

Canadian Citizenship Practice Test 2026 (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. How many people live in Quebec?**
 - A. Eight million**
 - B. Twelve million**
 - C. Ten million**
 - D. Five million**

- 2. During which years did Canada intern Austro-Hungarian people in labour camps?**
 - A. 1914 to 1918**
 - B. 1914 to 1920**
 - C. 1915 to 1919**
 - D. 1916 to 1922**

- 3. What role did the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) play in the Second World War?**
 - A. Providing aircrew in bombers and fighter planes**
 - B. Inventing radar technology**
 - C. Sinking German submarines**
 - D. Developing the atomic bomb**

- 4. What is Canada's most popular spectated sport?**
 - A. Hockey**
 - B. Football**
 - C. Curling**
 - D. Soccer**

- 5. How many Canadians have won the Victoria Cross since 1854?**
 - A. 50**
 - B. 96**
 - C. 120**
 - D. 150**

- 6. How many electoral districts / ridings / constituencies are there in Canada?**
- A. 308**
 - B. 338**
 - C. 350**
 - D. 275**
- 7. Where can you see the Canadian coat of arms today?**
- A. On stamps**
 - B. On dollar bills, government documents, public buildings**
 - C. On military uniforms**
 - D. On all public transportation**
- 8. What historic event brought thousands of miners to the Yukon in the 1890s?**
- A. The Klondike Gold Rush**
 - B. The Great Gold Rush**
 - C. The Yukon Silver Rush**
 - D. The Diamond Rush**
- 9. When did the battles of Paardeberg ('Horse Mountain') and Lillfontein take place?**
- A. 1899**
 - B. 1900**
 - C. 1901**
 - D. 1902**
- 10. Who makes Canada's laws?**
- A. The Prime Minister alone**
 - B. Elected representatives**
 - C. Judges in the supreme court**
 - D. Provincial Governors**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many people live in Quebec?

- A. Eight million**
- B. Twelve million**
- C. Ten million**
- D. Five million**

Eight million is the correct answer because it is estimated that there are currently around 8.4 million people living in Quebec. Twelve, ten, and five million are all incorrect options because they are not reflective of the current population of Quebec. Additionally, it is important to note that population numbers can change over time, so it is always best to consult reliable and up-to-date sources for accurate information.

2. During which years did Canada intern Austro-Hungarian people in labour camps?

- A. 1914 to 1918**
- B. 1914 to 1920**
- C. 1915 to 1919**
- D. 1916 to 1922**

In this case, the years mentioned in options A, C, and D are either too narrow or too wide to be considered correct. Option A only includes the years of World War I, whereas options C and D extend beyond the end of the war. Option B, on the other hand, accurately covers the years of 1914 to 1920, which aligns with historical records of Canada's internment of Austro-Hungarian people during World War I.

3. What role did the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) play in the Second World War?

- A. Providing aircrew in bombers and fighter planes**
- B. Inventing radar technology**
- C. Sinking German submarines**
- D. Developing the atomic bomb**

During the Second World War, the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) played a crucial role in providing aircrew for bombers and fighter planes. The RCAF was responsible for recruiting, training, and deploying pilots, navigators, and other crew members to support allied air operations. This option is the only one directly related to the role of the RCAF in the war, as the other options do not involve the use of Canadian personnel in combat. While Canada did contribute to the development of radar technology and the sinking of German submarines, these were efforts led by other countries and not specific to the RCAF. Additionally, Canada did not play a significant role in the development of the atomic bomb, which was primarily led by the United States and the United Kingdom.

4. What is Canada's most popular spectated sport?

- A. Hockey**
- B. Football**
- C. Curling**
- D. Soccer**

Hockey is Canada's most popular spectated sport because it has been ingrained in Canadian culture for decades. It is often referred to as "Canada's national sport" and has a rich history in the country. It also boasts a strong professional league, the NHL, with several popular Canadian teams such as the Montreal Canadiens and the Toronto Maple Leafs. The other options, while popular in their own right, do not have the same level of widespread popularity and cultural significance in Canada as hockey does. Football (also known as American football) is primarily popular in the United States, while soccer (also known as football in many other countries) does not have as large a following in Canada compared to other parts of the world. Curling, while a popular sport in Canada, does not have the same level of exposure and media attention as hockey.

5. How many Canadians have won the Victoria Cross since 1854?

- A. 50**
- B. 96**
- C. 120**
- D. 150**

Since 1854, there have been a total of 96 Canadian individuals who have been awarded the Victoria Cross. This high military honor is awarded for acts of valor and bravery during wartime. Option A, 50, is incorrect because it is a lower number than the actual amount. Option C, 120, and D, 150, are both higher numbers and thus, incorrect. It is important to note that the Victoria Cross is not only awarded to Canadians, but also to individuals from other Commonwealth countries. Therefore, the number may not be solely representative of Canadian recipients.

6. How many electoral districts / ridings / constituencies are there in Canada?

- A. 308**
- B. 338**
- C. 350**
- D. 275**

Canada has a total of 338 electoral districts, also known as ridings or constituencies. Option B is the correct answer. Option A, 308, was the number of electoral districts prior to the 2015 federal election. Option C, 350, and option D, 275, are neither the current nor the previous number of electoral districts in Canada.

7. Where can you see the Canadian coat of arms today?

A. On stamps

B. On dollar bills, government documents, public buildings

C. On military uniforms

D. On all public transportation

The Canadian coat of arms can be seen on dollar bills, government documents, and public buildings. It is often used to represent national identity and is displayed in official settings. So options A, C, and D are incorrect as they do not cover all the places where the coat of arms can be seen. Stamps are used for mail and are not necessarily considered public buildings. Military uniforms may have a variation of the coat of arms, but it is not the official version used on currency and documents. Public transportation may have the national flag or other symbols, but the coat of arms is not typically displayed on them. Therefore, option B is the most accurate answer.

8. What historic event brought thousands of miners to the Yukon in the 1890s?

A. The Klondike Gold Rush

B. The Great Gold Rush

C. The Yukon Silver Rush

D. The Diamond Rush

In the 1890s, one of the most significant events in the history of North America occurred - the Klondike Gold Rush. This event, also known as the Alaska Gold Rush, brought a surge of prospectors and miners to the Yukon region in search of gold. This was a time when gold was discovered in the Klondike River, leading to the development of mining towns such as Dawson City and a boom in the economy. The other options, such as the Great Gold Rush, Yukon Silver Rush, and Diamond Rush, are incorrect because they do not refer to the specific event that drew thousands of miners to the Yukon in the 1890s. This historic event was the Klondike Gold Rush and its impact is still felt in the region today.

9. When did the battles of Paardeberg ('Horse Mountain') and Lillfontein take place?

A. 1899

B. 1900

C. 1901

D. 1902

The battles of Paardeberg and Lillfontein took place during the Second Boer War, which lasted from 1899 to 1902. Option A, 1899, is incorrect because that marks the beginning of the war, before these particular battles took place. Option C, 1901, is also incorrect as this is after the battles of Paardeberg and Lillfontein took place. Option D, 1902, is too late as the war had already ended by then. Therefore, B, 1900, is the correct answer and marks the mid-point of the Second Boer War when these battles occurred.

10. Who makes Canada's laws?

- A. The Prime Minister alone
- B. Elected representatives**
- C. Judges in the supreme court
- D. Provincial Governors

Canada's laws are made through a democratic process with elected representatives who work within the Parliament. The Prime Minister does not make laws alone, but rather is part of the executive branch of the government. Judges in the supreme court interpret and enforce laws, but they do not make them. Provincial Governors do not have the authority to make laws, as that is the responsibility of the federal government. Overall, while all of these individuals and branches play important roles in Canada's government, it is the elected representatives who make the laws.

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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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