Patterns of Development — 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 **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

2 **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

3 **Gross national income per capita is total income divided by population and is used as an**

- A health indicator only
- B education indicator only
- C economic indicator
- D environmental indicator

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **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

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

A health

B trade

C population

D area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **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

7 **A developing country generally has lower income and less access to services such as health care and**

- A trade
- B transport
- C education
- D tourism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A banking

B retail

C teaching

D mining

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A construction

B farming

C fishing

D retail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A mining

B health care

C manufacturing

D farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Quaternary activities involve knowledge, research and**

A raw materials

B factory work

C information services

D farm labour

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12 **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

13 **A heartland in Canadian geography is a core region with dense population, industry and**

A political power

B farmland only

C forests only

D mines only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A hinterland in Canadian geography is a peripheral region supplying resources to the**

A foreign countries only

B heartland

C cities only

D coast only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The Canadian heartland is centred on southern Ontario and southern**

A Alberta

B British Columbia

C Quebec

D Nova Scotia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **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

17 **Resource development in a hinterland region can bring jobs but also dependence on**

A world prices

B local markets only

C tourism only

D farming only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Uneven development within Canada means some regions have higher incomes and more services than**

A other countries only

B others

C cities only

D rural areas only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The Atlantic region has faced development challenges including distance from central markets and reliance on**

A manufacturing

B high technology

C seasonal resource industries

D banking

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Western Canada developed around grain farming, energy and later**

- A fishing
- B shipbuilding
- C forestry only
- D manufacturing and services

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The oil sands in Alberta are a major energy resource developed from deposits of**

- A bitumen
- B coal
- C natural gas only
- D uranium only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Hydroelectric power is a major energy source in Quebec and British Columbia because of abundant**

- A coal
- B falling water
- C oil
- D wind only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A value chain describes the steps from raw material to finished product, with value added at each**

- A mine only
- B factory only
- C stage
- D store only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Adding value locally, such as processing fish in Nova Scotia rather than exporting it raw, keeps more income in the**

A foreign market

B federal treasury

C transport firm

D region

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Industrial location is influenced by access to raw materials, labour, markets and**

A transport

B climate only

C government only

D tourism only

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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