

Canada's Landform Regions

Using the textbook *Experience Canada*, fill in the following blanks.

Canadian Shield pg 39-40

The region covers _____ of Canada. It was formed about _____ billion years ago. Volcanic _____ raised _____ from the sea to form the core of a new _____. Rich veins of _____ minerals such as _____, _____ and nickel squeezed into these _____ rocks. Erosion _____ the _____, putting the minerals within reach. _____ scraped much _____ from the Shield. Glaciers marked the land with _____ and _____ which formed thousands of _____ and swamps. _____, _____ power and _____ are important resources of the Shield. The population is _____ but most _____ live in the _____ parts. In the summertime, _____, forests and _____ attract _____, _____ and campers. But for most of the _____ the Canadian Shield has _____ natural resources and _____ people.

The lowlands pg 41-43

This is a low lying area located around the _____ and along the _____. Half of this small landform region is located in _____ and the other half in _____. It is a region of _____ rock - deposited in ancient seas in the Canadian shield. Much of this rock is about _____ years old. During the ice ages, _____ moved south into the region, pushing _____ and _____ along with them. Huge _____ scraped out basins, which filled with water as the glaciers melted. These glaciers became the _____.

The Great Lakes- St Lawrence lowlands region is very _____ populated, especially along _____. _____ of Canada's people live here, particularly _____ in the _____ and _____. This region is the _____ heart of Canada, particularly for the _____

_____ industry. Farm land is threatened by _____. This small region faces the pressures of a _____ and _____ population.

The Appalachians pg 43

The _____ region is a popular _____ tourist destination. The _____ mountains formed about _____ million years ago. Plate _____ forced sedimentary rock on the _____ floor to fold _____ and squeezed _____ minerals into the cracks. _____ forces ground these _____ ranges down. The _____ coastline provides many _____ harbours. Aboriginal _____ and _____ were the first residents. Today, the _____ region has _____ of Canada's total population. There are only _____ cities over 100,000

Interior Plains pg 45

As erosion wore away the rocks of the _____, the particles were carried westward by _____, _____ and _____. They were deposited in the _____. Layers of _____ were deposited on top of previous layers. Over _____ of years these sediments were transformed into sedimentary rock. Rivers often reveal _____ of plants and _____ life in sedimentary rocks. During the Palaeozoic and _____ eras a shallow sea covered Canada's interior. Sea creatures and _____ plants died and were buried by sediments. Their decayed remains have left large amounts of _____ and _____ gas hidden beneath the surface.

Western Cordillera pg 48

The Western cordillera is found in _____, Yukon and a small bit of _____ and _____. It is a fairly _____ geologic region. It has _____ main parts. During the _____ plate _____ folded the Earth's _____

to form the _____ part, the _____ mountains. About _____ million years ago _____ eruptions built the _____ Range along the Pacific _____. _____ flowed over the area between the _____ and _____ Range to form the Interior _____ an area of _____ land. Alpine _____ sharpened _____ and cut U-_____ valleys between them. The Western _____ is _____ in natural resources. Coal _____ and _____ minerals are found. _____ cover the area. Orchards grow in _____ and mountains provide beautiful _____. 1/8 of Canada's _____ live here concentrated in Vancouver and _____.

The Innuitions pg 50

The _____ in Canada's far north are _____ than the Appalachians and _____ than the Rockies. They are mostly _____ on islands. Oil and _____ deposits have been discovered here, _____ it was once covered by _____ tropical seas. Now the mountains are covered with _____ population. The industry is having difficulty yet the _____ soil provide _____ farming.

The Arctic pg 51

The Arctic region is mostly made up of _____ formed by moving _____ rock. Most of the region was first scraped bare by _____, then _____ by rising sea levels as the ice melted. The surface is very stony, with _____ of bare rock and very little _____. _____ and _____ deposits have been found near Inuvik. Both the Innuition and Arctic regions are part of the new territory of _____.