

Canada

Geography:

Canada occupies the whole of the _____ part of North America (except Alaska) and many islands (e.g. Baffin Island, Newfoundland, Vancouver, Prince _____ Island etc.). Canada's area is about 10 million sq. km., the _____ largest country in the world.

It neighbours with the USA (with Alaska and with the continental states on the 49th parallel and the Great Lakes Region is the largest area of fresh water in the world (Lake Superior, Lake _____, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario). There are famous Niagara Falls between Lake Erie and Ontario. We can also find other big and beautiful lakes in Canada, e. g. Great Bear Lake, Great _____ Lake, Lake Winnipeg, etc.

Canada has large mountain areas – the Rocky Mountains, the Mackenzie Mountains etc. The highest mountain is Mt. Logan in the Alaska Region (6050m). The longest river is the _____, other big rivers are the Yukon, the Frazer, the Columbia and the St. Lawrence River. The climate varies from Arctic climate in the North with winter temperatures, to moderate climate in the east and west. The north of the country near the Arctic is cold tundra with large and beautiful forests to the south.

Population:

It is about _____ million and density is one of the lowest. 89% of the land has no permanent population. More than _____ are of British origin, 30% of French origin, over 20% of continental European origin and the rest is made up of Inuits or Indians. 60% of population speak English, about _____ speak French, the rest are the languages spoken by various ethnic minorities (Italian, German, Chinese, Native Indian). Many people in Canada are Protestants. They are divided into many sects and churches. The most powerful of the churches is, however, Roman Catholic Church.

History:

The original inhabitants came to Canada some 10 000 or 25 000 years ago from Asia across a land bridge over what is now the _____ Strait. The first Europeans here were the _____ who discovered Canada more than a thousand years ago. During the Age of Discoveries (15th and 16th century) some navigators landed on the Canada coast. First it was an Italian Giovanni _____. Since the 16th century large territories were occupied by the _____. It was Jacques Cartier, who gave a name to this land. He called this land according to the Indian word "kannata". The Indian word meant only village, not the entire region as Cartier thought. But France lost this country in frequent wars with _____ during the 17 and 18 centuries. In 1763 Canada was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris. Canada became a _____ dominion in 1867.

National economy:

Canada natural resources are mainly coal, metal, _____ and gas. Machine building and chemical industries are highly developed. The main mining province is Alberta. Hamilton and Sydney are main centres of iron and steel industries. Ships are built on the banks of Great Lakes, in Montreal and Toronto. The Provinces of Ontario and _____ have large paper mills. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia with their large forests provide wood for building, furniture and paper production. Almost half the land area of Canada is covered by _____. Although only about 7% of the land is suitable for _____, agriculture is the world's fifth largest producer of wheat and the second largest wheat exporter. Other important agricultural items are livestock production, oats, vegetables, fruits, tobacco, dairy products and leather. Valid _____ is Canadian dollar.

Government type and administration:

It is an independent _____ parliamentary system with Queen Elizabeth II as the head of state. She is represented in Canada by the Governor General. The country's supreme body is the Federal Parliament consisting of two _____. The House of Commons is elected every five years. The Senate consists of senators appointed by Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The leading figure in political life is the Prime Minister. Canada is divided into _____ provinces and _____ territories. The three territories are the Yukon, Northwest Territories and _____. The biggest province is Quebec with the capital Quebec City. Other provinces are Prince Edward Island, Ontario (Toronto), Alberta, British Columbia, etc. The capital of Canada is _____. The biggest city is _____. Other large cities are Calgary, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Quebec, Halifax, Vancouver and Hamilton.

Canada is a member of many international organisations such as the _____, the Commonwealth and NATO.

Use these words to complete the summary:

Ottawa	Newfoundland	Huron	10	Slave	Mackenzie	30%
Bering	Nunavut	Vikings	Cabot	French	Toronto	50%
England	three	British	oil	forests	UN	farming
second	currency	federal	35	Northern	houses	Edward