Canada:
Its Land, Resources & Economy

from
Our North American Neighbors Series

Produced by
Colman Communications

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CANADA:
ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY
Running Time: 17½ minutes

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Intended Audience and Uses

Canada: Its Land, Resources & Economy is the first program in the series *Our North American Neighbors*, and is designed for social studies students in grades 4-8. The concepts in this video are found in virtually all leading geography texts that cover Canada and Mexico. Moreover, the material presented in this video makes up part of the NCSS (National Council for the Social Studies) recommendations for the target grade levels.

Program Synopsis

Canada: Its Land, Resources & Economy begins with a view of the country from outer space. The narrator explains that Canada is an immense country - the second largest in the world. Perhaps, the narrator continues, its size can be appreciated only from space. But the beauty and diversity of its lands can be appreciated best at ground level. After this brief beginning, Canada's seven regions are introduced, and then explained in more detail. The seven regions covered are the Appalachian Highlands, the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Hudson Bay Lowlands, the Canadian Shield, the Arctic Islands, the Interior Plains and the Mountain West or "Cordillera." The major geographic features of each are shown, and the program then discusses Canada's key natural resources - rich soil, water, forests, oil and natural gas, and other mineral resources. Finally, the program shows the main economic components - various service industries, manufacturing and agriculture.

VIEWER OBJECTIVES

After viewing this video and participating in the suggested activities, viewers should be able to do the following:

1. Name the seven major regions of Canada.

2. Describe the major geographic features of each region.

3. Identify the principal natural resources of Canada.

4. Explain what Canadian citizens do to earn their living.

The producers encourage you to make adaptations and changes to the following lesson plan whenever you feel it will enhance your students' learning experiences. Only by tailoring the material to your unique classroom situation will you be able to maximize the educational experience afforded by these materials.

SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN

Introduce the Program

Well in advance, have your students take the **PRE-TEST**. It can be used to evaluate their knowledge of the material and, thus, help you plan your lessons. After assessing your students' level of understanding, begin a discussion by asking if anyone has ever visited Canada. If so, have each person describe where he or she went. Have someone locate Canada on your classroom map or globe. Compare the size of Canada to other countries. After this introductory discussion, tell your students they will see a video on the land, natural resources and economy of Canada.

Pre-Viewing Activities

Either pass out or make an overhead transparency of **LEARNING GOALS**. Discuss each item, making certain the class understands the concepts that will be presented in the video. Next, hand out the **VOCABULARY LIST** and have the class complete this exercise either as individual deskwork, as a class activity or in small groups. If your students have access to computers, they can look up the words at www.onelook.com or the Encarta online dictionary, http://dictionary.msn.com/, which has audio files that give pronunciations. Finally, pass out the **VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE**. Have your students read the questions, and tell them that they will be expected to fill in the blanks after the video has been viewed.

View the Video

Total viewing time is approximately 17½ minutes. It is suggested that the entire presentation be replayed a second time, as a review, before giving the **POST-TEST**.

Post-Viewing Activities

If you have not handed out the **VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE**, please do so now and have your students fill in the blanks. This exercise may be done either as individual seat work, or as a small group or class activity. Next, pass out **CANADA'S REGIONS** and have the class complete this exercise either as individual desk work, as a class activity or in small groups. You may find it useful to have your students write brief descriptions of each region on the back of the work sheet. Finally, distribute **CANADA'S PROVINCES & TERRITORIES**. Have your students do this as an individual activity, using either online sources or printed sources in your school's media center or library. You also may assign the class to find (and

memorize) the capital cities of each province and territo-ry. If you live in a community that has a Canadian con-sular office, invite an official from the office to speak to your class. Ask members of the class to give oral reports - either as individuals or in groups - on Canada's provinces and territories. Written reports are another option. Finally, you may have your students draw a large mural of Canada based on the impressions they have received from the video and any research they may have conducted. After you have completed these activities, give the **POST-TEST** to determine the level of your stu-dents' comprehension of the material presented.

DESCRIPTION OF BLACKLINE MASTERS

PRE-TEST - An assessment tool that helps you deter-mine the level of your classroom presentation.

LEARNING GOALS - Delineates the concepts students are expected to learn. Also lists behavioral objectives.

VOCABULARY LIST - Presents terms that your students will need to know to fully understand the video.

VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE - Focuses on the main information in the program to help your students learn all major concepts.

CANADA'S REGIONS - Reviews the regions presented in the video.

CANADA'S PROVINCES & TERRITORIES - Helps stu-dents find, identify and memorize Canada's provinces and territories.

POST TEST - An assessment tool that allows you to determine the level of comprehension and retention of key material.

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PRE-TEST

1. F	11. F
2. F	12. F
3. T	13. T
4. T	14. F
5. F	15. T
6. F	16. T
7. T	17. F
8. F	18. T
9. T	19. F
10. T	20. T

VOCABULARY LIST

Abundant - present in large quantities; **Arctic** - an area far to the north where it is often cold; **Assemble** - gather; **Basin** - a depression in the earth's surface; **Bay** - an area of sea enclosed by a wide, inward curving stretch of coastline; **Canola** - a plant that yields a very nutritious oil; **Component** - a part of something; **Cordillera** - a system of mountain ranges that has parallel ridges; **Financial** - involving money; **Glacier** - a large body of ice; **Grasp** - understand or grab; **Harbor** - a place where ships can anchor safely; **Highland** - hilly ground, higher than its surroundings; **High-tech** - advanced technology; **Hydro-electric** - related to electricity produced by water pressure; **Immensity** - bigness; **Inlet** - a narrow stretch of water reaching inland from a sea or lake; **Laker** - a large ship that travels on a lake; **Legal** - related to the law or the courts; **Lowland** - land that is relatively lower than nearby land; **Majestic** - impressive in appearance; **Milling** - manufacturing a product from raw materials; **Natural resource** - something usable that occurs in nature; **Peaks** - the tops of mountains; **Petroleum** - oil; **Plains** - a large expanse of flat lands; **Plateau** - the flat top of a hill or mountain; **Ply** - to travel a route regularly, especially on

water; **Plywood** - a type of board made by gluing and compressing layered wood; **Potash** - a naturally occurring chemical used most often in making fertilizers; **Prawn** - a shrimp-like marine animal; **Pulp** - crushed wood often used to make paper; **Recreational** - done for relaxation or pleasure; **Refining** - making more pure; **Revenue** - money earned through some type of work; **Stunted** - not fully developed; **Swamp** - an area of wetlands, often overgrown with plants; **Tundra** - a level, treeless plain in the north; **Varnish** - a transparent paint-like substance.

VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE

 1. second
 2. Cordillera, Interior Plains, Arctic Islands, Canadian Shield, Hudson Bay Lowlands, St. Lawrence Lowlands, Appalachian Highlands
 3. Rocky Mountains, Coastal Mountains
 4. tundra
 5. "breadbasket"
 6. horseshoe
 7. swamplands
 8. St. Lawrence Lowlands
 9. rocky shoreline
10. rich soil, water, forests, fish, minerals
11. service
12. paper, pulp, plywood
13. Any of the following: corn, oats, barley, rye, hay canola, any vegetable, apples, kiwi fruit, wheat, poultry, cattle

CANADA'S REGIONS

1. Cordillera or Mountain West
2. Interior Plains
3. Canadian Shield
4. Hudson Bay Lowlands
5. St. Lawrence Lowlands
6. Appalachian Highlands
7. Arctic Islands

CANADA'S PROVINCES & TERRITORIES
  1. Yukon Territory
  2. Northwest Territories
  3. Nunavut
  4. Quebec
  5. Newfoundland and Labrador
  6. Prince Edward Island
  7. Nova Scotia
  8. New Brunswick
  9. Ontario
10. Manitoba
11. Saskatchewan
12. Alberta
13. British Columbia

POST TEST
Part I
1, 3, 4 and 5 are false; the rest are true
Part II
1. c   2. b   3. d   4. e   5. a
Part III
  1. Yukon Territory
  2. Northwest Territories
  3. Nunavut
  4. Quebec
  5. Newfoundland and Labrador
  6. Prince Edward Island
  7. Nova Scotia
  8. New Brunswick
  9. Ontario
10. Manitoba
11. Saskatchewan
12. Alberta
13. British Columbia

Part IV

1. d	5. a
2. d	6. c
3. d	7. a
4. c	8. d

TRANSCRIPT OF THE VIDEO

Canada, from space.

Covering more than 3.86 million square miles, it is the world's second largest country. Only Russia is larger.

Perhaps the scale of its immensity can be grasped only from hundreds of miles above the earth.

But the diversity of its beauty can be fully appreciated only at ground level, where its wind and sand-carved rock formations, majestic mountains, golden plains, gently rolling hills, and vast lowlands stretch across six time zones.

Most geographers divide Canada's vast and diverse lands into seven regions - the Appalachian Highlands; the St. Lawrence Lowlands; the Hudson Bay lowlands; the Canadian Shield; the Arctic islands; the Interior Plains; and the Mountain West or "Cordillera."

The Cordillera contains two large mountain ranges - the Rockies and the Pacific Range.

Because the Pacific Range hugs much of Canada's western shores, there are many fjords in the region.

Fjords are long, narrow inlets with mountain walls on two sides and they often provide a good route for watercraft because the mountains offer protection against stormy weather.

For the same reason, many ocean animals are found in the fjords of western Canada.

In addition to animals and ships, islands are another feature along the coast. The islands are actually mountains covered by ocean water, except at their peaks.

So, the Pacific range of western Canada extends beyond the coastline.

A large basin and plateau lie to the east of the coastal mountains. Still farther eastward lay the Rockies.

Many rivers fed by melting snows from both the Rocky Mountains and Pacific range are found in this basin area. At the southern reaches of the basin, a large number of orchards take advantage of this plentiful supply of water.

Kiwi fruit, apples, berries and other fruits come from this area.

The Canadian Rockies, as we've mentioned, lie to the east of the basin.

To many people, the Canadian Rockies - these are in the province of Alberta - make up some of the world's most breathtaking mountain scenery. Many places here look as if they are picture post cards come to life.

The Canadian Rockies are a major recreational area. Golfing, skiing, rock climbing, hiking, Frisbee throwing, and sightseeing play a key role in the region's economy.

A large number of islands lie northeast of the Rockies.

These Arctic islands make up the second major land region of Canada.

The three largest Arctic islands are Ellesmere, Victoria and Baffin.

Baffin is the fifth largest island in the world.

A large part of Baffin - as well as most of the other islands in the region - are located inside the Arctic Circle, and so are cold and snowy much of the year.

Glaciers cover much of this area.

The rest is tundra, where the subsoil is permanently frozen and surface lands are covered with only the heartiest of plants. The climate is so cold here, trees are unable to take root and grow.

The interior plains lie southwest of the Arctic Islands.

This region covers a large portion of Canada's midsection.

The third of the country's seven land regions, it is, for the most part, covered with grasslands, some of which are used for horse and cattle ranching.

Huge grain farms also are found on the interior plains.

For this is Canada's breadbasket region, where it's not uncommon for some 30 million metric tons of wheat to be harvested each year.

While a large portion of that wheat is used by Canadians, much of the rest is shipped overseas.

Hay, oats, barley, rye, canola - and many other crops - also are grown on interior plains lands.

Canada's largest region, the Canadian Shield, covers approximately one half of the country's total land area.

The shield forms a vast horseshoe around Hudson Bay, except at the south and, for the most part, is composed of ancient rock and low hills.

The shield is where many of Canada's large forests are located.

It is also an area noted for its thousands upon thousands of lakes, as well as spectacular rapids and magnificent waterfalls.

The next region, the Hudson Bay Lowlands, lies south of Hudson Bay.

Sometimes called the Arctic Coastal Plains, it's covered by flat swamplands and stunted trees.

Huge deposits of peat, or decayed vegetation, are found here.

Although the St. Lawrence Lowlands make up the smallest of the Canadian regions, it is where most Canadians live.

Toronto, Canada's largest city - with more than four million people in its metropolitan area - is located in this region.

The St. Lawrence Lowlands are mostly flat.

But there are a few gently rolling hills in the region.

Ponds and lakes often punctuate these hills.

Some of Canada's best farmland is found here.

In fact, about one third of the country's total agricultural output comes from the St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Principal crops include corn, a wide array of fruits, including cherries; all kinds of vegetables; and canola, seen here, as well as barley, soybeans, oats and maize.

Now, on to the last - but certainly not least - Canadian region, the Appalachian Highlands.

Found at the far eastern reaches of the country, large portions of it border the Atlantic Ocean.

For the most part, it's hilly in the Appalachian Highlands.

But geographically, the region is perhaps most notable for its rocky shoreline with many small inlets and bays that provide excellent harbors for fishing vessels.

There are many forests here, too - as well as farmland on Prince Edward Island and along the St. John River in the province of New Brunswick.

In fact, rich soil is one of Canada's abundant natural resources.

It helps nourish the vast wheat fields of the interior plains, the orchard trees in the far west and St. Lawrence Lowlands, and the vegetables that grow in the Appalachian region and elsewhere.

Of course, all these agricultural products need water, too. And Canada has plenty.

Water is another of the country's abundant natural resources.

As already mentioned, the Canadian Shield has literally thousands of lakes, streams and rivers.

Water, as you undoubtedly know, is used for transportation -- in Canada, most notably along the St. Lawrence Seaway, one of the world's busiest inland water routes.

Goods move on ships to and from the Atlantic Ocean, through the St. Lawrence River and over the Great Lakes.

Giant ships, sometimes called "lakers," carry chemicals, various grains, iron ore, high-tech equipment and other goods from Canada to overseas countries.

Ships from foreign nations also ply St. Lawrence waters.

They unload, among other things, manufacturing components to be assembled in Canadian factories.

Many of those factories get their electrical power from hydroelectric plants located along the St. Lawrence River, or elsewhere.

Canada's vast water supplies make it one of the world's leading producers of hydroelectricity.

Besides water and rich soil, forests are still another abundant natural resource of Canada.

Forest trees, particularly evergreens (but other varieties, as well) supply the raw material for the country's large lumber, pulp and paper industries.

More on them in a few minutes.

Fish are still another natural resource of Canada.

At one time, the waters off the country's east coast were among the world's richest fishing areas.

But over-fishing has reduced the fish population there.

Salmon are actively harvested near coastal waters in western Canada, however - as are prawns, sharks, halibut and herring.

Fishermen take perch, pickerel and whitefish from Canada's many lakes.

And game fishing is a major economic activity in many areas.

Finally, minerals also rank as a major natural resource.

Canada's mines produce copper, gold, diamonds, iron ore, nickel, potash and zinc.

But it is oil and natural gas that account for most of the country's mining income.

In fact, petroleum and natural gas account for about half of all Canadian mining revenues.

Even with petroleum and natural gas, however, mining is only a small part of Canada's economy.

More than two out of every three Canadian workers hold service jobs - in the hotel and tourism industries; in law, education and health care; and in financial services, such as banks and insurance companies.

Almost one of every five Canadian workers holds a job in manufacturing.

Many of them work in plants that make products for export.

A large number of those export-related jobs are found in petroleum and natural gas production, as well as in refining and petrochemical manufacturing.

From command posts in highly automated plants, Canadian workers make paints and varnishes, plastics and chemical fertilizers - all from petroleum.

Other manufacturing workers produce goods mostly for Canadians - items such as automobiles and trucks.

And then there are those who work in agricultural processing - cutting meat; storing grain; milling flour; loading wheat, barley and other grains into trains and then transporting them to bakeries throughout the country, and abroad.

The remainder of Canada's economy, for the most part, is made up of two other industries.

The first is the lumber industry, including plywood and pulp manufacturing and paper milling - especially newsprint for newspapers - but other types of paper, as well.

The second is agriculture - the farming and ranching industries.

As we've already mentioned, wheat farming is a major part of Canadian agribusiness.

But Canada's 280,000 farms also produce potatoes, corn, oats, rye, apples and other fruits and vegetables - and poultry.

Ranching is also important. Recent figures show that there are almost 13 million head of cattle in the country. Cattle ranchers supply Canadians with almost all their beef.

Those ranchers also export beef and beef products to many overseas nations. Ranked 14th in the world in cattle production, Canada is a leading beef exporter.

Canada, then, is a huge country, one with many different regions and landforms - fjords, mountains, and a lowland basin far to the west; tundra in the north; waterfalls, rivers, lakes and forests on the Canadian Shield; swamps with peat deposits on the Hudson Bay Lowlands; and rolling hills and flatlands in the St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Finally, there are rocky coastlines and mountains in the Appalachian region.

It is a country of abundant natural resources - rich soil for farming; abundant water to nourish plants and to generate electricity; forests that provide wood and paper products; fish to feed Canadians and others around the world; mineral deposits such as gold, copper and zinc, for manufacturing; and oil and natural gas for energy.

Finally, Canada has a modern, diverse economy based on many different service industries, manufacturing and agriculture.

Canada - a land of breathtaking beauty and enormous diversity.

WEB RESOURCES

Canadiana
The Canadian Resource Page
http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/Unofficial/Canadiana/
A truly outstanding resource, it links to sites containing Canadian news and information, facts and figures, travel and tourism, politics, history, culture and much more.

Canada: Geography, Maps and Information
http://geography.miningco.com/library/maps/blcanada.htm
An excellent source for maps on Canada, many of which can be used in the classroom.

Canadian Statistics: The Land
http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/Land/geogra.htm
The official site of the Canadian government regarding land geography in Canada.

Canada
http://www.photius.com/wfb2000/countries/canada
/canada_introduction.html
Solid, basic information with links to specific topics on Canada.

Other Programs in this Series:

Canada: Its People, History & Government
Mexico: Its Land, Resources & Economy
Mexico: Its People, History & Government

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
PRE-TEST

Directions: In the blank space, write a "T" if the statement is true and an "F" if the statement is false.

___   1. Canada has 11 geographic regions.

___   2. The cordillera is found in central Canada.

___   3. The fjords of western Canada provide shelter for ships and animals.

___   4. Kiwi fruit is grown in Canada.

___   5. The Canadian Rockies are low and have no trees on them.

___   6. No recreational activities take place on the Canadian Rockies because they are so cold.

___   7. The three largest islands in Canada are Baffin, Ellesmere and Victoria.

___   8. Most of northern Canada is covered by one large glacier.

___   9. The Interior Plains is Canada's "breadbasket" region.

___   10. The Canadian Shield is Canada's largest region.

___   11. Vancouver is Canada's second largest city.

___   12. Canada is mostly rocky and has practically no rich soil.

___   13. Water is an abundant natural resource of Canada.

___   14. The Riviere du Laurant is Canada's major inland water route.

___   15. Lumber, pulp and paper are key industries in Canada.

___   16. Two out of every three Canadian workers hold jobs in service industries.

___   17. Oil and natural gas account for twenty-five percent of Canada's mining income.

___   18. There are almost thirteen million head of cattle in Canada.

___   19. Tundra lands are found in the St. Lawrence Lowlands.

___   20. Canada is the world's second largest country.

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
LEARNING GOALS

Canada: Its Land, Resources & Economy

· Name Canada's Seven Regions

• Describe the Major Geographic Features of Each Region

• Identify the Principal Natural Resources of Canada

• Explain What Canadians Do to Earn Their Living

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
VOCABULARY LIST

Directions: A list of vocabulary words used in *Canada: Its Land, Resources & Economy* is found below. Write a definition for the words on the provided spaces.

Abundant   _____

Arctic   _____

Assemble   _____

Basin   _____

Bay   _____

Canola   _____

Component   _____

Cordillera   _____

Financial   _____

Fjord   _____

Glacier   _____

Grasp   _____

Harbor   _____

Highland   _____

High-tech   _____

Hydroelectric   _____

Immensity   _____

Inlet   _____

Laker   _____

Legal   _____

Lowland   _____

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
VOCABULARY LIST (continued)

Majestic _____

Milling _____

Natural resource _____

Peaks _____

Petroleum _____

Plains _____

Plateau _____

Ply _____

Plywood _____

Potash _____

Prawn _____

Pulp _____

Recreational _____

Refining _____

Revenue _____

Stunted _____

Swamp _____

Tundra _____

Varnish _____

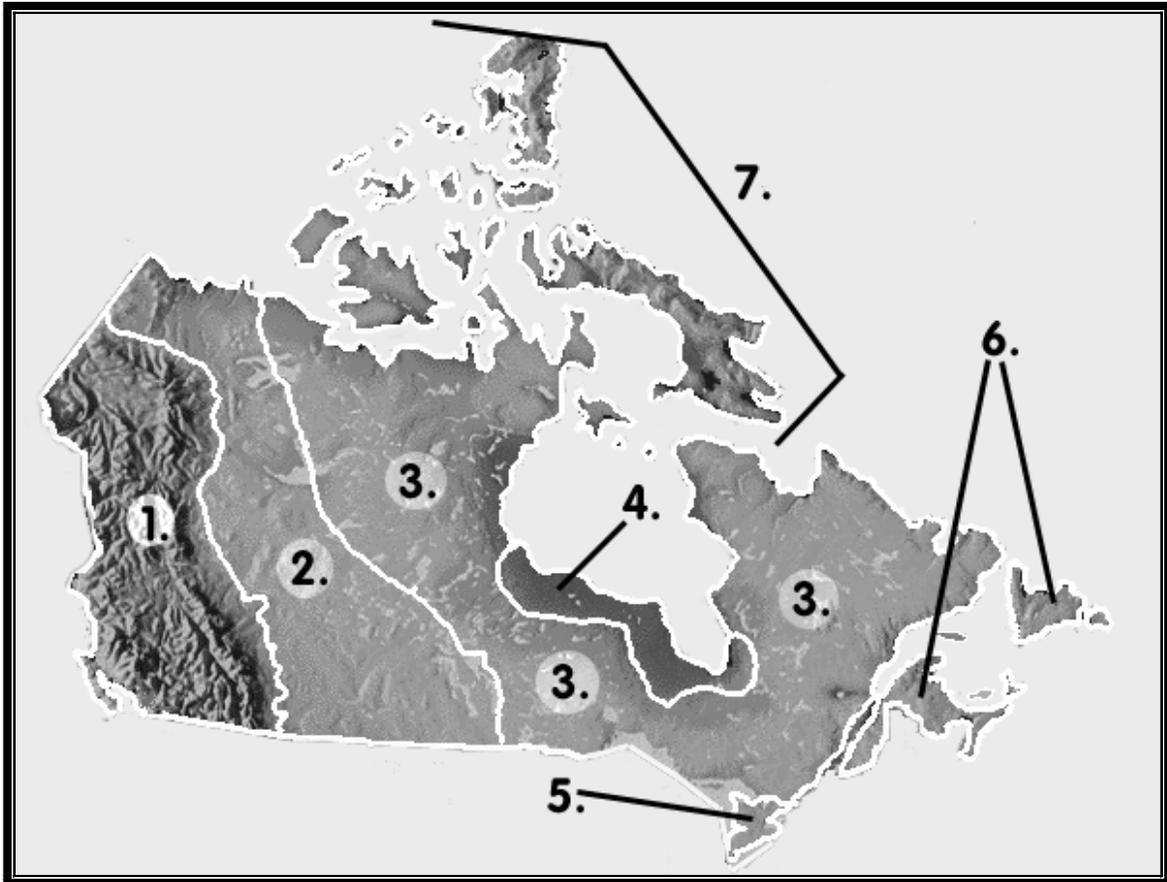# CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct information.

1. Canada is the world's _____ largest country.

2. Canada's seven land regions are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

3. The two mountain ranges of the cordillera are the _____ and the _____ .

4. Glaciers and _____ cover much of the Arctic Islands.

5. The Interior Plains are known as Canada's _____ region.

6. The Canadian Shield forms a vast _____ around Hudson Bay.

7. The Hudson Bay lowlands is covered by flat _____ and stunted trees.

8. Most Canadians live in the _____.

9. The Appalachian Highlands are known for its _____ with many small inlets and bays.

10. Five major natural resources of Canada are _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

11. More than three out of five Canadians have _____ jobs.

12. Three forestry products of Canada are _____, _____ and _____.

13. Five agricultural products of Canada are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
CANADA'S REGIONS

Directions: On the spaces below the map, write in the correct name of the region.
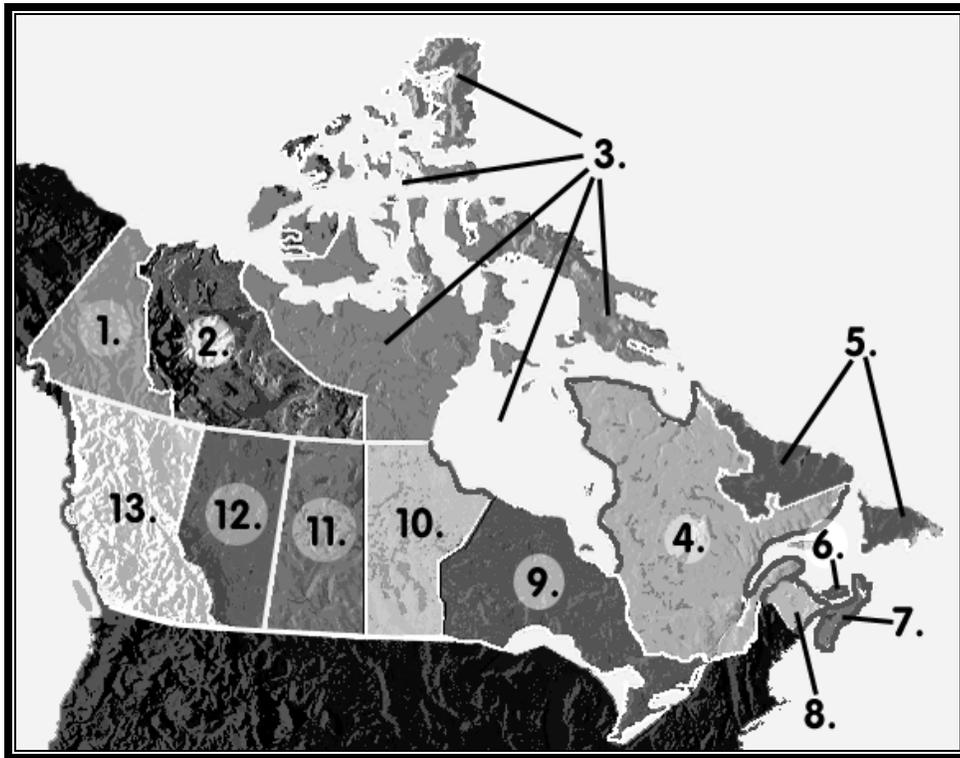

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
CANADA'S PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Directions: In the spaces below, write in the correct name of the province or territory.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

Name _____

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
POST-TEST

Part I
Directions: Place a "T" in the space next to the statement if it is true, and an "F" if it is false.

___   1.   The Cordillera is found in eastern Canada.

___   2.   Apples are grown in the St. Lawrence Lowlands.

___   3.   The Arctic Islands are a major recreational area.

___   4.   Baffin is the world's third largest island.

___   5.   The Appalachian Highlands is Canada's smallest region.

___   6.   Three natural resources of Canada are oil, natural gas and water.

___   7.   Montreal is Canada's largest city.

___   8.   The Canadian region with the largest population is the St. Lawrence Lowlands.

___   9.   Most Canadians work in service occupations.

___   10.   Diamonds are a mineral resource in Canada.

Part II
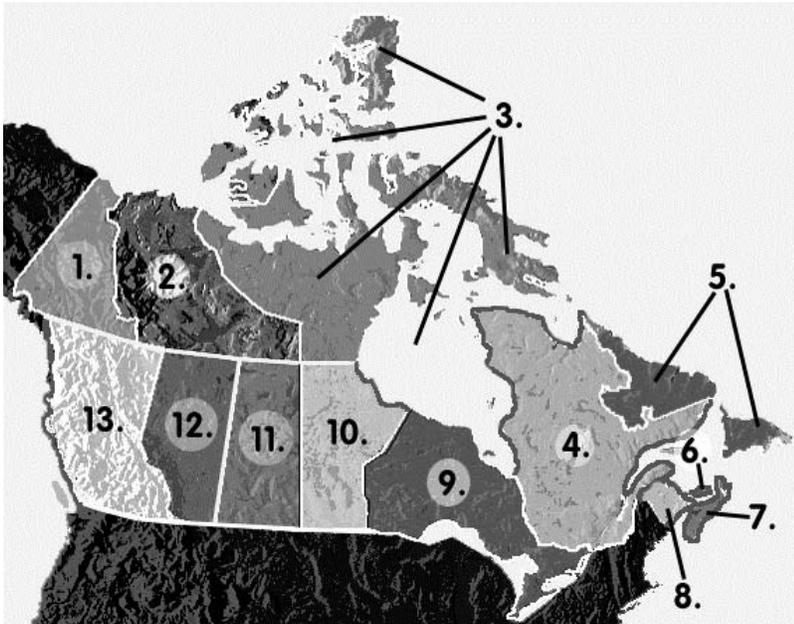**Directions: Match the region to one of its major geographic features.**

Region   Major Geographic Feature

1. ___ Cordillera   a. Tundra

2. ___ Canadian Shield   b. Rocky Mountains

3. ___ Arctic Islands   c. Rocky shoreline

4. ___ Appalachian Highlands   d. Flatlands

5. ___ Interior Plains   e. Ancient rock

CANADA: ITS LAND, RESOURCES, & ECONOMY
POST-TEST   PAGE 2

Part III
Directions: Below the map, write the name of the province or territory in the spaces provided.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

Part IV
Directions: Circle the letter next to the word or phrase that most accurately completes the sentence.

1. The fjords of western Canada provide
    a. protection for water craft.
    b. fruit and vegetables.
    c. protection for animals.
    d. a. and c.

2. The landforms that lie between the two mountain ranges of the cordillera are
      a. desert and valley.
      b. plateau and hills.
      c. basin and lowland.
      d. none of the above.

3. The three largest Arctic islands of Canada are
      a. Ellesmere, St. John's and Baffin.
      b. Baffin, Prince Edward and Ellesmere.
      c. Victoria, Iceland and Greenland.
      d. Baffin, Ellesmere and Victoria.

4. One third of Canada's agricultural output comes from
      a. Prince Edward Island.
      b. Newfoundland and Labrador.
      c. the St. Lawrence Lowlands.
      d. none of the above.

5. Most of Canada's mining income comes from
      a. petroleum and natural gas.
      b. iron ore and zinc.
      c. zinc and potash.
      d. nickel and gold.

6. Two out of three Canadian workers hold jobs in
      a. manufacturing.
      b. mining.
      c. service industries.
      d. agricultural processing.

7. "Lakers"
      a. can be found on the St. Lawrence Seaway.
      b. are a game fish caught on the Great Lakes.
      c. are giant salmon bred in British Columbia.
      d. is the name of Canada's national hockey team.

8. Canada's lumber industry makes
      a. newsprint.
      b. plywood.
      c. paper.
      d. all of the above.