



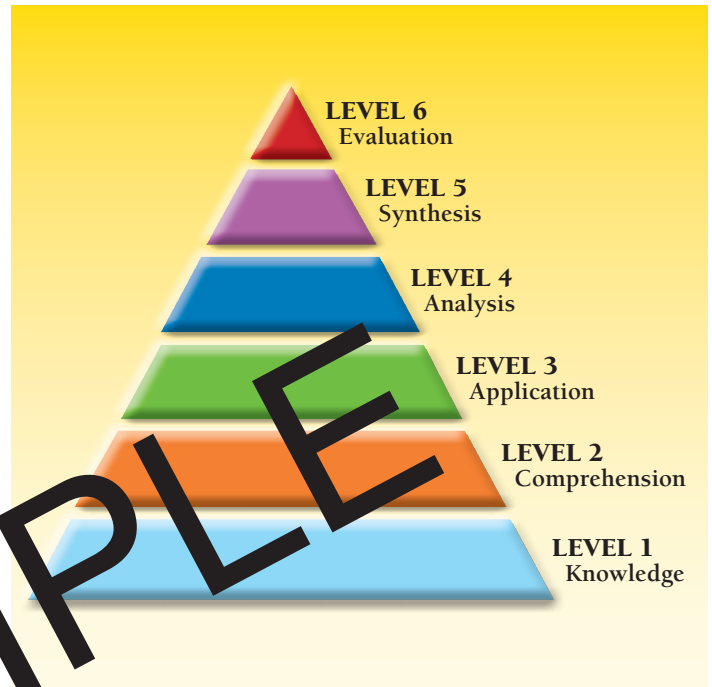
Bloom's Taxonomy

Our resource is an effective tool for any **SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM.**

Bloom's Taxonomy* for Reading Comprehension

The activities in our resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students' reading comprehension and understanding of important social studies concepts. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, and using language at a remedial level, information and questions are given that challenge students to not only recall what they have read, but move beyond this to understand the text and concepts through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation, students become active readers, drawing more meaning from the text, attaining a greater understanding of concepts, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.

Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Social Studies program. Whether it is used in whole or in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, our resource provides teachers with essential information and questions to ask, inspiring student interest, creativity, and promoting meaningful learning.



BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: 6 LEVELS OF THINKING

**Bloom's Taxonomy is a widely used tool by educators for classifying learning objectives, and is based on the work of Benjamin Bloom.*



Vocabulary



- enforce • government • defend • rights • legislate • authority • power • conflicts • security • consent
- common good • dictatorship • anarchy • absolute monarchy • direct democracy • constitutional monarchy
- representative democracy • constitution • liberty • supreme law • citizen • ratify • Confederation
- legislature • popular sovereignty • executive • legislative • judicial • prime minister • Supreme Court
- Parliament • Senate • House of Commons • Governor General • Cabinet • Member of Parliament
- premier • justices • committees • appointed • elected • election • amendments • sponsor • debate
- proclamation • propose • Royal Assent • Lieutenant-Governor • Commissioner • delegated power
- legislative assemblies • federation • unicameral • Crown • secret ballot • majority government
- minority government • political parties • nominate • campaign • vote • senator



Electing a Government

Before an election is called, the **political parties nominate**, or propose, people for election to different offices. These people are called **candidates**. The candidates work very hard to tell the people how they think the government should be run. Of course, they all hope that the people will vote for, or choose, them on **Election Day** (the day when citizens vote for the candidates of their choice). Each citizen's vote is a **secret ballot**. This means that no one knows how anyone else voted.

Candidates do many interesting things during the campaign season. They include:

- making promises about what their party will do if they are elected
- meeting people and asking for their votes
- advertising in newspapers, magazines, flyers, on television and radio
- debating other candidates about the issues of the campaign
- putting up signs asking for the people's votes
- conducting polls or surveys to determine who might win

Majority and Minority Governments

After the polls are closed, the elections officer in each voting place will count the votes and announce who has won each election. If a political party wins more than half of the seats in the House of Commons it is called the **Majority Government**. If a political party wins the most seats in the House of Commons, but the total is less than half, it is called a **Minority Government**. The **major political parties in Canada** are: The Liberal Party, The New Democratic Party of Canada (NDP), Bloc Québécois, The Green Party of Canada, and The Conservative Party of Canada.



Word Search



Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words may be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. A few may even be backwards! Look carefully!

freedom
committee
federation
campaign
anarchy
cabinet
legislature

candidate
amendment
parliament
Ottawa
bill
leader
monarch

debate
rights
Cartier
government
executive
vote
prime minister

power
democracy
election
politics
enforce
constitution
House of Commons

SAMPLE

n	l	e	u	v	z	p	a	r	l	i	a	m	e	n	t	a	s
t	e	e	f	g	h	j	w	k	l	l	m	o	q	w	l	n	
e	r	t	y	h	h	f	a	d	s	l	e	a	l	e	r	e	o
n	k	t	l	m	n	b	t	v	m	x	c	x	e	z	q	g	m
i	r	i	g	h	t	s	t	o	c	s	r	f	g	i	m		
b	g	m	w	x	y	g	o	v	e	r	n	m	e	n	t	s	o
a	l	m	l	f	h	r	x	o	p	a	o	c	d	l	c		
c	n	o	i	t	a	r	e	e	f	c	d	r	n	r	a	f	
f	g	c	b	y	a	b	c	c	f	e	h	i	c	a	t	o	
l	m	n	r	h	i	b	u	w	c	n	e	s	h	u	e		
a	n	a	r	e	h	y	f	g	t	c	u	a	f	x	y	r	s
m	f	g	t	f	g	h	i	b	i	a	i	c	r	o	b	e	u
e	k	l	y	f	g	e	t	o	v	m	l	o	a	t	r	c	o
n	f	r	e	e	d	o	m	e	e	p	i	n	r	r	i	c	h
d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	l	a	n	s	k	l	t	e	e
m	b	p	r	i	m	e	m	i	n	i	s	t	e	r	b	i	r
e	r	o	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	g	b	i	o	p	q	l	e
n	r	w	e	l	e	c	t	i	o	n	z	t	z	a	b	c	b
t	d	e	m	o	c	r	a	c	y	h	i	u	p	v	b	h	g
h	i	r	b	l	y	z	a	b	c	r	e	t	a	b	e	d	c
c	d	i	s	a	e	d	y	h	g	f	r	i	o	p	q	e	t
o	l	q	s	c	i	t	i	l	o	p	r	o	t	u	v	w	x
l	m	n	r	s	t	e	t	a	d	i	d	n	a	c	b	h	g

Queen's Park

