YUKON HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 12 (MHGEO12) · UNIT A · 10 QUESTIONS

Population and Migration — 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 **A refugee differs from an economic migrant mainly because a refugee**

- A moves only for a better job
- B always moves within one country
- C flees danger or persecution and cannot safely return home
- D never crosses a border

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2

Seasonal migration is migration that

A lasts a lifetime with no return

B never involves work, with nobody earning pay, doing a job, working for anyone, or lifting a finger at any time, in any season

C is always forced by war

D follows a regular seasonal pattern, such as farm work or tourism jobs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3

Counterurbanisation describes a move

A from a city to a smaller town or rural area

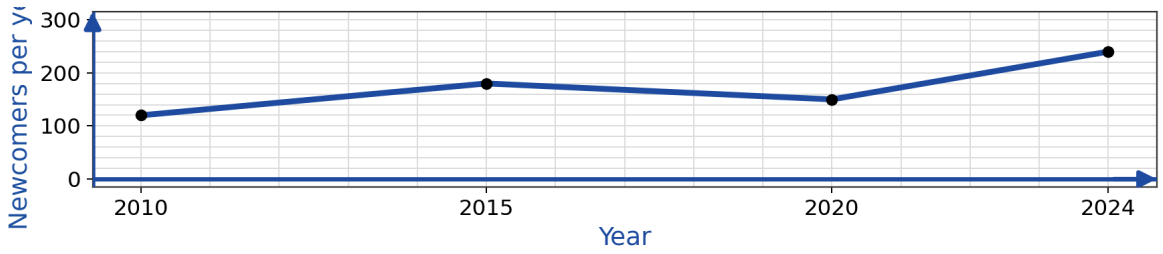
B from a village to a large city

C from one country to another

D from a suburb to a downtown core

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The graph shows newcomers to a town per year. The year with the most newcomers shown is**



A 2010

B 2024

C 2020

D 2015

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. British Columbia is a major destination for immigrants in part because**

- **A** it has no cities, no towns, no villages, and no settlements of any size anywhere in the province at all, only empty land
- **B** it is the smallest province
- **C** Vancouver and other BC cities offer jobs, services, and a Pacific gateway
- **D** immigrants are banned elsewhere

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A population with many older people and few children will most likely face**

- **A** rising demand for pensions and health care and a smaller share of workers
- **B** a falling dependency burden, with fewer people needing pensions, health care, or support from workers than ever before
- **C** no change in services
- **D** a sudden rise in birth rates

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Carrying capacity is best defined as**

- **A** the number of cities in an area, counted by how many towns and cities stand within its borders, big and small alike, and nothing else at all
- **B** the largest population an area can support without damaging its resources
- **C** the total area of a country
- **D** the fastest a population can grow

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Brain drain harms a country of origin when**

- **A** tourists visit, coming for short holidays to see the sights, spend money in shops and hotels, and then go home again
- **B** unskilled workers arrive
- **C** remittances increase
- **D** skilled and educated people leave and their skills are lost to the home economy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. D

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.