

Study Guide for Grade 6 Social Studies

Chapter 1 – Decision Making

- What factors influence personal decisions?
 - Internal and external factors
 - Peer pressure
- What are the three ways that groups can make decisions and what are the advantages and disadvantages?
 - Consensus
 - Everybody can Vote
 - Representatives
- Understand the difference between Equality and Equity(also known as: fairness)
- Explain the 4 Principles of Democracy
 - Freedoms
 - Representation
 - Equity
 - Justice

Chapter 2 – What Do Governments Do for Us?

- What programs and services do Governments Provide?
 - Why do they provide them?
- How do governments affect you?
- How do governments pay for services?
 - Taxes
 - User fees
- Understand that Government includes:
 - Federal Government
 - Provincial Governments
 - City, Town, and Rural (district councils) Governments
 - First Nations Governments
 - School Boards
 - Associations
- Understand how you can get involved/Roles in Governments:
 - Students in councils or advisory groups
 - Attending public meetings
 - Contacting governments
 - Attending rallies or support groups
 - Voting

Chapter 3 – Ancient Athens

- Understand where/when Ancient Athens is/was and why it is important to our social curriculum in grade 6
 - Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Greece, Athens
 - Mapping skills and scales
 - Birthplace of democracy
 - Timeline (BCE and CE)
- What is the social structure of Ancient Athens?
 - Rights and Responsibilities of:
 - Citizens – Athenian Born Women
 - Male Metics – Female Metics
 - Male Slaves – Female Slaves
 - Ability to participate in government
- What was the government structure in Ancient Athens?
 - Assembly
 - Who could participate
 - Pnyx Hill
 - Red Rope
 - Who spoke first
 - Who could speak
 - How decisions were made
 - Ostracism/Ostracize
 - Types of decisions made
 - Direct Democracy (Representative Democracy)
 - Boule
 - Bouleterion
 - Number of Members
 - Who was chosen and how
 - How long were they on it
 - Types of decisions
 - Why were they paid?
- How do members of society influence government decisions?

Chapter 4 – Iroquois Confederacy

- What is the Origin of the Iroquois Confederacy?
 - Dekanawidah (The Peacemaker)
 - Hiawatha
 - Alliance
 - 5 (6) Nations
 - Seneca
 - Cayuga
 - Onondaga
 - Oneida
 - Mohawk
 - (Tuscarora)
 - Older Brothers – Keepers of the Eastern Door and the Keepers of the Western Door
 - Younger Brothers
 - Keepers of the Council Fire
 - Timeline and geographical location
 - Oral History
- Understand the difference between Tribes and Clans, and how they strengthen the Confederacy
 - Matrilineal
 - Longhouse
 - Wolf, Bear, Turtle, Snipe, Deer, Beaver, Heron, Hawk, Eel
- What was the Social Structure of the Iroquois Confederacy?
 - Hoyaneh
 - Clan Mother
 - Hereditary
 - Women’s Councils
 - Men’s Councils
 - Rights and Responsibilities of Men and Women
- What is the Structure of The Iroquois Government?
 - Consensus
 - Grand Council
 - Decision Making Process
 - Older Brothers, Younger Brothers, Keepers of the Council Fire
 - Consensus
 - 50 Hoyaneh
 - Number of Hoyaneh for each Tribe established by Peacemaker
 - Tribe Councils (i.e. Mohawk Council)
 - Female and Male Councils
 - Clan Mothers
 - Hoyaneh
 - Clans

- What is the significance of Wampum Belts?
 - Two Row Wampum belt (The Guswentah)
 - Hiawatha Wampum Belt
 - Collective Identity
- What are the ideas behind the Iroquois Confederacy?
 - The Tree of Peace
 - Eagle
 - Branches
 - Weapon
 - Roots
 - The Great Law of Peace

Chapter 5 – Canada’s Rights and Freedoms

- Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
 - Fundamental Freedoms
 - Democratic Rights
 - Mobility Rights
 - Equality Rights
 - Legal Rights
 - Official Languages of Canada Rights
 - Minority Language Education Rights
 - General Rights
 - Enforcement Rights
- How is the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms been influenced by the past?
 - Magna Carta
 - The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal
 - Where and When
 - Who was involved?
 - Why did it happen?
 - The Royal Proclamation
 - Slavery Abolition
 - The Numbered Treaties
 - Suffrage Bills
 - Persons Act
 - Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act
 - Canada Elections Act

Chapter 6 – Representative Democracy

- What is the function of a Representative?
 - Represent
 - Express ideas and vision
 - How do representatives keep connected with their members?
 - What is the difference between Representative Democracy and Direct Democracy?
- How do Associations represent their Members?
 - What is an association?
 - ACFA
 - Board of Directors
 - Electorate
 - Decision making process
 - Regions
 - MNA
 - Decision Making process
 - Métis
 - General Assembly
 - Provincial Council
 - Zones

Chapter 7 – Participation

- What can participation accomplish (even for grade 6 students)?
 - 4-H Tire Roundup
 - The Power of One
 - The Ladybug Connection
 - Possible steps towards participation
 - Identifying the Issue
 - Organizing a (Public) Meeting
 - Holding a (Public) Meeting
 - Taking Action
 - Being and Advocate
 - Petitions
 - Lobbying
 - Organizing/Attending Rallies
 - Contacting elected representatives
 - Meetings

Chapter 8 – Local Government

- What is the structure of local governments in Alberta?
 - Urban
 - Mayor (how is he/she elected?)
 - Councillors
 - Wards (Edmonton uses Wards for Electing Councillors)
 - Rural
 - Wards
 - Reeve (how is he/she elected?)
 - Aboriginal
 - Métis Settlement Councils
 - Chairperson
 - Councillors
 - First Nations Authorities
 - Chief
 - Councillors
- Understand the different types of Municipalities and their characteristics
 - Urban Municipalities
 - Cities
 - Towns
 - Villages
 - Rural Municipalities
 - Municipal Districts
 - Specialized Municipalities
 - Strathcona County
 - First Nations and Metis Settlements
 - Metis Settlement Councils
 - First Nations Authorities
- How are Local Government representatives selected?
 - Nomination
 - Campaigning
 - Debates
 - Forums
 - Preparing Polling Stations
 - Showing Eligibility to vote
 - Who can vote?
 - Casting and Counting Votes
 - scrutineer
 - Declaring the Outcome
 - Returning officer
 - Length of term
 - 4 years now, not 3.

- What happens at local council meetings?
 - Agenda
 - Transparency
 - Request to speak
 - Minutes
 - Transparency
 - Council chambers
- What are the services that Local Governments provide and how do they pay for them?
 - Cost of government
 - Mayor/Reeve
 - Councillors
 - Chief Administrative Officer/Manager
 - Departments
 - Emergency Services
 - Transit
 - Water and sewage
 - Garbage collection/Waste Management
 - Road maintenance
 - Parks and Recreation
 - Etc.
- What is a Bylaw and how is it created?
- What is the role of School Boards in Alberta?
 - Publicly Funded
 - Budget decisions
 - School Building Decisions
 - Student Transportation
 - School Calendar
 - Appointing/hiring a Superintendent
 - The head employee of a school board
 - Ensure staffing
 - Ensure curriculum is taught
- Who makes up the School Board and how are they selected?
 - Trustees
 - Chair
 - Length of Term
 - 4 years, not 3 anymore.
- What kinds of School Boards are there?
 - Public
 - Separate
 - Francophone

Chapter 9 – Provincial Government

- How is the Provincial Government Structured?
 - Political Parties
 - Progressive Conservative
 - Wildrose
 - Liberal
 - ND
 - Common ideas/guiding vision
 - Independents
 - Constituency/Electoral Division/Riding
 - Same as wards in local government
 - MLA's
 - Government
 - Premier
 - Ministers
 - Back benchers
 - Opposition
 - Official Opposition
 - Shadow Cabinet
 - Length of Term?
 - Speaker
 - Lieutenant Governor
 - Sergeant-at-Arms
 - Mace
 - Black Rod
- What does the provincial election process involve and how is it the same/different than the local election process?
 - Nominating
 - Who can run in an election?
 - Campaigning
 - Preparing the Polling Stations
 - Chief Electoral Officer
 - Showing Eligibility to Vote
 - Who can vote?
 - Casting and Counting Votes
 - ballots
 - Declaring the Outcome
 - Recount
 - How does the Premier become the Premier?

- How are constituencies determined?
 - Factors:
 - Representation by population
 - Natural divides
 - 87 MLAs – a change from the textbook
- What are the roles of:
 - The Premier
 - A Member of the Legislative Assembly
 - Constituents
 - Constituency office
 - A Cabinet Minister
 - Ministries (also known as Departments, such as Education or Health)
 - Opposition MLAs
 - Lieutenant Governor
- What Services does the Provincial Government Provide?
 - The Big two – Health and Education
 - Social Services
 - Environment
 - Recreation and Culture
 - Transportation and Communication
 - Provincial Parks
 - Provincial highways
 - Resource conservation and Industry
 - Others
- Understand the process of making a Provincial Law
 - Introducing a Bill
 - Bill
 - First Reading
 - Debating the Bill in Principle
 - Second Reading
 - Debating the Bill in Detail
 - Committee of the Whole
 - Last Chance to Debate
 - Third Reading
 - Vote
 - Royal Assent
 - Lieutenant Governor

WHAT IS A DEMOCRACY?

- A. It is a type of government (method of running a country)
- B. Citizens participate
- C. Majority rules
- D. Citizens vote in elections
- E. We have freedom to disagree
- F. Decisions are made by representative we elect
- G. Rights and freedoms are protected
- H. Everyone is considered equal

WHAT ARE THE FOUR PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY? FREJ

Freedoms – people can think and speak as they wish

Representation – elected representatives act on behalf of citizens

Equity - individuals and groups have the same opportunities in life

Justice - fair treatment of groups and individuals

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP: (THINGS PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO DO)

- a. Voting in elections
- b. Helping others
- c. Caring for and protecting environment
- d. Obeying Canada's laws
- e. Expressing opinions freely
- f. Respecting rights and freedoms of others
- g. Eliminating discrimination and injustice

WHAT ARE VALUES?

- a. They are principles about how people should act and behave
- b. They are standards for what we consider important and just.
- c. We compromise to find a solution that satisfies everyone.
- d. Diversity means we respect people from other cultures and backgrounds.

WHAT ARE THE THREE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT?

- a. LOCAL – elected in small villages, reserves, settlements, cities, towns . It represents a local area (area near you.) Example: The County of Wetaskiwin .
- b. PROVINCIAL - elected by the people of a province. It is located in the capital city of the province. (Example: the city of Edmonton is the capital city of Alberta, so that is where the provincial government is located and does their work.)
- c. FEDERAL - responsible for matters that concern an entire COUNTRY (Canada). It is located in Ottawa, Ontario. That is where the elected officials meet and do their work.

WHY DO WE NEED GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE RULES FOR EVERYONE?

- a. Rules tell everyone what we cannot and can do.
- b. Everyone must follow the same rules
- c. Everyone must learn the rules and behave accordingly.
- d. People in society need rules to get along with one another
- e. Rules help resolve conflicts and problems in a peaceful way.
- f. Basic rules in Canada are called the CONSTITUTION. (laws)

g. Citizens vote to elect representatives in our governments. Those representatives(who form the government) make our laws.

WHY DO WE NEED GOVERNMENT?

a. Government provides SERVICES (schools, hospitals, community centres, libraries, courts of law, police, public transportation, services for children and seniors, street cleaning, road construction, etc.)

b. Government protects our RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS.

c. Government provides LEADERSHIP (they make decisions about important things like environment, resources, relationships with other countries, etc.)

HOW DO CITIZENS GET INVOLVED AND TAKE ACTION:

a. Step 1- what is your concern?

b. Step 2- get information, research the concern

c. Step 3 – who else supports you?

d. Step 4 – create a plan , decide if you will take action

e. Step 5 – take action

f. Step 6 – evaluate your plan. Did it work, what did you learn?

g. Step 7 – Apply your learning, decide what you may do next.

Social Studies Review

Questions and points to review:

What is democracy? (justice, equity, freedoms, representation)

What are the similarities and differences between direct and representative democracy?

What are the rights and responsibilities of citizens living in a democracy?

How does Canada's justice system help protect your democratic and constitutional rights?

How does the Charter of Rights and Freedoms protect the individual rights and freedoms of all Canadians?

How does the Charter protect collective rights in Canada?

Why is the Charter of Rights and Freedoms entrenched in the Canadian Constitution?

What are the responsibilities of local governments?

How are representatives chosen to form a local government?

How are local governments structured differently in rural and urban settings?

What role is played by school boards (public, separate, francophone...)?

How is the provincial government structured?

What are the responsibilities of the provincial government?

What is the role of the Lieutenant Governor?

How are MLA's chosen?

What are differences between responsibilities between MLA's and cabinet ministers (and opposition MLA's)

How can individuals/groups/associations participate in a democracy?

In what ways do elected officials show their accountability to the people?

*How did the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal address collective identity and collective rights?

*Compare the Treaty and Charter of Rights and Freedoms (how do they address individual and collective identity and collective rights?)

*How do associations such as the ACFA, MNAA, and the FNA provide their members with a voice at local/provincial levels?

- These objectives have not yet been covered

How was the government of ancient Athens structured?

How did the citizens participate in decision making?

How did identity, status, class structure impact citizenship?

How did the social structure impact political structure?

How much equity and fairness existed in Athenian government and society?

How was the Iroquois Confederacy structured?

What was the role of women within the confederacy?

What are advantages and disadvantages of consensus as model for government?

How did the Six Nations use consensus-building process?

How did the Wampum Belt represent collective identity?

How did the social structure impact the political structure?

How did the confederacy reflect democratic ideals of equity and fairness?

Local Government Notes

Responsibilities of the each level of government

Federal Government	Provincial Government	Local or Municipal Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Indian Affairs • Post Office • Trans-Canada Highway • Criminal Law • National Defence • Printing Money • Transportation • Environment • National Parks • Sea Coasts • Fisheries • Patents and Copyrights • Trade and Commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Education • Health Care and Hospitals • Provincial Highways and Parks • Culture • Family and Social Services • Natural Resources • Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daycare • Libraries • Transportation • Emergency medical and disaster services • Parks • Road and bridge building • Fire fighting • Police Service • Other local services • Garbage Collection and Disposal • Recreational facilities and programs • Land and Housing • Storm sewers and drainage

Official Positions and Roles in the three levels of government

Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal or Local Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The head of the federal government is the Prime Minister (PM). • The PM is the leader of the party that has won the most votes in a federal election. • All members of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Alberta there is an Legislative Assembly • The leader of the government is called the premier • Elected members are called MLA's or members of legislative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities, towns and municipalities have local governments. • The role of the government is to administer laws made by the federal and provincial government.

<p>parliament (MP's) including prime minister must be elected in a riding or federal constituency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada is divided into federal constituencies so that everyone across Canada has a MP to represent them. • The federal government is located in the Parliament Building in Ottawa. • The Governor General has an appointed honorary position as the person who represents the British monarch in Canada. 	<p>assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They meet in the provincial legislature. • Both premier and MLA's are elected in their constituencies. • Elections are held every 4 years. • The representative of the Queen is the Lieutenant Governor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leader for the local government is elected. • The leaders are called the mayor but in some municipalities they are called reeves. • Mayors work with other elected officials called council members. • Council members represent certain parts of a city, town or municipality and they assist the mayor in making decisions in city hall.
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How do Governments access the money to meet the needs of the people?

1. Governments use money raised through taxes to pay for whatever they do.
2. Only governments can collect taxes to provide services to people.
3. These taxes are collected from citizens and businesses.

Explaining how political decisions from the basis of laws and by-laws

1. A society needs laws to help groups of people live together.
2. Laws are passed to help govern the behavior of people and to protect people's rights and the environment.
3. People have the responsibility to obey the laws.

4. Sometimes new laws need to be written or old ones need to be changed.
5. Laws are made at the federal and provincial levels by the politicians in the legislatures.
6. The representative in the government legislatures create laws to respond to the needs of the population.
7. At the local or municipal level, by-laws are made according to the needs of an individual community.

What needs are met by local governments?

- The money for provision of these services usually comes from the tax dollars people pay or collection of user fees.
- For example, electric or gas consumption is paid for by individual users in communities.
- The government is only responsible for making sure these utilities or services them and the most common way to address this need is through tax increases or user fees.

How do people organize themselves to meet the needs not met by the government?

- All 3 levels of government cooperate to provide services but there are many needs that citizens must provide for themselves. When their needs are not being met there can do things to ensure they are:
 - Lobby Groups – lobbying can be contributing money, time and certain skills to a political party. A lobby group can meet with political representatives or create a **petition** to send to them.
 - Petition – is a written document that presents a change or a problem to be resolved. It can be signed by any eligible voter and if at least 10% of the voters in a riding or constituency sign, the petition can be filed with a government office.
 - Letters – people can also write letters to the editor of the local newspaper to share their concerns or point of view.
 - Rallies and Demonstrations –

- o Speaking – people can speak directly to council members at their local government level but they must address concerns at the provincial level to their member of the legislature or at the federal level to their member of parliament.

Rights and Responsibilities

- Every citizen has certain rights and freedoms that are considered fair and just for everyone.
- Everyone is considered equal under the law that means every person has a responsibility to follow the laws in our country.
- We also have an opportunity to vote for the representatives at each level of government.
- As citizens, we must be sure to understand the issues representatives are supporting so we are well informed at election time.
- We have the right to vote and the responsibility to vote wisely.

Majority and Minority

- Electoral representative are expected to be the "voice" of the people in their riding or constituency.
- Representatives do their best to hear what everyone has to say before making a decision.
- They can refer to the Charter and Rights and Freedoms to help them be sure they are considering all groups of people fairly.
- Sometimes, a decision is made that supports the majority but there are significant number of people who do not support the decisions.
- In Canada, people who are in the minority can organize themselves with others who agree with them try to change or influence the way that people think.

Electoral Process

- We have elections to choose people who will represent our opinions and act responsible when carrying on the business of government.

- Canada has been organized into electoral areas called constituencies or ridings.
- In local elections, candidates selected from areas of the city called wards.
- Lists are prepared of eligible voters.
- Ballots are printed for everyone who is eligible to vote.
- Candidates put their names forward to run for office.
- Eligible candidates campaign to share their message with voters.
- On Election Day, voters mark ballots with their choice of candidates.
- The candidates with the majority of votes win the election.

Geography and Mapping

Provinces and their capital cities

Canada	Ottawa
British Columbia	Victoria
Alberta	Edmonton
Saskatchewan	Regina
Manitoba	Winnipeg
Ontario	Toronto
Quebec	Quebec
New Brunswick	Fredericton
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
Nova Scotia	Halifax
Newfoundland and Labrador	St. John's
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Nunavut	Iqaluit

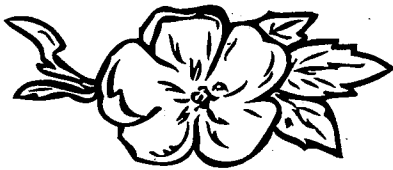


HOW MANY OF ALBERTA'S SYMBOLS AND EMBLEMS CAN YOU FIND ON THE FRONT OF THE POSTER?

A-Mace-ing ALBERTA



The province's school children chose Alberta's official bird in 1977. They voted for the great horned owl, a year-round resident of the province.



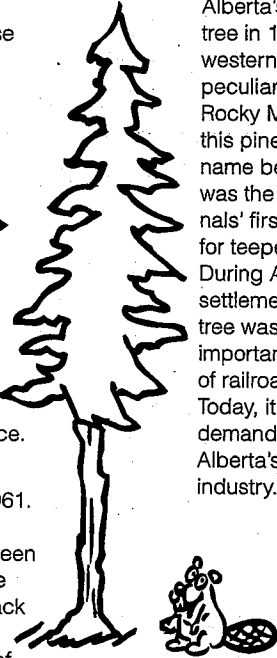
The wild, or prickly, rose became Alberta's floral emblem in 1930. Its bright pink blossoms grace the countryside in all parts of the province.

Alberta's tartan became official in 1961. The colours represent Alberta's landscape and natural resources: green for forests, gold for wheat fields, blue for lakes, pink for wild roses, and black for coal and petroleum. See it in full colour on the owl's vest on the front of the poster.

In 2000 Alberta adopted a dress tartan to be worn for special occasions or formal attire. Large sections of white were added to the dress tartan, a symbol of Alberta's bright snowy days. See the dress tartan in full colour on the bighorn sheep's vest on the poster front.



Alberta's Mace measures 91 cm long and contains 200 ounces of sterling silver overlaid with gold. Engraved on the shaft's surface are some of the emblems and symbols of Alberta; wild roses, sheaves of wheat, and a coloured shield. Two features on the crown are a hand-carved beaver and a ring of precious stones that spell "Alberta": amethyst, lapis lazuli, blood stone, emerald, ruby, topaz and agate. The coat of arms of Canada and the British monarch adorn the ball of the Mace.

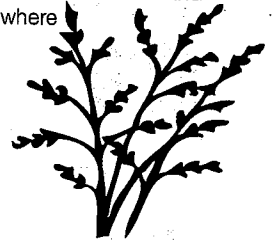


The lodgepole pine became Alberta's official tree in 1984. A western tree peculiar to the Rocky Mountains, this pine got its name because it was the Aborigines' first choice for teepee poles. During Alberta's settlement, this tree was an important source of railroad ties. Today, it is in demand in Alberta's lumber industry.



The bull trout became the provincial fish in 1995. It is the only native trout found in most mountain and foothill streams in Alberta.

On April 30, 2003, rough fescue was adopted as Alberta's emblem due to the efforts of the Prairie Conservation Forum. Rough fescue is a perennial bunch grass with stiff, narrow leaves that are rough to the touch. Alberta has the largest area of rough fescue grassland in the world and is the only place in North America where all three types: plains, foothills and northern fescue occur. Fescue grasslands provide vital food for wildlife and livestock year round.



In 1977, petrified wood became the province's official stone. It was originally formed in coal seams and later carried by water and deposited in streams, river beds and gravel pits throughout Alberta.



In 1907, King Edward VII gave Alberta its first coat of arms in the shape of a shield. At the top of the shield is a St. George's cross (the official flag of the Hudson Bay Company) with the mountains, foothills, prairies and wheat fields beneath it. On Alberta's 75th anniversary in 1980 a crest and supporters were added. The supporters—a golden lion on the left and a pronghorn antelope on the right—stand on a grassy mount dotted with wild roses. The Latin motto at the base, Fortis et Liber, means "strong and free." Alberta's flag (adopted in 1968) has the coat of arms' shield set against a royal ultramarine blue background.



In 1998 the Alberta-Northwest Territories Command of the Royal Canadian Legion gave Alberta a Black Rod—a ceremonial staff used by the Sergeant-at-Arms to request permission for the Lieutenant Governor to enter the Chamber. The rod has an ebony shaft (a gift from Sri Lanka) 114 cm long and 2.5 cm thick. On its tip is a silver lion holding a wild rose. Other details include the Royal coronet, the Canadian maple leaf, an engraved crest of the Legion and a 1905 gold Sovereign in the base (a gift from the United Kingdom).

The Three Levels of Government



Federal



Provincial



Municipal

1. What is the title for an elected representative?

Federal: _____

Provincial: _____

Municipal: _____

Councillor, Member of Parliament (MP),
Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)

2. What is the title for a government leader?

Federal: _____

Provincial: _____

Municipal: _____

Premier, Prime Minister, Mayor

3. What elected body makes laws at each level?

Federal: _____

Provincial: _____

Municipal: _____

Council, House of Commons, Legislative Assembly

4. Where do elected representatives meet?

Federal: _____

Provincial: _____

Municipal: _____

Your Town, Edmonton, Ottawa

5. Name an example of something each level of government is responsible for.

Federal: _____

Provincial: _____

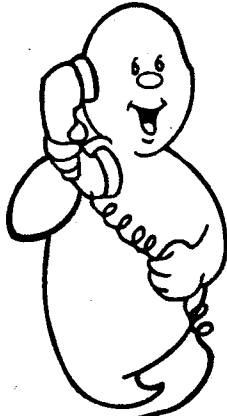
Municipal: _____

Police Department, National Defence, Health

Name _____

County: Identifying government services

Who Ya Gonna Call?



Decide which county government agency can give you a ghost of a chance finding help in each of the following situations!



Directions: For each situation below, decide which government service the citizen needs. Write the letter of the situation below the government agency that would provide the needed service. The first one has been done for you.

A. A man sees a traffic accident on his way to work.

B. A woman needs to find out which day her trash will be picked up.

C. A mother is interested in finding a baseball league for children.

D. A student needs to do research for a school project.

E. A boy wants to report a bear in his backyard.

F. A baby needs vaccines to protect her from mumps and measles.

1. School Board

2. Parks and Recreation

3. Property Assessor

4. Law Enforcement

A

5. Animal Control

6. Department of Transportation

7. Sanitation Department

8. Public Library

9. County Clerk

10. Public Works

11. Public Health Department

12. Fire Department

G. A resident wants to complain about poor road conditions in his neighborhood.

H. A teacher would like his class to learn more about fire safety.

I. A new resident in town needs to find the nearest bus stop.

J. A principal wants to recommend a year-round schedule for her school.

K. A young couple wants to get married.

L. A man wants to learn the current value of his land.

Bonus Box: Use your local telephone directory to find the phone numbers of the local agencies listed on this page. Write each phone number and the agency's name on the back of this page.