NOVA SCOTIA ECONOMICS 11 · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Provincial and Regional Economy and Industries — 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 **The primary sector of the economy involves extracting or harvesting**

- A finished goods
- B natural resources
- C financial services
- D retail sales

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Fishing is an example of a primary industry in Nova Scotia because it**

A manufactures boats only

B harvests a natural resource

C sells insurance

D provides tourism tours

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Forestry is a primary industry that produces timber from**

A factories

B mines

C managed forests

D fish farms only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Agriculture in Nova Scotia includes apple orchards in the**

A Cape Breton Highlands

B South Shore fisheries

C Halifax harbour

D Annapolis Valley

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Mining is a primary industry in Nova Scotia historically linked to**

A coal

B wheat

C oil sands

D diamonds

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The secondary sector transforms raw materials into**

A raw resources

B manufactured goods

C services

D tourism experiences

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A plant that turns raw fish into canned fish is an example of a**

A primary industry

B tertiary industry

C secondary industry

D quaternary industry

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The tertiary sector provides services such as retail, health care and**

A mining

B farming

C manufacturing

D education

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Tourism is usually classified in the tertiary sector because it provides**

A services to visitors

B raw materials

C manufactured goods

D farm products

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Atlantic Canada is a region that includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and**

A Quebec, the large French-speaking province to the west of the Atlantic region

B Newfoundland and Labrador

C Ontario

D Manitoba

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Regional disparity means economic conditions differ between**

A cities in one province only

B countries only

C regions of a country

D seasons only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Equalization payments in Canada transfer federal money to provinces with**

A larger populations only

B more exports only

C older industries only

D lower ability to raise revenue

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The federal agency known as ACOA supports economic development in**

A Atlantic Canada

B the Prairies

C British Columbia

D the North only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Halifax is the largest city in Atlantic Canada and an economic centre for**

- A wheat farming, with fields of grain stretching across the province in every direction
- B government, education and shipping
- C oil sands
- D automobile factories

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The Port of Halifax is important to the Nova Scotia economy for**

- A fishing only
- B tourism only
- C shipping and trade
- D passenger ferries only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Shipbuilding in Halifax has historically supported jobs in manufacturing and**

A farming

B forestry

C textiles only

D defence industries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **A resource-based economy depends heavily on industries such as fishing, forestry and**

A mining

B banking

C software

D film making

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **A challenge for resource-based regions is that resource prices can**

- A never change
- B rise and fall sharply
- C always rise
- D be set locally

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Diversifying a regional economy means developing**

- A one industry only, putting every job and every dollar into a single trade
- B more imports only
- C a wider range of industries
- D fewer jobs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The quaternary sector involves knowledge-based work such as research and**

A farming, growing crops and raising animals for food across the province

B fishing

C mining

D information technology

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Manufacturing in Nova Scotia includes food processing, tires and**

A aerospace parts

B automobiles

C steel for all Canada

D textiles for export only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The Michelin tire plants in Nova Scotia are an example of**

- A primary fishing
- B secondary manufacturing
- C tertiary retail
- D quaternary research only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Rural areas of Nova Scotia often have fewer services than urban areas because of**

- A higher taxes only, with no other reason for fewer services anywhere in the province
- B no resources
- C smaller populations spread over distance
- D no roads at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Outmigration from rural Nova Scotia means young workers often**

- A return at once
- B stay without work
- C move to farms only
- D leave for jobs elsewhere

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The lobster fishery is economically important in Nova Scotia, with lobster exported mainly as a**

- A high-value seafood product
- B manufactured good, made in a factory from raw materials shipped in from elsewhere
- C tourist service
- D raw mineral

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.