Resources and Commodities — 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 renewable resource can be replenished**

- A within a human lifetime
- B only after millions of years
- C never once used
- D only by mining

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A nonrenewable resource forms so slowly that use**

A never reduces it

B depletes the stock

C increases it

D purifies it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Fossil fuels are nonrenewable because they formed from ancient organic matter over**

A millions of years

B a few weeks

C one winter

D a single year

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A commodity is a raw material or product that is**

- A used only at home
- B never traded
- C always manufactured
- D bought and sold in markets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The main use of most mined iron ore is making**

- A steel
- B glass
- C plastic
- D paper

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Potash is mined mainly for use as**

A fuel

B fertilizer

C building stone

D jewellery

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Canada is a major world producer of**

A bananas

B coffee

C potash

D rubber

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Sustainable resource use means meeting present needs without**

A using any resources

B exporting anything

C building roads

D harming future generations' ability

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Clear cutting removes**

A all trees in an area at once

B only dead trees

C only one tree species

D only tree roots

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Selective logging removes**

A all trees at once

B chosen trees and leaves others

C only shrubs

D only fallen logs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Overfishing reduces fish stocks because catch exceeds**

A market demand

B boat capacity

C reproduction

D ocean depth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Aquaculture is the farming of**

A wheat on dry land

B trees for timber

C cattle on ranches

D fish and other aquatic organisms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A common problem with open pit mining is**

A large land disturbance and waste rock

B too little ore

C no roads nearby

D too much rainfall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Reclamation after mining aims to**

A expand the pit

B restore land to a useful state

C remove all soil

D flood the site forever

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Hydroelectric power uses falling water to turn**

A sails on boats

B windmills on hills

C turbines that generate electricity

D solar panels

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A disadvantage of hydroelectric dams is that they**

A produce air pollution

B use fossil fuel

C need no water

D flood land and block fish movement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Wind energy is variable because wind speed**

A changes with weather

B is constant everywhere

C stops at night only

D depends on tides

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Solar panels convert sunlight directly into**

A heat only for homes

B electricity

C wind

D fossil fuel

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A resource becomes a reserve only when it is**

A imagined to exist

B under a city

C known and economically extractable

D in a museum

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The tragedy of the commons occurs when shared resources are**

- A protected by fences
- B owned by one firm
- C never used
- D overused because no one owns them

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Food security means people have reliable access to**

- A enough nutritious food
- B imported luxury food
- C food only in summer
- D food grown at home

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Intensive farming uses high inputs of labour capital and technology per**

A worker only

B unit of land

C animal only

D season only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Extensive farming uses large land areas with**

A high inputs per hectare

B greenhouses only

C low inputs per unit of land

D irrigation only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Crop rotation helps soil by**

A planting the same crop yearly

B removing all topsoil

C flooding fields yearly

D changing crops to restore nutrients

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Desertification is land degradation in dry areas often worsened by**

A overgrazing and poor farming

B heavy rainfall

C glacier growth

D ocean flooding

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
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

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