Final Exam — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Advanced Global Geography 12 • 50 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 **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

2 **Seasons are caused mainly by**

A the tilt of Earth's axis

B distance from the Moon

C ocean currents only

D human activity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The crude birth rate measures births per**

A 1000 people per year

B 100 families

C 100 km²

D 100 schools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **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

5 **The central business district is usually the area of**

A shops offices and high land values

B factories on the edge

C farmland

D suburban homes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A lingua franca is a language used for communication between people who speak**

- A different first languages
- B the same language
- C no language
- D only sign language

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 **A divergent plate boundary is where plates**

A collide head-on

B slide past sideways

C move apart

D stop moving

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A country with a total fertility rate below 2.1 will tend toward**

A doubling every decade

B youth bulge forever

C zero deaths

D population decline without immigration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **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

11 **An edge city is a new commercial centre on the**

A city waterfront only

B rural highway only

C mountain top

D urban fringe

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A state is a political unit with sovereignty over**

A a language only

B a religion only

C a single city only

D a territory and population

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **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

14 **The epicentre of an earthquake is**

A the deepest point of the ocean

B the centre of a volcano

C the edge of a plate

D the surface point above the focus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **An immigrant is a person who**

A enters a new country to live

B leaves a country forever

C travels for a holiday

D moves within a city

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **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

17 **Mixed-use development combines homes shops and workplaces in**

- A the same area
- B separate towns
- C one building only
- D rural counties

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **A boundary that follows a river or mountain is a**

A physical boundary

B geometric boundary

C cultural boundary

D antecedent boundary

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **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

20 **Weathering breaks down rock mainly by**

A plate movement only

B human building only

C ocean tides only

D physical chemical or biological processes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Carrying capacity is the population an environment can support**

A with unlimited imports

B without degrading resources

C for one year only

D in cities only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **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

23 **The Burgess concentric zone model describes cities as**

A sectors along transport routes

B rings around a centre

C multiple separate nuclei

D random scatter

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A disputed boundary is one that neighbouring states**

A both ignore

B do not agree on

C share happily

D never mapped

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **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

26 **Infiltration is water**

- A soaking into the ground
- B evaporating from leaves
- C flowing in a river
- D freezing on a road

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Infant mortality rate measures deaths of infants per**

- A 1000 adults
- B 1000 migrants
- C 1000 live births
- D 1000 hospitals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **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

29 **Informal employment in cities includes work that is**

A government office work

B factory union work

C unregistered and unprotected

D university teaching

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Devolution is the transfer of power from a central government to**

A foreign states

B private firms

C regional governments

D the military

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **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

32 **The Coriolis effect deflects moving air and water because Earth**

- A rotates
- B is flat
- C is shrinking
- D has mountains

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **A population policy that limits family size is an example of**

- A a trade policy
- B a climate policy
- C a transport policy
- D a pro-natalist or anti-natalist policy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Fair trade aims to give producers in developing countries**

- A free shipping only
- B no market access
- C lower quality standards
- D fairer prices and conditions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **A pedestrian zone bans most**

- A walking
- B shops
- C buses only
- D vehicle traffic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A folk culture is traditionally shared by a**

- A global audience
- B large corporation
- C single city only
- D small homogeneous group

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **North on most maps is shown by**

- A a north arrow
- B a scale bar
- C a title box
- D a colour key

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38

A delta forms where a river

A deposits sediment at its mouth

B begins in mountains

C flows underground

D meets a dam

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39

Migration can cause brain drain when

A skilled workers leave a country

B tourists arrive

C students graduate

D farmers retire

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **A single resource town is vulnerable when the resource is**

A depleted or prices fall

B discovered

C recycled

D exported

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **A green roof helps a city by reducing runoff and**

A insulating buildings

B raising rents only

C blocking sunlight fully

D removing parks

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Gerrymandering draws electoral boundaries to favour**

A one political party

B all voters equally

C minority languages

D farmers only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **A geographer must consider ethics when**

A choosing map colours

B collecting data about people

C folding a paper map

D naming a river

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Permafrost is ground that stays**

A wet all winter

B frozen for two or more years

C dry all summer

D above freezing always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Counterurbanization is movement from cities to**

A other large cities

B smaller towns and rural areas

C other countries

D coastal resorts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Brownfield redevelopment reuses land that was**

A never touched

B previously industrial

C underwater

D farmland only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Counterurbanization can be driven by remote work and desire for**

A crowded streets

B space and lower costs

C higher rents

D longer commutes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **Federal states divide power between central and**

A cities only

B regional governments

C courts only

D armies only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Geographers study place by examining**

A only the name of a town

B location human and physical features

C only its postal code

D only its mayor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Karst topography is associated with**

A melting glaciers

B dissolving limestone

C sand dunes

D lava plains

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**18.**	A	**35.**	D
2.	A	**19.**	D	**36.**	D
3.	A	**20.**	D	**37.**	A
4.	A	**21.**	B	**38.**	A
5.	A	**22.**	B	**39.**	A
6.	A	**23.**	B	**40.**	A
7.	A	**24.**	B	**41.**	A
8.	C	**25.**	A	**42.**	A
9.	D	**26.**	A	**43.**	B
10.	D	**27.**	C	**44.**	B
11.	D	**28.**	C	**45.**	B
12.	D	**29.**	C	**46.**	B
13.	D	**30.**	C	**47.**	B
14.	D	**31.**	A	**48.**	B
15.	A	**32.**	A	**49.**	B
16.	A	**33.**	D	**50.**	B
17.	A	**34.**	D		

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