___ 10. In Atlantic Canada, the province with the greatest amount of productive forest land is:a) Newfoundland b) Nova Scotia

Canada?

9. What percentage of the world's softwood is produced in

b) 48% c) 40%

d) 60%

	c) New Brunswick d) Prince Edward Island
 11.	Which one of the following tree species is not highly valued by furniture manufacturers ? a) maple b) cherry c) birch d) spruce
 12.	Which forest region has the highest yield of wood per hectare? a) west coast coniferous rainforest b) Montane coniferous forest c) boreal forest d) Acadian mixed forest
 13.	The two provinces that employ the largest number of workers in the logging industry are:- a) British Columbia and Quebec b) Ontario and Quebec c) Ontario and Alberta d) British Columbia and Alberta
 14.	The Acadian mixed forest is found in the province of:- a) Ontario b) Nova Scotia c) Manitoba d) New Brunswick
 15.	The northern limit of forest growth in Canada matches the July isotherm of:- a) 20EC b) 5EC c) 10EC b) 15EC
 16.	The three most productive provinces in terms of forest land are:- a) Manitoba - British Columbia - Alberta b) Quebec - Ontario - Saskatchewan c) British Columbia - Ontario - Quebec d) Alberta - Quebec - Ontario
 17.	What percentage of Canada's forested area consists of deciduous tree growth ? a) 90% b) 40% c) 10% d) 1%
 18.	The province having the fewest number of workers employed in the forest industry is:- a) Manitoba b) British Columbia c) Alberta d) New Brunswick
 19.	Which one of the following forest groupings is capable of surviving in areas that experience harsh climatic conditions? a) boreal forest b) Acadian mixed forest c) deciduous forest d) west coast coniferous rainforest
 20.	Which of the following factors is least important in helping to explain why the trees of the west coast coniferous rainforest grow to such great heights and

	sizes ? a) high precipitation b) moderate temperatures c) very rich, fertile soils d) long growing season
21	. This province employs more workers in the logging industry than any other province in Canada:- a) Ontario b) British Columbia c) Newfoundlandd) Quebec
22.	At the present time, the size of clear-cut areas in Canada has been limited to:- a) 50 ha b) 100 ha c) 75 ha d) 40 ha
23.	If a forest has a maturation cycle of 80 years and the forest inventory has 1,750,000 trees, what is the annual allowable cut? a) 19,500 b) 34,750 c) 27,875 d) 46,500
24.	What percentage of Canada's total forest land consists of protected areas such as parks and reserves ? a) 25% b) 5% c) 20% d) 12%
25.	What percentage of all newspapers sold in North America are recycled back into newsprint ? a) 25% b) 33% c) 20% d) 50%
26.	A species of tree that has been unable to regenerate itself in many areas in canada because of serious overcutting:- a) red cedar b) white pine c) white spruced) lodgepole pine
27.	The most effective weapon against spreading forest fires is:- a) trained fire fighting crews b) water bombers c) heat detection equipment d) air and ground patrols
28.	A species of tree that depends on the heat from forest fires to release seed from its cones:- a) jack pine b) sitka spruce c) trembling aspen d) Douglas fir
29.	The greatest threat to Canada's forests comes from:- a) human activity b) acid rain c) insect infestation d) lightning
30	. The most serious insect threat to the forests of Newfoundland is the:- a) hemlock looper b) gypsy moth c) larch sawfly d) pine bark beetle

31.	A region of Canada with the greatest amount of burned area caused by lightning; - a) Manitoba b) Northwest Territories c) Quebec d) Saskatchewan
Section	<u>B</u> : True or False. Place a "T" or "F" in the space provided to the LEFT. Value 14%.
1.	The trees of the Montane coniferous forest are bigger than the trees of the Columbia coniferous forest.
2.	Variation in the temperatures of an area allow for the growth of different types of forests.
3.	Softwood trees are primarily turned into newsprint and paper products.
4.	The distribution of employment in forestry is closely related to the size of productive forests.
5.	In the past, reforestation helped to renew only a small percentage of the harvested forest areas in Canada.
6.	Forest fires threaten human settlements, wood supplies, and recreational activities.
7.	The people of Canada are very satisfied with the way in which this country's forests are being managed.
8.	Climatic conditions play an important role in the number of fires that ravage Canada's forests every year.
9.	Governments have launched campaigns to increase public awareness of forest fire hazards.
10.	The size of trees in the Acadian mixed forest is similar to the size of trees in the Great Lakes mixed forest.
11.	Harvesting the wealth of Canada's forests provides jobs for one in ten Canadians.
12.	The province of British Columbia is leading manufacturer of furniture in Canada.
13.	There are environmentally sensitive areas in this country where logging operations have been banned altogether.
14.	Scientists are developing trees that are capable of growing faster while at the same time being resistant to insects and diseases.

- <u>Section C</u>: Answer any **four** of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. Value 24%.
- 1. List any four characteristic features of coniferous trees.
- 2. Explain how modern technology is helping to protect areas of commercial forest from the effects of forest fires.
- 3. For what reasons is the Saguenay River Valley an ideal location for the pulp and paper industry?
- 4. For what reasons does the forest industry experience cycles of **boom and bust**?
- 5. Explain the role played by forest fires in the normal cycle of regeneration for some forest ecosystems.