NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 12 (MHGEO12) · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — 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 **Population distribution describes**

A how fast a population grows each year

B how many people are born each year

C the average age of a population

D where people live across an area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to the street festival account, cultural sharing on the street is shown by**

- A food, music, dance, and shop signs in more than one language
- B a single food stall only
- C no music at all
- D signs in one script only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to the growing city account, a reason newcomers keep arriving is**

- A a ban on new housing
- B jobs in health care, technology, and the port
- C the absence of transport
- D the closing of the port

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **According to the town sustainability report, one water saving action is**

A drip irrigation by farmers near the river

B flooding fields daily

C leaving taps running

D draining the river

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Population density is best defined as**

A the number of people per unit of land area

B the total number of people in a country

C the number of births per year

D the share of people living in cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **In geography, place means more than a location because it also includes**

A only its latitude

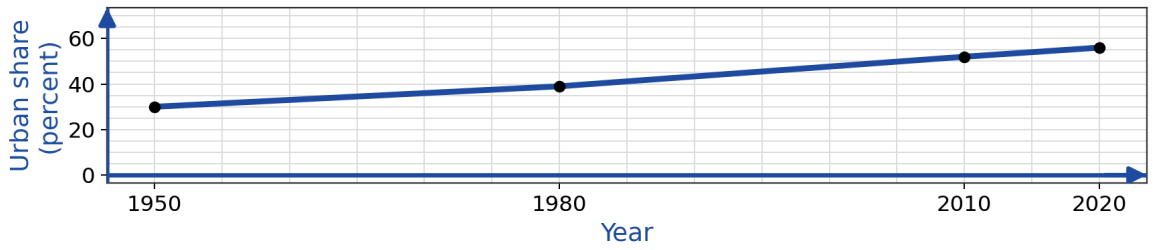
B its population count only

C the meanings, memories, and feelings people attach to that location

D its distance from the ocean only

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7 **The graph shows the share of the world population living in urban areas. The urban share in 2020 was about**



A 30 percent

B 56 percent

C 52 percent

D 39 percent

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8 **Fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas are nonrenewable because they**

A form quickly each year

B never run out

C come from sunlight alone

D formed over millions of years and are used far faster than they form

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9 **In stage 1 of the demographic transition model, population growth is slow because**

A birth rates and death rates are both low

B migration stops completely

C no one is born in stage 1

D birth rates and death rates are both high

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10 **Religion shapes place when it influences**

- A nothing about daily life
- B sacred sites, buildings, festivals, and daily practices in a landscape
- C only the weather
- D only population size

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11 **In the sector model of city structure, growth spreads outward mainly**

- A along transport routes, forming wedge shaped sectors
- B in rings only
- C in a random pattern
- D away from all roads

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12 **The schematic map of Canada shows resource pressure levels in a scenario. The region shown at level 3, the highest level, is**

A the Prairies

B Quebec

C Ontario

D the Atlantic region

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13 **In stage 2 of the demographic transition model, population grows rapidly because**

A death rates fall while birth rates stay high

B birth rates fall faster than death rates

C birth rates and death rates both fall to zero

D everyone emigrates

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14 **The schematic map of Canada highlights Quebec. Quebec identity in Canada is closely tied to**

A the French language and a distinct culture and history

B an absence of cities

C a shared border with Mexico

D English only traditions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Urban sprawl can harm surrounding land because it**

A protects all farmland

B stops city growth completely

C reduces all commuting

D covers farmland and natural land with housing, roads, and malls and lengthens commutes

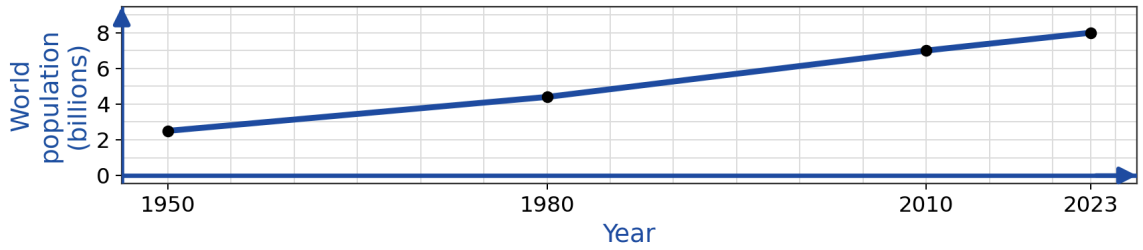
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Human caused climate change is driven mainly by**

- **A** a change in ocean colour
- **B** greenhouse gases released by burning fossil fuels, which trap heat in the atmosphere
- **C** volcanoes alone in recent decades
- **D** a fall in greenhouse gases

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The graph shows world population in billions. Between 1950 and 2023, world population**



- **A** fell from 8.0 billion to 2.5 billion
- **B** stayed at 2.5 billion
- **C** rose to over 20 billion
- **D** rose from about 2.5 billion to about 8.0 billion

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18 **Cultural diffusion happens when**

A a culture never changes

B borders close permanently

C all cultures disappear

D a food, idea, or practice spreads from one place to another

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Tertiary economic activities involve**

A mining only

B making steel only

C growing crops only

D providing services such as retail, transport, health care, and education

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Hunger in the world is often a problem of access and distribution, not only of total food production, because**

- **A** the world grows no food at all
- **B** poverty, conflict, and poor transport can stop people reaching food that exists
- **C** everyone has the same income
- **D** food never spoils

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A population pyramid with a narrow base and a wide middle and top most likely shows**

- **A** very high birth rates
- **B** a population with no older people
- **C** an ageing population with low birth rates and many older people
- **D** rapid growth from high birth rates

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22 **Using elements of another culture without understanding or respect for their meaning is best described as**

A cultural appreciation through learning

B cultural diffusion by trade

C cultural appropriation

D cultural isolation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The schematic map shows trade routes from Canada. The destination labelled above Canada on the map is**

A the European Union

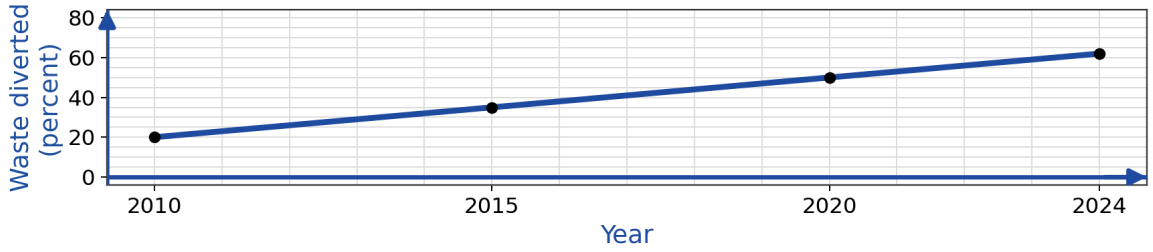
B Pacific countries

C the United States

D Mexico

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24 **The graph shows waste diverted from landfill by a town program in percent. Waste diverted in 2024 was about**



A 62 percent

B 35 percent

C 50 percent

D 20 percent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

A likely consequence of large scale immigration for a destination city is

A a fall in demand for housing and services

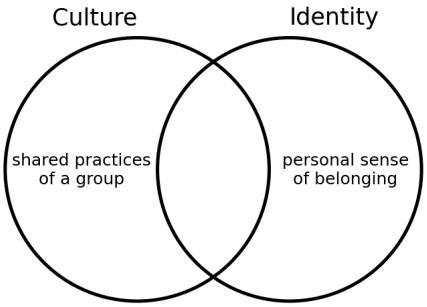
B an end to all cultural diversity

C greater pressure on housing and services alongside a larger workforce and greater cultural diversity

D a smaller workforce

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26 **In the diagram, the region shared by culture and identity is labelled with a phrase meaning that both are**



A fixed at birth and never change

B found only in cities

C shaped by place, experience, and community

D the same as climate

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27 **In a core periphery pattern of development, core areas tend to be**

A remote and resource dependent only

B wealthy, urban, and industrial, while periphery areas are less developed and often supply resources

C identical to periphery areas

D empty of people

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28 **Deforestation harms the environment because it causes**

A more habitat for forest species

B an end to all farming

C richer soils everywhere

D habitat loss, carbon release, and soil erosion

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29 **A pronatalist population policy aims to raise birth rates, for example by offering**

A fines for having children

B paid parental leave and child benefits

C a ban on schools

D limits on family size

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30 **Immigration can change a cultural landscape when newcomers open**

A no businesses at all

B shops, restaurants, and places of worship that add new signs, foods, and buildings to a street

C only factories

D only roads

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31 **The site of a city and its situation differ because site describes the physical features of the place itself, while situation describes**

A only its population

B its location relative to other places, markets, and routes

C its climate alone

D its mayor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Fossil fuels formed**

A over millions of years from ancient plant and animal remains

B last year from leaves

C from sunlight in a week

D from ocean waves only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **Population distribution and population density differ because distribution shows where people live, while density shows**

A how many languages people speak

B how old people are

C how many people live per unit of land area

D how fast people move

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34 **Material culture and nonmaterial culture differ because material culture includes physical things like buildings and tools, while nonmaterial culture includes**

A only mountains

B beliefs, values, and customs

C only roads

D only farmland

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35 **Gentrification can displace lower income residents when investment in an area**

- A raises rents and property prices so some residents can no longer afford to stay
- B lowers all rents
- C closes every shop
- D stops all new building

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **Water pollution harms people and ecosystems when**

- A water stays clean
- B rain falls
- C chemicals, sewage, or waste make water unsafe for drinking and wildlife
- D rivers flow to the sea

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37 **A limitation of the demographic transition model is that it**

- **A** fits every country in exactly the same way
- **B** does not fully account for migration, war, disease, or government policies
- **C** was never based on real population change
- **D** applies only to small towns

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38 **Religion can affect daily life by shaping**

- **A** only the weather
- **B** only the shape of coastlines
- **C** only population size
- **D** diet, dress, holidays, and weekly routines

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39 **A factory is most likely to locate where it has good access to**

- A no transport at all
- B no workers
- C only mountains
- D raw materials, labour, markets, and transport

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40 **Eating local seasonal food can help sustainability mainly by**

- A ending all farming
- B reducing transport energy and supporting local growers, though growing methods also matter
- C making food free
- D banning imports entirely

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41 **Counterurbanisation describes a move**

A from a city to a smaller town or rural area

B from a village to a large city

C from one country to another

D from a suburb to a downtown core

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42 **English is widely used as a global lingua franca for trade and media, which can put pressure on**

A no other language

B the English language only

C minority languages, as fewer people use them daily

D all written language

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43 **Gross domestic product per capita is a limited measure of development because it**

A shows happiness for everyone

B measures health directly

C counts education levels

D shows income per person but not how income is shared or how people live

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44 **The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. British Columbia resources include**

A no forests at all

B hydroelectric power and forests, alongside mining and fisheries

C no rivers at all

D only desert minerals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Immigration policy can help a country with an ageing population by**

- A closing all borders
- B banning all newcomers
- C raising the birth rate to zero
- D bringing in working age people to fill jobs and support services

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46 **Place attachment helps explain why some people resist moving even when**

- A they dislike the place completely
- B a job elsewhere pays more, because home, family, and memories matter
- C they have never lived there
- D moving costs nothing

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47 **A multinational corporation is a company that**

A operates in only one town

B is owned by one government only

C operates in many countries, with production or sales across borders

D never trades abroad

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48 **In the waste hierarchy, the most effective step is to**

A reduce waste in the first place, then reuse, then recycle

B recycle first

C send waste to landfill first

D burn all waste first

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49 **The birth rate and the fertility rate differ because the birth rate counts births per 1000 people, while the fertility rate counts**

- **A** deaths per 1000 people
- **B** migrants per year
- **C** the average number of children born per woman
- **D** people per km²

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50 **Social media and the internet speed cultural change because trends, music, and ideas can**

- **A** spread around the world almost instantly
- **B** never cross borders
- **C** only travel by ship
- **D** reach one village only

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ANSWER KEY

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

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