

I The Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The Charter protects the rights of people in Canada. Fill in the bubble for the best answer.

1. In what year did the Charter of Rights and Freedoms become part of Canada's Constitution?
☐ A. 1867 ☐ B. 1949
☐ C. 1982 ☐ D. 1999
2. Freedom of religion, expression, peaceful assembly and association are called
☐ A. fundamental freedoms ☐ B. mobility rights
☐ C. language rights ☐ D. legal rights
3. Which rights let citizens vote in elections and run for office?
☐ A. equality rights ☐ B. democratic rights
☐ C. mobility rights ☐ D. legal rights
4. Mobility rights let citizens and permanent residents
☐ A. choose their own judge ☐ B. skip jury duty
☐ C. print their own money ☐ D. live and work in any province
5. A person who is arrested has the right to
☐ A. be told why and get a lawyer ☐ B. choose their punishment
☐ C. skip the trial ☐ D. pick the police officer
6. Under the Charter, a person charged with an offence is
☐ A. guilty until proven innocent ☐ B. presumed innocent until proven guilty
☐ C. never allowed a trial ☐ D. judged by the police
7. Equality rights say that everyone is equal before the law without
☐ A. taxes ☐ B. elections
☐ C. discrimination ☐ D. rules
8. What are Canada's two official languages?
☐ A. English and Spanish ☐ B. French and German
☐ C. English and Mandarin ☐ D. English and French
9. Section 1 of the Charter says that rights and freedoms
☐ A. have no limits at all ☐ B. can have reasonable limits set by law
☐ C. are only for adults ☐ D. can be erased by any city
10. The Charter does not take away the Aboriginal and treaty rights of
☐ A. Indigenous peoples ☐ B. city councils
☐ C. police officers ☐ D. banks