

Geography ~ The Importance of Place

Horizons, Ch.3, p. 92-98

Questions

1. What is geography? What are some ways the study of geography is organized?
2. What impact do the physical characteristics of a place have on humans?
3. What is GPS and what is it used for?
4. What are some of the physical and cultural characteristics of Prince Rupert?
5. Examine Figure 3-4 and answer the two questions at the bottom of p. 96.
6. What are some ways in which places change over time? Use Figure 3-5 as an example.
7. What are some ways in which places interact with other places? Use Figure 3-6 as an example.



1) The five organizing principles of geography are:

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

2) The **Canadian Shield** used to be a _____ as high as the Himalayas (the range where Mt. Everest is located). Over millions of years, it has eroded down into a landscape of _____.

Today, the Shield contains both _____ and _____ rock. It also contains many minerals such as _____, _____, _____, and nickel. Because of all the rock, it is not suitable for _____.

3) The **Interior Plains** (Prairies) has many layers of _____ rock. Millions of years ago this area used to be covered by _____. The Interior Plains contains **fossils fuels** such as _____ and _____, and **evaporites**, such as _____. This area is very _____ for farming.

4) The Western Mountains are made up of a series of parallel ranges known as a _____. They were formed when _____ caused the Earth's crust to buckle. This area contains minerals such as _____, _____, _____, and _____.

5) The West Coast of B.C. is due for a big earthquake because the _____ Plate is subducting under the _____ Plate and right now the two plates are stuck together and _____ is building up. When the quake hits, large waves called _____ may strike the coast and cause destruction. Some of the other possible effects of a huge earthquake include _____, _____, and _____.

6) A **continental climate** has _____ temperatures and _____ precipitation. A **maritime (ocean) climate** has _____ temperatures and _____ precipitation. In Victoria, we have a _____ climate.

7) **Latitude** affects climate in that temperature are _____ closer to the equator. Also there is _____ variation in length of day and night the _____ away from the equator you are.

8) **Altitude** affects climate because the temperature gets _____ the higher the altitude.

9) **Distance from the sea** affects climate because the surface of the land heats and cools more _____ than the surface of the water.

10) **Wind direction** affects climate by _____ the moderating effects of the ocean. In B.C., our prevailing (most common) winds are from the _____ and the _____.

11) **Ocean currents** are either _____ or _____, depending on their origin. On the West Coast, we are affected by the warm _____ Current.

12) **Precipitation** is determined by _____ from the sea and by the _____. In Western Canada, we get _____, _____, and _____ rainfall. By the coast, the _____

winds push warm, moist Pacific air up against the _____ and create _____ precipitation. On the other side of the mountains, it is much _____; this area is called the _____. **Convictional** precipitation is caused by _____ in the atmosphere. _____ air rises and eventually forms clouds of _____ or _____, which falls back to earth. This type of precipitation usually occurs during the _____ months. **Frontal** precipitation is caused when a _____ front meets a _____ front.

13) Western Canada is made up of a number of _____, which are ecological communities of plants and animals. The four elements of an ecosystem are _____, _____, _____ and _____.

14) The **Boreal Forest** is made up of _____ trees, which create _____ soil when their needles decompose. This area is not very fertile because there is not a lot of _____, the remains of decomposing plants

and animals. Some animals that live in the boreal forest are _____,
_____, _____, _____, and _____.

15) **Parkland** is the area between the _____
and the _____. The vegetation is mainly
_____. This is an ideal area for growing
_____ because _____.

16) **The Prairie** is sometimes called the _____. The natural
vegetation includes _____, but farming has
destroyed some of these natural plants. The soils of this region are
_____ in colour and have a high _____ content.
This dark brown soil type is called _____, and is ideal for growing
_____. Some of the animals include _____,

_____, _____, _____, and
_____.

17) **The Interior Mountain Region** consists of _____,
_____, and _____. Plants include
_____, _____, and _____.

Animals include _____, _____, _____,
and _____.

18) **The Coastal Forest** is different from the other rainforests in the world
because most of the trees are _____. Some of the common
trees are _____,

_____, and _____.

19) Environments that have been used and altered by humans are called
_____.

20) The **boom and bust cycle** occurs when _____ such as gold are
discovered in a region. Many _____ come to the area and a new
_____ springs up. After the resource has been used up, many people
_____ and the town's population falls. Sometimes it even becomes
known as a _____ town. The lifespan of a town based on a single
resource is about _____ years. An example of a boom and bust town
in _____.