

Part I - True and False _____ / 30

1. The Canadian Shield is one of the oldest parts of the Earth. I
2. The Canadian Shield is made up of ^{metamorphic} ~~sedimentary~~ rock I
3. The ^{Interior Plains} ~~Western Mountain~~ region is rich with fossil fuels F
4. The ^{Can. Shield} ~~Interior Plains~~ stretches from the Arctic islands around Hudson Bay to the Adirondack Mtns. F
5. The Canadian Shield is the result of erosion that occurred over millions of years. F
6. Fossil fuels are formed from the residue of living organisms. I
7. The Western Mountains are a ^{series of} ~~volcanic~~ mountain range caused by when the Earth's plates collided. I
8. Most of Alberta sits on the ^{Interior Plains} ~~Canadian Shield~~. F
9. Another name for the Western Mountains is the cordillera F
10. Heat and pressure changed the Canadian Shield from metamorphic rock to igneous rock. I
11. Regions are defined by the age and type of rock that exist in that area. F
12. The Canadian Shield is ^{not} well suited for agriculture I
13. Today, the province of ^{Alta} ~~Ontario~~ enjoys a booming oil and gas industry F
14. There are six parallel mountain ranges across British Columbia. F
15. Earthquakes and tsunamis are created when the Juan de Fuca and North American plates collide. T
16. B.C. has never had an earthquake register as high as 9 on the Richter scale. I
17. Scientists have recently discovered that Vancouver Island is ^{rising} ~~sinking~~ 5 millimetres each year. F
18. B.C. experiences a maritime climate. T
19. The west coast of B.C. has a longer growing season than the interior of B.C. does. I
20. Rain shadows exist on the leeward side of mountains. I
21. B.C. is most likely to get ^{orographic} ~~convictional~~ precipitation F
22. There is more frontal precipitation during the winter months. I
23. Convictional precipitation is more commonly known as a thunderstorm, not a cyclonic storm T
24. Most of Canada lies in a zone between cold polar air and warm tropical air I
25. Convictional precipitation occurs when cold air masses mix with warm air masses. I
26. Temperatures are generally higher in southern Canada because it is closer to the equator than the north I
27. Winds blowing from the ocean increase the moderating effect of water. I
28. The surface of land heats and cools more ^{quickly} slowly than the surface of water F
29. The amount of rain an area gets depends on its distance from the ocean and the wind direction I
30. Ocean currents are one reason why we have a milder climate on Vancouver Island than the people who live in Kamloops, B.C. do. I

Part II – Matching _____ / 20

Match the statement with the term that best fits its description. Record the letter of the matching term on the line at the beginning of the statement. Some terms may not be used at all while others may be used more than once.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 31. <u>a</u> Western Canada's physical region with the most uniform characteristics. | a. Interior Plains |
| 32. <u>h</u> This factor contributed to the way the Canadian Shield and the Interior Plains looks today. | b. amount of rain |
| 33. <u>l</u> This physical region covers most of Manitoba. | c. Juan de Fuca |
| 34. <u>f</u> This physical region in Western Canada is the youngest in geological terms. | d. altitude |
| 35. <u>f</u> This physical region of Western Canada has the most complex physical structure. | e. frontal |
| 36. <u>a</u> This physical region of Western Canada was once completely covered by water. | f. Western Mtns. |
| 37. <u>f</u> Traveling in an east-west direction is particularly challenging in this physical region. | g. continental |
| 38. <u>a</u> Of the three physical regions of Western Canada, this one is best suited for farming. | h. erosion |
| 39. <u>c</u> We experience an earthquake when this continental plate breaks free after being stuck under another plate for awhile. | i. metamorphic |
| 40. <u>a</u> This type of climate has extreme temperatures and low precipitation. | j. wind |
| 41. <u>f</u> The Rockies form the eastern boundary of this region. | k. latitude |
| 42. <u>n</u> Eroded rock. | l. Canadian Shield |
| 43. <u>l</u> This region is shaped last a vast horseshoe | m. ocean currents |
| 44. <u>p</u> This type of climate has moderate temperature and lots of rain. | n. sedimentary |
| 45. <u>r</u> This type of rock has not yet been changed by heat and pressure. | o. convectional |
| 46. <u>f</u> This region covers most of B.C., part of Alberta, and part of the Yukon and NWT | p. maritime |
| 47. <u>d</u> The higher you go, the colder the temperatures describes which factor that affects temperature. | q. North American |
| 48. <u>k</u> The further away from the equator you go, the colder the temperatures get describes which factor that affects temperature. | r. igneous |
| 49. <u>j, m</u> This is either warm or cold, depending on its origin. | s. distance from sea |
| 50. <u>j, s</u> The amount of precipitation an area receives depends on this. | t. orographic |
| | u. topography |
| | v. seismic |
| | w. magma |

Part I - True and False _____ / 30

1. Earthquakes and tsunamis are created when the Juan de Fuca and North American plates collide. T
2. B.C. has never had an earthquake register as high as 9 on the Richter scale..... T
3. Scientists have recently discovered that Vancouver Island is sinking 5 millimetres each year..... F
4. B.C. experiences a maritime climate..... T
5. The west coast of B.C. has a longer growing season than the interior of B.C. does..... T
6. Rain shadows exist on the leeward side of mountains..... F
7. B.C. is most likely to get convective precipitation T
8. There is more frontal precipitation during the winter months. T
9. Convective precipitation is more commonly known as a thunderstorm, not a cyclonic storm T
10. Most of Canada lies in a zone between cold polar air and warm tropical air T
11. Convective precipitation occurs when cold air masses mix with warm air masses..... T
12. Temperatures are generally higher in southern Canada because it is closer to the equator than the north T
13. Winds blowing from the ocean increase the moderating effect of water F
14. The surface of land heats and cools more ^{quickly} slowly than the surface of water T
15. The amount of rain an area gets depends on its distance from the ocean and the wind direction T
16. Ocean currents are one reason why we have a milder climate on Vancouver Island than the people who live in Kamloops, B.C. do..... T
17. The Canadian Shield is one of the oldest parts of the Earth. T
18. The Canadian Shield is made up of sedimentary rock F
19. The Western Mountain region is rich with fossil fuels F
20. The Interior Plains stretches from the Arctic islands around Hudson Bay to the Adirondack Mtns..... F
21. The Canadian Shield is the result of erosion that occurred over millions of years..... T
22. Fossil fuels are formed from the residue of living organisms..... T
23. The Western Mountains are a volcanic mountain range caused by when the Earth's plates collided.... F
24. Most of Alberta sits on the Canadian Shield..... F
25. Another name for the Western Mountains is the cordillera T
26. Heat and pressure changed the Canadian Shield from metamorphic rock to igneous rock. F
27. Regions are defined by the age and type of rock that exist in that area..... T
28. The Canadian Shield is well suited for agriculture F
29. Today, the province of Ontario enjoys a booming oil and gas industry F
30. There are six parallel mountain ranges across British Columbia..... T

Part II – Matching _____ / 20

Match the statement with the term that best fits its description. Record the letter of the matching term on the line at the beginning of the statement. Some terms may not be used at all while others may be used more than once.

31. M Western Canada's physical region with the most uniform characteristics.
32. t This factor contributed to the way the Canadian Shield and the Interior Plains looks today.
33. A This physical region covers most of Manitoba.
34. r This physical region in Western Canada is the youngest in geological terms.
35. r This physical region of Western Canada has the most complex physical structure.
36. M This physical region of Western Canada was once completely covered by water.
37. r Traveling in an east-west direction is particularly challenging in this physical region.
38. M Of the three physical regions of Western Canada, this one is best suited for farming.
39. D We experience an earthquake when this continental plate breaks free after being stuck under another plate for awhile.
40. S This type of climate has extreme temperatures and low precipitation.
41. r The Rockies form the eastern boundary of this region.
42. C Eroded rock.
43. A This region is shaped last a vast horseshoe
44. e This type of climate has moderate temperature and lots of rain.
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46. r This region covers most of B.C., part of Alberta, and part of the Yukon and NWT
47. p The higher you go, the colder the temperatures describes which factor that affects temperature.
48. W The further away from the equator you go, the colder the temperatures get describes which factor that affects temperature.
49. b, v This is either warm or cold, depending on its origin.
50. v, h The amount of precipitation an area receives depends on this.
- a. Canadian Shield
b. ocean currents
c. sedimentary
d. convectional
e. maritime
f. North American
g. igneous
h. distance from sea
i. orographic
j. topography
k. seismic
l. magma
m. Interior Plains
n. amount of rain
o. Juan de Fuca
p. altitude
q. frontal
r. Western Mtns.
s. continental
t. erosion
u. metamorphic
v. wind
w. latitude

Part I – True and False _____ / 25

Record a "T" on the line to the right of the statement if the statement is true or an "F" if the statement is false.

1. There are ⁵ hundreds of biomes in Western Canada..... F
2. Biomes are usually defined by the ^{dominant vegetation} age and type of rock found in it..... F
3. The dominant type of vegetation found in Saskatchewan is coniferous trees T
4. Most of western Canada is covered by forest T
5. The dominant type of vegetation found in the prairie biome is grass T
6. Coniferous trees are not found in the southern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba because they are not suited for the cold winters and the low level of precipitation that falls there T
7. The elements of an ecosystem are interdependent..... T
8. The forests of ^{Coast} western Canada are classified as rain forests..... F
9. Opposing cultural attitudes toward land use often results in a crisis T
10. Over thousands of years, the Native people of Western Canada only slightly altered the natural landscape in order to ensure their survival, while the European immigrants altered it drastically..... T
11. Poor farming caused the soil in the prairie biome to dry up and blow away during the 1920s & 30s ... T
12. The extinction of the North American bison was the result of a conflicting cultural ^{attitudes} landscape F
13. The number of people who settle permanently in an area is determined by the ^{landform, climate} economic possibilities..... F
14. The nature of B.C.'s economy causes the ^{resource} cities and towns here to experience boom & bust cycles. F
15. Victoria is an example of a ^{urban} rural settlement type..... F
16. Political borders are actually artificial T
17. The last political unit created in Canada was in ¹⁹⁹⁹ 1949 when ^{Nunavut} Newfoundland joined Canada F
18. More or less than 25,000 people determines whether or not an area is rural or urban T
19. Canada is divided into 13 political units. T
20. ^{rural} Urban areas usually do not have medical specialists because the resources and population numbers don't support their services F
21. Western Canada's population is concentrated in ^{urban centres} resource towns. F
22. Canada's urban population has increased from 17% in 1871 to 75% today..... T
23. Most of the rivers in Western Canada begin in the cordillera..... T
24. The rivers of Western Canada generally end up in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic oceans T
25. For Canadians, water ^{quality} quantity will be the issue of the future, not water ^{quantity} quality..... F

Part II – Matching _____ / 15

Match the statement with the term that best fits its description. Record the letter of the matching term on the line at the beginning of the statement. Some terms may not be used at all while others may be used more than once.

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 26. <u>g</u> | This biome consists of a variety of landforms—meadows, plateaus, and mountains, and a variety of vegetation—from pine forests to dwarf shrubs, lichens, and grasses. | a. urban |
| 27. <u>e</u> | This biome is a transitional area between the dry prairie grasslands and the coniferous forests in the north. | b. rural |
| 28. <u>e</u> | The long grasses in this biome provide a lot of humus, resulting in rich, black soil ideal for growing wheat. | c. cultural attitude |
| 29. <u>i</u> | Owing to the mild temperatures and abundant precipitation, the trees in this biome are huge. | d. boom and bust |
| 30. <u>i</u> | The forests of this biome are considered rain forests even though they are coniferous. | e. Parkland |
| 31. <u>f</u> | This biome is sufficiently moist enough in the north to support ranching and agriculture, but never moist enough to support trees. | f. Prairie |
| 32. <u>h</u> | The natural vegetation in this biome is too acidic to be fertile. | g. Interior Mtn. Range |
| 33. <u>h</u> | Most of this biome is made up of coniferous trees because they can survive the very cold winters and erratic precipitation. | h. Boreal Forest |
| 34. <u>i</u> | 97% of the tree seedlings in this biome germinate on decaying logs & stumps | i. Coastal Forest |
| 35. <u>j</u> | Any environment that has been used and altered by humans. | j. cultural landscape |
| 36. <u>a</u> | A settlement type with a high population density and a variety of specialized services. | k. resource town |
| 37. <u>k</u> | These can become ghost towns. | l. city |
| 38. <u>a</u> | The majority of Canadians live here. | m. megalopolis |
| 39. <u>c</u> | This threatens the quality of our water. | n. Barkerville |
| 40. <u>k</u> | These places experience boom and bust cycles. | o. specialists |
| | | p. employment opportunities |

Part I – True and False _____ / 25

Record a "T" on the line to the right of the statement if the statement is true or an "F" if the statement is false.

1. Victoria is an example of a rural settlement type..... F
2. Political borders are actually artificial T
3. The last political unit created in Canada was in 1949 when Newfoundland joined Canada F
4. More or less than 25,000 people determines whether or not an area is rural or urban T
5. Canada is divided into 13 political units..... T
6. Urban areas usually do not have medical specialists because the resources and population numbers don't support their services F
7. Western Canada's population is concentrated in resource towns. F
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22. Poor farming caused the soil in the prairie biome to dry up and blow away during the 1920s & 30s ... T
23. The extinction of the North American bison was the result of a conflicting cultural landscape F
24. The number of people who settle permanently in an area is determined by the economic possibilities..... F
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over....

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26. n This biome consists of a variety of landforms—meadows, plateaus, and mountains, and a variety of vegetation—from pine forests to dwarf shrubs, lichens, and grasses.
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28. l The long grasses in this biome provide a lot of humus, resulting in rich, black soil ideal for growing wheat.
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30. o The forests of this biome are considered rain forests even though they are coniferous.
31. m This biome is sufficiently moist enough in the north to support ranching and agriculture, but never moist enough to support trees.
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35. a Any environment that has been used and altered by humans.
36. h A settlement type with a high population density and a variety of specialized services.
37. b These can become ghost towns.
38. h The majority of Canadians live here.
39. j This threatens the quality of our water.
40. b These places experience boom and bust cycles.
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b. resource town
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