

Canada Patterns and People

Analyze how physical and human patterns shape life in Canada.

SS6G5 "Explain the impact of location, climate, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on Canada."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle details that describe Canada's location, climate, resources, or population distribution, and underline the effect each detail has on work, travel, farming, or settlement.

Why Canadians Live and Work Where They Do

- ① Canada stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and north to the Arctic Ocean. This large location gives Canada long coastlines for fishing, shipping, and trade. The United States lies along Canada's southern border, so many roads, rail lines, and businesses connect the two countries. However, northern places are far from major markets and are harder to reach. Distance and access to oceans shape where Canadians work and how goods move across the country.
- ② Canada's climate changes greatly from south to north. Much of the country has long, cold winters, and the far north has very short summers. These conditions make farming difficult in many northern areas. Farmland is more common in the warmer southern regions, where a longer growing season supports crops and livestock. Cold weather also raises costs for heating, building roads, and transporting supplies. In some places, winter weather can delay travel and construction for months.
- ③ Natural resources are not spread evenly across Canada. Forests support jobs in parts of British Columbia and central and eastern Canada. Prairie provinces have fertile soil, so farming is important there. Alberta has major oil and natural gas deposits. Mineral deposits and hydroelectric power are important in several regions. Because jobs, milder weather, and transportation routes are concentrated in the south, most Canadians live near the United States border. Northern Canada has fewer people because it is colder, more remote, and has fewer large cities. Population distribution affects where schools, hospitals, and services are provided.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How does Canada's location near oceans affect work and trade?

2 Why is farming more common in Canada's southern regions than in many northern areas?

3 How do forests affect people in parts of British Columbia and central and eastern Canada?

4 How can Canada's population distribution affect public services?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose one region named in the passage. Write exactly four sentences explaining how its location, climate, or natural resources can affect jobs and where people live.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle details that describe Canada's location, climate, resources, or population distribution, and underline the effect each detail has on work, travel, farming, or settlement. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How does Canada's location near oceans affect work and trade?	Long coastlines support fishing, shipping, and trade.
2	Why is farming more common in Canada's southern regions than in many northern areas?	Southern regions are warmer and have a longer growing season. Many northern areas have cold conditions and short summers that make farming difficult.
3	How do forests affect people in parts of British Columbia and central and eastern Canada?	Forests support jobs in those parts of Canada.
4	How can Canada's population distribution affect public services?	It affects where schools, hospitals, and other services are provided.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Alberta's oil and natural gas deposits support energy jobs. These jobs can attract workers and their families to communities near energy projects. Many people live in southern Alberta because transportation routes and cities are more available there. Cold weather can make travel and building more costly, which affects daily life and business.

Accept responses that accurately connect a named Canadian region to at least one factor, such as location, climate, or resources, and then explain an effect on jobs or population. Students may use a different accurate connection than the sample.