

FINAL EXAM REVIEW

**Unit 2: Geographic
Influences, Climate and
Weather**

21. Name 2 ways that magma can form mountains.

- Dome mountains- magma pushes upward and raises land, but doesn't break through
- Volcanoes- magma pushes upward and breaks through the crust

24. Name the 8 landform regions of Canada. (HINT: 3 mountains, 3 lowlands, a shield and a plain)

- Appalachian mountains
 - Western Cordillera
 - Great Lakes-St. Lawrence
 - Lowlands
 - Hudson Bay Lowlands
 - Arctic Lowlands
 - Canadian Shield
 - Interior Plains

25. Tell which basic provinces are in each region, and a characteristic for each region.

- Appalachian mountains- old, eroded, rounded tops, 1000m, valley deposits= deep, fertile soil, coniferous and deciduous trees (NB, NS, PE, NF)
- Western Cordillera- young, pointed, 3 mountain ranges, 3000m (AB, BC, YK)
- Innuitian mountains- far north, rugged peaks, young and pointed, no vegetation, 2000m (NT)
- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands- level, fertile plain with brown soil, formed when inland sea receded (QC, ON)

25. Tell which basic provinces are in each region, and a characteristic for each region.

- Hudson Bay Lowlands- flat, poorly drained, mix of tundra and podzols, swamp forests (ON, MB)
- Arctic Lowlands- upland plateaus and lowland plains, cold & dry climate, poorly drained soil, lichens and moss (NT)
- Canadian Shield- oldest rock in Canada, thin, acidic soil called podzols, coniferous forests but not good for agriculture (Central Canada)
- Interior Plains- inland seas receded, south is semi-desert with cacti, moist, well-drained black earth called *chernozem*, ideal for growing wheat. (AB, SK, MB)

26. What is the difference between weather and climate?

- Weather refers to the conditions in a specific place over a short period of time. (in Moncton today, or the weekend)
- Climate refers to the pattern of weather conditions over a large area, over a long period of time. (in Canada, during winter)

27. Name and briefly explain the 7 factors that influence climate (global and regional).

Global-

- Latitude- distance from the equator means less sunlight and heat
- Air Masses and Winds- Maritime Tropical / Maritime Polar / Continental Arctic / Continental Tropical, move from west to east, *jet stream*
- Ocean Currents- move heat and cold around the world, ex. Gulf Stream
- Clouds and Precipitation- evaporation of bodies of water causes clouds, so there is more rain nearer to bodies of water, *dew point= temperature for condensation*

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Regional-

- Altitude- air temperature drops as altitude increases and air pressure decreases
- Bodies of Water- do not change temperature as easily as land masses, and so they influence climate (less cold in winter, less hot in summer, more humid)
- Mountain Barriers- The *Westerlies* (warm, wet winds off the Pacific Ocean) rise up the Coast Mountains of BC, cooling, and releasing rain, and further up, snow. They warm again as they come down the other side, but are now dry, called *Chinook* winds.