Canadian Ecumene — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Geography of Canada 11 • 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 **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

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 **A major reason most Canadians live near the southern border is the milder**

A soil

B mountains

C climate

D rivers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **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

5 **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

6 **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

7 **Urbanization in Canada means a growing share of the population lives in**

- A farms
- B small villages
- C cities
- D remote camps

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **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

9 **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

10 **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

11 **Settlement in Canada was first concentrated along waterways because water provided**

A electricity

B farming land only

C transport and trade routes

D defence only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **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

13 **The Prairies attracted settlement in the late 1800s mainly for**

A farming

B fishing

C mining

D forestry

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **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

15 **Permafrost is ground that remains frozen for at least**

A one winter

B one month

C two years

D ten years

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Resource towns in Canada often grow quickly when a mine or mill opens and shrink when it**

A expands forever

B moves south

C changes owners

D closes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **A single-industry town depends mainly on one employer or industry, making it vulnerable to**

A price changes and closure

B population growth

C tourism growth

D new highways

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Transportation corridors such as railways and highways help settlement by linking resource areas to**

A other corridors only

B markets and ports

C farms only

D cities only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The Trans-Canada Highway links communities across Canada from the Atlantic to the**

A Arctic

B Hudson Bay

C Pacific

D Great Lakes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Immigration increases the population of the ecumene mainly in large cities such as Toronto, Montreal and**

- A Whitehorse
- B Yellowknife
- C Iqaluit
- D Vancouver

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Natural increase in population is births minus**

- A deaths
- B immigrants
- C emigrants
- D marriages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Net migration is immigration minus**

A births

B emigration

C deaths

D tourism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A population pyramid shows the age and sex structure of a population, with young people usually at the**

A top

B middle only

C bottom

D sides

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **An aging population has a growing share of people aged 65 and**

- A under
- B around 30
- C around 50
- D over

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Rural depopulation in parts of Canada occurs when young people leave rural areas for**

- A jobs and education in cities
- B farms elsewhere
- C foreign countries only
- D retirement

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

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