

# *Pass the Canadian Citizenship Test!*

## **Canadian Citizenship Test Study Guide and Practice Test Questions**



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**We strongly recommend that students check with Citizenship and Immigration Canada for up-to-date information regarding test content.**

The only official study guide for the citizenship test is *Discover Canada: The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship*, available from Citizenship and Immigration Canada at no cost (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/discover/>). If you have applied for citizenship and are preparing for the citizenship test, your primary resource should be the official study guide.

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## **About Complete Test Preparation Inc.**

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We welcome your feedback. Email us at [feedback@test-preparation.ca](mailto:feedback@test-preparation.ca) with your comments and suggestions. We carefully review all suggestions and often incorporate reader suggestions into upcoming versions. As a Print on Demand Publisher, we update our products frequently.

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# *Getting Started*

Below is some basic information about applying for Canadian citizenship. Please note this is a very general overview of requirements and is NOT a complete or comprehensive list. For a complete list of requirements, please contact Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/>)

## **Eligibility**

To be eligible to become a Canadian citizen, you must satisfy the following conditions:

- age
- permanent resident status
- lived in Canada for 3 years
- language skills
- criminal history (prohibitions)
- Knowledge of Canada and Canadian history

If you have served in the Canadian Armed Forces, you may be able to apply through a fast-track process.

## **Age**

You must be at least 18 years old. For a child under 18:

- you must be the child's parent, adoptive parent or legal guardian,
- the child must be a permanent resident, and
- one parent must be a Canadian citizen or apply to become a citizen at the same time (this also applies to adoptive parents).

## **Permanent Resident Status**

You must have permanent resident (PR) status in Canada. Your PR status must not be in question. That means you must **not** be:

- under review for immigration or fraud reasons
- under a removal order
- You do not need to have a PR card to apply for citizenship. If your PR card has expired, you can still apply for citizenship.

## **Time you have lived in Canada**

You must have resided in Canada for at least three years (1,095 days) in the past four years before you apply. This does not apply to children under 18.

You may be able to count time spent in Canada before becoming a permanent resident, if it was during the past four years.

## **Language**

English and French are Canada's two official languages. You must be able to speak one of the two official languages to apply. You must be able to:

- Use English or French in everyday conversations about common topics
- understand simple instructions, questions and directions
- use basic grammar, including simple structures and tenses
- answer questions and express yourself.

A citizenship officer will interview you, and will assess your language skills during the interview.

## **Criminal History**

You cannot become a citizen if you:

- have been convicted of, or are currently charged with a criminal offence or an offence under the Citizenship Act in the last three years
- are in prison, on parole or probation
- are under a removal order

## **Knowledge of Canada**

To become a citizen, you must understand the rights, responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, such as voting in elections and obeying the law. You must also show you understand Canada's,

- history



- values
- institutions
- symbols

## Your Responsibilities

In Canada, the rights of citizenship comes with responsibilities.

As a Canadian Citizen, you must:

- **Obey the law** — One of Canada's founding principles is the rule of law. No person or group are above the law.
- 
- **Take responsibility for yourself and your family** — Finding a job taking care of your family are important Canadian values.
- 
- **Jury duty** — As a Canadian citizen, you are legally required to serve on a jury.
- 
- **Voting** — Voting is a responsibility of all citizens, to help make our democracy function effectively.

**Protecting and enjoying Canadian heritage and the environment** — Every citizen has a role to play in avoiding waste and pollution while protecting Canada's natural, cultural and architectural heritage for future generations. <sup>1</sup>

## Get Answers and Help!

For answers to common questions concerning citizenship, your application and more, visit Citizenship and Immigration Canada online help <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/index-featured-can.asp>

## **Oath of Citizenship**

The Oath of Citizenship, or Citizenship Oath, is a statement recited and signed by candidates who wish to become citizens of Canada. Assigned officers preside over a ceremony and administer the oath of fealty to the Canadian monarch and a promise to abide by Canada's laws and customs. After signing the oath, citizenship is granted.

The vow's roots lie in the oath of allegiance taken in the United Kingdom, the modern form of which was implemented in 1689 by King William II and III and Queen Mary II and was inherited by, and used in Canada before 1947. With the enactment of the Citizenship Act that year, the Canadian Oath of Citizenship was established. Proposals for modification of the oath have surfaced from time to time, including removing references to the sovereign, adding loyalty to societal principles, and adding specific mention to Canada. It has, however, only been modified once, in 1977.<sup>2</sup>

## **Canadian Oath of Citizenship**

I swear (or affirm)  
That I will be faithful  
And bear true allegiance  
To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second  
Queen of Canada  
Her Heirs and Successors  
And that I will faithfully observe  
The laws of Canada  
And fulfil my duties as a Canadian citizen.

# *Who we are*

## **Our Ancestors**

Thousands of years ago, when Canada was yet unsettled, a small group of people migrated to the great northern land. These pioneers, known as Aboriginals, are believed to have been of Asian descent. Before European and North American explorers even set foot on Canadian soil, these Aboriginals began building a society; one that stood on firm foundations. Inspired by the landscape, these first Canadians structured their lives around religion, nature, and their relationship with the environment. These ideas still hold great importance today.

Many years after these first settlements were established, European explorers made their way into Canada. They were cautious of the Aboriginal people and treated those first Canadians harshly. The Europeans seized land and drove the native settlers north, where the landscape was cruel and unforgiving. Things began to change, however, when King George III initiated the Royal Proclamation of 1863, which guaranteed property rights to native settlers. Despite this decree, the Aboriginal peoples were still treated poorly for many years.

Even as recently as the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Aboriginals were punished for their heritage. Aboriginal children were placed in schools designed to integrate them into society, but even these children were badly treated, and some were even physically abused. The poor handling of the situation was officially recognized in 2008, when Ottawa officially apologized to the former students.

Today, things are very different. Aboriginals have made significant strides in such areas as education, agriculture,

and business. Confident and proud of their heritage, these descendants of the first Canadians now play a critical role in Canadian society.

### **Three unique groups**

**The Aboriginals**, the first settlers of Canada, are divided into three distinct groups of people: Indians, Inuit, and Métis. Indian refers to all non-Inuit, non-Métis people groups. Often called First Nations, a term coined in the 1970s, the First Nations occupied many of the land reserves throughout Canada and has a large urban population. The term “indian” is no longer used; “First Nations” is the preferred term.

**The Inuit**, or “the people” in the Inuktitut language, are spread throughout the arctic regions of Canada. Their vast knowledge of nature and the environment has allowed them to thrive in the coldest regions of Canada. Almost three quarters of Inuit in Canada live in Inuit Nunangat. Inuit Nunangat stretches from Labrador to the Northwest Territories and comprises four regions: Nunatsiavut, Nunavik, Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region. The Inuit make up roughly 4% of the native population.



The Inuvialuit are western Canadian Inuit who remained in the Northwest Territories when Nunavut split off. They live primarily in the Mackenzie River delta, on Banks Island, and parts of Victoria Island in the Northwest Territories. They are officially represented by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and, in 1984, received a comprehensive land claims settlement, the first in Northern Canada, with the signing of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

The term “Indigenous Peoples” is an all-encompassing term that includes the Aboriginal or First Peoples of Canada, and other countries. For example, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is inclusive of Inuit in Canada, Maori in New Zealand, Aborigines in Australia. The term “Indigenous Peoples” is generally used in an international context. The title of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a prime example of the global inclusiveness of the term “Indigenous Peoples.”

## **Diversity**

### **Language**

Canada consists of two major languages, English and French. Stemming from the early English and French-speaking Christian populations migrating from Europe, the dual-language system is at the center of Canadian education, business, and government. In fact, the Canadian government must, by law, provide services in both English and French.

The 18 million Anglophone, those with English as their first language, make up most of Canada’s population. Most of the 7 million Francophone, (about 10-15 percent of the population) those whose first language is French, live in Quebec, though many make their homes in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Manitoba as well. New Brunswick is the only official bilingual province, where English and French serve as co-official languages.

The two major Francophone populations, the Acadians and the Québécois, both find their heritage in early French settlers of Canada. The Acadians are descendants of French seafarers, who settled in the coastal regions of Canada in 1604. The war between France and Britain in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century saw much of this population deported, but despite

what is known as the “Great Upheaval,” a strong Acadian population still calls Canada home.

The Québécois are the people of Quebec, and the vast majority are Francophone. These descendants of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century French settlers are known for their own distinct identity and culture. In 2006, The House of Commons officially recognized the Quebecois as a nation within the united Canada, and they continue to play an integral part in the culture of Quebec.

The Anglophone centers of Canada are generally made up of English, Irish, Welsh, and Scottish, settlers, who migrated to Canada between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The foundations of Canada were built on the hard work of such individuals.

Along with speakers of English and French, Canada is also home to a diverse population of speakers of other languages. In Vancouver, for example, an estimated 13% of the population speaks an Asian languages at home.

Canada’s history of English and French interaction is one its defining characteristics. The *Official Language Act* of 1969, an act started by Canada’s Parliament, has three primary objectives:

- French and English equality in Parliament and other government institutions
- Develop and support language minority communities
- Support French and English equality in Canadian society.

## **Language Requirements for Canadian Citizenship**

To become a Canadian citizen, an individual must have adequate knowledge of English and French, the two official languages of Canada. This requirement is only enforced for individuals under the age of 55.

## **Ethnicity and Religion**

Canada is known for its linguistic heritage, but over the last 200 years it has become a center for ethnic and cultural diversity as well. Often called “the land of immigrants,” Canada has become home for millions from a variety of backgrounds. Most immigrants come from European nations (England, France, Scotland, etc.), but, since 1970, the population of Asian immigrants has grown significantly. These men and women continue to shape the Canada of today, and their children provide great hope for the future.

With a variety of ethnic backgrounds comes an assortment of religious beliefs. Christianity is the religion of the majority, with the largest affiliation being Catholic. The next largest group is made up of various Protestant denominations, but the number of Muslims, Jews, Hindus, and those professing no religion continues to grow. Canada has worked with religious institutions throughout its history to promote social welfare and an attitude of tolerance.

Freedom of religion is one of the “Fundamental Freedoms” guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which states:

Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

- (a) freedom of conscience and religion;
- (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;
- (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and
- (d) freedom of association.

Canadians are free to have their own beliefs and opinions, free to practise religion or not as they choose, and free to create organizations with or without religious ideas. Canadian religious institutions generally benefit from charitable organization status, which allows supporters to receive tax credits, or deductions for their financial contributions.

Besides religious freedom, Canada also maintains a policy of social tolerance. Canadian law supports the gay and lesbian population, specifically in terms of equal treatment and civil marriage. Canada is committed to the support and growth of its diverse population.

played on streets and in parks. The National Hockey League (NHL), is the most popular spectator sport in Canada, and many of the best professional players are Canadian. Professional men compete for the Stanley Cup, the trophy awarded to the league champion, while women compete for the Clarkson Cup. The Stanley Cup is named after Governor General Lord Stanley, and the Clarkson after Governor General Adrienne Clarkson.

Other popular sports in Canada include Curling, in which players direct stones down a lane of ice to score points, and Lacrosse, the official summer sport. Lacrosse is the traditional game of Canada's Aboriginals, and is similar to hockey in many ways. Despite the popularity of these sports, soccer has the highest number of registered players in Canada.



## **The Beaver**

The beaver, a former symbol of the Hudson's Bay Company, became the official emblem of St. Jean Baptiste Society in 1834. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the symbol of the beaver became a popular choice for other organizations as well. Today, the beaver can be seen on the five-cent coin, the coat of arms for Alberta and Saskatchewan, and cities including Montreal and Toronto.





## The Victoria Cross

The Victoria Cross is the highest military honor available in Canada. It is awarded to individuals who displayed extreme bravery, devotion, and valor, in the presence of an enemy. Since 1854, 96 Canadians have received this award.

## The National Anthem

*O Canada* was proclaimed as the national anthem in 1980. It was first sung in Québec City in 1880. French and English Canadians sing different words to the national anthem.

O Canada  
O Canada! Our home and native land!  
True patriot love in all thy sons command  
With glowing hearts we see thee rise  
The true North strong and free!  
From far and wide, O Canada  
We stand on guard for thee  
God keep our land glorious and free!  
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee  
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee

Ô Canada  
Ô Canada! Terre de nos aïeux,  
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux!  
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée,  
Il sait porter la croix!  
Ton histoire est une épopée  
Des plus brillants exploits.  
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,  
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.

Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.

## Royal Anthem

The Royal Anthem of Canada, “God Save the Queen (or King),” can be played or sung on any occasion when Canadians wish to honour the Sovereign.

God Save the Queen  
 God save our gracious Queen!  
 Long live our noble Queen!  
 God save the Queen!  
 Send her victorious,  
 Happy and glorious,  
 Long to reign over us,  
 God save the Queen!

Dieu protège la Reine  
 Dieu protège la Reine!  
 De sa main souveraine!  
 Vive la Reine!  
 Qu'un règne glorieux,  
 Long et victorieux,  
 Rende son peuple

## Statutory Holidays

Date	English name	French Name	Remarks
January 1	New Year's Day	<i>Jour de l'An</i>	Celebrates the first day of every year in the <b>Gregorian calendar</b> .
Friday before <b>Easter</b> Day	<b>Good Friday</b>	<i>Vendredi saint</i>	Commemorates the <b>crucifixion of Jesus</b> . In <b>Quebec</b> , non-federally regulated employers must give either Good Friday or Easter Monday as a statutory holiday, though some give both days.

July 1 (July 2 when July 1 is a Sunday)	Canada Day	<i>Fête du Canada</i>	Celebrates Canada's 1867 Confederation and establishment of <b>dominion</b> status. In <b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b> , observed as <b>Memorial Day</b> .
First Monday in September	Labour Day	<i>Fête du travail</i>	Celebrates economic and social achievements of workers.
December 25	Christmas Day	<i>Noël</i>	Celebrates the <b>Nativity of Jesus</b> .

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# *Practice Questions Set 1*

The practice test portion presents questions that are representative of the type of question you should expect to find on the Canadian Citizenship Exam. However, they are not intended to match exactly what is on the exam.

For the best results, take this Practice Test as if it were the real exam. Set aside time when you will not be disturbed, and a location that is quiet and free of distractions. Read the instructions carefully, read each question carefully, and answer to the best of your ability.

Use the bubble answer sheets provided. When you have completed the Practice Test, check your answer against the Answer Key and read the explanation provided.

Do not attempt more than one set of practice test questions in one day. After completing the first practice test, wait two or three days before attempting the second set of questions.

**Answer Sheet**

- |                     |                     |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 61. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 22. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 42. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 62. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 23. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 43. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 63. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 24. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 44. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 64. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 25. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 45. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 65. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 26. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 46. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 66. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 27. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 47. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 67. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 28. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 48. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 68. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 29. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 49. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 69. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 50. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 70. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 31. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 51. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 71. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 32. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 52. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 72. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 33. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 53. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 73. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 14. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 34. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 54. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 74. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 35. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 55. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 75. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 16. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 36. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 56. (A) (B) (C) (D) |                     |
| 17. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 37. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 57. (A) (B) (C) (D) |                     |
| 18. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 38. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 58. (A) (B) (C) (D) |                     |
| 19. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 39. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 59. (A) (B) (C) (D) |                     |
| 20. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 60. (A) (B) (C) (D) |                     |

**1. Who are the Aboriginals?**

- a. People of Asian descent
- b. European explorers
- c. North American explorers
- d. A small group from the great northern land.

**2. Who initiated the Royal Proclamation of 1863?**

- a. Queen Victoria
- b. King George III
- c. King George IV
- d. The Government of United Kingdom

**3. What are three unique groups of first settlers?**

- a. Aboriginals, French and English
- b. Aboriginals, Inuits and Metis
- c. Indians, Inuit, and Métis.
- d. Inuits, French and Métis.

**4. What term was used to refer to non-Inuit, non-Métis peoples?**

- a. The English
- b. The French
- c. Aboriginals
- d. First Nations

**5. Which group makes up about 5% of the Native population?**

- a. Inuits and Métis.
- b. Indian
- c. Métis
- d. Inuit

**6. Where do most Inuit live?**

- a. Throughout Canada
- b. The Arctic regions of Canada
- c. Urban regions of Canada
- d. The Prairie Provinces of Canada.

**7. Which group is made up of both Aboriginals and people of European descent?**

- a. Inuit
- b. Indians
- c. Metis
- d. Inuits & Metis

**8. What language do the Metis speak?**

- a. Inuktitut
- b. English
- c. Michif
- d. French

**9. Where do the majority of Metis live?**

- a. The Prairie Provinces
- b. The Arctic regions
- c. Urban regions of Canada.
- d. Throughout Canada

**10. Which dialect is derived from English and French?**

- a. Michif
- b. Inuktitut
- c. Cree
- d. Ojibwa

## **Answer Key**

**1. A**

Aboriginals are a small group of people who migrated to what is now Canada. They are believed to be of Asian descent.

**2. B**

King George III initiated the Royal Proclamation of 1863, which guaranteed property rights to native settlers.

**3. C**

The first settlers of Canada, the Aboriginals, included three groups: Indians, Inuit, and Métis.

**4. D**

First Nations is the modern term for “indian.”

Aboriginal is an all-encompassing term that includes Inuit, First Nations (Indians), and Métis.

**5. D**

The Inuit make up roughly 5% of the native population.

**6. B**

The Inuit, or “the people” in the Inuktitut language, are spread throughout the arctic regions of Canada. Almost three-quarters of Inuit in Canada lived in Inuit Nunangat. Inuit Nunangat stretches from Labrador to the Northwest Territories and comprises four regions: Nunatsiavut, Nunavik, Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region.

**7. C**

The Métis is a unique population of Aboriginal and European descent.

**8. C**

The Inuit speak a distinctive dialect, Michif.

**9. A**

Most Métis live in the Prairie Provinces.



**10. A**

The Metis dialect, Michif, is derived from their English and French-speaking heritage.

# *Practice Test Questions Set 2*

The practice test portion presents questions that are representative of the type of question you should expect to find on the Canadian Citizenship Exam. However, they are not intended to match exactly what is on the exam.

For the best results, take this Practice Test as if it were the real exam. Set aside time when you will not be disturbed, and a location that is quiet and free of distractions. Read the instructions carefully, read each question carefully, and answer to the best of your ability.

Use the bubble answer sheets provided. When you have completed the Practice Test, check your answer against the Answer Key and read the explanation provided.

Do not attempt more than one set of practice test questions in one day. After completing the first practice test, wait two or three days before attempting the second set of questions.

# *How to Prepare for a Test*

**M**OST STUDENTS HIDE THEIR HEADS AND PROCRASTINATE WHEN FACED WITH PREPARING FOR AN EXAMINATION, HOPING THAT SOMEHOW THEY WILL BE SPARED THE AGONY OF TAKING THAT TEST, ESPECIALLY IF IT IS A BIG ONE THAT THEIR FUTURES RELY ON. Avoiding the all-important test is what many students do best and unfortunately, they suffer the consequences because of their lack of preparation.

Test preparation requires strategy. It also requires a dedication to getting the job done. It is the perfect training ground for anyone planning a professional life. Besides having several reliable strategies, the wise student also has a clear goal in mind and knows how to accomplish it. These tried and true concepts have worked well and will make your test preparation easier.

## **The Study Approach.**

### **Take responsibility for your own test preparation.**

It is a common- but big - mistake to link your studying to someone else. Study partners are great, but only if they are reliable. It is your job to be prepared for the test, even if a study partner fails you. Do not allow others to distract you from your goals.

### **Prioritize the time available to study.**

When do you learn best, early in the day or in the dark of night? Does your mind absorb and retain information most efficiently in small blocks of time, or do you require long stretches to get the most done? It is important to figure out the best blocks of time available to you when you can be the most productive. Try to consolidate activities to allow for longer periods of study time.

# How to Take a Test

**E**VERYONE KNOWS THAT TAKING AN EXAM IS STRESSFUL, BUT IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE THAT BAD! There are a few simple things that you can do to increase your score on any type of test. Take a look at these tips and consider how you can incorporate them into your study time.

## Reading the Instructions

This is the most basic point, but one that, surprisingly, many students ignore and it can cost them big time! Since reading the instructions is one of the most common, and 100% preventable mistakes, we have a whole section just on reading instructions.

Pay close attention to the sample questions. Almost all standardized tests offer sample questions, paired with their correct solutions. Go through these to make sure that you understand what they mean and how they arrived at the correct answer. Do not be afraid to ask the test supervisor for help with a sample that confuses you, or instructions that you are unsure of.

## Tips for Reading the Question

We could write pages and pages of tips just on reading the test questions. Here are the ones that will help you the most.

- **Think first.** Before you look at the answer, read and think about the question. It is best to try to come up with the correct answer before you look at the options given. This way, when the test-writer tries to trick you with a close answer, you will not fall for it.
- **Make it true or false.** If a question confuses you,

# Conclusion

**C**ONGRATULATIONS! You have made it this far because you have applied yourself diligently to practicing for the exam and no doubt improved your potential score considerably! Passing your up-coming exam is a huge step in a journey that might be challenging at times but will be many times more rewarding and fulfilling. That is why being prepared is so important.

Good Luck!



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# CONCLUSION

**C**ONGRATULATIONS! You have made it this far because you have applied yourself diligently to practicing for the exam and no doubt improved your potential score considerably! Getting into a good school is a huge step in a journey that might be challenging at times but will be many times more rewarding and fulfilling. That is why being prepared is so important.

Study then Practice and then Succeed!

**Good Luck!**

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# ONLINE RESOURCES

## **How to Prepare for a Test - The Ultimate Guide**

<https://www.test-preparation.ca/the-ultimate-guide-to-test-preparation-strategy/>

## **Learning Styles - The Complete Guide**

<https://www.test-preparation.ca/learning-styles/>

## **Test Anxiety Secrets!**

<https://www.test-preparation.ca/how-to-overcome-test-anxiety/>

## **Time Management on a Test**

<https://www.test-preparation.ca/test-tactics-the-time-wise-approach/>

## **Flash Cards - The Complete Guide**

<https://www.test-preparation.ca/test-preparation-with-flash-cards/>

## **Test Preparation Video Series**

<https://www.test-preparation.ca/video-series-on-test-preparation-multiple-choice-strategies-and-how-to-study/>

## **How to Memorize - The Complete Guide**

<https://www.test-preparation.ca/a-guide-to-memorizing-anything-easily-and-painlessly/>



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