

Section A: Students are to use the topographic grid below in order to answer the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided on this sheet. Value 18%.

1. In the space provided write the **four-grid reference** for each of the following points:- (4%)

A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____

2. In the space provided write the **six-grid reference** for each of the following points:- (8%)

E = _____ F = _____ G = _____ H = _____

3. If the scale for the above topographic grid is **1 cm : 8 kms**; find the distance between:- (6%)

- i) A and G _____ kms
- ii) C and B _____ kms
- iii) E and H _____ kms

Section B: True or False. Place a 'T' or 'F' in the space provided to the left of each of the following statements. Value 25%.

- ___ 1. Countries with a large land area often have a variety of different physical characteristics.
- ___ 2. Canada has the largest coastline of any country in the world.
- ___ 3. Of the ice sheets that once covered Canada, the Greenland Ice Sheet is the only one that still remains today.
- ___ 4. The Canadian Shield is made up of very soft rock that is easily eroded when exposed to the effects of running water, ice, and wind.
- ___ 5. The most important land form in all of Canada is the Western Cordillera.
- ___ 6. Igneous rocks result when other types of rock have been subjected to tremendous amounts of heat and pressure.
- ___ 7. The four-figure grid reference on a topographic map is a very useful when describing the location of a large landscape feature.

- ___ 8. **Area symbols** on a topographic map represent specific features like bridges and buildings.
- ___ 9. Sandstone is an example of sedimentary rock.
- ___ 10. Massive ice sheets have proven to be the most spectacular environmental force in geologic history.
- ___ 11. The Laurentide Ice Sheet was centred on the mountainous regions of Western Canada.
- ___ 12. Sedimentary rocks contain rock layers that reveal fossils of plant and animal life forms from ancient times.
- ___ 13. At one time the Interior Lowlands of Canada were covered by a shallow sea.
- ___ 14. Broken blue lines on a topographic map are used to show streams that are occasionally dry.
- ___ 15. When magma rises upward and breaks through the Earth's crust, spectacular volcanoes are sometimes created.
- ___ 16. During the last Ice Age, huge ice sheets carved out the low-lying areas that are now the Great Lakes.
- ___ 17. The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Lowlands are a fertile agricultural region.
- ___ 18. The Arctic Lowlands are scattered among the islands of Canada's far North.
- ___ 19. The whole system of Canadian west coast mountains was formed by two crustal plates pulling the earth's crust apart.
- ___ 20. Fold mountains are easy to identify because of the huge ripples in their rock structure.
- ___ 21. Vancouver Island is a part of the Eastern Mountains system of the Western Cordillera.
- ___ 22. A map of Canada in an atlas is a large-scale map.
- ___ 23. The Rocky Mountains are the oldest mountain chain in the Western Cordillera.
- ___ 24. The Innuitian Mountains are the result of folding and faulting of the Earth's crust.
- ___ 25. Symbols on a topographic map for roads, cart trails, and telephone lines are called **area symbols**.

Section C: Multiple Choice. Select the correct answer for each of the following statements and write the **LETTER** of your choice in the space provided. Value 22%.

- ___ 1. The Canadian mountain system that has experienced the **most erosion**:-
 a) Rockies b) Appalachians
 c) Columbia d) Coastal Range
- ___ 2. Which pair of crustal plates meet one another near the west coast of Canada ?
 a) Pacific and American b) American and Antarctic
 c) Pacific and Indian d) American and Eurasian
- ___ 3. The folded mountains of the Western Cordillera were first created at the **END** of which geological era ?
 a) Pre-Cambrian b) Paleozoic

