CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP PRACTICE TEST 2026 (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. When did Alberta and Saskatchewan join Canada?

A. 1905

B. 1873

C. 1949

D. 1999

2. Where did the Vikings first settle in Canada?

A. Ontario and Quebec

B. Labrador and the island of Newfoundland

C. Alberta and British Columbia

D. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

3. Which countries are involved in NAFTA?

A. Canada/US/UK

B. Canada/US/Mexico

C. US/Mexico/Brazil

D. Canada/Mexico/Brazil

4. What is federalism?

A. A system where power is divided between the national and provincial governments

B. Centralized governance by a single authority

C. A type of government without provinces

D. An economic system tailored for federations

5. What is NORAD?

A. North American Aerospace Defence Command

B. Northern Oceanic and Atmospheric Department

C. Naval Oceanographic and Aeronautic Division

D. North Atlantic Department of Defense

6. Who was Sir Leonard Tilley and his contribution to Canada?

A. A military leader in the War of 1812

B. A Prime Minister of Canada

C. A Father of Confederation who suggested the term 'Dominion of Canada'

D. The inventor of the Canadian flag

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7. What must Cabinet ministers retain to avoid resignation?

A. The confidence of the House

B. A certain level of popularity among the public

C. Approval from the Supreme Court

D. A majority in the Senate

8. Who are the Anglo-Quebecers?

A. French speaking Quebecers

B. English speaking Quebecers

C. Bilingual Quebecers

D. Non-French speaking Quebecers

9. What percentage of Canada's land mass is contained by the Northern Territories?

A. 25%

B. 33%

C. 40%

D. 50%

10. What is the only part of the original Parliament buildings remaining?

A. The Senate Chamber

B. The House of Commons

C. The Library

D. The Peace Tower

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. When did Alberta and Saskatchewan join Canada?

A. 1905

B. 1873

C. 1949

D. 1999

Alberta and Saskatchewan both joined Canada in 1905, which was over forty years after Canada's confederation in 1867. This rules out options B and C, as they suggest earlier and later dates respectively. Option D is also incorrect as it is after the 1905 date. Additionally, 1999 is not a commonly known date for Alberta and Saskatchewan joining Canada, making it an unlikely option.

2. Where did the Vikings first settle in Canada?

A. Ontario and Quebec

B. Labrador and the island of Newfoundland

C. Alberta and British Columbia

D. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

The Vikings first settled in Canada on the island of Newfoundland and in Labrador, establishing a settlement known as "Vinland." Alberta and British Columbia were not explored by the Vikings and Ontario and Quebec were not yet inhabited by Europeans at the time of the Viking settlements. Although Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are also on the East Coast of Canada, they were not among the first places the Vikings settled. Therefore, B is the most accurate answer.

3. Which countries are involved in NAFTA?

A. Canada/US/UK

B. Canada/US/Mexico

C. US/Mexico/Brazil

D. Canada/Mexico/Brazil

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) actually includes only Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Option A, which includes the UK, is incorrect since the UK is in Europe and not in North America. Option C is also incorrect as Brazil is in South America and not in North America. Option D is incorrect because although it includes two of the correct countries (Canada and Mexico), it also includes Brazil which is not involved in NAFTA. Therefore, option B is the only correct answer.

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4. What is federalism?

A. A system where power is divided between the national and provincial governments

B. Centralized governance by a single authority

C. A type of government without provinces

D. An economic system tailored for federations

The correct answer accurately defines federalism as a system where power is divided between the national and provincial governments. In Canada, federalism is a foundational principle of the political structure, allowing different levels of government to coexist and exercise power within their respective jurisdictions. This division of responsibilities enables both the federal and provincial governments to govern effectively, addressing the diverse needs of the population while respecting regional differences. The other options misrepresent the concept of federalism. Centralized governance by a single authority suggests a unitary system, where one level of government holds all power, which is contrary to the essence of federalism. A government without provinces cannot reflect the federal structure, as provinces are integral to this system. Lastly, an economic system tailored for federations does not define federalism itself, as federalism pertains primarily to political power dynamics rather than economic arrangements.

5. What is NORAD?

A. North American Aerospace Defence Command

B. Northern Oceanic and Atmospheric Department

C. Naval Oceanographic and Aeronautic Division

D. North Atlantic Department of Defense

NORAD stands for North American Aerospace Defense Command. This military organization is responsible for monitoring and protecting the airspace of Canada and the United States. It was created during the Cold War to detect and respond to potential air threats to North America. The other options, while some may contain similar words, do not accurately describe the purpose or scope of NORAD. B and D refer to oceanic and defense departments, while C mentions naval and aeronautic divisions. Only option A includes "aerospace defense," which is a key component of NORAD's mission.

6. Who was Sir Leonard Tilley and his contribution to Canada?

A. A military leader in the War of 1812

B. A Prime Minister of Canada

C. A Father of Confederation who suggested the term 'Dominion of Canada'

D. The inventor of the Canadian flag

Sir Leonard Tilley was not a military leader in the War of 1812. That war was fought from 1812 to 1815, and Sir Leonard Tilley was not born until 1818. He also did not serve in the military during his lifetime. Sir Leonard Tilley was not a Prime Minister of Canada. He did serve in the government as a member of the Legislative Assembly and later on as a Senator, but he was never the leader of Canada. Sir Leonard Tilley is known as a Father of Confederation because he was one of the people who helped create and shape the new country of Canada. He played a key role in the Charlottetown Conference of 1864 where the idea of confederation was first discussed. He also proposed the term 'Dominion of Canada' as the name for the new country. Sir Leonard Tilley is also not the inventor of the Canadian flag. That title belongs to George Stanley who designed the iconic maple leaf flag in 1964. Sir Leonard Tilley passed away in 1896, almost 70 years before the new flag was officially adopted.

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7. What must Cabinet ministers retain to avoid resignation?

A. The confidence of the House

B. A certain level of popularity among the public

C. Approval from the Supreme Court

D. A majority in the Senate

Cabinet ministers are members of the executive branch of government and are appointed by the government in power. In order to effectively perform their duties and fulfill their responsibilities, they must have the confidence of the House of Representatives, which represents the people and makes up the legislative branch of government. The other options, while important, do not directly impact a Cabinet minister's ability to serve in their role. A certain level of popularity among the public or approval from the Supreme Court may help a minister maintain their political standing, but it is not a necessary requirement for retaining their position. Similarly, a majority in the Senate may be beneficial for passing legislation, but it does not pertain to the responsibilities and obligations of a Cabinet minister. Therefore, it is important for Cabinet ministers to retain the confidence of the House in order to avoid resignation.

8. Who are the Anglo-Quebecers?

A. French speaking Quebecers

B. English speaking Quebecers

C. Bilingual Quebecers

D. Non-French speaking Quebecers

Anglo-Quebecers are a group of English speaking people who reside in the province of Quebec. French speaking Quebecers, choice A, are known as Francophones and are the majority in Quebec. Bilingual Quebecers, choice C, are individuals who are fluent in both English and French. Non-French speaking Quebecers, choice D, are individuals who do not speak French and are not part of the Anglo-Quebecer group. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

9. What percentage of Canada's land mass is contained by the Northern Territories?

A. 25%

B. 33%

C. 40%

D. 50%

"The Northern Territories" is commonly used to refer to the three territories of Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and Yukon. Together, these three territories make up approximately 40 percent of Canada's land area, making option B the accurate choice. Option A is too low and does not accurately represent the vastness of these regions. Option C is closer, but still not quite high enough. Option D is exactly half and also not accurate.

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10. What is the only part of the original Parliament buildings remaining?

A. The Senate Chamber

B. The House of Commons

C. The Library

D. The Peace Tower

The only part of the original Parliament buildings remaining is the Library, now known as the Library of Parliament. The Library survived a fire that destroyed the original Centre Block in 1916, while the Senate Chamber and House of Commons had to be rebuilt. The Peace Tower was added to the new Centre Block in 1927 and is not part of the original building.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://canadiancitizenshipexam.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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