in residential schools from the 1800s until the 1980s?

A: To assimilate them into mainstream Canadian culture

Q46. What are Canada's two official languages?

A: English and French

Q47. In which languages is the federal government required by law to provide services throughout Canada?

A: English and French

Q48. In which province does the majority of Canada's Francophones live?

A: Quebec

Q49. Which is the only officially bilingual province in Canada?

A: New Brunswick

Q50. The Acadians are descendants of French colonists who began settling the Maritime provinces in what year?

A: 1604

Q51. What proportion of the Acadians were deported between 1755 and 1763 in the event known as the 'Great Upheaval'?

A: More than two-thirds

Q52. In what year did the House of Commons recognize that the Quebecois form a nation within a united Canada?

A: 2006

Q53. Why are Anglophones generally referred to as English Canadians?

A: Because of generations of settlers of British origin who laid the foundations of the country

Q54. Which statement best describes what is expected of newcomers becoming Canadian?

A: They are expected to embrace democratic principles such as the rule of law

Q55. After English, which languages are the second most-spoken at home in two of Canada's biggest cities?

A: Chinese languages

Q56. Which religion do the great majority of Canadians identify with, and what is the largest affiliation within it?

A: Christianity, with Catholic the largest affiliation

Q57. Which statement best describes the legal status of gay and lesbian Canadians?

A: They enjoy full protection and equal treatment under the law, including access to civil marriage

Q58. The majority of Canadians were born outside Canada.

A: False

Q59. Since the 1970s, most immigrants to Canada have come from which part of the world?

A: Asian countries

Q60. Which group reached Labrador and Newfoundland about 1,000 years ago and left the settlement l'Anse aux Meadows, now a World Heritage site?

A: The Vikings from Iceland

Q61. Between 1534 and 1542, Jacques Cartier made three voyages across the Atlantic and claimed the land for which monarch?

A: King Francis I of France

Q62. By which decade did the name Canada begin appearing on maps?

A: The 1550s

Q63. Who was the first to map Canada's Atlantic shore, landing in 1497 and claiming the land for England?

A: John Cabot, an Italian immigrant to England

Q64. In 1670, which king granted the Hudson's Bay Company exclusive trading rights over the watershed draining into Hudson Bay?

A: King Charles II of England

Q65. Who was the first European to explore the St. Lawrence River and to see present-day Quebec City and Montreal?

A: Jacques Cartier

Q66. In 1604, who established the first European settlement north of Florida?

A: Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain

Q67. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain built a fortress at what is now which city?

A: Quebec City

Q68. Champlain allied the colony with which First Nations, historic enemies of the Iroquois?

A: The Algonquin, Montagnais and Huron

Q69. In what year did the French and the Iroquois make peace, after about a century of conflict?

A: 1701

Q70. The fur-trade economy in which the French and Aboriginal people collaborated was driven by European demand for what?

A: Beaver pelts

Q71. Which leaders built a French Empire in North America that reached from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico?

A: Jean Talon, Bishop Laval and Count Frontenac

Q72. Who refused to surrender Quebec to the English in 1690, saying his only reply would come from the mouths of his cannons?

A: Count Frontenac

Q73. After contact with Europeans, large numbers of Aboriginal people died from what cause?

A: European diseases to which they lacked immunity

Q74. Which two commanders were both killed leading their troops at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham?

A: Brigadier James Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm

Q75. Why did the British Parliament pass the Quebec Act of 1774?

A: To better govern the French Roman Catholic majority

Q76. What did the Quebec Act allow for Catholics that was not then allowed in Britain?

A: Religious freedom and the right to hold public office

Q77. How did the Quebec Act treat the legal system of the province?

A: It restored French civil law while maintaining British criminal law

Q78. What were the French-speaking Catholic people of the Province of Quebec known as?

A: Habitants or Canadiens

Q79. Who was a great hero of New France who won many victories over the English?

A: Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville

Q80. What happened in 1776 when the 13 British colonies south of Quebec declared independence?

A: They formed the United States

Q81. About how many people loyal to the Crown, called Loyalists, fled the American Revolution to settle in Nova Scotia and Quebec?

A: More than 40,000

Q82. Who led thousands of Loyalist Mohawk Indians into Canada?

A: Joseph Brant

Q83. In 1792, where did some black Nova Scotians move to establish a new British colony for freed slaves?

A: Freetown, Sierra Leone

Q84. Why did early explorers call the native peoples of Canada Indians?

A: They thought they had reached the East Indies

Q85. How did the Huron-Wendat and the Iroquois of the Great Lakes region live?

A: As farmers and hunters

Q86. How did the Sioux live?

A: They were nomadic, following the bison herd

Q87. Warfare was rare among Aboriginal groups, who almost never fought one another.

A: False

Q88. Believing it would be easy to conquer Canada, when did the United States launch an invasion?

A: June 1812

Q89. Which First Nations leader supported British soldiers in Canada's defence during the War of 1812?

A: Shawnee Chief Tecumseh

Q90. What did American forces burn in York (now Toronto) in 1813?

A: Government House and the Parliament Buildings

Q91. In retaliation in 1814, which British officer led an expedition that burned the White House in Washington, D.C.?

A: Major-General Robert Ross

Q92. What did Laura Secord do in 1813 to help in the War of 1812?

A: Made a dangerous 30-km journey on foot to warn of a planned American attack

Q93. Who chose Bytown (Ottawa) as the endpoint of the Rideau Canal, playing a direct role in founding the national capital?

A: The Duke of Wellington

Q94. Where was Canada's first representative assembly elected in 1758?

A: Halifax, Nova Scotia

Q95. What did the Constitutional Act of 1791 do?

A: Divided the Province of Quebec into Upper Canada and Lower Canada

Q96. How were Upper Canada and Lower Canada mainly composed after 1791?

A: Upper Canada was mainly Loyalist, Protestant and English-speaking; Lower Canada was heavily Catholic and French-speaking

Q97. How did thousands of escaped slaves who followed 'the North Star' reach safety in Canada?

A: Via the Underground Railroad, a Christian anti-slavery network

Q98. Who was Upper Canada's first Lieutenant Governor and the founder of the City of York (now Toronto)?

A: John Graves Simcoe

Q99. In what year did the Montreal Stock Exchange open?

A: 1832

Q100. Why did the armed rebellions of 1837-38 outside Montreal and in Toronto fail?

A: The rebels did not have enough public support to succeed

Q101. What did Lord Durham recommend in his report on the rebellions?

A: That Upper and Lower Canada be merged and given responsible government

Q102. Which statement best describes what "responsible government" means?

A: Ministers of the Crown must have the support of a majority of the elected representatives in order to govern

Q103. Who, a champion of democracy and French language rights, became the first leader of a responsible government in the Canadas?

A: Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine

Q104. What did Lord Durham controversially recommend as the quickest way for the Canadiens to progress?

A: That they assimilate into English-speaking Protestant culture

Q105. Over which years did representatives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada work together to establish a new country?

A: From 1864 to 1867

Q106. What are the representatives who worked together to establish the new country of Canada known as?

A: The Fathers of Confederation

Q107. Which four provinces formed the new country called the Dominion of Canada at Confederation?

A: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

Q108. What did the British Parliament pass in 1867 to create the Dominion of Canada?

A: The British North America Act

Q109. On what date was the Dominion of Canada officially born?

A: July 1, 1867

Q110. Which Father of Confederation suggested the term "Dominion of Canada," inspired by Psalm 72 in the Bible?

A: Sir Leonard Tilley

Q111. Who became Canada's first Prime Minister in 1867?

A: Sir John Alexander Macdonald

Q112. Where was Sir John A. Macdonald born, and on which bill does his portrait appear?

A: Born in Scotland; his portrait is on the \$10 bill

Q113. Which date has Parliament recognized as Sir John A. Macdonald Day?

A: January 11

Q114. After Ottawa sent soldiers to retake Fort Garry in 1870, which new province did Canada establish?

A: Manitoba

Q115. A second Metis rebellion in 1885 in present-day Saskatchewan led to Louis Riel's trial and what outcome?

A: His execution for high treason

Q116. As whom is Louis Riel seen by many Canadians?

A: A hero, a defender of Metis rights and the father of Manitoba

Q117. Which prime minister established the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) in 1873 to pacify the West?

A: Sir John A. Macdonald

Q118. What is the name of Canada's national police force, also called "the Mounties" and one of Canada's best-known symbols?

A: The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

Q119. Who drove the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway on November 7, 1885?

A: Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona)

Q120. Who founded the women's suffrage movement in Canada and was the first Canadian woman to practise medicine in Canada?

A: Dr. Emily Stowe

Q121. Which was the first province to grant voting rights to women, in 1916?

A: Manitoba

Q122. Who became the first woman Member of Parliament, in 1921?

A: Agnes Macphail

Q123. Largely due to the work of Thérèse Casgrain and others, in what year did Quebec grant women the right to vote?

A: 1940

Q124. About how many Canadians served in the First World War, most of them volunteers, out of a population of about eight million?

A: More than 600,000

Q125. Which battle did the Canadian Corps win in April 1917, securing the Canadians' reputation for valour?

A: The Battle of Vimy Ridge

Q126. On what date did the First World War end with the Armistice, after the surrender of Germany and Austria?

A: November 11, 1918

Q127. How many Canadians were killed in the First World War?

A: 60,000

Q128. In which war of 1899 to 1902 did over 7,000 Canadians volunteer to fight, with over 260 dying?

A: The South African (Boer) War

Q129. On what date each year do Canadians honour their veterans and fallen on Remembrance Day, wearing the red poppy?

A: November 11

Q130. What event led to the Great Depression, during which unemployment reached 27% in 1933?

A: The stock market crash of 1929

Q131. In what year was the Bank of Canada, a central bank created to manage the money supply, established?

A: 1934

Q132. Which beach did 15,000 Canadian troops storm and capture on D-Day, June 6, 1944?

A: Juno Beach

Q133. Which country did the Canadian Army liberate in 1944-45, helping to force the German surrender of May 8, 1945?

A: The Netherlands

Q134. Out of a population of 11.5 million, how many Canadians and Newfoundlanders served in the Second World War, and how many were killed?

A: More than one million served and 44,000 were killed

Q135. At the end of the Second World War, Canada had the largest navy in the world.

A: False

Q136. Canadians of Japanese origin were forcibly relocated during the Second World War. In what year did the Government of Canada apologize and compensate the victims?

A: 1988

Q137. As part of a United Nations operation, which country did Canada help defend in the Korean War (1950-53)?

A: South Korea

Q138. In which kinds of operations has Canada taken part in places such as Egypt, Cyprus and Haiti?

A: UN peacekeeping missions

Q139. The discovery of oil in which province in 1947 began Canada's modern energy industry?

A: Alberta

Q140. In what year were Aboriginal people granted the right to vote in federal elections?

A: 1960

Q141. In what year were the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans introduced?

A: 1965

Q142. What does the Official Languages Act (1969) guarantee?

A: French and English services in the federal government across Canada

Q143. In which two years was Quebec sovereignty defeated in referendums?

A: 1980 and 1995

Q144. Which group of artists, founded in 1920, is Canada best known for in the visual arts for painting rugged wilderness landscapes?

A: The Group of Seven

Q145. What did Sir Frederick Banting of Toronto and Charles Best discover?

A: Insulin, a hormone to treat diabetes

Q146. Who invented the snowmobile, a light-weight winter vehicle?

A: Joseph-Armand Bombardier

Q147. Who invented the worldwide system of standard time zones?

A: Sir Sandford Fleming

Q148. Who invented the first cardiac pacemaker?

A: Dr. John A. Hopps

Q149. Mike Lazaridis and Jim Balsillie of Research In Motion (RIM) are best known for creating which invention?

A: The BlackBerry

Q150. Basketball was invented in 1891 by which Canadian?

A: James Naismith

Q151. Who began the cross-country "Marathon of Hope" run in 1980 to raise money for cancer research after losing his right leg to cancer?

A: Terry Fox

Q152. Who scored the winning goal for Canada in the 1972 Canada-Soviet Summit Series, often called "the goal heard around the world"?

A: Paul Henderson

Modern Canada 28

Q153. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is known today as which organization?

A: The World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q154. The discovery of oil in 1947 in which province began Canada's modern energy industry?

A: Alberta

Q155. In what year were a majority of Canadians first able to afford adequate food, shelter and clothing?

A: 1951

Q156. During which period did Canada enjoy one of the strongest economies among industrialized nations?

A: Between 1945 and 1970

Q157. Canada's high standard of living is maintained largely by trade with other nations, in particular which country?

A: The United States

Q158. As Canadian society changed over more than 50 years, what happened regarding women and work?

A: A growing number of women entered the professional work force

Q159. In what year were Aboriginal people granted the right to vote?

A: 1960

Q160. Today, every Canadian citizen over what age may vote?

A: 18

Q161. In 1963, what did Parliament establish to study the place of the two main language groups?

A: The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

Q162. In 1970, Canada helped found La Francophonie, which is best described as what?

A: An international association of French-speaking countries

Q163. What happened to the movement for Quebec sovereignty in the 1980 provincial referendum?

A: It was defeated

Q164. What was the result of the second Quebec sovereignty referendum, held in 1995?

A: Sovereignty was defeated again

Q165. The Cold War began when liberated eastern European countries became part of a Communist bloc controlled by the Soviet Union under which dictator?

A: Josef Stalin

Q166. With which country did Canada join to form the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD)?

A: The United States

Q167. In which conflict did Canada take part in a UN operation defending South Korea, losing 500 dead and 1,000 wounded?

A: The Korean War (1950-53)

Q168. What does the Canada Health Act ensure?

A: Common elements and a basic standard of health coverage

Q169. In what year did the federal government introduce unemployment insurance, now called employment insurance?

A: 1940

Q170. In Canada, publicly funded education is provided by the federal government.

A: False

Q171. What is the Group of Seven, founded in 1920, best known for?

A: A style of painting capturing rugged wilderness landscapes

Q172. What did the artist Emily Carr paint?

A: The forests and Aboriginal artifacts of the West Coast

Q173. Which artist pioneered modern Inuit art with etchings, prints and soapstone sculptures?

A: Kenojuak Ashevak

Q174. Les Automatistes of Quebec, most notably Jean-Paul Riopelle, were pioneers of what in the 1950s?

A: Modern abstract art

Q175. Which statement best describes The Jack Pine?

A: It is a famous painting by Tom Thomson

Q176. For what is Denys Arcand best known?

A: His films, popular in Quebec and across Canada and winners of international awards

Q177. Mike Lazaridis and Jim Balsillie of Research In Motion (RIM) are known for inventing which device?

A: The BlackBerry

Q178. Which sport was invented by Canadian James Naismith in 1891?

A: Basketball

Q179. Ice hockey is a national sport of Canada in which Canadian teams have dominated the world.

A: True

Q180. Which statement best describes Wayne Gretzky?

A: One of the greatest hockey players of all time, he played for the Edmonton Oilers from 1979 to 1988

How Canadians Govern Themselves 50

Q181. What kind of democracy does Canada have?

A: A parliamentary democracy

Q182. Canada is which of the following?

A: A federal state

Q183. Which set lists the levels of government in Canada?

A: Federal, provincial, territorial and municipal

Q184. In Canada's parliamentary democracy, to which bodies do the people elect members?

A: The House of Commons in Ottawa and the provincial and territorial legislatures

Q185. What are elected representatives responsible for in Canada?

A: Passing laws, approving and monitoring expenditures, and keeping the government accountable

Q186. To whom are Cabinet ministers responsible?

A: To the elected representatives

Q187. What must Cabinet ministers retain in order to stay in office?

A: The confidence of the House

Q188. What must Cabinet ministers do if they are defeated in a non-confidence vote?

A: They have to resign

Q189. Which kinds of matters does the federal government take responsibility for?

A: Matters of national and international concern

Q190. Which level of government is responsible for foreign policy?

A: The federal government

Q191. Which level of government is responsible for currency?

A: The federal government

Q192. Which level of government is responsible for navigation?

A: The federal government

Q193. Which level of government is responsible for criminal law?

A: The federal government

Q194. Which level of government is responsible for citizenship?

A: The federal government

Q195. Which level of government is responsible for municipal government?

A: The provinces

Q196. Which level of government is responsible for education?

A: The provinces

Q197. Which level of government is responsible for health?

A: The provinces

Q198. What does federalism allow different provinces to do?

A: Adopt policies tailored to their own populations

Q199. Federalism gives provinces the flexibility to experiment with new ideas and policies.

A: True

Q200. How many northern territories does Canada have?

A: Three

Q201. Which statement best describes the three parts of Parliament?

A: The Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons

Q202. What do provincial legislatures comprise?

A: The Lieutenant Governor and the elected Assembly

Q203. In the federal government, who selects the Cabinet ministers?

A: The Prime Minister

Q204. Who is responsible for the operations and policy of the government?

A: The Prime Minister

Q205. How often are members of Parliament traditionally elected?

A: Every four years

Q206. Who appoints senators in Canada?

A: The Governor General, on the advice of the Prime Minister

Q207. Until what age do senators serve?

A: Until age 75

Q208. Which bodies consider and review bills (proposals for new laws)?

A: Both the House of Commons and the Senate

Q209. Which statement best describes how a bill becomes law in Canada?

A: No bill can become law until it has been passed by both chambers and has received royal assent

Q210. Who grants royal assent to a bill in Canada?

A: The Governor General, on behalf of the Sovereign

Q211. As a constitutional monarchy, who is Canada's Head of State?

A: A hereditary Sovereign (Queen or King)

Q212. What role does the Sovereign play as a part of Parliament?

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

Q213. Her Majesty has no role as a symbol of Canadian sovereignty.

A: False

Q214. Who is the head of government in Canada, actually directing the governing of the country?

A: The Prime Minister

Q215. Which statement best describes the distinction between the head of state and the head of government in Canada?

A: The head of state is the Sovereign and the head of government is the Prime Minister

Q216. Who represents the Sovereign in Canada?

A: The Governor General

Q217. How is the Governor General appointed, and for how long?

A: By the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, usually for five years

Q218. Who appoints the Lieutenant Governor, and on whose advice?

A: The Governor General, on the advice of the Prime Minister, normally for five years

Q219. Where are provincial and territorial laws passed?

A: In an elected legislature in each provincial and territorial government

Q220. What are members of a provincial or territorial legislature called, depending on the region?

A: MLAs, MNAs, MPPs or MHAs

Q221. In a province, whose role is most similar to that of the Prime Minister in the federal government?

A: The Premier

Q222. In a province, whose role is similar to that of the Governor General?

A: The Lieutenant Governor

Q223. In each of the three territories, who represents the federal government and plays a ceremonial role?

A: The Commissioner

Q224. Which statement best identifies the three branches of government in Canada?

A: The Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial

Q225. The three branches of government work together but also sometimes in creative tension, which helps to secure the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

A: True

Q226. Who makes up the Executive Branch of Canada's government?

A: The Prime Minister and Cabinet

Q227. How are the members of the House of Commons chosen?

A: They are elected by voters

Q228. At what age is it important for Canadians to participate in their democracy by voting?

A: 18 or more

Q229. What is the Supreme Court of Canada?

A: Canada's highest court

Q230. In the legislative process, what happens during First Reading of a bill?

A: The bill is considered read for the first time and is printed

Federal Elections 28

Q231. Why do Canadians vote in federal elections?

A: To choose people to represent them in the House of Commons

Q232. What are members of the House of Commons also known as?

A: Members of Parliament, or MPs

Q233. How often are federal elections held following the most recent general election?

A: Every four years

Q234. Who may ask the Governor General to call an election earlier than the fixed date?

A: The Prime Minister

Q235. Electoral districts are also known by which other names?

A: Ridings or constituencies

Q236. The right to vote is described as one of the what of Canadian citizenship?

A: Privileges

Q237. What is the minimum age to vote in a federal election on voting day?

A: 18 years old

Q238. Besides being a citizen and at least 18, what else must you be in order to vote in a federal election?

A: On the voters' list

Q239. What does Canadian law secure regarding how you vote?

A: The right to a secret ballot

Q240. What does a secret ballot mean?

A: No one can watch you vote and no one should look at how you voted

Q241. Which statement best describes who may insist that you tell them how you voted?

A: No one, including family members, your employer or union representative, may insist you tell them how you voted

Q242. You may choose to discuss how you voted with others if you wish.

A: True

Q243. Where are election results announced?

A: On radio and television and in the newspapers

Q244. Who may run as a candidate in a federal election?

A: Canadian citizens who are 18 years old or older

Q245. What are the people who run for office in an election called?

A: Candidates

Q246. In an electoral district, which candidate becomes the member of Parliament (MP)?

A: The candidate who receives the most votes

Q247. What is the National Register of Electors?

A: A permanent database of Canadian citizens 18 or older qualified to vote

Q248. Once an election is called, what does Elections Canada mail to each elector in the National Register?

A: A voter information card

Q249. What information does the voter information card provide?

A: When and where you vote, plus a number to call for an interpreter or special services

Q250. When can you be added to the voters' list?

A: At any time, including on election day

Q251. After an election, who is invited by the Governor General to form the government?

A: The leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons

Q252. What is a majority government?

A: When the party in power holds at least half of the seats in the House of Commons

Q253. What is a minority government?

A: When the party in power holds less than half of the seats in the House of Commons

Q254. When the House of Commons votes on a major issue such as the budget, what is this vote considered?

A: A matter of confidence

Q255. What should you do if you do not receive a voter information card?

A: Call your local elections office or Elections Canada in Ottawa

Q256. If you cannot or do not wish to vote on election day, how else can you vote?

A: At the advance polls or by special ballot

Q257. What are the laws passed by a municipal council called?

A: By-laws

Q258. Provincial, territorial and municipal elections are held by secret ballot, but the rules are not the same as those for federal elections.

A: True

The Justice System 21

Q259. On what principle is Canada's judicial system founded?

A: The presumption of innocence: everyone is innocent until proven guilty

Q260. To what kind of matters does the presumption of innocence apply in Canada?

A: Criminal matters

Q261. Canada's legal system is based on a heritage that includes which of the following?

A: The rule of law, freedom under the law, democratic principles and due process

Q262. What essential role do prisons have in Canada?

A: Punishing criminals and deterring crime

Q263. In Canada, to whom does the law apply?

A: Everyone, including judges, politicians and the police

Q264. What are Canadian laws intended to do?

A: Provide order in society, offer a peaceful way to settle disputes, and express the values and beliefs of Canadians

Q265. What are laws in Canada?

A: The written rules intended to guide people in our society

Q266. Who makes Canada's laws?

A: Elected representatives

Q267. In Canada's system, what do the courts and the police do?

A: The courts settle disputes and the police enforce the laws

Q268. Canada is governed by an organized system of laws.

A: True

Q269. What is Canada's highest court?

A: The Supreme Court of Canada

Q270. What does the Federal Court of Canada deal with?

A: Matters concerning the federal government

Q271. What kind of cases do small claims courts handle?

A: Civil cases involving small sums of money

Q272. Which of these specialized provincial courts exist in Canada for lesser offences and specific matters?

A: Family courts and traffic courts

Q273. Why are the police there in Canada?

A: To keep people safe and to enforce the law

Q274. In which of these situations can you ask the police for help?

A: An accident, a theft, an assault, witnessing a crime, or a missing person

Q275. If you have concerns about the service or conduct of the police, what can you do?

A: Question the police, since almost all police forces have a process to bring concerns and seek action

Q276. There are municipal police departments in all provinces.

A: True

Q277. Who can help you with legal problems and act for you in court?

A: Lawyers

Q278. What is available in most communities if you cannot pay for a lawyer?

A: Legal aid services, free of charge or at a low cost

Q279. Which statement best summarizes Canada's justice system?

A: It guarantees due process, presumes innocence in criminal matters, and applies the rule of law to everyone, including judges, politicians and police

Canadian Symbols 31

Q280. In what year was a new Canadian flag raised for the first time?

A: 1965

Q281. Where does the red-white-red pattern of the Canadian flag come from?

A: The flag of the Royal Military College in Kingston

Q282. In what year was the Royal Military College in Kingston founded?

A: 1876

Q283. In what year did red and white become the official national colours of Canada?

A: 1921

Q284. Red and white only became the colours of France and England in the twentieth century.

A: False

Q285. Which flag is Canada's official Royal Flag?

A: The Union Jack

Q286. For about how long did the Canadian Red Ensign serve as the Canadian flag?

A: About 100 years

Q287. Since what year has the Canadian Red Ensign been carried officially by veterans?

A: 2005

Q288. The provinces and territories also have their own flags that embody their distinct traditions.

A: True

Q289. What is Canada's best-known symbol?

A: The maple leaf

Q290. Since which decade have maple leaves appeared on Canadian uniforms and insignia?

A: The 1850s

Q291. Where can Canada's coat of arms be seen today?

A: On dollar bills, government documents and public buildings

Q292. Which architectural style, popular in the time of Queen Victoria, do the Parliament Buildings reflect?

A: Gothic Revival

Q293. In which decade were the Parliament Buildings completed?

A: The 1860s

Q294. What happened to the Centre Block of Parliament in 1916?

A: It was destroyed by an accidental fire and rebuilt in 1922

Q295. Which part of the original Parliament building survived the 1916 fire?

A: The Library

Q296. What is Canada's official summer sport, first played by Aboriginal peoples?

A: Lacrosse

Q297. Which sport has the most registered players of any game in Canada?

A: Soccer

Q298. Canadian football is the most popular sport in Canada.

A: False

Q299. Which popular ice game was introduced to Canada by Scottish pioneers?

A: Curling

Q300. What are Canada's two official languages, important symbols of identity?

A: English and French

Q301. In what year did Parliament pass the Official Languages Act?

A: 1969

Q302. At what age are adult citizenship applicants exempted from the official language requirement?

A: 55 years of age or over

Q303. In what year did Quebec adopt its own flag, based on the Cross and the fleur-de-lys?

A: 1948

Q304. On which Canadian coin can the beaver be seen?

A: The five-cent coin

Q305. For about how long has the Crown been a symbol of the state in Canada?

A: 400 years

Q306. Since what event has Canada been a constitutional monarchy in its own right?

A: Confederation in 1867

Q307. In what year was "O Canada" proclaimed Canada's national anthem?

A: 1980

Q308. In which city was "O Canada" first sung, in 1880?

A: Québec City

Q309. Which statement best describes the Royal Anthem of Canada?

A: The Royal Anthem is "God Save the Queen (or King)," played to honour the Sovereign

Q310. Which statement best describes the Victoria Cross (V.C.)?

A: It is the highest honour available to Canadians, awarded for the most conspicuous bravery in the presence of the enemy

Canada's Economy 24

Q311. In what year did Canada enact free trade with the United States?

A: 1988

Q312. How does Discover Canada describe the size of Canada's economy today?

A: One of the ten largest economies in the world

Q313. What are the three main types of industries in Canada's economy?

A: Manufacturing, natural resources, and service industries

Q314. What share of working Canadians now have jobs in service industries?

A: More than 75%

Q315. Which of these is an example of a service industry in Canada?

A: Banking

Q316. Health care belongs to Canada's natural resources industries rather than its service industries.

A: False

Q317. What do manufacturing industries do in Canada?

A: Make products to sell in Canada and around the world

Q318. Which of these is among the manufactured products listed for Canada?

A: High technology equipment

Q319. Which advanced technology is listed among Canada's manufactured products?

A: Aerospace technology

Q320. Which of these is named as a Canadian manufactured product?

A: Automobiles

Q321. What role have the natural resources industries played in Canada?

A: An important part in the country's history and development

Q322. The economy of many areas of Canada still depends on developing natural resources.

A: True

Q323. What share of Canadian exports is destined for the U.S.A.?

A: Over three-quarters

Q324. Canada and the United States have what kind of trading relationship?

A: The biggest bilateral trading relationship in the world

Q325. What do integrated Canada-U.S.A. supply chains do?

A: Compete with the rest of the world

Q326. Each year, Canada exports billions of dollars worth of which of these?

A: Energy products

Q327. Canada's exports include products from which of these sectors?

A: Agricultural, fishing and forestry products

Q328. Which statement best describes where service industries provide jobs in Canada?

A: In areas such as construction, communications and transportation

Q329. The Canada-U.S. border is traditionally known as what?

A: The world's longest undefended border

Q330. Only a few thousand Canadians and Americans cross the border each year.

A: False

Q331. Where does the Peace Arch stand?

A: At Blaine, in the State of Washington

Q332. Which words are inscribed on the Peace Arch?

A: Children of a common mother

Canada's Regions 80

Q335. Where does Canada rank in size among the countries of the world?

A: The second largest country on earth

Q336. About how large is Canada in area?

A: About 10 million square kilometres

Q337. How many oceans line Canada's frontiers?

A: Three

Q338. Which ocean lies on Canada's eastern frontier?

A: The Atlantic Ocean

Q339. Which ocean lies to the north of Canada?

A: The Arctic Ocean

Q340. Which boundary runs along the southern edge of Canada?

A: The Canada-United States boundary

Q341. Into how many distinct regions is Canada divided?

A: Five

Q342. How many territories does Canada have?

A: Three

Q343. What is the capital of Newfoundland and Labrador?

A: St. John's

Q344. What is the capital of Prince Edward Island?

A: Charlottetown

Q345. What is the capital of New Brunswick?

A: Fredericton

Q346. What is the capital of Quebec?

A: Quebec City

Q347. What is the capital of Ontario?

A: Toronto

Q348. What is the capital of Alberta?

A: Edmonton

Q349. What is the capital of Nunavut?

A: Iqaluit

Q350. What is the capital of Yukon Territory?

A: Whitehorse

Q351. On which river is Ottawa, the national capital, located?

A: The Ottawa River

Q333. In which Ontario city is the car assembly plant featured in Discover Canada's economy chapter located?

A: Oakville

Q334. Which statement best describes how the Port of Vancouver is presented in Discover Canada's economy chapter?

A: As an example of Canada's trading infrastructure

Q352. In what year was Ottawa chosen as the capital of Canada?

A: 1857

Q353. Who chose Ottawa as Canada's capital?

A: Queen Victoria

Q354. Which statement best describes Ottawa's size among Canadian cities?

A: Ottawa is Canada's fourth largest metropolitan area

Q355. About how large is the National Capital Region surrounding Ottawa?

A: 4,700 square kilometres

Q356. What kind of weather does the Atlantic Ocean bring to the Atlantic provinces?

A: Cool winters and cool humid summers

Q357. Which province is the most easterly point in North America?

A: Newfoundland and Labrador

Q358. Newfoundland and Labrador shares the same time zone as the rest of Atlantic Canada.

A: False

Q359. What contributes a substantial part of Newfoundland and Labrador's economy today?

A: Off-shore oil and gas extraction

Q360. Which part of the province is described as having immense hydro-electric resources?

A: Labrador

Q361. In which mountain range is New Brunswick situated?

A: The Appalachian Range

Q362. Who founded the province of New Brunswick?

A: The United Empire Loyalists

Q363. What is the St. John River system, found in New Brunswick?

A: The second largest river system on North America's Atlantic coastline

Q364. Which city is the principal Francophone Acadian centre of New Brunswick?

A: Moncton

Q365. Which statement best describes New Brunswick's status regarding official languages?

A: New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province

Q366. Where is Central Canada located?

A: Near the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec and Ontario

Q367. What kind of climate do southern Ontario and Quebec have?

A: Cold winters and warm humid summers

Q368. How much of all Canadian manufactured goods do Ontario and Quebec produce together?

A: More than three-quarters

Q369. More than half the people in Canada live in cities and towns of Central Canada.

A: True

Q370. Which is the smallest province in Canada?

A: Prince Edward Island

Q371. What connects Prince Edward Island to mainland Canada?

A: The Confederation Bridge, one of the world's longest continuous multispan bridges

Q372. Anne of Green Gables, written by Lucy Maud Montgomery, is set in which province?

A: Prince Edward Island

Q373. Which statement best describes Quebec's role in electricity production?

A: Quebec's huge supply of fresh water has made it Canada's largest producer of hydro-electricity

Q374. In which cutting-edge industries are Quebecers described as leaders?

A: Pharmaceuticals and aeronautics

Q375. What is Montreal's rank among Canadian cities by size?

A: Canada's second largest city

Q376. Montreal is the second largest mainly French-speaking city in the world after which city?

A: Paris

Q377. Which is the most populous Atlantic Province?

A: Nova Scotia

Q378. How is Halifax described as a port?

A: Canada's largest east coast port, deep-water and ice-free

Q379. Which city is home to Canada's largest naval base?

A: Halifax

Q380. Which cultural traditions help sustain a vibrant culture in Nova Scotia?

A: Celtic and Gaelic traditions

Q381. How many annual festivals is Nova Scotia home to, including the military tattoo in Halifax?

A: Over 700

Q382. What is the largest city in Canada?

A: Toronto

Q383. Which city is Canada's main financial centre?

A: Toronto

Q384. The Niagara region of Ontario is known for what?

A: Its vineyards, wines and fruit crops

Q385. How many Great Lakes are located between Ontario and the United States?

A: Five

Q386. Which lake is the largest freshwater lake in the world?

A: Lake Superior

Q387. Which three provinces are the Prairie Provinces?

A: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Q388. How is the climate of the Prairie region best described?

A: Mostly dry, with cold winters and hot summers

Q389. What is the most famous street intersection in Canada, found in Winnipeg?

A: Portage and Main

Q390. Winnipeg's French Quarter, St. Boniface, is home to which community?

A: Western Canada's largest Francophone community, at 45,000

Q391. Manitoba is an important centre of which culture, with 14% of residents reporting that origin?

A: Ukrainian

Q392. Which province has the largest Aboriginal population, at over 15% of its population?

A: Manitoba

Q393. Which province was once known as the "breadbasket of the world" and the "wheat province"?

A: Saskatchewan

Q394. What share of Canada's arable land is found in Saskatchewan?

A: 40%

Q395. Which province is Canada's largest producer of grains and oilseeds?

A: Saskatchewan

Q396. Which city is Saskatchewan's largest and the headquarters of the mining industry?

A: Saskatoon

Q397. Which is the most populous Prairie province?

A: Alberta

Q398. After whom was Alberta named?

A: Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria

Q399. In what year was Banff National Park in Alberta established?

A: 1885

Q400. Which province is Canada's largest producer of oil and gas?

A: Alberta

Q401. Which province is Canada's westernmost province?

A: British Columbia

Q402. What is the approximate population of British Columbia?

A: Four million

Q403. Which port is Canada's largest and busiest, serving as the country's gateway to the Asia-Pacific?

A: The Port of Vancouver

Q404. About what share of all the goods produced in British Columbia are forestry products?

A: About one-half

Q405. British Columbia has the most extensive park system in Canada, with approximately how many provincial parks?

A: 600

Q406. After English, which are the most spoken languages in British Columbia's cities?

A: Chinese and Punjabi

Q407. The Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon together contain what share of Canada's land mass?

A: One-third

Q408. Why is the North often referred to as the "Land of the Midnight Sun"?

A: At the height of summer, daylight can last up to 24 hours

Q409. Much of Canada's North is made up of tundra. What is the tundra?

A: The vast rocky Arctic plain

Q410. Which territory holds the record for the coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada (-63 C)?

A: Yukon

Q411. In what year was Nunavut established from the eastern part of the Northwest Territories?

A: 1999

Q412. About what share of Nunavut's population is Inuit, with Inuktitut as an official language?

A: About 85%

Q413. The Canadian Rangers, who play a key role in Canada's North, are part of which organization?

A: The Canadian Forces Reserves

Q414. Which mountain, located in the Yukon, is the highest mountain in Canada?

A: Mount Logan

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