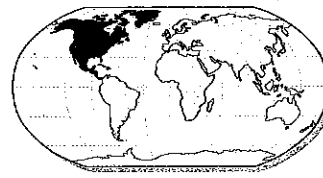


Name _____

Date _____



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

LOCATION

1. Look at the Political Relief Map of Canada on pages 54–55. Then write the name of the province or territory that best fits each description.
 - a. Borders Ontario as well as Newfoundland and Labrador. _____
 - b. The Pacific Ocean lies along its western coast. _____
 - c. Alaska (U.S.) lies directly west of it. _____
 - d. Shares Lake Superior with the United States. _____
 - e. British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan all help form its southern border.

 - f. The Labrador Sea lies along its east coast. _____
 - g. Borders Alberta and Manitoba. _____

PLACES, REGIONS, AND LANDSCAPES

2. Look again at the Political Relief Map of Canada on pages 54–55. Write the name of the capital for the following Canadian provinces or territories.

Province/Territory

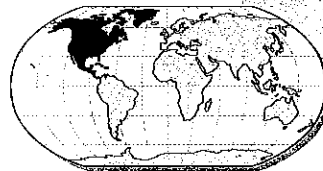
Capital

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| a. Alberta | _____ |
| b. Yukon Territory | _____ |
| c. British Columbia | _____ |
| d. Manitoba | _____ |
| e. New Brunswick | _____ |
| f. Newfoundland and Labrador | _____ |

3. Turn to page 56 and read the geode “Hills. Valleys. Canadian Shield?” Then answer the following questions.
 - a. How old is the Canadian Shield? _____
 - b. What caused the Canadian Shield to lose its soil? _____
 - c. What types of landforms cover the Canadian Shield?

Name _____

Date _____



PLACES, REGIONS, AND LANDSCAPES

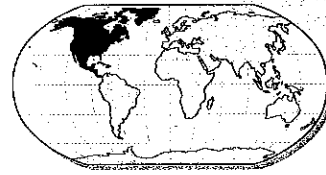
- 4.** Look at the Land Cover Map of Canada on page 56. Underline the direction that best completes each sentence.
- a. Broadleaf forests can be found in (southern, northern) Alberta.
 - b. Cropland lies in the (northern, southern) part of Saskatchewan.
 - c. Glaciers cover (northeastern, southwestern) Nunavut.
 - d. Needleleaf forests predominate in (northwestern, southwestern) Alberta.
 - e. The Canadian Shield covers the (eastern, western) half of Canada.
 - f. Tundra mainly covers (northern, southern) Canada.
- 5.** Look at the Elevation Map and Cross Section of Canada on page 57. Write **T** in front of the sentence if it is true or **F** if it is false.
- a. _____ The Coast Mountains are located near the Atlantic Ocean.
 - b. _____ Almost all of British Columbia is more than 1,000 feet above sea level.
 - c. _____ The Saskatchewan River flows east from the Rocky Mountains.
 - d. _____ Land that surrounds the Hudson Bay is mainly 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level.
 - e. _____ The Coast Mountains stretch across eastern British Columbia.

USES OF GEOGRAPHY

- ★ **6.** Turn to the Precipitation map on page 58. For each of the following lines, circle the province or territory where you would least likely need an umbrella. (Use the Political Map of Canada on pages 54–55 to locate the names of places.)
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| a. Saskatchewan | Quebec | Prince Edward Island |
| b. Nova Scotia | Manitoba | British Columbia |
| c. Ontario | New Brunswick | Nunavut |
- ★ **7.** Look at the Climate map on page 58. Write the province or territory that you would move to if you enjoyed mild weather with fairly moderate temperature changes. Be sure to write which part of the province or territory (for example, northern Nunavut).
- _____

Name _____

Date _____



REGIONS

LOCATION

1. Turn to the Political Relief Map of Western Canada on pages 62–63 in your Atlas. Use the map scale to complete the sentences below.

- a. Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories, is about _____ miles southwest of Yellowknife.
- b. Dawson Creek, British Columbia, is about _____ miles northeast of Vanderhoof.
- c. Fort Vermillion, Alberta, is about _____ miles southeast of Fort Nelson, British Columbia.
- d. Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan, is about _____ miles west of The Pas, Manitoba.
- e. Winkler, Manitoba, is about _____ miles southwest of Winnipeg.
- f. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, is about _____ miles south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

2. Turn to the Political Relief Map of Central Canada: Ontario on page 64. Draw a line to connect each city with its relative location. (Hint: find the locations first.)

Cities

- a. Central Patricia •
- b. Armstrong •
- c. Fort Severn •
- d. Wawa •
- e. Sarnia •

Locations

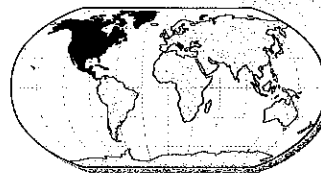
- north of Lake Superior P.P.
- south of Lake Huron
- southeast of Wabakimi P.P.
- along the Hudson Bay
- north of Lake St. Joseph

PLACES, REGIONS, AND LANDSCAPES

3. Look at the map on page 64. If you wanted to see Lake Superior, which city in Ontario would you visit? Describe the city's relative location to Lake Superior.

Name _____

Date _____



HUMAN SYSTEMS

4. Look at the map on page 64. Rank the following cities in the order you would pass them traveling southeast along Trans-Canada Highway 11.
- a. North Bay _____
 - b. Cobalt _____
 - c. Kapuskasing _____
 - d. Kirkland Lake _____
 - e. Cochrane _____
 - f. Hearst _____

PLACES, REGIONS, AND LANDSCAPES

5. Turn to page 65 in your Atlas. Look at the Political Relief Map of Central Canada: Quebec. Divide Quebec into north and south at 55°N. Determine which part of the province, **north** or **south**, answers each of the following questions.
- a. Which half has more rivers? _____
 - b. Which half contains the Ungava Peninsula? _____
 - c. Which half borders Ontario to the east? _____
 - d. Which half contains the Torngat Mountains? _____
 - e. Which half does the St. Lawrence River flow through? _____
 - f. Which half has more cities? _____
6. Turn to the Political Relief Map of Eastern Canada on page 66. Write **T** in front of the sentence if it is true and **F** if it is false
- a. _____ The capital of Nova Scotia is Halifax.
 - b. _____ New Brunswick borders part of the United States.
 - c. _____ St. John's is the capital of New Brunswick
 - d. _____ The Strait of Belle Isle divides Newfoundland and Labrador.
 - e. _____ Sydney is a city in Nova Scotia.
 - f. _____ Bathurst is in southern New Brunswick.
 - g. _____ Newfoundland and Labrador are free of mountains.