

Grade 10

20F Geography

**Geographic Literacy and
Geography of Canada**

_____ Geographic Literacy --- Fill in the Blank

_____ Geography of Canada

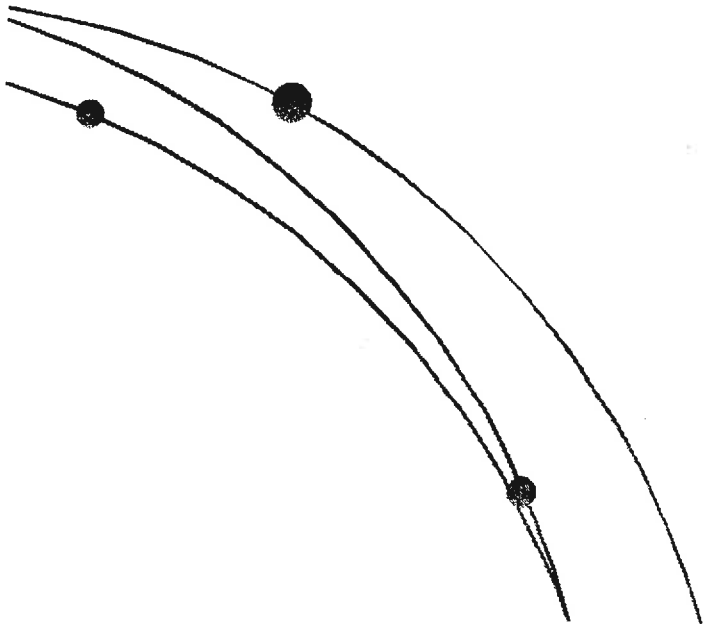
_____ Complete 3 of the following:

- The Territories
- The Prairies
- Ontario and Quebec
- The Maritimes
- The Pacific Coast

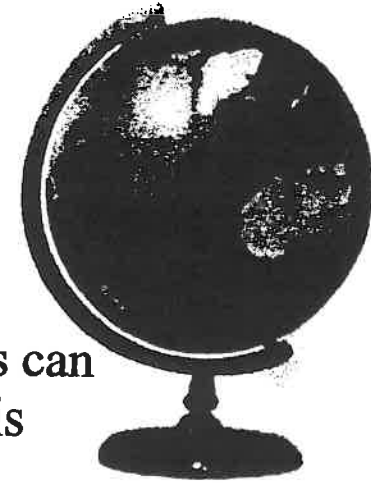
_____ Five Themes of Geography

_____ Final Assessment --- Canada Map Assignment

Five Themes of Geography



1. Location



- This is divided into 2 parts:

- **Specific location** is shown by an address. The address can be any type of address that gives an exact position. It is sometimes called *absolute* location

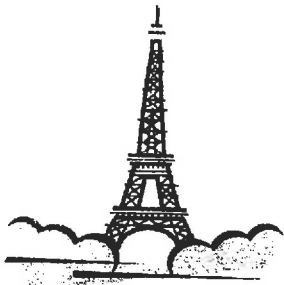
Here are some examples:

- A Street Address:
- A Map Address:
15o20' North, 20o15' West

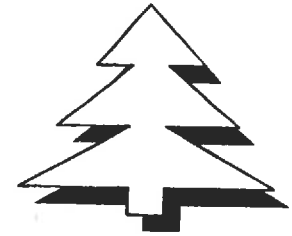
- **General location** is shown by saying where something is in relation to somewhere or something else. It is also known as *relative* location.

Here are some examples:

- ten minutes away by train
- in front of the bank



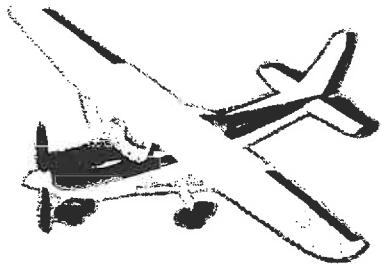
2. Place



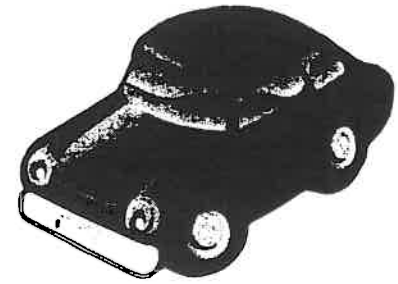
- The place is a description of what the place is like, rather than where it is (location). It is a description of what makes that place different to others.
- If I was trying to tell you about the bedrooms in a house, and I wanted to explain to you exactly which one I meant, I could say, "the one with two beds and one window". If the other rooms had only one bed each, or two windows, then you could easily tell which room I meant.

This is divided into 2 parts:

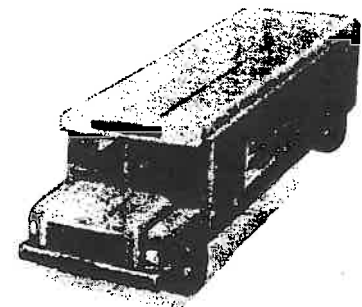
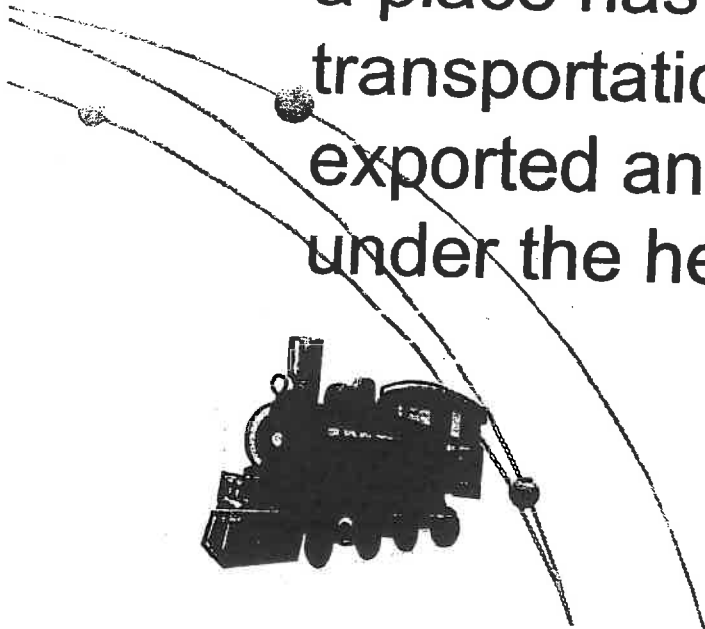
- **Physical Characteristics**, include things that occur naturally, such as mountains, rivers, type of soil, wildlife, climate etc.
- **Human Characteristics**, are things that have changed due to people, such as roads and buildings, how people live and their traditions.



3. Movement



- **Movement** includes the movement of people, things, such as goods, as well as communications (the movement of ideas).
- We can describe the type of communications a place has and the main forms of transportation, as well as what goods are exported and imported. These all come under the heading of movement.



4. Human/Environment Interaction

- This is about the relationship between people and their environment, or how they work together.
- It answers a lot of important questions: What effects have the people had on their environment? How has the environment affected them, do they depend on it for anything? What changes have they made to their environment to make it easier to live in?





5. Region

- Regions are areas that can be grouped together by a set of things special to that region. We have countries, ruled by governments, areas speaking the same language, or having the same religion, and we have areas served by a particular service, such as a school division.
- The three types of area are:
 - Regions defined by a government or physical characteristics are regions that are strictly maintained, such as countries or continents.
 - Regions defined by a function are areas served by a particular service.
Take the example of the school catchment area for REC. If REC closes down, then the school catchment area will no longer exist. Of course, it won't just disappear in a cloud of smoke, but it will have to be named or described some other way.
 - Loosely defined regions are regions that are grouped together in general terms.
These are things such as the North, or the Midlands or the Buddhist World, or even the Far East and Middle East. They are the sort of definitions that people will argue about, and say that a certain place should or shouldn't be included in the definition of that region.

The Five Themes of Geography Module Assignment Sheet

Use the PowerPoint slides provided to answer the assignment questions.

1. There are five general themes (ideas) in Geography. List them below:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Location: tells you where something is located. There are two ways of stating location. An absolute location may be given, or a relative location may be given.

An absolute (specific) location is shown by a _____, that gives an exact location of something. For example, the exact location of your house is given by your personal address. An absolute location on a map is given by coordinates, such as 20°N, 23°W.

A relative (general) location is shown by saying where something is in relation to something else. For example, if you were telling someone the general or relative location of Kildonan-East Collegiate from your home, you might say:

Place: is a description of what a place is like, rather than where it is located. It is a description of what makes that place different from others. For example, explain this classroom in the space below. Provide five descriptions that make it different from other classrooms.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

When describing a place you can use the physical characteristics and/or human characteristics. In the space below, explain the difference between these two types of characteristics.

physical characteristics:

human characteristics:

Movement: includes the movement of people, things (such as goods/materials) as well as communication (movement of ideas).

An example of the movement of people in Winnipeg would be:

An example of the movement of things in Manitoba would be:

An example of the movement of ideas (communication) in Winnipeg would be:

Human/Environmental Interaction: is the relationship between people and their environment or how they work together.

In your opinion, what effects have people had on the environment? Explain three effects that you know about.

1.

2.

3.

Can you think of a time when the environment has greatly affected people? Explain.

In Manitoba, what kinds of things do we depend on our environment for? Think of two examples.

1.

2.

Can you think of three ways that people in Winnipeg have changed the environment to suit themselves?

1.

2.

3.

Regions: are areas that can be grouped together by a set of things special to that region. There are three types of regions.

1. Regions defined by a government or physical characteristics. An example of this would be _____.

2. Regions defined by a function. An example of this would be _____.

3. Regions grouped together in general terms due to similar functions. An example of this would be _____.

MODULE 1 - Geography

20F

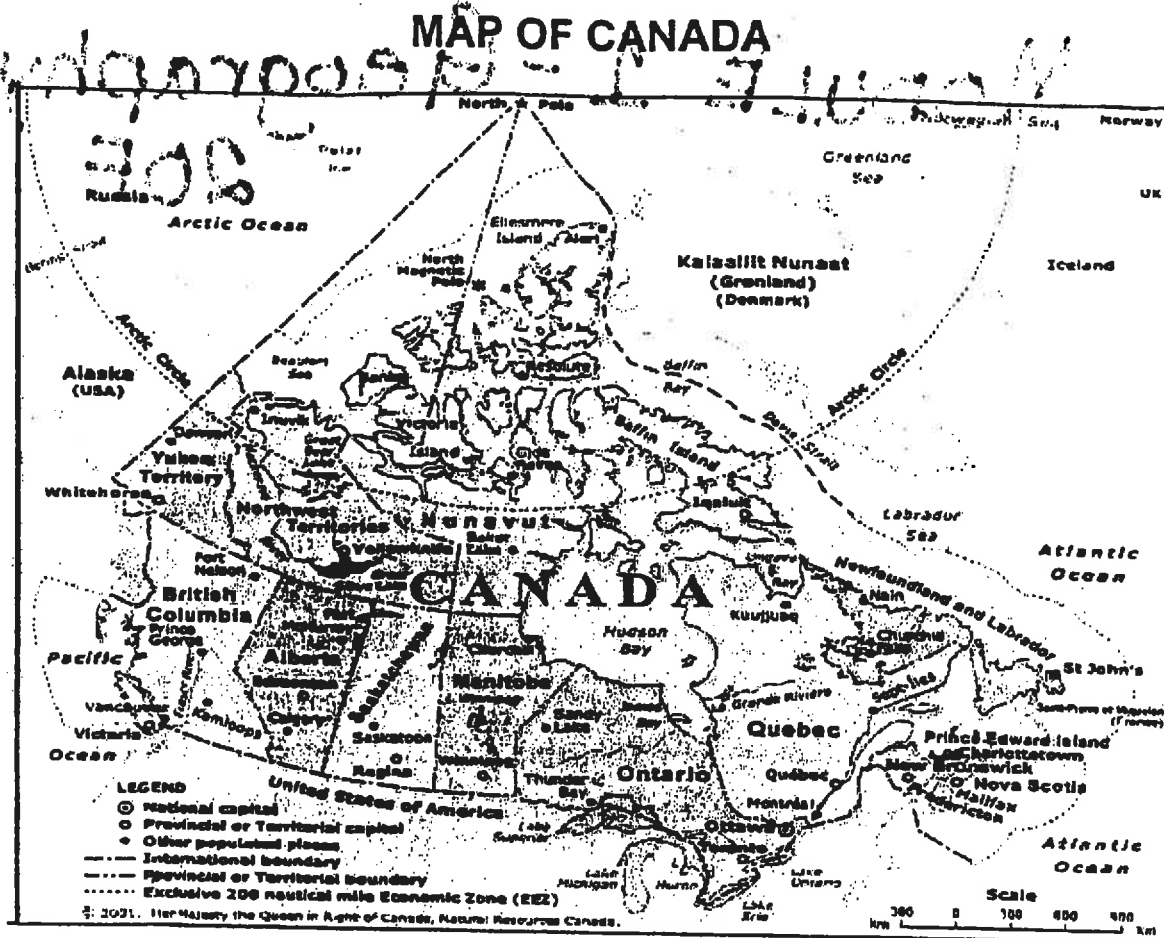
**Geography
of
Canada**



The Reading Booklet

Part One

General Information

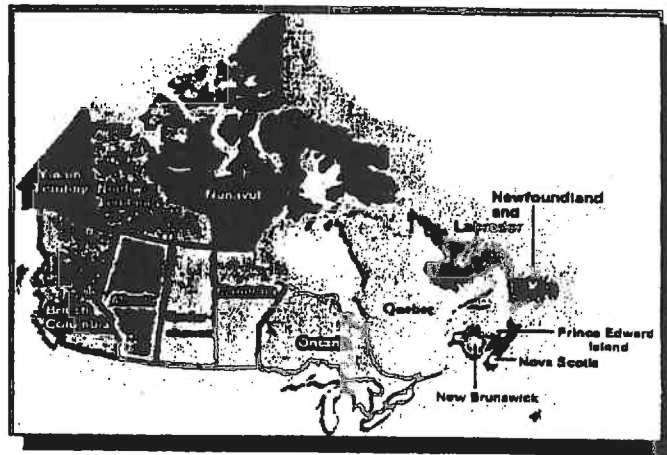


SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CANADA

- A. Canada is the second largest country in the world with a land mass of 9,220,970 sq km after Russia. Its geographic coordinates are 60 00N, 95 00 W.
- B. Canada is on the continent of North America. There are ten provinces and three territories.
- C. Canada has the longest coastline of any country with 243,791 km. It borders the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
- D. Canada's neighbours are the United States to the south with an 8,891 km boundary, the Arctic islands to the north within 800 km of the North Pole and Russia across the Arctic Ocean.
- E. Most of Canada's 30 million people live within a few hundred kilometres of the southern border. Only 12 percent of the land is suitable for agriculture.
- F. Canada is divided into seven regions, each with a very different landscape and climate. There are six time zones in Canada.

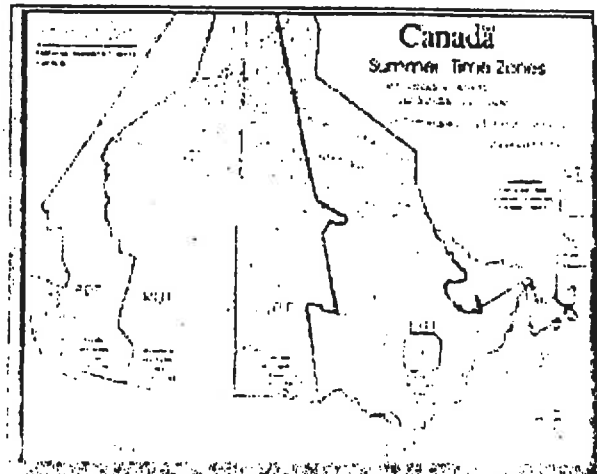
THE SEVEN REGIONS OF CANADA

1. The Pacific Coast (British Columbia)
2. The Cordillera (British Columbia to east of the Alberta border)
3. The Prairies (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba)
4. The Canadian Shield (East to Labrador, south to Kingston on Lake Ontario and northwest to the Arctic Ocean)
5. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands (Southern Quebec and Ontario)
6. The Atlantic Provinces-Appalachian Region (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland)
7. The Arctic (Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut Territory)

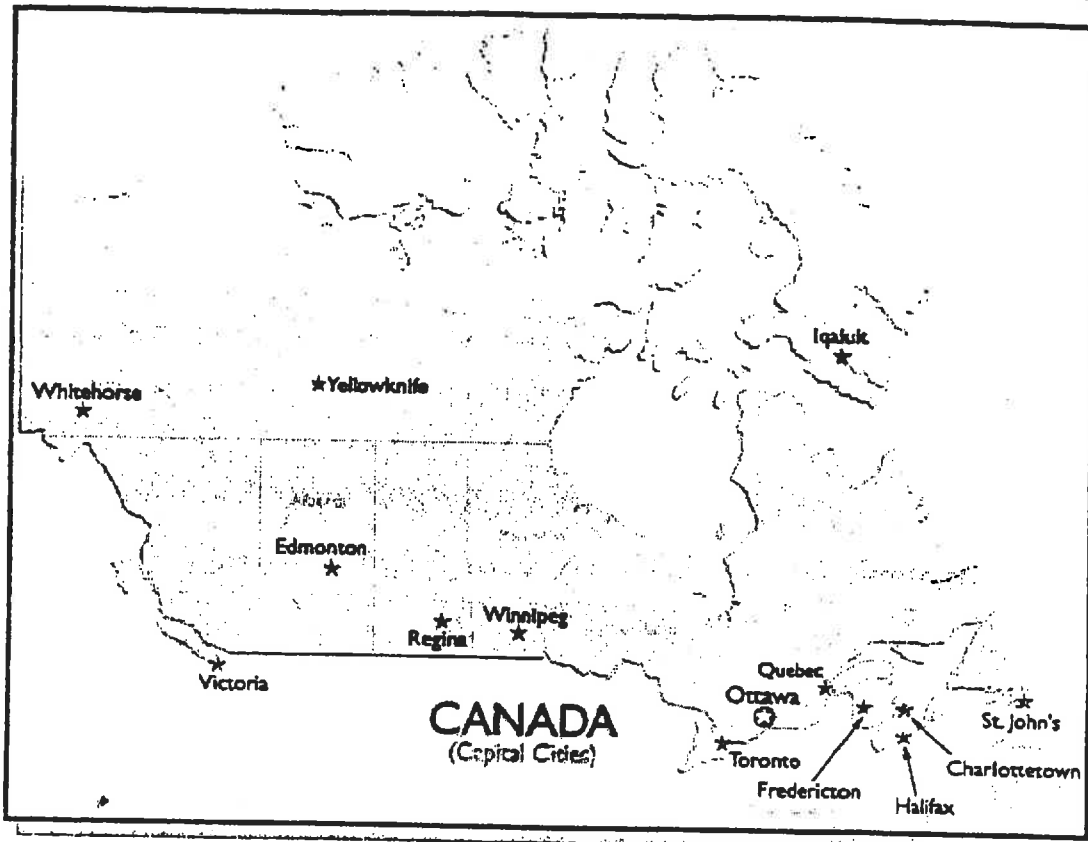


THE SIX TIME ZONES IN CANADA

- Zone 1 - Pacific (British Columbia and Yukon)
- Zone 2 - Mountain (Alberta and Northwest Territories)
- Zone 3 - Central (Saskatchewan, Manitoba and western Ontario)
- Zone 4 - Eastern (Ontario, Quebec and Nunavut)
- Zone 5 - Atlantic (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Labrador)
- Zone 6 - Newfoundland



CAPITAL CITIES IN CANADA'S TEN PROVINCES AND THREE TERRITORIES



Capital of Canada-Ottawa

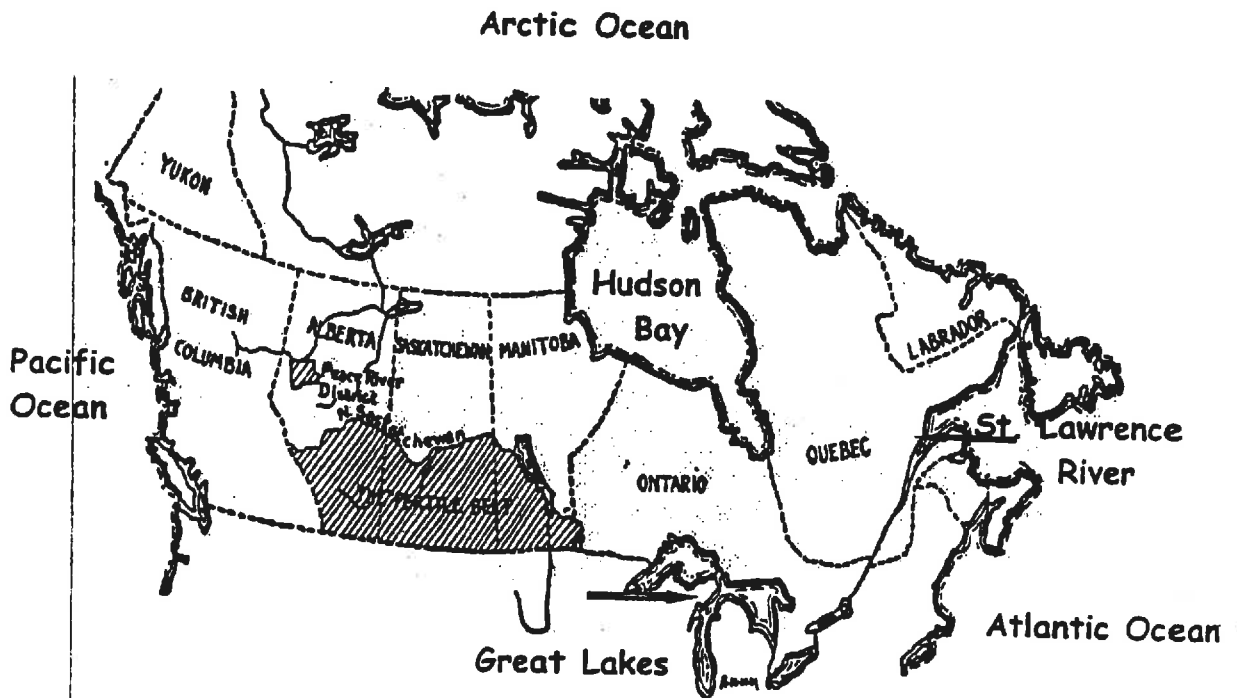
PROVINCES

British Columbia-Victoria
Alberta-Edmonton
Saskatchewan-Regina
Manitoba-Winnipeg
Ontario-Toronto
Quebec-Quebec
New Brunswick-Fredericton
Nova Scotia-Halifax
Prince Edward Island-Charlottetown
Newfoundland-St. John's

TERRITORIES

Yukon Territory-Whitehorse
Northwest Territories-Yellowknife
Nunavut-Iqaluit

IMPORTANT BODIES OF WATER IN AND AROUND CANADA



SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S BODIES OF WATER

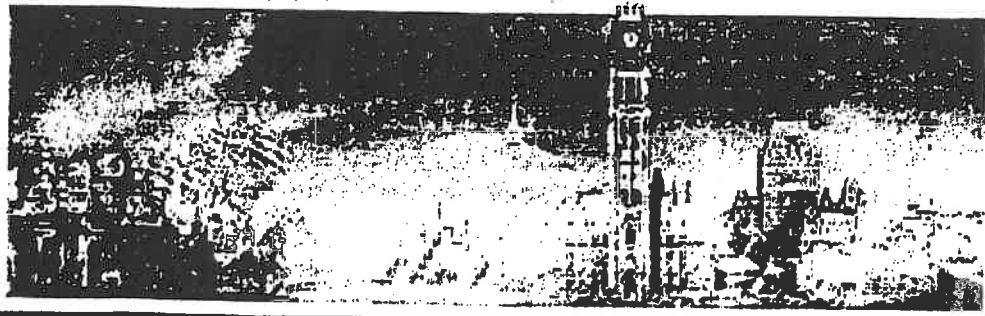
- A. Canada borders three of the four oceans in the world.
- B. The second largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, shared by Canada and the United States. It is almost 5,000 km (31,700 sq. mi.)
- C. Canada has 1/7 of the world's fresh water supply.
- D. Canada has at least 3 million lakes!
- E. The longest river in the world to drain naturally is Wollaston Lake in Saskatchewan at 2,681 km.
- F. The St. Lawrence River connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. This river is 1,287 km (800 miles) long. The Great Lakes are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Canada shares some of these lakes with the United States.

Geography of Canada

Response Booklet
for
Part One

General Information

About Canada



Exercises



1. Circle the correct answer in each question.

A. Canada is the second largest country in the world in:

- population
- land size
- producing bananas

B. There are over 30 million people in Canada who live:

- mostly in the north
- mostly in the mountains
- mostly in the southern areas

C. Canada is divided into:

- ten provinces and two territories
- ten states and three territories
- ten provinces and three territories

D. The country of Canada is located on the continent of:

- North America
- South America
- Antarctica



E. Canada borders three oceans called:

- Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean
- Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Hudson Bay

2. True or False

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| A. | The second largest lake in the world is Lake Superior. | T | F |
| B. | Canada has 1/7 of the world's fresh water. | T | F |
| C. | Canada has around one thousand lakes. | T | F |
| D. | The St. Lawrence River joins the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. | T | F |
| E. | Canada and the United States share five Great Lakes. | T | F |

3. Complete each of the sentences with an answer from the box.

- A. The province of British Columbia is on the _____
- B. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are called the _____ provinces.
- C. Ontario and Southern Quebec belong in the _____
- D. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are called the _____



*prairie *Pacific coast *Maritimes

*Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Canada



Name the Province or Territory

1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	10	.....
2	.....	5	.....	8	.....	11	.....
3	.....	6	.....	9	.....	12	.....
						13	.....

4. Use the abbreviations below for the ten provinces and three territories. Write them beside the numbers above.

British Columbia- BC
Alberta- AB
Saskatchewan- SK
Manitoba- MB
Ontario- ON
Quebec- QC
New Brunswick- NB

Nova Scotia- NS
Prince Edward Island- PE
Newfoundland- NF
Yukon Territory- YT
Northwest Territory- NT
Nunavut- NU

5. Match the provinces and territories with their capital city.
Then print the city on the map beside the star. Use an arrow if needed.

- A. British Columbia-
- B. Alberta-
- C. Saskatchewan-
- D. Manitoba-
- E. Ontario-
- F. Quebec-
- G. New Brunswick-
- H. Nova Scotia-
- I. Prince Edward Island-
- J. Newfoundland-
- K. Yukon-
- L. Northwest Territories-
- M. Nunavut

- ___ St. John's
- ___ Victoria
- ___ Quebec City
- ___ Charlottetown
- ___ Yellowknife
- ___ Winnipeg
- ___ Iqaluit
- ___ Regina
- ___ Whitehorse
- ___ Toronto
- ___ Fredericton
- ___ Edmonton
- ___ Halifax

6. Name three oceans that border on Canada.
Put these bodies of water on the map.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

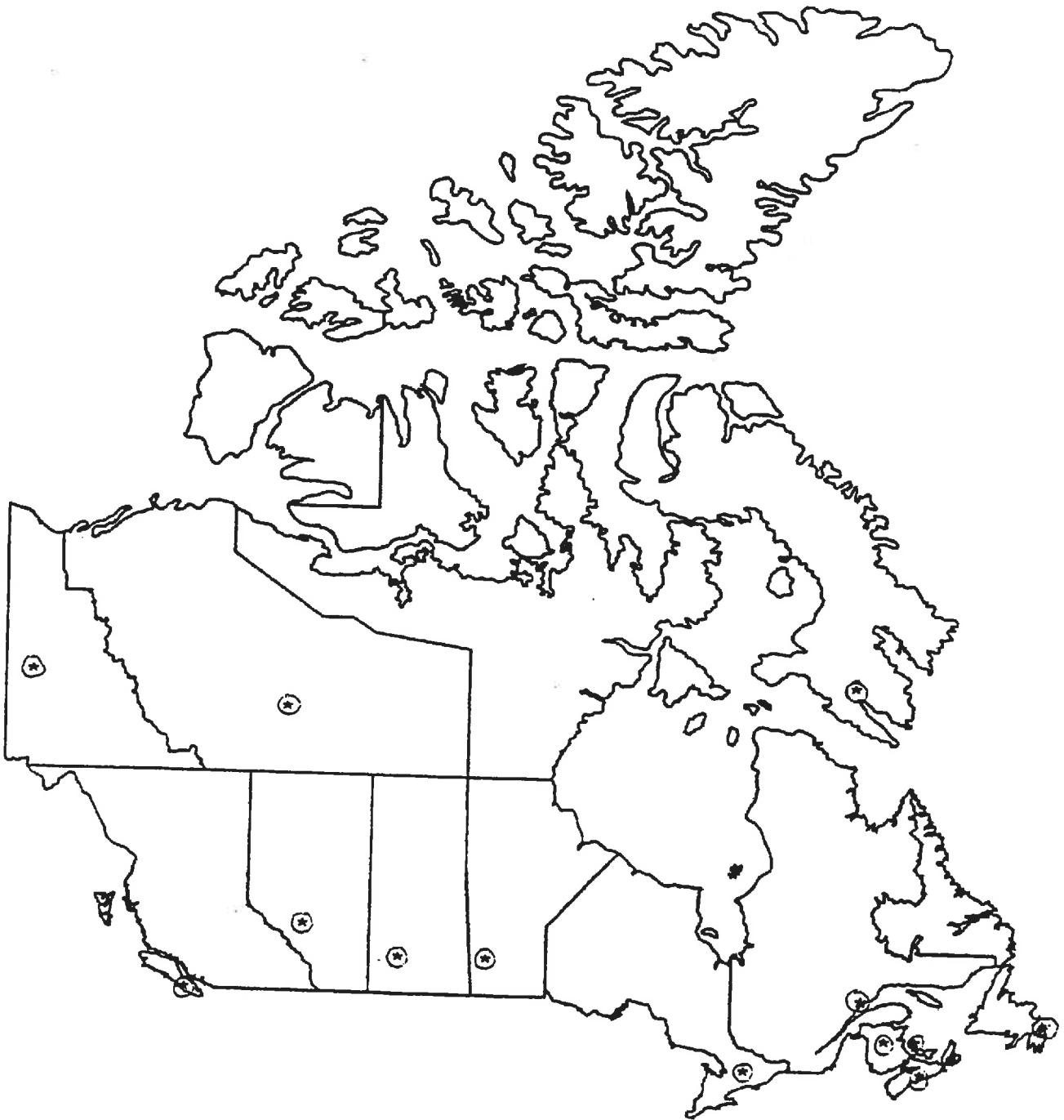


7. Name the five Great Lakes.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

8. Print the St. Lawrence River and the Hudson Bay on the map.
Use an arrow to point to the place if there isn't room for words.

MAP OF CANADA



REFERENCE TERMS AND THEIR MEANINGS

- A. Geography- study of the Earth's physical features and its climate
- B. Directional signs- south, north, east and west
- C. Map- drawing of the Earth's surface or some part of it
- D. Atlas- book of maps
- E. Legend- words and pictures of things found on a map
- F. Symbols- pictures of things found on a map
- G. Landforms- shapes that make up the Earth's surface
- H. Natural resources- products that come from nature that people use or sell
- I. Geographic coordinates- latitude and longitude lines measured in degrees
- J. Latitude- the distance in degrees north and south of the equator
- K. Longitude- the distance in degrees east and west of the Prime Meridian
- L. Degrees- units of measurement
- M. Equator- imaginary circle round the Earth equal distance from the North/South Poles
- N. Parallel- line of latitude; equal distance from one another
- O. Imaginary- something that cannot be seen
- P. Prime Meridian- the first line for measuring longitude at 0 degrees
- Q. Climate- certain weather conditions of an area
- R. Temperate- moderate, not extreme
- S. Erosion- wearing down of land by rain, wind or glaciers
- T. Permafrost- ground that is always frozen
- U. Tundra- treeless, frozen land
- V. Taiga- northern forest area
- W. Fertile- good, rich soil
- X. Peninsula- strip of land nearly surrounded by water
- Y. Headlands- land jutting out into the sea
- Z. Boreal- northern

Canada Map Assignment

Due: _____

Name: _____

Instructions:

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map after all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

Resources Required: pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

Part A Locate and label Canada's three territories and ten provinces in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated.

Alberta (yellow)

Manitoba (purple)

New Brunswick (red)

Nova Scotia (pink)

Ontario (pink)

Quebec (orange)

Yukon Territory (pink)

British Columbia (orange)

Newfoundland and Labrador (purple)

Northwest Territories (red)

Nunavut (brown)

Prince Edward Island (yellow)

Saskatchewan (green)

Part B Locate and label the capital city of each province and territory and underline each city name.

Part C Locate the capital city of Canada. Label this city in CAPITAL letters and underline.

Part D Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated.

United States (grey)

Iceland (orange)

Greenland (green)

Russia (brown)

Part E Locate and label the following bodies of salt water and shade all ocean water dark blue:

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Arctic Ocean

Part F Locate and label the following bodies of fresh water on your map, and shade them light blue:

Great Bear Lake

Lake Winnipeg

Lake Huron

Lake Erie

Great Slave Lake

Lake Superior

Lake Michigan

Lake Ontario

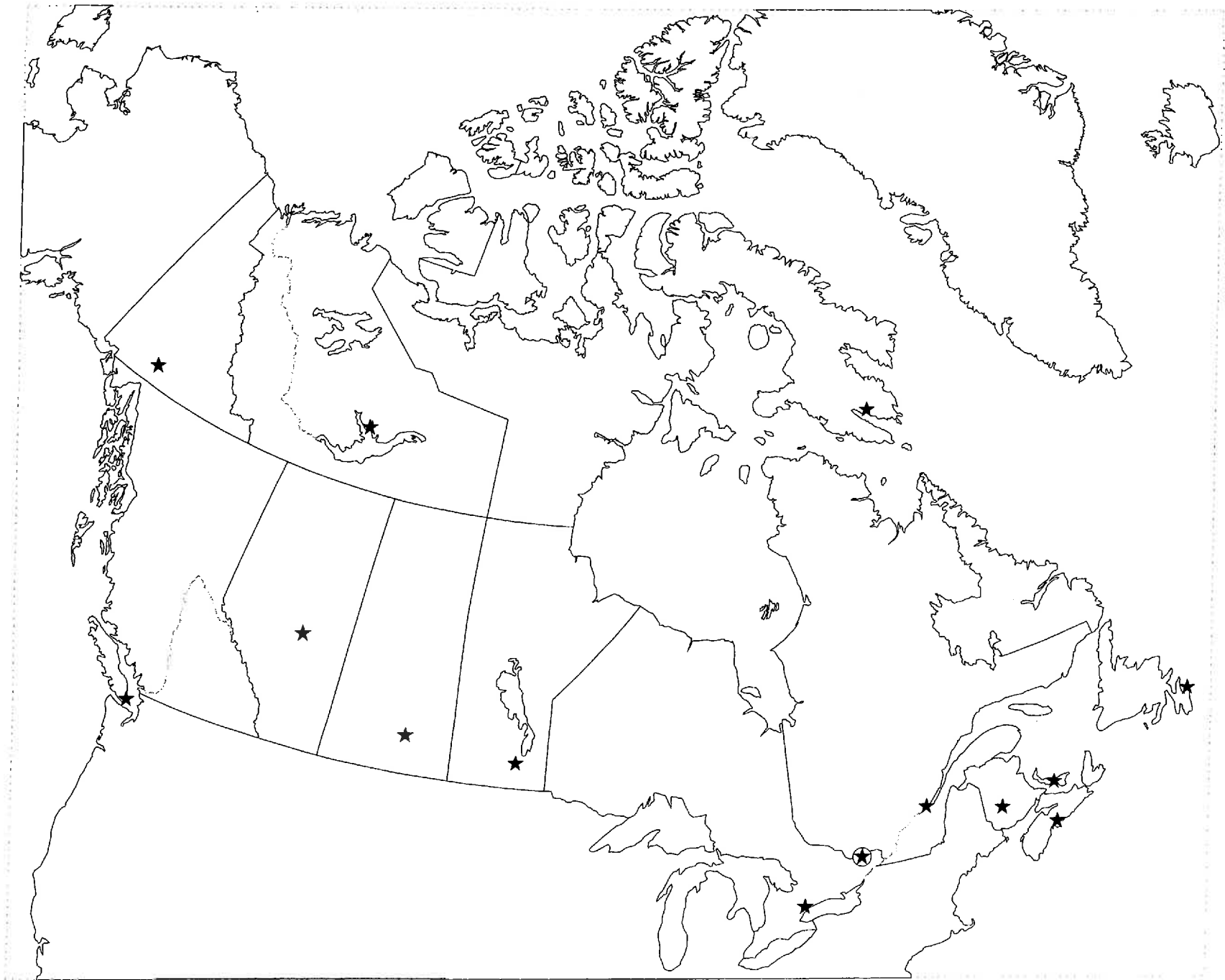
Part G Locate and label the following rivers and shade them light blue:

Fraser River

St. Lawrence River

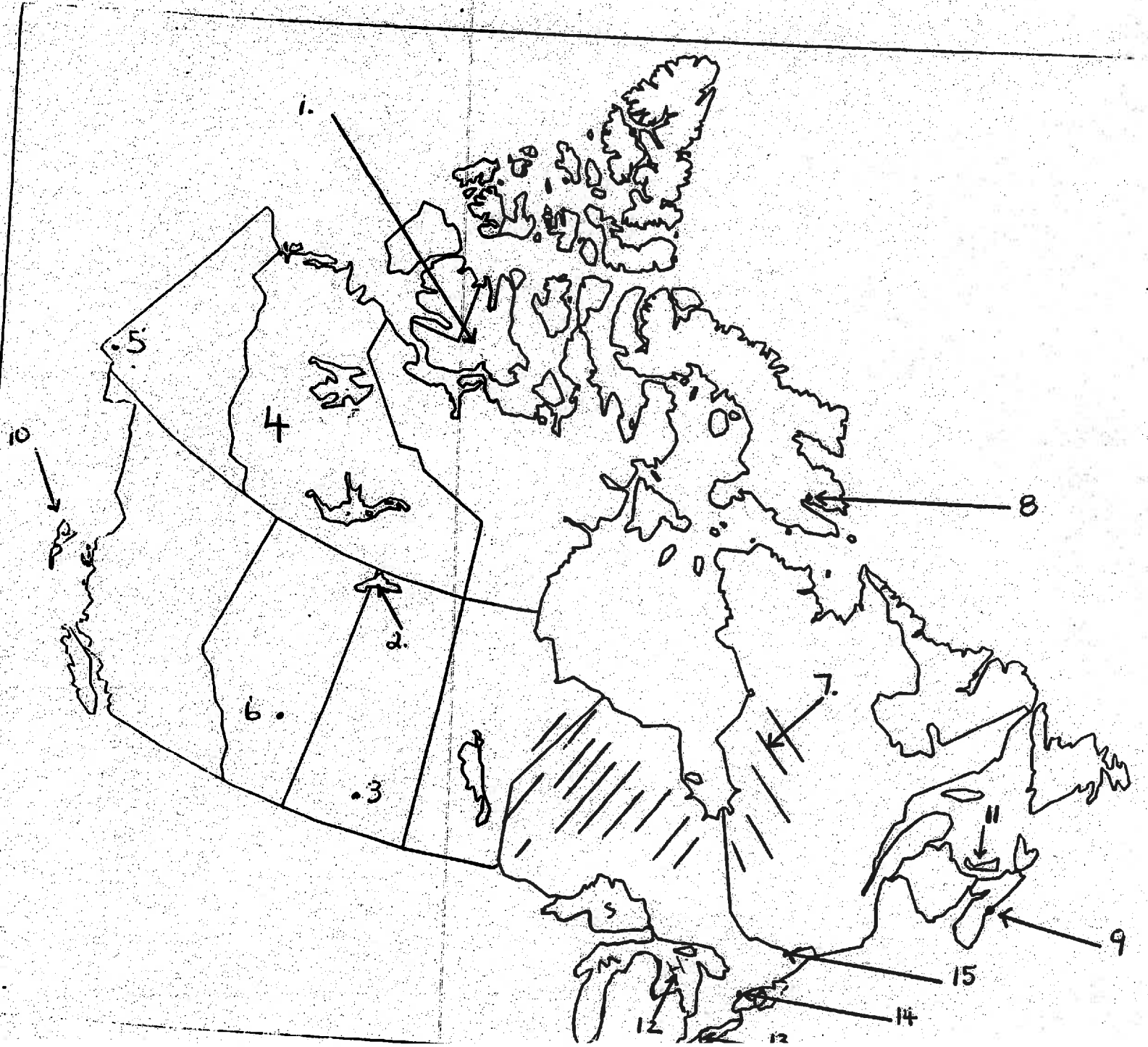
Mackenzie River

Part H Complete your map with a frame, title and compass bearing.



MAP OF CANADA - Map A.

Name: _____



Map 5.

