NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED GLOBAL GEOGRAPHY 12 · UNIT A

The Global Geographer — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Advanced Global Geography 12 • 25 questions

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 geographer who studies where people live and why places differ works in**

- A human geography
- B physical geography
- C cartography only
- D astronomy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Geographic information systems are most useful for**

A measuring ocean depth only

B layering spatial data to find patterns

C dating ancient rocks only

D counting stars

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Remote sensing collects information about Earth mainly through**

A interviews with residents

B digging soil samples

C sensors on satellites or aircraft

D reading old diaries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A large-scale map shows**

- A the whole world on one page
- B only ocean currents
- C only political borders
- D a small area in great detail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **On a map with scale 1:50000, a distance of 2 cm on the map represents what distance on the ground?**

- A 1 km
- B 100 m
- C 10 km
- D 25 km

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A map projection always involves**

A perfect accuracy in every property

B some distortion of shape area or distance

C removal of all borders

D colouring by climate only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Latitude lines run**

A east and west around Earth

B north and south through the poles

C diagonally across continents

D only across the equator

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The Prime Meridian passes through**

A Halifax Nova Scotia

B Sydney Australia

C Cairo Egypt

D Greenwich England

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A geographer evaluating two data sources should first check**

A accuracy reliability and date

B the colour of the maps

C the length of the titles

D the number of pages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Fieldwork in geography means**

A reading about a place only

B collecting data in the place studied

C drawing maps from memory

D watching travel films

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A choropleth map shows data by**

A drawing lines of equal rainfall

B plotting every single house

C shading areas according to value

D using only photographs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **An isoline connects points of**

A equal population

B equal elevation only

C equal temperature only

D equal value

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The best source for current land use in a city is often**

A recent aerial imagery

B a map from 1900

C a poem about the city

D a list of street names

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 Spatial interaction describes

- A the shape of a coastline
- B movement and links between places
- C the age of rocks
- D the depth of a lake

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 Site refers to the

- A location of a place relative to others
- B population of a region
- C physical and human features of a place itself
- D climate of a continent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Situation refers to the**

A soil type at a place

B exact latitude of a place

C height above sea level

D location of a place relative to other places

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **An advanced geography research question should be**

A focused testable and geographic

B broad and unanswerable

C about one person only

D answered by opinion alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **When comparing maps from different years a geographer must check**

- A whether the paper is old
- B whether scales and symbols match
- C whether colours are pretty
- D whether towns are named

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A dot map is most useful for showing**

- A exact street addresses
- B temperature change over time
- C distribution across an area
- D elevation profiles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Global positioning satellites help geographers by giving**

A weather forecasts for a year

B population counts by age

C rock ages in millions of years

D accurate location coordinates

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A region is defined by**

A shared characteristics that set it apart

B a single city only

C a border drawn in 1900

D one river only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The geographic inquiry process begins with**

- A writing the final report
- B asking a geographic question
- C colouring a finished map
- D memorizing place names

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A geographer studying diffusion tracks how**

- A rivers erode banks
- B mountains form
- C ideas or practices spread
- D tides change daily

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A weakness of a Mercator projection is that it**

A shrinks the equator region

B omits the oceans

C reverses north and south

D exaggerates area near the poles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **An equal-area projection is best when comparing**

A the sizes of countries

B local street directions

C flight times

D ocean depths

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.