

Name: _____
Exam 50%

Canadian Geography

January

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. Much of central Canada comes under the influence of which of the following air masses in winter?

- a) maritime Polar
- b) continental Arctic
- c) maritime Tropical
- d) continental Tropical

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:
- a) the soil will be light brown
 - b) the soil will be a dark color
 - c) the soil will be grey
 - d) the soil will be dry
30. Soil forms layers called:
- a) parent material
 - b) soil profile
 - c) horizons
 - d) topsoil
31. A Canadian province well known for its cattle ranches:-
- a) Nova Scotia
 - b) Manitoba
 - c) Alberta
 - d) Ontario
32. The temperature at which most common grasses start to grow is:
- a) 10 degrees
 - b) 0 degrees
 - c) 6.5 degrees
 - d) 5.6 degrees
33. In places where the albedo is high:
- a) most of the radiation is reflected as light
 - b) most of the radiation is reflected as heat
 - c) only a small amount of reflected heat is retained
 - d) 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:
- a) 14 000 years ago
 - b) 1000 years ago
 - c) 20 000 years ago
 - d) 4000 years ago
35. The type of rainfall that we receive here in Newfoundland is classified as:
- a) orographic
 - b) frontal
 - c) convectional
 - d) relief
36. The foundation of the Canadian land mass is a massive bedrock called the:
- a) Innuitian Mountains
 - b) Rocky Mountains
 - c) Canadian Shield
 - d) Appalachian Region
37. The most recent era, or the era in which we currently live in is called the:
- a) Palaeozoic era
 - b) Mesozoic era
 - c) Cenozoic era
 - d) Precambrian era
38. Gradient is calculated by dividing the vertical distance by the horizontal distance, or the:

- a) time over distance
 - b) ratio
 - c) rise over run
 - d) method over speed
39. Which province in Canada would most likely be affected by convectional rainfall?
- a) Newfoundland
 - b) Quebec
 - c) British Columbia
 - d) Saskatchewan
40. The great forests of coniferous trees:
- a) maintain their needles throughout the year
 - b) lose their needles during the winter
 - c) are located in the Arctic Tundra
 - d) lack enough moisture and live a short time
41. Which of the following tree species is not a member of the coniferous forest?
- a) spruce b) pine c) aspen d) larch
42. The comfort temperature is considered to be:-
- a) 20 degrees b) 15 degrees c) 25 degrees d) 17 degrees
43. How many degree days are there in a summer day with an average temperature of 23 degrees?
- a) 18 b) 28.6 c) 12.8 d) 17.4
44. A vegetable that has increased in popularity among Canadians in recent years:-
- a) cucumbers b) tomatoes c) broccoli d) cauliflower
45. Geography is largely concerned with:-
- a) landforms in Canada b) mapping
 - c) people in various cultures d) the study of space
46. The province with the greatest percentage of quality farmland:-
- a) Ontario b) New Brunswick c) Saskatchewan d) Alberta
47. The yearly minimum amount of precipitation needed for most crops that are grown in Canada is:-
- a) 500 mm b) 200 mm c) 400 mm d) 300 mm
48. The provinces best known for their tender fruit farms are:-
- a) British Columbia and Ontario b) Ontario and Quebec
 - c) Nova Scotia and Ontario d) New Brunswick and British Columbia
49. The growing season for wheat on the Canadian prairies is less than:-
- a) 400 days b) 300 days c) 200 days d) 100 days
50. Today, less than what percentage of Canadians are involved in farming?-
- a) 75% b) 15% c) 35% d) 3%

Section B. **Matching.** Please place the **correct number** in the space provided. A numbered word list is provided for you to choose from. There are more words than necessary, so be careful!!

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|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. grazing | 21. inputs | 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/Polar |
| 6. vegetable farming | 26. poles | 46. nutrients |
| 7. geographic location | 27. herbicides | 47. grid |
| 8. continental climate | 28. co-ordinates | 48. flow lines |
| 9. maritime climate | 29. Boreal forest | 49. minerals |
| 10. personal space | 30. multi-factor region | 50. treeline |
| 11. growing season | 31. urbanization | 51. fold mountains |
| 12. Gulf of Mexico | 32. farm | 52. outputs |
| 13. Jet Stream | 33. direction | 53. mental map |
| 14. capillary action | 34. Prairie wheat | 54. fiords |
| 15. westerlies | 35. Interior Plains | 55. gneiss |
| 16. decreases | 36. atmosphere | 56. renewable |
| 17. natural vegetation | 37. lava | 57. Single-factor region |
| 18. area symbols | 38. Chinook | 58. weather |
| 19. sedimentary rock | 39. front | 59. active layer |
| 20. gradinet | 40. erosion | 60. bedrock |

1. _____ show the direction of movement.
2. Vertical and horizontal lines connect to form a _____.
3. Regions that have many shared characteristics are called _____.
4. _____ are boundaries that are not established by any physical feature.
5. We can use our own community as the _____ from which we view the rest of the world.
6. Our perspectives are influenced by our _____.
7. Unlike parallels, lines of longitude all meet at the _____.
8. Lines of latitude and longitude are called _____.
9. When sediment hardens it forms _____.
10. A _____ is a map produced from one's memory.
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. The space of greatest concern to us, individually is _____.
17. _____ are tropical storms that develop over the Gulf of Mexico.
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. As height above sea level increases, the air temperature _____.
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. _____ can be defined as movement in relation to the North Pole.
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. The oldest geological era is called _____.
40. An agricultural operation is classified as a _____.
41. In many areas of Canada agricultural farmland is being lost and destroyed forever by _____.
42. The _____ is the number of days in a year with an average temperature above 5.6 degrees.
43. _____ refers of the costs incurred by a farmer in the operation of his farm.
44. A _____ resource is one that can be replaced through natural means.
45. _____are weed sprays.
46. _____ is a type of intensive farming that concentrates on producing vegetables and other high-valued crops destined for nearby urban centres..
47. _____ are the earnings made by the farmer when he sells the produce of his farm.
48. _____ farms are among the most specialized farms in Canada.
49. If an area is too dry to grow crops successfully, then the land may be suited for _____.
50. On a topographic map, specific features like bridges and buildings are represented by _____.

Section C: Please answer five out of the following eight questions in complete sentences. Value 15%

1. List one positive and one negative effects of Canada's size.

2. List and describe two reasons why most of Canada is not suitable for agricultural purposes.

3. List and describe three forces of erosion.

4. The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Lowlands is often described as Canada's heartland. Why is this true?

5. Describe three factors which influence Canada's climate.

6. What are three characteristic features of intensive farms?

7. Describe a typical dairy farm, cattle farm or a fruit farm. Provide at least three points.

8. Discuss the soil and natural vegetation of the Arctic Tundra region, the Boreal region or the Interior Plains. You must make at least three valid statements.

Section D: Please read the following Case Study on SOIL EROSION OUT OF CONTROL IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA and answer each of the questions in the space provided.

1. According to warnings by soil specialists in 1986, what did they predict would happen to farms in Alberta?

2. Why do many people fail to perceive that soil erosion is a serious problem?

3. What happens when the topsoil is removed from the earth?

4. How has man's interference affected the land? Explain.

5. Give a reasonable solution as to what one could do to possibly fix or help the soil erosion problem in Southern Alberta.
