

Chapter 6 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Many French-speaking Canadians who seek greater protection for their language and culture support separatism.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. First Nations is a term that refers to indigenous peoples of Canada who are neither Inuit nor Métis.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Quebec's French-speaking inhabitants are known as the Métis.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Canada's high standard of living and government policies protecting multiculturalism are reasons why many people immigrate.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Canada is considered a postindustrial society largely due to its significant fishing industry.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

6. Canada is the world's third-largest producer of _____, which is an inexpensive source of renewable energy.
 - a. synthetic crude oil
 - b. natural gas
 - c. hydroelectricity
 - d. wind and solar power

7. Some of Canada's leading exports include automobiles, auto parts, crude petroleum, natural gas, and
 - a. forestry products.
 - b. textiles.
 - c. chemical products.
 - d. foods.

8. Which of the following landforms runs through both the United States and Canada?
 - a. the Interior Lowlands
 - b. the Rocky Mountains
 - c. the Great Plains
 - d. the Canadian Shield

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9. The continued extraction of natural resources—particularly coal, oil, and natural gas from the tar sands in Alberta—fuels a growing concern among many people about
- wetlands.
 - climate change.
 - the fishing industry.
 - old-growth forests.
10. Emissions in the United States can result in _____ in Canada, threatening timber and water resources.
- cooler air temperatures
 - acid rain
 - industrial accents
 - reduced wetlands
11. Which of the following best describes the spoken languages in Canada?
- English and the language of the Inuit are dominant.
 - English and French are the two official languages.
 - French is the official, dominant language.
 - French, German, and English are the main languages.
12. Canada is rarely impacted by natural weather hazards because of its cold oceans and a lack of
- rainfall.
 - extreme temperatures.
 - moist, humid air.
 - changing seasons.
13. A partially self-governing country with close ties to another country is called a
- colony.
 - First Nation.
 - dominion.
 - province.
14. Due to its large land area, the development of Canada's _____ has been essential to the country's economic growth.
- manufacturing
 - tourism
 - fishing industry
 - transportation systems
15. A giant core of rock anchoring North America and centered on Hudson Bay and James Bay is known as the
- Interior Lowlands
 - Pacific Ranges
 - Canadian Shield
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16. Among the ocean currents that play a major role in Canada's climates is the warm, northward-flowing current known as the
- Canadian Shield.
 - Labrador Current.
 - Gulf Stream.
 - Alaska Current.
17. Like the neighboring Pacific Ranges, the _____ grew as geologic forces heaved slabs of rock upward.
- Great Plains
 - Appalachian Mountains
 - Rocky Mountains
 - Canadian Shield
18. Canada is considered a postindustrial society because of its
- high level of employment in the service sector.
 - increased trade with developing nations.
 - ability to export its abundance of natural resources.
 - sustainable balance of forestry and manufacturing.
19. Scientists believe _____ is directly related to climate change and the rising of Earth's temperature.
- production of hydroelectricity
 - carbon dioxide
 - mining activity
 - sustainable logging
20. The _____ are persons who have both indigenous and French Canadian ancestry.
- First Nations
 - Inuit
 - Quebecois
 - Métis
21. To help provide energy production in Canada's southern provinces, the Canadian government has begun to explore
- synthetic crude oil conversion.
 - hydroelectricity.
 - natural gas extraction.
 - wind and solar power.
22. In order for land to be used for industrial, commercial, and agricultural purposes, many of Canada's _____ have been drained.
- lakes
 - rivers
 - forestland
 - wetlands

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23. Which of the following is North America's oldest mountain range?
- Appalachian Mountains
 - Cascade Range
 - Coast Range
 - Canadian Rockies
24. A growing economic activity in Canada is _____, which has caused controversy in the fishing industry because of potential risks to consumers.
- overfishing
 - damming
 - logging
 - aquaculture
25. Protection of _____ is an example of how Canada is taking steps to protect its renewable resources.
- Pacific salmon
 - trees producing sap for maple syrup
 - Niagara Falls
 - deep sea drilling areas
26. The _____ stretch more than 3,000 miles (4,828 km) from New Mexico to Alaska.
- Appalachian Mountains
 - Rocky Mountains
 - Pacific Ranges
 - Great Plains
27. The _____, the indigenous people of the Canadian Arctic, were once known as Eskimos.
- Inuit
 - First Nations
 - Métis
 - Quebécois
28. Today, more than one-fourth of Canadians identify themselves as being
- of mixed ethnic origins.
 - Quebécois.
 - Native American.
 - Inuit.
29. Which of the following is an example of the United States and Canadian governments working together to address water pollution?
- the Clean Water Conservation Consortium
 - the Great Lakes Water Quality Act
 - the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
 - the Green Energy and Green Economy Act (GEGEA)

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30. Canada was not as seriously affected as the United States by the 2008 global recession largely because
- the housing market declined but employment rose.
 - Canadian banks were more conservative in extending credit.
 - the fishing industry provided steady employment for many Canadians.
 - few Canadians spent more than they earned.
31. How does Niagara Falls help contribute to Canada's economy?
- by providing a key transportation route
 - by delivering drinking water to many homes in the region
 - by depositing coal, iron ore, and other minerals
 - by providing a source of hydroelectric power
32. The arrival of a million people to Canada from Great Britain between 1815 and 1844 caused an increase in
- French nationalism.
 - Quebecois.
 - French-speaking citizens.
 - Loyalists.
33. Due to heavy natural resource extraction, Canada's _____ has been shrinking.
- boreal forest
 - "green" energy supply
 - St. Lawrence Seaway System
 - east coast aquaculture industry
34. The body of water that flows from the Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean, draining much of Canada's northern interior, is called the
- St. Lawrence River.
 - Mackenzie River.
 - Fraser River.
 - Niagara River.
35. To the east of Canada's central region of plains stand the ancient, rounded
- Appalachian Mountains.
 - Rocky Mountains.
 - Pacific Ranges.
 - Interior Lowlands.
36. As of 2011, only 10 percent of Canada's _____ was federally protected.
- boreal forest
 - fishing ecosystem
 - tributary system
 - salmon population

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37. The indigenous people of the Canadian Arctic are known as the
- Métis.
 - Inuit.
 - Quebecois.
 - First Nations.
38. _____ is believed to contribute directly to climate change and the rising of the Earth's temperatures.
- Logging
 - Hydroelectricity
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Overfishing
39. Individual Canadian provinces have been addressing climate change since the national government pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol after
- recognizing that its role in climate change is too low to bother with.
 - deciding that compliance with the agreement was too expensive.
 - the government failed to meet its goals.
 - the citizens voted down a national environmental referendum.
40. Many _____ fled to Canada after the American Revolution.
- Quebecois
 - British
 - Inuit
 - Loyalists

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

41. In spring, a warm, dry wind called the _____ blows down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and melts the snow.
42. The _____ is the elevation above which it is too cold for trees to grow.
43. In recent years, _____ in Canada has caused fish stocks to drop dangerously.
44. The coastal Atlantic and Pacific waters have long been important _____, or places for catching fish and other sea animals.
45. Canada's Athabasca _____ contain large deposits of heavy crude oil.

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- a. dominion
 - b. tar sands
 - c. aquaculture
 - d. chinook
 - e. Quebecois
 - f. timberline
 - g. Inuit
 - h. old-growth forest
 - i. emigrate
 - j. separatism
46. complex forest that has developed over a long period of time and is relatively untouched by human activity
47. elevation above which it is too cold for trees to grow
48. the cultivation of seafood
49. a seasonal warm wind that blows down the Rocky Mountains in late winter and early spring
50. a member of the Arctic native peoples of North America; once known as Eskimo
51. an underground layer naturally impregnated with petroleum
52. a partially self-governing country with close ties to another country
53. French-speaking inhabitants of a city in eastern Canada
54. the breaking away of one part of a country to create an independent country
55. to leave one's own country to settle permanently in another
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- a. acid rain
 - b. Green Energy and Green Economy Act
 - c. old-growth forest
 - d. greenhouse gas emissions
 - e. extracting
56. an area like Canada's boreal region that has developed over a long period of time and is relatively untouched by human activity
57. removing by mining or drilling or other means
58. a serious threat caused by natural and human activity that can contaminate lakes, streams, and rivers far from the source of the pollution
59. a type of air pollution caused by transportation, electricity generation, and producing and refining fossil fuels and petroleum
60. a law to support renewable energy and promote conservation within Ontario

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- a. overfishing
 - b. aquaculture
 - c. Canadian Shield
 - d. Loyalist
 - e. tar sands
 - f. First Nations
 - g. hydroelectricity
 - h. carbon dioxide
 - i. emigrate
 - j. fishery
61. a place where marine resources can be harvested
62. harvesting aquatic life to the point that species are depleted and the value of the area declines
63. one of the indigenous peoples of Canada who are neither Inuit nor Métis
64. the cultivation of seafood
65. an American colonist who remained committed to the British government
66. to leave one's own country to settle permanently in another
67. a giant core of rock anchoring North America, centered on Hudson Bay and James Bay
68. believed to contribute directly to climate change and the rising of the Earth's temperatures
69. electricity generated from flowing or falling water
70. underground areas containing deposits of semi-solid heavy crude oil
71. Below is an excerpt from the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, part of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Based on what you have learned in the chapter, do you think Canada is adhering to this agreement? Explain your reasoning in a paragraph, using supporting evidence from the chapter.

“The objectives of this Agreement are to:

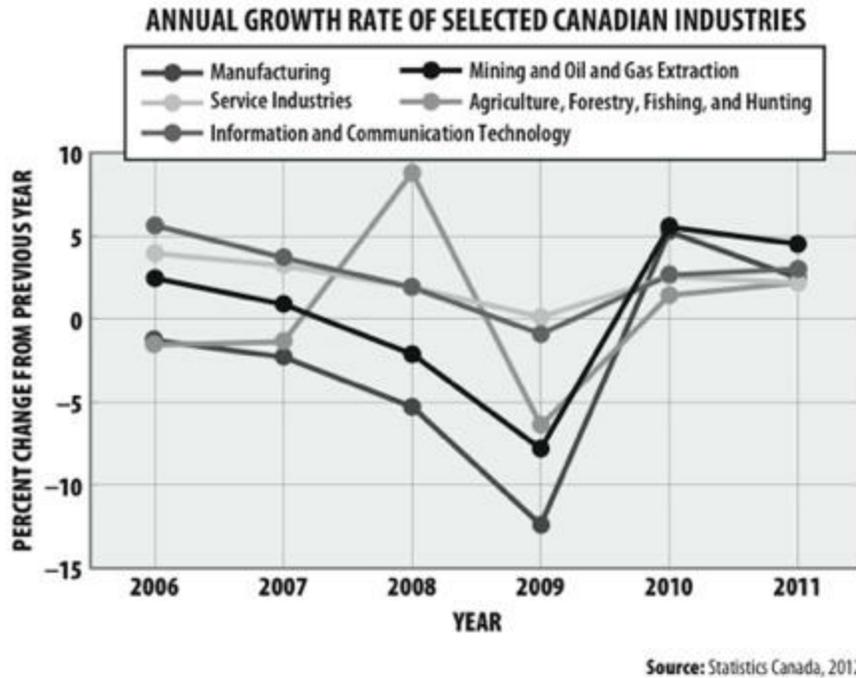
(a) foster the protection and improvement of the environment in the territories of the Parties for the well-being of present and future generations;

(b) promote sustainable development based on cooperation and mutually supportive environmental and economic policies;

(c) increase cooperation between the Parties to better conserve, protect, and enhance the environment, including wild flora and fauna. . .”

—North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, 1993

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72. Examine the graph above, which shows the annual growth rate of Canadian industries. Write a paragraph that compares the growth rate of manufacturing industries to those involving information and communication technology. How did the economic downturn impact each industry differently? Support your comparison with examples from the text.
73. Based on what you have learned from the chapter, do you think the development of renewable sources of energy is a practical option for reducing climate change in Canada? Provide examples that support your response.

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NASA studies report that Canada's boreal forests are more and more frequently subject to naturally occurring fires during the summer. Read the following quote about the impact of forest fires.

Fires can generate large amounts of smoke pollution, release greenhouse gases, and unintentionally degrade ecosystems. But fires can also clear away dead and dying underbrush, which can help restore an ecosystem to good health. In many ecosystems, including boreal forests and grasslands, plants have co-evolved with fire and require periodic burning to reproduce.

—NASA Earth Observatory, "Global Maps," 2008

74. Write an argumentative paragraph about whether you think natural forest fires are more or less harmful to the region's atmosphere than human activity. Explain how the warming climate of Canada's boreal forest impacts economic activities in Canada. Include examples from the chapter to explain your reasoning about how climate change can impact economic activity as well as wildlife in the forest.

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—NASA Earth Observatory, "Global Maps," 2008

75. Write a paragraph explaining whether you think chemicals in smoke plumes from forest fires or activities by humans have a more harmful impact on Canada's climate, air, and water. In your paragraph, explain how human activity in Canada and the United States can impact the environment and lead to climate change.
76. Is hydroelectricity a flawless solution to Canada's renewable energy issues? Support your answer with specific examples.