Patterns and Systems in the Human and Natural Worlds — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **A pattern in geography is a regular arrangement of features, such as population clustering along southern**

- A Canada
- B Ontario
- C Quebec
- D the border only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A system in geography is a set of interacting parts, such as a river system or an urban**

- A region
- B system
- C province
- D country

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The water cycle moves water through evaporation, condensation, precipitation and**

- A infiltration only
- B runoff only
- C collection
- D storage only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Evaporation changes liquid water to water vapour, while condensation changes vapour back to**

- A liquid
- B ice
- C snow
- D rain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A watershed is an area drained by a river and its**

- A tributaries
- B lakes
- C oceans
- D streams only

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6 **The largest river system in Canada by discharge is the St Lawrence, while the longest river is the**

A Fraser

B Mackenzie

C Yukon

D Nelson

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Climate zones in Canada range from Arctic tundra in the north to humid continental in the south and maritime climates on the**

A Prairies

B Shield

C coasts

D Plains

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8 **Tundra climate has short cool summers, long cold winters and a layer of permanently frozen ground called**

A ice

B snow

C soil

D permafrost

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9 **Permafrost thaw can damage buildings and roads and release greenhouse**

A gases

B water

C minerals

D soil

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10 **The Prairies have a continental climate with cold winters, warm summers and relatively low**

- A temperature
- B precipitation
- C humidity
- D elevation

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11 **Population distribution in Canada is uneven, with most people living near the southern**

- A coast
- B Shield
- C border
- D Arctic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Population density measures people per unit of**

A land only

B province

C city

D area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Urbanization is the increase in the share of people living in towns and**

A cities

B villages

C suburbs

D provinces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A primate city is much larger than the next largest city in a country, such as Toronto in**

A Ontario

B Canada

C Quebec

D the Maritimes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Three: Water Systems

Use this reading for questions 15 to 16.

Water moves through a cycle of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. A watershed is the area drained by a river and its tributaries. Human activities in a watershed, such as farming and urban growth, affect water quality downstream.

15 **A farmer upstream uses fertilizer that washes into the river. According to Passage Three, whose water quality is affected?**

- A People upstream only
- B Only the farmer
- C People downstream
- D Nobody, since the river cleans itself

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16 **According to Passage Three, what connects a watershed's farms to a town downstream?**

A The river carries the effects downstream

B The farms pump water uphill

C The town pipes water to the farms

D The water cycle skips the watershed

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17 **Agriculture in Canada is concentrated on the Prairies and in southern Ontario and Quebec, where soils and climate suit**

A farming

B forestry

C mining

D fishing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The Canadian Shield has thin soils and many lakes, making it better suited to forestry, mining and hydroelectric power than to**

A fishing

B farming

C tourism

D transport

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Forestry in Canada includes logging, pulp and paper, and sustainable management of forest**

A products

B lands

C resources

D industries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Mining in Canada extracts minerals such as nickel, gold, potash and**

A oil only

B coal only

C iron only

D diamonds

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Fishing on the Atlantic coast declined after cod stocks collapsed in the early**

A 1990s

B 1980s

C 1970s

D 2000s

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The 1992 cod moratorium closed much of the Newfoundland cod fishery to allow stocks to**

A grow

B recover

C migrate

D spawn only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Hydroelectric power in Canada uses flowing water to generate electricity, and is largest in Quebec, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and**

A Alberta

B Manitoba

C Ontario

D Saskatchewan

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Oil sands in Alberta are a major energy resource, but extraction raises concerns about greenhouse gas emissions, water use and land**

A prices

B jobs

C exports

D disturbance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Renewable energy includes solar, wind, hydro and biomass, which can be replenished**

A naturally

B quickly

C cheaply

D locally only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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