YUKON 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

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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, with no music and no other cultures present
- C no music at all
- D signs in one script only

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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

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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

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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

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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, measured in kilometres from the coast

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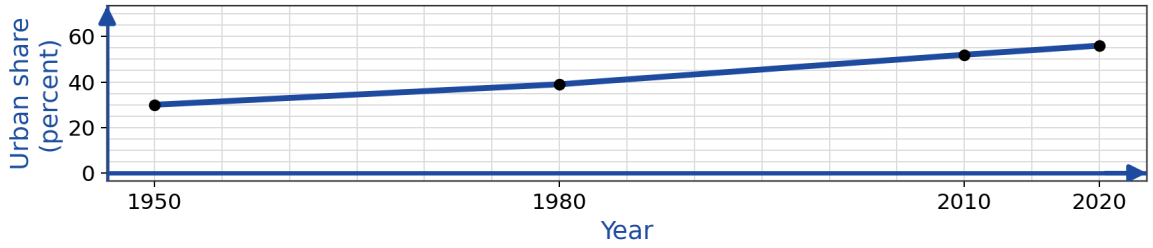
7 **The graph shows the share of the world population living in urban areas. The urban share in 2020 was about**



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, made fresh every season from new plants and animals, ready to burn right away, year after year without fail

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, since religion stays out of homes and streets
- 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, spreading in perfect circles around the centre with no wedges or corridors at all
- 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, with no towns or settlements anywhere in the province
- **C** a shared border with Mexico
- **D** English only traditions

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

- **A** protects all farmland, keeping every field safe from building, roads, and houses forever, in every place around the city, without exception
- **B** stops city growth completely
- **C** reduces all commuting
- **D** covers farmland and natural land with housing, roads, and malls and lengthens commutes

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

A a change in ocean colour, with the sea turning a different shade of blue or green in every place, in every season of the year, and nothing else

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

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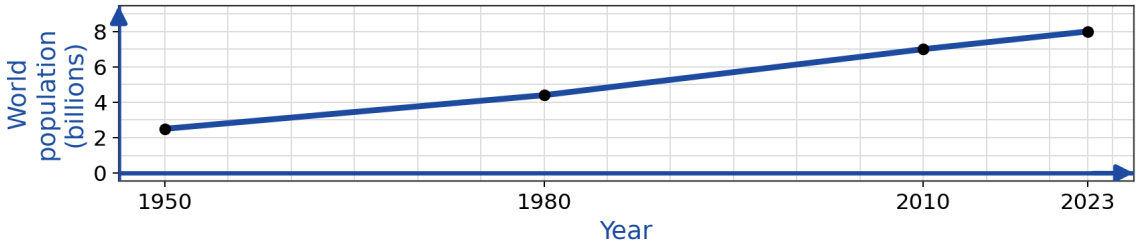
17 **The graph shows world population in billions. Between 1950 and 2023, world population**



- **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 and stays exactly the same in every place
- **B** borders close permanently
- **C** all cultures disappear
- **D** a food, idea, or practice spreads from one place to another

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19 **Tertiary economic activities involve**

A mining only, digging ore and coal out of the ground and doing nothing else at all, in any place or at any time, ever

B making steel only

C growing crops only

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

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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, with no farms, no fields, no crops, no harvests, and no food grown anywhere on Earth, in any country

B poverty, conflict, and poor transport can stop people reaching food that exists

C everyone has the same income

D food never spoils

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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

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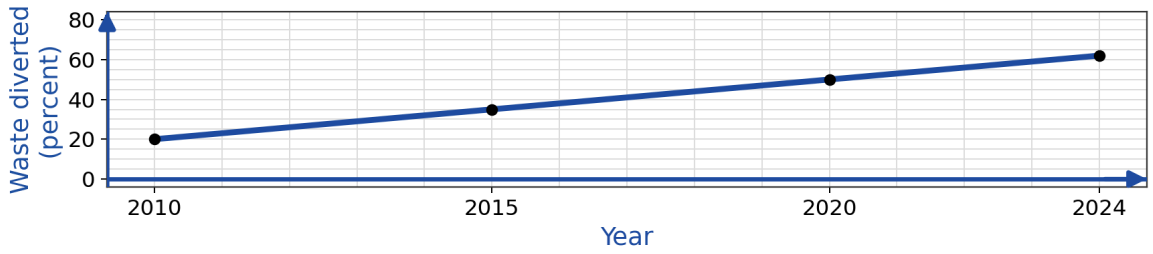
23 **The schematic map shows trade routes from Canada. The destination labelled above Canada on the map is**

- A the European Union
- B Pacific countries
- C the United States
- D Mexico

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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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, with fewer workers in every trade, fewer people to hire, fewer hands for every job in the city, and less work getting done overall

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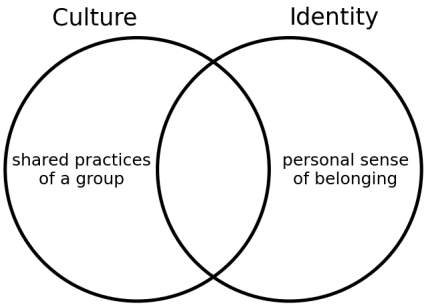
26 **In the diagram, the region shared by culture and identity is labelled with a phrase meaning that both are**



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, far from markets and cities, living only on what the land gives, with no factories or offices of any kind, anywhere in the region
- **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, with every shop, restaurant, and place of worship closing down

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

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, counting how many people live there and nothing else about the place at all
- **B** its location relative to other places, markets, and routes
- **C** its climate alone
- **D** its mayor

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32 **Fossil fuels formed**

- **A** over millions of years from ancient plant and animal remains
- **B** last year from leaves, grown in a single season from fresh green leaves and turned to fuel by the next spring, with no long burial at all
- **C** from sunlight in a week
- **D** from ocean waves only

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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, the high rocky landforms that rise above the land around them

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, making every home cheaper to rent for every person in the whole area, in every street and building, without exception

C closes every shop

D stops all new building

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

A water stays clean, with no dirt, no chemicals, no waste, and no pollution ever reaching it from any source at all

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, with the same stages at the same time and the same speed everywhere
- **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, with no roads, no railways, no ports, and no way to move anything anywhere
- 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, with no crops grown, no animals raised, no food produced anywhere at all, and empty fields in every place, forever
- 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, with every person in the world speaking English and nothing else at all

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, measuring how glad every person feels about their life, in every place and at all times, without exception
- **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, with not a single tree standing anywhere in the whole province, on any hill or in any valley
- **B** hydroelectric power and forests, alongside mining and fisheries
- **C** no rivers at all
- **D** only desert minerals

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

- **A** closing all borders, shutting every crossing and turning away every person who tries to enter, by land, by sea, and by air
- **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, hating everything about it and wanting nothing to do with it at all
- **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, with a single office, a single shop, and no business anywhere else at all, in any other place
- 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, sending everything to be made into new things before trying to use less of it or to reuse it
- 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, counted across the whole population in one year, at every age from babies to the very old
- **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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