



Handling Legal Concerns

QLWG
Individual Life Skills
Unit 29

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

QLWG *Skills for Life Series*

Handling Legal Concerns Unit # 29

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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!

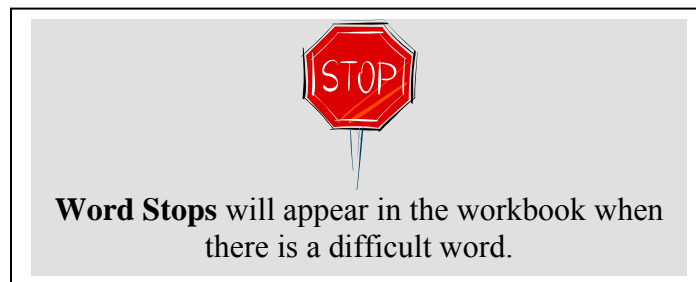
Things to Look for:

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

Handling Legal Concerns

"Justice is the constant and perpetual will to allot to every man his due."
~Domitus Ulpian



Introduction:

Laws are made so we may live in a safe and peaceful society. In Canada, every person has equal rights under the law. We create laws to protect the **majority**. While it is not necessary to know all of the laws in Canada, it is a good idea to know the basics. This way, you will be prepared when faced with legal concerns.

In this unit, you will:

- find out about the legal system in Canada.
- think about how laws apply to you.
- think about different legal concerns.
- research a legal concern.
- reflect on what you have learned about the law.



WORD STOP

1. **majority** (muh-jor-uh-tee): most of the people or things in a group.

Why We Need Rules

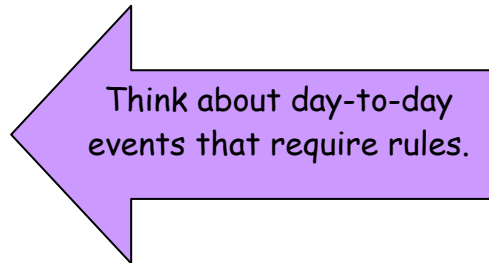
In order to live and work together, we need rules. Imagine sitting down to play a simple game of cards that had no rules: it just wouldn't work!

REFLECTION:

1. Complete the list of when you need to follow rules in life.

Example: _____ In sports _____

_____ At work _____



2. Why do we need rules in society?



Why We Need Laws

Rules made by the government are called "laws". Laws are meant to prevent bad actions and protect peoples' rights. When a person breaks a law they may have to pay a fine, pay for the damage they did, or go to jail.

Just as you wouldn't be able to play a game of cards without rules, we wouldn't be able to function in society without laws. Without laws, there would be chaos. Just imagine, for example, what driving would be like if there were no traffic laws. Or, think about how hard it would be to keep your things if there were no laws against stealing.

The law also helps to resolve things peacefully when conflict arises between two people.



ACTIVITY:

Make a list of *when* we need laws in society (below).

EXAMPLE:

We need laws for driving.

Public Law and Private Law



Law in Canada is divided into public and private law.

Public Law

Public law deals with matters that affect society as a whole. For example, a drunk driver can hurt not only him or herself, but others as well. Because drinking and driving is a wrong against society, public law must deal with it.

A person who commits a crime against society is tried in a criminal case. Such a case is between the government (the public) and the individual.

Private Law (or “Civil” Law)

Private law is also known as “civil law”. It deals with relationships between people. Instead of having an individual against society (like a drunk driver), it deals with an individual against an individual. Civil laws set the rules for things like contracts, owning property, family disputes and damage to someone caused by another.

A civil case is when a person takes another person to court. Such a case takes place between private parties to take care of private disputes.



How Laws are Made

Canada is a **federation**. We have provincial and territorial governments and a central (or **federal**) government as well. Federal **parliament** makes laws for all of Canada. Provinces and territories take care of local laws. Cities and towns can make laws for local matters like smoking, parking, building permits, etc.

How Laws are Changed

Laws can always be changed. For example, law reform teams often review laws and suggest changes. People can also try to have laws changed if they think that a law is unfair. Officials at the provincial or federal level handle the changes by adding new laws or changing the old ones.



WORD STOP

1. **federation** (fed-uh-ray-shun): a group of bodies (like provinces) that have united to achieve a common goal.
2. **federal** (fed-uh-rul): political word meaning central or representative of all the members.
3. **parliament** (par-luh-munt): a nation's law-making body. It is made up of elected officials.



The Canadian Constitution

The **Constitution** of Canada is the supreme law of the land. It clarifies that provinces have their own control over property and civil rights. It also identifies the rights of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.



The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* became part of the Canadian Constitution in 1982. It assures liberty, equality, and freedom of religion, expression, association and peaceful assembly (see below).

The Charter ensures the following equalities:

Equality under the law:	<i>I am equal before the law.</i>
Freedom of religion:	<i>I can practice a religion of my choice.</i>
Freedom of expression:	<i>I can say what I think and believe.</i>
Freedom of association:	<i>I can join any group I wish.</i>
Freedom of peaceful assembly:	<i>I have a right to peaceful meetings.</i>

The Charter does the following:

1. Stops governments from creating laws that do not respect our rights.
2. Gives citizens the power to protect themselves from government.
3. Protects *all of us* from injustice.



WORD STOP

1. **constitution** (kon-stuh-too-shun): a document that outlines a country's basic laws.

REFLECTION:

1. Do you think that the way laws are made and changed in Canada is fair?
Explain.

2. Is it important to have a charter to protect our rights and freedoms? Why or why not?

3. What would you say the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* do for you personally?



ACTIVITY:

Read the article, “Your Legal Rights in Canada: What You Should Know” (on the next page).

STEP 1:

Prepare yourself for reading by thinking about what you already know about your legal rights.

STEP 2:

Use your reading strategies to read the article. Circle all new or difficult words. Keep track of these words in your *Quick-Word Handbook*.

PURPOSE:

This article will get you thinking about your rights in Canada.

WARM-UP:

Explain what you already know (or think you know) about your legal rights. Be specific.

Daily Times

Your Legal Rights in Canada: What You Should Know

by Victoria Wolfe



We've all heard those words before, "I know my rights." But do Canadians REALLY know their rights under the law?

Jerome Etienne of Trois-Rivières writes, "I have heard that it is illegal not to carry an ID with you at all times? Is this true?" But this is not true. Under Canadian law there is no obligation to carry or show identification in Canada, EXCEPT:

1. If you are driving a motor vehicle - you must show your licence, insurance and registration. Passengers do not need to identify themselves.
2. If you have committed a by-law infraction or other ticketable offense, you are under obligation to identify yourself. Refusal can lead to charges of obstruction and/or failure to identify and you can be arrested or detained until you identify yourself.
3. If you are in a location not accessible to minors (bar, restricted movie, etc...) you may have to show proof of age.

Many Canadians are not aware that they have fundamental rights and freedoms that are

protected in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. This important document gives all Canadians equal rights under the law. All across Canada, from the craggy shores of Newfoundland to the stately tips of British Columbia's Rockies, people share these same rights and freedoms.

Canadians should know that laws passed by the government must respect their fundamental freedoms; if they do not, the law may be declared invalid. Also, people who are agents of the law must abide by *The Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Police officers and social workers are examples of such agents. They must always consider how their cases apply to *The Charter*. Ideally, this results in fair and consistent judgments.

So does this mean that all Canadians are free to do whatever they want? Absolutely not! *The Charter* protects our rights, but one person's freedoms must never violate another person's freedoms. We must respect every person's right to live in a peaceful and safe society. So, when someone does something that interferes with another's safety, Canadian law must step in. We have laws not only to ensure that our rights are protected, but also to ensure that we live in a society that is as safe and tranquil as possible.

For those of us who do not know our civil rights, it is time we learned them. Knowing our rights allows us to participate as active citizens. It also ensures that we are able to recognize and contest any and all infringements on those rights

For more information on the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* go to, <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/>.

REFLECTING ON READING:

1. What did you learn from this article?

2. When do Canadians have to have an ID with them?

3. What is the purpose of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*?

4. Are Canadians free to do whatever they want? Explain.

5. Why should you know your rights?

Your Legal Rights in Canada

Everyone is equal before the law. This means that a person can not be judged based on their race, religion, sex, age, class or mental disability.

You have the right to fair treatment by the law. You may not be held or arrested without a clear reason. A police officer must have a good reason to hold you in **custody**.



If you are charged with an offence (under federal or provincial law), you have the following rights:

1. To immediately be told why you are being charged.
2. To be tried within a reasonable time.
3. To not have to be a witness at your own trial.
4. To be presumed innocent until proven guilty.
5. To not to be denied **bail** without cause.
6. To not be subjected to cruelty.
7. To be tried by a jury for serious charges.



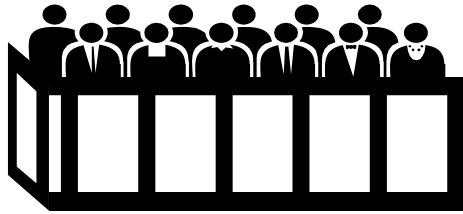
WORD STOP

1. **custody** (kuss-tuh-dee): to keep under guard by the police.
2. **bail** (bay-ul): a payment that is given to release a person from custody.

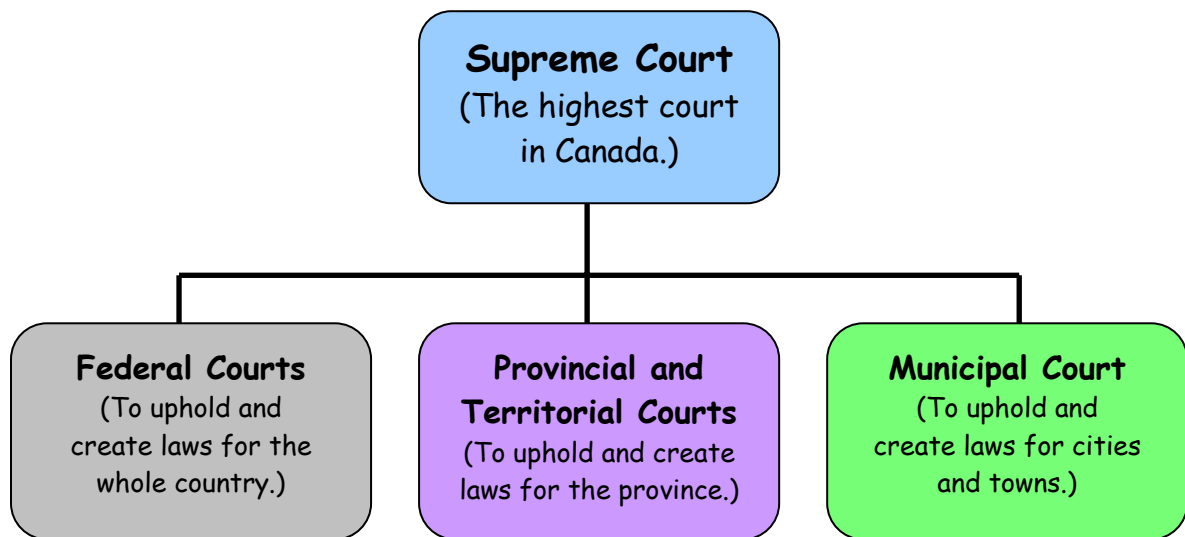
Courts in Canada

A court is a place to try criminals, take care of disputes and make legal decisions. All people have the right to bring their **claims** before a court.

Those accused of a crime have the right to defend themselves in court. All criminals must be considered innocent before proven guilty by a court of law. A court can only judge according to the facts of a case.



Main Courts in Canada



WORD STOP

1. **claim** (clame): to say, without proof, that something is true.
2. **territorial** (tair-uh-tor-ee-ul): regions, like provinces, in Canada's north.

Your Duties in Court

The following section explains what you may be asked to do to serve our justice system in court.

ONE: Jury Duty

Any adult Canadian citizen may be asked to serve for **jury** duty. A jury is usually made up of twelve citizens. These citizens must listen to facts presented in court and choose a **verdict**.

If you are called for jury duty, you must show up on the day of jury selection. This does not mean that you will be chosen as a **juror**. Only twelve jurors will be selected from a larger group on the day of jury selection.



WORD STOP

1. **jury** (joo-ee): group of six or twelve citizens who decide if a person is innocent or guilty in a court of law.
2. A **juror** (joo-ur): one member of a jury.
3. A **verdict** (ver-dikt): the decision of the jury (innocent or guilty).

REFLECTION:

1. Why do you think juries are made up of regular citizens? Explain.

2. Do you think it is fair to have twelve citizens choose a verdict in court? Explain.



"At his best man is the noblest of all animals; separated from law and justice he is the worst."
~Aristotle

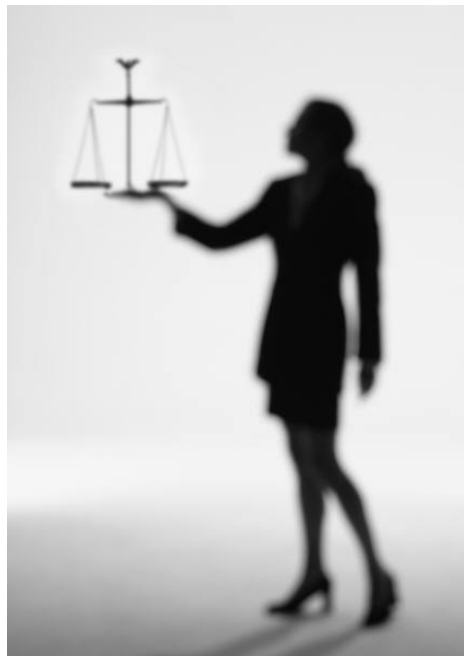
TWO: Testifying in Court

If someone knows something that is important to the case, it is their duty to share that information in court. A **testimony** in court is taken under **oath** to tell the truth. Unless the judge says otherwise, witnesses must answer all questions they are asked.



WORD STOP

1. **testify** (tes-tuh-fy): to share or give information in a court of law.
2. **testimony** (tes-tuh-moh-nee): the evidence that a witness gives to a court of law.
3. **oath** (ohth): promise that makes you legally responsible to tell the truth.



"If we desire respect for the law,
we must first make the law respectable."
~Louis D Brandeis

ACTIVITY:

Review what you know about the law in Canada.

STEP 1:

Read the questions on the next two pages. Review what you have learned in order to respond to the questions.

STEP 2:

Write the answers to the questions in the spaces provided.

STEP 3:

Review your answers to make sure they are correct.

PURPOSE:

This activity will reinforce your understanding of the role of law in Canada.



"A law is valuable not because it is law,
but because there is right in it."

~Henry Ward Beecher

Questionnaire: The Law in Canada

1. Why do we need laws in society?

2. What is the difference between public and private law?

3. How are laws made in Canada?

4. What does the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* do for Canadians?

5. Why should you know about the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*?

6. What is the purpose of a court?

7. What are the main levels of court in Canada?

8. What duty might you be asked to do in court?



"The law is reason free from passion."
~Aristotle

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?*)

Common Legal Concerns

Legal guidelines help us to make sure that everyone is treated fairly in Canada. For example:

- Leases are needed to protect both tenants and landlords.
- Childcare laws support the rights of Canadian children.
- Labour laws support the rights of workers and employers.

In the following section, you will find different types of legal concerns that apply to citizens, parents, couples, workers, patients, consumers, seniors and tenants.

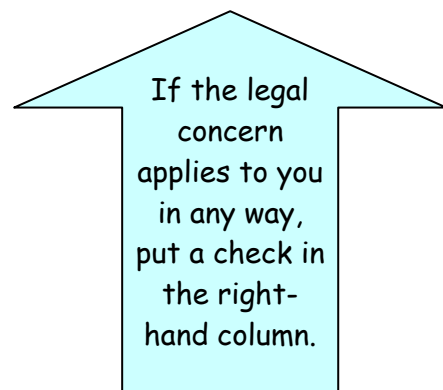
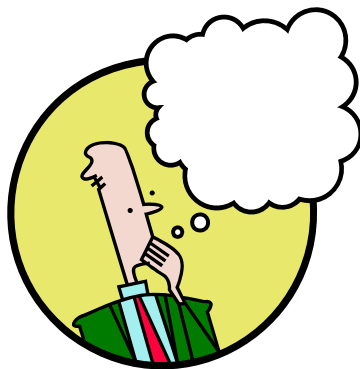
ACTIVITY:

As you examine the lists with different types of legal concerns, put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.

EXAMPLE:

ONE: Legal Concerns as a Citizen

Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Fighting discrimination	✓
Changing your name	
Public roads	✓



ONE: Legal Concerns as a Citizen

Some laws affect all Canadian citizens. Laws about smoking in public, for example, affect smokers and non-smokers. The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for Canadian citizens.

REMINDER: Don't forget to put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Fighting discrimination	
Changing your name	
Public roads	
Gun control	
Language rights	
Police ethics	
Smoking in public	
Getting my passport	
Appearing in court	
Young offenders	



WORD STOP

1. **discrimination** (dis-krim-uh-nay-shun): unfair treatment of one person or group.
2. **ethics** (eth-iks): principles that affect how a person acts.
3. **offender** (uh-fend-ur): someone who breaks the law.

TWO: Legal Concerns for Parents

There are many legal concerns for parents because parents have legal rights and responsibilities. For example, they have the right to different types of government support. The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for parents.

REMINDER: Don't forget to put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Act of birth	
Legal link between parents and children	
Same-sex parents	
Child custody	
Parents' legal obligations	
Financial support for parents in Quebec	
Taxes and support payments	
Maternity leave	
Parental leave	
Adoption	
Child protection	



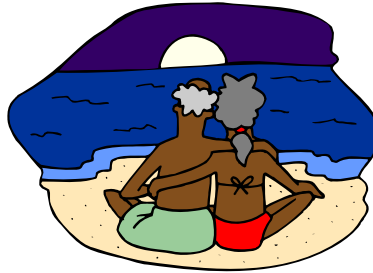
WORD STOP

1. **obligation** (ob-luh-gay-shun): something you must do.
2. **maternity** (ma-ter-nuh-tee): the condition of being a mother.

THREE: Legal Concerns for Couples

Legal concerns affect couples too. Did you know, for example, that there are legal differences between a married couple and a couple who is living together? The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for couples.

REMINDER: Don't forget to put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Rights for non-married couples	
Contracts for living together	
Same-sex partners	
Free family counselling	
Marriage contracts	
The legal aspects of marriage	
Rights and obligations of the spouses	
The consequences of a break up	
Support after separation	
The steps involved in a divorce	
Legal separation	



WORD STOP

1. **consequence** (kon-suh-kwence): the result of something.
2. **separation** (sep-uh-ray-shun): when a couple decides not to live together anymore.

FOUR: Legal Concerns for Workers

Workers have rights and responsibilities. The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for workers.

REMINDER: Don't forget to put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Workplace standards	
Getting fired without just cause	
Minimum wage	
Working overtime	
Dismissal or layoff	
The protection of workers who exercise their rights	
Uniforms, meals, coffee breaks and weekly rest	
Workplace harassment	
Health and safety at work	
Worker's compensation	



WORD STOP

1. **harassment** (huh-rass-ment): to attack or bother someone.
2. **compensation** (kom-pen-say-shun): an amount of money given to pay for loss or injury.

FIVE: Legal Concerns for Patients

Laws have also been made to protect the rights of patients. The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for people who need medical help or hospital care.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Using marijuana for healing purposes	
Access to medical records	
Organ donation	
Consent to care	
A doctor's responsibility to you	
Euthanasia	
The living will	



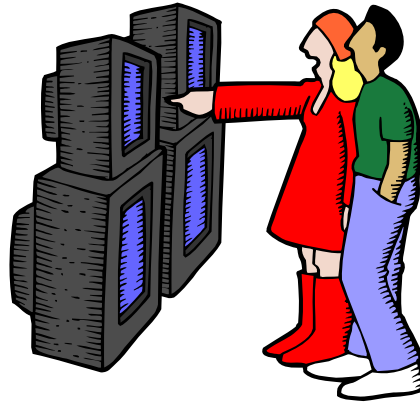
WORD STOP

1. **marijuana** (mar-uh-wan-uh): a drug that can be smoked or eaten (also known as pot).
2. **euthanasia** (yuth-an-ay-zhuh): the act of killing someone who is very sick or dying.

SIX: Legal Concerns for Consumers

Laws have also been made to protect both buyers and sellers. The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for **consumers**.

REMINDER: Don't forget to put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Buying a used car	
Repairing a household appliance	
Leases	
Payment plans	
Funerals	
Car repairs	
Price labelling	
Credit cards	
Credit report	



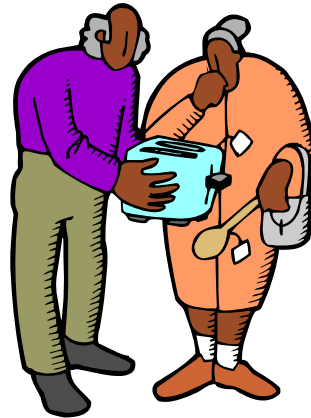
WORD STOP

1. **consumer** (kun-soom-ur): someone who buys something.

SEVEN: Legal Concerns for Senior Citizens

Laws have also been made to protect **senior** citizens. The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for seniors.

REMINDER: Don't forget to put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Legal rights of an incapacitated person	
Education to persons of full age	
Advisors to seniors	
Preparing for future health concerns	
Preparing for future housing	
Seniors Citizens and <i>The Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms</i>	
Rights of grandparents	



WORD STOP

1. **senior** (seen-yur): a person who is 65 or older.
2. **incapacitated** (in-ka- pass-uh-tay-ted): the condition of being laid up and unable to do regular duties.

EIGHT: Legal Concerns as a Tenant

Conflicts can arise between a landlord and tenants. This is why there are laws to protect both parties. The list below highlights the most common legal concerns for **tenants**.

REMINDER: Don't forget to put a check in the right-hand column for the concerns that apply to you.



Specific Legal Concerns:	Applies to Me
Tenant obligations	
Paying the rent	
Pets	
Condition of the dwelling	
Heating	
Leases and subletting	
Rent increase	
Obligations of the landlord	
Finding a dwelling	
Discrimination when renting	



WORD STOP

1. **tenant** (ten-unt): somebody who rents a building, house or apartment.
2. **dwelling** (dwel-ing): where a person lives.
3. **lease** (lees): a legal contract that allows somebody to use another's property.
4. **subletting** (sub-let-ing): renting a place that is already being rented.

Legal Concern Research

ACTIVITY (PART 1):

Make a list of legal concerns that apply to you.

STEP 1:

Review the lists of legal concerns and take note of all the legal concerns that apply to you.

STEP 2:

Make a list of the legal concerns that apply to you on the next page.

STEP 3:

Choose the top five legal concerns that you would like to know more about.

STEP 4:

Make a list of your top five legal concerns.

PURPOSE:

This list will help you to know what legal concerns are important to you. You will choose one of these concerns to research.



My List of Legal Concerns

Make a list of the legal concerns that apply to you.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

My List of Legal Concerns

Review the list on the previous page and make a list of your top five legal concerns.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



"The public good is in nothing more essentially interested, than in the protection of every individual's private rights."

~Sir William Blackstone

ACTIVITY (PART 2):

Research one of the legal concerns on your list.

STEP 1:

Choose a legal concern from your list.

STEP 2:

Examine the ideas for finding information on the next three pages.

STEP 3:

Examine the “My Legal Concern Questionnaire” to get an idea of what you need to find out (on pages 39 and 40).

STEP 4:

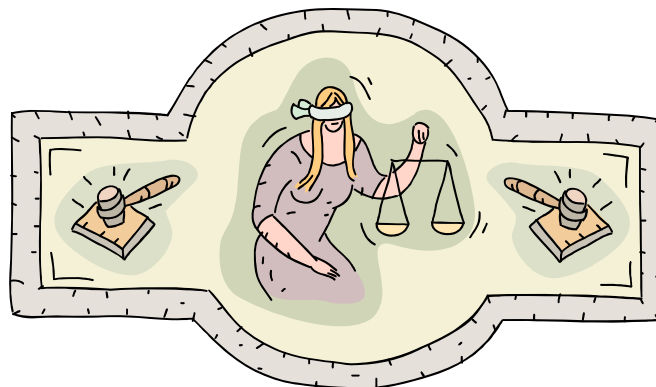
Research your legal concern.

STEP 5:

Complete the questionnaire.

PURPOSE:

This activity will help you to learn more about a legal concern that applies to you. You will also know how to find out about other legal concerns in the future.



Where to Find Information



The Internet

You can find a lot of great information about legal concerns on the Internet. There are websites suggested on the next page that may be very useful in your research.

The Library

You can find a wealth of information at your local library. A librarian will be there to help you research your legal concern.

Your Local Police Department

Your local police department may be able to get you information on your legal concern. You can find their contact information in the telephone book.

A Friend or Family Member

If you know someone who has dealt with this legal concern, you may decide to ask them for information.

Useful Websites



Department of Justice Canada

www.canada.justice.gc.ca

For information on legal concerns like:

- Child Support
- Family Violence
- Parenting After Divorce
- Youth Justice
- Laws
- Canada's Court System

Educaloi

<http://www.educaloi.qc.ca/en/>

The *Éducaloi* website provides legal information to Quebecers. This is a very useful website that will help you find information on many different legal concerns.

Research

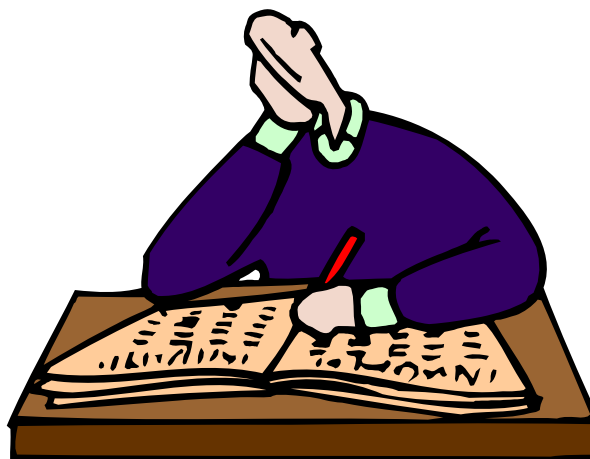
TIPS

When trying to find information:

1. Know what you need to find out.
2. Decide where you want to find information.
3. If you contact a person, have questions prepared.

When reading:

1. Use pictures and titles to inform your reading.
2. Look for familiar words.
3. Find the main points.
4. Circle new or difficult words. Then find out what they mean.
5. Keep track of new words in your learning log.



My Legal Concern Questionnaire

1. My legal concern:

2. I chose to research this legal concern because...

3. How I found information on this topic (at the library, through the Internet, local police department, etc.)

4. What are your rights in regards to this legal concern?

REFLECTION:

1. What steps did you follow to find out about your legal concern?

2. Would you be able to find out about other legal concerns in the future? Why or why not?



For Your Information: Legal Services in Quebec

There is legal aid in Quebec for those who can't afford a lawyer. Legal aid will give legal advice and provide access to a lawyer.

To get legal aid, a person must prove their need for it. A person's family income and property are examined to see if he or she qualifies for free legal aid.

To find out more about legal aid, you can do the following:

1. Check out the *Commission des services juridiques* website:

Website: http://www.csj.qc.ca/english/aide_juridique/index.asp

2. Use the contact information below.

Commission des services juridiques
2, Complexe Desjardins, Tour de l'Est, #1404
Montreal, QC H5B 1B3
Tel: (514) 873-3562
FAX: (514) 873-8762
Email: info@csj.qc.ca



Me and the Law

Now that you have learned how to handle legal concerns, you are ready to make daily observations to see how laws affect your daily life.

ACTIVITY:

Observe the world around you for a few days to see how the law affects your life and the lives of those around you.



STEP 1:

Reflect on what you know about the law and handling legal concerns.

STEP 2:

Observe the world around you to see how people live according to the law. Also consider how laws affect your everyday life.

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 the law affect them?
2. Consider how you feel about the law.
3. Pay attention to current events concerning the law.
4. Take note what happens when people do not respect the law.
5. Take note of any new legal concerns.

Handling Legal Concerns

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 what a majority is.		
2. I can explain why people need rules.		
3. I can explain why we need laws.		
4. I can describe when laws are needed.		
5. I can explain the difference between public and private law		
6. I can say how laws are made in Canada.		
7. I can say how laws are changed in Canada.		
8. I can explain what the <i>Canadian Constitution</i> is.		
9. I can explain what the <i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> is.		
10. I can explain my equalities under the charter.		
11. I can read an article about knowing my rights.		
12. I can say why people should know their rights.		

COMPETENCIES What I can do.	IN PROGRESS	ACHIEVED
13. I can describe the main courts in Canada.		
14. I can describe what a judge does.		
15. I can describe what a lawyer does.		
16. I can describe what a notary does.		
17. I can say what a jury is.		
18. I can explain my (possible) duties in a court.		
19. I can explain what it means to be a juror.		
20. I can explain what it means to testify in court.		
21. I can review lists of legal concerns.		
22. I can identify legal concerns that apply to me.		
23. I can make a list of my legal concerns.		
24. I can research one of my legal concerns.		
25. I can give advice on the legal concern that I researched.		
26. I can say what legal aid in Quebec is.		
27. I can observe how the law affects me.		
28. I can reflect on what I learned.		
29. I can use what I learned in the future.		
30. I can find out about legal concerns in the future.		

The

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