



5-6

Canada: Day 1 Exhibition

Answer Key

Explore the exhibition at the
Borealis Gallery
Legislative Assembly Visitor Centre

**August 27 to
December 4, 2016**



Hosted by



Supported by



Produced by



Canadian Museum of
Immigration at Pier 21
Musée canadien de
l'immigration du Quai 21

Canada



Answer key:
**Lesson packs for teachers of adult English
language learners**

In this lesson pack you will find materials and teaching ideas for adult English language learners who are working at the Canadian Language Benchmarks level 5-6.

All of the texts and materials in this lesson pack are drawn directly from the Canada: Day 1 exhibit.

Oral History of immigrants to Canada

In the exhibit you will see and hear from people who have come to Canada as immigrants. Here are some of their stories. When you visit the exhibit, look for these people and listen to their stories.

Vocabulary – synonym match

To help you better understand Aamir Mirza’s story, match the words found in the reading, to their synonyms.

Vocabulary word

1. c obtain
2. f pursue
3. h consider
4. b permanent
5. g acquainted
6. a intend
7. d relocate
8. e nominee

Synonyms

- a) propose, plan
- b) unmoving, fixed
- c) get, achieve
- d) move, change place
- e) candidate, prospect
- f) work towards, seek to accomplish
- g) familiar, aware of
- h) think about, take into account

Read the sentences about Aamir Mirza .

Decide if each one is true or false.

Circle true or false..

1. F Aamir was born and raised in Quetta, Pakistan.
2. T After completing his education, he wanted to pursue a career in community development.
3. F Aamir first got the idea of coming to Canada from his eldest brother.
4. F Aamir applied for a student visa, rather than applying for permanent residence.
5. T It took more than two years for Aamir to apply and be accepted to come to Canada.
6. F His flight to Toronto made four stops along the way.
7. T Aamir moved to Mississauga, after spending 5 months in Cambridge Ontario.
8. T He had a variety of factory jobs before he found work supporting newcomers at an NGO.
9. F Aamir and his family returned to Pakistan after the 2008 earthquake to help the people.
10. T The family later moved to Saskatoon to take advantage of the province's nominee program.
11. F The plan was unsuccessful because they were not able to bring family members to Canada.
12. T Today Aamir is a husband, father and an employment counsellor in Saskatoon.

Comprehension Questions

1. What university degrees does Clarecia have?
A degree in management studies and a master's degree in international business management
2. Where did Clarecia do her education?
University of West Indies, Kingston Jamaica; Maastricht, Netherlands; and an internship in Barbados.
3. Why did Clarecia originally go to Barbados?
To complete an internship at CARICOM
4. Why was her time in Barbados life changing?
It was in Barbados where she first considered immigrating to a new country.
5. Why did Clarecia choose Canada, and not another country, to immigrate to?
She appreciated Canada's foreign policy and that it is a safe and secure country.
6. How long did it take Clarecia to complete the immigration process?
Less than a year
7. Why did Clarecia return to Barbados shortly after arriving in Canada?
She was unable to find work in Toronto.
8. What influenced Clarecia's decision to return to Canada in 2007?
Canadian permanent residency rules influenced her decision. The rules state a permanent resident should be in the country 2 out of every 5 years.
9. How did Clarecia get her foot in the door when she returned to Canada?
She started volunteering on a provincial political campaign.
10. What kind of Canadian work experience has Clarecia attained since arriving in Canada?
Volunteer (for a political campaign, a board member for the Organization of Women in International Trade and volunteering with the Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance), policy advisor, a job at Ryerson University
11. How many years after she arrived did Clarecia become a Canadian citizen?
6 years

Issues in immigration (Part 1)

In Canada, as in many countries, attitudes towards immigration and policies of the government have changed over time. At different times since 1869, the Government of Canada has regulated immigrants from different parts of the world. Below is one example of a selective immigration policy.

Vocabulary

Look at the words and their definitions. Use the words to complete the sentences below.

restrict – to not allow something to happen

amendment – a change of the law

exempt – not affected by a restriction; exception to a rule

stringent – prohibitive or strict

exclude – to not include or accept someone

leprosy – an infectious skin and nerve disease

exert – to use power or influence to control something

merchants – persons selling goods

1. Many governments have (or had) laws that control or even restrict immigration.
2. By using laws, governments try to exert influence over the flow of immigrants.
3. Not all people are treated equal under the law, because some people are exempt from certain laws.
4. When people realize a law is unfair, they may request or fight for a(n) amendment.
5. Some countries have more stringent laws than others.
6. Many countries try to protect their citizens' health by denying entrance to people with leprosy.
7. Governments also try to support their country's economy by giving certain privileges to merchants.
8. Today Canada's immigration policy does not exclude anyone based on their ethnic origin.

Guided notetaking

Read about the Chinese Head Tax and take notes about the reading on the outline provided

Chinese Immigration Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- \$50 duty on every Chinese person seeking entry into Canada- first Canadian legislation to exclude immigrants on the basis of their ethnic origin- exemptions: diplomats, government representatives, tourists, merchants, "men of science" and students- Vessels from China could only carry 1 person for every 50 tons of weight- Entry denied to Chinese with leprosy or those known to be prostitutes
Amendments in 1887	More exemptions – Chinese women married to non-Chinese men Chinese passing through Canada via railway
Amendment 1892	Every Chinese wanting to temporarily leave Canada had to register with an immigration official
Immigration in the 1890s	Chinese immigration greatly increased, Chinese came by the thousands
Chinese Immigration Act of 1900	Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier Raised the entrance duty to \$100
Amendment 1903	5000 Chinese entering each year Increased the duty to \$500 a person Many businesses were advancing money to Chinese immigrants
1907	Businesses and industries continued to exert influence over immigration

Issues in immigration (Part 2)

Another significant period in the history of Canadian immigration took place after the Second World War. This became known as the period of the 'war brides'.

Vocabulary

Before you read about Canada's War Brides, match the vocabulary word below with their definition, to help you become more familiar with words used in the reading.

<u>Vocabulary word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1. <u>b</u> dependents	a) working together with
2. <u>e</u> repatriation	b) persons for whom one is responsible for
3. <u>f</u> deduct	c) support or sponsorship
4. <u>a</u> collaborating	d) welcome excitedly
5. <u>c</u> auspices	e) returning a soldier to his/her country of origin
6. <u>g</u> affirmation	f) to subtract or take away from the total
7. <u>d</u> hailed	g) a statement that something is true

Chronological Order – Put the following sentences in the correct order they occurred in time.

5 The Red Cross and the Military Services worked together to set up the Canadian Wives Bureau.

2 During WWII Canadian soldiers developed relationships with women in other countries.

4 The Department of National Defense took over the transporting of dependents because they were subtracting money to pay for the repatriation of the soldier.

1 There were transportation demands for dependents of soldiers in WWI, but not policies were developed.

6 British citizens married to Canadians were given Canadian citizenship, as were the soldier's children.

3 The Immigration Branch of the Canadian government copied other countries and made a plan to transport the soldiers' dependents.