

1. The four basic types of landscapes found in Canada are the _____, the _____, the _____, and the _____.
2. The Canadian Shield passes through the provinces of _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. The massive bedrock called the _____ is the foundation of the Canadian land mass.
4. The vast geological history of the Earth is divided into four units called _____.
5. The oldest geological era is called the _____.
6. The most northerly mountain system in Canada is called the _____.
7. The geological era in which we are now living is called the _____.
8. _____ rock was created from hot, melted magma that rose from within the earth's crust and then cooled and hardened.
9. _____ consists of particles of rock debris carried by rivers, ice, and wind.
10. _____ rocks are formed when other types of rock are altered as result of being subjected to heat and pressure.
11. _____ is the most common type of igneous rock.
12. A rock is said to be _____ when water cannot pass through it.
13. Molten material located beneath the crust and deep within the Earth's interior is called _____.
14. _____ use symbols to provide detailed information about the physical features and human activities of an area.
15. On a topographic map, the colored patterns that represent physical features on the land are called _____.
16. On a topographic map, specific features like bridges and buildings are represented by _____.

17. An explanation of the various symbols used on a topographic map is contained in the _____.
18. The color _____ represents forest cover, while _____ represents water, and _____ represents cleared areas.
19. The numbered lines running across the bottom of a topographic map are called _____, and the numbered lines running along the side of a topographic map are called _____.
20. _____ is the gradual wearing down of land or rock by a variety of natural forces.
21. Massive ice sheets called _____ were the most spectacular environmental force in geologic history.
22. _____ are oval-shaped hills that have been left behind on the landscape by a melting ice sheet.
23. _____ are made up of fragmented material that was pushed in front of a glacier as it advanced out over the land.
24. The Ice Age ended around _____ years ago.
25. The three ice sheets that combined to cover the continent of North America were named the _____, the _____, and the _____.
26. Layers of sedimentary rock contain _____ that provide evidence of life that existed millions of years ago.
27. The rock layers of the Interior Plains contain _____ and valuable _____.
28. _____ is a term referring to the shape, slope, and altitude of the earth's surface.
29. Streams or lakes that are occasionally dry are called _____.
30. _____ are specific point locations used by surveyors to map the land.
31. The difference in elevation between one contour line and another is called the _____.
32. An _____ is a sudden rise in elevation.
33. The three large lowland areas in Canada are the _____, the _____, and the _____.

34. _____ and _____ are the two largest cities in Canada.
35. Lake Ontario was once part of a much larger body of water called _____.
36. _____ is glacial sediment that was dropped on the landscape when the glaciers melted.
37. A rich layer of marine sediment from the _____ was spread over the St. Lawrence Lowlands after the Ice Age ended.
38. The Hudson Bay Lowlands are located to the south of _____.
39. The mass of semi-liquid rock that lies beneath the earth's crust is forced to circulate upward in a process called _____.
40. This semi-liquid, molten rock that is forced to the surface is called _____, and when it cools it forms a new part of the earth's surface.
41. As semi-liquid molten rock circulates slowly beneath the earth's crust it causes pressure to build which cracks the overlying crust and creates _____.
42. The Western Cordillera was formed during the _____ Era.
43. When plates collide and one is forced up and over the other one, much of the sedimentary rock on the surface is folded and uplifted thus creating _____.
44. The three main sections of the Western Cordillera are the _____, the _____, and _____.
45. Between the Interior plateau and the Eastern Mountains lies a rich agricultural region called the _____.
46. The Rocky Mountain Trench lies between the _____ Mountains and the _____ Mountains.
47. The _____ is one of the oldest mountain systems in Canada.
48. The Appalachian Mountains were created as a result of the _____ and _____ Plates colliding.
49. _____ are valleys that were glaciated but have now been flooded by the sea.

50. Mountain systems in Canada have been created as a result of _____ and _____ of the earth's crust.

Essay Questions.

1. Describe the different natural forces that help to wear down the land in Canada.
2. List the characteristic features of **contour lines**.
3. a) Define the term **ratio scale**.
b) Why is this such an easy scale to understand ?
4. In what ways do **large-scale maps** differ from **small-scale maps**?
5. For what reasons has the **Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Lowlands** often been described as "**Canada's heartland**" ?
6. For what two reasons are the Great Lakes of great importance to Canadians today ?