



Living in Quebec

QLWG
Essential Life Skills
Unit II

QLWG Skills for Life

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QLWG Skills for Life Series

THEMATIC UNITS

Competency-based learning meets the needs of all learners. It is important to keep in mind, however, that all learners are different. In order to address the needs and interests of all learners, units have been divided by *Essential Life Skills* and *Individual Life Skills*.

Essential Life Skills are important for everyone, while *Individual Life Skills* address the needs and interests of different learners. Once learners have completed the “Essential” units, they may choose a unit that is applicable to their interests and lifestyle.

Essential Life Skills Units	Individual Life Skills Units
1. Orientation Unit 2. Around the Home 3. My Community 4. Being a Canadian Citizen 5. What’s for Dinner? 6. Managing My Money 7. Smart Shopping 8. My Health 9. All About Me 10. Communication Skills 11. Living in Quebec 12. Strategies for Reading 13. Strategies for Writing 14. Strategies for Grammar 15. Strategies for Numbers 1: Understanding Numbers 16. Strategies for Numbers 2: Adding & Subtracting 17. Strategies for Numbers 3: Multiplying, Dividing & Fractions	18. My Hobbies and Leisure Time 19. Employment Skills 20. On the Job 21. My Family 22. Entertainment (music and film) 23. Fitness and the Great Outdoors 24. Getting Around (travel and transportation) 25. Career Exploration 26. Getting My Driver’s Licence 27. Learning in Quebec 28. Living Green 29. Handling Legal Concerns 30. The Retirement Years

QLWG *Skills for Life Series*

Living in Quebec

Unit # 11

Table of Contents

	page
WELCOME LEARNER!.....	(i)
Introduction.....	1
What I Already Know	2
Things to Know About Quebec	3
Part 1: Important Dates in Quebec History	4
Facts About Quebec	8
Part 2: The Government in Quebec	11
Part 3: The Regions of Quebec.....	15
How are you doing?.....	17
Part 4: Public Services in Quebec.....	18
Emploi Québec (Employment Quebec)	19
Health Insurance	22
Other Public Services in Quebec	25
Top Ten Things to Know About Living in Quebec.....	27
Places to See	28
The Climate of Quebec	32
What’s Happening in Quebec Today?.....	34
Quebec and Me	46
What I Know Now.....	49
Living in Quebec: Learning Checklist	50

WELCOME LEARNER!

This workbook is meant to help you develop important life skills. As you work on different activities, try to see the purpose in what you are doing, stay motivated and enjoy!

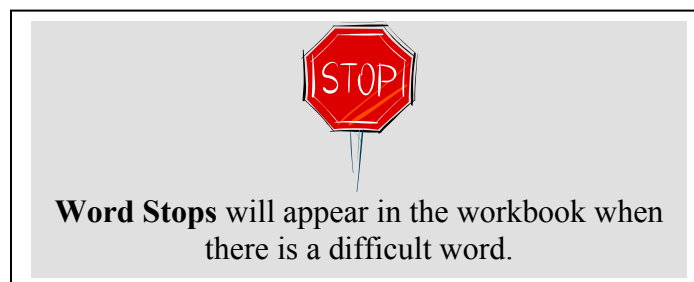
Things to Look for:

Checkpoints

You will finish every unit of study with a Checkpoint (in blue). Once you have completed the Checkpoint questionnaire, you will send this document to your distance education tutor. Make sure you fill in the **date, your name, your phone number** and the **distance education tutor's name** on the cover of this document.

Word Stops

Word Stops will explain more difficult words. Look for words in bold print (example: **bold**). A **Word Stop** will follow to tell you what that word means.



If you do not understand, follow these steps:

1. Look at titles and pictures. Do they tell you anything?
2. Try to find the general meaning.
3. Look for Word Stops.
4. Use a dictionary.
5. If you still do not understand, contact your distance education tutor.

Before you contact your distance education tutor:

1. Prepare your questions. What do you want to ask?
2. Give the page number and section title to your tutor so they know where you are.



“Act the part; walk and talk exactly as if you were already the person you want to be.”

~Brian Tracy

Living in Quebec

"History is past politics, and politics present history." ~John Robert Seeley



Introduction:

Did you know that Quebec is Canada's largest province? There are 17 regions in this province and each one is special in its own way. There are many people who live here; each with their own culture, language and customs. But what all people in Quebec have in common is the right to services, education, healthcare and more. In this unit, you will learn important facts about Quebec and what it means to live here.

In this unit, you will:

- learn facts about the land, history and culture of Quebec.
- find out how the government works.
- discover the services that are available to you.
- make a top-ten list of things to know about Quebec.
- read an article about **multiculturalism**.
- research current events in Quebec.
- write a letter about Quebec.



WORD STOP

1. **multiculturalism** (mul-tee-kul-chur-ul-ism): when people of different origins work and live together.

What I Already Know



Explain what you know about living in Quebec. This list will help you to keep track of what you learn.

Things to Know About Quebec

In this part of the unit, you will examine important background details about the province of Quebec. This includes a look at Quebec's history, government, cultures, regions, climate and more.



GETTING STARTED:

1. What do you already know about the history of Quebec? Explain.

Part 1: Important Dates in Quebec History

Quebec's special role in the history of Canada has shaped the province that we know today. Below, you will find an overview of that history.



Before the Europeans settled (Prehistory - 1533)



The **Amerindians** were the first people to live on and cultivate the land in Quebec.



Arrival of the French (Early 1500s)

The French first arrived in Quebec in the early 1500s. On June 24, 1534, the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, planted a cross on the Gaspé Peninsula and took the land in the name of France.



WORD STOP

1. **Amerindians** (am-ur-in-dyuns): the first people in the Americas. They are also known as Native Americans, First Nations and/or Aborigines. Europeans called them "Indians" at first because they thought they had arrived in India.

New France (1534 - 1760)

Quebec was part of New France. This territory also included parts of the Atlantic Provinces and Louisiana. Things were not always easy for the people who lived here at this time: the Amerindians, British and French had troubled relations.



In 1608, Quebec City was founded by Samuel de Champlain. Eventually, it became the capital of New France.

British Rule (1760 - 1867)

Following years of battle with the British, France lost its land in Canada. From 1760 to 1867, the area of Quebec was under British rule. The French could keep their language and religion because of The Quebec Act that was signed in 1774.



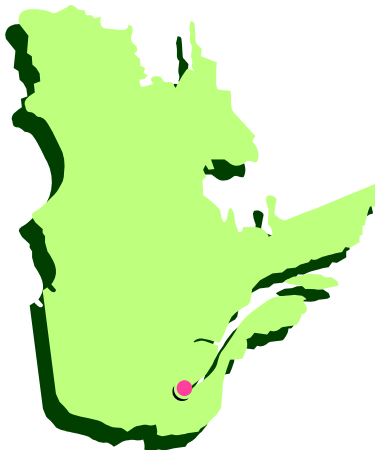
Just before Canada formed as a country, the United States had a civil war. After the Civil War was over, Britain was afraid the Americans would attack their colonies to the north.

The Birth of Canada (July 1, 1867)

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec were the first provinces to form the country of Canada. This meant Quebec would have its own **provincial** government to make important decisions. The **federal** government would make decisions for all people in the new country.



The Quiet Revolution (1960s)



In the early 1960s, Quebec went through a period of change known as the "Quiet Revolution". Relations between Quebec and the Canadian government became stressed as Quebec tried to become more independent.

When the Parti Québécois was elected, rules were made to protect the French language. In 1980 and 1995, Quebec held **referendums** to see if Quebec wanted to separate from Canada. Both times, the majority of Quebecers voted to stay in Canada.



WORD STOP

1. **provincial** (pro-vin-shul): belonging to a province.
2. **federal** (fed-ur-ul): a central government for a country that is made up of allies. In Canada, these allies are provinces.
3. **referendum** (ref-ur-en-dum): a vote (by citizens) to approve or reject what is proposed by those in power.



Quebec Today

Today, most Quebecers live in cities or towns along the St. Lawrence River. Over the years, people from many different backgrounds have come to live in the province. While French is the first language of most Quebecers, there are many people who speak other languages as well. In fact, Quebec has the largest number of **bilingual** people in Canada.



The unique history of Quebec has resulted in a beautiful place that has its own cultural traditions, music, **literature** and art.



WORD STOP

1. **bilingual** (by-lyng-gyoo-ul): the ability to speak two languages.
2. **literature** (lit-ur-ah-chur): written works (books, stories, poems, plays).

Facts About Quebec

The Capital: Quebec City



Provincial Flower: Iris versicolor (or blue flag)



Québec

The blue flag is a purple spring flower that grows on over half of Quebec's territory.

Provincial Bird: Snowy Owl

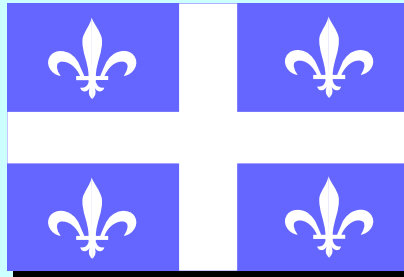


The snowy owl symbolizes the beauty of Quebec's snowy winters. It also reminds us that it is important to protect the environment on which its life depends.

Date the province joined Canada: July 1, 1867



Provincial Flag:



The Quebec flag, with its white cross on a blue background, was first used by the French navy. This flag recognizes more than four hundred years of French history in Quebec.

Motto: *Je me souviens* (“I remember”)



This motto is a reminder to remember the heroes of Quebec’s past and future.

REFLECTION:

1. What did you learn about the history of Quebec?

2. How does the history of Quebec affect you? Explain.

3. Why do you think it is important to know about the history of your province? Explain.



"If you want to understand today,
you have to search yesterday."
~Pearl Buck

Part 2: The Government in Quebec

GETTING STARTED:

1. What do you already know about the history of Quebec? Explain.



The Parliament of Quebec

A parliament is a country's law-making body. In Quebec, the **Parliament** has a Lieutenant-Governor and a National Assembly (see below). The Parliament's job is to examine proposed laws (known as "bills") that are suggested by the Government.



The National Assembly

Quebec has 125 electoral districts (ridings). In each electoral district, the candidate who gets the most votes is elected. This person then becomes a member of the National Assembly. The main job of the National Assembly is to pass bills.



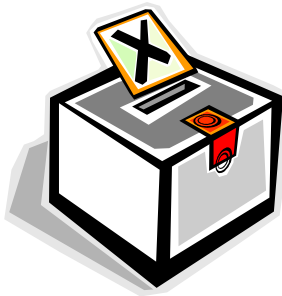


The Government

The **Premier** is chosen when his or her party gets the majority of votes in an election. The Premier then chooses the members who will form the **Cabinet**. It is the job of the Premier and the Cabinet to propose laws and govern.



Provincial Elections



Elections take place at least every five years. In order to vote, a person must be a Canadian citizen who has lived in Quebec for at least six months.

Quebec Political Parties:

1. The Liberal Party
2. The Parti Québécois
3. Action démocratique du Québec (ADQ)
4. Other: Independent parties



WORD STOP

1. **premier** (pree-myir): the leader of the party that is elected in provincial elections.
2. **cabinet** (cab-uh-net): a group of officials chosen by a premier or prime minister.

ACTIVITY:

Fill in the chart below about the government of Quebec.

STEP 1:

Look at the chart to see if you already know the answers. If not, decide how you will find the answers:

- The Internet
- Ask someone
- Newspaper
- Library
- Etc.

STEP 2:

Fill in the chart with the correct information.

PURPOSE:

Knowing who represents you at different levels of government is part of your job as a citizen.

Question	My Answer
Who is the Premier of Quebec right now?	
Since what year has this Premier been in power?	
What is the Premier's political party?	
Who is your electoral representative? (<i>The person who won the most votes in your district in the last election.</i>)	
What is your representative's political party?	

REFLECTION

1. What did you learn about the government of Quebec?

2. Why do you think it is important to know about the provincial government? Explain.

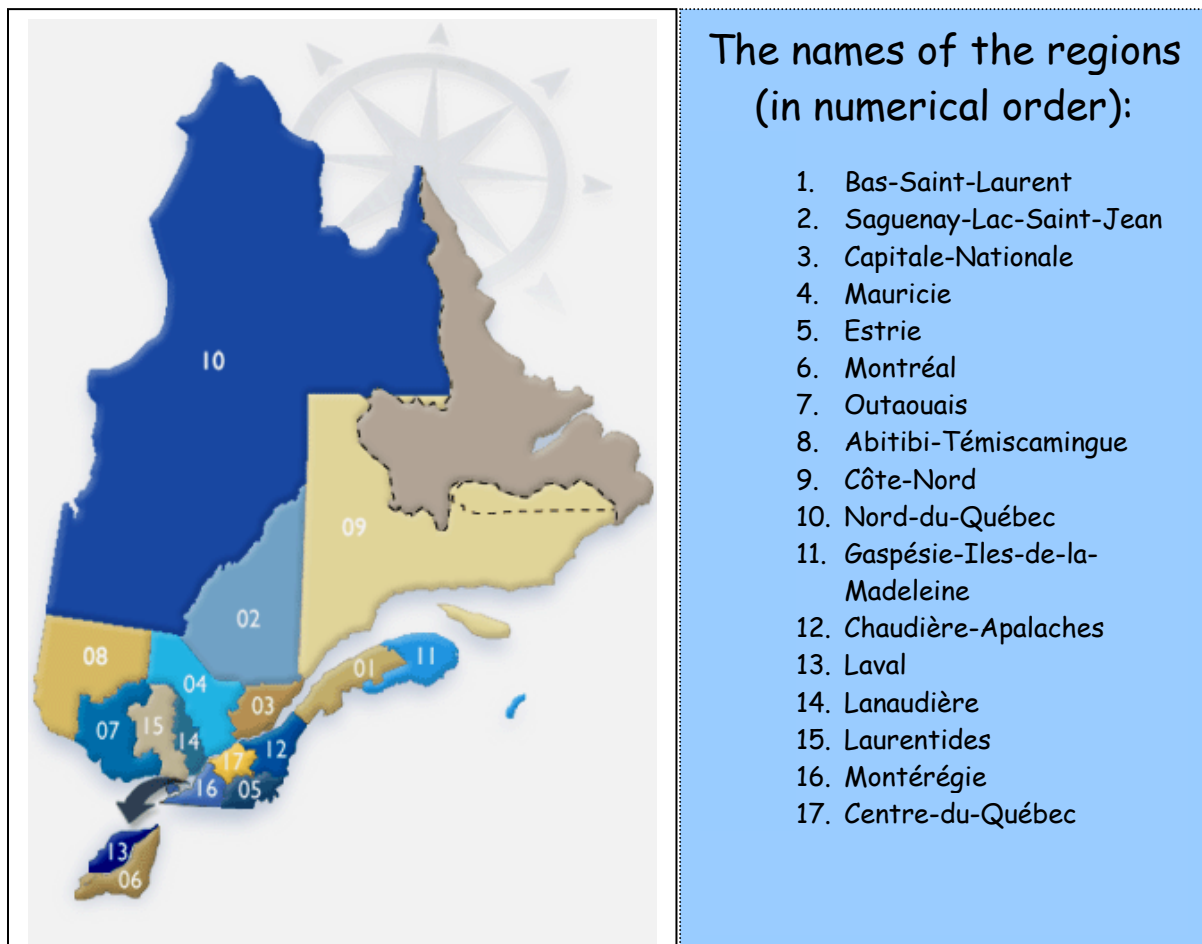
3. What else would you like to know about the government of Quebec? How could you find this information?



"The most important political office is that of private citizen."
~Louis Dembitz Brandeis

Part 3: The Regions of Quebec

There are 17 regions in Quebec. The map below shows you how the province is divided by region. To find the name of each region, look for the corresponding number in the blue box to the right of the map.



Source: ©Gouvernement du Québec, 2006

(<http://www.gouv.qc.ca/portail/quebec/pgs/commun?lang=en>)

"Landscape shapes culture."
~Terry Tempest Williams

ACTIVITY:

Find your region and describe where it is in the province.

STEP 1:

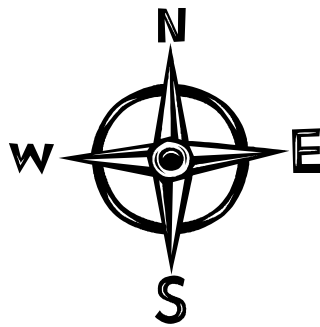
Find your region on the map of the province.

STEP 2:

Describe where your region is in the province (north, south, east, west or central).

STEP 3:

Write your answers in the space on the bottom of this page.

**PURPOSE:**

This activity will ensure that you know where you are in the province. This will be useful if you give directions or you wish to travel to another region.

My Region

1. Which region do you live in?

2. Describe where your region is in the province.

How are you doing?



Complete the questionnaire to keep track of your learning.

1. Have you completed all reading and activities to this point? (*Circle your answer.*)

Yes

No

2. If you answered “No”, explain what you did not complete and why.

3. What was easy and why?

4. What was difficult and why?

5. General comments. (*Do you have any comments on the work that you have done?*)

Part 4: Public Services in Quebec



There are many public services provided to the residents of Quebec. These services help Quebecers to live well. In this section, you will learn about some of these services.

GETTING STARTED:

1. What do you already know about public services in Quebec? Which services have you already used?

"The 'seven social sins':
Politics without principles
Wealth without work
Pleasure without conscience
Knowledge without character
Commerce without morality
Science without humanity
Worship without sacrifice."

~Mahatma Gandhi

Emploi-Québec (Employment Quebec)



Emploi-Québec is a service that will help you find work and/or improve your skills for your job. Trained individuals at Emploi-Québec are available to help you with the following:

1. Finding Work Online.
2. Finding a Job.
3. Helping You Get Off to a Good Start.
4. Improving Your Employment Chances Through Training.
5. Community Activities for Employment.
6. Joining the Labour Market!
7. Becoming a Self-Employed Worker.
8. Opening Doors to Employment.
9. Finding the Right Job for You.

"Your biggest opportunity probably lies under your own feet, in your current job, industry, education, experience or interests."

~Brian Tracy

How to contact Emploi-Québec:

Emploi-Québec services can be found in every region of the province. You can find the phone number and address of your closest Emploi-Québec office by:

1. Looking in the phone book:

- Search for “Employment” (or “Emploi”) in the blue-pages under the *Quebec Government* section.

2. Using the Internet:

- First, go to <http://emploiquebec.net/anglais/index.htm>
- Click on “Contact” to ask a question or send a message.



You can also find information on jobs and training on the Emploi-Québec website.

ACTIVITY:

Find the phone number and address of your nearest Emploi-Québec office.

STEP 1:

Decide how you will find the information.

STEP 2:

Find the telephone number and address of the nearest Emploi-Québec office. Then, fill in the chart on the next page with the correct information.

PURPOSE:

Knowing how to find out about local services is an important skill.

Finding My Emploi-Québec Office

What to find	Contact Information
The phone number of my Emploi-Québec office	
The address of my Emploi-Québec office	

REFLECTION:



1. How did you find this information? Was it easy to find?

2. How could you use this information?

Health Insurance

The *Régie de l'assurance maladie* is the French name for the government division that takes care of public health insurance. This division makes sure that all Quebecers have free health services. To access such services, you need a Health Insurance Card. Because the Health Insurance Card gives you access to insured healthcare services, it is important to carry your card with you at all times.



Every resident of Quebec must be covered under the Health Insurance Plan.

What to do with your Health Insurance Card:

Present your Health Insurance Card whenever you go to a new doctor, the hospital or a CLSC. The card shows that your health care services are insured.

You should also check the expiry date on your Health Insurance Card. When this time is up, you must get a new card from the *Régie de l'assurance maladie*.



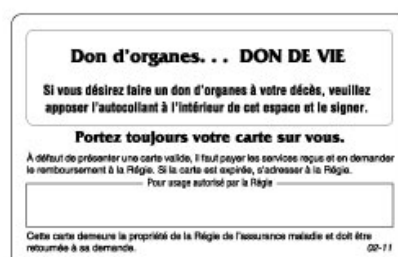
What's on a Health Insurance Card?

The Front of the Card:



1. A Health Insurance Number that is unique to each person.
2. Your Personal Information:
 - Your first name.
 - Your last name at birth.
3. Your birth date and sex.
4. The year and month that the card expires.
5. Your photograph and signature.

The Back of Your Card:



In Quebec, if you would like to be an organ donor, you need to get a sticker for organ donation from your local hospital or CLSC. If you want to donate your organs, sign and stick the sticker on the back of your health insurance card (see above).

(Information and images in this section provided by the *Régie de l'assurance maladie*.)

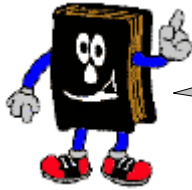
SOURCE: www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/index_en.shtml)

ACTIVITY:

Identify the parts of your Health Insurance Card.

STEP 1:

Closely examine your Health Insurance Card.



If you do not have a card, contact the *Régie de l'assurance maladie* by calling their toll-free number: 1-800-561-9749.

STEP 2:

Fill in the chart below with the information on your card. Please note that this is private information that you do not need to share with anyone except health officials.

PURPOSE:

This activity will ensure that you know what is on your Health Insurance Card.

Reading My Health Insurance Card

What to look for	Information on My Card
Your Health Insurance Number	
Your Personal Information (<i>Your first name and last name at birth.</i>)	
Your birth date and sex.	
The year and month that your card expires.	
<p style="text-align: center;">ON THE BACK OF THE CARD:</p> <p>Is there an organ donation sticker? If not, you are not an organ donor.</p>	

Other Public Services in Quebec:

- Education.
- Access to public parks.
- Low-cost day cares.
- Family programs.
- Festivals.
- Broadcasting.
- Public transportation (for a fee).
- And more...



"Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants. People have the right to expect that these wants will be provided for by this wisdom." ~Jimmy Carter

ACTIVITY:

Create a list of the ten most important things a person should know about living in Quebec.

What advice would you give to someone who plans to move to Quebec? What do they need to know? Create a list of the top ten things to know about living in Quebec.

STEP 1:

Review what you already know and what you have learned about Quebec.

STEP 2:

Consider the most important things a person should know about living in Quebec.

STEP 3:

Create a list of “the top ten things to know about living in Quebec” (on the next page).

PURPOSE:

It is important to know about the place in which we live. This activity will help you to review what you know and what you have learned about living in Quebec.



“A man’s feet should be planted in his country,
but his eyes should survey the world.”

~George Santayana

Top ten things to know about living in Quebec

Example:

Quebec offers many public services such as education, subsidized daycare, health services and access to public parks.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Places to See



Quebec is Canada's largest province. In this section, you will find out about some of our most beautiful places.

GETTING STARTED:

1. What do you already know about places to see in Quebec? Which places have you already visited?

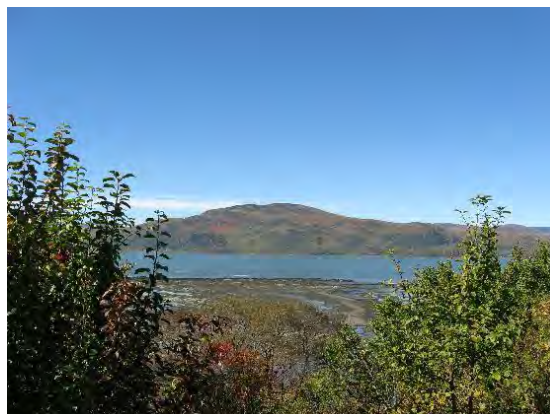
Montréal



Montréal is a multicultural city that has over 80 different cultural groups. Its downtown is lively and historical. Many people like to enjoy the great restaurants and festivals of Montréal.

Charlevoix

Charlevoix has charming parks and villages that are situated on mountain sides that tower above the St. Lawrence River.



Quebec City



Quebec City is the capital of Quebec. It is the only fortified city in North America. The old city has curvy side streets that remind visitors of its European roots. There are many cultural and historic sites to explore.

Bas-Saint-Laurent



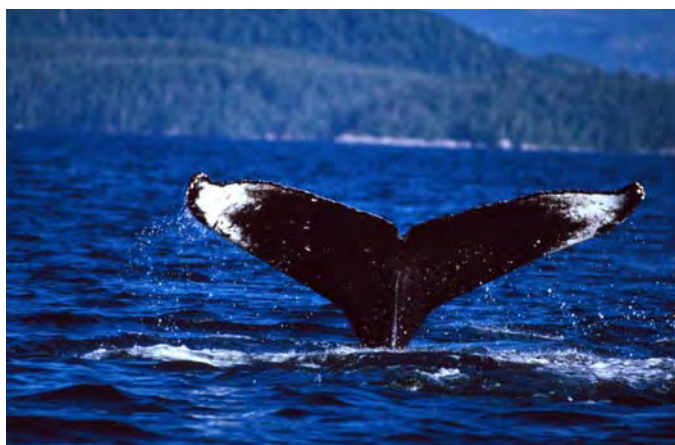
On the Bas-Saint-Laurent, one can enjoy the view of the St. Lawrence River for as far as the eye can see. Islands, flats, mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes make up this charming region.

Eastern Townships

The lakes, long rivers, bridges, quaint villages and the Appalachian Mountains make the Eastern Townships a place for nature lovers.



Duplessis



Duplessis is a coast with lovely coves, islets, rivers, lakes and forests. The broad Gulf of the St. Lawrence is home to different whale species. This is a land of fishermen, hunters, snowmobilers and nature lovers.

Gaspésie

The Gaspé Peninsula is one of the most visited places in the province. This **peninsula** is known for its amazing views and seaside charm. People come from all over to see the cliffs and cool blue waters of the Gaspésie.



Baie-James



Baie-James is a large region that is covered with lakes, rivers and wildlife reserves. This area is surrounded by the **boreal** forest and its black spruce trees. It also has mineral treasures such as gold, silver, copper and zinc.



WORD STOP

1. **peninsula** (pen-in-syoo-lah): a neck of land that juts from the mainland into the sea.
2. **boreal** (boor-ee-ul): a northern region that has cold winters and warm summers.

The Climate of Quebec



Quebec has three main climate regions:

Area	Description
1. Southern and western regions of Quebec (the most populated part of the province)	Warm, humid summers and long, cold winters.
2. Central Quebec	Longer and colder winters - the coldest in eastern Canada. Summers are warm, but very short. This area gets less rain than the more southern regions.
3. Northern regions of Quebec	Very cold winters and short, cool summers.

REFLECTION

1. What did you learn about places to see in Quebec?

2. Which area do you live in? What is special about your area?

3. Which area in Quebec would you like to visit and why?



What's Happening in Quebec Today?

ACTIVITY:

Find out what's happening in Quebec today.



STEP 1:

Keep track of news and current events in the province by watching the news, listening to the radio or reading newspapers for one whole week. Fill in the daily news log as you keep an eye on the news.

STEP 2:

Review what you observed over the week.

STEP 3:

Answer the reflection questions.

PURPOSE:

It is always a good idea to know what is happening in your region. Paying attention to current events will help you to stay on top of events that may affect you.

Suggestions for things to watch or listen for:

1. Changes in government policy.
2. Crime.
3. Heroic stories.
4. Natural disasters.
5. Weather.
6. Gas prices.
7. Festivals and special events.

My Daily News Log

Keep track of three items that you observed in the news. Don't forget to record where/when you heard each news item.

DAY 1:

Date: _____

The News	Where and When I Heard It
<p>What: The Old Mill burned down after being struck by lightning.</p>	<p>Where: Newspaper When: August 15th</p>
<p>What:</p>	<p>Where: When:</p>
<p>What:</p>	<p>Where: When:</p>
<p>What:</p>	<p>Where: When:</p>



DAY 2:

Date: _____

The News	Where and When I Heard It
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:

DAY 3:

Date: _____

The News	Where and When I Heard It
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:

DAY 4:

Date: _____

The News	Where and When I Heard It
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:

DAY 5:

Date: _____

The News	Where and When I Heard It
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:

DAY 6:

Date: _____

The News	Where and When I Heard It
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:

DAY 7:

Date: _____

The News	Where and When I Heard It
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:
What:	Where: When:

REFLECTION:

1. Which way did you like best to find out about the news? Why?

2. What was the most important news that you heard? Explain why.

3. How does the news affect you (or your family)?



Don't forget to question what you hear on the news.
Always ask if the source is reliable.

ACTIVITY:

Write a letter about Quebec.

STEP 1:

Imagine one of your friends or relatives from another province or country wants to visit Quebec.

STEP 2:

Decide when this person should visit. Then, consider what this person needs to know about:

- the history of Quebec.
- the government of Quebec.
- language and cultures in Quebec.
- places to see.
- the climate.
- current events.
- etc.

STEP 3:

Consider what you have learned. Think about what a person coming to Quebec should know about the province. Choose three main points that you wish to include in your letter and what you will say about them.

**Some letter writing tips:**

1. Remember to start your letter with "Dear" plus your friend's name.
2. End your letter with "Yours truly" or "Sincerely".
3. Each paragraph should focus on ONE main idea.

STEP 4:

Write the first draft of your letter.

STEP 5:

Check your letter for mistakes, have someone read it and then write a second draft.

STEP 6:

Prepare a draft of your letter for your distance education tutor.

You will be reminded at the end of this unit to include the letter with your Checkpoint questionnaire.

PURPOSE:

It is the people who live in this province who make it what it is. In order to make Quebec the best province possible, it is important to know about its history, government, regions and more. This activity will help you to review what you know about your province. It will also enable you to accurately describe Quebec to strangers to the province.



What I Will Put in My Letter

Consider what you have learned. Think about what a person coming to Quebec should know about the province. Choose three main points that you wish to include in your letter and what you will say about them.

EXAMPLE:

Topic	What I will say about it:
Quebec's climate	Quebec has three main climate regions. They are...

Now, fill in the tables below with your ideas.

Topic	What I will say about it:

Topic	What I will say about it:

Topic	What I will say about it:

Draft 1:

Write **Dear** and then put your friend's name.

Now that you have your ideas, write the first draft of your letter.

Put the date in the top right-hand corner.

Dear _____,

In the first paragraph, say why you are writing, then give some background on your topic.

In the second paragraph, give even more details, then tell your friend why he/she should visit Quebec.

Your Friend,

End with **Your friend**, followed by your name. Sign the

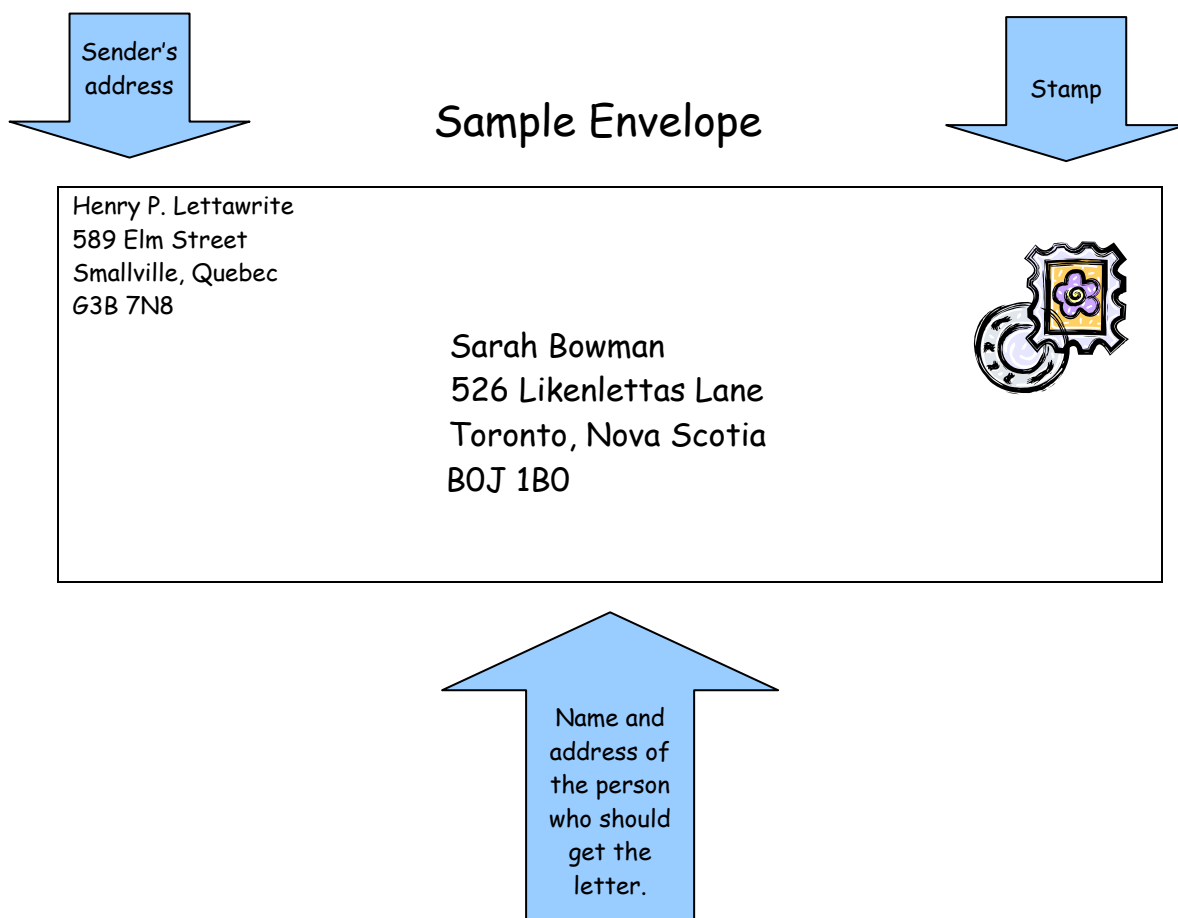
How to write an address on an envelope:

1. Put the name of the sender or receiver before the address.
2. Write the street or route number. Include the mailbox number if there is one.
3. Write the name of the city, town or village, followed by a space and the province name.
4. Write the postal code.

Make sure...

- the sender's address should go in the top, left-hand corner of the envelope.
- the mailing address (where the letter is going) should be written in the center of the envelope.

Attach postage in the top, right-hand corner of the envelope (on the same side of the envelope that the addresses are on).

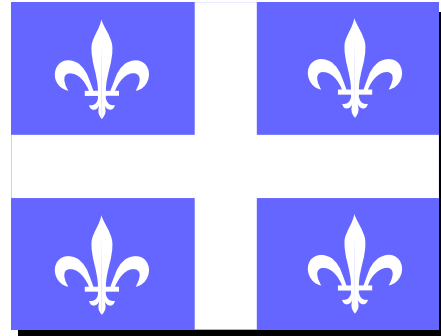


Quebec and Me

Now that you have studied important background information on Quebec, you are ready to make daily observations of your life in this province.

ACTIVITY:

Observe the world around you to better understand what it means to be living in Quebec.



STEP 1:

Reflect on what you know about the province of Quebec.

STEP 2:

Observe the world around you for and consider what it means to be living in Quebec.

STEP 3:

Answer the questions on the following pages. Provide solid examples of what you observe and feel.

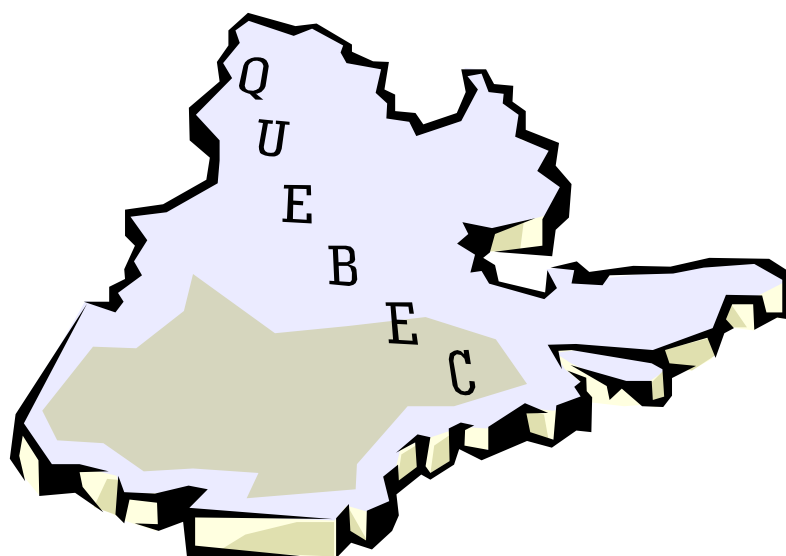
PURPOSE:

Learning is most valuable when you can apply it to your own life.

Where to find real-life examples:

1. Look at the people around you. How does living in Quebec affect them?
2. Look at your family and consider how they are affected by living in Quebec.
3. Pay attention to current events.
4. Take note of things that concern you as a Quebec resident.
5. Make note of any frustrations that you may have living in this province.

How do you feel about what you observed? Why do you feel this way?



What I Know Now



Go back to the beginning of this unit and look at the list of things you knew before you started. Describe what you know now. What have you learned?

Living in Quebec

Learning Checklist

Check off each item on this list that you can do as “ACHIEVED”. If you feel that you have to improve on something, check “IN PROGRESS”. Review your Learning Checklist with your tutor.

COMPETENCIES What I can do.	IN PROGRESS	ACHIEVED
1. I can say who the Amerindians are.		
2. I can explain when the French arrived here.		
3. I can describe when the British took over Quebec.		
4. I can say what the “Quiet Revolution” was.		
5. I can say when Quebec joined Canada.		
6. I can say facts about Quebec (like its capital city, flag, bird, flower and motto).		
7. I can describe Quebec today.		
8. I can say what the Quebec government does.		
9. I can say what the National Assembly is.		
10. I can say who the Premier is.		
11. I can say how long the Premier has been in power.		

COMPETENCIES What I can do.	IN PROGRESS	ACHIEVED
12. I can say who my district representative is.		
13. I can find my region on a map of Quebec.		
14. I can describe where my region is in Quebec.		
15. I can say what a public service is.		
16. I can name some public services in Quebec.		
17. I can describe what Emploi-Québec will do for me.		
18. I can find my closest Emploi-Québec.		
19. I can say what Health Insurance is.		
20. I can identify the parts of my Health Insurance Card.		
21. I can say what to do if I want to be an organ donor.		
22. I can say where the organ donor sticker goes on my Health Card.		
23. I can say what multiculturalism is.		
24. I can read an article about the people in Quebec.		
25. I can find the meaning of new words.		
26. I can reflect on what I read.		
27. I can create a list of important things to know about Quebec.		
28. I can describe some places to see in Quebec.		

COMPETENCIES What I can do.	IN PROGRESS	ACHIEVED
29. I can describe the climate in Quebec.		
30. I can pay attention to the news to see what's going on in Quebec.		
31. I can keep track of things I hear in the news.		
32. I can decide if my news source is reliable.		
33. I can write a letter to a friend about Quebec.		
34. I can write a first draft of a letter.		
35. I can read my letter and check for mistakes.		
36. I can write a good draft of my letter.		
37. I can use what I learned to observe the world around me.		
38. I can write about what I observe.		
39. I can use what I learned in the future.		

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