NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 12 (MHGEO12) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Culture and Identity in Place — 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.

Reading I - A Street Festival Account

Use this reading for question 1.

On Saturday our street filled with stalls selling food from many countries, and music played in three languages. My grandmother taught children a dance from her childhood, while a new family from another continent shared a dish their grandmother also made at home.

The shop signs on our street now use two scripts, and the library runs story time in more than one language. People told me the festival helps neighbours learn about each other, even when they do not share the same faith or first language.

1 **The main idea of the street festival account is that a local festival can**

- **A** ban all new foods
- **B** close every shop on the street
- **C** show how different cultures share a street and learn from each other
- **D** force everyone to speak one language

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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

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3 **Culture is best defined as**

A the climate of a place

B the shared beliefs, practices, languages, foods, and customs of a group

C the population of a city

D a type of government

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4 **Identity is best defined as**

A the size of a country

B a persons sense of self and belonging to groups and places

C a map of a region

D the climate of a home town

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5 **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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6 **A strong sense of place is shown when people**

A feel no connection to anywhere

B avoid all neighbours

C move every week

D feel attached to a place through memories, community, and daily life

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7 **Language can be a marker of identity because it**

A carries history and belonging and signals membership in a community

B has no link to any group

C is the same everywhere

D cannot be learned

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8 **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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9 **A cultural landscape is**

- A a landscape with no people in it
- B a landscape shaped only by glaciers
- C a landscape shaped by human culture, including buildings, fields, and signs
- D a photograph of a city

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10 **Terraced fields on a hillside are an example of a cultural landscape because they show**

- **A** only natural erosion
- **B** a modern factory alone
- **C** a lack of farming
- **D** how farming practices and labour have reshaped the land over time

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11 **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

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12 **The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. Cultural diversity in British Columbia is linked in part to**

- **A** a single language spoken by everyone
- **B** immigration from many countries, including across the Pacific, and Indigenous cultures
- **C** no immigration at all
- **D** a ban on cultural festivals

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13 **Globalisation is best defined as**

- **A** the closing of all borders
- **B** the growth of one city only
- **C** the growing worldwide flow of goods, ideas, people, and culture
- **D** a fall in world trade

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14 **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

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15 **A concern about cultural homogenisation is that**

A local shops and traditions may be replaced by the same global brands everywhere

B more choices always appear

C local culture always grows stronger

D global brands never spread

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16 **Glocalisation means that a global product or idea is**

A banned everywhere

B adapted to suit local tastes and customs

C identical in every place

D only sold in one country

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17 **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

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18 **Toponymy, the study of place names, can reveal history and language because place names often reflect**

A only modern street numbers

B nothing about the past

C the weather on one day

D the peoples and languages that lived in or named a place

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19 **Religions are often clustered in particular regions because of**

A history, migration, missionary activity, and the places where faiths began

B random chance alone

C a ban on movement

D identical climates everywhere

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20 **Language revitalisation programs for Indigenous languages aim to**

A ban all other languages

B keep a threatened language alive through teaching and daily use

C stop children learning any language

D replace spoken language with signs only

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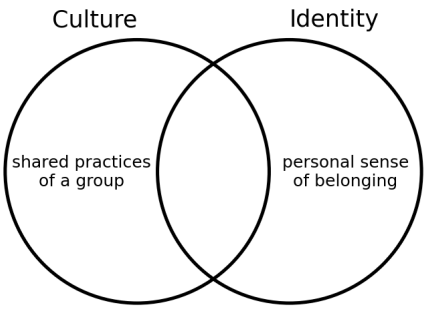
21 **In the diagram, the region shared by culture and identity is labelled with a phrase meaning that both are**



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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22 **In Canada, official multiculturalism supports the idea that**

A newcomers must abandon their cultures on arrival

B newcomers must not speak a first language

C only one culture is recognised

D diverse cultures can be preserved within a shared Canadian citizenship

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23 **A diaspora is**

A a community living outside its homeland that keeps ties to that homeland

B a city with no immigrants

C a type of farm

D a border wall

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24 **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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25 **Placelessness describes places that**

- A have strong local character
- B look identical everywhere, with the same malls and chains and little local character
- C have no buildings
- D cannot be found on a map

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ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**10.**	D	**19.**	A
2.	A	**11.**	A	**20.**	B
3.	B	**12.**	B	**21.**	C
4.	B	**13.**	C	**22.**	D
5.	C	**14.**	D	**23.**	A
6.	D	**15.**	A	**24.**	B
7.	A	**16.**	B	**25.**	B
8.	B	**17.**	C		
9.	C	**18.**	D		

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