

CITIZENSHIP

An English as a Second Language
Workbook for Beginners



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Archives

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our appreciation to all the people at the Citizenship Court who patiently answered numerous inquiries and to the Westcoast Reader.

Each booklet has three learning components, the format of which varies from booklet to booklet. The learning components for this booklet are described in the following table.

LEARNING COMPONENTS FOUND IN THIS BOOKLET

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
Vocabulary Development	Vocabulary items directly related to the topic are presented in pictorial and written form.
Picture Stories	Stories are presented for some topic areas in both pictorial and written form.
Dialogue Practice	Dialogues needed in designated situations are given in written form.
Reading Comprehension	Reading selections with accompanying comprehension questions relating directly to the topic area are given.

Note to the Teacher

Citizenship, An English as a Second Language Workbook for Beginners, is a student workbook designed to help adults prepare for their citizenship hearing.

The workbook contains stories, maps, questions and answers and a variety of exercises for oral and written practice. Instructors are free to use the material in any way they find appropriate.

0-921218-07-9

Foreword

The Community Survival Skills booklets were developed for adults learning English as a Second Language in the Neighbourhood English classes and the Homefront Learning Program at Vancouver Community College. Both programs are community based and learners have expressed a need for those language skills required to better cope or survive in the community. Each of the Community Survival Skills booklets focuses on a separate area of concern. The booklets in the series are:

- . Using the Telephone in Emergencies
 - Reporting a Medical Emergency
 - Reporting a Fire
 - Reporting a Crime
- . Applying for U.I.C. and Using Human Resources
- . Using the Health Department
 - Health Department Services
 - Home Care
 - Child Health Centre
 - Dental Clinic
- . Driving
- . Sewing
- . Citizenship
- . Insurance

Each booklet has basic learning components, the format of which varies from booklet to booklet. The learning components for this booklet are described in the following table.

BASIC LEARNING COMPONENTS FOUND IN THIS BOOKLET

COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
Vocabulary Development	Vocabulary items directly related to the topic are presented in pictorial and written form
Picture Stories	Stories are presented for some topic areas in both pictorial and written form.
Dialogue Practice	Dialogues needed in designated situations are given in written form.
Reading Comprehension	Reading selections with accompanying comprehension questions relating directly to the topic area are given.

The Community Survival Skills booklets can be adapted to two language levels. The language levels are described in the following table:

LANGUAGE LEVELS IN THE COMMUNITY SURVIVAL SKILLS BOOKLETS: Adapted from the B.C. Ministry of Education. <u>English as a Second Language for Adults: English for Work</u> . Ministry of Education, Victoria, B.C., 1982, pps. 5,6.			
LEVEL ONE:			
LISTENING	SPEAKING	READING	WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is able to identify the topic of spoken conversation but cannot always follow the content of the conversation• frequently misunderstands speech on the telephone and radio due to the absence of body language• is able to follow speech directed at him/her but needs frequent repetition or rephrasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is capable of using single words, phrases and single sentences in English• is only competent to cope with predictable needs• uses hesitant speech with errors requiring a patient listener aware of the learner's needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is able to read and understand most common signs and public notices in English• is able to identify the topic and main idea in a short basic reading selection• reads at a slow rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is able to copy English printing and cursive writing• is able to fill in simple forms requiring personal information• is able to write answers to questions in single sentences but not in a paragraph format
LEVEL TWO:			
LISTENING	SPEAKING	READING	WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is able to follow formal speech directed at him/her but experiences difficulty with colloquial speech• may experience difficulty in following and/or participating in a discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is able to convey most types of information directly related to his/her interests or needs• is fluent enough to interact with native speakers in areas of personal interest or need	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is able to read most texts in his/her interest area with limited comprehension• reads at a rate slower than native speakers and may have to re-read a selection to extract information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is able to write a paragraph reporting a series of events or information• may need to use a dictionary and may have minor problems with spelling and grammar when writing in a paragraph format

The Community Survival Skills booklets provide a framework from which the instructor can duplicate the lesson content which will best meet the needs of his/her learners. To assist the instructor, each booklet begins with a statement of an overall objective and language functions. The instructor is free to select and adapt these learning materials to the type and purpose of the class as well as the needs of the individual learner.

Jennifer House

CITIZENSHIP

AN ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE WORKBOOK FOR BEGINNERS

OVERALL OBJECTIVE - to be able to speak appropriately with a judge at a Canadian citizenship hearing and, later, at a citizenship ceremony

FUNCTIONS	OBJECTIVE
IDENTIFYING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify citizenship qualifications• identify names of provinces, territories and capital cities• identify oceans, lakes and rivers• identify types of industries in each province• identify some Canadian exports
REPORTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• report on the population in provinces and cities• describe the geography of Canada• describe the federal, provincial and municipal governments and their areas of responsibility• identify and describe the federal and provincial parties• describe how the federal and provincial governments make laws• describe how to vote• describe some important events in Canadian history• recite the Oath of Citizenship and sing O Canada
REQUESTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• request an application form• request a hearing with a citizenship judge

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TONY WANTS TO BECOME A CITIZEN

Exercise 1. Read the page and answer the questions.



Tony Lee wants to become a Canadian citizen. He's a landed immigrant. He's from China. He came to Canada 3 years ago. He speaks Chinese and a little English. He's 25 years old. He's not in trouble with the police or Immigration.

1. Is Tony a landed immigrant?

2. When did he come to Canada?

3. What languages does he speak?

4. How old is he?

CAN TONY *APPLY FOR CITIZENSHIP?

Exercise 2. Read these questions and answers.

1. Is Tony over 18 years old?

Yes, he is.

2. Is Tony a landed immigrant?

Yes, he is.

3. Has Tony lived in Canada for more than three years?

Yes, he has.

4. Does Tony speak any English or French?

Yes, he speaks a little English.

5. Is Tony in trouble with the police or Immigration?

No, he isn't.

6. Can Tony apply for Canadian Citizenship?

Yes, he can.

*apply - ask for

WHEN CAN YOU APPLY FOR CITIZENSHIP?

Exercise 3. What are the rules? Read this page.

1. You must be over 18 years old.

2. You must be a landed immigrant.

3. You must have lived in Canada for more than 3 years.

4. You must speak some English or French.

5. You must not be in trouble with the police or Immigration.

CAN YOU APPLY FOR CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP?

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. Are you over 18 years old?

2. Are you a landed immigrant?

3. Have you lived in Canada for more than 3 years?

4. Do you speak English or French?

5. Are you in trouble with the police or Immigration?

You can apply for Canadian citizenship if you answered

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. Yes
5. No

GETTING AN APPLICATION APPOINTMENT

Exercise 5 Read the story and practise the conversation.



Tony is at the Canadian Citizenship Court. He wants to apply for citizenship.

Tony: I want to apply for citizenship, please.

Clerk: Have you lived in Canada for more than 3 years?

Tony: Yes, I have.

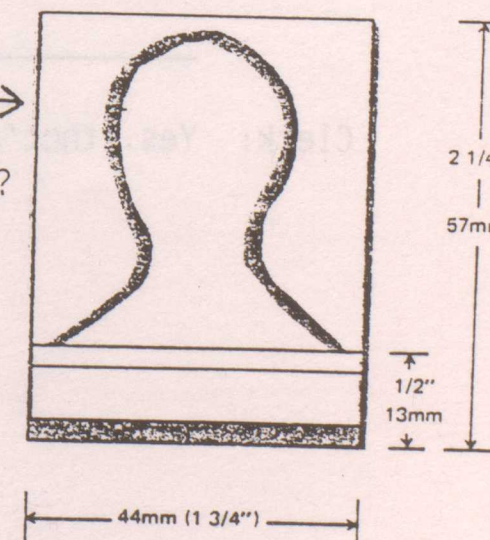
Clerk: Okay. I can give you an application appointment for May 10 at 11:00 a.m. Here's your application form.

Tony: Thank you.

Clerk: Bring \$40, your passport, your landed immigrant papers, and two photographs of this size.

Tony: Okay. I only speak a little English. Can I bring my sister?

Clerk: Yes. That's fine.



GETTING AN APPLICATION APPOINTMENT

Exercise 6. Fill in Tony's lines.

Tony: _____

Clerk: Have you lived in Canada for more than 3 years?

Tony: _____

Clerk: Okay. I can give you an application appointment for May 10 at 11:00 a.m. Here's your application form.

Tony: _____

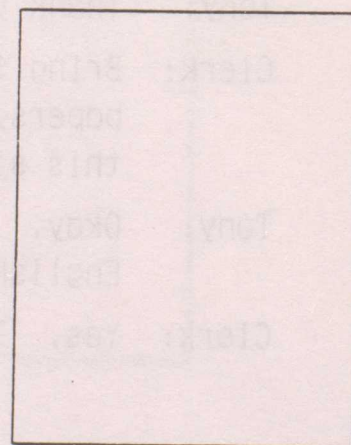
Clerk: You're welcome. Fill in your application form at home. Bring it with you on May 10.

Tony: _____

Clerk: Bring \$40, your passport, your landed immigrant papers and 2 photographs of this size.

Tony: _____

Clerk: Yes, that's fine.



APPLYING FOR CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

Exercise 7. Read the questions and answers.

1. Where do you go to apply for citizenship?

You go to the Court of Canadian Citizenship.

2. What does the clerk give you?

The clerk gives you an appointment and an application form.

3. How much does it cost to apply?

It costs \$40.

4. What *documents do you need?

You need your passport and your landed immigrant papers.

5. Can you bring somebody to help you with the English?

Yes, you can.

*documents - important papers

APPLICATION FORM 1

Exercise 8. Fill in the form.

Surname		Given Name(s)	
Place and country of birth		Birthdate D M Y	
Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Height cm	Colour of Eyes	
Address in full (Postal Code)			
Telephone No.			
Area	Business	Residence	
Occupation		Nationality	

APPLICATION FORM 2

Exercise 9. Fill in this form about your marriage and your spouse.

Marital Status	
<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widow(er)
Place and country of marriage	Marriage date D M Y
Spouse's Surname	Given Name(s)
Place and country of birth	Birthdate D M Y
Name on entry to Canada	Entry date D M Y

THE APPLICATION APPOINTMENT

Exercise 10. Read the story and practise the conversation.



It's May 10. Tony is at the Citizenship Court to apply for his citizenship.

Tony: I have an appointment to apply for my citizenship.

Clerk: Can I see your application form and your documents?

Tony: Yes, here they are.

Clerk: Have you been*absent from Canada in the last three years?

Tony: No, I haven't.

Clerk: Are you in trouble with the police or with Immigration?

Tony: No, I'm not.

*absent - away

Clerk: Good. Do you have the \$40 application fee?

Tony: Yes. Here's my \$40.

Clerk: Okay. Your citizenship hearing will be in 6 months. We will send you a letter.

Tony: Oh, excuse me. What is a hearing?

Clerk: A hearing is an*interview with the judge. The judge asks you questions about yourself and about Canada. It takes about 20 minutes.

Tony: Oh, I understand. Thank you.

Clerk: Okay. Here are two booklets to study.

Tony: Can I bring my sister to help me with the English?

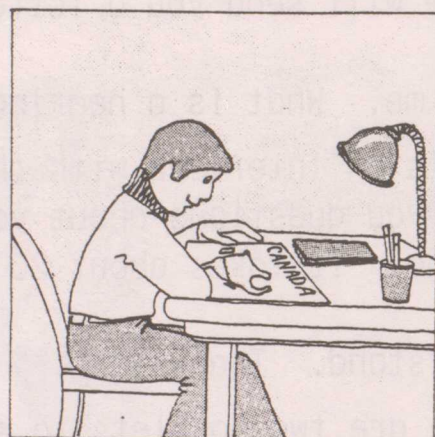
Clerk: Yes, you can. Good Luck.

Tony: Thank you.

*interview - meeting

TONY IS STUDYING FOR THE HEARING

Exercise 11. Read the story.

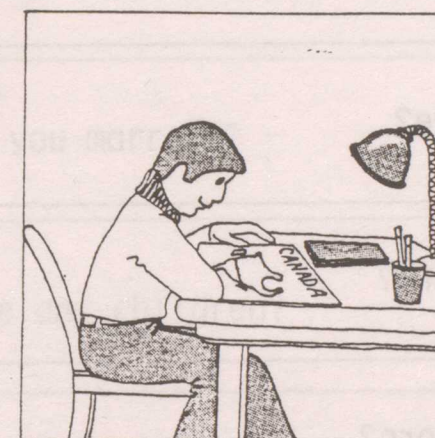


Tony is studying for his citizenship hearing. He is studying about Canada and he is studying English. The judge will ask Tony about himself and about Canada. Then the judge will tell Tony if he passed. The judge will ask Tony to come back for the citizenship *ceremony. If Tony doesn't pass, he must apply again.

*ceremony - a way of doing things for a special occasion

TONY IS STUDYING FOR THE HEARING

Exercise 12. Fill in the blanks.



Tony is studying for his citizenship _____.
He is studying about Canada and he is studying _____.
The _____ will ask Tony about himself and about _____.
Then the judge will tell Tony if he _____.
The judge will ask Tony to come back for the citizenship _____.
If Tony doesn't pass, he must _____ again.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Exercise 13. Answer the questions.

1. What's your name?

2. Where do you live?

3. When were you born?

4. Where were you born?

5. What language do you speak?

6. Where are you from?

7. What kind of work do you do?

8. Are you working now?

9. Where are you working?

10. Are you married?

11. Is your family with you in Vancouver?

12. Where were you married?

13. Do you have any children?

14. Where were your children born?

15. How old are your children?

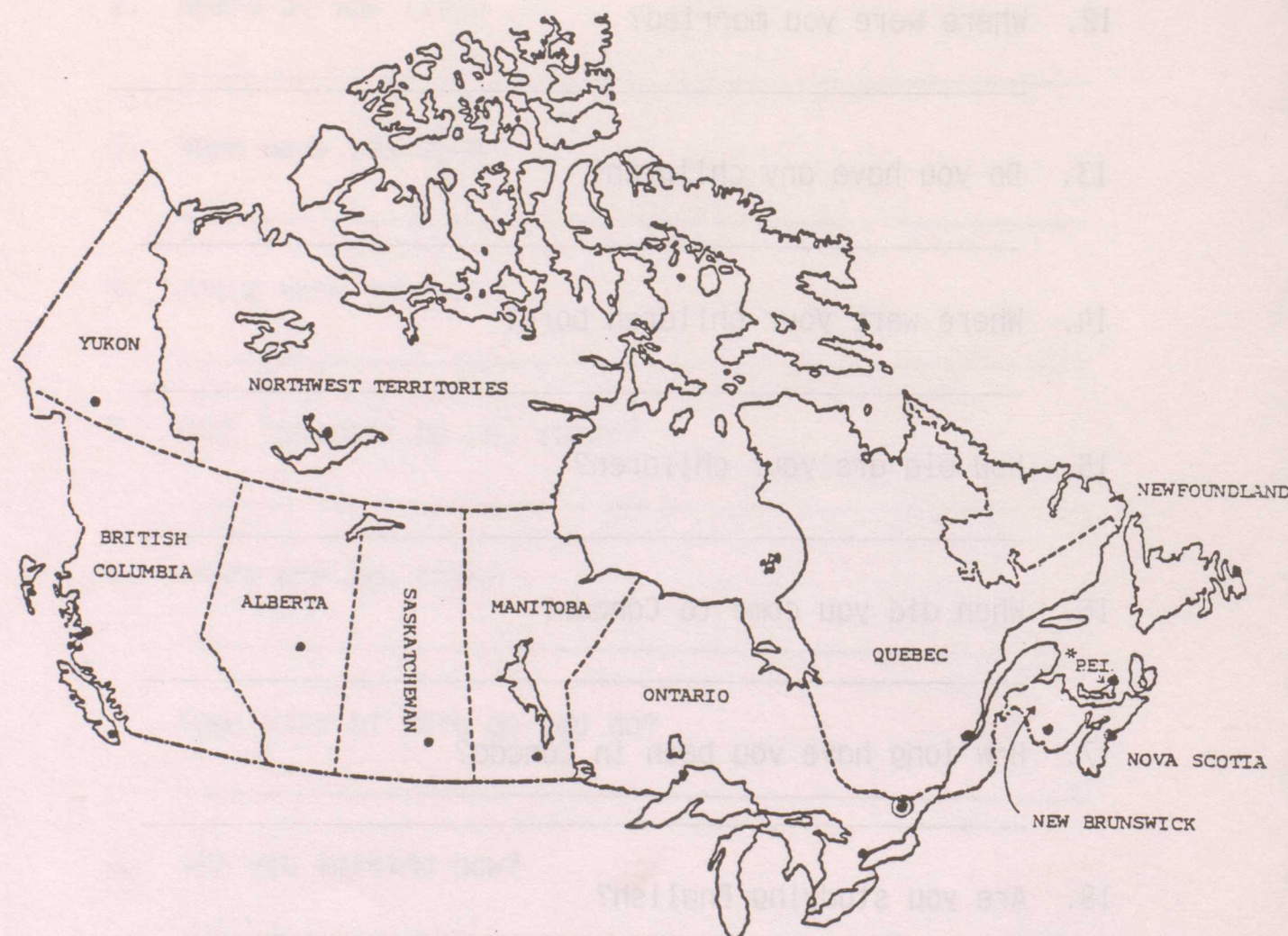
16. When did you come to Canada?

17. How long have you been in Canada?

18. Are you studying English?

THE MAP OF CANADA

Exercise 14. Study the names of the provinces and territories.



PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Exercise 15. Read the story and answer the questions.

Canada has ten provinces and two territories. British Columbia is on the west coast. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are the three prairie provinces. Ontario and Quebec are next. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are the four Atlantic or Maritime provinces. They are on the east coast. The two territories are the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. They are in the north.

1. How many provinces does Canada have?

2. How many territories does Canada have?

3. Which province is on the west coast?

4. What are the three prairie provinces?

6. What are the four Maritime provinces?

7. Where are the four Maritime provinces?

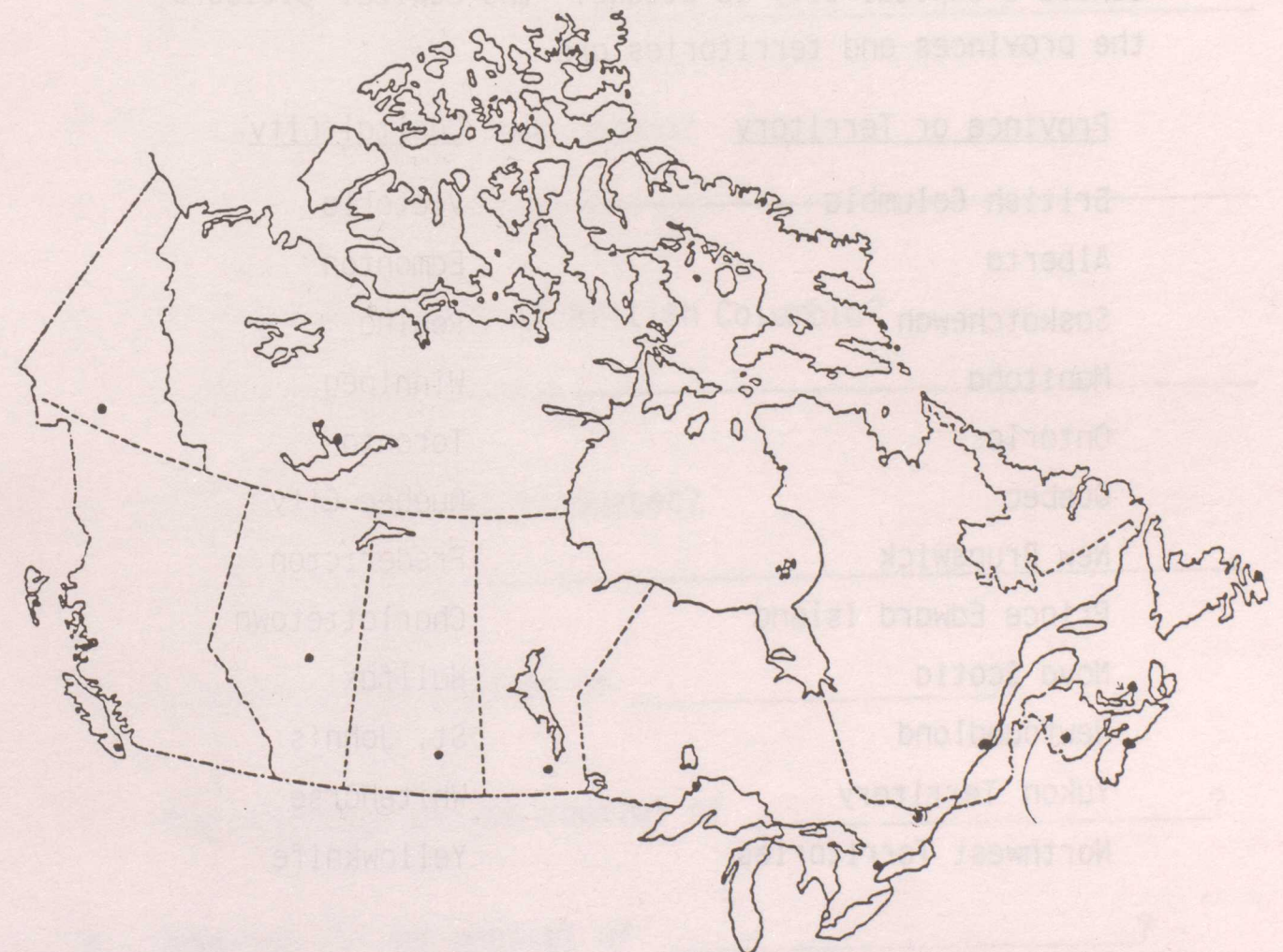
8. Where are the territories?

9. Name the two territories.

10. Name the ten provinces.

THE MAP OF CANADA

Exercise 16. Fill in the names of the provinces and territories.



THE CAPITAL CITIES

Exercise 17. Study this page.

Look at the map on page 16. The circles show the capital cities. A capital city is where the government is. Every province and territory has a capital city. Canada's capital city is Ottawa. The capital cities of the provinces and territories are:

<u>Province or Territory</u>	<u>Capital City</u>
British Columbia	Victoria
Alberta	Edmonton
Saskatchewan	Regina
Manitoba	Winnipeg
Ontario	Toronto
Quebec	Quebec City
New Brunswick	Fredericton
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
Nova Scotia	Halifax
Newfoundland	St. John's
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife

THE CAPITAL CITIES

Exercise 18. Answer the questions and fill in the blanks.

1. What is a capital city?

2. Does every province and territory have a capital city?

3. What is the capital of Canada?

4. What is the capital of British Columbia?

5. What is the capital of Quebec?

6. Toronto is the capital of _____?
7. Charlottetown is the capital of _____?
8. Edmonton is the capital of _____?

THE CAPITAL CITIES

Exercise 19. Draw a line to the correct capital city.

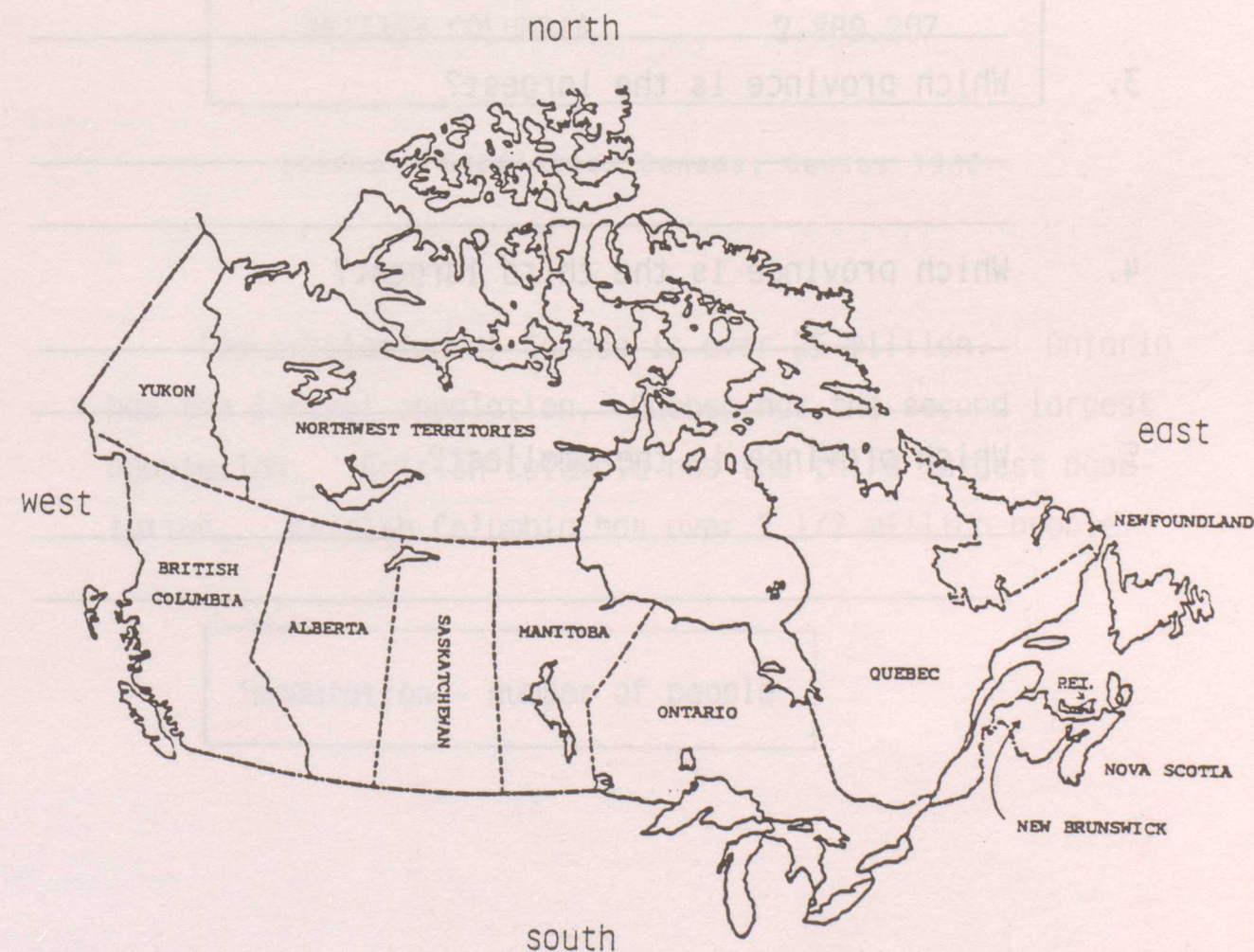
Canada	Regina
British Columbia	Winnipeg
Alberta	Ottawa
Saskatchewan	Toronto
Manitoba	Edmonton
Ontario	Victoria
Quebec	Fredericton
New Brunswick	Charlottetown
Prince Edward Island	Quebec City
Nova Scotia	Yellowknife
Newfoundland	Whitehorse
Yukon Territory	Halifax
Northwest Territories	St. John's

SIZE

Exercise 20. Read the story and the map.

Canada is a very big country. It is the second largest country in the world. It is over 5,000 km. from east to west. It is about 4,500 km. from the north to the south.

Quebec is the largest province. The second largest province is Ontario. The third largest province is British Columbia. The smallest province is Prince Edward Island.



SIZE

Exercise 21. Answer the questions.

1. Is Canada the largest country in the world?

2. How many kilometres is it from the east coast to the west coast?

3. Which province is the largest?

4. Which province is the third largest?

5. Which province is the smallest?

*POPULATION

Exercise 22. Read this page.

	1986
<u>CANADA</u>	25,309,331
ONTARIO	9,113,515
QUEBEC	6,540,276
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,889,207

source: Statistics Canada, Census 1986

The population of Canada is over 25 million. Ontario has the largest population. Quebec has the second largest population. British Columbia has the third largest population. British Columbia has over 2 1/2 million people.

*population - number of people

POPULATION

Exercise 23. Answer the questions.

1. What is the population of Canada?

2. Which province has the largest population?

3. Which province has the second largest population?

4. Which province has the third largest population?

5. What is the population of British Columbia?

THE CITIES

Exercise 24. Read this page.

	<u>Population</u>
TORONTO	2,427,168
MONTREAL	2,921,357
VANCOUVER	1,380,729

source: Statistics Canada, Census 1986

Most Canadians live in the cities in the southern part of Canada. The three largest cities are Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. Toronto is the largest city. Montreal is the second largest city. It is in Quebec. Vancouver is the third largest city. It is in British Columbia. The population of Vancouver is over 1 million.

THE CITIES

Exercise 25. Answer the questions.

1. Where do most Canadians live?

2. Do most people live in the north or the south?

3. What are the three largest cities in Canada?

4. What is the largest city in Canada?

5. Which city is the second largest?

6. Which city is the third largest?

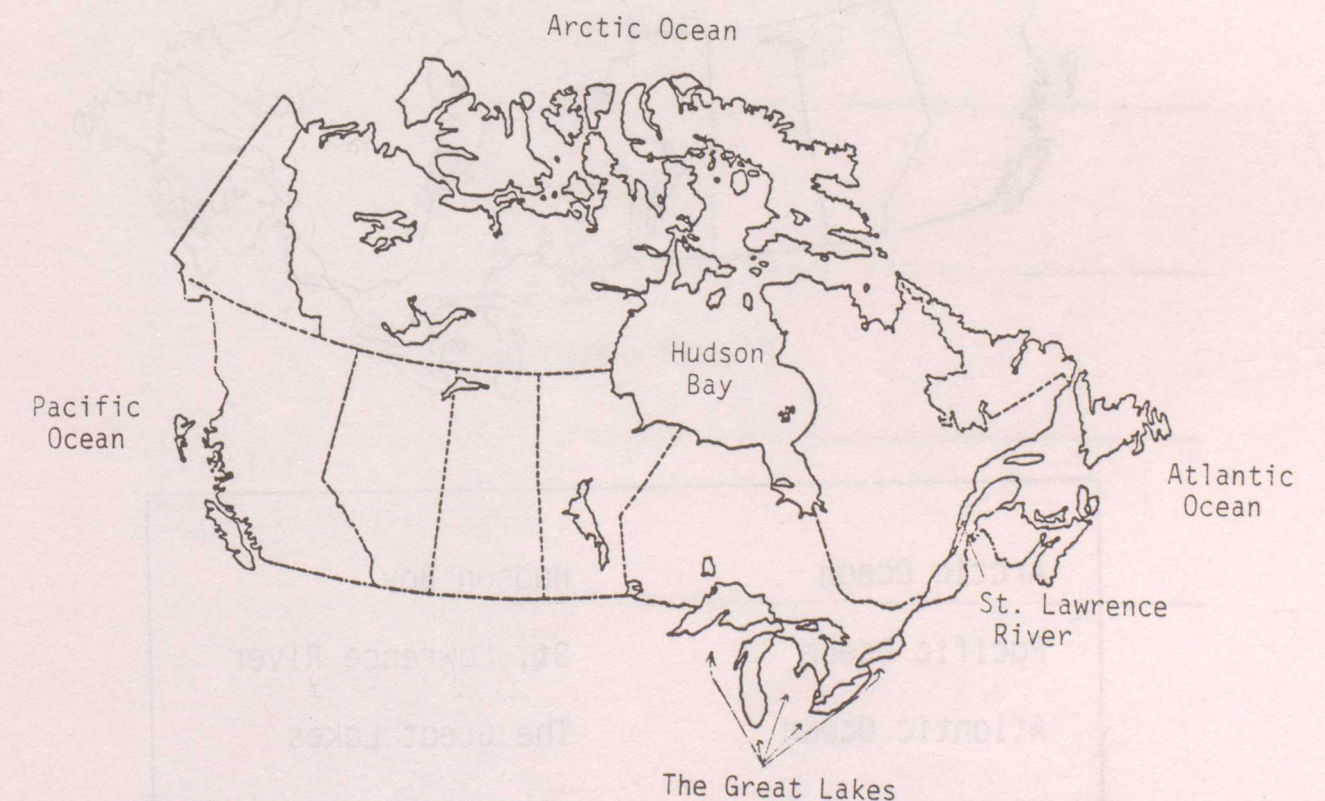
7. What is the population of Vancouver?

CANADA'S WATERS

Exercise 26. Read the story and the map.

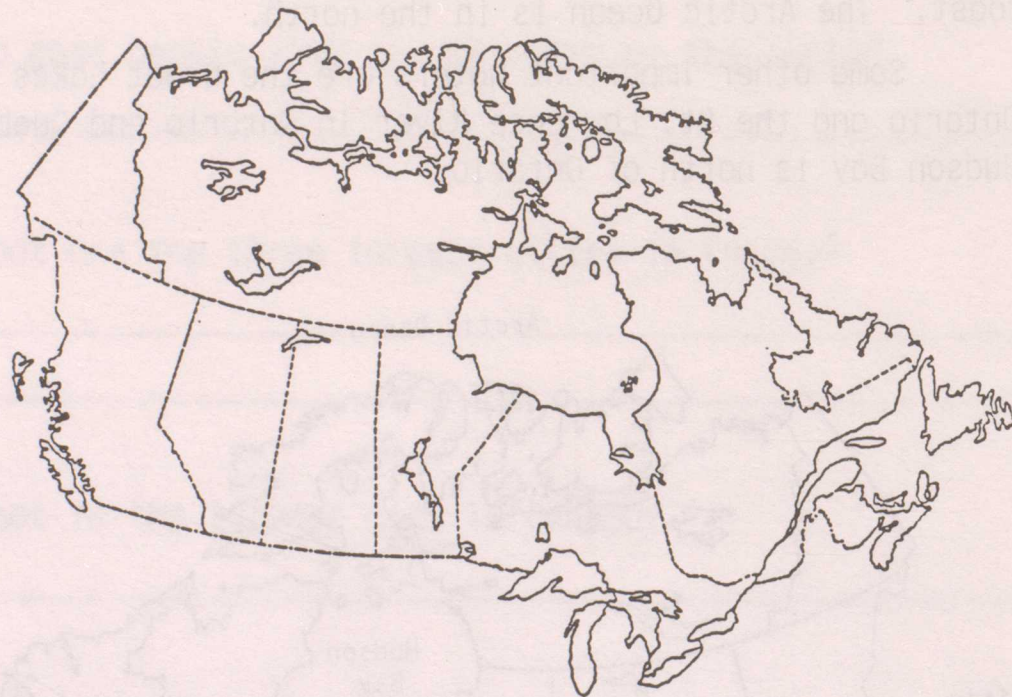
Canada's waters are very important. The Pacific Ocean is on the west coast. The Atlantic Ocean is on the east coast. The Arctic Ocean is in the north.

Some other important waters are the Great Lakes in Ontario and the St. Lawrence River in Ontario and Quebec. Hudson Bay is north of Ontario.



CANADA'S WATERS

Exercise 27. Fill in the names on the map.



Arctic Ocean	Hudson Bay
Pacific Ocean	St. Lawrence River
Atlantic Ocean	The Great Lakes

CANADA'S WATERS

Exercise 28. Answer the questions.

1. Which ocean is on the west coast?

2. Which ocean is on the east coast?

3. Which ocean is in the north?

4. Where are the Great Lakes?

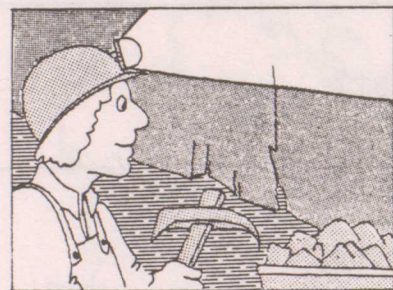
5. Where is the St. Lawrence River?

6. Where is Hudson Bay?

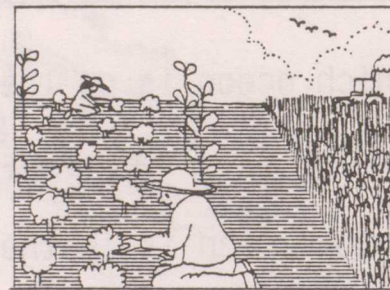
INDUSTRY

Exercise 29. Read this page.

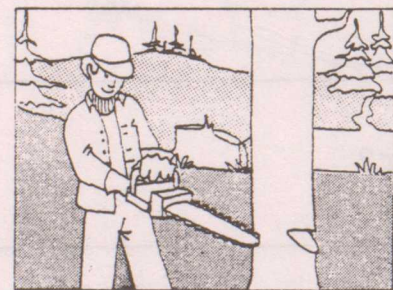
Industry means the work that people do. The most important industries in Canada are:



mining



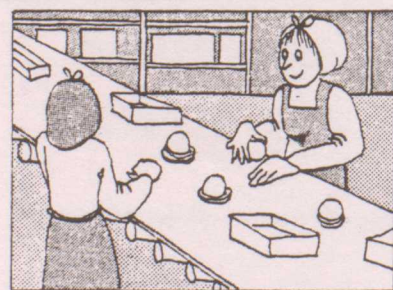
agriculture
(farming)



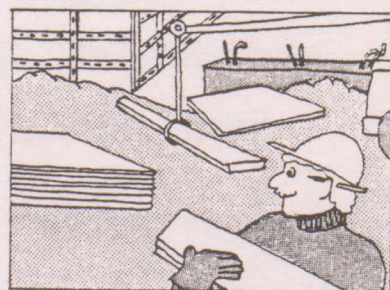
forestry



fishing



manufacturing
(factory work)



construction
(building)

INDUSTRY

Exercise 30. Read this page.

The most important industries of the provinces are:
BRITISH COLUMBIA



forestry

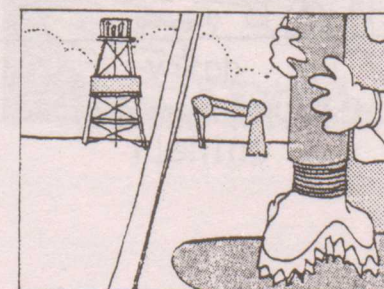


fishing

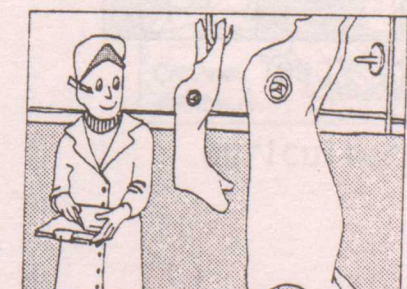


mining

ALBERTA

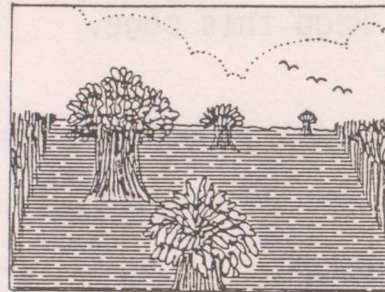


oil



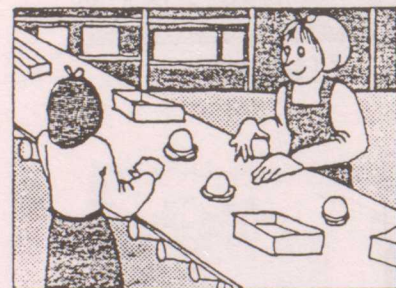
beef

SASKATCHEWAN and MANITOBA



wheat

ONTARIO

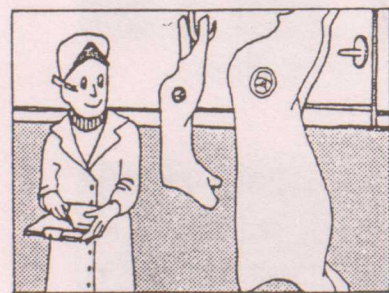


manufacturing

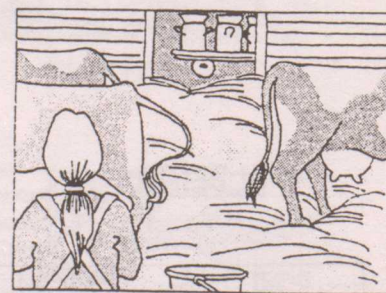


mining

← agriculture →



beef



dairy
(milk, cheese)

QUEBEC



manufacturing



forestry

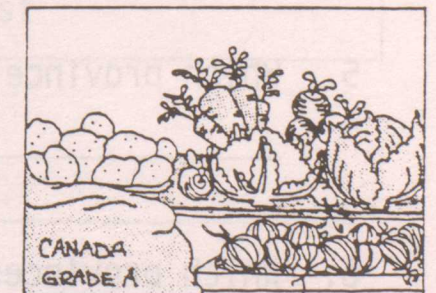


mining

THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES: (NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND)



fishing



agriculture

INDUSTRY

Exercise 31. Answer the questions.

1. What are the most important industries in Canada?

2. What are the most important industries in B.C.?

3. Which provinces are important for wheat?

4. Which provinces are important for fishing?

5. Which province is important for oil?

6. Which provinces are important for manufacturing?

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Exercise 32. Read this page and answer the questions.

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POPULATION (1986)</u>
948,596 km ²	2,889,207
<u>SIZE</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
third largest province	Victoria
<u>LARGEST CITY</u>	<u>LONGEST RIVER</u>
Vancouver	Fraser River
<u>CLIMATE</u>	<u>INDUSTRIES</u>
mildest in Canada	forestry, fishing, mining
<u>B.C. DAY</u>	
the first Monday in August	

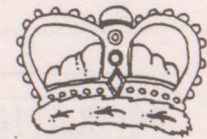
1. What's the largest city in B.C.?

2. What's the longest river in B.C.?

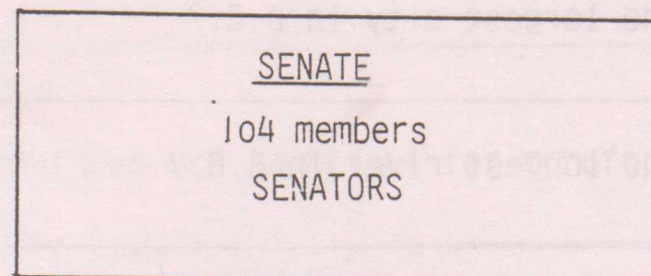
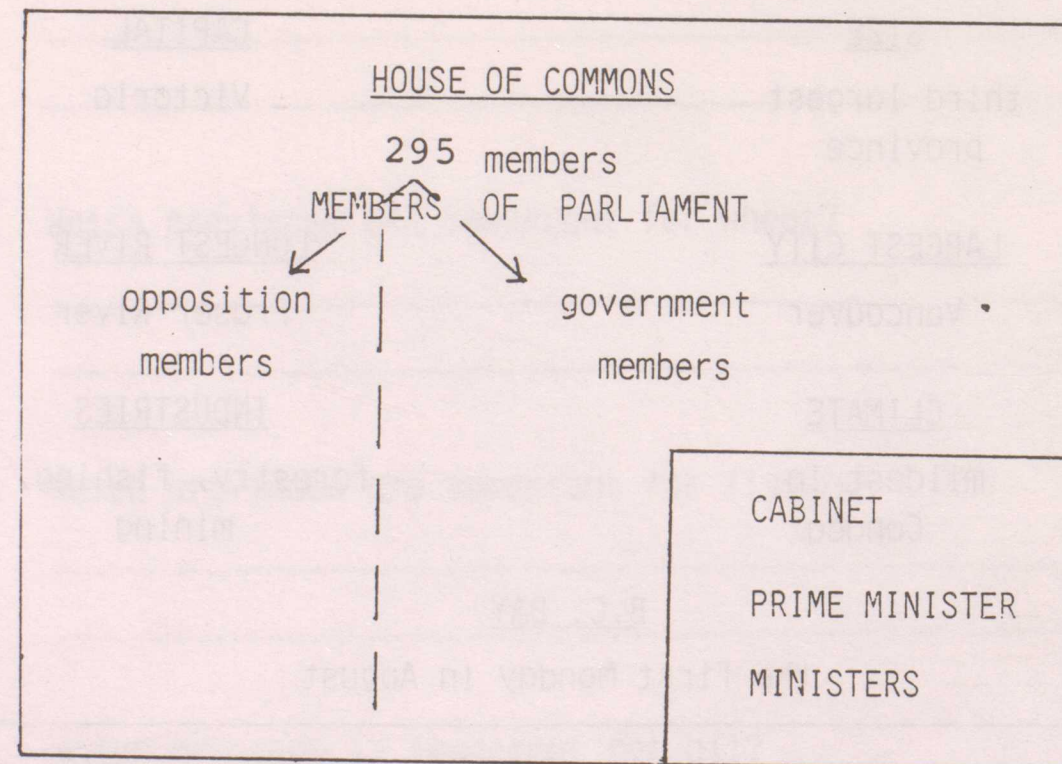
3. When is B.C. Day?

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 33. Study this page.



GOVERNOR - GENERAL

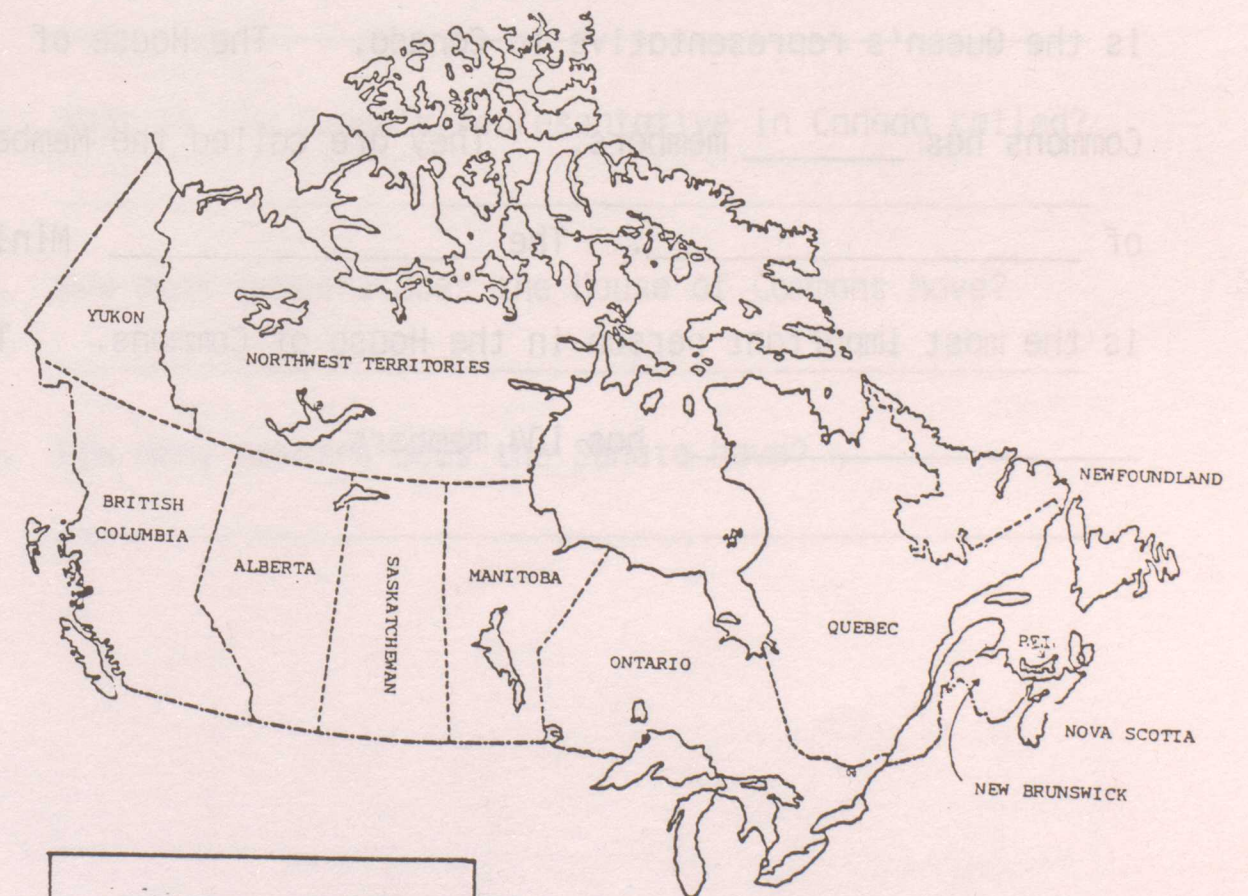


source: Reference Canada, 1988

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 34. Read this page.

The federal government is the government of Canada. It is in Ottawa. The federal government has three parts. They are the House of Commons, the Senate and the Governor-General. The Governor-General is the Queen's representative in Canada. The House of Commons has 295*members. They are called Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister is the most important person in the House of Commons. The Senate has 104 members.



*members - people

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 35. Fill in the blanks.

The _____ government is the government of Canada. It is in _____. The federal government has three parts. They are the House of _____, the _____ and the Governor-General. The _____ is the Queen's representative in Canada. The House of Commons has _____ members. They are called the Members of _____. The _____ Minister is the most important person in the House of Commons. The _____ has 104 members.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 36. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the federal government?

2. The federal government has three parts. What are they?

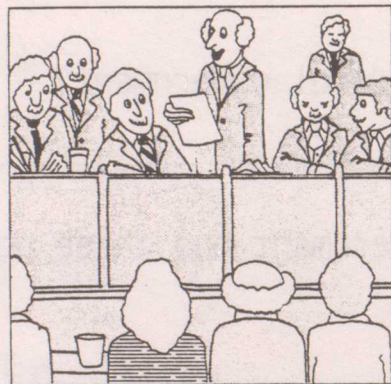
3. What is the Queen's representative in Canada called?

4. How many members does the House of Commons have?

5. How many members does the Senate have?

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Exercise 37. Read this page.



The House of Commons has 295 members. Canadians *elect 295 people from across Canada and they go to Ottawa. They are called *Members of Parliament. They meet in the House of Commons. They talk about important things and they make laws. Members of Parliament are elected for five years. Sometimes we have an election after three or four years.

*elect - vote for

*Member of Parliament - M.P.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Exercise 38.. Read this page.

Where do the Members of Parliament come from?

British Columbia	sends	32	people to Ottawa
Alberta	sends	26	people to Ottawa
Saskatchewan	sends	14	people to Ottawa
Manitoba	sends	14	people to Ottawa
Ontario	sends	99	people to Ottawa
Quebec	sends	75	people to Ottawa
New Brunswick	sends	10	people to Ottawa
Nova Scotia	sends	11	people to Ottawa
Prince Edward Island	sends	4	people to Ottawa
Newfoundland	sends	7	people to Ottawa
Northwest Territories	sends	2	people to Ottawa
Yukon	sends	1	person to Ottawa
			<hr/> 295

Federal electoral boundaries were redrawn in 1988, adding 13 seats and bringing the total to 295.

source: MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE, December 5, 1988

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Exercise 39. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the House of Commons?

2. What do the Members of Parliament do?

3. How long are the Members of Parliament elected for?

4. How many people go to Ottawa from B. C.?

FEDERAL POLITICAL PARTIES

Exercise 40. Read the story.

There are three important political parties in Canada. They are the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and the *New Democratic Party. The largest party in the House of Commons becomes the government. The Prime Minister is the leader of the largest party. The Leader of the Opposition is from the second largest party.

<u>HOUSE OF COMMONS</u>									
opposition			speaker		government				
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
#	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
#	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
#	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X
	Z	0 0			X	X	X	X	X

*New Democratic Party - N.D.P.

0 - Leader of the Opposition

X - Prime Minister

FEDERAL POLITICAL PARTIES

Exercise 41. Fill in the blanks.

1. Canada has three important political parties.

What are they?

political party

leader

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. The Prime Minister is _____

3. The largest party in the House of Commons is the

4. The Leader of the Opposition is _____

5. The second largest party is the _____

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Exercise 42. Answer the questions.

1. Who is the Governor-General?

2. Who is the Prime Minister?

3. Is the Prime Minister a Conservative?

4. Who is the Leader of the Opposition?

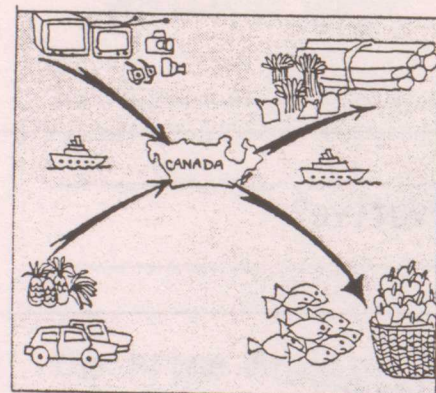
5. Who is your Member of Parliament?

FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

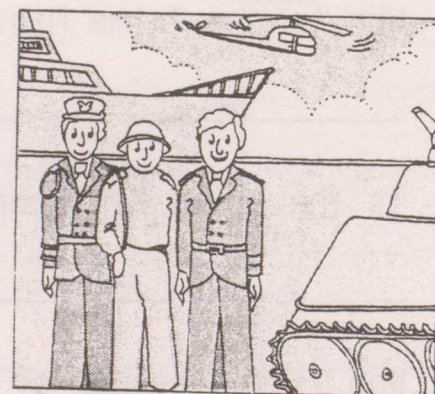
Exercise 43. Study these pages.

The federal government takes care of these things.

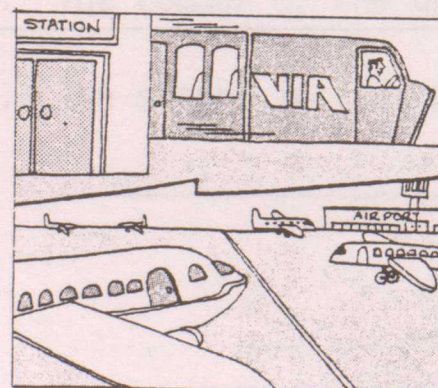
*trade



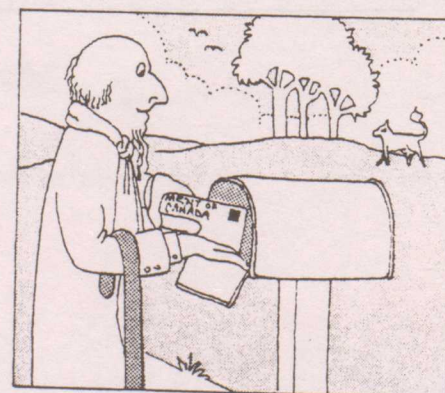
defence
(army, airforce, navy)



transportation
(trains, airports)



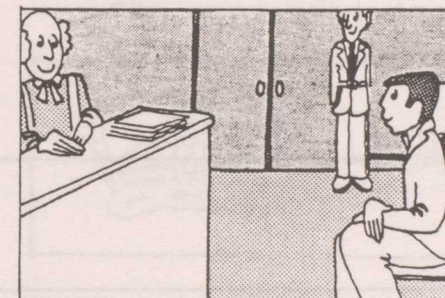
pensions



*trade - business with other countries

FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

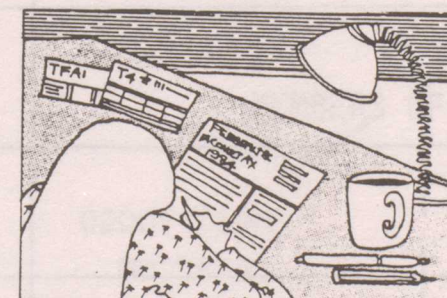
citizenship



immigration



income tax



unemployment
insurance



banking



post office



FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

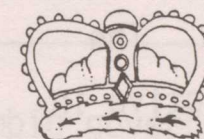
Exercise 44. Answer the question.

What does the federal government take care of?

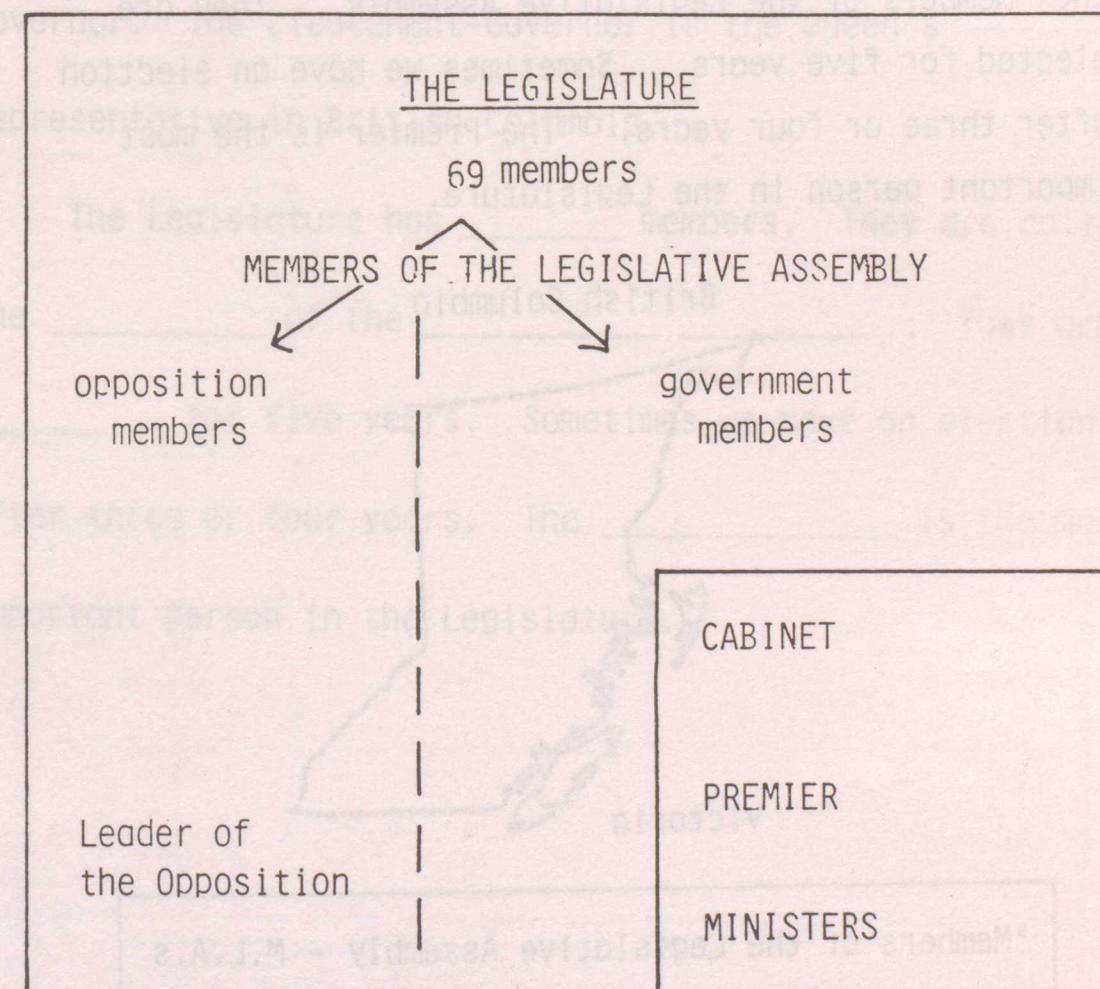
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 45. Study this page.



LIEUTENANT - GOVERNOR

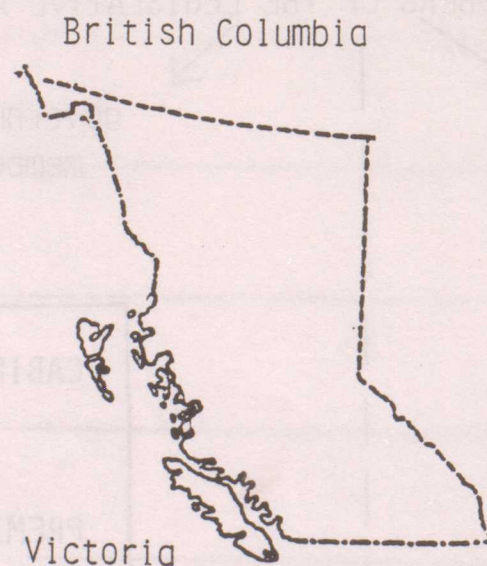


THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 46. Read the story.

Every province has a provincial government. Canada has ten provincial governments. The British Columbia government is in Victoria. It has two parts. They are the Legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor is the Queen's representative in British Columbia.

The Legislature has 69 members. They are called the *Members of the Legislative Assembly. They are elected for five years. Sometimes we have an election after three or four years. The Premier is the most important person in the Legislature.



*Members of the Legislative Assembly - M.L.A.s

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 47. Fill in the blanks.

Every province has a provincial government. Canada has _____ provincial governments. The British Columbia government is in _____. It has _____ parts. They are the _____ and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor is the Queen's representative in British Columbia.

The Legislature has _____ members. They are called the _____ of the _____. They are _____ for five years. Sometimes we have an election after three or four years. The _____ is the most important person in the Legislature.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 48. Answer the questions.

1. How many provincial governments does Canada have?

2. Where is the B.C. government?

3. What is the Queen's representative in B.C. called?

4. How many members does the Legislature have?

5. How long are the members of the Legislature elected for?

POLITICAL PARTIES IN B.C.

Exercise 49. Read the story.

There are two important political parties in British Columbia. They are the Social Credit and the New Democratic Party. The largest party in the Legislature becomes the government. The Premier is the leader of the largest party. The Leader of the Opposition is from the second largest party.

THE LEGISLATURE											
opposition			speaker	government							
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
#	Z	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
#	Z	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
#	Z	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z	0	0		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

☐ - Leader of the Opposition
☐ - Premier

POLITICAL PARTIES IN B.C.

Exercise 50. Fill in the blanks.

1. British Columbia has two important political parties.

What are they?

political party

leader

2. The Premier is _____

3. The largest party is the _____

4. The Leader of the Opposition is _____

5. The second largest party is the _____

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Exercise 51. Answer the questions.

1. Who is the Lieutenant-Governor?

2. Who is the Premier?

3. Is the Premier from the Social Credit party?

4. Who is the Leader of the Opposition?

5. Which party is the second largest?

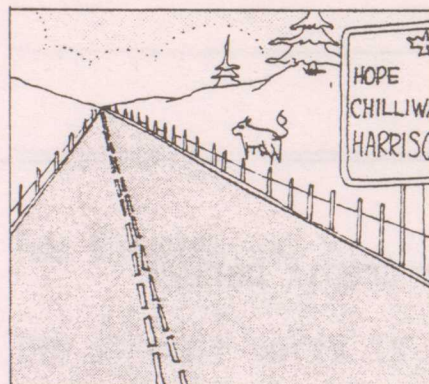
6. Who is your M.L.A.?

PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

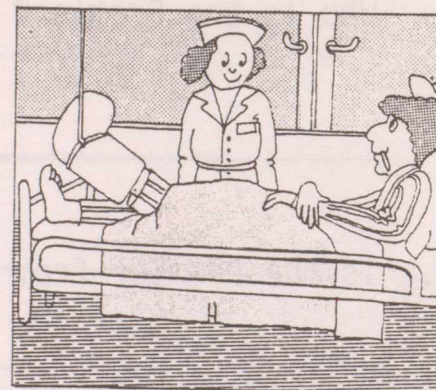
Exercise 52. Study these pages.

The provincial government takes care of these things.

highway construction



hospitals

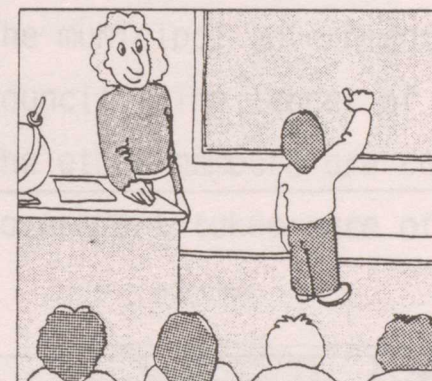


sales tax

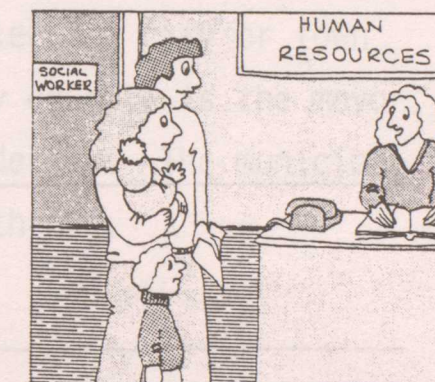


PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

education

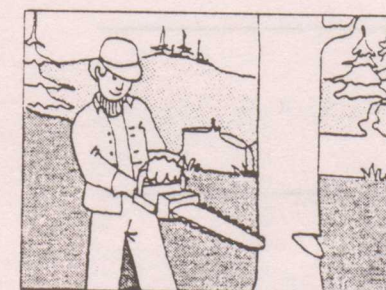


welfare



natural resources

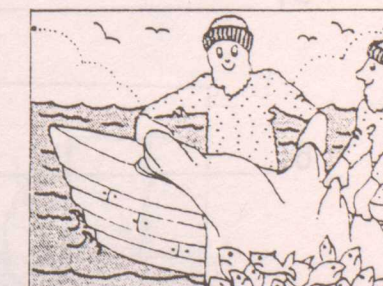
forests



mines



rivers and lakes



PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Exercise 53 Answer the question.

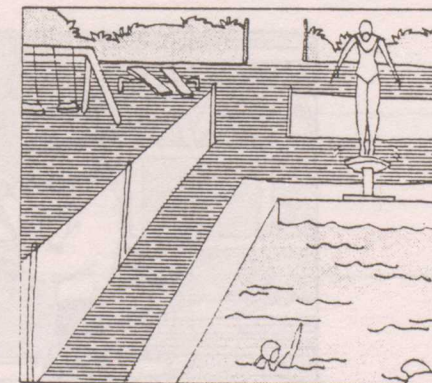
What does the provincial government take care of?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

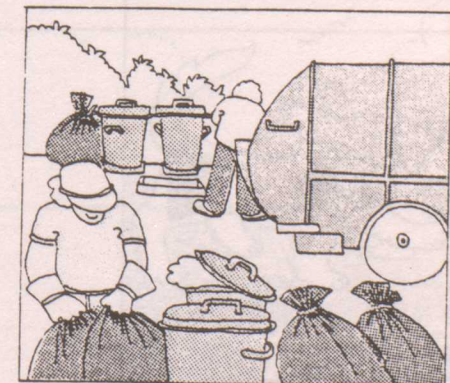
Exercise 54 Read the story.

Every city or town has a municipal government. The municipal government is called the city or town council. The leader of the city council is the mayor. The other members are called aldermen. The municipal government takes care of these things.



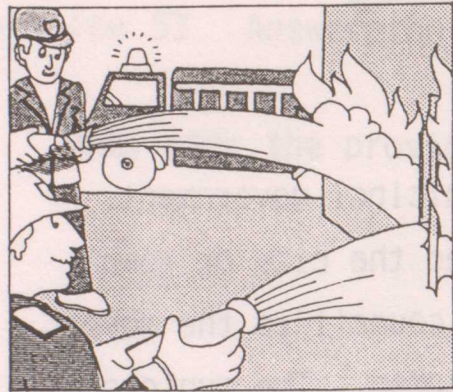
recreation
(parks
pools)

garbage



MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES

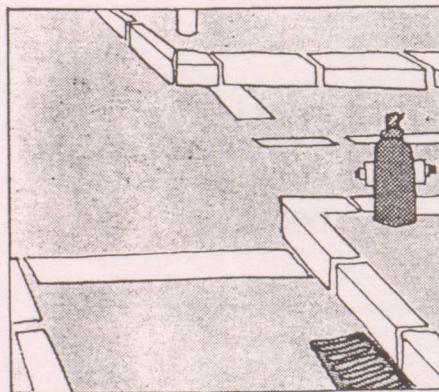
fire protection



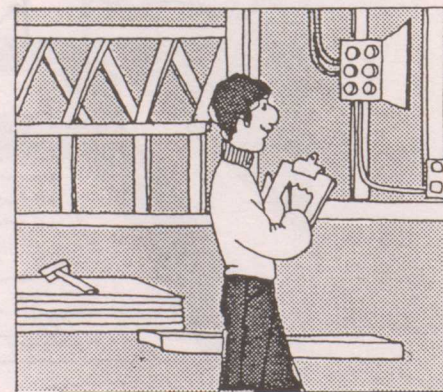
police protection



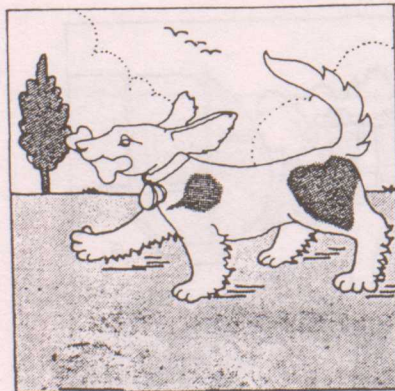
city streets



building laws

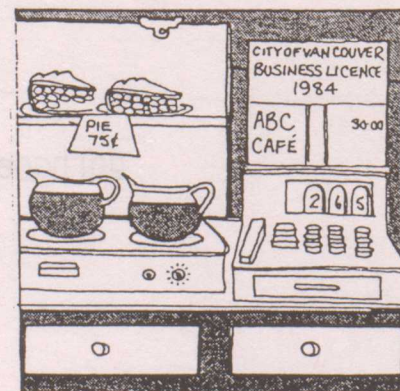


dog licences



↙ licences ↘

business licences



MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Exercise 55. Answer the question.

What does the municipal government take care of?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

RESPONSIBILITIES

Exercise 56 Answer the questions.

1. Which government *is responsible for hospitals?

2. Which government is responsible for immigration?

3. Which government is responsible for education?

4. Which government is responsible for fire protection?

5. Which government is responsible for banking?

*is responsible for - takes care of

Answers: 1. provincial 2. federal
3. provincial 4. municipal
5. federal

RESPONSIBILITIES

Exercise 57. Which government is responsible for these things? Write these words below.

welfare	post office
recreation	unemployment insurance
pensions	highway construction
sales tax	business licences

Federal	Provincial	Municipal
	SENATE	
	GOVERNOR GENERAL	
	HOUSE OF COMMONS	
	WAL	

HOW LAWS ARE MADE - THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 58. Study this page.

A BILL

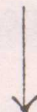
HOUSE OF COMMONS

first reading

second reading

committee - amendments

third reading

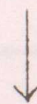


SENATE

first reading

second reading

third reading



GOVERNOR-GENERAL



A LAW

HOW LAWS ARE MADE - THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 59. Read this page.

A Member of Parliament tells *the House about the *bill. This is called the first reading.

After the second reading, the Members of Parliament talk about the bill. This is called a debate. Then a *committee studies the bill. Sometimes the committee wants to change the bill a little. This is called an amendment.

After the third reading, the Members of Parliament talk about the bill again. Then they vote. If the bill passes, it goes to the Senate.

The Senators read the bill three times and vote. If the bill passes, it goes to the Governor-General. He signs it and the bill becomes law.

*a bill - a proposed law

*the House - the people in the House of Commons

*committee - a group of people

HOW LAWS ARE MADE - THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 60. Fill in the blanks.

A _____ of Parliament tells the House about the bill. This is called the first reading.

After the second _____, the Members of Parliament talk about the bill. This is called a _____. Then a committee studies the bill. Sometimes the _____ wants to change the bill a little. This is called an _____.

After the third reading, the Members of _____ talk about the bill again. Then they _____. If the bill passes, it goes to the _____.

The Senators read the bill _____ times and vote. If the bill passes, it goes to the _____. He signs it and the bill becomes a law.

three	debate
Member	Governor-General
Senate	amendment
Parliament	committee
reading	vote

HOW LAWS ARE MADE - THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Exercise 61. Study this page.

A BILL

THE LEGISLATURE

first reading

second reading

committee -- amendments

third reading

LIEUTENANT- GOVERNOR

A LAW

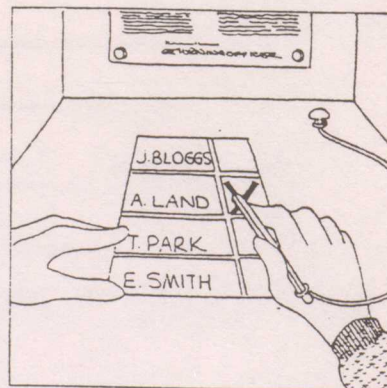
HOW TO VOTE

Exercise 62. Read the story.

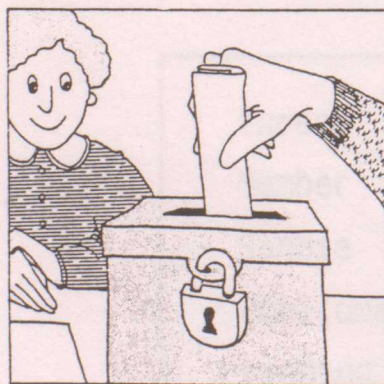


First, someone comes to your home. This person is called an enumerator. He writes your name on the voters' list.

On election day, go to your voting place. Ask for a *ballot. Your vote is a *secret. Put an X beside the people you like.



Put your ballot in the ballot box. Later, people count the ballots. The names of the winners are put in the newspaper and on TV.



*ballot - a paper with names on it
*a secret - no one knows

HOW TO VOTE

Exercise 63. Fill in the blanks.

First, someone comes to your _____. This person is called an _____. He writes your _____ on the voters' list.

On election day, go to your voting place. Ask for a _____. Your _____ is a secret. Put an X beside the _____ you like. Put your ballot in the _____. Later, people count the ballots. The names of the winners are put in the _____ and on TV.

ballot	home
people	ballot box
newspaper	enumerator
vote	name

VOTING

Exercise 64. Answer the questions.

1. At what age can you vote in a federal election?

You can vote in a federal election when you are 18 years old.

2. At what age can you vote in a provincial election in B.C.?

You can vote in a provincial election in B.C. when you are 19 years old.

3. Do you need to tell anyone how you voted?

No. How you vote is your own business.

4. Can women vote?

Yes they can.

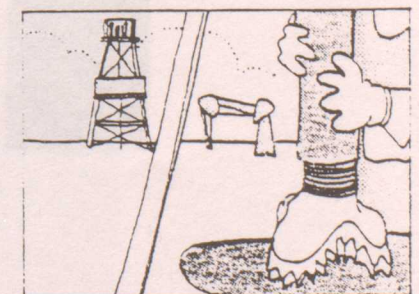
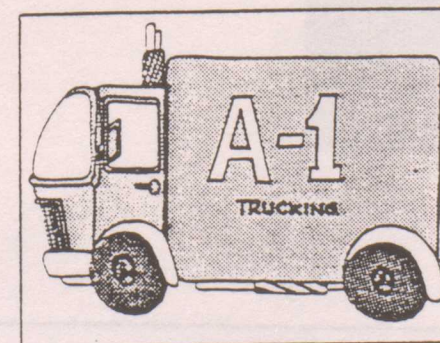
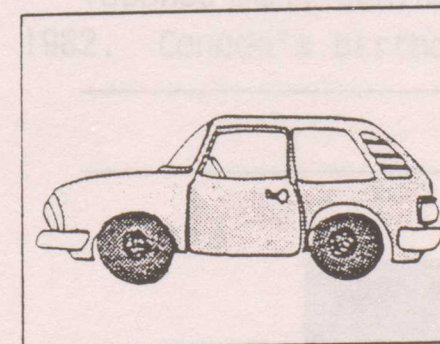
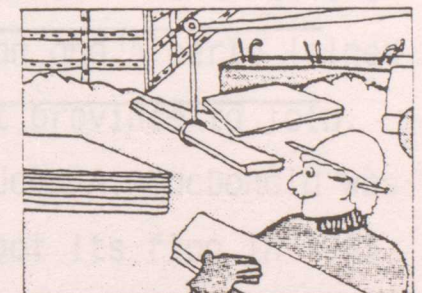
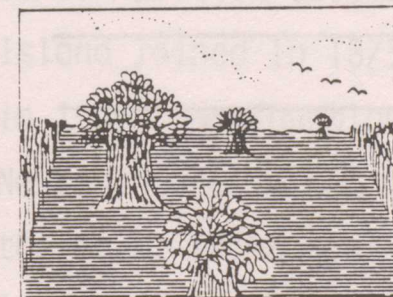
EXPORTS

Exercise 65. Read this page.

Canada sells things to other countries. Canada *exports wheat, lumber, cars, buses, trucks, oil and gas. Japan and the United States buy a lot of things from Canada.

source: Statistics Canada, 1986.

What does Canada export?



*exports - sells things to other countries

EXPORTS

Exercise 66. Answer the questions.

1. What does Canada export?

2. Which countries buy a lot of things from Canada?

HISTORY

Exercise 67 Read this page.

Canada is not very old. On July 1, 1867 Canada became a country. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined together in 1867. Manitoba joined in 1870. British Columbia joined in 1871. Prince Edward Island joined in 1873. Saskatchewan and Alberta joined in 1905. Newfoundland was the last province to join. Newfoundland joined in 1949. Sir John A. MacDonald was the first Prime Minister. Canada got its flag in 1965. It is red and white. Canada got its *constitution in 1982. Canada's birthday is July 1.



*constitution - laws and rights of the country

HISTORY

Exercise 68. Fill in the blanks.

Canada is not very old. On July 1, 1867, Canada became a _____, _____ joined together in 1867. Manitoba joined in 1870. British Columbia joined in _____. Prince Edward Island joined in 1873. Saskatchewan and Alberta joined in 1905. _____ was the last province to join. Newfoundland joined in _____. Sir John A. _____ was the first Prime Minister. Canada got its _____ in 1965. It is red and _____. Canada got its constitution in _____. Canada's _____ is July 1.



HISTORY

Exercise 69. Answer the questions.

1. When did Canada become a country?

2. When did British Columbia join Canada?

3. Which province was the last to join?

4. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?

5. What colour is the Canadian flag?

6. When did Canada get its constitution?

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE

Exercise 70. Read the story and answer the questions.

The first people in Canada were the native Indians and the *Inuit. In the 1600's many French people came to live in Canada. In the 1700's many English people came to live in Canada.

Now there are about 36,000 Inuit and 549,000 native Indian people in Canada. Most of the Inuit live in the north. Most French-speaking people live in Quebec. Over 6 1/2 million people in Canada speak French as their first language. Most people in Canada speak English.

Canada has two official languages. This means the government of Canada uses two official languages. They are English and French.

source: Statistics Canada, Census 1986.

1. Who were the first people in Canada?

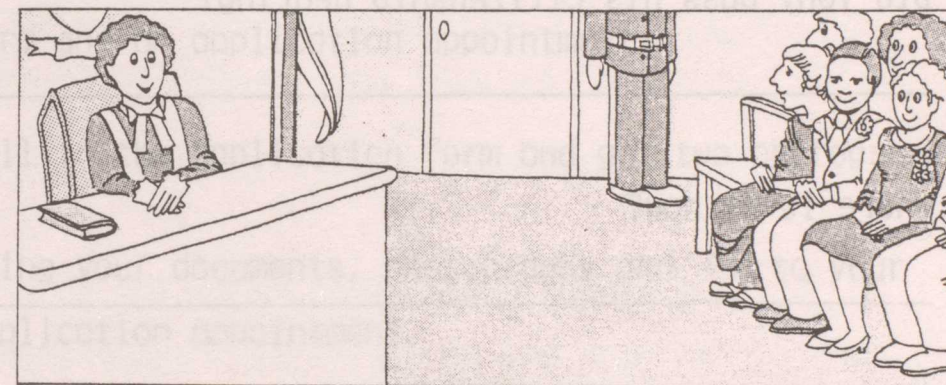
2. Where do most French-speaking people live?

3. What are Canada's two official languages?

* Inuit - Eskimos

THE CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY

Exercise 71. Read the story.



Tony passed his citizenship hearing. Now he is at the citizenship ceremony. Many other new Canadians are there, too. Everybody is happy. Tony takes an *oath to Canada and to the Queen. Then everybody sings 'O Canada'. After the ceremony, Tony will be a Canadian citizen and he will get his citizenship certificate.

*oath - a special promise to your country.

THE CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY

Exercise 72. Answer the questions.

1. Did Tony pass his citizenship hearing?

2. Where is he now?

3. What oath does Tony take?

4. What does everybody sing?

5. Is Tony a Canadian citizen now?

HOW TO BECOME A CANADIAN CITIZEN

Exercise 73. Read this page.

1. Go to the Canadian Citizenship Court for an application form and an application appointment.
2. Fill in the application form and get two photographs.
3. Bring your documents, photographs and \$40 to your application appointment.
4. Study about Canada and practise your English.
5. Go to your citizenship hearing with the judge.
6. Go to the citizenship ceremony.

HOW TO BECOME A CANADIAN CITIZEN

Exercise 74. Write the correct number.

____ Fill in the application form and get two photographs.

____ Study about Canada and practise your English.

1 Go to the Canadian Citizenship Court for an application form and an application appointment.

____ Go to the citizenship ceremony.

____ Bring your documents, photographs and \$40 to your application appointment.

____ Go to your citizenship hearing with the judge.

OATH OF CITIZENSHIP

I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs, and Successors, according to law and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfill my duties as a Canadian Citizen.

O CANADA

O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true North strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada.
We stand on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

DATE OF CITIZENSHIP
NAME OF APPLICANT

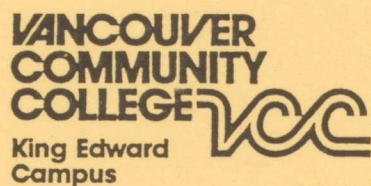
I swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and
best true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
the Second, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and
Successors, according to law and constitution
faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfill
my duties as a Canadian citizen.

at the time of my application for citizenship

U CANADA

O Canada, our home and native land,
true patriot love in all of our hearts
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true North star, our guiding light,
From far and wide, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee,
And keep our land glorious and free,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

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