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

Resources, Sustainability and Global Issues — 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 Town Sustainability Report

Use this reading for question 1.

Our town council reports that households now separate food waste for compost, the school runs on solar panels, and farmers near the river use drip irrigation to use less water. A community garden grows vegetables for the food bank, and a new bus route links outlying homes to the town centre.

The report also warns that summer river levels are lower than in past years, and that some families still struggle to afford fresh food. The council plans more insulation for older homes and a repair shop so broken goods are fixed instead of thrown away.

1 **The main idea of the town sustainability report is that the town is trying to**

- **A** use more water and energy, drawing more from rivers and power lines than ever before, without saving any of it at all
- **B** close all schools
- **C** reduce waste and energy use, save water, and help families access food
- **D** ban all buses

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2 **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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3 **According to the town sustainability report, a problem that remains is that**

A river levels are higher than ever, with more water flowing than at any time anyone can remember, flooding the banks in every season

B summer river levels are lower and some families struggle to afford fresh food

C no one recycles at all

D the town has no food bank

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4 **Renewable resources differ from nonrenewable resources because renewable resources**

- **A** can never be used up
- **B** are replenished naturally on a human timescale, while nonrenewable resources form too slowly to replace
- **C** are always fossil fuels
- **D** cannot produce energy at all, in any form, for any use, in any place, at any time of day or night, in any season of the year, from sunlight, wind, water, or heat

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5 **Which of the following is a renewable energy source**

- **A** coal
- **B** oil
- **C** solar power
- **D** natural gas

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6 **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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7 **Resources are unevenly distributed around the world because of differences in**

- A geology, climate, history, and technology, which affect where resources occur and can be used
- B nothing at all, with no cause of any kind behind where resources are found, how they can be used, or who can reach them, anywhere in the world
- C population size alone
- D time zones alone

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8 **The schematic map of Canada highlights the North. Climate change affects the North strongly through**

A rising sea ice only, with more ice forming on northern seas every year, thicker and wider, and nowhere else changing at all

B thawing permafrost, melting sea ice, and changing wildlife and travel conditions

C no change at all

D colder summers only

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9 **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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10 **Sustainable development is best defined as development that**

- **A** uses up resources as fast as possible, taking everything now and leaving nothing for anyone who comes after, in any place or at any time
- **B** ignores the environment
- **C** stops all economic activity
- **D** meets present needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet theirs

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11 **The three pillars of sustainability are**

- **A** environment, economy, and society
- **B** mining, farming, and fishing
- **C** air, land, and sea only
- **D** cities, towns, and villages

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12 **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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13 **A consequence of global warming includes**

- **A** falling sea levels everywhere, with the oceans dropping lower and lower on every shore in the world, year after year
- **B** an end to all storms
- **C** melting ice, rising sea levels, and more frequent extreme weather
- **D** cooler oceans everywhere

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14 **Water scarcity can be caused by**

A too much rainfall everywhere

B too few people, with so few people living in a place that there is nobody left to use any water at all

C a lack of oceans

D overuse, pollution, and drought reducing usable water supplies

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15 **A water conservation measure is**

A efficient irrigation, fixing leaks, and reusing treated water

B leaving irrigation running all day

C polluting rivers

D pumping aquifers without limit

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16 **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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17 **Food security means that people have**

A food only on holidays, with nothing to eat on ordinary days and meals only on feast days, all year long

B only imported food

C reliable access to enough safe and nutritious food

D no need for farms

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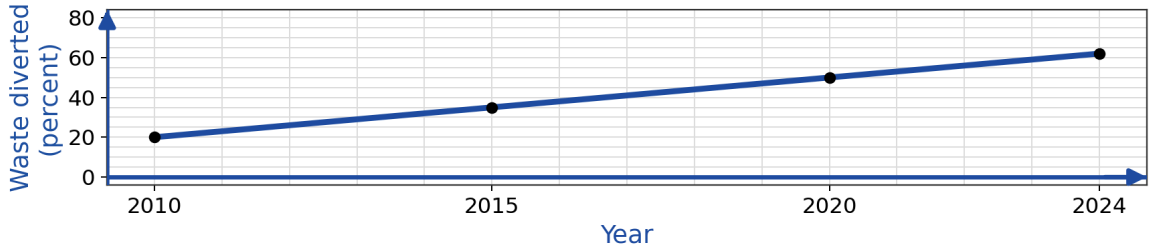
18 **The graph shows waste diverted from landfill by a town program in percent. Between 2010 and 2024, waste diverted**



A fell from 62 percent to 20 percent

B rose to 100 percent

C stayed at 20 percent

D rose from about 20 percent to about 62 percent

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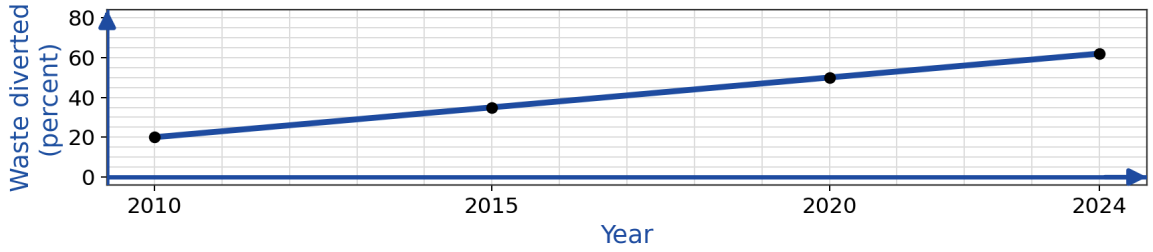
19 **The graph shows waste diverted from landfill by a town program in percent. Waste diverted in 2024 was about**



A 62 percent

B 35 percent

C 50 percent

D 20 percent

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20 **Under the Paris Agreement, countries agreed to work to**

- **A** increase greenhouse gas emissions, putting more heat-trapping gases into the air every year than the year before
- **B** limit global warming, aiming well below 2 degrees above preindustrial levels
- **C** ban all energy use
- **D** ignore climate change

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21 **The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are**

- **A** goals for one country only, set by a single government for its own people and nobody else anywhere in the world, with no other country involved at all
- **B** rules for space travel only
- **C** global goals to tackle poverty, health, education, and environmental problems by 2030
- **D** a single trade deal

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22 **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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23 **A sustainable forestry practice is to**

- A harvest at a rate the forest can regrow and replant harvested areas
- B clear all forest with no replanting, cutting down every tree and leaving the land bare forever, with no new trees ever growing again
- C ban all use of wood
- D burn forest after harvest

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24 **The tragedy of the commons describes a shared resource that is**

- **A** protected by everyone automatically, with every user looking after it without being asked or told to, in every place and at all times
- **B** overused when no rules limit use, because each user gains while all share the loss
- **C** never used by anyone
- **D** owned by one person only

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25 **Mitigation and adaptation to climate change differ because mitigation reduces the causes of warming, while adaptation**

- **A** increases emissions, putting more greenhouse gases into the air and making warming worse every year, with no limit at all, in any place
- **B** adjusts lives and places to cope with changes already happening, such as building sea walls
- **C** denies warming exists
- **D** stops all weather

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ANSWER KEY

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

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