

ANSWER KEY

Rights and Responsibilities in the Community



You participate in a class discussion.	RIGHT
You help your family with household chores.	RESPONSIBILITY
You vote in a federal election (once you turn 18).	RIGHT
Your family decides to move to a new city.	RIGHT
You wait for the light to turn green before you cross the street.	RESPONSIBILITY
You and the other students help your teacher by keeping the classroom tidy.	RESPONSIBILITY
You eat an apple. Your school has a composting program, so you put the core in the compost instead of the garbage bin.	RESPONSIBILITY
The adults in your family pay taxes (money that governments use for shared things, like hospitals, schools and roads.)	RESPONSIBILITY
You think that recess should be longer. You write a letter about it to the principal and ask your classmates to sign if they agree. This is called starting a petition.	RIGHT
You are talking with a friend and disagree with something they say. You explain your opinion to them.	RIGHT

ANSWER KEY

Understanding Rights and Freedoms



Once you are 18, you vote in a federal election.	DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS
You participate in a peaceful protest.	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY
You move to a different part of Canada.	MOBILITY RIGHTS
You choose to practise a religion (or not).	FREEDOM OF RELIGION
Once you turn 18, you run to be a member of Parliament.	DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS
You go on a trip to a foreign country.	MOBILITY RIGHTS
You post about a topic being discussed at Parliament on social media.	FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
You and a few friends start an environmental group at your school.	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION
You write to a senator in English or French to ask about a student jobs program.	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE RIGHTS
Parliament and the federal government cannot discriminate against you for reasons such as your gender, ethnicity, religion or age.	EQUALITY RIGHTS

Branches of Government



	MONARCH (King or Queen)		
Name of the branch	LEGISLATIVE	EXECUTIVE	JUDICIAL
Who is in this branch?	Senate	The Prime Minister	Supreme Court of Canada
	House of Commons	Cabinet	Lower courts

Levels of Government



You put on your seat belt every time you ride in a car. (road safety laws)	PROVINCIAL
When you turn 18, you vote in a federal election. (<i>Canada Elections Act</i>)	FEDERAL
Your friend receives a fine for littering in the park. (park by-laws)	MUNICIPAL
You keep your dog on a leash when you take it for a walk. (animal control by-laws)	MUNICIPAL
You are planning a trip to the United States. You need to get a passport to travel outside Canada. (<i>Citizenship Act</i>)	FEDERAL
Your parents buy you a new pair of shoes. The price includes a general sales tax of 5%. (<i>Excise Tax Act</i>)	FEDERAL
Your teacher makes sure that you learn certain topics at school, like math and social studies. (education laws)	PROVINCIAL
Your parents park next to a meter. They buy a ticket and display it at the front of the car. (traffic and parking by-laws)	MUNICIPAL
You hurt your ankle while playing soccer. The medical staff at a nearby hospital treat your injury. (hospital laws)	PROVINCIAL
You travel to a different part of Canada, where you buy something with the same money you use at home. (currency laws)	FEDERAL
You have a sibling in daycare. The daycare centre needs to make sure there are enough qualified adults to take care of all the children. (childcare laws)	PROVINCIAL
You take a ride on the bus, subway or streetcar. You make sure to keep your ticket handy, just in case you are asked to show that you have paid. (transit by-laws)	MUNICIPAL
You invite your friends over for your birthday party. You have fun but make sure not to be too noisy, so you don't disturb your neighbours. (noise by-laws)	MUNICIPAL
Your friend next door has received an interesting package in the mail. You're curious, but you wait until they open it to see what's inside. (<i>Canada Post Corporation Act</i>)	FEDERAL

Parliament and Elections



- 1 The Prime Minister visits the Governor General and recommends that they dissolve Parliament.
- 2 The Governor General dissolves Parliament. This means a federal election must be held.
- 3 Candidates campaign for voters' support.
- 4 Canadians vote for the candidate of their choice.
- 5 Official election results are announced. The candidates who receive the most votes in their ridings will become members of Parliament.
- 6 Members of Parliament are sworn in.
- 7 Parliament meets for the first time. A Speaker of the House of Commons is elected.
- 8 The Governor General opens Parliament by reading the Speech from the Throne, which sets out the government's priorities for the upcoming session.
- 9 The new group of parliamentarians proposes, debates and passes laws.

ANSWER KEY

Parliament at Work: Senate



<p>These people are appointed by the Governor General, on the advice of the Prime Minister, to represent Canada's provinces and territories.</p>	<p>SENATORS</p>
<p>This senator is appointed by the Prime Minister to bring forward the government's bills in the Senate.</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SENATE</p>
<p>This senator is head of the largest party in the Senate that is not the government.</p>	<p>LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE</p>
<p>This senator oversees debates and facilitates chamber business. They are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister.</p>	<p>SPEAKER OF THE SENATE</p>
<p>This person supports all aspects of the legislative process and oversees the legislative services provided by the Senate.</p>	<p>CLERK OF THE SENATE AND CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS</p>
<p>This individual has many ceremonial and administrative duties, including leading the Speaker's Parade that starts each day and overseeing the security of the chamber.</p>	<p>USHER OF THE BLACK ROD</p>

ANSWER KEY

Parliament at Work: House of Commons



As the Head of Government, this MP defends the government's actions and policies in the House of Commons.	PRIME MINISTER
These MPs are chosen by the Prime Minister to run government departments, such as Finance, National Defence, and Global Affairs.	CABINET MINISTERS
This MP facilitates debates, maintains order, and interprets the rules and traditions of the House of Commons.	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
These MPs are not part of the governing political party. Their role is to ask the government questions and to provide alternative perspectives on issues.	OPPOSITION MEMBERS
These MPs belong to the political party in power.	GOVERNMENT MPS
This person is the chief administrative officer of the House. Among other duties, they advise the Speaker on parliamentary procedure.	CLERK OF THE HOUSE
This person is responsible for the security of the House of Commons.	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

ANSWER KEY

Canadian Symbols at Parliament

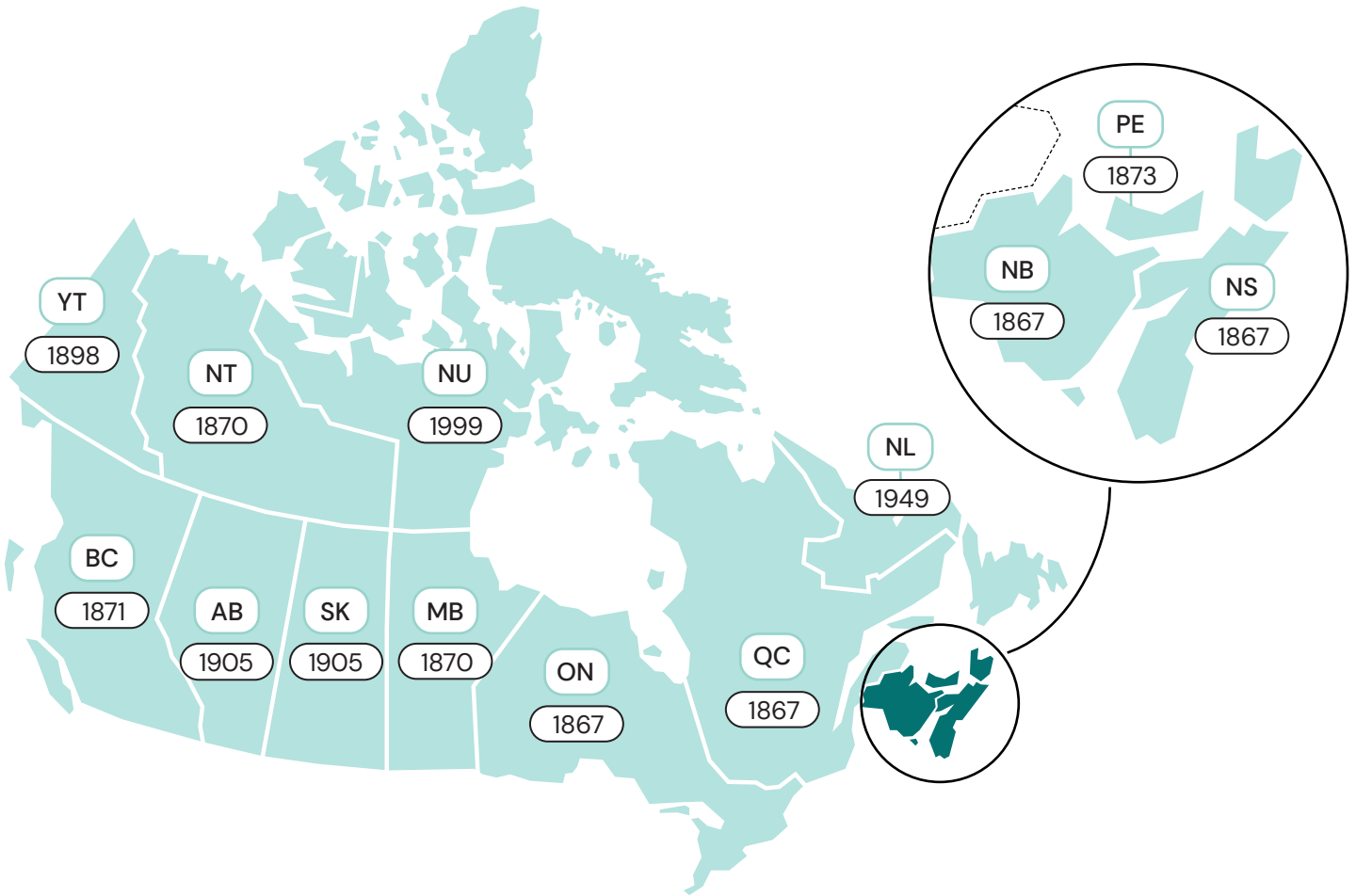


This animal works hard and has a big, flat tail. It is Canada's national animal.	BEAVER
This little red flower is used to remember soldiers, especially around Remembrance Day.	POPPY
This big animal has antlers and lives in many different parts of Canada.	MOOSE
This mythical creature has a horn on its head. It is a symbol of Scotland.	UNICORN
This person grows food. They symbolize a job done by many Canadians.	FARMER
This mythical bird is shown rising from the ashes. It is a symbol for the main Parliament Building, which was rebuilt after a fire in 1916.	PHOENIX
This sea mammal is important to many First Nations communities, especially on the West Coast.	ORCA
This fire-breathing creature represents Wales.	DRAGON
This flower represents France.	FLEUR-DE-LYS
The person in this stone carving is gathering food and fuel for their community.	INUK HUNTER
This stone carving represents the Monarch (the King or Queen).	CROWN
This tower was named to honour the end of the First World War.	PEACE TOWER
The bands on the sides of this Canadian symbol represent the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.	CANADIAN FLAG
These symbols represent Canada's 13 provinces and territories.	PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL SHIELDS
This leaf is an important Canadian symbol.	MAPLE LEAF
This person represents communities who live along Canada's coasts.	SAILOR
This forest scene is a symbol of Canada's northern landscapes.	STAINED GLASS WINDOW
This gold object is carved with many details. It is a symbol of the Senate.	MACE (SENATE)
This gold object is carved with many details. It is a symbol of the House of Commons.	MACE (HOUSE OF COMMONS)

Assembling Canada

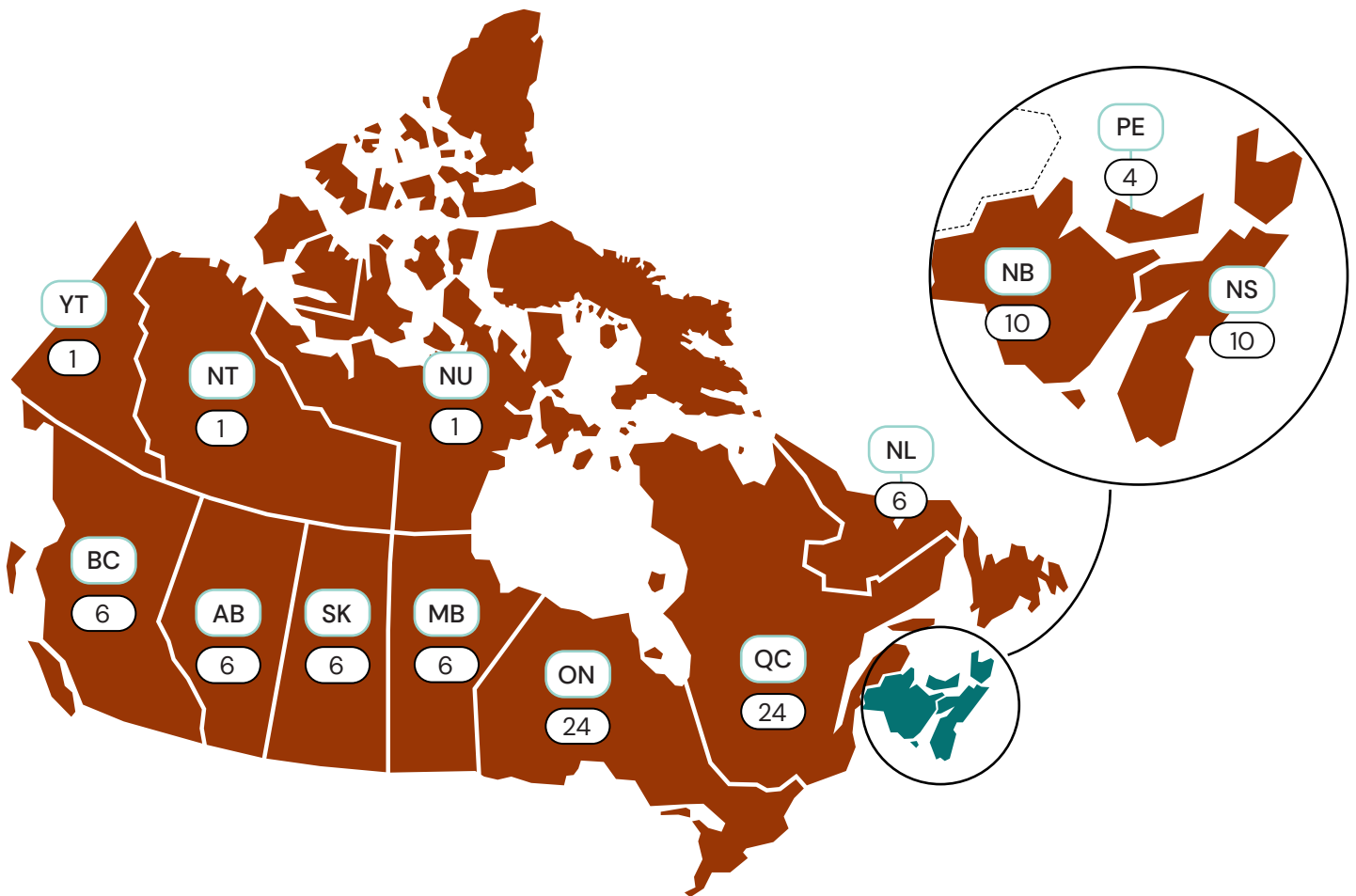


THEME 1 – DATE OF CONFEDERATION



ON – Ontario	YT – Yukon	NB – New Brunswick	NL – Newfoundland and Labrador
QC – Quebec	AB – Alberta	BC – British Columbia	NT – Northwest Territories
NU – Nunavut	MB – Manitoba	SK – Saskatchewan	PE – Prince Edward Island
NS – Nova Scotia			

THEME 2 – NUMBER OF SENATORS



ON – Ontario

YT – Yukon

NB – New Brunswick

NL – Newfoundland and Labrador

QC – Quebec

AB – Alberta

BC – British Columbia

NT – Northwest Territories

NU – Nunavut

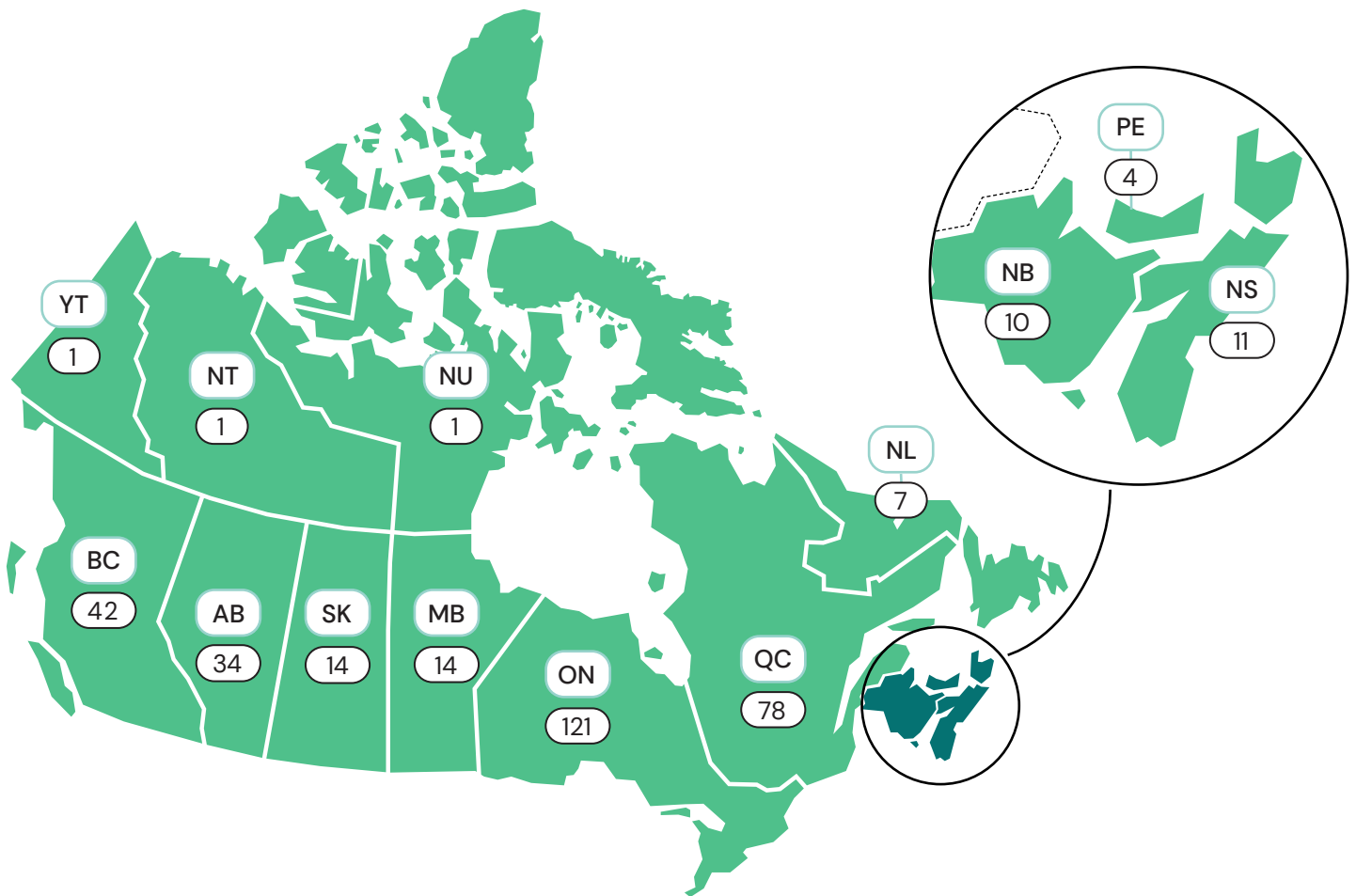
MB – Manitoba

SK – Saskatchewan

PE – Prince Edward Island

NS – Nova Scotia

THEME 3 – NUMBER OF MPs



ON – Ontario	YT – Yukon	NB – New Brunswick	NL – Newfoundland and Labrador
QC – Quebec	AB – Alberta	BC – British Columbia	NT – Northwest Territories
NU – Nunavut	MB – Manitoba	SK – Saskatchewan	PE – Prince Edward Island
NS – Nova Scotia			