

## Chapter 6: How Provincial Government Works (p.128-133)

1. Define:

referendum: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the two main 'jobs' of provincial government?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. List nine services provided by provincial government.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

4. How does the province pay for the services it provides?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Give an example of a service which is shared by more than one level of government.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Chose four services provided by provincial government and illustrate them below.


Use the pie (circle) graph on page 131 to answer the questions below:

7. What was the total amount of money Alberta spent on expenses in 2006-2007?

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8. What service did the Alberta provincial government spend the most money on? What percentage of the budget was used for this service?

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9. What service did the Alberta provincial government spend the second most money on? What percentage of the budget was used for this service?

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10. Fill in the table below:

Services (From most costly to least costly)	Percent of Budget Used	Dollar Cost (Change the Percent to a decimal and multiply by total expenses)

11. What are four of the provincial government's responsibilities in educating Albertans?

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12. Define the following words:

a. subsidies: \_\_\_\_\_

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b. bill: \_\_\_\_\_

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c. cabinet minister: \_\_\_\_\_

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d. act: \_\_\_\_\_

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13. How does the making of a new law begin?

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14. Fill in the chart below to show how a bill becomes a law.

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## Chapter 6: How Provincial Government Works (p.134-139)

1. Define :

political party \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

constituency: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the four main political parties in Alberta?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which party had the most elected candidates in 2004?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How is the governing party of the province decided?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What conditions must be fulfilled by a person who wants to become a candidate?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is a candidate's goal? How does he/she achieve this?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What conditions must a person meet in order to be able to vote in an election in Alberta?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Fill in the boxes below telling how the process of voting works.


9. What is 'voter turnout'?

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10. Use the chart on page 138 to answer the following questions.

- a. In what year was the voter turnout the highest? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. In what year was the voter turnout the lowest? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. In what years was the voter turnout below 50%? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Use the graph paper to make a line graph or a bar graph showing the data on the chart.

## Chapter 6: How Provincial Government Works (p.142-145)

1. Define the following:

a. constitutional monarchy: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. Speech From the Throne: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the difference between a Governor General and a Lieutenant Governor?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are some of the duties of the Lieutenant Governor?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Who is Alberta's Lieutenant Governor?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the 'equality rights' included in *The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What are two roles which laws in a democratic society fulfill?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Use the glossary on page 222** to define the following:

a. diversity: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Use a dictionary** to define the following:

a. immigration: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. emigration: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. How have the rules regarding immigration to Canada changed?

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10. Use the chart on page 145 to answer the following questions:

a. Where did the largest group of people immigrating to Canada come from between 1961 and 1970?

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b. Where did the largest group of people immigrating to Canada come from between 1991 and 2001?

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c. What was the change in the number of African immigrants between 1961-1970 and 1991-2001?

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## Chapter 6: How Provincial Government Works (p.146-151)

1. Where does the Alberta government meet? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What are elected officials called? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the 'business' of the provincial government?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

4. What does the provincial government look like?

5. What are Cabinet Ministers? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What are civil servants? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What are some of the other jobs of Cabinet Ministers?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Define the following:

a. constituent: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. Opposition member: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. What are the two main responsibilities of MLAs (Members of the Legislative Assembly)?

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. What are some of the jobs done by MLAs?

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

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h. \_\_\_\_\_

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11. What are the responsibilities of opposition members?

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12. How can constituents make their views known to their MLAs?

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13. How can people participate at the provincial level of government?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

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b. \_\_\_\_\_

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c. \_\_\_\_\_

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d. \_\_\_\_\_

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e. \_\_\_\_\_

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14. What is a perspective?

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\*15. How does a perspective differ from an opinion?

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16. Go back to page 145. On the graph paper provided on the back of this page make a **double bar graph** of the information presented on the chart. Don't forget that your graph will need a title, axis labels, a key explaining your 'double bars', a number scale and item labels.