

Chatterbox #67 – Multiculturalism in Canada

Transcript

Harp: Hello everyone. This is Harp.

Maura: And Maura.

Harp: And we're here bringing you our Culips English Learning Podcast.

Maura: And don't forget to check out our website, Culips.com, that's C-U-L-I-P-S.com. And there, you can check out so much that we have to offer at Culips, including becoming a member. And when you're a member, you have access to the transcripts for all our episodes, more detailed explanations of the words and expressions we use, and even a little quiz to test yourself after you've listened.

Harp: Definitely. And also make sure to check out our Facebook page, because there is a lot of fun stuff going on there. We post pictures, we have lots of fun conversations going on.

Maura: Yeah. It's where we get to hear from you and we can talk back to you. I love going on Facebook and having little conversations with the listeners.

Harp: Yeah. And hearing all the nice comments.

Maura: Yeah. I mean, **who doesn't like nice comments?**

Harp: All right. Well, today we're bringing you a Chatterbox episode, and that's where we chat. We pick a topic about something maybe in the news or a cultural topic, sometimes we interview people, and basically we chat about it.

Maura: Right. But before we get started, I want to say, if my voice sounds a bit strange, **I have a bit of a frog in my throat**. I've been sick **off and on** a lot this winter. I hope it goes away soon.

Harp: I hope so too.

Maura: Yeah, I don't like it. So if you have any secret remedies, let me know. All right, so today we're going to talk about...

Harp: Multiculturalism.

Maura: And this topic was suggested to us by one of our listeners, and he was curious about multiculturalism in Canada and, really, what is it like here? And how does it work? And he wanted to know about it, so we're going to chat about that.

- Harp: Yup. We're gonna start with talking about our own identities and then we're gonna talk about different cultures in Canada.
- Maura: Right. And kind of the policy of multiculturalism that we have here.
- Harp: Exactly.
- Maura: So first we're gonna talk about ourselves, because Harp and I are both Canadian, but like most Canadians, we have a family **background**. And many Canadians have different stories.
- Harp: Yup. Maura, what's your family **background**? Tell us your story.
- Maura: Well, my father's side of my family is originally from Ireland. Now, as far as I know, it was a few hundred years ago that my relatives came to Canada.
- Harp: Oh wow, a long time.
- Maura: Yeah.
- Harp: For **Canadian standards**.
- Maura: Yeah. It's true though, because not many Canadians have families that have been in Canada for that long and it's funny for other people because maybe a few hundred years doesn't seem like a long time but like you said, Harp, by **Canadian standards** it's long.
- Harp: Yeah, definitely. Canada is a new country, so...
- Maura: Right. Of course, the **Natives** who were here before any of the Europeans or people from any of the other countries, they've been here the longest. But, like I said, my dad's family came from Ireland a few hundred years ago and my dad's family is actually from Prince Edward Island, which is on the East Coast of Canada and it's a very, very small province. It's a little island and people might know it because of Anne of Green Gables. That's a famous story.
- Harp: Yeah. So your dad's family came from Ireland and settled in Prince Edward Island?
- Maura: Yep.
- Harp: And then your grandparents moved to the Kitchener area?
- Maura: Right. Because Prince Edward Island is small, there's maybe not as much opportunity for jobs and things like that, so my grandparents moved to Kitchener, Ontario and then my family grew up there.

- Harp: OK.
- Maura: My mother's side of my family is a bit more complicated.
- Harp: Really? Tell us about it.
- Maura: Well, my grandparents are Polish and I think that I heard my grandfather is, like, half Ukrainian, maybe or something, but I don't really know. And Poland and the Ukraine are pretty close together and the cultures are similar so I'm not sure all of the details. So I usually just say that I'm half Polish.
- Harp: OK. And your grandparents were the first to come to Canada or your mom?
- Maura: Well, actually both of my grandparents were born in Canada.
- Harp: OK.
- Maura: Yeah. My grandfather, by chance, was actually born in Montreal, which is a funny coincidence, 'cause now we're here.
- Harp: Very cool.
- Maura: And my grandmother's story is a bit more complicated. She was born in Canada too, but she actually grew up in Poland until she was 17.
- Harp: So your great-grandparents came to Canada and then went back to Poland?
- Maura: I know. It's a really particular situation, but when my great-grandparents were going to have children, they would come to Canada and have their children here so that their children would be Canadian citizens and that whenever they wanted, they could have the opportunity to come live here.
- Harp: Did they come here multiple times?
- Maura: Yes. Yeah, my grandmother and both of her brothers were all Canadian citizens, I believe.
- Harp: OK, so they came each time just to have the kid in Canada and then they would go back to Poland. Wow.
- Maura: Yes. I know. It's quite funny. I don't know all the details really, either, but that's the story. So, my grandmother lived there until she was 17 and then the war started to happen there so she left and came to Canada. She came by herself and my great-grandparents stayed in Poland, but like many immigrants to Canada, they knew people here, so when my grandmother arrived she had some people to stay with and to help establish herself.
- Harp: That's a very typical immigrant story, where family or friends help.

- Maura: Yes. She went to Hamilton, Ontario, which is not very far from Toronto. And that's actually a place with a lot of new immigrants and a lot of people go there when they first come to Canada.
- Harp: Interesting.
- Maura: Yeah. So, she eventually learned to speak English. It's funny, because growing up, I never once thought that my grandmother had an accent.
- Harp: Really?
- Maura: Yeah. And then I think I was in my 20s and someone said that to me, that my grandmother had an accent, and I was very surprised and shocked because I just grew up with her speaking that way, and so I never ever really could hear the accent.
- Harp: So interesting.
- Maura: Yeah. So, that's my story. My mother went to Polish school when she was young and she learned a little bit of Polish, but by the time I was born, now it's kind of sad because me and my sisters only know a few words in Polish and we practice some Polish traditions, mostly Polish food, and that's about it.
- Harp: Yeah. Food is something that stays, I find.
- Maura: That is true. But it is sad how some of the language and culture and traditions disappear the longer that a family has been in Canada.
- Harp: Yeah, that's definitely true.
- Maura: Mmhmm. So what about you, Harp? Let's hear your story.
- Harp: My story? Well, my family has been in Canada for a much shorter time. My dad came to Canada from India in 1976 and he was sponsored by one of his uncles. So he came to Canada and he went to Toronto and tried to find a job there. And he went to Vancouver and tried to find a job there, and then eventually ended up in Fort St. John, BC.
- Maura: Which is **in the middle of nowhere**, if I'm allowed to say that.
- Harp: **In the middle of nowhere**, very far north. And he settled there and he started working and then he eventually wanted to get married, so he went back to India and he got married to my mom and they came to Canada together in '79. And...for my family, my sisters and I were **second-generation Canadians** because my parents are Canadians as well now.

- Maura: Right. So, in Canada we use that a lot, **first generation**, **second generation**. And **first generation** means you're the first people in your family to be Canadian, and then **second generation** you're the next generation to be Canadian. That's why, like you said Harp, you're **second generation**.
- Harp: Yup, exactly. So I was born in northern BC and I'm a Canadian.
- Maura: So, as I said with my family story, a lot of the tradition and language and culture gets lost. How has it been with your family?
- Harp: Well, because my parents are **first generation** and spoke Punjabi at home... They learned English in school in India, but it was not their first language, so at home we always spoke Punjabi and my sisters and I all speak it. But it's definitely getting lost, even now when I go home for the holidays, we speak mainly in English and I don't think I'll be able to teach my kids because I'm not very good at it anymore.
- Maura: Well that was going to be my next question. When you have kids, what are you gonna do? Are you going to teach them the language, or are you just gonna teach them how to eat Indian food?
- Harp: Honestly, I think I will try a little bit to teach them Punjabi and maybe expose them to some of the music, but I think food is gonna be the one big thing that sticks with us.
- Maura: Really, these are just two stories about **backgrounds**, but in Canada there are so many different stories.
- Harp: Yup.
- Maura: And that's something that's interesting, that in Canada there's a lot of people like me who have a mixed **background** and are not really connected to that **background**. And so having a mixed **background** is not really anything interesting or special because many people are mixed up; they have lots of different **backgrounds** and it's OK.
- Harp: Yeah. It's interesting though, because my family has only been in Canada for, now, 35 years, but I feel very Canadian. I was born in Canada and I find it interesting because a lot of people ask me "Oh, where are you from?" Well, I'm Canadian and then I understand that obviously I look a little bit different so they're asking where my ethnic **background** is from.
- Maura: Yeah, well I love to know where people are from and I really like that question because you often get a really interesting story.
- Harp: Definitely. I think your story's very interesting.

- Maura: All right. So, now that we've discussed about our own Canadian identities, now we're gonna talk about just the different cultures in Canada and how multiculturalism works, which is actually a really hard thing because it's different depending where you go and people have different opinions on it. It's kind of a **sensitive topic**.
- Harp: It is. But the official version is that in 1971, Canada adopted a policy of multiculturalism. So that's where it became enshrined in the law that the founding people of Canada are the Aboriginals, the English, and the French but we are a very multicultural society and accept people from everywhere.
- Maura: And I would definitely say that Canadians think of multiculturalism as part of their identity. When we think of being Canadian, we think of being multicultural and having a very diverse population and accepting people with all kinds of different **backgrounds**.
- Harp: Yeah, exactly. Even in the simple question of what is Canadian food? Well really, there isn't that much Canadian food because it's just a mix of all the cultures of where everyone came from. So Italian food is Canadian food, Polish food is Canadian food, Indian food is Canadian food.
- Maura: And if we ask a question like, what does it mean to be Canadian? I would answer, well you have a Canadian passport. And really, that's all it takes. There aren't any long-standing cultural traditions, and really, it's a very new culture.
- Harp: Yeah. And multiculturalism, I think, is the biggest thing. If someone asked me what does being a Canadian mean? It means that we accept cultures from everywhere and that is Canadian.
- Maura: So most of the newcomers to Canada usually go to the big cities, so those are the most multicultural places in Canada, generally speaking.
- Harp: Definitely.
- Maura: So places like Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa, Montreal, of course, and Edmonton, those are some big cities in Canada and those are the most diverse places.
- Harp: Yeah. I was **reading up about Toronto**, actually, because I think it's fascinating how much diversity there is in that city. Did you know that there are over 90 languages spoken in Toronto?
- Maura: I had heard that a lot of different languages were spoken in Toronto.
- Harp: Yeah, **it's...** Toronto is so multicultural. 38% of the people in Toronto are foreign born.

- Maura: Wow. So that means that more than one million people living in Toronto were born outside of Canada.
- Harp: Yeah, exactly. And even terms of the population of Toronto, 48% of the people there are **visible minorities**.
- Maura: And **visible minority** is a technical term, really, that people use to describe someone who is not white.
- Harp: Yup, that's the basic definition.
- Maura: Because the majority of Canadians, that means most Canadians, are white. And it doesn't mean that they're English, doesn't mean that they're French, it just means that the colour of their skin is white and even the white people in Canada have a big mixed **background**.
- Harp: Yes. So I'm born in Canada, I'm a Canadian, but I'm still a **visible minority** because my skin's not white. So if we break down the ethnic groups in Canada, around 30% of Canadians claim to have an ethnic **background** from the British Isles, so from England, from Scotland, from Ireland.
- Maura: I always find that surprising that so many are from Britian because, to be honest, I don't feel like I meet that many people who are English or Irish or Scottish. I don't know.
- Harp: I think in a lot of the rural communities of Canada, that's where a lot of them settled.
- Maura: You're probably right, so away from the bigger cities, like Montreal, where we live.
- Harp: Yeah. I remember when I visited one of my best friends, who... her parents have a farm in Saskatchewan. Everyone there was from British descendents.
- Maura: Interesting. So, to be from Britian is the most common **background** that we find in Canada.
- Harp: And technically you're half from this group.
- Maura: That's true. And next is French, because, as you know, there is a large French population in Canada and of course in Quebec, the province we're in right now.
- Harp: Yup. So that's about 25% of the population.

- Maura: And then after that we have a category that's called "other European," so it could be from any of the countries in Europe, like Spain or Portugal, or Poland, like the other part of my family, or the Ukraine, anything.
- Harp: Yup. And then the next part of the population is a mixture of Asian, African, Arab descendants and that's about 6% of the population.
- Maura: And then we have a really small percent, only 2%, but those are the **Natives** in Canada that are really the true Canadians that were here before anyone else came.
- Harp: Yup, the Aboriginals.
- Maura: And the last group is about 25%, which is people who have a mixed **background**.
- Harp: So technically you're in that category.
- Maura: Technically, I'm mixed **background**.
- Harp: Yes. And I'm in the Asian, African, Arab category.
- Maura: Yeah.
- Harp: So that's where we fit in Canada. OK, so basically Canada is a country full of immigrants and it might not be perfect, but I think it's pretty fantastic.
- Maura: Yeah. **We have our ups and downs** now and again, but in general everyone seems to get along pretty well and it really does make Canada an interesting place to live.
- Harp: Yeah. It's very unique walking down the streets and hearing a lot of different languages and having a multicultural society. I love it.
- Maura: Yeah. And especially in the big cities, being able to try all the different kinds of food. I have to say that when I go out to eat, it's so much fun to eat in ethnic restaurants and try all these different flavours and dishes that I've never tried before.
- Harp: Definitely, I agree with you. I'm hungry let's go eat something.
- Maura: Canada really is a place where people can come and feel that they can still practice their own cultural traditions and be accepted at the same time.
- Harp: Yeah. We're really proud of our diversity in Canada, so we accept people from everywhere and all their different traditions. OK, so I think that's good for today. Should we do a quick little recap?

- Maura: Yes. Well, first we started off by telling you our own stories about our backgrounds and what it means to be Canadian for us.
- Harp: Yup. And then we talked about multiculturalism in Canada.
- Maura: Right. And we wanted to share with you just how multicultural we are.
- Harp: Mmhmm, that's true. Even look at the pictures on Facebook, very multicultural.
- Maura: Yeah. So we hope you enjoyed this episode and we hope you learned a little bit more about Canada.
- Harp: And we hope you'll come visit us one day, in our beautiful, diverse country.
- Maura: Yes!
- Harp: So remember to go to our website, Culips.com, that's C-U-L-I-P-S.com, because you can always become a member and then you get the Learning Materials, which is a complete transcript, detailed explanations, and even a quiz.
- Maura: And don't forget to say hi on Facebook. We'll see you later.
- Harp: Bye everyone.
- Maura: Bye.

Detailed Explanation

Who doesn't like nice comments?

Maura and Harp really like using Facebook to talk to Culips listeners. We start off this episode talking about exactly that, and the nice comments that Culips listeners write there. Maura then says, "**Who doesn't like nice comments?**"

This is a rhetorical question, which is an expression said as a question, but there is no need to answer. "**Who doesn't like nice comments?**" really means that, of course, everyone likes nice comments.

The expression here is with **who doesn't...** It can be used in all kinds of situations where the assumed response is no one or almost no one. For example, **who doesn't love dessert?** Or **who doesn't want to meet Brad Pitt?**

It should also be noted that sometimes we start a question with *who doesn't...* and it is a real question where we want an answer. Depending on the context, you can judge the difference.

Here are some examples with *who doesn't...*:

Karl: **Who doesn't love** a great meal after all that exercise?

Oliver: I know. I'm so hungry now.

Bernice: Let's go for a walk. The weather is beautiful today!

Tania: Sure! I mean, **who wouldn't want** to be outside today?

Carmen: OK, who doesn't have a copy of the textbook yet?

Walter: I don't, but I'm going to buy it at the bookstore tonight.

In the last example above, *who doesn't* is not used as an expression, but as a true question. In this case, Carmen actually wants to know who does not have a copy of the textbook.

To have a frog in your throat

This is a funny little expression that people use to explain a temporary strange voice coming from their throat when they speak because of a cough, phlegm, or a general sore throat.

Maura is a little bit sick during the recording of this episode and so she says that **she has a frog in her throat** in case listeners notice that her voice sounds strange. Maura does have a little cold, but her voice sound fine.

This expression has a couple of possible origins. The most popular one comes from the practice of actually putting a frog in someone's throat. A long time ago, frogs were believed to help a sore throat, and so a frog would be placed in someone's mouth to get rid of the problem. We don't do this anymore!

Here are a couple more examples with ***to have a frog in your throat***.

Jose: Did you hear the beginning of Leon's speech yesterday?

Sabrina: Yeah. Haha. **He had a little frog in his throat**. It sounded pretty funny.

Zoe: Hey there, how are you? Ahem. Sorry **I had a frog in my throat** there.

Anne: Yeah, I'm good. How are you? Are you sick?

Off and on

When something is described as ***off and on***, it means that it is true and then untrue, or it is happening and then it is not happening. In this episode, Maura says that she's been sick ***off and on***. That means she's been sick, and then she feels bit better and then gets sick again. She feels better again, but then feels sick again. In this example, feeling sick is like *on* and feeling better is like *off*.

Sometimes romantic relationships can be called ***off and on***. This means that a couple is together, and then they break up and spend time apart. Then they get back together and soon enough they take a break again.

Here are a couple more examples with ***off and on***:

Brad: How's the weather today?

Genevieve: It's been raining ***off and on*** all day.

Stan: I'm so tired. We've been working on our home renovations ***on and off*** all month.

Jasmine: Maybe you should take a break and then start again in a couple of weeks.

Just like in this last example, it is possible to say either ***off and on*** or ***on and off***. They both have the same meaning.

A background

A person's **background** is the origin of their family culture, the person's family history. Did the family come from another country? Does the family speak another language? Does the family practice traditions from another country? Asking about someone's **background** means that someone is looking for the answer to these questions. In this episode, Maura and Harp explain their family **backgrounds** by answering these questions.

In a country like Canada, this kind of topic can come up in a conversation because people have so many different **backgrounds**. In a country where most people's family history is from that country, it is not as likely to be a conversation topic.

Background can also have other meanings. In a photograph or a painting, the images in the back are the **background**. The information about a place or thing that helps to understand its current situation is also its **background**.

Canadian standards

Canadians have **standards** of some aspects of life that people from other countries might not agree with. Of course, depending on where we grew up and what culture we're from, we have different perspectives.

Harp says that by **Canadian standards**, a few hundred years is a long time for a family to have been in Canada. In many other countries, that would not be very long, since many people can trace their family history back many hundreds of years in their own country.

Something else that might be judged differently by **Canadian standards** is winter weather. People from countries that experience mild winters or no winter might find Canadian winters quite extreme. For example, by **Canadian standards** -5 degrees Celsius is a fairly warm winter temperature.

The middle of nowhere

The middle of nowhere is used to talk about a place that is isolated and far from a big city. People might use **the middle of nowhere** to talk about an exact location, like a home, or they might also use this expression to talk about an entire small town or village.

Maura says that Harp's hometown is **in the middle of nowhere**. It is a small city very far north, far from a big city. This expression can be either positive or negative, depending on the context.

Here's one more example with **the middle of nowhere**:

Hank: Where did you go this weekend?

Judith: We went to a little cottage **in the middle of nowhere**. It was so nice to get away from all the noise of the city.

First-generation Canadian

First-generation Canadian, as we explain in this episode, means that someone or some people are the first generation of Canadians in their family. If a person's parents are not Canadians but the person is, then they are **first generation**. Sometimes we don't say *Canadian* because in Canada we know it's *Canadian*.

You might also hear **second-generation Canadian**. This is for someone whose parents were the first in the family to be Canadians. **Second-generation Canadians** are usually also born in Canada, as sometimes **first-generation Canadians** were not.

People do not often talk about **third-generation** or **fourth-generation** Canadians, because at this point the families are just Canadians and not considered new anymore. Sometimes you might hear a higher number though, if someone wants to emphasize just how long their family has been in Canada.

A sensitive topic

Saying that something is a **sensitive topic** means that the topic is one that might make people angry or upset. It's not really the topic that is sensitive, but the people's feelings who might be talking about it.

Talking about people's backgrounds can be a **sensitive topic**. This is because the people in Canada who are most often asked this question are the ones who are different from the majority. Someone might also be asked that because of an accent they have when they speak, or because they look different.

Other **sensitive topics** in Canada include politics, religion, and money (such as how much money you make or how much your house cost).

To read up on something

To read up on something is to read in order to learn about something. When we read, we're always learning, but there is a difference between reading a Harry Potter novel and reading Wikipedia.

Harp says that she was **reading up on** Toronto. This means that she was reading about Toronto in order to learn more about the city. It's not important what she was reading, but we can assume that it was an informative source.

Here are a couple more examples with **to read up on**:

Fiona: I was **reading up** on Egyptian history last night and it seems so interesting.

Brian: Really? I don't know much about it.

Bill: Sheila's been **reading up** on how to repair a car engine.

Melinda: Wow. Maybe she'll be able to fix your car instead of taking it to the garage.

A visible minority

The term **visible minority** is a term that is used in Canada to mean people who look different from the white majority in Canada. **Visible minority** does NOT necessarily describe someone who speaks a language other than English or French, or practices different cultural traditions from the majority. *Visible* describes something that can be seen, and so only refers to a person's looks.

This means that Canadians from, for example, Scottish, Ukrainian, or Russian backgrounds are not **visible minorities** because they likely have white skin. Canadians originally from Morocco, China, or Nigeria are **visible minorities** because they likely do not have white skin, even if they were born in Canada and their family has been here for many years.

Visible minority is a technical term used especially by the government in Canada. Some Canadians confuse this term with *immigrant*, which does not have the same meaning, and others may even take offence to this term. Living in a multicultural country can sometimes be complicated and confusing, as unintended tensions can arise.

People of **visible minority** groups can experience racism or discrimination, and this is why the term was created. Unfortunately, there are still some people in Canada who treat **visible minorities** unfairly. As Maura and Harp say in this episode, Canadians are generally proud of being multicultural and accepting of all kinds of cultures. In comparison to many other countries, Canadians are tolerant of differences, but we still have issues that come with being multicultural.

Natives/Aboriginals

There are many words used to talk about the Canadians who were in Canada before any Europeans came over. These people can be called **Natives**, **Native Canadians**, **Aboriginals**, or the legally defined term **First Nations**. The two largest groups of **First Nations** in Canada are the Metis and Inuit. In the past, these people were called *Indians*. This word is being used less and less in Canada, and is often seen as offensive. But it is also worth noting that some **First Nations** people actually prefer this word.

The **First Nations** people were in Canada first and are the only people who can truly trace their history to this country. These people are not part of the white majority in Canada, but are not counted as part of the visible minorities either.

To have ups and downs

When people **have up and downs**, it means that they have times when things are good and times when things are not good. When things are *up*, it means they are going well, and when things are *down*, they are not going well. To say that people **have ups and downs** is a very casual expression, and would generally not be used for very serious problems.

In this episode, Maura says that Canadians **have their ups and downs**. Canadians **have their ups and downs** because of being multicultural. Sometimes we have problems or complications. Other times Canadians get along very well.

Here are a couple more examples with ***to have our ups and downs***:

Greta: How are Marcus and Graham getting along now?

Daniel: They still **have their ups and downs**, but they're getting along much better.

Nicole: We've been **having ups and downs** with the new store since we opened.

Trisha: I'm sure that's normal at the beginning.

This expression can be used with a possessive pronoun, like *our*, *their*, or *his*, or without one, like in the example above.

Quiz

1. Who doesn't like a nice bath after a hard day's work?

What does the above phrase mean?

- a) Most people like a nice bath after working hard.
- b) Most people do not like a nice bath after working hard.
- c) Only some people like a nice bath after working hard.
- d) Which people in the room do not like nice baths after working hard?

2. If Dennis says he has a frog in his throat, what does this mean?

- a) He put a frog in his throat to try to cure his cold.
- b) He has an irritation in his throat that makes his voice sound funny.
- c) He is making a funny voice when he speaks because he is telling a joke.
- d) He is not speaking his mother tongue.

3. Irene: How're Chuck and Elise doing?

Pete: They're still dating _____ . I don't know if they're going to last.

- a) up and down
- b) down and up
- c) off and on
- d) yes and no

4. Steve lives out in the middle of nowhere.

Where does Steve live?

- a) No one knows.
- b) He lives downtown in a big city.
- c) He lives in a small town far from any big cities.
- d) He lives in the suburbs.

5. What is a first-generation Canadian?

- a) someone who is born in Canada
- b) someone who is part of the first generation in their family to be born in Canada
- c) someone who is part of the first generation in their family to be a Canadian citizen
- d) someone who wants to be Canadian, but is not

6. Mary Anne is _____ Tunisia. She wants to learn about Tunisia.

Please fill in the blank.

- a) reading up on
- b) reading down in
- c) reading out of
- d) reading

7. **What is a visible minority in Canada?**

- a) a group of people who look like the majority of Canadians
- b) a group of people who do not speak English or French
- c) a group of people who practice different cultural traditions than the majority of Canadians
- d) a group of people who do not look like the majority of Canadians

8. **Who were the first Canadians, here before any Europeans arrived?**

- a) Natives
- b) First Nations
- c) Aboriginals
- d) All of the above

9. **Linda and Martin have had their ups and downs over the years.**

What does this mean?

- a) They travel a lot.
- b) Sometimes they get along and other times they do not.
- c) They have an exciting life.
- d) Sometimes they travel and sometimes they stay home.

Answers:

1.a 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.a 7.d 8.d 9.b