Workbook Preview

© Super Simple Sheets

Grade 4 Social Studies Unit

B. People And Environments: Political And Physical Regions Of Canada

	Curriculum Expectations	Pages
B1.1	Analyse some of the general ways in which the natural environment of regions in Canada has affected the development of industry	56-84, 101-104, 109-111
B1.2	Assess aspects of the environmental impact of different industries in two or more physical and/or political regions of Canada	112-128, 165-167
B1.3	Describe some key actions taken by both industries and citizens to address the need for more sustainable use of land and resources, and	129-130, -176
B2.1		-158, -180
B2.2	investigate issues and challenges associated with balancing human needs/wants and activities with environmental stewardship in one or more of the political and/or physical regions of Canada	159-164, 170-176
B2.3	Analyse and construct print and/or digital maps, including thematic maps, as part of their investigations into balancing human needs/wants and activities with environmental stewardship in Canada	48-54, 87-94
B2.4	Interpret and analyse information and data related to their investigations, using a variety of tools	121-128
B2.5	Evaluate evidence and draw conclusions about issues and challenges associated with balancing human needs/wants and activities with environmental stewardship in Canada	170-180
B2.6	Communicate the results of their inquiries using appropriate vocabulary and formats	106-108

Preview of 80 pages from this product that contains 276 pages total.

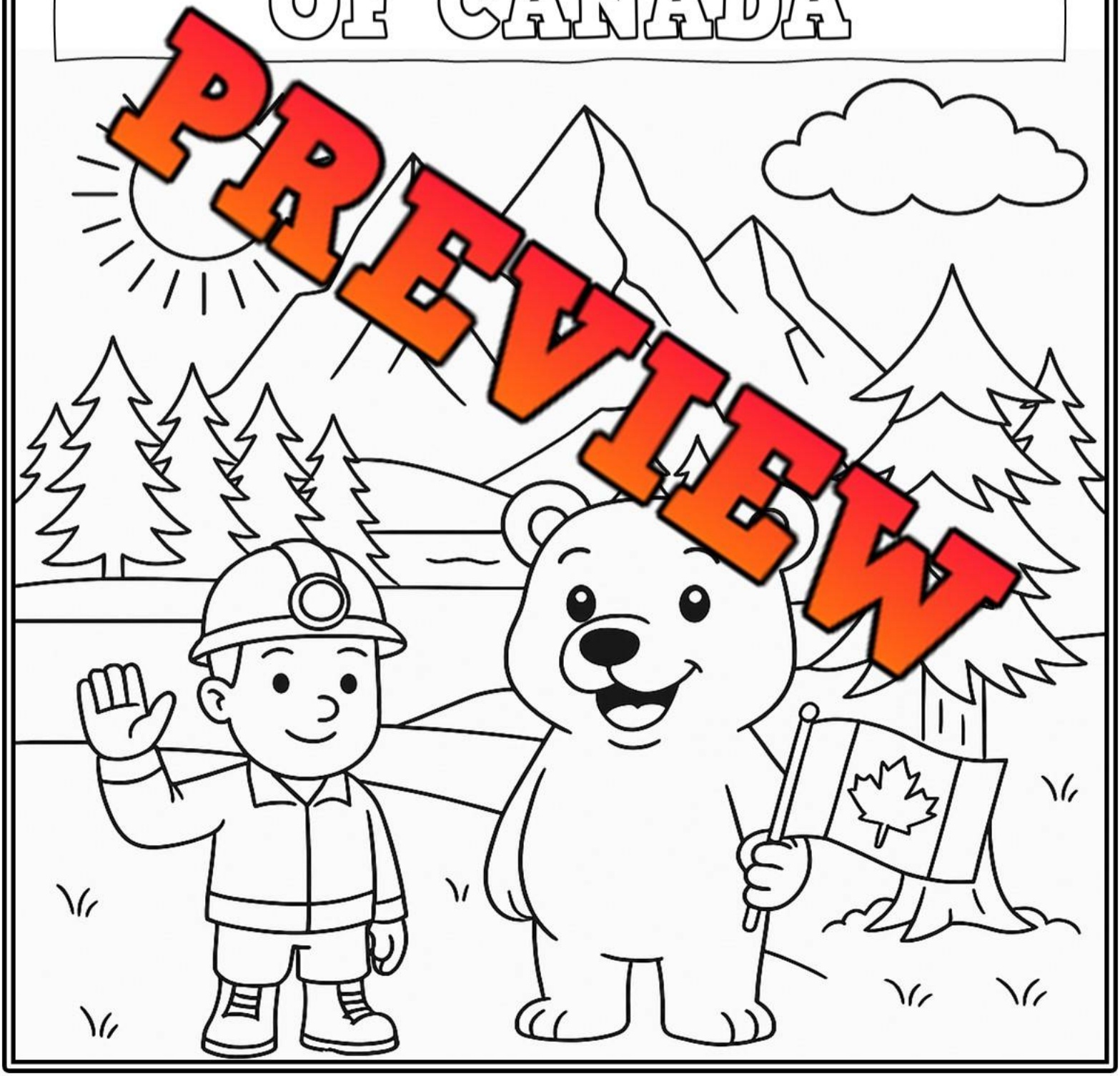
© Super Simple Sheets

	Curriculum Expectations	Pages
B3.1	Identify various physical regions in Canada (e.g., landform, vegetation, and climatic regions), and describe their location and some of the major ways in which they are distinct from and similar to each other (e.g., the location of the Western Cordillera and the Appalachian regions and the characteristics of the mountains in each region; characteristics of boreal forest and tundra regions; similarities and differences between agricultural areas in the Niagara region, the Annapolis Valley, and the western plains; climatic differences between the rainforest of Vancouver Island and arid areas such as the Canadian badlands)	55-97, 101-104, 109-111, 131-132, 181-185
B3.2	Identify some of the main human activities, including industrial development and recreational activities, in various physical regions of Canada (e.g., large-scale farming in the plains and lowlands; mining and smelting in the Canadian Shield; cattle ranching in grasslands and plains; development of transportation routes along rivers and in valleys and mountain passes; fisheries in oceans, lakes, and rivers; skiing in mountain regions; boating on waterways; hiking on forest or coastal trails)	56-82, 109-130, 181-185
B3.3	Describe the four main economic sectors (i.e., the primary sector is resource based, the secondary sector is based on manufacturing and processing, the tertiary sector is service based, the quaternary sector is information based), and identify some industries that are commonly associated with each sector (e.g., primary: logging, fishing, mining; secondary: pulp and paper, car manufacturing; tertiary: banks, stores, transportation; quaternary: education, research and development)	136-164, 181-185
B3.4	Identify various types of political regions in Canada (e.g., provinces, territories, municipalities, First Nations bands and reserves), and describe some of their basic similarities and differences (e.g., the powers of a province versus those of a territory)	8-14, 20, 22-35, 95-97, 181-185
B3.5	Identify Canada's provinces and territories and their capital cities, and describe them with reference to their location and some of the peoples who live in them (e.g., New Brunswick, which is in Atlantic Canada, is the only bilingual province and has a large Acadian population; Toronto, which is the capital of Ontario, has a large immigrant population, which includes people from China, South Asia, Europe, and Latin America as well as Indigenous Canadians; the majority of people in Nunavut, in Arctic Canada, are Inuit)	9-10, 15-19, 23-30, 36-54, 181-185
B3.6	Describe significant opportunities and challenges related to quality of life in some of Canada's political regions (e.g., job opportunities in Alberta's booming resource sector; loss of jobs in the fishing industry in Newfoundland and Labrador; pollution generated in the Alberta oil sands; challenges related to employment and housing on First Nations reserves; urban sprawl in the Greater Toronto Area)	85-86, 105, 131-135, 151-155, 165-167, 181-185
B3.7	Demonstrate an understanding of cardinal and intermediate directions (i.e., NW, SW, NE, and SE), and use these directions as well as number and letter grids to locate selected political and physical regions of Canada on a variety of print and digital/interactive maps	20-22, 181-185

© Super Simple Sheets

NAME: _____

POLITICAL AND PHYSICAL REGIONS OF CANADA



© Super Simple Sheets

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____

Curriculum Connection
B3.4

Canada's Provinces and Territories

Label the provinces, territories, and oceans on the map

Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Arctic Ocean

Nunavut	Alberta
Ontario	British Columbia (BC)
Prince (PEI)	Quebec
Newfoundland Labrador	Manitoba
	New Brunswick
	Northwest Territories
	Yukon
	Nova Scotia
	Saskatchewan



PREVIEW

supersimplesheets.com

Name: _____ 9

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Provincial and Territorial Capitals

What is a Capital City?
Each province and territory has a capital city. A **capital city** is the most important city in the province and is usually where the provincial government buildings are located.
Fill in the table below by writing in the **capital city** and the **abbreviation** for each province



Capital Cities		Abbreviations	
onton	Regina	YT	MB
	Winnipeg	ON	AB
	Toronto	PE	BC
Yell	John's	NT	NS
		QC	NB
Frederi		NU	NL
Charlottetown		SK	



PREVIEW

Provinces and Territories	Capi	Abbreviation
Saskatchewan		
British Columbia		
Manitoba		
New Brunswick		
Newfoundland and Labrador		
Prince Edward Island		
Quebec		
Nova Scotia		
Ontario		
Yukon		
Nunavut		
Northwest Territories		
Alberta		

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 11

Curriculum Connection
B3.4

Provinces Vs Territories

Political Regions in Canada

Canada consists of 13 political regions – 10 **provinces** and 3 **territories**. The territories are the Northwest Territories, [illegible]avut, and the Yukon. The [illegible]s are divide[illegible] the gro[illegible] but th[illegible] imaginary line[illegible] regions so that eac[illegible]n ca[illegible] control the rules and laws [illegible] by.



What is the Difference Between a Provin[illegible] Terr[illegible]

Canada has a **constitution** that works tog[illegible]er with [illegible]yste[illegible] laws to make up the rules of the country. The constitution tells us wh[illegible]ers t[illegible]s and territories have. Provinces have more power to make changes [illegible]ns tha[illegible]itories do.

In the constitution, it says provinces have **jurisdiction** [illegible] educ[illegible]re, and the environment. Territories on the other hand, do not have thei[illegible] governments. Instead, the **Federal government** handles the decisions mad[illegible]heir regions. The territories still elect representatives to make decisions for the people in the territories in the Federal government.

Territories have smaller populations than provinces. The territories are hoping to become provinces at some point, as they would like to get more control over their land.

To summarize, the main difference between a Canadian province and a Canadian territory is that a province has more power to control their land than a territory does. The federal government has more control over territories.

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 12

Curriculum Connection
B3.4

Multiple Choice
Circle the correct answer.

1) Canada has how many political regions?	10	13
2) Canada has how many territories?	3	10
3) Nunavut is a...	Province	Territory
4) Which has more power over laws on their land?	Province	Territory
5) Each of the boundaries between regions...	Has walls	Is invisible

Questions
Answer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) What is the main difference between a province and a territory?

2) Do the people in the territories have as much power over laws on their land? Explain.

PREVIEW

Circle
Identify each shape and circle if it is a province or a territory.



Province Territory



Province Territory



Province Territory



Province Territory

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 20

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.7

Cardinal Direction - Canada

What are the Cardinal Directions?

Put a * above words you don't know

Cardinal directions are the four main points on a compass – north, east, south, west. A compass tells us which direction is north or up on a map. It will also tell us which direction is east, south, or west. We use cardinal directions to understand where we are compared to other places on the Earth.





Canada

- Canada is south of the Arctic Ocean
- Canada is west of the Atlantic Ocean
- Canada is east of the Pacific Ocean
- Canada is north of the United States

PREVIEW

Directions If you were driving from Ontario to the provinces below, which direction would you be going?



Province	N,E,S,W
Quebec (QC)	
Manitoba (MB)	
Nunavut (NU)	
New Brunswick (NB)	
British Columbia (BC)	
Prince Edward Island (PE)	
Alberta (AB)	
Newfoundland (NL)	
Saskatchewan (SK)	

Name: _____ 21

Curriculum Connection
B3.7

Cardinal Direction – World Map

Directions If you lived on the first continent, which direction would you travel to get to the second continent?



PREVIEW

Continent 1	Continent 2	N, S, E, W
North America	South America	
Asia	Australia	
Africa	Europe	
Australia	Asia	
Antarctica	Africa	
Asia	Europe	
North America	Asia	
Australia	South America	
South America	Africa	
Asia	North America	
Antarctica	Europe	
South America	Antarctica	

© Super Simple Sheets

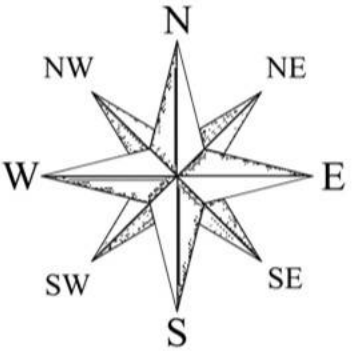
Name: _____ 22

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.7

Directions Use the cardinal directions to determine the positions below.

The 4 **cardinal directions** are north, south, east, and west. When determining a location, we use the cardinal directions to specify direction. The most popular tool to determine the cardinal directions is a compass.





Compass Rose



abel mpass

PREVIEW

1) BC is what direction from Ontario? _____
2) Quebec is what direction from Alberta? _____
3) Ontario is what direction from Saskatchewan? _____
4) The Yukon is what direction from Nova Scotia? _____
5) New Brunswick is what direction from the Northwest Territories? _____
6) BC is what direction from Nunavut? _____
7) BC is what direction from the Yukon? _____
8) Saskatchewan is what direction from Manitoba? _____
9) PEI is what direction from Newfoundland? _____
10) Ontario is what direction from Nunavut? _____

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 23

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Population Density In Canada

Directions Follow the directions below.

Imagine the boxes below represent a city or a town. Draw dots to represent people on each city or town to show low, average, and high population densities.

Low Population Density	Average Population Density	High Population Density

PREVIEW

Calculate the population density of the provinces/territories below.

Provinces and Territories	Population	Land Size in Km²	Population Density
Saskatchewan	1,2	588,243	
British Columbia	5,1	503	
Manitoba	1,508,786	552	
New Brunswick	861,779		
Newfoundland and Labrador	545,809		
Prince Edward Island	179,207	5,686	
Quebec	9,120,731	1,356,625	
Nova Scotia	1,081,805	52,942	
Ontario	16,232,468	908,699	
Yukon	47,254	474,712	
Nunavut	41,863	1,877,778	
Northwest Territories	45.102	1,143,793	
Alberta	5.000,515	640,330	
Canada	41,649,500	8,965,588	

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 24

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Rank Rank the provinces and territories in Canada.

Highest Population Density	
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Lowest Population Density	
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Question Use [illegible] from the text to support your answer.

1) What do you no[illegible]ut th[illegible]ces/territories with the highest population densities?

2) What did you notice about the provinces/territories [illegible]owest [illegible]tion densities?

3) Does the population density vary from city to city? Does Toronto have the same population density as Dryden?

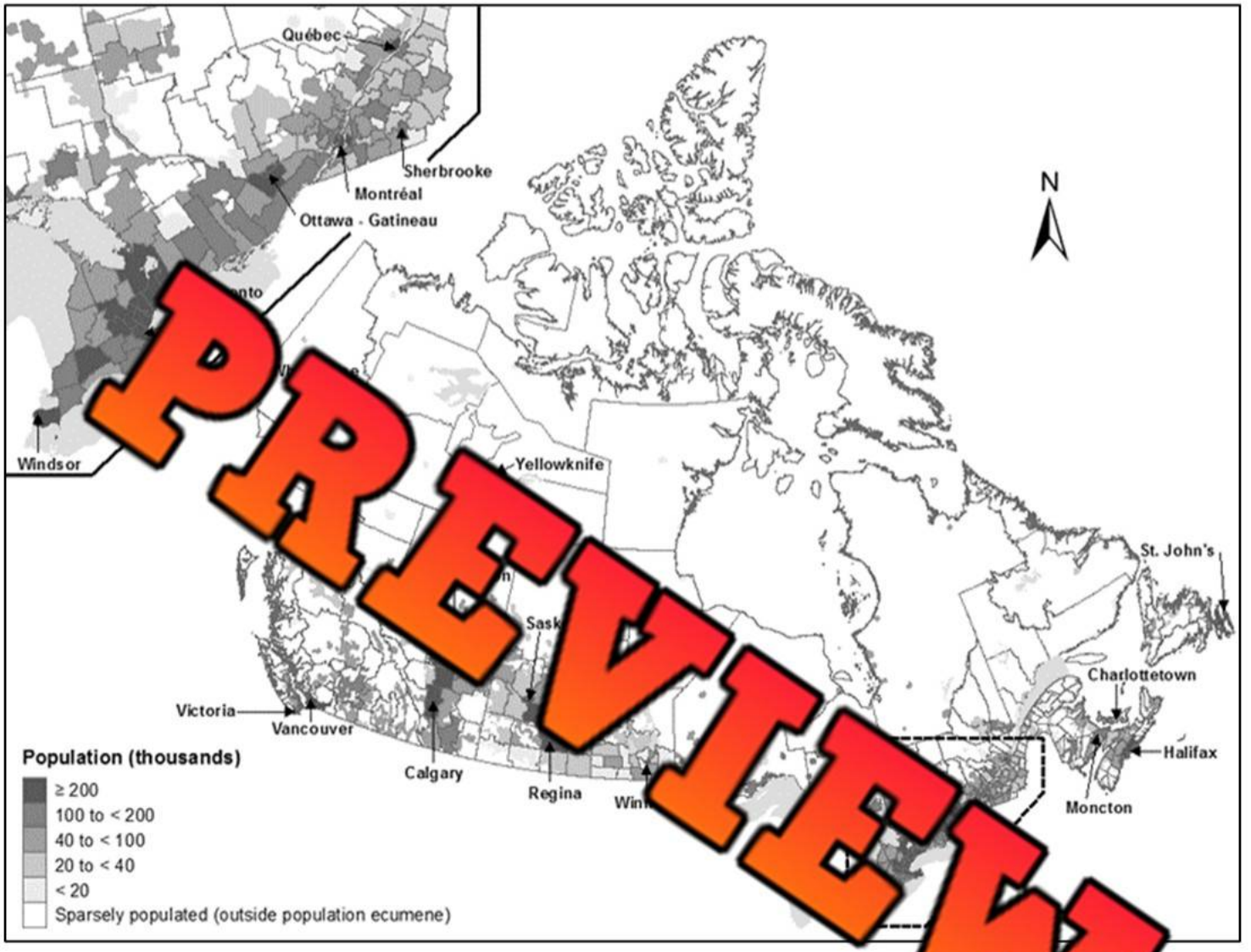
PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 25

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Interpret | Write 4 things you learned from the map



PREVIEW

1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 26

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Memory Game – Provinces & Territories Of Canada

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will work in small groups to play a memory matching game that helps them learn and remember the names of Canada's 13 provinces and territories by matching each one with a short, fun description.

PREVIEW

Materials

What you need for the activity?

- Set of Memory Cards for each group (provided)
- A small table or clear space on the floor



Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

1. Divide the class into groups of 3 or 4. Give each group a set of Memory Game cards. (Provided)
2. Have each group lay all the cards face down in a grid on the table.
3. The students take turns flipping over two cards at a time, trying to find a matching term and its definition.
4. If a student finds a match, they remove those cards from the grid and keep them.
5. If the cards do not match, they are turned back over, and the next student takes a turn.
6. The game continues until all the cards have been matched.
7. After the game, review the terms and definitions with the class.
8. Discuss why these terms are important to understand and how they relate to the topic.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 27

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Cards | Memory Game Cards



Alberta

Home to Banff National Park and the Calgary Stampede with real rodeos and cowboys.

British Columbia

You can see orcas, tall cedar trees, and rainy Vancouver near the Pacific Ocean.



Manitoba

Polar bears walk near Churchill and kids skate on frozen rivers in Winnipeg.



New Brunswick

The Bay of Fundy has the world's highest tides and amazing ocean rock formations.



Newfoundland and Labrador

Icebergs float by colourful Jellybean Row houses in the old city of St. John's.

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 28

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Cards | Memory Game Cards



Nova Scotia

Famous for Peggy's Cove lighthouse and fresh lobster near the Atlantic Ocean coast.

Ont[illegible]

You can visit Niagara Falls or the CN Tower in busy, multicultural Toronto.



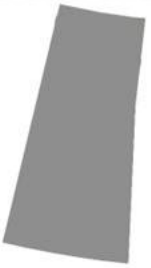
Prince Edward Island

Kno[illegible] red sand beaches and [illegible] of [illegible] Gables' green-[illegible] farm.



Quebec

Most people sp[illegible] Visit the famous old castle, Château Frontenac.



Saskatchewan

Very flat land with golden wheat fields and the RCMP training academy in Regina.

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 29

Curriculum Connection
B3.4, B3.5

Cards | Memory Game Cards



Northwest Territories

See the dancing Northern Lights over Great Slave Lake.



Nunavut

Inuit communities travel by snowmobile and build igloos in Canada's coldest region.



Yukon

Gold was discovered here during the Klondike Gold Rush and dog sledding is still popular.

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 33

Curriculum Connection
B3.4

First Nation Reserves

First Nation Reserves

The Indian Act was enacted in 1876 to allow the government of Canada control over First Nation's land, resources, and education. In return, the[illegible]t Nations received small patches of [illegible]led **reserves**. There are over 2[illegible]s [illegible]ada and about 50% of indig[illegible]s peo[illegible]hese reserves.



PREVIEW

Laws and Life on [illegible]es

Most of the provincial [illegible]in effe[illegible]a reserve. This means that alcohol and tobacco age limits are the sa[illegible]res[illegible]are for the rest of the province. But some laws are different. The indigenous [illegible]ity l[illegible]n reserves can hunt and fish without paying for licenses that the rest [illegible]the prov[illegible]pays.

Government for the Indigenous Community

Most First Nation communities are still governed by the [illegible]t an[illegible]alled **Bands**. This means that the reserve is governed by the Federal gover[illegible]ent [illegible]ct provisions.



In the Yukon however, there are 11 First Nations communities that are self-governing. This means they can make their own decisions and live by their own rules instead of following the rules laid out in the Indian Act. The land they live on is owned by them and not the Federal government, whereas on a reserve, the indigenous people do not own the land. The self-governing First Nation communities can tax their people and set elections to find a leader.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 34

Curriculum Connection
B3.4

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) A reserve is a small patch of land that indigenous people can live on.	True	False
2) A First Nation community living on a reserve is known as a Band.	True	False
3) A Band can create their own laws when living on a reserve.	True	False
4) Most of the provincial laws are still in effect on reserves.	True	False
5) Most self-governing First Nation communities are in Ontario.	True	False

Questions

...ver the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Wh... ...ve? ... they exist?

2) How are self-governing First Nations ...nities ...nt than communities living on reserves?

PREVIEW

Define

Write what each word means.

Indian Act	
Reserves	
Bands	

© Super Simple Sheets

Curriculum Connection
B3.4

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class.

Name: _____ | Mark

Put a checkmark (✓) on the correct meaning you learned.

What is a **reserve**?	
○ Land set aside for Indigenous Peoples	○ Land set aside for endangered animals

What is a **Band**?	
○ People who play music together	○ People governed by the Indian Act

Name: _____ | Mark

Put a checkmark (✓) on the correct meaning you learned.

What is a **reserve**?	
○ Land set aside for Indigenous Peoples	○ Land set aside for endangered animals

What is a **Band**?	
○ People who play music together	○ People governed by the Indian Act

Name: _____ | Mark

Put a checkmark (✓) on the correct meaning you learned.

What is a **reserve**?	
○ Land set aside for Indigenous Peoples	○ Land set aside for endangered animals

What is a **Band**?	
○ People who play music together	○ People governed by the Indian Act

Name: _____ | Mark

Put a checkmark (✓) on the correct meaning you learned.

What is a **reserve**?	
○ Land set aside for Indigenous Peoples	○ Land set aside for endangered animals

What is a **Band**?	
○ People who play music together	○ People governed by the Indian Act

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 55

Curriculum Connection
B3.1

Regions Of Canada Map

Word Bank
Western Cordillera
Appalachian Mountains
Interior [illegible]
Canadian Shield
Great Lakes St. Lawrence Lowlands
[illegible]
[illegible]

PREVIEW

Directions: Label the physical regions of Canada on the map using The word bank provided.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 56

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Appalachian Mountains



Landscape
- The Appalachian Mountains are on the east coast of Canada and extend south into the USA.
- It contains many different mountain ranges that have elevations from 180m in Newfoundland to 1230m in Quebec!
- There are many rivers and fertile plateaus between the mountains
- These rivers are often used as forms of transportation
- Coal, oil, and gas can be found in the rock layers of the rivers

PREVIEW

Provinces/Territories
- This region is home to th[illegible] pr[illegible]ova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoun[illegible]
- Approximately 2,700,000 people live i[illegible]ada

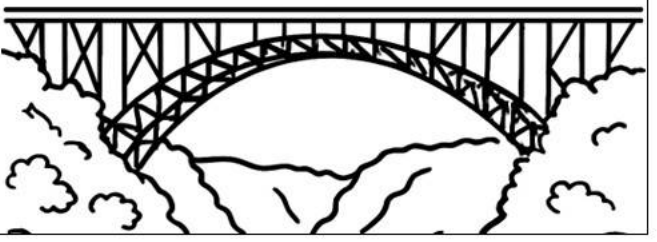
Climate
- In the southern regions, the winters are cool[illegible] sum[illegible]arm and dry.
- In the northern regions, the winters are long & [illegible]and [illegible]re short & cool.

Vegetation
- This region is heavily forested with coniferous and deciduo[illegible]ees
- The trees on the mountains can survive in poor mountain soil, but the areas in the river valleys and on the plateaus have rich soil that contain over 6,000 different species of plant life



Economic Activities
- Farming on the plateaus produces mainly potatoes, corn, fruits, wheat and tobacco
- The mountains have many natural resources which are sold worldwide. They include iron, coal, copper, oil, lead, limestone, zinc, nickel, and natural gas.
- Popular jobs in this area include fishing, mining, farming and forestry

Interesting Facts
- This region is home to the largest single-span arch bridge in the world at 924m
- This region stretches far into the USA and is approximately 2 million square kilometers



© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 57

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The Appalachian mountains are on the west coast of Canada.	True	False
2) The Appalachian mountains are only in Canada.	True	False
3) This region has rivers that are good for transportation.	True	False
4) Natural resources like zinc, cooper, and lead are found there.	True	False
5) This regi is mostly flat with good farming.	True	False

Questions

e he questions below using evidence from the text.

1) What s are n is area?

2) If you visit this area, what might you s List as thi you can.

PREVIEW

Fill in the Blanks

Write your answer on the blank line.

1) The climate in the northern parts has _____ winters and short summers.

2) Farming on the plateaus produces potatoes, corn, and _____.

3) There are many _____ in this area which are good for transportation.

4) This region is heavily _____ with coniferous and deciduous trees.

5) The soil on the plateaus is rich and contains over _____ species.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 58

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Directions Judging by the picture, how would you describe the features below?



PREVIEW

Features	Describe Each Feature
Climate	
Landscape (What it looks like)	
Vegetation (Plants)	
Economic Activities	

© Super Simple Sheets

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class.

Name: _____ Mark

Answer the questions below?

1) Appalachian Mountains found in...	
East	West Coast
2) The [illegible] here...	
[illegible]	niferous
3) The soil on [illegible]	
Rich	P
4) A natural resource [illegible]	
Salt	
5) Northern winters are usually...	
Long and cold	Short and hot

Name: _____ Mark

Answer the questions below?

1) Appalachian Mountains found in...	
East Coast	West Coast
2) The type of tree grown here...	
Palm	Coniferous
3) The soil on mountains is...	
Rich	Poor
4) A natural resource here...	
Salt	Coal
5) Northern winters are usually...	
[illegible]	Short and hot

Name: _____ Mark

Answer the questions below?

1) Appalachian Mountains found in...	
East Coast	West Coast
2) The type of tree grown here...	
Palm	Coniferous
3) The soil on mountains is...	
Rich	Poor
4) A natural resource here...	
Salt	Coal
5) Northern winters are usually...	
Long and cold	Short and hot

Name: _____ Mark

Answer the questions below?

1) Appalachian Mountains found in...	
East Coast	[illegible] Coast
2) The type of tree grown here...	
Palm	Coniferous
3) The soil on mountains is...	
Rich	Poor
4) A natural resource here...	
Salt	Coal
5) Northern winters are usually...	
Long and cold	Short and hot

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 60

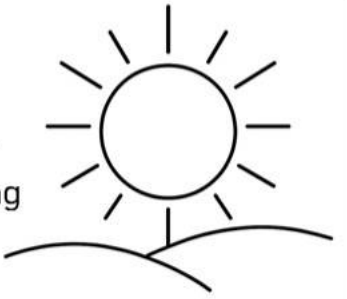
Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Arctic Lowlands



Landscape
- The size of the Arctic Lowlands is 1.5 million square kilometres
- The Arctic Ocean is the main body of water in this region, but there are also lakes and rivers
- The landscape is rocky with huge flat areas of rock.
- In most areas of the Arctic, the ground stays frozen, even in the summer.

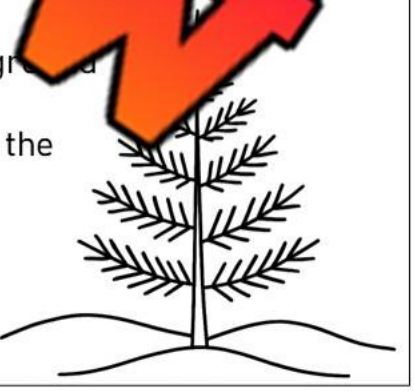
Climate
- This region h… …hy su… …with clear skies
- It has very cold … …g win…
- During the winter, th… …se … …means it is dark all day
- In the summer, the sun … …e… …whic… …it is light all day long
- The Arctic is a desert, which … …it g… …e… …precipitation (rain or snow) – about the same amo… …Sa…



Natural Resources
- There are many different natural resources in … …ctic. … …a… has gold and other minerals like zinc and copper.
- Diamonds have also been extracted from the mines i… …rctic.



Vegetation
- Only certain types of plants can grow in the Arctic because the gr… …d is frozen for most or all of the year.
- There are approximately 700 different species of plants living in the Arctic, including flowering plants, shrubs, herbs, grasses, mosses, and lichens.
- The Arctic is known as a Tundra. A **tundra** is a biome where the tree growth is minimal because of the low temperatures and short growing season.



Economic Activities
- In the Arctic, ice fishing, dog sledding, and skiing are popular tourist activities
- The two main jobs in this region relate to mining natural resources and fishing
- The Inuit people make up most of the population that live in the Arctic. They hunt and fish in this area to survive.

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 61

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The Arctic region receives sunlight all day in the summer.	True	False
2) Diamonds can be extracted from the mines in the Arctic.	True	False
3) The frozen ground allows many different types of plants to grow.	True	False
4) The Arctic is a tundra because it has minimal tree growth.	True	False
5) The Arctic receives more precipitation than the Sahara desert.	True	False

Questions

...ver the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) De... ...e Arctic Lowlands?

2) What did you learn about the Arctic L...s? Wri... ...uch as you can below.

PREVIEW

Visualization

What were you picturing while you were reading? Descri... ...r picture.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 62

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Directions Judging by the picture, how would you describe the features below?



Features	Describe Each Feature
Climate	
Landscape (What it looks like)	
Vegetation (Plants)	
Economic Activities	

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 63

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Canadian Shield



Landscape
- The Canadian Shield is an exposed part of the earth's crust
- It is made up of some of the oldest rocks to be found on Earth, some formed over 1 billion years ago!
- It is also home to thousands of small lakes
- It is located from the east coast of Labrador and extends through Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories.



dian Shield is a large region that covers parts of
southern Canada.
s have seasonal weather with average
C in winter and 25 °C in summer.
cold all year. Winter averages
-31 °C
15 °C.

Natural Resources and Economic Activities
- The Canadian Shield is rich in natural resources,
forests, and freshwater
- Mining in the Canadian Shield is a leading industry as the
such a variety of rocks in the Earth's crust.
- Fishing and forestry are other natural resources that are extract
from the Canadian Shield
- Various minerals and precious stones like gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel, iron, and diamonds continue to be mined on the Shield



Vegetation
- The vegetation in the Canadian Shield has mostly deciduous and coniferous trees.
- Common coniferous trees in this area are white and black spruce, pine, and cedar.
- There is tundra in the northern parts of the Canadian Shield, which means not many trees grow there
- The tundra vegetation is made up of dwarf shrubs, mosses, grasses, and lichens. There are scattered trees that grow in some regions in the tundra



PREVIEW

Name: _____ 64

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The Canadian Shield contains rocks that are over 1 billion years old.	True	False
2) The climate is seasonal, meaning it changes drastically by season.	True	False
3) The Canadian Shield lacks natural resources.	True	False
4) Mining, fishing, and forestry are the three largest economic sectors.	True	False
5) The Canadian Shield has only coniferous trees like pine and cedar.	True	False

Questions

Answer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Describe the physical features in the Canadian Shield region.

2) What are the three main economic sectors in the Canadian Shield? Why are these sectors booming in this region?

Sector	Why is it Booming?

PREVIEW

Questioning

What is one question you have after reading the information?

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 65

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Directions Judging by the picture, how would you describe the features below?



PREVIEW

Features	Describe Each Feature
Climate	
Landscape (What it looks like)	
Vegetation (Plants)	
Economic Activities	

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class.

Name: _____

Circle Yes or No for each question.

Mark

1) Is the Canadian Shield mostly found in western Canada only?	Yes / No
2) Do most trees in the tundra grow very tall and wide?	Yes / No
3) Is mining common in the Canadian Shield?	Yes / No
4) Does the Canadian Shield have many small lakes?	Yes / No
5) Is the Canadian Shield known for farming and growing crops?	Yes / No

Name: _____

Circle Yes or No for each question.

Mark

1) Is the Canadian Shield mostly found in western Canada only?	Yes / No
2) Do most trees in the tundra grow very tall and wide?	Yes / No
3) Is mining common in the Canadian Shield?	Yes / No
4) Does the Canadian Shield have many small lakes?	Yes / No
5) Is the Canadian Shield known for farming and growing crops?	Yes / No

Name: _____

Circle Yes or No for each question.

Mark

1) Is the Canadian Shield mostly found in western Canada only?	Yes / No
2) Do most trees in the tundra grow very tall and wide?	Yes / No
3) Is mining common in the Canadian Shield?	Yes / No
4) Does the Canadian Shield have many small lakes?	Yes / No
5) Is the Canadian Shield known for farming and growing crops?	Yes / No

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 67

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Western Cordillera



Location
- The provinces and territories in the Western Cordillera are mainly British Columbia and the Yukon.
- The southwest part of Alberta and a part of the Northwest Territories also belong to the Western Cordillera.

Landscape
- The Western Cordillera is 16% forest.
- It is home to many different landforms, such as the Carcross desert, Arctic and Pacific Ocean, high rugged mountains, and many different forests

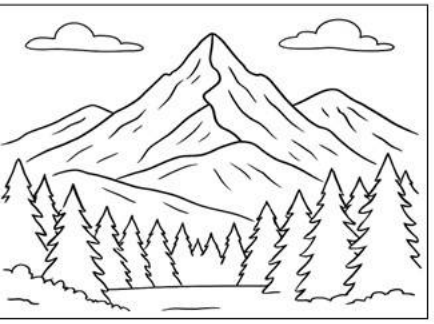
Climate
- The climate in the Cordillera de ir e location.
- In the northern parts that are inland, cold dry with large amounts of snow.
- Along the coast of the Cordillera, the ss sno t isn't as cold as it is in the interior
- The summers along the coast are warm and n lots
- The summers in the interior are warm, althoug nor have cooler summers with less rainfall.



Natural Resources and Economic Activity
- The biggest industry in this region is forestry because of the larg rests
- Fisheries along the west coast are famous around the world for their s
- The mining of iron, lead, zinc, silver, copper, and nickel are also importa to the economy in the Cordillera
- Skiing, snowboarding and hiking are popular tourist attractions that bring people to the Western Cordillera.



Interesting Facts about the Western Cordillera
- The Rocky Mountains are part of the Western Cordillera.
- Vancouver Island receives an exceptional amount of rainfall, making it a temperate rain forest climate.
- The southwest coastal region of Vancouver Island has the most moderate climate in Canada. This means it does not experience the huge differences in seasonal weather.



PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 68

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The land in the Western Cordillera is 36% forests.	True	False
2) Most of Alberta is part of the Western Cordillera.	True	False
3) The weather in Vancouver Island resembles a temperate rain forest.	True	False
4) Forestry is the number one industry in the Western Cordillera.	True	False
5) It rains more in the interior parts than on the coastal regions.	True	False

Questions

...wer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Wh... ...e if you explored the Western Cordillera?

2) Which industries are the most import... ...e Wes... ...ordillera?

PREVIEW

Making Connections

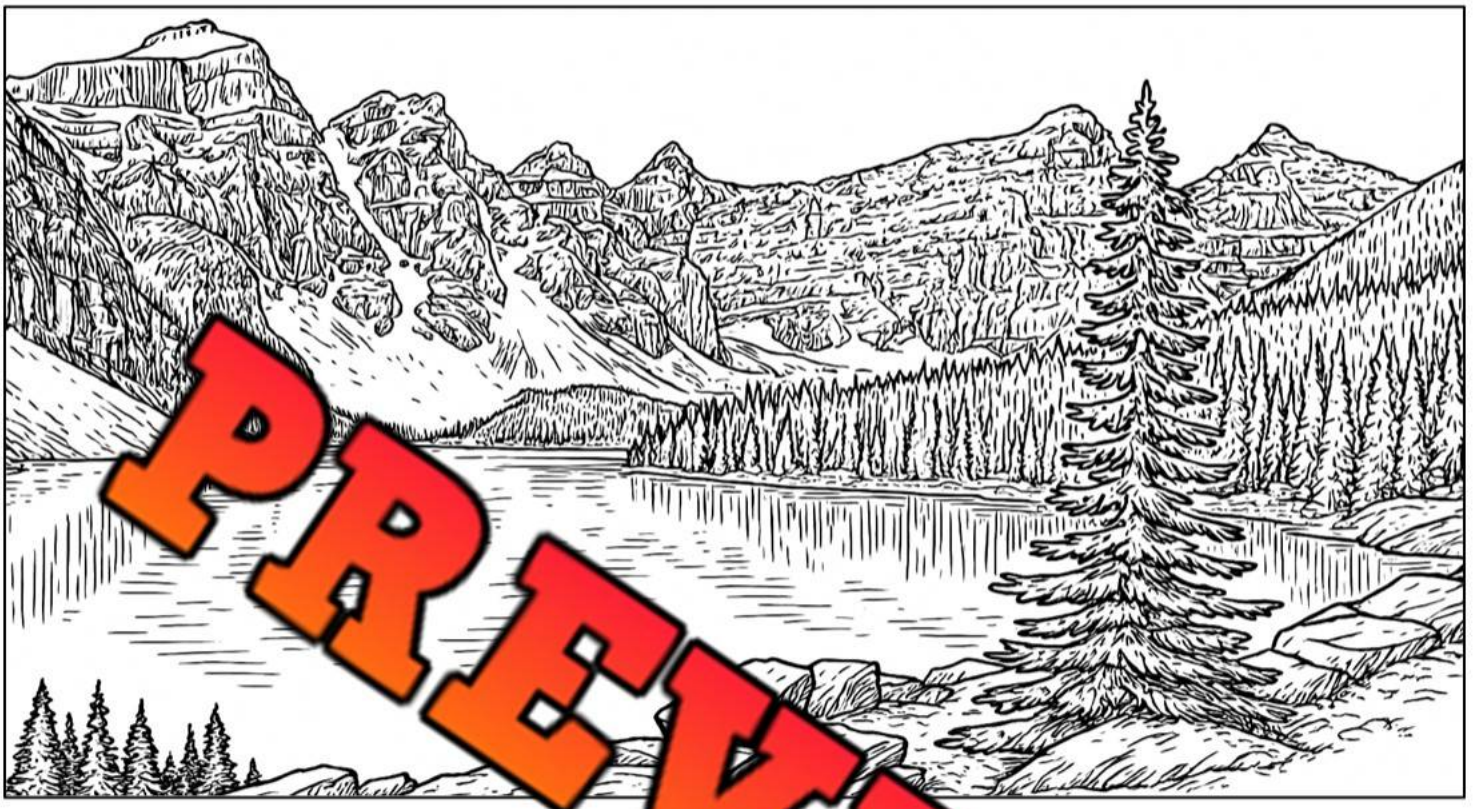
What did this reading remind you of? Draw and ... about it.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 69

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Directions Judging by the picture, how would you describe the features below?



PREVIEW

Features	Describe Each Feature
Climate	
Landscape (What it looks like)	
Vegetation (Plants)	
Economic Activities	

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 74

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Interior Plains



Location
- The plains region is in between the Western Cordillera and the Canadian Shield
- It includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories, parts of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan
- The Interior Plains is commonly referred as the Prairies, but it is much more than that!

Clima
- The te in th Plains is different depending on how far north or south you are.
- In the south g wher of the population lives, there are cold winters that can go as low a egree ummers reach above 30 degrees Celsius.
- The further north y a ill become. That is why not as many people live in t west T
- The Interior Plains can get O eceives precipitation only 94 days of the year. Toron gets days of the year.



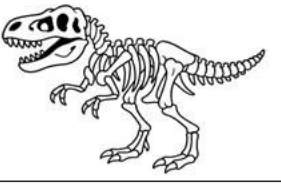


Vegetation
- In the northern parts, the a he co rubs, herbs, and sedges.
- The southern parts of the Interior ha som e best farming soil in the world. Spruce, pine, tre in is region

Natural Resources and Economic Activity
- The major economic sector in the Interior Plains is agriculture. Farming pular because of the flat lands, rich soil, and huge landscape.
- The plants grown here are mainly wheat, barley, oats, flax, canola, mustard, potatoes, corn, and beets.
- Livestock is also raised on the plains. Cattle, pigs, poultry are the most popular livestock.
- The Interior Plains is well known for its mining due to the large amount of land and minerals available.



Interesting Facts
- Saskatchewan is the largest producer of wheat in Canada
- Alberta produces nearly half of all Canadian beef
- Alberta is one of the best places to find dinosaur fossils in the world



PREVIEW

Name: _____ 75

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The Interior Plains are often referred to as the Prairies.	True	False
2) Mining is the top industry in the Interior Plains.	True	False
3) The Interior Plains includes parts of the Arctic.	True	False
4) Ontario is part of the Interior Plains.	True	False
5) Saskatchewan is the leading producer of beef in Canada.	True	False

Questions

wer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Wh so on the Interior Plains?

2) What is the climate like in the Interio egion

PREVIEW

Summarize

What is the main idea and the supporting details of the g?

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 76

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Directions Judging by the picture, how would you describe the features below?



PREVIEW

Features	Describe Each Feature
Climate	
Landscape (What it looks like)	
Vegetation (Plants)	
Economic Activities	

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 77

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Hudson Bay Lowlands



Location
- The Hudson Bay Lowlands are located mostly in northern Ontario, but some parts are in Manitoba and Quebec.
- It is located on the southern shores of the Hudson Bay and James Bay

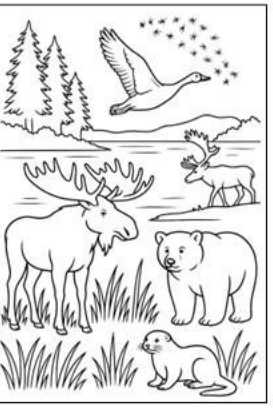
Landforms
- This region has the largest wetland in Canada
- The marshes in this area stay frozen for most of the year, as it is very cold in this region
- This area has dry gravel beaches, swamps, marshes and lots of forests

Climate
- The Hudson Bay Low[illegible] nor[illegible]nada, so it's cold most of the year.
- The average annual temp[illegible] -5 [illegible]lsius
- The summers are cool, with [illegible]rag[illegible]e of 10 degrees Celsius
- The winters are very cold, with an ave[illegible]pera[illegible]f -19 degrees Celsius
- The Hudson Bay Lowlands receives [illegible]tot of p[illegible]ati[illegible]. The average amount of precipitation is between 500mm to 700mm.

Economic Activity
- The Hudson Bay Lowlands were an important region [illegible]l trap[illegible]he English and French fought over the beaver furs taken from this a[illegible] in the 1600s
- Today, people visit this area for fishing, hunting, and trapping. These three human activities are the most popular economic industries in this area.
- Polar Bear Provincial Park brings many tourists to the area



Wildlife
- Summer in this area sees the greatest numbers and variety of wildlife.
- Canadian Geese, bears, otters, moose, and caribou are some of the animals that live in this region
- Famous in this area are the clouds of insects. In the Summer, the poorly drained wetlands provide ideal breeding grounds for massive numbers of mosquitos and other biting insects. An area of one hectare can have over 10,000,000 mosquitoes!
- The lakes and streams have many fish, including trout, pike, and walleye.



PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 78

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The Hudson Bay Lowlands have the largest wetland in Canada.	True	False
2) The climate in these Lowlands is cold most of the year.	True	False
3) Fishing, hunting, and trapping are the main economic sectors.	True	False
4) People travel to this region for its high-quality shopping malls.	True	False
5) This region is a heavily populated region in Canada.	True	False

Questions

wer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Wh were travelling through the Hudson Bay Lowlands?

2) Why do tourists travel to the Hudson' wland

PREVIEW

Draw a Scene

Draw what you think the Lowlands look like in summe

Name: _____ 79

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Directions Judging by the picture, how would you describe the features below?



PREVIEW

Features	Describe Each Feature
Climate	
Landscape (What it looks like)	
Vegetation (Plants)	
Economic Activities	

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 82

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1, B3.2

Multiple Choice Circle the correct answer about Canada's physical regions.

Mark

1) Top economic sector is mining in the... a) Canadian Shield b) Western Cordillera c) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands d) Hudson Bay Lowlands	2) Tundra – treeless land... a) Interior Plains b) Appalachian Mountains c) Arctic Lowlands d) Canadian Shield
3) Has the ... shwater lakes... a) Ca... b) West... Cordil... c) Great Lakes-... ...nce Lo... d) Hudson Bay Lowla...	4) Best farmland in Canada... a) Interior Plains b) Appalachian Mountains c) Arctic Lowlands d) Canadian Shield
5) Cold wetlands... a) Hudson Bay Lowlands b) Appalachian Mountains c) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands d) Canadian Shield	... Pacific Ocean is in this region... ...Inter...ains b) We... Co...a c)... Low...s d) Canad...
7) Fishing is one of the main industries.... a) Canadian Shield b) Appalachian Mountains c) Arctic Lowlands d) Hudson Bay Lowlands	8) Largest reg... Ca... a) Interior Plains b) Appalachian Mountains c) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands d) Canadian Shield
9) The Rocky Mountains are in this region... a) Canadian Shield b) Western Cordillera c) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands d) Hudson Bay Lowlands	10) The maritime provinces are in this region a) Interior Plains b) Appalachian Mountains c) Arctic Lowlands d) Western Cordillera

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 95

Curriculum Connection
B3.1, B3.4

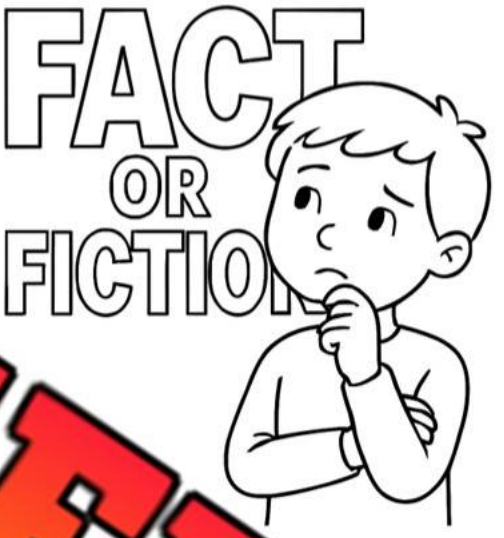
Fact Or Fiction – Canada's Geography

Objective What are we learning about?

Students will determine if statements about maps, physical regions, major cities, provinces, and territories of Canada are fact or fiction. This will help reinforce their understand[illegible] of geography and important Canadian locations.

Materials What will you need for the activity?

- Fact or Fic[illegible]ts
- A 'Fact' sign and [illegible]ction' [illegible]guish the two sides of the room
- Designated areas in the class[illegible]om t[illegible] 'Fact' and 'Fiction' signs, allowing sp[illegible]or students to move to either side



PREVIEW

Instructions How will you complete the activity?

1. Your teacher will read statements. Pay close attention as each [illegible]ared.
2. Consider carefully whether you think the statement is true or false.
3. If you decide the statement is true, walk to the 'Fact' side of the room.
4. If your guess is that it's not true, move to the 'Fiction' side of the room.
5. Stay on your chosen side and listen attentively for the correct answer to be revealed.
6. When the right answer is announced, return to your seat, ready for the next round.
7. Have fun getting up and moving!

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 96

Curriculum Connection
B3.1, B3.4

Fact or Fiction Read the statements to the class.

#	Statement	
1	Canada has 10 provinces and 3 territories.	Fact
2	Vancouver is the capital city of British Columbia.	Fiction
3	The Rocky Mountains run through Alberta and British Columbia.	Fact
4	The A Ocean touches Canada on the west coast.	Fiction
5	To st city in Canada by population.	Fact
6	Nu vut is a Canada.	Fiction
7	A globe ca here Ocean is.	Fact
8	The capital city of C ttawa	Fact
9	Quebec is the largest prov by	Fact
10	The Prairies in Canada are full of h mounta	Fiction
11	St. John's is the capital city of Newfoundla d Lab	Fact
12	The Pacific Ocean is on the west side of Canada.	Fact
13	The northern part of Canada is covered by deserts.	ion
14	The Canadian Shield is a huge rocky area in central and eastern Can	Fact
15	Montreal is the capital city of Quebec.	Fiction
16	Prince Edward Island is the smallest province in Canada by land size.	Fact
17	The Arctic is in the southern part of Canada.	Fiction
18	The province of Ontario touches four of the Great Lakes.	Fact
19	Alberta and Saskatchewan are known for their large farms and flat land.	Fact
20	Winnipeg is a city in the province of Manitoba.	Fact

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit Test - 1
Political And Physical Regions Of Canada

Total	Mark
/	/

1. How many provinces are there in Canada? a) 3 b) 10 c) 12 d) 13	2. If you travelled from Ontario to BC, you would be going which direction? a) North b) East c) South d) West
3. Which ... highest population density? a) Ontario b) Manitoba c) PEI d) British Columbia	4. Which region covers the maritime provinces of PEI, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland? a) Western Cordillera b) Appalachian Mountains c) Interior Plains d) ...dian Shield
5. The Canadian Shield's biggest industry is... a) Mining b) Fishing c) Farming d) Forestry	... Which ...ion is called Canada's bread... a) ...ic Ca... b) ... c) North... ...ries d) Prairie Prov... ...es
7. The best farmland in Canada... a) Interior Plains b) Appalachian Mountains c) Arctic Lowlands d) Canadian Shield	8. The Rocky Mounta... ...egion. a) Canadian Shield b) Western Cordillera c) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands d) Hudson Bay Lowlands
9. Has the most freshwater... a) Canadian Shield b) Western Cordillera c) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands d) Hudson Bay Lowlands	10. Which coast is warmer in the winter? a) East Coast b) West Coast c) North Coast d) South Coast

PREVIEW

Define What do the terms below mean?

Mark /

Term	Definition – What does it mean?
Cardinal Directions	
Reserve	
Municipality	

PREVIEW

Short Answer Answer th... ns b...

Mark /

1) Where do most people live in Canada... orther... uthern Parts? Explain why.

2) What is the difference between a province and a territory?

3) Capital Cities: Name 5 provinces or territories and their capital cities.

Name: _____ 104

Curriculum Connection
B1.1, B3.1

Canada's Arctic Tundra

Where Is the Arctic Tundra?

The Arctic tundra is in the northern part of Canada. It is very cold and flat. There are no trees, and the ground stays frozen for most of the year. Even though it looks em[illegible] many animals and people still live there.



Why Is It [illegible]?

The t[illegible] lo[illegible] water. It also has special plants and animals that can live in cold places. Ma[illegible] c[illegible] this land home. They have lived there for thousands of years and still k[illegible] tradit[illegible]

PREVIEW

Canada's Arctic Tundra: F[illegible]

- The tundra is a **biome**, which [illegible] environment that is defined by its climate
- The word tundra means treeless land
- It was formed 10,000 years ago at the end of the last ice age
- Humans began living in the tundra 5,000 years ago
- There are 3 different tundra in the world: Arctic, Antarctic, and Alpine.
- The arctic tundra contains the largest amount of fresh water
- The average temperature is 7° Celsius
- 20% of the Earth is tundra
- It's barren because it contains few nutrients for animals or people to live off
- Of the 100,000 people that live in the Arctic tundra, most of them are from Inuit communities.

[illegible] Arctic Tundra



© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 105

Curriculum Connection
B3.6

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer.

1) The word tundra means...	Cold	Treeless
2) There are how many tundra in the world?	3	5
3) What percentage of the world is tundra?	25%	20%
4) Humans began living in the tundra how many years ago?	5,000	10,000
5) It is difficult to live in the tundra because there are less...	Power	Nutrients

Questions

information from the text to support your answer.

1) De... like in the Arctic Tundra. What would you eat? What would the living ...ndition...

2) Why don't many people live there? Wh... it home ...many ...genous communities?

PREVIEW

Define

Write what each word means.

Tundra	
Arctic	
Biome	

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 106

Curriculum Connection
B2.6

Spelling Bee: Canada's Regions

Objective

What are we learning about?

To help students learn and spell words related to Canada's physical and political regions. This activity will help them remember important terms, improve their spelling, and build confidence speaking in front of others.

Material

What will we need for our activity?



- Pre-prepared spelling words (provided)
- Bell or buzzer for signalling correct spellings
- Timer (optional)

Instructions

How will we complete the activity?

1. Prepare a list of key words that connect to the theme we have been learning. (provided)
2. Divide participants into teams or have them compete individually, depending on class size and dynamics.
3. Clarify the rules, including turn-taking, scoring, and handling of missed words.
4. Begin the bee by having the first participant spell a word from the theme list, noting their attempt on the board.
5. Use a signal device to indicate correct or incorrect responses and display the correct spelling for any mistakes.
6. Progress through participants, allowing multiple attempts and cycling through the word list.
7. Tally correct spellings to determine scores for each participant or team.

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 107

Curriculum Connection
B2.6

Spelling Terms | List of words for the Spelling Bee:

Easy	Moderate	Hard	Very Hard
Map	Region	Vegetation	Sustainability
Land	Climate	Agriculture	Reforestation
La	Capital	Diversity	Urbanization
	Prairie	Population	Development
Tree	T	Lowlands	Hydroelectricity
Job	st	Resource	Biodiversity
City	Province	l	Conservation
Soil	Mining	nera	Precipitation
Town	Compass	Ecos	orestation
Rock	Wildlife	Elevation	tism
Hills	Coast	Territory	Jurisdiction
North	Indigenous	Economy	Environment
Water	Farming	Settlement	Transportation
Plant	Mountains	Colonization	Responsibility
Fishing	Directions	Temperature	Infrastructure

PREVIEW

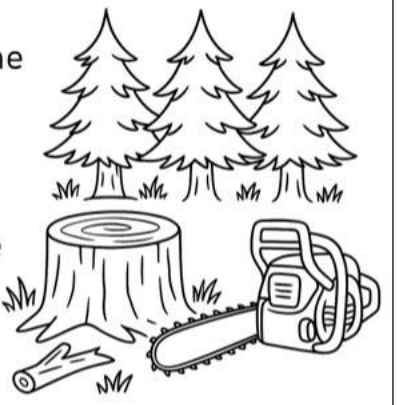
© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 112

Curriculum Connection
B1.2, B3.2

Deforestation In The Boreal Forest

Deforestation in the Boreal Forest



Deforestation means cutting down forests by humans. In Canada, the Boreal Forest is getting smaller because of human actions. These include logging, mining, oil and gas work, and hydroelectricity. So far, 180 mil acres of trees have been lost. That's about twice the size of Ja over 30% of the Canadian Boreal Forest is alread red.

PREVIEW

Logging

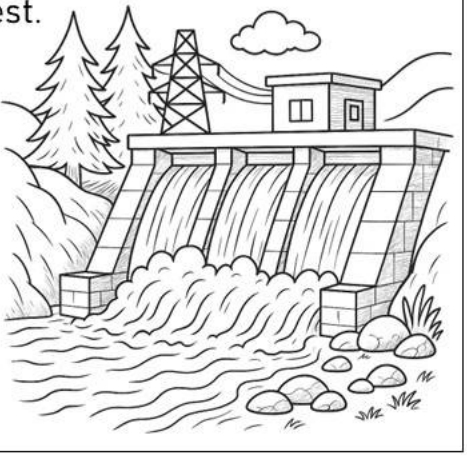
The logging ind down se their wood. This wood is called **timber**. It's used to build things li om called pulpwood, is used to make paper towel and cardboard. Every ging two million acres of forest.

Mining, Oil, and Gas Extraction

For 200 years, people in Canada have lo d for go d ot inerals. Mines were dug in the Boreal Forest without care for the enviro

When the minerals ran out, many mines were t hese hurt plants and animals in the area. There are now over 7,000 abando s i orest. More than 3,000 of these are within 1 km of water like lakes or river re left in poor shape, and they leak harmful materials into the water.

Also, oil and gas have been found in the Boreal Forest. For example, oil sands in Alberta have damaged more than 175,000 acres of Boreal Forest.



Hydroelectricity

Hydroelectricity uses moving water to make power. To do this, dams are built to block and control the flow of water.

These dams change how water moves and this affects wildlife. They also need large areas of land, so trees are cut down to make space.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 113

Curriculum Connection
B1.2, B3.2

Yes or No Read each question below. Think carefully and answer Yes or No.

1) Can pulpwood be turned into things like cardboard and tissue?	Yes	No
2) Are oil sands found in Canada's Boreal Forest?	Yes	No
3) Did people start mining in the forest just 20 years ago?	Yes	No
4) Do dams hurt animal habitats?	Yes	No
5) Do logging companies cut over two million acres each year?	Yes	No

Questions Answer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) What is happening in the Boreal Forest? Why is it happening?

2) Should mining companies have to leave the environment the way it was before they started mining? Explain.

Opinion Should we stop mining, logging, and extracting gas? What should we do?

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Curriculum Connection
B1.2, B3.2

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class.

Name: _____ Mark ☐

Match each word on the left with its correct meaning or fact on the right.

Deforestation ☐	☐ The cutting down of forests by humans
Timber ☐	☐ The job of cutting down trees to use the wood
Hydroelectricity ☐	☐ Making power using the movement of water
Logging ☐	☐ Wood that is used to build things like houses

Name: _____ Mark ☐

Match each word on the left with its correct meaning or fact on the right.

Deforestation ☐	☐ The cutting down of forests by humans
Timber ☐	☐ The job of cutting down trees to use the wood
Hydroelectricity ☐	☐ Making power using the movement of water
Logging ☐	☐ Wood that is used to build things like houses

Name: _____ Mark ☐

Match each word on the left with its correct meaning or fact on the right.

Deforestation ☐	☐ The cutting down of forests by humans
Timber ☐	☐ The job of cutting down trees to use the wood
Hydroelectricity ☐	☐ Making power using the movement of water
Logging ☐	☐ Wood that is used to build things like houses

Name: _____ Mark ☐

Match each word on the left with its correct meaning or fact on the right.

Deforestation ☐	☐ The cutting down of forests by humans
Timber ☐	☐ The job of cutting down trees to use the wood
Hydroelectricity ☐	☐ Making power using the movement of water
Logging ☐	☐ Wood that is used to build things like houses

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 129

Curriculum Connection
B1.3, B3.2

Reforestation

What Does Reforestation Mean?

Humans need wood in order to build many of the things we use everyday. **Loggers** are workers who cut down trees. Logging can be a problem if the trees that are cut down are not replanted. **Developers** clear-cut forests so they can build houses, stores and sell land to farms. F s need a lot of space to allow their livestock to graze. Some forests are cleared be forest fires that are occurring due to climate change. **Reforestation** is the pr la rees that will thrive and create healthy forests for many years.

Why is Reforest nt?

- Plants are nee nimal e. We eat plants in the form of fruits and vegetables and mos ls e lso eat plants.
- If we cut down trees and r tho p we will run out of wood.
- Plants are needed to absorb carbon d d re oxygen for us to breathe
- Plants prevent soil erosion. **Soil erosi** happens soi blown or washed away by wind or water. When plants firmly grow into t they il in place.



Two Billion Trees

In 2020, the Canadian government planned to plant two billi ees
By 2024, they had planted 157 million, with 7 more years in the prog

Why Two Billion Trees?

- **Climate change** - Trees collect carbon which will help stop climate change
- **Save animals** - Trees are homes to many animals. Planting new trees will save animals
- **For humans** – to make green spaces and parks for people to enjoy

How Can You Help?

If you want to help plant trees, you could join a team that plants trees. Check out the Canadian government 2 billion trees website for a form to join. The government gives money to teams so they can buy trees. The team plants the trees in good places.

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 130

Curriculum Connection
B1.3, B3.2

Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer.

1) What is reforestation? Why is it important to replenish plants?

2) What is the Canadian government doing to replenish trees?

PREVIEW

Making Connections

What [illegible] you of? Draw and explain.

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The Canadian government by 2024 had planted 1 billion trees.	True	False
2) We need wood more than we need growing trees.	True	False
3) We need trees to absorb carbon dioxide.	True	False
4) Trees are only needed to make us oxygen to breathe.	True	False
5) Trees save animals by giving them a home.	True	False

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 131

Curriculum Connection
B3.1, B3.6

Natural Resources In Canada

Natural Resources

Natural resources are materials we find in nature. Think about that. This means anything found in your yard is a natural resource.

Some natural resources are worth more than others. Dirt in your yard isn't worth much because soil is easy to find. Gold is valuable because it is hard to find! Other examples of natural resources are water, trees, air, oil, coal, natural gas, iron, and copper.

PREVIEW

Valuable Natural Resources

A natural resource is valuable if it is hard to find or important to our daily life. Read below to learn about 5 very valuable natural resources.

- **Water** – The earth has a lot of water, but only 2.5% is safe for drinking or cooking.
- **Air** – We need clean air to survive. Some cities have polluted air from power plants and factories.
- **Coal** – We may run out of coal in about 200 years. Coal gives us electricity for our electronics.
- **Oil** – Some experts say oil could run out in 40 years. Oil powers our cars. It takes millions of years to form.
- **Natural Gas** – Natural gas powers home machines like furnaces, stoves, air conditioners, and BBQs.



How Regions Benefit from Natural Resources

Regions with valuable natural resources can sell them to other provinces, territories, or countries. For example, Alberta and the Interior Plains produce lots of oil. They can sell oil to other places and earn money for the province. Many people move to Alberta for oil jobs. These jobs often pay well because oil companies make a lot of money. The companies also pay high taxes to Alberta's government. So, Alberta gains money and jobs from having oil on its land.

Name: _____ 132

Curriculum Connection
B3.1, B3.6

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

1) Air is considered a natural resource because it exists in our environment.	T	F
2) Some natural resources are more valuable than others.	T	F
3) Soil is a valuable natural resource because it is hard to find.	T	F
4) Oil is a natural resource that has benefitted Alberta.	T	F
5) Water is not a valuable resource because water is found easily.	T	F

Questions

Answer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) What are natural resources? Provide 3 examples. Try to think of 1 that is not from the reading.

2) How do natural resources help provinces and regions? Why are they valuable?

PREVIEW

Summarize

What is the main idea and the supporting details of the reading?

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 139

Curriculum Connection
B3.3

Primary Sector

What is the Primary Sector?

The **primary sector** includes the people that work to extract the raw materials from the earth so that they can be used in products that are sold. The workers in this industry have jobs that require them to take natural resources from the environment and turn them into products that can be made into goods that can be sold.



The number of people working in the primary sector is shrinking. This is mainly due to technology advancements making extraction of these resources easier, so less people are needed. For example, farming and mining are done more efficiently by machines.

PREVIEW

Examples of Jobs in the Primary Sector



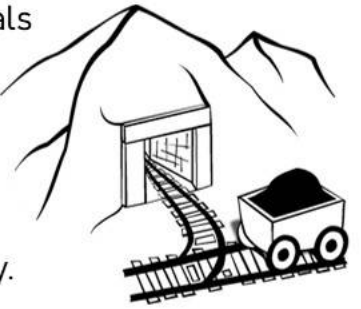
- **Agriculture** – Farmers take the natural resources of plants and livestock and turn them into food to be sold.



- **Forestry** – The people who work to cut down trees in order to produce wood for sale, work in the primary sector. They are taking the raw material of trees and turning them into wood planks that can be sold.



- **Fishing** – The workers who catch fish and harvest fish work in the primary sector. They take the raw material of fish and extract them from their environment so they can be produced by the secondary sector and get ready for sale.



- **Mining** – The people who work in mines to extract valuable minerals work in the primary sector. Their jobs include digging for the raw materials like coal, copper, and diamonds. They extract these resources and get them ready for the secondary sector. Oil is also mined from the ground, which gives us fuel we use for energy.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 140

Curriculum Connection
B3.3

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) More and more people in Canada join the primary sector.	True	False
2) The primary sector is shrinking in Canada because of better technology.	True	False
3) Mining and fishing are examples of jobs in the primary sector.	True	False
4) Technology makes work in the primary sector easier.	True	False
5) A car mechanic works in the primary sector.	True	False

Questions

wer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Wh r responsible for doing?

2) What jobs are part of the primary sec

PREVIEW

Visualization

What were you picturing while you were reading? Descri picture.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 143

Curriculum Connection
B3.3

Tertiary Sector

What is the Tertiary Sector?

The **tertiary sector** is the service sector, meaning anyone who offers a service in exchange for money works in the tertiary sector. A service means you are not providing a physical object, but instead, you are providing knowledge or an experience.

A se in a restaurant works in the tertiary sector because they are providing you with an ex in the restaurant. The cook in the back works in the secondary sector becau ing the food. You may not give a tip to your server if they provide you wit ad exp t takes too long even though the food from the secondary sector may ha od.

The tertiary s is gr as more and more people become educated by going to college or univer they can ills. The skills they learn, like plumbing or electrical, are used to serve p e w help.

PREVIEW

Examples of Jobs in the Tertiary Sector

- **Healthcare** – Doctors and nurses provide si ents a by evaluating their symptoms and making them el



- **Transportation** – Trains, taxi driv and service that takes people from one pla



- **Hospitality** - Any service that hosts guests such as a hotel or restaurant.



- **Wellness** – Spas and gyms offer a service to their customers by allowing them to relax or exercise.



- **Waste Disposal** – The workers who collect our waste and recycling offer a service to us which means they work in the tertiary sector.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 144

Curriculum Connection
B3.3

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) The tertiary sector is the service sector.	True	False
2) A service is a good someone gives to you.	True	False
3) A service is something someone does for you in exchange for money.	True	False
4) A plumber works in the tertiary sector.	True	False
5) A farmer works in the tertiary sector.	True	False

Questions

Answer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) What is the tertiary sector? What are some jobs in the tertiary sector?

2) What services have you or your family recently received? Explain.

PREVIEW

Circle

Circle only the jobs that are service jobs.

Doctor	Farmer	Taxi Driver	Miner	Waiter
Nurse	Carpenter	Mechanic	Baker	Teacher
Factory Worker	Hotel Cleaner	Fisher	Cook	Flight Attendant
Welder	Gym Trainer	Truck Driver	Police Officer	Tool Maker
Electrician	Librarian	Bus Driver	Hairstylist	Lifeguard

© Super Simple Sheets

Curriculum Connection
B3.3

Exit Cards

Cut Out Cut out the exit cards below and have students complete them at the end of class.

Name: _____ Mark

Is this a Tertiary Sector Job?
Circle Yes or No

1) Taxi driver	Yes	No
2) Garbage collector	Yes	No
3) Farmer	Yes	No
4) Carpenter	Yes	No
5) Teacher	Yes	No
6) Factory worker	Yes	No
7) Dentist	Yes	No
8) Miner	Yes	No
9) Fisher	Yes	No
10) Personal trainer	Yes	No

Name: _____ Mark

Is this a Tertiary Sector Job?
Circle Yes or No

1) Taxi driver	Yes	No
2) Garbage collector	Yes	No
3) Farmer	Yes	No
4) Carpenter	Yes	No
5) Teacher	Yes	No
6) Factory worker	Yes	No
7) Dentist	Yes	No
8) Miner	Yes	No
9) Fisher	Yes	No
10) Personal trainer	Yes	No

Name: _____ Mark

Is this a Tertiary Sector Job?
Circle Yes or No

1) Taxi driver	Yes	No
2) Garbage collector	Yes	No
3) Farmer	Yes	No
4) Carpenter	Yes	No
5) Teacher	Yes	No
6) Factory worker	Yes	No
7) Dentist	Yes	No
8) Miner	Yes	No
9) Fisher	Yes	No
10) Personal trainer	Yes	No

Name: _____ Mark

Is this a Tertiary Sector Job?
Circle Yes or No

1) Taxi driver	Yes	No
2) Garbage collector	Yes	No
3) Farmer	Yes	No
4) Carpenter	Yes	No
5) Teacher	Yes	No
6) Factory worker	Yes	No
7) Dentist	Yes	No
8) Miner	Yes	No
9) Fisher	Yes	No
10) Personal trainer	Yes	No

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 149

Curriculum Connection
B3.3

Economic Sectors

Directions Write the name of the sector that the person works in.

10 Taxi Driver



11 Technical Support



12 Nurse



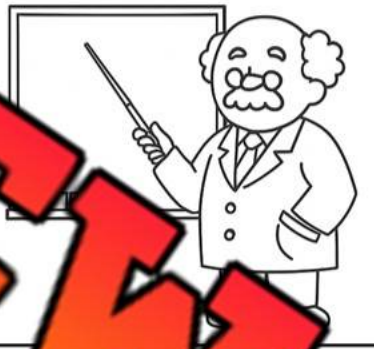
13 Baker



14 F



15 Professor



16 Bank Teller



17 Carpenter



18 Mayor



PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 154

Curriculum Connection
B3.3, B3.6

Blog Post: Canada's Future Jobs

Canada's Future Jobs: What Will Be in Demand?

Date: May 10, 2025 *Author: By Ms. Harper* *5-minute read*

Have you ever wondered what jobs will be important when you grow up? Let's explore some of the top jobs in Canada for the next 20 years!

1) **Healt Workers**: As people live longer, we need more nurses and doctors. The Cana pational Projection System (COPS) says healthcare jobs will grow by ear 022 to 2031.
2) **Tech logy F s**: li software developers and data analysts are growing fast. The IT secte ted to 15–20% by 2025.
3) **Construction Wo s**: C e homes and buildings. Construction jobs are expected to grow ach 2031.
4) **Teachers**: With more childre e ne Teaching jobs are always importan
5) **Renewable Energy Workers**: Jobs in wind a r energy are growing as Canada focuses on cle ner

Many jobs need training, so keep learning new skills.



PREVIEW

Comments:



Liam – May 10, 2025

I believe technology jobs are the most important because everything in the world today uses computers, apps, and the internet. Every company needs people who understand technology.

Like Reply 1h ago



Sophie – May 10, 2025

Good point, Liam, but I think healthcare is even more important. We need nurses and doctors in every city to help people stay healthy, especially with Canada's growing older population.

Like Reply 20m ago

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 155

Curriculum Connection
B3.3, B3.6

Questions Answer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Why do you think healthcare jobs are growing in Canada?

2) How do technology jobs help people every day?

PREVIEW

Two Truths and a L Chec wo true facts in each set.

	Healthcare jobs are gr ter than any other job.		Canada plans to stop all wind energy projects soon.
	All jobs in Canada will stop growin soon.		ogy jobs are expected to grow 0%.
	More nurses will be needed as people live longer.		anada nore builders for ew

Rank In your opinion, which job is the most important? ber 5.

Healthcare Worker	**Technology Expert**	**Construction Worker**	**Teacher**	**Renewable Energy Worker**

Relate Which job do you want to do when you grow up? Why did you choose it?

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 159

Curriculum Connection
B2.2, B3.3

Role Play – Canada's Working Sectors

Objective What are we learning about?

Students will learn about the four economic sectors in Canada by acting out jobs from each sector. They will understand what each worker does and why their job is important in our communities.

Materials What will we need for our activity?

- Scenario cards (different situations) (provided)
- Props or costumes (optional)
- Timer or stopwatch



Instructions How will we complete the activity?

1. Divide the class into small groups of 3 to 4 students.
2. Provide each group with a scenario card that describes a situation related to the topic being studied.
3. Give out roles to each student in the group, assigning them a character within the scenario, or let them decide and take roles.
4. If available, distribute props or costumes that may help students embody their roles more effectively.
5. Set the timer to allocate a specific amount of time for the groups to discuss and act out their scenarios.
6. Allow each group to present their role-play to the class.
7. After all groups have presented, initiate a class discussion to reflect on the different approaches and outcomes observed during the role-plays.
8. Distribute reflection sheets for students to express what they learned and felt during the activity.

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 160

Curriculum Connection
B2.2, B3.3

Criteria Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Creativity	Show how your character feels, talks, and acts in the job described.
Voice	Speak clearly and loudly. Use a voice that fits your character's role, feelings, and job in the scene.
Mov	what your character would do. Do actions that match the r e playing.
Stay In Role	om start to end. Keep acting like the worker, e thin or tricky.
Teamwork	Work we ur g re ideas, take turns talking, and help everyone ke p lay.

PREVIEW

Scenario Cards Cut out the topics belo

Scenario		Descrip
1	**A Busy Day at the Family Farm**	It's early morning on a wheat farm in Sa . The sun is rising, and the farmer and their two kids are alre y working. One child feeds the chickens while the other helps fix a fence that broke during the night. The farmer checks the weather and worries a storm might damage the crops. Later, the family works together to harvest wheat before the storm hits. They finish the day by loading wheat onto a truck and talking about how the grain will be sent to a bakery.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 161

Curriculum Connection
B2.2, B3.3

Scenario Cards | Cut out the topics below.

Scenario		Description
2	**T[illegible]le at the Fish Dock**	At a fishing dock in Newfoundland, a fisher and their crew are getting ready to head out early. They check the nets and load up supplies. Out on the water, they spot a broken net and must work [illegible]ther to fix it before it's too late. The captain teaches a new fisher [illegible]steer the boat while someone else tracks their location. When they re[illegible]h a full catch, the crew has to explain a missing crate to the [illegible]manager.
3	**The Underground Discovery**	[illegible]mining crew gets ready to dig. One miner finds a st[illegible]hin[illegible]shows the team leader. They call in a geologist to study it. Th[illegible]mee[illegible]e safety room to plan the next dig. While digging, a drill stops [illegible]king, [illegible]the team works together to fix it. At lunch, the mi[illegible]talk [illegible]the rock might be. At the end of the day, they weigh the m[illegible]s and wri[illegible]ort report to send to the office.
4	**The Bakery Rush Hour**	In a bakery in Quebec City, the baker and assist[illegible]get ready for a busy day. The oven breaks down while muffins are baking. The assistant runs to get the repair person. A customer comes in asking for a birthday cake, but didn't order ahead. The cashier smiles and talks with the baker, who quickly decorates a cake. Later, a health inspector arrives and checks the kitchen. Everyone helps clean up and answers questions. After passing the check, they hang up a "Fresh Baked Today" sign.

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 162

Curriculum Connection
B2.2, B3.3

Scenario Cards | Cut out the topics below.

Scenario		Description
5	**Morning in the City Hos**	It's a busy morning at a hospital in Toronto. A nurse checks on a boy with a fever. A doctor looks at x-rays in another room. A woman in the waiting room gets upset because she's waited too long. The nurse ains the delay and helps calm her down. A delivery driver brings the dical box, and the manager makes a call to fix the order. Later, the do to a patient's family about staying overnight and re arse ive medicine.
6	**The Classroom Earthquake Drill**	n Mo students are learning about safety. The teacher announ y w n earthquake drill. Some students are nervous, but the teac tains . When the drill begins, everyone hides under desks. A new ent understand, and a classmate helps explain. After th the its the classroom to ask how it went. Students ir id out what to do during real emergencies. The class ends w a g out staying safe during earthquakes or storms.
7	**The Science Lab Presentation**	At a science lab in Vancouver, a team is testing lake water. One scientist finds something strange and asks the lab technician to check it. They meet to decide what it means. The group writes a report and plans to share it at the community centre. They practise their talk using charts and photos. A parent and child visit the lab with questions. During the presentation, a student asks why clean water matters. The scientist shows how the test helps protect lakes and animals.

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 164

Curriculum Connection
B2.2, B3.3

Rubric How did you do on the activity?

Criteria	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points	4 Points
Creativity	No effort shown	Tried but not in role	Good role-playing	Very creative and realistic
Voice	Hard to hear	Sometimes clear	Clear and fits the role	Always loud and expressive
Mo[illegible]	[illegible]tching [illegible]s	Some actions, not clear	Good, matching actions	All actions matched perfectly
Stay in Role	[illegible]ly br[illegible]	[illegible]nd out of [illegible]cter	Mostly stayed in role	Never broke character
Teamwork	Did not help group	H[illegible]ttle	Shared ideas, [illegible]oined in	Shared, helped, worked great

PREVIEW

Teacher Comments

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Super Simple Sheets

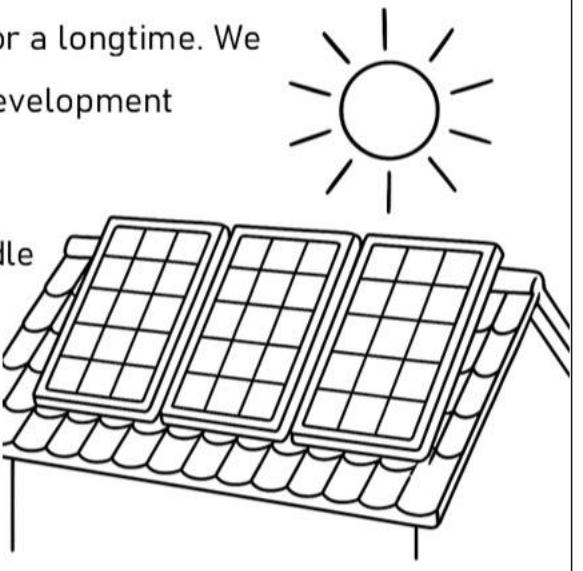
Name: _____ 168

Curriculum Connection
B1.3

Sustainable Uses Of Resources

What is Sustainable Development?

Sustainability is the idea that something can continue for a longtime. We use the term **sustainable development** to refer to the development of our earth without using all our natural resources.



It is important that we develop our planet to handle the growing population, but it is also important to do it in a manner that allows future generations to enjoy the planet like we did. We need to use our natural resources sustainably so they last.

PREVIEW

Achieving Sustainable Development

We need to meet our needs in a way that will conserve our natural resources. Below is a list of ways we can achieve sustainable development.

- **Conserve energy** – turn your lights off, go outside more, use energy efficient appliances, take shorter showers, unplug unused electronics
- **Use less fossil fuels** – take a bus, ride a bike, walk, or live closer to home
- **Use renewable energy** – put solar panels on your roof, install geothermal heating, use wind turbines
- **Gardens** – Plant a garden on your roof or on your yard so you don't need to buy as many groceries
- **Buy electric vehicles** – Electric vehicles use approximately 76% less energy than fuel burning vehicles
- **More parks and local farms** – encourage your city or town to build local farms and parks. This will encourage people to get outdoors and will allow them to buy local, which will reduce the amount of transportation needed to get food.



© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 169

Curriculum Connection
B1.3

True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false.

1) Sustainable development will help the future generations enjoy Earth.	True	False
2) Conserving energy will help with sustainable development.	True	False
3) EV cars burn the same amount of fossil fuels as gas burning vehicles.	True	False
4) Having more local farms and parks is bad because it takes up land.	True	False
5) Using renewable sources of energy is important for sustainability.	True	False

Questions

wer the questions below using evidence from the text.

1) Wh velopment mean? Why is it important?

2) How can we achieve sustainable deve t?

PREVIEW

Write and Draw

How are you helping the Earth in a fair and kind way?

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 177

Curriculum Connection
B2.1, B2.5

Storytime: The Moose Loses His Marsh

Draw Draw pictures to illustrate the story.

Max the Moose lived in a place called Greenstone Marsh in Ontario. It was full of soft grass, tall trees, and cool water. Many animals lived there, like birds, fr[illegible]d fish. Max loved standing in the water to stay cool. His favour[illegible]ater lilies. He also ate grass and small plants. Life in the [illegible] was [illegible]

PREVIEW

Name: _____ 178

Curriculum Connection
B2.1, B2.5

One day, Max heard loud noises. Big trucks and machines came into the marsh. Max watched workers cutting down trees. The ground started to shake as machines moved around. They dug up the grass and pushed the dirt into big piles. Max felt scared. His home was starting to change very fast.



After a few days, Max saw a big sign. It said, "New Shopping Mall Coming Soon!" Max did not know what a mall was. But he knew something was wrong. The workers kept filling the wet marsh with dirt. The water Max loved started to dry up. His home was getting smaller every day.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 179

Curriculum Connection
B2.1, B2.5

Soon, the trees and plants were gone. There was no water left. Max could not find food like water lilies anymore. The birds, frogs, and fish had all left. Max had no place to stay cool. He felt sad and knew he had to leave. He walked away to look for a new home.



Wetlands like Greenstone Marsh are very important. They clean dirty water and stop floods. Over 600 kinds of plants and animals live in wetlands. But over 70% of Ontario's wetlands are gone. Every year, more are lost to buildings, roads, and parking lots.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ 180

Curriculum Connection
B2.1, B2.5

Max walked for many days. He was tired and hungry. Finally, he found another marsh. But it was already full of other animals. There was not enough food or space for everyone. Max felt very lonely. He missed his old home so much.



Max stood by the small marsh and looked around. His heart felt heavy. He knew he could not go back to Greenstone Marsh. His home was gone forever. Max hoped that people would learn to protect other animals and their homes before it was too late.

© Super Simple Sheets

Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit Test - 2
Political And Physical Regions Of Canada

Total	Mark
/	/

1. What human activity happens a lot in Fort McMurray?

a) Logging

b) Tourism

c) Fishing

d) Oil sand[illegible]g

2. Which animal is not found in the Boreal Forest?

a) Moose

b) Owl

c) Penguin

d) Beaver

3. What i[illegible] p[illegible]nose of the Indian Act?

a) Mana[illegible]orest f[illegible]

b) Border secu[illegible]

c) Preserve nationa[illegible]s

d) Control First Nations l[illegible]

4. What type of forest is mainly found north of the Rocky Mountains?

a) Rainforest

b) Boreal Forest

c) Mangrove forest

d) Tundra scrub

5. What natural region has no t[illegible]nd frozen ground?

a) Tundra

b) Plains

c) Rockies

d) Shield

[illegible]g and Fishing are examples of [illegible]ich [illegible]

a) Pr[illegible]y

b) [illegible]ndary

c) Te[illegible]ar

d) Quaterna[illegible]

7. What people mainly lives in the Arctic tundra today?

a) Métis

b) Dene

c) Cree

d) Inuit

8. What is used to ma[illegible]it clean way?

a) Coal

b) Gas

c) Wind

d) Oil

9. What is a sanitary landfill?

a) A giant dump

b) A burning site

c) A layered waste site

d) A recycling plant

10. What is a quaternary sector job?

a) Store cashier

b) Researcher

c) Forest ranger

d) Factory worker

PREVIEW

Define What do the terms below mean?

Mark /

Term	Definition – What does it mean?
Economic Sector	
Clearcutti	
Resou Town	

PREVIEW

Short Answer Answer ons b

Mark /

1) What is reforestation? Why is it impo

2) Describe the Rocky Mountain Natural Region?

3) What does sustainable development mean? Why is it important?

Long Answer | Answer the questions below.

Mark
/

1) How do humans extract natural resources from the environment? Why do they do this? How does it impact the environment?

2) Explain the four economic sectors in Canada. For each sector, state what it does and give two examples of jobs or activities that belong to that sector.

PREVIEW

© Super Simple Sheets