

Reaching Potential: Listening and Speaking Videos



Geographical Processes

Answer Key



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

English as an Additional Language Programs

Okanagan School of Education

Reaching Potential: Listening and Speaking Videos Level IV

Post Secondary Education Skills: Upper Intermediate English

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Activity A: Discussion

What is geography?

The scientific study of the earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products, population, etc.

What is a natural tourist attraction?

Answers will vary

What is a natural tourist attraction in your country or region?

Answers will vary

How is Canada geographically similar to your home country?

Answers will vary

How is Canada geographically different to your home country?

Answers will vary

Activity C: Vocabulary

Definitions taken from <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/> and <https://www.ldoceonline.com/>

Basin	An area of land around a large river with streams running down into it
Crystallization	The process of forming or making something form into crystals
Erosion	The process by which the surface of something is gradually destroyed through the action of wind, rain, etc
Fault	A place where there is a break that is longer than usual in the layers of rock in the earth's crust
Fjord lake	A long narrow area of sea between high cliffs
Glacier	A slow-moving mass or river of ice, formed from snow on mountains or near the North Pole or South Pole
Marling	When limestone crystallizes
Mesozoic era	The period of time in the Earth's history, from about 250 million years ago to about 65 million years ago, when dinosaurs, birds, and plants with flowers first started to exist
Photosynthesizing	(Of plants) to make food by means of photosynthesis
Richter Scale	A system for measuring how strong an earthquake is
Sediment	Sand, stones, mud, etc. Carried by water or wind and left, for example, on the bottom of a lake, river, etc.
Seismic Movement	Connected with or caused by earthquakes
Silt	Sand, mud, etc. That is carried by flowing water and is left at the mouth of a river or in a harbour
Syilx	A first nations peoples who have lived and are living on the land of the Okanagan Valley
Unceded territory	A piece of land that was never signed over legally to the Canadian governments
Weathering	The action of sun, rain or wind on rocks, making them change shape or colour



Activity D: Discussion

What towns are close to Kalamalka Lake?

Vernon, Kelowna, Lake Country, Winfield

How big is Kalamalka Lake Provincial Park?

In 2008, Kalamalka Lake Protected Area (2,223 hectares) became part of Kalamalka Lake Park. The park now encompasses an area of 3,218 hectares.

What colour is the lake?

Blue, green, indigo

What is the nickname of Kalamalka Lake?

The lake of many colours

What are the names of three beaches on Kalamalka Lake?

Answers will vary but here are some examples: Kal Beach, Cosens Bay Beach, Jade Bay Beach and Juniper Bay Beach

Do you want to visit Kalamalka Lake?

Answers will vary

When was Kalamalka Lake Provincial Park Established?

September 11, 1975

Activity E: Kalamalka Lake

1. What are three characteristics about Kalamalka lake that you heard and remembered?

- a) It has Marl which makes it look colourful
- b) Has limestone, is a fjord lake, photosynthesis takes place, calcium carbonate crystallizes
- c) Was created by a glacier, very deep lake (146 m) near a fault line with earthquakes

2. What are two new vocabulary words that you learned about in this video?

Answers will vary

3. What is an example mentioned about erosion?

One extreme example of this is in Arizona USA... the Grand Canyon which is 446 kilometres long and 1600 meters deep.

Rails and trail route along Kalamalka

4. What are some activities you can do at Kalamalka lake?

Hiking, biking, walking, swimming, kayaking, paddle boarding, sun tanning, boating, canoeing, bird watching

5. What surprised you about information in the video?

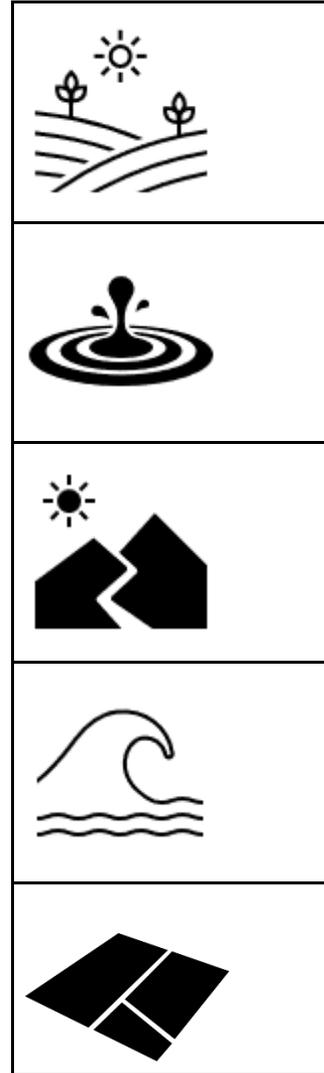
Answers will vary

6. Is there anywhere in your country that is similar to Kalamalka lake?

Answers will vary

Activity F: Matching

- a. Unceded Territory
- b. Marling
- c. Weathering and Erosion
- d. Basins
- e. Fault Lines/ Seismic Activity



Activity G: Comprehension

1. The colour of the lake comes from _____ deposits.
 - a) granite
 - b) limestone
 - c) basalt
2. Western rock along the Okanagan Rail Trail was formed during the _____ era.
 - a) Cenozoic
 - b) Paleozoic
 - c) Mesozoic
3. The process of marling is best created in what season?
 - a) Fall
 - b) Summer
 - c) Winter
4. Which scale measures the strength of earthquakes from seismic movements?
 - a) Richter Scale
 - b) Pentatonic Scale
 - c) Richard Scale
5. What type of weathering is found on the Rail Trail?
 - a) Mechanical
 - b) Chemical
 - c) Biological
6. How long ago did volcanic magma erupt and flow down the Okanagan Valley?
 - a) 20 - 25 million years ago

- b) 10-15 million years ago
- c) 50-100 million years ago

7. What extreme example of weathering and erosion is found in Arizona?

One extreme example of this is in Arizona USA... the Grand Canyon which is 446 kilometres long and 1600 meters deep.

8. Various coastal mountain ranges of North America were formed in stages by the movement of tectonic plates. What is this process called?

Continental drift

9. How was the southern subbasin of Kalamalka Lake formed?

It was carved 10,000 years ago by the movement of the Fraser Glacier. The lake's thick flat layer of sediment came from the silt suspended in the glacial water which settled to the lake bottom

10. What was most interesting to learn about Kalamalka Lake for you?

Answers may vary

Page 12

Activity H: Reflection

Answers will vary