YUKON HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 12 (MHGEO12) · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Urbanization and Economic Geography — 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 Growing City Account

Use this reading for question 1.

Our city began as a port where ships loaded timber and grain. Factories then grew near the rail yards, and workers built homes close to their jobs. Today the downtown core holds offices, shops, and theatres, while new suburbs spread outward along highways.

Newcomers keep arriving for jobs in health care, technology, and the port. Rents downtown are high, so many families live farther out and commute in, and the city is now building a rapid transit line to link the suburbs with the core.

1 **The main idea of the growing city account is that the city grew and changed through**

- A a port, factories, new jobs, suburbs, and new transit
- B farming alone with no trade
- C a shrinking population
- D the closing of all transport

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2 **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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3 **Urbanisation is best defined as**

- A the growth of farms only, with more fields and barns and no change in towns or cities at all, anywhere
- B a fall in city populations
- C the growth in the share of people living in towns and cities
- D a move from cities to farms

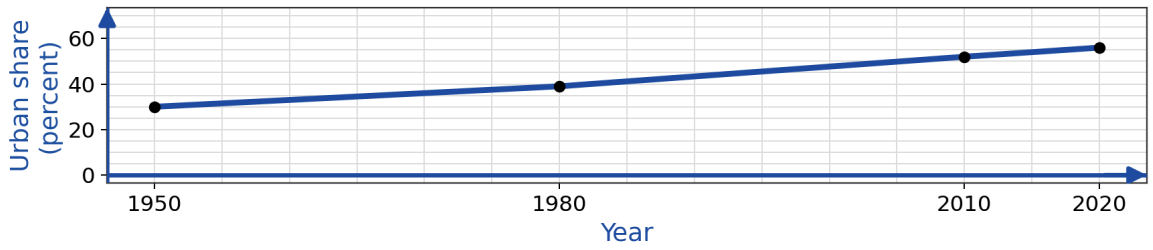
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4 **Rural to urban migration is driven by push factors such as a lack of rural jobs and pull factors such as**

- **A** fewer city jobs
- **B** higher rural wages only
- **C** no city services
- **D** city jobs, services, and education

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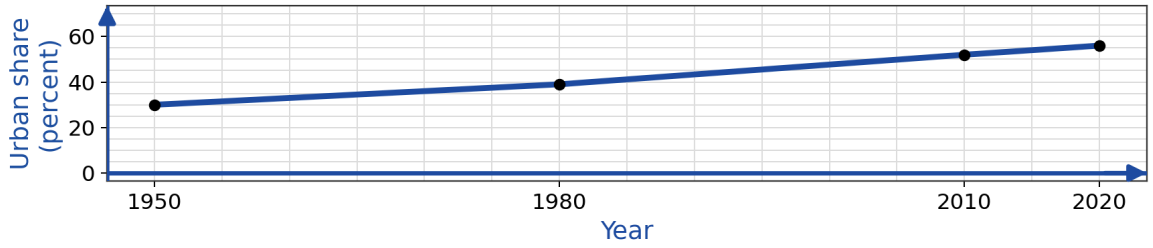
5 **The graph shows the share of the world population living in urban areas. Between 1950 and 2020, the urban share**



- **A** rose from about 30 percent to about 56 percent
- **B** fell from 56 percent to 30 percent
- **C** stayed at 30 percent
- **D** rose to 100 percent

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6 **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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7 **A central business district is**

- **A** a farming area outside a city, with fields, barns, and crops, and no offices, shops, or services of any kind, anywhere nearby
- **B** a suburb far from any jobs
- **C** the downtown commercial core of a city, with offices, shops, and services
- **D** a national park

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8 **In the concentric zone model of city structure, land uses form**

- A a single line along one road, with every building and home lined up in one straight row, and nothing anywhere else at all
- B no pattern at all
- C several unrelated cities
- D rings around a central business district, with different uses in each ring

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9 **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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10 **The multiple nuclei model of city structure says a city can have**

- **A** only one centre, a single downtown with nothing else anywhere in the city but homes, no shops or offices elsewhere, in any district
- **B** several centres, such as a downtown, an airport district, and a university district
- **C** no centres at all
- **D** only a port

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11 **Suburbanisation is the movement of people and activities from**

- **A** farms to downtown only, with people leaving fields for the city centre and going nowhere else at all, ever
- **B** one country to another
- **C** inner cities outward to suburbs, often for space and housing
- **D** suburbs to farms

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12 **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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13 **A primate city is a city that**

- **A** is much larger than the next largest city and dominates its country
- **B** is the smallest city in a country
- **C** has no suburbs
- **D** is always a capital with no other towns

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14 **Primary economic activities involve**

A making goods in factories, turning raw materials into products on assembly lines and machines, in plants and workshops of every kind, all day long

B taking or growing natural resources, such as farming, fishing, mining, and forestry

C providing services to people

D research and information work

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15 **Secondary economic activities involve**

A farming only

B teaching and health care only

C manufacturing and processing raw materials into goods

D banking only

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16 **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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17 **Quaternary economic activities involve**

A knowledge work such as research, information technology, and high level decision making

B farming only, growing crops and raising animals on the land and doing nothing else at all, in any season or place, ever, anywhere

C fishing only

D building houses only

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18 **As an economy develops, employment typically shifts**

A from services toward farming, with offices and shops closing and everyone going back to the fields, in every country

B from primary activities toward secondary and then tertiary activities

C from factories toward mining only

D in no pattern at all

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19 **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

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20 **A benefit of international trade for consumers is**

A fewer choices and higher prices, with less to buy in the shops and everything costing more than before, in every town and city

B no goods from other countries

C an end to all local production

D a wider choice of goods, often at lower prices, and jobs in export industries

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21 **A drawback of global trade for some workers is that**

A local industries may struggle to compete and some jobs may move to places with lower costs

B no jobs ever change, with every worker keeping the same job forever, no new work appearing, and no trade affecting anyone, anywhere in the world

C trade creates no competition

D imports are always banned

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22 **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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23 **The schematic map of Canada highlights Ontario. Ontario is an economic core of Canada in part because**

A it has no cities, no towns, no villages, and no settlements of any size anywhere in the province, only empty land at all, with no people living there

B it is the most remote region

C the Toronto area and Golden Horseshoe hold industry, finance, services, and a large population

D it produces no services

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24 **The informal economy includes work that is**

- **A** always recorded in official statistics, counted in every survey, written down in every government report, and known to every official, without exception
- **B** not officially recorded, such as street vending and casual labour, and is important in many cities
- **C** always illegal in every case
- **D** done only by large companies

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25 **A megacity is a city with a population of**

- **A** over 1 million
- **B** over 5 million
- **C** over 10 million
- **D** over 100 million

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ANSWER KEY

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

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