Final Exam — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Geography of Canada 11 • 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 **Geography is the study of places, spaces and the relationships between people and their**

- A history only
- B environment
- C governments only
- D economies only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Most Canadians live within about 200 kilometres of the border with the**

A Arctic Ocean

B United States

C Atlantic Ocean

D Pacific Ocean

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn is expected to**

A attend school

B work

C earn income

D live

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Regional development policy aims to reduce differences in prosperity between**

A countries only

B regions

C cities only

D neighbourhoods only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A global city is a city with major international connections in finance, culture and**

A farming

B mining

C transport

D forestry

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Latitude measures distance north or south of the**

A prime meridian

B equator

C North Pole only

D Tropic of Cancer only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Population distribution describes where people are located, while population density measures people per unit of**

A income

B time

C city

D area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Development in geography means improvement in quality of life, not only growth in**

A population

B economic output

C trade

D area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency supports business growth and innovation in**

A Ontario

B Atlantic Canada

C the Prairies

D Quebec only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Cultural globalization links Canada to the world through shared music, films, food and**

A borders

B tariffs

C ideas

D currencies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The equator is at zero degrees latitude and divides Earth into northern and**

A eastern and western hemispheres

B tropical zones only

C polar zones only

D southern hemispheres

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The ecumene is the inhabited area of a country where people have settled**

- A temporarily only
- B permanently
- C seasonally only
- D in cities only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A development indicator is a measure used to compare levels of development, such as life expectancy or**

- A land area
- B literacy rate
- C population size
- D number of cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A growth pole is a centre where investment and jobs are concentrated in hopes growth spreads to**

A other countries

B the capital only

C rural farms only

D surrounding areas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A hazard is a natural or human event that has the potential to cause**

A benefit only

B rain only

C harm

D growth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The prime meridian passes through Greenwich in**

- A London, England
- B Paris, France
- C Ottawa, Canada
- D New York, United States

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The most densely populated region of Canada is the corridor between Quebec City and**

- A Halifax
- B Windsor
- C Winnipeg
- D Vancouver

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Primary activities in Canada include farming, fishing, forestry and**

A banking

B retail

C teaching

D mining

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Spread effects occur when growth in a centre benefits surrounding areas through jobs and**

A spending

B pollution only

C traffic only

D higher prices only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by movement of**

- A ocean tides
- B weather
- C tectonic plates
- D volcanoes only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Canada spans six primary time zones from the Pacific to**

- A Atlantic Time only
- B Newfoundland Time
- C Eastern Time only
- D Central Time only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **About four out of five Canadians now live in**

A rural areas

B the territories

C coastal villages

D urban areas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The Human Development Index combines income, education and**

A health

B trade

C population

D area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Backwash effects occur when growth in a centre draws labour and capital away from**

A other countries

B surrounding areas

C the capital

D cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A hurricane is a large tropical storm with strong winds and heavy rain, forming over warm**

A land

B ice

C ocean waters

D mountains

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **A large-scale map shows a small area in**

- A little detail
- B no detail
- C world view only
- D great detail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Canada has a low overall population density because it has a large land area and a relatively**

- A small population
- B large population
- C dense north
- D urban Arctic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **A developed country generally has high income, advanced industry and widespread access to**

- A farmland
- B services
- C mines
- D forests

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **Urban land use includes residential, commercial, industrial and**

- A farmland
- B forests
- C mines
- D institutional areas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Flooding in Canada often occurs in spring when snowmelt and rain raise**

- A sea levels only
- B lake temperatures
- C river levels
- D groundwater only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **A small-scale map shows a large area in**

- A less detail
- B great detail
- C no detail
- D street detail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Toronto is the largest city in Canada by population, followed by**

A Vancouver

B Montreal

C Calgary

D Ottawa

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **The staples theory of Canadian development says Canada grew by exporting raw products such as fur, timber and**

A cars

B computers

C aircraft

D wheat

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **A hamlet is a very small rural settlement, smaller than a**

- A city
- B town
- C village
- D metropolis

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Smoke from wildfires can harm air quality far from the fire, affecting health in distant**

- A forests only
- B farms only
- C communities
- D cities only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A topographic map shows elevation using**

A political borders

B contour lines

C population dots

D climate colours only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **The St. Lawrence Lowlands attracted settlement because of fertile soil, water transport and a relatively**

A dry climate

B mountain barrier

C northern location

D moderate climate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Secondary activities in Canada include manufacturing and**

A construction

B farming

C fishing

D retail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Urban renewal is redevelopment of older city areas, which can improve housing and services but may also cause**

A sprawl

B depopulation

C displacement

D isolation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **Sea level rise threatens coastal communities in Nova Scotia through erosion, flooding and**

A drought

B earthquakes

C saltwater intrusion

D tornadoes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **Contour lines that are far apart on a map indicate a**

A cliff

B mountain peak

C deep valley

D gentle slope

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **A census metropolitan area is a large urban area with a core population of at least**

- A 100,000
- B 10,000
- C 1,000,000
- D 50,000

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Tertiary activities in Canada include retail, transport and**

- A mining
- B health care
- C manufacturing
- D farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Zoning bylaws divide a municipality into zones for different uses, such as residential, commercial and**

A agricultural only

B forestry only

C industrial

D mining only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Permafrost thaw in the North can damage buildings, roads and pipelines because the ground**

A freezes harder

B becomes stronger

C settles and shifts

D dries out only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **A legend on a map explains the meaning of**

A symbols and colours

B place names only

C scale only

D north arrow only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Harsh climate limits settlement in much of northern Canada, where permafrost and long winters make building and farming**

A easy

B difficult

C cheap

D unnecessary

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **Manufacturing in Canada is concentrated in the heartland partly because of markets, labour and**

A farmland

B forests

C mines

D transport links

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Investment in broadband internet can help rural development by allowing remote work and access to**

A farms only

B mines only

C services and markets

D tourism only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50

Emergency preparedness in Canada includes having supplies for at least 72 hours, a plan and a

A car only

B radio only

C way to receive warnings

D phone only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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