YUKON EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIAL STUDIES 11 (MEPSS-11) · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Geography: Physical and Human — 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 Valley Town in BC

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Our town sits in a valley between two mountain ranges. In winter, moist air from the ocean rises over the first range, drops its rain on that side, and arrives here much drier. Farmers on our side of the mountains irrigate their fields in summer, while farms on the ocean side rarely need to.

My grandmother says the weather changes day by day, but the climate of the valley has stayed much the same in her lifetime: cold winters, warm dry summers, and most rain in spring and fall. People here work in forestry, tourism, and farming, and many young people leave for larger cities to study or find work.

1 **According to Reading I, why do farmers on the town's side of the mountains irrigate their fields in summer?**

- A Because moist air drops most of its rain on the ocean side first
- B Because the town gets most rain in summer
- C Because the mountains block all rain
- D Because the valley has no rivers

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2 **According to Reading I, the drier side of the mountain range is drier because moist air**

A drops most of its rain on the ocean side first

B never reaches the mountains at all

C is blocked by farms in the valley

D turns to snow before it arrives

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3 **According to Reading I, the difference between weather and climate in the valley is that**

A weather is day to day while climate is the long term pattern

B climate changes every hour while weather never changes

C weather and climate mean exactly the same thing

D climate is measured only in winter

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4 **Weather is best defined as**

A the short term state of the atmosphere in a place

B the long term average of a place over many decades

C the shape of the land in a place

D the number of people living in a place

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5 **Climate is best defined as**

A one rainy day in a single town

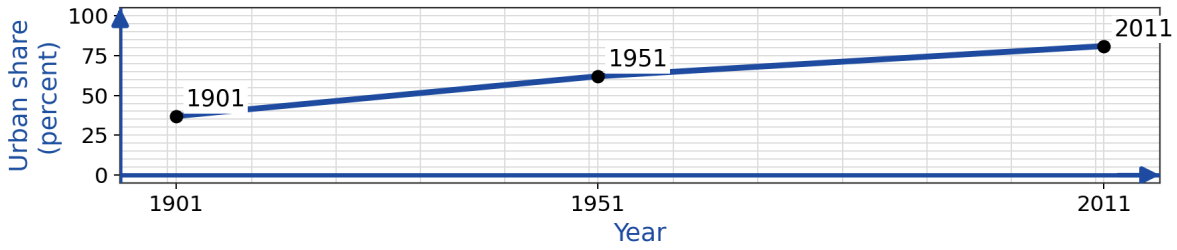
B a forecast for tomorrow only

C the long term average pattern of weather in a place

D the height of the tallest mountain nearby

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6 **The graph shows the approximate share of Canadians living in urban areas in percent. In 2011 the share was about**



- **A** 37
- **B** 62
- **C** 81
- **D** 98

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7 **The rain shadow effect happens when moist air rises over mountains, loses moisture, and**

- **A** becomes wetter on the far side
- **B** stops moving completely
- **C** arrives drier on the far side
- **D** turns into a glacier at once

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8 **Latitude affects climate mainly because places near the equator receive**

A less sunlight than polar places

B no sunlight at all in summer

C more direct sunlight through the year

D the same sunlight as every other place

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9 **Ocean currents affect coastal climates by**

A moving warm or cold water along coasts and moderating temperatures

B stopping all rain from reaching the coast

C making every coast identical in climate

D freezing the ocean in summer

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10 **A landform created mainly by a river cutting downward over a long time is a**

- A delta plain
- B sand dune
- C deep valley or canyon
- D volcanic island

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11 **A landform created when a thick sheet of moving ice scrapes and carries rock is best described as**

- A a glacially shaped valley or deposit
- B a river delta
- C a coral reef
- D a desert dune field

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12 **The Cordillera region of BC is best known for its**

- A flat prairie grassland
- B tundra ice caps only
- C mountains, valleys, and coastal fjords
- D tropical rainforest

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13 **The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. British Columbia is located on the**

- A Atlantic coast in the east
- B border with Mexico in the south
- C Arctic coast in the far north only
- D Pacific coast in the west

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14 **Population density is a measure of**

A the total land area of a country

B how fast a population is growing

C the average age of a population

D how many people live per unit of land area

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15 **Natural increase in a population is found by subtracting deaths from**

A immigration

B the total land area

C emigration

D births

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16 **A push factor for migration is a condition that**

A attracts people to a new place

B guarantees a job on arrival

C prevents anyone from moving

D pushes people to leave their home place

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17 **A pull factor for migration is a condition that**

A forces people to stay home

B removes all jobs from a city

C closes a border completely

D attracts people toward a new place

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18 **Urbanization means a growing share of people living in**

- A isolated farms only
- B mountain villages only
- C other countries
- D towns and cities

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19 **A common cause of rapid urbanization is that cities offer**

- A fewer schools and hospitals than villages
- B jobs, services, schools, and hospitals in one place
- C no housing at all
- D only farming work

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20 **Culture is best defined as the shared**

- A laws of one government only
- B beliefs, values, customs, language, and way of life of a group
- C weather patterns of a region, measured day by day over many years and across all four seasons
- D buildings in a single city

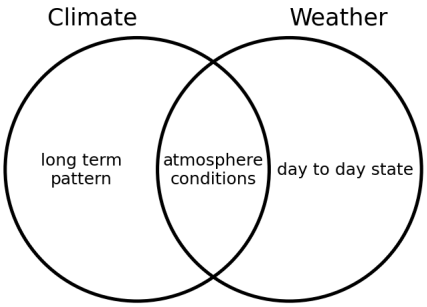
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21 **A cultural landscape is a place whose visible features show**

- A only natural forces with no human mark
- B how people have lived in and shaped that place
- C the climate of the place alone
- D the population count of the place

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22 **The diagram compares climate and weather. Both climate and weather are concerned with**



A the shape of mountains

B conditions of the atmosphere

C the number of cities

D ocean depth alone

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23 **In the final stage of the demographic transition, birth and death rates are**

A both high

B both low

C birth high, death low

D birth low, death high

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24 **Suburban growth around a city often happens when people seek housing outside the centre while still**

A working or using services in the city

B leaving the region entirely

C giving up all city services

D living only on farms

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25

A megacity is best described as a city with a population of

A under ten thousand people

B over ten million people

C exactly one million people

D no suburbs at all

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ANSWER KEY

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

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