

Name: _____

Canadian Geography

Midterm Exam 50%

Section A: **Multiple Choice.** Select the **best** answer from the choices given and write the letter of your choice in the space provided. Value

- ___1. What percentage of the sun's energy is absorbed by the atmosphere that surrounds the earth?
a) 20% b) 10% c) 15% d) 25%
- ___2. The two main components of weather are:
a) latitude and landforms
b) temperature and precipitation
c) temperature and air masses
d) precipitation and nearness to water
- ___3. The rate of dry air cooling is usually:
a) 2 degrees per 100 m
b) 1 degree per 200 m
c) 0.6 degrees per 100 m
d) 1 degree per 100 m
- ___4. When air masses meet:
a) a mass of warmer air is forced to rise above a mass of colder air
b) a mass of cold air is forced to rise above a warmer mass of air
c) storms always occur
d) none of the above
- ___5. Geography is largely concerned with:
a) land forms in Canada
b) mapping
c) people in various cultures
d) the study of space
- ___6. A region is an area that shares certain:
a) relief
b) characteristics
c) hemispheres
d) land
- ___7. The first line of latitude is called the:
a) Equator
b) Prime Meridian
c) Greenwich Mean Time
d) International Date Line
8. The shortest route taken by a person to reach a place is known as:
a) Principle of least effort
b) As the crow flies
c) Linear distance
d) Direct distance
9. The area between two streets is generally known as a:
a) kilometer
b) block
c) relative distance
d) actual distance

10. Each degree of latitude represents:
 - a) 360 kms of the earth=s surface
 - b) 180 kms of the earth=s surface
 - c) 120 kms of the earth=s surface
 - d) 111 kms of the earth=s surface

11. Canada has a total of:
 - a) 9 time zones
 - b) 7 time zones
 - c) 8 time zones
 - d) 6 time zones

12. One of the most important influences on climate is:
 - a) longitude
 - b) latitude
 - c) albedo
 - d) condensation

13. The Arctic Tundra region is found in:
 - a) the southernmost part of Canada
 - b) the northernmost part of Canada
 - c) the Coppermine area
 - d) Western Canada

14. The Boreal forest region is generally:
 - a) warm and dry
 - b) cold and dry
 - c) cold and wet
 - d) warm and wet

15. The largest vegetation zone in Canada is the:
 - a) Arctic Tundra region
 - b) Short- grass Prairie region
 - c) Boreal forest region
 - d) Temperate rainforest

16. The vertical line on the right side of a climagraph represents:
 - a) temperature
 - b) average monthly temperature
 - c) precipitation
 - d) months of the year

17. One way to determine whether we have a deficit or a surplus temperature is to construct a:
 - a) climagraph
 - b) map of the area
 - c) divergence bar graph
 - d) bar graph

18. The North Pole always points to:
 - a) Northern Hemisphere
 - b) Southern Hemisphere
 - c) Polaris, the North Star
 - d) Polar region

19. The Columbia Mountains have more mining activity than:
 - a) the Rockies

- b) the Okanagan Valley
- c) the Coastal Mountains
- d) the Innuitian Mountains

20. Another word to describe glacial sediment is:

- a) podzol
- b) till
- c) debris
- d) soil

21. During the last Ice Age, the mass movement of the ice sheets carved out the low-lying areas that are now called:

- a) Lowlands
- b) Interior Plains
- c) the Great Lakes
- d) Champlain Sea

22. Large scale maps show:

- a) no details of a given surface area
- b) small areas showing very little detail
- c) large areas showing a great deal of detail
- d) small areas showing a great deal of detail

23. We show relief on a topographic through the use of:

- a) contour intervals
- b) contour lines
- c) Bench marks
- d) elevation

24. The Canadian Shield was once over:

- a) 1000 m high
- b) 2000 m high
- c) 6000 m high
- d) 12 000 m high

25. Elevation is affected by:

- a) running water
- b) ice
- c) vegetation
- d) distance from the sea

26. Direction can be defined as:

- a) global position
- b) relative location
- c) direction in relation to the South Pole
- d) direction in relation to the North Pole

27. When determining the easiest route between two places, we usually want to know how long the trip will take. We have to consider two things:

- a) time and place
- b) method and place
- c) method and speed
- d) place and speed

28. Climate and soil determine the:

- a) natural vegetation of a region
- b) minerals mined by mankind
- c) nutrients needed by plants
- d) capillary action of water in the soil

29. If an area is rich in humus:
- the soil will be light brown
 - the soil will be a dark color
 - the soil will be grey
 - the soil will be dry
30. Soil forms layers called:
- parent material
 - soil profile
 - horizons
 - topsoil
31. In Canada, tornadoes most commonly occur in the:
- fall and winter
 - winter and spring
 - spring and fall
 - spring and summer
32. The temperature at which most common grasses start to grow is:
- 10 degrees
 - 0 degrees
 - 6.5 degrees
 - 5.6 degrees
33. In places where the albedo is high:
- most of the radiation is reflected as light
 - most of the radiation is reflected as heat
 - only a small amount of reflected heat is retained
 - only a small amount of radiation is retained
34. The Ice Age gradually came to an end as a warming trend began to develop around:
- 14 000 years ago
 - 1000 years ago
 - 20 000 years ago
 - 4000 years ago
35. The type of rainfall that we receive here in Newfoundland is classified as:
- orographic
 - frontal
 - convectonal
 - relief
36. The foundation of the Canadian land mass is a massive bedrock called the:
- Innuitian Mountains
 - Rocky Mountains
 - Canadian Shield
 - Appalachian Region
37. There were no signs of plant life on the earth during the:
- Palaeozoic era
 - Mesozoic era
 - Cenozoic era
 - Precambrian era

38. Gradient is calculated by dividing the vertical distance by the horizontal distance, or the:
- time over distance
 - ratio
 - rise over run
 - method over speed
39. Which province in Canada would most likely be affected by convectional rainfall?
- Newfoundland
 - Quebec
 - British Columbia
 - Saskatchewan
40. The great forests of coniferous trees:
- maintain their needles throughout the year
 - lose their needles during the winter
 - are located in the Arctic Tundra
 - lack enough moisture and live a short time

Section B. **Matching.** Please place the **correct number** in the space provided. A numbered word list is provided for you to choose from.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. gneiss | 21. fold mountains | 41. weathering |
| 2. intermittent | 22. rain shadow | 42. focal point |
| 3. magma | 23. summer | 43. altitude |
| 4. Appalachians | 24. winter | 44. artificial boundaries |
| 5. climate | 25. glaciers | 45. Nordic |
| 6. weather | 26. poles | 46. nutrients |
| 7. geographic location | 27. fiords | 47. grid |
| 8. continental climate | 28. co-ordinates | 48. flow lines |
| 9. maritime climate | 29. Boreal forest | 49. minerals |
| 10. small-scale maps | 30. multi-factor region | 50. treeline |
| 11. large-scale maps | 31. single-factor region | |
| 12. Gulf of Mexico | 32. bedrock | |
| 13. Jet Stream | 33. direction | |
| 14. capillary action | 34. active layer | |
| 15. westerlies | 35. Interior Plains | |
| 16. comfort temperature | 36. atmosphere | |
| 17. natural vegetation | 37. lava | |
| 18. area symbols | 38. Chinook | |
| 19. sedimentary rock | 39. front | |
| 20. gradinet | 40. erosion | |

- _____ show the direction of movement.
- Vertical and horizontal lines connect to form a _____.
- Regions that have many shared characteristics are called _____.
- _____ are boundaries that are not established by any physical feature.
- We can use our own community as the _____ from which we view the rest of the world.
- Our perspectives are influenced by our _____.
- Unlike parallels, lines of longitude all meet at the _____.
- Lines of latitude and longitude are called _____.

9. When sediment hardens it forms _____.
10. Another term we can use for Metamorphic rock is _____.
11. _____ are colored patterns that represent physical features like lakes and woods.
12. Elevation is affected by _____.
13. Massive ice sheets are known as _____.
14. Rock particles were carried westward by the movement of rivers, streams and ice. These were eventually deposited in the _____.
15. Streams or lakes that are occasionally dry are called _____.
16. _____ do not show a lot of detail.
17. _____ show small areas.
18. When plates move apart, rising liquid rock called _____ is forced to the surface.
19. _____ are easy to identify because of the huge ripples in their rock structure.
20. One of the oldest mountain systems in Canada is the _____.
21. Glaciers which have cut deep into valleys, created _____ as the land plunges into the sea.
22. _____ reflects the weather patterns in a particular region over a long period of time.
23. Solar energy is affected by the earth=s _____ . When the sun=s rays pass through this, it absorbs radiation.
24. The _____ is a river of air which moves from west to east at speeds between 300 and 400 km/h.
25. The leading edge of an air mass is called a _____.
26. _____ is a word used to describe wind.
27. Most of the winds in Canada are called _____ because they flow from the west.
28. A _____ is a warm wind that brings welcome relief to cold winter days.
29. The leeward side of mountains is known as a _____, or dry area.
30. Coastal regions have a _____ climate.
32. _____ climates are usually found in the interior of large land masses.
33. _____ are created when rock is broken down over long periods of time.
34. _____ is the means by which rocks and other matter are broken down over time.
35. Climate and soil determine the _____ of a region.
36. Northern climates like Canada=s are called _____.
37. The _____ is the largest vegetation zone in Canada.

38. Vegetation commonly changes as _____ increases.
39. In Canada, the _____ is considered to be 20 degrees.
40. The deepest layer of a soil profile is called _____.
41. Moisture from the soil is drawn upward through _____.
42. In the Arctic tundra region, only the top metre of ground called the _____ thaws during the summer.
43. Air masses that originate over the _____ are warm and moist.
44. When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the sun, we get the season of _____.
45. The difference between the top of a hill and the bottom is called the _____.

Section C: Please answer the following questions in complete sentences. Value

1. List two positive and two negative effects of Canada=s size.
2. What is the difference between actual distance and direct distance?
3. List and describe the forces of erosion.
4. The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Lowlands is often described as Canada=s heartland. Why is this true?
5. Describe two factors which influence Canada=s climate.
6. What is a maritime climate? What is a continental climate.
7. What is convectional precipitation? Use a diagram to aide in your description.
8. Distinguish between latitude and longitude.
9. Discuss the soil and natural vegetation of the Arctic Tundra region.
10. Soil consists of four main parts. List and briefly describe each part.