

## Bilingo Quiz –Part VII, Official Languages Act (OLA)

### 1) Which of the following can be used to define an Official Language Minority Community (OLMC)?

- a) A geographic location; where a high % of Canadians speak the official language (French or English) of the minority
- b) Sharing of a collective identity associated with the use of a minority official language
- c) Both

**Correct answer:** c) Both

Explanation: A community can be primarily defined by its members' feeling of being united and belonging together. Such a group shares a culture that it generates through its language, practices, as well as ways through which they represent themselves (e.g., community organizations).

**Reference:** [Official Language Lens](#)

### 2) Which of the following can be used to determine if an OLMC is present?

- a) The presence of a school that provides instruction in the minority official language
- b) Burolis Database – the federal government provides bilingual service at its service points in a given region, designated as bilingual
- c) The presence of one or more organizations representing an OLMC in a given locality
- d) All of the above

**Correct answer:** d) All of the above

Explanation: A school reflects a community's desire to live together. The [Burolis Database](#) specifies the circumstances under which the federal government has to provide bilingual service, where there is "significant demand" for services in both official languages. When a service point is bilingual, it generally means that a certain percentage of the population speaks the minority official language. OLMCs can be located by conducting a search on the organizations' websites.

**Reference:** [Official Languages Lens](#), [Map of OLMCs with at least one school in the minority language](#)

### 3) Subsection 41(1) of the *Official Languages Act* outlines that the Government of Canada is only committed to fostering the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian Society.

- a) True
- b) False

**Correct answer:** b) False

Explanation: Subsection 41(1) of the *Official Languages Act* outlines that the Government of Canada is committed to enhancing the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada and supporting and assisting their development; AND fostering the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society.

**Reference:** [Official Languages Lens](#)

Watch this short [comedy sketch](#) to learn more about section 41

- 4) In 2005, Part VII of the *Official Languages Act* was amended so that all federal institutions had the obligation to take positive measures to implement the commitment found in subsection 41(1) of the *OLA*.**
- a) True
  - b) False

**Correct answer:** a) True

Explanation: That new obligation became subject to court remedy under Part X of the *OLA*. This means that a complaint can be filed with the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages (OCOL). If the Commissioner deems it appropriate, an investigation will be conducted and, ultimately, the complainant (or the Commissioner with the complainant's consent) may apply to the Federal Court for a remedy under Part X of the *OLA*.

**Reference:** [Official Languages Lens](#)

- 5) French-speaking parents outside of Quebec and English-Speaking parents inside Quebec, belonging to OLMCs, have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the minority official language of their province.**
- a) True
  - b) False

**Correct answer:** a) True

Explanation: As per [section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms](#), Canadians who belong to an OLMC hold the right to have their child receive primary and secondary school instruction in the minority official language of their province. This applies to both French-speaking communities outside of Quebec and English-speaking communities in Quebec.

**Reference:** [Official Languages Lens](#)

**6) Which of the following are potential indicators of enhancing the vitality of the OLMCs?**

- a) Geo-spatial complexity (population density, dispersal)
- b) Demographics (size, proportion, age structure)
- c) Economy (economic and social integration)
- d) Institutional presence (network of institutions, active offer of services, governance)
- e) Sense of belonging (minority language education, mobilization, linguistic aspirations, collective leadership)
- f) All of the above

**Correct answer:** f) All of the above

Explanation: Vitality generally refers to the ability to ensure one's perpetuity and the ability to take charge of one's development. A number of factors have a significant impact on the vitality of the OLMCs. Canadian Heritage's [Frame of Reference for the Vitality of OLMCs](#) and the Composite Indicators for Community Vitality<sup>7</sup> developed by Statistics Canada and published by Canadian Heritage provide an overview of the indicators of a community's vitality.

**Référence :** [Frame of Reference for the Vitality of OLMCs](#)

**7) Members of OLMCs are homogenous – they share the same needs, identities, and experiences.**

- a) True
- b) False

**Correct answer:** b) False

Explanation: OLMCs are not homogenous. Their needs vary greatly based on region and demographics. ESDC meets with key representatives of English-speaking and French-speaking OLMCs during the annual Dialogue Days to learn more about the unique needs of OLMCs. As well, various stakeholders regularly make their priority issues known in meetings, briefings, consultations, interviews, etc.

**Reference:** [Official Languages Lens](#)

**8) Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation (CEDEC), and Regional Development Network (RDN) are all examples of**

- a) English-Speaking Official Language Minority Communities in Quebec
- b) Representatives of English-Speaking Official Language Minority Communities in Quebec
- c) Representatives of French-Speaking Official Language Minority Communities in Quebec

**Correct answer:** b) Representatives of English-Speaking Official Language Minority Communities in Quebec

Explanation: OLMC representative organizations are non-profit organizations whose mission is to defend and promote the rights and interests of official language minority Canadians.

**Reference:** [Official Languages Lens](#)

**9) Which of the following are examples of positive measures for the full recognition and use of both English and French AND for enhancing the vitality of OLMCs?**

- a) Take into account the specific characteristics of the OLMCs' population (age structure, precariousness, etc.)
- b) Make OLMCs a priority in calls for proposals (CFPs)
- c) In movie theatres on bases/wings that are open to the general public, show films in the minority language
- d) All of the above

**Correct answer:** d) All of the above

Explanation: Although the *OLA* states that federal institutions have the duty to take positive measures, it does not define what a positive measure is. However, a positive measure should be understood to be a concrete action taken with the intention of having a positive impact either for OLMCs or for the full recognition and use of English and French in Canadian society. Positive measures must be determined as intended results from the start, rather than positive but otherwise unplanned outcomes. [These examples are part of a non-exhaustive list that can be found in [the official languages lens](#).

**Reference:** [Official Languages Lens](#)

**10) Part VII of the *Official Languages Act* supports the advancement of English and French.**

- a) False
- b) True

**Correct answer:** b) True

Explanation: As per the *Official Languages Act*, Part VII outlines the commitment to the advancement of English and French. Part VII works with Part IV - communications with services to the public, Part V - language of work, and Part VI - participation of English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians.

**Reference:** [Advancement of English and French \(iservice.prv\)](#)

**11) As set out in Part VII, section 42, which Minister has the role of encouraging and promoting a coordinated approach to the implementation by federal institutions of the commitments set out in section 41 of the OLA?**

- a) Minister of Official Languages and Minister responsible for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- b) Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Youth
- c) Minister of Canadian Heritage
- d) Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion

**Correct answer:** c) Minister of Canadian Heritage

Explanation: As outlined in section (42), Part VII of the *Official Languages Act*, the Minister of Canadian Heritage “in consultation with other ministers of the Crown, shall encourage and promote a coordinated approach to the implementation by federal institutions of the commitments set out in section 41.”

**Reference:** [Official Languages Act \(justice.gc.ca\)](http://justice.gc.ca)