

Canadian Citizenship Practice Test Answers

[French Version](#)

Federal Questions

1. A Member of Parliament from Montreal announces that she will spend her weekend in her electoral district. This means she would be:

- In her office on Parliament Hill.
- Visiting the province of Quebec.
- **In the part of Montreal where she was elected. (correct answer)**
- Going on a vacation.

2. After a federal election, which party forms the new government?

- **The party with the most elected representatives is invited by the Governor General to become the party in power. (correct answer)**
- The King himself picks any party to run the government.
- The Governor General proposes a law for elected officials to become the governing body.
- The Premiers of each province pick a party to run the government

3. Approximately how many Canadians served in the First World War?

- 7000.
- 8 million.
- About 60,000.
- **More than 600,000. (correct answer)**

4. Canada has three territories and how many provinces?

- 13
- **10 (correct answer)**
- 3
- 5

5. Fatima is a new immigrant in Canada. What law allows her to take a job at par with a man?

- Equality of women and men (correct answer)
- Equality of all races.
- Equal pay for equal work.
- Equal rights.

6. From where does the name "Canada" come from?

- From the Inuit word meaning country.
- From the French word meaning joining.
- From the Métis word meaning rivers.
- From "Kanata", the Huron-Iroquois word for village. (correct answer)

7. Give an example of how you can show responsibility by participating in your community.

- Mind your own business.
- Have a party.
- Keep your property tidy.
- Volunteer. (correct answer)

8. Give an example of where English and French have equal status in Canada.

- In schools.
- In the workplace.
- In the Parliament of Canada. (correct answer)
- At City Hall.

9. Give the first line of Canada's national anthem?

- O Canada! Our home and native land! (correct answer)
- O Canada! Our province and native land!
- O Canada! From far and wide, O Canada,
- O Canada! We stand on guard for thee.

10. How are Members of Parliament chosen?

- Appointed by the Prime Minister.
- Elected by Canadian citizens. (correct answer)
- Appointed by the King.
- Elected by the Provincial Ministers.

11. How are Senators chosen?

- By the Governor General of Canada.

- By the Premiers of all provinces.
- Appointed by the King.
- Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. (correct answer)

12. How does a bill become a law?

- The Lieutenant Governor must approve the bill.
- Approval by a majority in the House of Commons and Senate and finally the Governor General. (correct answer)
- The King must sign the bill.
- Approval by the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

13. How is a Cabinet Minister chosen?

- By the King.
- By the voters.
- By other Cabinet Ministers.
- By the Prime Minister (correct answer)

14. How is the government formed after a federal election?

- The party with the most elected representatives becomes the party in power. The King chooses the Prime Minister from this party
- Ordinarily, the party with the most elected representatives becomes the party in power. The leader of this party becomes the Prime Minister. (correct answer)
- The Governor General picks a party and a Prime Minister to run the government.
- Each province elects one representative to form the government. The King then chooses the Prime Minister.

15. How is the Prime Minister chosen?

- The King appoints the Prime Minister.
- The Governor General with the Senate appoint the Prime Minister.
- The leader of the party with the most elected representatives becomes the Prime Minister. (correct answer)
- The MPs vote on the Prime Minister.

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

- No, police service and conduct is not open to discussion with Canadians.
- Yes, you can question their service but not their conduct.
- Yes, you can question their conduct but not their service.
- **Yes, if you feel the need to. (correct answer)**

17. In Canada's justice system what does "presumption of innocence" mean?

- Everyone is guilty until proven innocent
- Guilt is decided by public opinion
- Innocence is decided by public opinion
- **Everyone is innocent until proven guilty (correct answer)**

18. In the 1960s, Quebec experienced an era of rapid change. What is this called?

- The West Movement.
- The Revolution.
- **The Quiet Revolution. (correct answer)**
- La Francophonie.

19. In what industry do most Canadians work?

- Natural resources
- Tourism.
- **Service. (correct answer)**
- Manufacturing.

20. In which region do more than half the people in Canada live?

- **Central Canada. (correct answer)**
- Prairies.
- Atlantic Canada.
- Northern Canada.

21. Name all the federal political parties in the House of Commons and their leaders

- **Conservative (Poilievre), NDP (Singh), Liberal (Trudeau), Bloc Quebecois (Blanchet), Green Party (May) (correct answer)**
- Conservative (Poilievre), Green (May), Liberal (Trudeau), Bloc Quebecois (Duceppe)
- NDP (Mulcair), Green (May), Liberal (Rae), Bloc Quebecois (Paillé)
- Liberal (Ignatieff), Conservative (Ambrose), NDP (Turmel), Green (May)

22. Name six responsibilities of citizenship.

- Getting a job, making money, raising a family, paying taxes, mowing your lawn, voting in provincial elections.
- Voting in municipal elections only, joining a political party, getting a job, obeying the law, driving safely, picking up litter.
- Caring for the environment, not littering, paying taxes, obeying the law, helping others, respecting others.
- Obeying the law, taking responsibility for oneself and one's family, helping others in the community, voting in elections, serving on a jury, protecting and enjoying our heritage and environment. (correct answer)

23. Name the five regions of Canada

- Midwest, North, South, East, Central
- Maritimes, Ontario, Quebec, Prairies, and British Columbia
- Atlantic, Central, Prairie, West Coast, and North (correct answer)
- West, Central, East, Prairies, and Territories

24. Name three additional rights protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

- Freedom of speech, Right to own land, and Right to a fair trial.
- Mobility rights, Multiculturalism, and Aboriginal Peoples' rights. (correct answer)
- Right to ski anywhere in Canada, Moving rights, and Right to public assembly.
- Right to vote, Right to speak publicly, and Security rights.

25. Name two fundamental freedoms protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

- Freedom of conscience and religion, and Freedom of association. (correct answer)
- Equality rights, and to care for Canada's heritage.
- Basic freedoms, and obeying laws.
- Aboriginal peoples' rights, and to volunteer.

26. Name two key documents that contain our rights and freedoms.

- The Canadian Constitution and English common law.
- Civil code of France and the Canadian Constitution.

- Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and Magna Carta (the Great Charter of Freedoms). (correct answer)
- Laws passed by Parliament and English common law.

27. Name two responsibilities of the federal government.

- National defence and firefighting.
- National defence and foreign policy. (correct answer)
- Citizenship and highways.
- Recycling and education.

28. Name two responsibilities of the provincial and territorial government.

- Citizenship and Foreign Policy
- Health and Education (correct answer)
- Defense and Currency
- Criminal Law and Interprovincial Trade

29. On what date did Nunavut become a territory?

- July 1st, 1867
- April 1st, 1999 (correct answer)
- June 24th, 1995
- March 31st, 1949

30. One third of all Canadians live in which province?

- Quebec.
- Ontario. (correct answer)
- Northwest Territories.
- Manitoba.

31. The Canadian Coat of Arms and motto is "A Mari Usque Ad Mare." This means:

- From the ocean to the sea.
- From sea to sea. (correct answer)
- From the sea to the ends of the earth.
- From the water to the earth.

32. What are some examples of taking responsibility for yourself and your family?

- Buying a house and a TV.

- Getting a job, taking care of one's family and working hard in keeping with one's abilities. (correct answer)
- Doing laundry and keeping the house clean.
- Study hard so you can earn enough money to take a vacation.

33. What are the Prairie provinces and their capital cities?

- Alberta (Edmonton) and Saskatchewan (Regina).
- Alberta (Edmonton), Saskatchewan (Regina) and Manitoba (Winnipeg). (correct answer)
- Saskatchewan (Regina) and Manitoba (Winnipeg).
- Saskatchewan (Regina), Manitoba (Winnipeg) and Ontario (Toronto).

34. What are the provinces of Central Canada and their capital cities?

- Manitoba (Winnipeg) and Ontario (Toronto).
- Quebec (Quebec City) and Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).
- Ontario (Toronto) and Quebec (Quebec City). (correct answer)
- Saskatchewan (Regina) and Manitoba Winnipeg).

35. What are the provinces of the Atlantic region and their capital cities?

- Nova Scotia (Halifax), New Brunswick (Fredericton), Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) and Quebec (Quebec).
- Newfoundland and Labrador (St. John's), Nova Scotia (Halifax), New Brunswick (Fredericton) and Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown). (correct answer)
- Newfoundland and Labrador (St. John's), Nova Scotia (Halifax), New Brunswick (Fredericton) and Quebec (Quebec).
- Nova Scotia (Halifax), New Brunswick (Fredericton), Quebec (Quebec City) and Ontario (Toronto).

36. What are the territories of Northern Canada and their capital cities?

- Alaska (Juneau) and Yukon Territory (Whitehorse).
- Northwest Territories (Yellowknife) and Alaska (Juneau).
- Northwest Territories (Yellowknife).
- Yukon Territory (Whitehorse), Northwest Territories (Yellowknife), and Nunavut (Iqaluit). (correct answer)

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

- Federal, Provincial and Territorial, Municipal (local). (correct answer)
- Federal, Provincial and City.

- Federal, Territorial and Provincial.
- Federal, State and Local.

38. What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples?

- **First Nations, Métis and Inuit. (correct answer)**
- Acadians, Métis and Inuit.
- United Empire Loyalists, Métis and Inuit.
- Inuit, Métis and Acadians.

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

- Natural resources, tourism and service industries..
- Tourism, services and manufacturing.
- Natural resources, tourism and manufacturing.
- **Natural resources, manufacturing and services. (correct answer)**

40. What are the three parts of Parliament?

- The Sovereign, Governor General and Prime Minister.
- The House of Commons, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate.
- The King, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate.
- **The Sovereign, the House of Commons and the Senate. (correct answer)**

41. What are the two official languages of Canada?

- English and Métis.
- Inuktitut and French.
- **English and French. (correct answer)**
- English and Inuktitut.

42. What country is Canada's largest trading partner?

- Mexico.
- **United States of America. (correct answer)**
- China.
- Japan.

43. What did the Canadian Pacific Railway symbolize?

- Easy access to the West Coast.
- What can be achieved by working together.
- **Unity. (correct answer)**

- Ribbons of steel.

44. What did the Fathers of Confederation do?

- They worked together to establish a new country, the Dominion of Canada (correct answer)
- They were explorers who formed an expedition to survey Northern Canada
- They formed a republic state in Canada
- They were a group of politicians that tried to unite Canada to the United States

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

- A New law.
- A Proposed law.
- A Bill. (correct answer)
- A New proposal.

46. What do you call the Sovereign's representative in the provinces?

- Premier.
- Member of the Legislative Assembly.
- Lieutenant-Governor. (correct answer)
- Senator.

47. What do you mark on a federal election ballot?

- The candidate's name.
- The number for the candidate.
- An "X". (correct answer)
- The voter's name.

48. What does Confederation mean?

- The United States Confederate soldiers came to Canada.
- Joining of communities to become a province.
- Joining of suburbs to form a large city.
- Joining of provinces to make a new country. (correct answer)

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

- The Sovereign (Queen or King) is the law maker of Canada.

- Canada's Head of State is a hereditary Sovereign (Queen or King) who reigns in accordance with the Constitution. (correct answer)
- The Sovereign (Queen or King) represents Canadians in Parliament.
- The Sovereign (Queen or King) approves bills before becoming law.

50. What does the “right to a secret ballot” mean?

- No one should tell you where to vote
- A secret vote used by politicians when they are voting on sensitive topics
- No one can watch your vote and no one should look at how you voted (correct answer)
- Your right to vote in secret on who to appoint to the Senate

51. What does the Canadian flag look like?

- Red and white with provincial emblems.
- Red and white with a beaver.
- White with a red border on each end and a red maple leaf in the centre. (correct answer)
- Red with a white maple leaf.

52. What does the term “responsible government” mean?

- Each person in each electoral district is responsible for voting.
- The Governor General is responsible for the actions of the Prime Minister.
- The ministers of the Crown must have the support of a majority of the elected representatives in order to govern. (correct answer)
- All Canadians are responsible for each other.

53. What does the word “Inuit” mean?

- "Eskimo" in Inuktitut language.
- "Home" in English.
- "The people" in the Inuktitut language. (correct answer)
- "The Arctic Land" in Inuktitut language.

54. What happened at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham?

- The Voyagers battled with the British for fur trading rights
- Americans fought the United Empire Loyalists during the American Revolution

- The British defeated the French marking the end of France's empire in America (correct answer)
- The French defeated the British in a battle for Quebec

55. What is a Francophone?

- A person who speaks English as their first language
- A smartphone designed by the Canadian company RIM
- A person who speaks French as their first language (correct answer)
- The first phone in Canada, invented by Alexander Graham Bell

56. What is a major river in Quebec?

- Fraser River
- St. Lawrence River (correct answer)
- Niagara
- Hudson's Bay.

57. What is a majority government?

- When the party in power holds about one third of the seats in the House of Commons
- When the party in power holds about one quarter of the seats in the House of Commons.
- When the party in power holds at least half of the seats in the Senate.
- When the party in power holds at least half of the seats in the House of Commons. (correct answer)

58. What is a voter information card?

- Tells you who the candidates are in your electoral district.
- Tells you what province to vote in.
- A form that tells you when and where to vote. (correct answer)
- A form that lets you know your voting time.

59. What is Canada's national winter sport?

- Golf.
- Nordic skiing.
- Lacrosse.
- Hockey. (correct answer)

60. What is Canada's system of government called?

- Dictatorship.
- **Parliamentary government. (correct answer)**
- Military Rule.
- Communism.

61. What is meant by the equality of women and men?

- **Men and women are equal under the law. (correct answer)**
- Men and women must both do housework.
- Women may now go to school and enter the professional workforce.
- A woman may now become Prime Minister.

62. What is the “head tax”?

- **Race-based entry fee charged for Chinese entering Canada. (correct answer)**
- Fee charged for anyone entering Canada after 1900.
- A tax imposed on beer beginning in 1867.
- Fee charged for moving westward in the early 1900s.

63. What is the capital city of Canada?

- **Ottawa. (correct answer)**
- Toronto.
- Montreal.
- Hull.

64. 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 oversees provincial policies.
- **The Sovereign is the guardian of Constitutional freedoms, the Prime Minister selects the Cabinet ministers and is responsible for operations and policy of government. (correct answer)**
- The Sovereign links Canada to 52 other nations and the Prime Minister is the guardian of Constitutional freedoms.
- The Sovereign is the symbol of Canadian sovereignty and the Prime Minister is her aide.

65. What is the government of all of Canada called?

- National assembly.
- Legislature.

- Federal. (correct answer)
- Council.

66. What is the highest court in Canada?

- The King's Bench
- The Senate Court of Canada
- The Supreme Court of Canada (correct answer)
- The Crown Court of Canada

67. What is the highest military honour a Canadian can receive?

- Purple Cross.
- Badge of Courage.
- Order of Merit.
- Victoria Cross. (correct answer)

68. What is the largest religious affiliation in Canada?

- Catholic. (correct answer)
- Muslim.
- Jewish.
- Hindu.

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

- To remember our Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II.
- To celebrate Confederation.
- To honour Prime Ministers who have died.
- To remember the sacrifice of Canadians who have served or died in wars up to the present day. (correct answer)

70. What is the name of the Governor General?

- David Johnston.
- Mary Simon. (correct answer)
- Richard Wagner.
- Julie Payette

71. What is the name of the Prime Minister of Canada and his/her party?

- Justin Trudeau (Liberal Party). (correct answer)
- Pierre Poilievre (Conservative Party).
- Jagmeet Singh (New Democratic Party).

- Pierre Trudeau (Liberal Party).

72. What is the name of the Royal Anthem of Canada?

- O Canada.
- **God Save the Queen (or King). (correct answer)**
- La Marseillaise
- The Star-Spangled Banner.

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

- To enforce the law.
- To guide people in our society.
- **To settle disputes. (correct answer)**
- To express values and beliefs of Canadians.

74. What is the role of the Opposition parties?

- To assist the Prime Minister.
- To sign bills.
- **To oppose or try to improve government proposals. (correct answer)**
- To put forward bills to be passed.

75. What is the significance of the discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best?

- Insulin is a hormone that permits you to eat anything you wish.
- **Insulin has saved 16 million lives worldwide. (correct answer)**
- Discovering insulin opened the doors to more discoveries.
- Discovering insulin made Drs. Banting and Best famous.

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

- The British Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- The Canadian Charter of Rights.
- The Canadian Charter of Freedoms.
- **The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. (correct answer)**

77. What percentage of Aboriginal people are First Nations?

- 30%.
- 6%.
- 50%.

- 65%. (correct answer)

78. What should you do if you do not receive a voter information card telling you when and where to vote?

- Go to the police station.
- Call your Member of Parliament.
- Assume you cannot vote.
- Call Elections Canada or visit their website. (correct answer)

79. What song is Canada's national anthem?

- God Save the King.
- O Canada. (correct answer)
- Star Spangled Banner.
- Amazing Grace.

80. What three oceans border Canada?

- Atlantic, Arctic and Bering.
- Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific. (correct answer)
- Pacific, Indian and Atlantic.
- Hudson, Pacific and Atlantic.

81. What was the "Underground Railroad"?

- An anti-slavery network that helped thousands of slaves escape the United States and settle in Canada (correct answer)
- A railroad through the Rockies that was mainly through mountain tunnels
- A network fur traders used to transport beaver pelts to the United States
- The first underground subway tunnel in Toronto

82. What was the significance of June 6, 1944 invasion of Normandy?

- It led to the establishment of the Juno Awards.
- It liberated North Africa from Nazi occupation.
- Canadians made a significant contribution to the defeat of Nazism and Fascism in Europe during the Second World War. (correct answer)
- It resulted in the forcible relocation of Canadians of Japanese origin.

83. What was the Women's Suffrage Movement?

- The effort by women to achieve the right to vote. (correct answer)
- The effort by women to participate in military service.
- An unsuccessful movement to get husbands to do housework.
- The effort by women to be in Parliament.

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

- Pledge allegiance to the King, observe the laws of Canada and fulfil the duties of a Canadian. (correct answer)
- Pledge to be faithful to the King.
- Promise to observe the laws of Canada.
- Fulfil duties as a Canadian citizen.

85. What year did Newfoundland and Labrador join Canada?

- 1867
- 1955
- 1949 (correct answer)
- 1880

86. What year was Confederation?

- 1867. (correct answer)
- 1871.
- 1898.
- 1864.

87. When asked, who must you tell how you voted in a federal election?

- Your employer.
- No one. (correct answer)
- A police officer.
- An Elections Canada official.

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

- 1871.
- 1898.
- 1867. (correct answer)
- 1905.

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

- 1867.
- 1905.
- 1982. (correct answer)
- 1878.

90. When is Canada Day and what does it celebrate?

- June 15 of each year to celebrate the anniversary of Confederation.
- August 8th of each year to celebrate the joining of British Columbia to Confederation.
- We celebrate the anniversary of Confederation July 1st of each year. (correct answer)
- May 21st of each year to remember Queen Victoria.

91. When is Remembrance Day celebrated?

- July 1st
- October 1st.
- November 11th. (correct answer)
- December 25th

92. When must federal elections be held?

- About every 4 years.
- On the third Monday in October every four years following the most recent general election. (correct answer)
- Whenever the Prime Minister calls the election.
- When the MPs want a new Prime Minister.

93. When you vote on election day, what do you do?

- Go to the voting station, tell them who you are and mark your X. Give the ballot back to the attendant.
- Go to the voting station, remove 1 ballot and after marking your X deposit it in the ballot box.
- Go to the voting station, take your voter's card with proof of identity, highlight your choice on the ballot and deposit it in the box.
- Go to the voting station with your voter's card and ID, mark an X next to your chosen candidate, fold the ballot and present it to the poll officials who will tear off the ballot number and give you the ballot to deposit in the box (correct answer)

94. Where are the Great Lakes?

- Between Ontario and the United States (correct answer)
- Manitoba.
- Northern Quebec.
- Atlantic Canada.

95. Where are the Parliament Buildings located?

- Ottawa. (correct answer)
- Quebec City.
- Hull.
- Toronto.

96. Where do most French-speaking Canadians live?

- Ontario.
- Nova Scotia.
- Quebec. (correct answer)
- Prince Edward Island.

97. Where does Canada rank in the world's largest countries?

- First
- Second (correct answer)
- Third
- Fourth

98. Which Act granted, for the first time in Canada, legislative assemblies elected by the people?

- The Constitutional Act of 1867.
- The Constitutional Act of 1791. (correct answer)
- The Constitutional Act of 1982.
- The Constitutional Act of 2010.

99. Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?

- The moose.
- The hawk.
- The beaver. (correct answer)
- The deer.

100. Which country borders Canada on the south?

- United States of America. (correct answer)

- Central America.
- Mexico.
- Washington.

101. Which federal political party is in power?

- Green Party.
- New Democratic Party.
- **Liberal Party. (correct answer)**
- Conservative Party.

102. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Canada's system of government?

- A federal state.
- Parliamentary democracy.
- Constitutional Monarchy.
- **Dictatorship. (correct answer)**

103. Which of the following sentences best describes the War of 1812?

- Napoleon's fleet was defeated by the Royal Navy in the war.
- The USA became independent from the British Empire after the war.
- **The USA invaded Canada and was defeated, which ensured that Canada would remain independent of the United States. (correct answer)**
- Canada joined the United States after the war.

104. Which of the following statements about residential schools is NOT true?

- The federal government placed many Aboriginal children in residential schools to educate and assimilate them into mainstream Canadian culture.
- The schools were poorly funded and inflicted hardship on the students.
- **The schools were welcomed by the Aboriginal people. (correct answer)**
- Aboriginal language and cultural practices were mostly prohibited.

105. Which party becomes the Official Opposition?

- **The party with the second most MPs. (correct answer)**
- The party receiving the least votes.
- Any independent candidate.
- The party the Prime Minister selects.

106. Which party is the Official Opposition at the federal level?

- The New Democratic Party.
- The Liberal Party.
- The Independent Party.
- **The Conservative Party. (correct answer)**

107. Which port is the largest and busiest in Canada?

- The Port of Halifax
- The Port of Montreal
- **The Port of Vancouver (correct answer)**
- The Port of Victoria

108. Which province has its own time zone?

- British Columbia
- **Newfoundland and Labrador (correct answer)**
- Nunavut
- Nova Scotia

109. Which province in Canada is the smallest in land size?

- Nova Scotia.
- **Prince Edward Island. (correct answer)**
- Yukon Territory.
- Newfoundland and Labrador.

110. Which province is the main producer of pulp and paper and hydro-electricity?

- **Quebec (correct answer)**
- Ontario
- British Columbia
- Manitoba

111. Which province is the only officially bilingual province?

- **New Brunswick. (correct answer)**
- Quebec.
- Ontario.
- Prince Edward Island.

112. Which province was split into two at Confederation?

- Lower Canada
- Newfoundland
- Upper Canada
- The Province of Canada (correct answer)

113. Which province was the first to grant voting rights to women?

- Quebec
- Ontario
- Nova Scotia
- Manitoba (correct answer)

114. Which provincial flag features the fleur-de-lys?

- Quebec (correct answer)
- New Brunswick
- Manitoba
- Ontario

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

- Central Canada.
- Prairies.
- Atlantic Canada.
- Northern Territories. (correct answer)

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

- Atlantic provinces.
- Prairie provinces.
- Central Canada. (correct answer)
- West Coast.

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

- British Columbia.
- Prairie provinces. (correct answer)
- Ontario.
- Manitoba.

118. Which three countries are signatories to NAFTA?

- Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- Canada, the United States and Japan.
- **Canada, Mexico and the United States. (correct answer)**
- Canada, Denmark and Andorra.

119. Which was the last province to join Canada?

- **Newfoundland. (correct answer)**
- Alberta.
- Saskatchewan.
- British Columbia.

120. Who are the Aboriginal peoples of Canada?

- The first European settlers to arrive in Canada
- The descendents of the first Australian immigrants to Canada
- **The first people to live in Canada (correct answer)**
- The first settlers of Newfoundland

121. Who are the Acadians?

- Aboriginal people of the arctic.
- French-speaking Catholics living in Ontario.
- **The descendants of French colonists who began settling in what are now the Maritime provinces in 1604. (correct answer)**
- English speaking refugees who settled in Louisiana.

122. Who are the founding peoples of Canada?

- Métis, French and British.
- Aboriginal, Métis and British.
- Inuit, Aboriginal and British.
- **Aboriginal, French and British. (correct answer)**

123. Who are the Métis?

- The distinct aboriginal people of Atlantic Canada.
- A people of mixed Inuit/First Nations ancestry most of whom live on the Prairies.
- First Nations people speaking the Michif dialect.
- **A distinct people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry. (correct answer)**

124. Who are the Quebecers?

- European settlers in the 1600s.
- Descendants of the French colonists.
- Descendants of the Anglophones.
- **People of Quebec. (correct answer)**

125. Who do Canadians vote for in a federal election?

- The best speaker running in the election.
- **A candidate they want to represent them in Parliament. (correct answer)**
- Someone to become the Premier.
- All of the candidates in their electoral district.

126. Who do Members of Parliament represent?

- All of the Canadians living in the north.
- Only Canadians living in Central Canada.
- **Everyone who lives in his or her electoral district. (correct answer)**
- Canadians living in the province in which he/she was elected.

127. Who had played an important part in building the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR)?

- American railroad engineers.
- Acadian railroad workers.
- **Chinese railroad workers. (correct answer)**
- African American slaves.

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

- Anyone.
- A Canadian citizen who is 16 years old.
- Any man who is at least 18 years old.
- **Any Canadian citizen who is at least 18 years old. (correct answer)**

129. Who has the right to vote in federal elections?

- **A Canadian citizen, 18 years or older, and on voters' list. (correct answer)**
- A Canadian citizen, 18 years or older and must work for the federal government.
- A landed immigrant, 18 years old and a member of the Canadian Forces.
- A Canadian citizen, over 25 years and a member of the Canadian Forces.

130. Who have major responsibilities on First Nations reserves?

- Band chiefs and councillors. (correct answer)
- Municipal governments.
- Provincial and territorial governments.
- Federal government.

131. Who is Canada's Head of State?

- Governor General of Canada.
- His Majesty King Charles III. (correct answer)
- Prime Minister.
- Lieutenant Governor.

132. Who is considered the father of Manitoba?

- John A. Macdonald
- Sam Steele
- Alfred Boyd
- Louis Riel (correct answer)

133. Who is General Sir Arthur Currie?

- A military leader of the Métis in the 19th century.
- A great frontier hero.
- An explorer of western Canada.
- Canada's greatest soldier in the First World War. (correct answer)

134. Who is the Head of Government?

- The President
- The King
- The Governor General
- The Prime Minister (correct answer)

135. Who is the King's representative in Canada?

- Prime Minister of Canada.
- Premier.
- Lieutenant-Governor.
- Governor General of Canada. (correct answer)

136. Who is the leader of the Federal Official Opposition Party?

- Thomas Mulcair
- Andrew Scheer
- Pierre Poilievre (correct answer)
- Elizabeth May

137. Who led an armed uprising and seized Fort Garry?

- John A. Macdonald
- Louis Riel (correct answer)
- Sam Steele
- George-Étienne Cartier

138. Who led Quebec into Confederation?

- Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine
- Sir George-Étienne Cartier (correct answer)
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier
- Sir John A. Macdonald

139. Who was Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine?

- A champion of democracy and Aboriginal rights.
- A champion of democracy and French language rights and the first leader of a responsible government in the Canadas. (correct answer)
- The first Head of State.
- The first French speaking Prime Minister.

140. Who was Sir Sam Steele?

- A great frontier hero, Mounted Policeman and soldier. (correct answer)
- A military leader of the Métis in the 19th century.
- The first Prime Minister of Canada.
- The Father of Manitoba.

141. Who was the first leader of a responsible government in the Canadas in 1849?

- Sir John A. Macdonald.
- Robert Baldwin.
- Louis Riel.
- Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine. (correct answer)

142. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?

- Louis Riel.
- Sir John A. Macdonald. (correct answer)
- Lester B. Pearson.
- Abraham Lincoln.

143. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?

- Settlers who came to Canada from the United States during the American Revolution. (correct answer)
- Aboriginal peoples.
- Métis
- Inuit.

144. Who were the Voyagers?

- Montreal-based traders who travelled by canoe (correct answer)
- Immigrants to Canada in the 18th Century
- Explorers searching for the North-West Passage
- Geographers who first charted the coastline of British Columbia

145. Why is the battle of Vimy Ridge important?

- It was a key position of the German line in Northern Spain.
- Canadian Corps secured its reputation for valour and bravery. (correct answer)
- It was the "hinge" of the German line as it protected the newly constructed Hindenburg line.
- Once Canadians fought at Vimy they knew they would be heading home.

146. Why is trade with other countries important to Canada?

- It enhances our standard of living.
- It makes it easier for us to travel to foreign countries.
- It enhances our economy and raises our standard of living. (correct answer)
- It brings in cheaper goods.

Provincial Questions

147. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Quebec?

- Dominique Anglade
- Marc Tanguay (correct answer)

- Jean-Marc Fournie
- Philippe Couillard

148. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec?

- Honourable Pierre Duchesne
- Honourable Jean-Louis Roux
- Honourable Martial Asselin
- Honourable J. Michel Doyon (correct answer)

149. What is the capital city of Alberta?

- Medicine Hat.
- Red Deer.
- Calgary.
- Edmonton. (correct answer)

150. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Alberta?

- Rachel Notley. (correct answer)
- Brian Jean.
- Heather Forsyth.
- Jim Prentice.

151. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta?

- Donald S. Ethell.
- Salma Lakhani. (correct answer)
- Adrienne Clarkson.
- Lois Mitchell.

152. What is the name of the Premier of Alberta?

- Premier Rachel Notley.
- Premier Jason Kenney.
- Premier Danielle Smith. (correct answer)
- Premier Stephen Harper

153. Which political party is in power in Alberta?

- New Democratic Party.
- Liberal Party.
- Green Party.
- United Conservative Party (correct answer)

154. Which three natural resources are important to Alberta's economy today?

- Oil, agriculture, and forestry. (correct answer)
- Oil, tourism, and fishing.
- Oil, coal, and hydroelectricity.
- Oil, coal, and forestry.

155. Name the federal electoral districts in Richmond, British Columbia.

- Richmond has two federal electoral districts: Richmond North and Richmond South
- Richmond has two federal electoral districts: Richmond East and Richmond West
- Richmond has two federal electoral districts: Richmond and Richmond South.
- Richmond has two federal electoral districts: Richmond Centre and Steveston-Richmond East (correct answer)

156. Name the members of Parliament for Richmond, British Columbia and the parties they belong to (Richmond Centre, Steveston-Richmond East respectively).

- Alice Wong (Conservative), Kenny Chiu (Conservative)
- Joe Peschisolido (Liberal), Kerry-Lynne Findlay (Conservative)
- Wilson Miao (Liberal), Parm Bains (Liberal) (correct answer)
- Greg Halsey-Brandt (Liberal), Geoff Plant (Liberal)

157. Name the Members of the Legislative Assembly for Richmond, British Columbia and the parties they belong to (Richmond North Centre, Richmond South Centre, Richmond-Steveston, and Richmond-Queensborough respectively).

- Rob Howard (Liberal), Linda Reid (Liberal), John Cummins (Conservative), and John Yap (Liberal).
- Teresa Wat (BC United), Linda Reid (Liberal), John Yap (Liberal), and Jas Johal (Liberal).
- Olga Ilich (Liberal), Henry Yao (NDP), Jas Johal (Liberal), and John Yap (Liberal).
- Teresa Wat (BC United), Henry Yao (NDP), Kelly Greene (NDP), and Aman Singh (NDP) (correct answer)

158. Name three city councillors for Richmond, British Columbia.

- Malcolm Brodie, Derek Dang and Ernie Novakowski
- Lyn Greenhill, Kiichi Kumagai and Lily von Hendron
- Michael Wolfe, Chak Au and Carol Day (correct answer)
- Ken Johnston, Bill McNulty and Harold Steves

159. What is the capital city of British Columbia?

- Vancouver.
- Prince George.
- Victoria. (correct answer)
- New Westminster.

160. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in British Columbia?

- Adam Olsen
- Kevin Falcon (correct answer)
- John Horgan
- Andrew Wilkinson

161. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia?

- David Lam
- Janet Austin (correct answer)
- Adrienne Clarkson
- Judith Guichon

162. What is the name of the Mayor of Richmond, British Columbia?

- Mayor Richard Lee
- Mayor Bill McNulty
- Mayor Linda McPhail
- Mayor Malcolm Brodie (correct answer)

163. What is the name of the Premier of British Columbia?

- Premier Adrian Dix
- Premier David Eby (correct answer)
- Premier John Horgan
- Premier Christy Clark

164. Which political party is in power in British Columbia?

- New Democratic Party (correct answer)
- Liberal Party

- Social Credit Party
- Green Party

165. Which three natural resources are important to British Columbia's economy today?

- Forests, water and grain crops.
- **Forests, fish and water. (correct answer)**
- Fish, oil and water.
- Coal, water and shipbuilding.

166. Why is British Columbia known as Canada's Pacific Gateway?

- Most new immigrants arrive at Vancouver International Airport.
- British Columbia is the closest province to the Far East.
- **Billions of dollars in trade goods are handled through the Port of Vancouver. (correct answer)**
- British Columbia borders the Pacific Ocean.

167. What is the capital city of Manitoba?

- **Winnipeg (correct answer)**
- Grand Rapids
- Portage la Prairie
- Brandon

168. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Manitoba?

- Rana Bokhari
- James Beddome
- **Wab Kinew (correct answer)**
- Brian Pallister

169. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba?

- **Honourable Anita Neville (correct answer)**
- Honourable Peter Liba
- Honourable Philip Lee
- Honourable Janice Filmon

170. What is the name of the Premier of Manitoba?

- **Premier Heather Stefanson (correct answer)**
- Premier Greg Selinger

- Premier Brian Pallister
- Premier Sterling Lyon

171. What three industries are important to Manitoba's economy today?

- Farming, mining and fishing
- Agriculture, mining and hydro-electric power generation (correct answer)
- Fishing, tourism and mining
- Forestry, fishing and energy

172. Which political party is in power in Manitoba?

- Manitoba Party
- Liberals
- Progressive Conservative (correct answer)
- New Democrats

173. What is the capital city of New Brunswick?

- Victoria
- Winnipeg
- Fredericton (correct answer)
- Montreal

174. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in New Brunswick?

- Victor Boudreau
- Denis Landry
- Robert McKee (correct answer)
- David Alward

175. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick?

- Honourable Brenda Murphy (correct answer)
- Honourable Gilbert Finn
- Honourable Marilyn Trenholme Counsell
- Honourable Graydon Nicholas

176. What is the name of the Premier of New Brunswick?

- Premier Bernard Lord
- Premier Blaine Higgs (correct answer)
- Premier David Alward

- Premier Brian Gallant

177. What three industries are important to New Brunswick's economy today?

- Forestry, hydro-electric power generation, oil
- Fisheries, oil, tourism
- Atlantic trade, fishing and oil
- **Forestry, agriculture and mining (correct answer)**

178. Which political party is in power in New Brunswick?

- Liberals
- New Brunswick Party
- New Democrats
- **Progressive Conservative (correct answer)**

179. What is the capital city of Newfoundland and Labrador?

- Charlottetown
- Chimney Tickle
- **St. John's (correct answer)**
- St. Pierre et Miquelon

180. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Newfoundland and Labrador?

- **David Brazil (correct answer)**
- Ches Crosbie
- Paul Davis
- Dwight Ball

181. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador?

- Honourable Frank F. Fagan
- Honourable Edward Roberts
- Honourable John Crosbie
- **Honourable Judy May Foote (correct answer)**

182. What is the name of the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador?

- **Premier Andrew Furey (correct answer)**
- Premier Dwight Ball
- Premier Kathy Dunderdale

- Premier Tom Marshall

183. What three industries are important to Newfoundland and Labrador's economy today?

- Fisheries, oil and gas extraction (correct answer)
- Fisheries, tourism, forestry
- Shipbuilding, fisheries and mining
- Tourism, mining and forestry

184. Which political party is in power in Newfoundland and Labrador?

- NFL Party
- New Democrats
- Liberal Party (correct answer)
- Progressive Conservative

185. What is the capital City of Nova Scotia?

- Shearwater
- Halifax (correct answer)
- Dartmouth
- Devon

186. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Nova Scotia?

- Darrell Dexter
- John MacDonell
- Zach Churchill (correct answer)
- Jamie Baillie

187. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia?

- Honourable John James Grant
- Honourable Myra Freeman
- Honourable Mayann Francis
- Honourable Arthur J. LeBlanc (correct answer)

188. What is the name of the Premier of Nova Scotia?

- Premier Darrel Dexter
- Premier Stephen McNeil
- Premier Tim Houston (correct answer)
- Premier Rodney MacDonald

189. What three industries are important to Nova Scotia's economy today?

- Fisheries, shipbuilding and forestry
- Forestry, mining and tourism
- Coal mining, forestry and agriculture (correct answer)
- Tourism, movies and shipbuilding

190. Which political party is in power in Nova Scotia?

- New Democrats
- Progressive Conservative (correct answer)
- Liberal
- Nova Scotia Party

191. What is the capital City of the Northwest Territories?

- Fort Simpson
- Hay River
- Fort Providence
- Yellowknife (correct answer)

192. What is the name of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories?

- Honourable Margaret Thom (correct answer)
- Honourable Tony Whitford
- Honourable Daniel L. Norris
- Honourable Glenna Hansen

193. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in the Northwest Territories?

- None (correct answer)
- George Braden
- Don Morin
- Nellie Cournoyea

194. What is the name of the Premier of the Northwest Territories?

- Premier Bob McLeod
- Premier Caroline Cochrane (correct answer)
- Premier Joe Handley
- Premier Jim Antoine

195. Which political party is in power in the Northwest Territories?

- Yukon Party
- Liberals
- **Governed by consensus (correct answer)**
- New Democrats

196. What is the capital City of the Nunavut?

- Sinaa
- **Iqaluit (correct answer)**
- Nipisa
- Mivvik

197. What is the name of the Commissioner of Nunavut?

- Honourable Peter Irniq
- Honourable Ann Meekitjuk Hanson
- Honourable Eva Aariak
- **Honourable Nellie Taptaqut Kusugak (correct answer)**

198. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Nunavut?

- Don Morin
- Joe Handley
- **None (correct answer)**
- Eva Aariak

199. What is the name of the Premier of Nunavut?

- Premier Paul Okalik
- Premier Floyd Roalnd
- Premier Joe Savikataaq
- **Premier P.J. Akeeagok (correct answer)**

200. Which political party is in power in Nunavut?

- Progressive Conservative
- Liberal
- Nunavut Party
- **Governed by consensus (correct answer)**

201. What is the capital city of Ontario?

- Kingston
- Ottawa

- Toronto (correct answer)
- London

202. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Ontario?

- Andrea Horwath
- Marit Stiles (correct answer)
- Peter Tabuns
- Dalton McGuinty

203. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario?

- James Bartleman
- Elizabeth Dowdeswell (correct answer)
- David C. Onley
- Belinda Stronach

204. What is the name of the Premier of Ontario?

- Premier Doug Ford (correct answer)
- Premier Jack Layton
- Premier Kathleen Wynne
- Premier Mike Harris

205. What three industries are important to Ontario's economy today?

- Mining, fishing, automobile manufacturing
- Mining, tourism, automobile manufacturing (correct answer)
- Farming, tourism, fishing
- Automobile manufacturing, tourism, fishing

206. Which political party is in power in Ontario?

- Green Party
- Liberal Party
- Progressive Conservative Party (correct answer)
- New Democratic Party

207. What is the capital City of the Prince Edward Island?

- Cornwall
- Stratford
- Charlottetown (correct answer)
- Georgetown

208. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Prince Edward Island?

- Hal Perry (correct answer)
- Jamie Fox
- Steven Meyers
- Peter Bevan-Baker

209. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island?

- Honourable Antoinette Perry (correct answer)
- Honourable H. Frank Lewis
- Honourable Barbara Oliver Hagerman
- Honourable Léonce Barnard

210. What is the name of the Premier of Prince Edward Island?

- Premier Wade MacLauchlan
- Premier Dennis King (correct answer)
- Premier Pat Binns
- Premier Joe Ghiz

211. Which political party is in power in Prince Edward Island?

- Progressive Conservative (correct answer)
- New Democrats
- Liberals
- Union Nationale

212. What is the capital City of the Quebec?

- Beauport
- Quebec City (correct answer)
- Montreal
- Chicoutimi

213. What is the name of the Premier of Quebec ?

- Premier Lucien Bouchard
- Premier Pauline Marois
- Premier Francois Legault (correct answer)
- Premier Philippe Couillard

214. What three industries are important to Quebec's economy today?

- Tourism, mining and forestry
- Pulp and paper, forestry and hydro-electric power (correct answer)
- Films, fishing and mining
- Forestry, shipping and tourism

215. Which political party is in power in Quebec?

- Coalition Avenir Québec (correct answer)
- Parti libéral
- Parti Québécois
- Union Nationale

216. What is the capital city of Saskatchewan?

- Regina (correct answer)
- Avonlea
- Glenavon
- Fort Qu'Appelle

217. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Saskatchewan?

- Ryan Meili
- Carla Beck (correct answer)
- John Nilson
- Cam Broten

218. What is the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan?

- Honourable Dr. Gordon L. Barnhart
- Honourable Vaughn Solomon Schofield
- Honourable Russ Mirasty (correct answer)
- Honourable Lynda Maureen Haverstock

219. What is the name of the Premier of Saskatchewan?

- Premier Lorne Calvert
- Premier Brad Wall
- Premier Scott Moe (correct answer)
- Premier Len Taylor

220. What three industries are important to Saskatchewan's economy today?

- Forestry, films and tourism
- Fishing, mining and agriculture

- Mining, oil production and forestry
- Farming, mining and natural gas (correct answer)

221. Which political party is in power in Saskatchewan?

- NDP
- Saskatchewan Party (correct answer)
- Progressive Conservative
- Social Credit

222. What is the capital city of Yukon Territory?

- MacRae
- Crestview
- Whitehorse (correct answer)
- Riverdale

223. What is the name of the Commissioner of Yukon Territory?

- Honourable Doug Phillips
- Honourable Angélique Bernard (correct answer)
- Honourable Jack Cable
- Honourable Douglas Bell

224. What is the name of the leader of the Opposition in Yukon Territory?

- Trevor Harding
- Currie Dixon (correct answer)
- Stacey Hassard
- Arthur Mitchell

225. What is the name of the Premier of Yukon Territory?

- Premier Dennis Fentie
- Premier Bob McLeod
- Premier Darrell Pasloski
- Premier Sandy Silver (correct answer)

226. Which political party is in power in Yukon Territory?

- Progressive Conservatives
- New Democrats
- Liberal (correct answer)
- Yukon Party

Q1. In oath of citizenship, to whom Canadian profess their loyalty.

- A. The Canadian Constitution
- B. The Sovereign (Queen or King)
- C. Prime Minister of Canada
- D. The Canadian flag

Show Answers

Answers: B

Explanation: A constitutional monarchy is a form of monarchical government established under a constitutional system that acknowledges an elected or hereditary monarch as head of state. In our constitutional monarchy, these elements are encompassed by the Sovereign (Queen or King)

Q2. When does a federal election have to be held under legislation passed by Parliament?

- A. When the Queen wants to replace the Prime Minister
- B. Within 4 years of the most recent election
- C. Within 5 years of the last election
- D. The Prime Minister can call the election any time at his own will

Show Answers

Answers: B

Explanation: In Canada, the federal government and all provinces and territories have enacted legislation setting fixed election dates so that elections occur on a more regular timeline (usually every four years) and the date of a forthcoming election is publicly known.

Q3. What are the three main components of Oath of the Citizenship... ?

- A. Loyalty to The Sovereign, work hard, and serve in Canadian forces
- B. Loyalty to The Sovereign, obey law and serve in Canadian forces
- C. Loyalty to The Sovereign, faithfully observe the law and fulfill the duties as Canadian citizen
- D. Loyalty to The Constitution, faithfully observe the law and fulfill the duties as Canadian Citizen

Show Answers

Answers: C Explanation: Obeying the law — One of Canada's founding principles is the rule of law. Individuals and governments are regulated by laws and not by arbitrary actions. No person or group is above the law.

Q4. Which of the following is the federal government responsible for?

- A.Highways
- B. Natural resources
- C. Education
- D. Interprovincial Trade and Communications

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: In our federal state, the federal government takes responsibility for matters of national and international concern. These include defence, foreign policy, interprovincial trade and communications, currency, navigation, criminal law and citizenship.

Q5. What was the name of the new country formed in Confederation?

- A.Britain
- B. Canada
- C. Canadian Confederation
- D. Dominion of Canada

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: December 19, 2019. Dominion of Canada is the country's formal title, though it is rarely used. It was first applied to Canada at Confederation in 1867. It was also used in the formal titles of other countries in the British Commonwealth.

Q6.Canada is personified by...?

- A. The Sovereign (Queen or King)
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. The Constitution
- D. The Flag

Show Answers

Answers: A

Q7.What are the two basic requirements of the citizenship test...?

- A. To test the knowledge of Canada history and English language
- B. To test the knowledge of English and the knowledge of French
- C. To test the knowledge of Canada electoral process and the knowledge Canada judicial system
- D. To test the knowledge of Canada and rights and responsibilities of citizenship and adequate knowledge of English or French

Show Answers

Answers: D, Explanation: The Citizenship Act requires that citizenship applicants have “an adequate knowledge of one of the official languages of Canada.” Canada’s two official languages are English and French.

Q8. Where do more than half the people in Canada live?

- A. Coastal Pacific
- B. Atlantic Canada
- C. Prairies
- D. Central Canada

Show Answers

Answers: D, Explanation: Central Canada (French: Centre du Canada, sometimes the Central provinces) is a region consisting of Canada’s two largest and most populous provinces: Ontario and Quebec. Population (2016) • Total 21,612,855

Q9. Which of the following is not a source of Canadian law?

- A. Laws made by the house of commons and the provincial legislatures
- B. French Civil Code
- C. French Federal Law
- D. English Common law

Show Answers

Answers: C, Explanation: Legislation is enacted by every level of government in Canada – the federal government, the provinces and territories, cities and other municipalities – and forms a major body of law.²⁶

Q10. In 1982, the Canadian constitution was amended to include the ____?

- A. Canadian Charter of Citizens Responsibility
- B. Canadian Charter of Crime and Punishment
- C. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- D. Canadian Charter of National Allegiance

Show Answers

Answers: C, Explanation: The Constitution Act, 1982 contains the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and other provisions, including the procedure for amending the Constitution of Canada. The Constitution Act, 1982 also contains a schedule of repeals of certain constitutional enactments and provides for the renaming of others.

Q11. What are the four rights of citizens ensured in the Canadian charter?

- A. Mobility Rights, Aboriginal People’s Rights, Official Language Rights and Multiculturalism

- B. Mobility Rights, Right to Work, Official Language Rights and Right of religion freedom
- C. Mobility Rights, Aboriginal People's Rights, Official Language Rights and Rights of free education
- D. Mobility Rights, Aboriginal People's Rights, Official Language Rights and Right to work

Show Answers

Answers: A, Explanation: The rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Charter govern how governments act, including the right to equality, freedom of expression and the right not to be deprived of life, liberty or security of the person, except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

Q12. The Canadian constitution is based on the principle of habeas corpus, which means?

- A. The state has the right to imprison you at any time
- B. You can't be unlawfully imprisoned by the state
- C. Your rights are less important than the rights of the state
- D. The state has ultimate power over your property

Show Answers

Answers: B, Explanation: Charter jurisprudence confirms that habeas corpus is both a free-standing right, under section 10(c), and a constitutional remedy available under section 24(1) for breaches of other Charter rights, such as sections 7 and 9 (Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration), [2007] 1 S.C.R.

Q13. Who let Quebec into the confederation?

- A. Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine
- B. Sir George-Étienne Cartier
- C. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
- D. Sir John A. Macdonald

Show Answers

Answers: B, Explanation: Québec became one of the founding members of the Dominion of Canada on 1 July 1867 when it joined New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario in Confederation.

Q14. How can a party in power be defeated in Parliament?

- A. If there is a revolution
- B. If the Queen orders the party to resign
- C. If a majority of the MPs vote against a major government decision

- D. If a minority of the MPs vote against a major government decision

Show Answers

Answers: C, Explanation: Government formed by the party or the coalition of parties holding most seats in the House of Commons is known as a majority government. When the party in power holds more seats than any other party but falls short of a clear majority in the House, the government is referred to as a minority government. Minority governments must rely on the support of members belonging to other political parties to govern.

Q15. Which region covers more than one-third of Canada?

- A. Northern Territories
- B. South Region
- C. North Region
- D. Southern Territories

Show Answers

Answers: A, Explanation: This area covers about 48 per cent of Canada's total land area, but has less than 1 per cent of Canada's population.

Q16.What is the name of the Royal Anthem of Canada?

- A. Great Canada
- B. O Canada
- C. God save the Queen (or King)
- D. Oh Canada

Show Answers

Answers: A, Explanation: "God Save the Queen", alternatively "God Save the King" (dependent on the gender of the reigning monarch), is the national or royal anthem in most Commonwealth realms, their territories, and the British Crown dependencies.

Q17. What is the primary role of the police in Canada?

- A. To resolve disputes and interpret law
- B. To keep people safe and to enforce the law
- C. To provide national security intelligence to the government
- D. To conduct or support land warfare, peacekeeping, or humanitarian missions

Show Answers

Answers: B, Explanation: Canada has three levels of police services: municipal, provincial, and federal..

Q18. Which province has the most bilingual Canadians?

- A. British Columbia
- B. Quebec
- C. Ontario
- D. Prince Edward Island

Show Answers

Answers: B, Explanation: However, most bilingual people live in Quebec. In 2016, Quebec was the province of residence of 57.7% of English–French bilingual people in Canada.

Q19. Which province is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world?

- A. Manitoba
- B. Saskatchewan
- C. British Columbia
- D. Alberta

Show Answers

Answers: B, Explanation: The province is the world's largest exporter of peas, lentils, durum wheat, mustard seed, canola, flaxseed and oats. Saskatchewan is recognized worldwide for the quality of its crops, and the province is also the second largest cattle-producing province in Canada.

Q20. When is Canada Day?

- A. July 1st every year
- B. November 5th every year
- C. July 30th every year
- D. July 31st every year

Show Answers

Answers: A, Explanation: Under the federal Holidays Act, Canada Day is observed on July 1, unless that date falls on a Sunday, in which case July 2 is the statutory holiday. Celebratory events will generally still take place on July 1, even though it is not the legal holiday.

Q21. In what year did Canada become a country?

- A. 1867
- B. 1687
- C. 1786

- D. 1678

Show Answers

Answers: A, Explanation: The British Parliament passed the British North America Act in 1867. The Dominion of Canada was officially born on July 1, 1867. Until 1982, July 1 was celebrated as "Dominion Day" to commemorate the day that Canada became a self-governing Dominion. Today it is officially known as Canada Day.

Q22.Where is Canada located?

- A. Central America
- B. Europe
- C. North America
- D. South America

Show Answers

Answers: C, Explanation: Canada is located in the top half of North America, and the country is bordered by three oceans: Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic. In fact, we have the longest coastline of any country.

Q23.Under Canadian law, when men and women are equal?

- A. In all circumstances
- B. When they are married
- C. At workplace
- D. In the matters of religion

Show Answers

Answers: A, Explanation: The Canadian Human Rights Act of 1977 states that all Canadians have the right to equality, equal opportunity, fair treatment, and an environment free of discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, marital status and family status.

Q24.What status do the rights of Aboriginal Peoples have in the Canadian constitution?

- A. Aboriginals are above the constitutions
- B. Aboriginals have equal status in the constitution
- C. Aboriginals rights under the charter can not be aversely effected by any other treaty
- D. Aboriginals are subordinate to the constitution

Show Answers

Answers: C Explanation: Aboriginal group refers to whether the person is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit). These are the three groups defined as the Aboriginal peoples of Canada in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2).

Q25. What do you call the Queen's representative in the provinces?

- A. Governor Lieutenant
- B. Queen's governor
- C. Lieutenant Governor
- D. Governor General

Show Answers

Answers: C Explanation: The Lieutenant-Governor serves in a dual capacity: first as representative of the Queen for all purposes of the provincial government; and secondly, as a federal officer in discharging certain functions on behalf of the federal government.

Q26. How are Members of Parliament chosen?

- A. Elected by senators.
- B. Elected by the prime minister.
- C. Chosen by the Queen.
- D. Elected by Canadian citizens.

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: The elected component of the Canadian Parliament is the **House of Commons** (French: Chambre des communes), with each member chosen by a plurality of voters in each of the country's federal electoral districts, or ridings.

Q27. In what jobs did the Métis first work with European Settlers?

- A. Supplies, traders, guides and interpreters
- B. Taking care of children
- C. Building housing
- D. Fishing

Show Answers

Answers: A Explanation: The Métis (/meɪˈtiː(s)/; French: [metis]) refers to a group of Indigenous peoples who inhabit Canada's three Prairie Provinces, as well as parts of Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and the Northern United States.

Q28. What does the National Register of Electors contain?

- A. Database of landed immigrants

- B. Database of Canadian Citizens at least 18 years of age who are qualified to vote in federal elections and referendums
- C. Database of all Canadian citizens
- D. Database of Canadian tax payers

Show Answers

Answers: B Explanation: The National Register of Electors is a continuously updated permanent database of eligible electors for federal elections in Canada maintained by Elections Canada.

Q29. Canada is known around the world as ____ ?

- A. Military power
- B. Peaceful Country
- C. Good Governed Country
- D. Strong and free

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: Canada is known around the world as a strong and free country. Canadians are proud of their unique identity. They have inherited the oldest continuous constitutional tradition in the world.

Q30. Which of the following is the Canadian system of government?

- A. Autocracy
- B. Republican democracy
- C. Benign dictatorship
- D. Constitutional monarchy

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy, founded on the rule of law and respect for rights and freedoms. The government acts in the name of the Crown but derives its authority from the Canadian people.

Q31. Canada becomes a constitutional monarchy under which of the following Act.?

- A. The British North America Act 1867
- B. Great Canadian Charter of Freedom 1982
- C. The Quebec Act of 1774
- D. Magna Carta of 1215

Show Answers

Answers: A Explanation: The Constitution Act, 1867, originally enacted as The British North America Act, 1867, and referred to as the BNA Act or the Act, is a major part of the Constitution of Canada.

Q32.What was the main advantage of NAFTA agreement?

- A. Free trade among Canada, the USA and Mexico
- B. Free trade between Canada and China
- C. Free trade between Canada and the UK
- D. Free trade between Canada and Japan

Show Answers

Answers: A Explanation: NAFTA boosted trade by eliminating all tariffs among the three countries. It also created agreements on international rights for business investors. That reduced the cost of commerce.

Q33. Which Act granted, for the first time in Canada, legislative assemblies elected by the people?

- A. The Constitutional Act of 1982
- B. The Constitutional Act of 1891
- C. The Constitutional Act of 1791
- D. The Constitutional Act of 1972

Show Answers

Answers: C Explanation: The Constitutional Act of 1791 split the Province of Quebec into two distinct colonies: Lower Canada in the east and Upper Canada in the west.

Q34.Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada?

- A. The Governor General
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. Other judges
- D. The people

Show Answers

Answers: A Explanation: Appointments are made by the Governor General of Canada on advice of the Prime Minister. Appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada are subject to the legal requirement that three judges must be appointed from Quebec.

Q35. What does the Crown mean for Canadians?

- A. The Crown is a symbol of government, including Parliament, legislatures, courts, police services, and the armed forces.

- B. The Crown contain symbols of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as red maple leaves.
- C. A national motto, A Mari Usque Ad Mare, which, in Latin, means 'from sea to sea.'
- D. The Crown reflects the Greco-Roman heritage of Western civilization in which democracy originated.

Show Answers

Answers: A Explanation: In a monarchy, the Crown is an abstract concept or symbol that represents the state and its government. In a constitutional monarchy such as Canada, the Crown is the source of non-partisan sovereign authority.

Q36.What did the Suffrage Movement achieve?

- A. Quebec experienced an era of rapid change.
- B. The Suffrage Movement abolished slavery in Canada.
- C. The Suffrage Movement led to the introduction of employment insurance.
- D. Women achieved the right to vote.

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: On May 24, 1918, female citizens over the age of 21 were granted the federal vote, regardless if their province had approved enfranchisement. While women then gained the right to run as Members of Parliament in 1919, Agnes McPhail was not elected to the House of Commons until 1921.

Q37. All Aboriginal people who are neither Inuit nor Metis are known as___?

- A. Red Indians
- B. French
- C. European
- D. First Nations

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: First Nations is a term used to describe Indigenous peoples in Canada (sometimes referred to as Aboriginal peoples) who are not Métis or Inuit. Section 35 of the Constitution Act of 1982 declares that Aboriginal peoples in Canada include Indian (First Nations), Inuit and Métis peoples.

Q38. Which region is known as the industrial and manufacturing heartland of Canada?

- A. Atlantic provinces
- B. Prairie provinces
- C. Central Canada

- D. West Coast

Show Answers

Answers: C Explanation: Canada's Industrial Heartland is located in the center of the Southwestern Ontario peninsula and covers an area roughly the size of West Virginia.

Q40. In which words does the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms begin?

- A. "Canadian citizens have rights and responsibilities"
- B. "Oh Canada! Our home and native land!"
- C. "Canada is a free country and home of the braves"
- D. "Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law"

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: CThe Constitution of Canada was amended in 1982 to entrench the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which begins with the words, "Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law."

Q41. What do Canadians remember on Remembrance Day?

- A. Canadian victory in world war I
- B. Canadian victory in the battle of Vimy Ridge
- C. Canadian victory in World War II
- D. Sacrifices made by Canadian veterans and brave soldiers in wars

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: Canadians recognize Remembrance Day, originally called Armistice Day, **every 11 November at 11 a.m.** It marks the end of hostilities during the First World War and an opportunity to recall all those who have served in the nation's defence.

Q42. Why was the Canadian Pacific Railway built?

- A. The railway made it possible for immigrants to settle in the Central Canada.
- B. British Columbia joined Canada in 1871 after Ottawa promised to build a railway to the West Coast.
- C. TO provide a spectacular tourist excursion across precipitous passes and bridges
- D. So British Columbia could handle trade of goods worth billions of dollars all around the world.

Show Answers

Answers: B Explanation: The delegates passed 37 resolutions. Nearly all of them outlined the possible terms for a union with the Dominion of Canada. Delegates agreed that Canada should pay down the colony's debt, that the province should have a responsible government, and that a wagon road should be built to link British Columbia to the east.

Q43 Why is trade with other countries important to Canada?

- A. Trade with other countries changed the native way of life forever.
- B. To increase the trade and enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living
- C. Canada has become a member of the World Trade Organization.
- D. The French and Aboriginal people collaborated with Canada in the vast fur-trade economy.

Show Answers

Answers: B Explanation: Exports allow Canadians to sell their goods and services in exchange for foreign goods and services. They also help to support jobs in Canada, directly to those producing the goods and services, and indirectly to those providing supporting activities to the producers of Canadian exports.

Q45. Which of the following best describes the role of the Queen in Canada?

- A. To make important decisions about how the country governed
- B. To peacefully oppose or try to improve government proposals
- C. To run the federal government departments
- D. To focus on citizenship and allegiance, be a symbol of Canadian sovereignty, and a guardian of constitutional freedoms

Show Answers

Answers: D Explanation: The Queen personifies the state and is the personal symbol of allegiance, unity and authority for all Canadians

Q46. What does it mean to say Canada is a constitutional monarchy?

- A. The Sovereign (Queen or King) approves bills before becoming law.
- B. The Sovereign (Queen or King) represents Canadians in Parliament.
- C. Canada's Head of State is a hereditary Sovereign (Queen or King) who reigns in accordance with the Constitution.
- D. The Sovereign (Queen or King) is the law maker of Canada.

Show Answers

Answers: C Explanation: its executive authority is vested formally in the Queen through the Constitution. Every act of government is carried out in the name of the Crown, but the authority for those acts flows from the Canadian people.

Q47.What are the provinces of Central Canada?

- A. Ontario and Quebec
- B. Ontario and Alberta
- C. Quebec and New Brunswick
- D. Alberta and Saskatchewan

Show Answers

Answers: A Explanation: Central Canada (French: Centre du Canada, sometimes the Central provinces) is a region consisting of Canada's two largest and most populous provinces: Ontario and Quebec.

Q48.Where do the majority Métis live in Canada?

- A. Central Canada
- B. The North
- C. Prairie Provinces
- D. The Maritimes

Show Answers

Answers: C Explanation: The Métis are one of three constitutionally recognized Aboriginal peoples in Canada. Much like other Canadians today, the Métis live all across Canada and elsewhere in the world. However, the majority of the Métis population lives largely within the Prairie provinces.

Q49.What country is Canada's largest trading partner?

- A. China
- B. The United States of America
- C. The United Kingdom
- D. Mexico

Show Answers

Answers: B Explanation: In 2019, Canada's top trading partners for both goods exports and imports were the United States, the European Union and China.

Q50. Which two fundamental freedoms are protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

- A. Freedom of belief and freedom of religion

- B. Equal employment rights and opportunities
- C. Basic living rights and obey laws
- D. Aboriginal peoples' rights and to volunteer

Show Answers

Answers: A Explanation: The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects a number of rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression and the right to equality.

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