YUKON HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 12 (MHGEO12) · UNIT A

Population and Migration — Practice Test

Yukon Human Geography 12 (MHGEO12) • 25 questions

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 Letter from a New Migrant

Use this reading for question 1.

Dear sister, we left because the factory closed and work at home became hard to find. The journey was long, but we were welcomed by cousins who already lived here and helped us find a flat and a job in a bakery.

Here the streets are busy and the schools teach in a language we are still learning. I miss home, yet I send money back each month so mother can repair the roof and my brother can stay in school.

1 **The main idea of the migrant letter is that migration can bring**

- **A** hardship at home, help from family abroad, and support sent back home
- **B** only losses for everyone involved, with nothing gained by anyone, anywhere, at any time, in any way at all
- **C** a move with no costs at all
- **D** an end to all contact with home

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2 **According to the migrant letter, a push factor that led the family to leave was**

- **A** a new bakery opening at home
- **B** the closing of a factory and a lack of work at home
- **C** a wish to learn a new language only
- **D** a cousin inviting them for a holiday

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3 **According to the migrant letter, a pull factor in the new place was**

- **A** colder weather than at home
- **B** a ban on newcomers
- **C** family already there who helped with housing and work
- **D** the absence of schools

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4 **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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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 **A town has a population of 48000 and an area of 120 square kilometres. Its population density per km² is**



Type your answer

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7 **A region has a population of 250000 and an area of 5000 square kilometres. Its population density per km² is**

Type your answer

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8 **The schematic map of Canada highlights the North. The North has a low population density mainly because**

A it has no land at all, nothing but open water from one horizon to the other, with no ground to stand on anywhere, no soil, no rock, and no shore of any kind

B its harsh climate, vast distances, and limited jobs and services discourage dense settlement

C it is an island with no roads

D people are banned from living there

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9 **A densely populated area is most likely to have**

A no jobs, no water, and no transport links

B steep mountains and no roads

C fertile land, jobs, water supply, and good transport links

D a climate too cold for farming

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10 **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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11 **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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12 **In stage 4 of the demographic transition model, population growth is slow or stable because**

A birth rates are very high

B birth rates and death rates are both low

C death rates are very high

D no deaths occur

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13 **In stage 3 of the demographic transition model, the change that slows population growth is that**

A death rates rise sharply

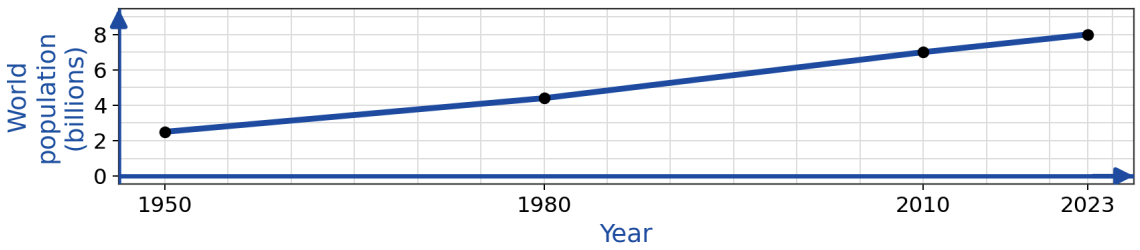
B migration ends

C birth rates fall as families choose fewer children

D birth rates rise to a new high

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



A fell from 8.0 billion to 2.5 billion

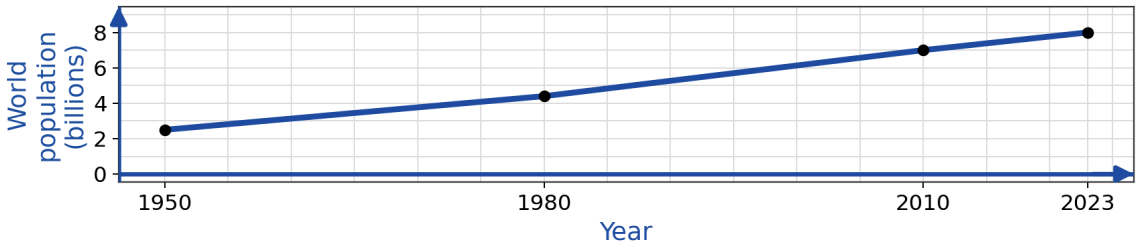
B stayed at 2.5 billion

C rose to over 20 billion

D rose from about 2.5 billion to about 8.0 billion

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15 **The graph shows world population in billions. The largest increase between two points shown is between**



A 1980 and 2010

B 1950 and 1980

C 2010 and 2023

D 1950 and 2023 as a single step

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16 **A population pyramid with a very wide base and a narrow top most likely shows**

A an ageing population with few children

B a young population with high birth rates and many children

C a population with no births at all

D a population made up only of older people

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17 **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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18 **A push factor for migration is best described as**

A an attraction in the destination

B a job offer abroad

C a border rule in the destination

D a problem at home that encourages people to leave

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19 **Which of the following is a pull factor for migration**

A job opportunities and safety in the destination

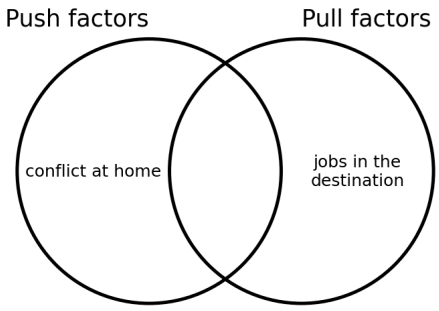
B a shortage of jobs at home

C conflict at home

D crop failure at home

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20 **In the diagram, the region shared by push factors and pull factors is labelled with a phrase meaning that both kinds of factor**



A only affect the destination

B affect migration decisions

C stop all migration

D apply only to refugees

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21 **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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22 **A likely consequence of large scale emigration for a country of origin is**

A an end to all contact with emigrants, with no letters, no calls, no visits, and no news ever again from anyone

B no effect on anyone left behind

C an immediate rise in the workforce

D remittances sent home, but also a loss of workers and skilled people

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23 **The difference between internal migration and international migration is that internal migration is**

A a move within one country, while international migration crosses a

B a move across an ocean, travelling by ship or plane over open water from one shore to a distant shore

C always permanent

D always forced

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24 **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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25 **A government that wants to slow population growth might promote**

A larger families for everyone, with every household having many more children than before, in every town and city

B a ban on all migration

C access to family planning and education about smaller families

D higher birth rates

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. 400
7. 50
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. C

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