YUKON PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY 12 (MPGEO12) · 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 **A cold front usually brings a short period of heavy rain because cold air**

- A warms the ground for weeks
- B stops all wind movement
- C only moves in summer
- D pushes steeply under warm air and forces it up quickly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **About what share of Earths surface is covered by oceans**

- A 50 percent
- B 71 percent
- C 90 percent
- D 30 percent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The mantle is the layer of Earth below the crust that makes up most of Earths volume and moves slowly by**

- A evaporation
- B convection
- C photosynthesis
- D erosion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The epicentre of an earthquake is the point on Earths surface directly above the**

- A mid ocean ridge
- B focus
- C volcano crater
- D seismic station only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **In the troposphere, air temperature generally changes with increasing altitude by**

A increasing

B staying the same

C decreasing

D rising then falling sharply

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Condensation in the water cycle is the process by which water vapour changes into**

A liquid droplets that form clouds

B ice only at the poles

C salt crystals

D groundwater directly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The asthenosphere is the layer below the lithosphere that is hot enough to flow very slowly, allowing plates above it to**

- A stay fixed forever
- B move
- C evaporate
- D turn to gas

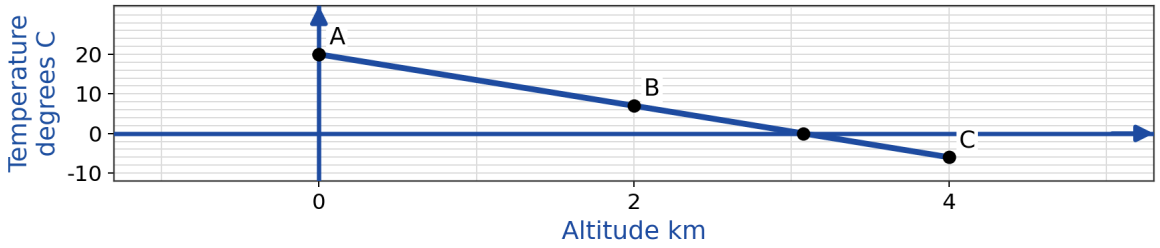
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **A volcano is an opening in Earths crust through which magma, gases and ash can erupt onto the**

- A mantle only
- B core only
- C surface
- D atmosphere as rain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The graph shows temperature against altitude. The temperature at an altitude of 2 kilometres, in degrees, is**



- **A** 20
- **B** -6
- **C** 13
- **D** 7

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Runoff is water that flows over the land surface toward**

- **A** the centre of Earth
- **B** the upper atmosphere only
- **C** underground oceans only
- **D** streams, rivers and lakes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **At a convergent plate boundary, plates move together and one plate may sink beneath another in a process called**

- A subduction
- B seafloor spreading
- C weathering
- D deposition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A river flood occurs when a river rises above its banks and water spreads over surrounding land, often after heavy rain or rapid**

- A drought
- B snowmelt
- C earthquake shaking only
- D volcanic ashfall only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A low pressure system usually brings cloudy and wet weather because air in it is**

A sinking and warming steadily

B blocked by mountains only

C rising and cooling, which encourages cloud formation

D completely still

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A cold ocean current is a flow of ocean water that carries relatively cold water toward**

A the poles only

B the ocean floor only

C inland deserts

D lower latitudes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The Ring of Fire is the zone around the Pacific Ocean known for frequent earthquakes and**

A volcanoes along plate boundaries

B tornadoes only

C deserts only

D glaciers only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **On a windy day, a wildfire spreads fastest in the direction of**

A dry unburned fuel ahead of it

B a river

C bare rock

D a recently burned area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **In the Northern Hemisphere the Coriolis effect deflects moving air to the**

A left

B right

C north only

D south only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Upwelling is important for marine life because it brings cold water that is rich in nutrients from**

A the atmosphere to the seafloor

B rivers to the desert

C deep water up to the surface

D glaciers to the tropics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Weathering is the process that breaks down or alters rock in place, while the transport of the resulting material by water, wind or ice is called**

A erosion

B deposition

C subduction

D condensation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **An early warning system for a tsunami helps reduce harm mainly by giving people time to move to higher ground before waves**

A arrive

B form in the deep ocean

C reach another country

D are measured

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Latitude affects climate mainly because places near the equator receive sunlight**

A more directly through the year than places near the poles

B only in summer

C at the same angle as polar places

D reflected from the ocean only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The tundra biome is best described as a cold and treeless region with**

A tall broadleaf forests

B permafrost and low growing plants

C year round hot deserts

D dense coral reefs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Fold mountains can form at a convergent boundary when layers of rock are squeezed and bent upward by**

- A evaporation
- B freezing rain only
- C ocean currents
- D compression

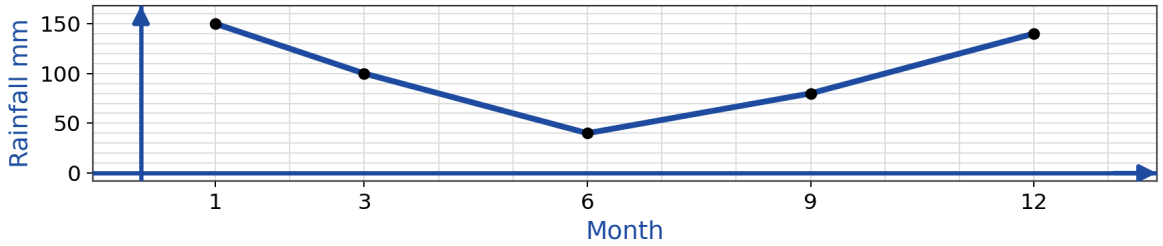
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Deforestation can increase flood risk because removing trees reduces interception and root stability, so more rain becomes rapid surface**

- A runoff
- B groundwater storage
- C evaporation to space
- D snowfall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The graph shows monthly rainfall for a coastal station. The month with the highest rainfall shown is month**



- **A** 1
- **B** 3
- **C** 6
- **D** 9

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **A desert biome is best described as a region with very low rainfall and plants and animals adapted to**

- **A** permanent flooding
- **B** dry conditions
- **C** freezing oceans
- **D** dense forest shade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Soil formation is influenced by parent material, climate, organisms, relief and time, and in a wet warm climate soil usually develops**

A slower in all cases

B only on steep slopes

C faster than in a cold dry climate

D without organisms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **A renewable resource is one that can be replenished naturally over a short time, while coal is classified as nonrenewable because it forms over geological time and is used much**

A slower than it forms

B cleanly in all cases

C only in winter

D faster than it forms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The main human source of the recent increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide is**

A planting forests

B ocean evaporation alone

C volcanic eruptions alone

D burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **The schematic map of Canada highlights the Atlantic region. Atlantic Canada has a coastal climate that is moderated mainly by the**

A Prairie grasslands

B Atlantic Ocean

C Rocky Mountains

D Arctic ice cap only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Pangaea was a supercontinent in Earths past in which almost all present continents were joined together and have since**

A moved apart by plate movement

B stayed in the same place

C sunk into the mantle

D been covered by ice only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **An aftershock is a smaller earthquake that follows a larger mainshock on the same fault as the crust adjusts after the**

A main slip

B next volcanic eruption

C next flood

D change of season

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **In the stratosphere, temperature generally increases with altitude because ozone there**

A reflects all heat to space

B blocks wind completely

C absorbs ultraviolet radiation and warms the air

D creates clouds only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **An estuary is a coastal area where a river meets the sea and fresh water mixes with**

A glacier ice only

B salt water to form brackish water

C desert sand

D lava

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Magma differs from lava in that magma is molten rock below Earths surface while lava is molten rock that has reached Earths**

A outer core

B atmosphere in gas form

C ocean floor as sediment

D surface

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A storm surge is a rise in sea level driven ashore by a coastal storm, and it causes flooding mainly in low lying areas near the**

A mountains

B Prairies interior

C desert centre

D coast

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **During an El Nino event, surface waters in the eastern equatorial Pacific become**

A colder than usual everywhere

B warmer than usual, which shifts rainfall and weather patterns

C completely frozen

D unaffected by the ocean

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Producers in an ecosystem are organisms, such as plants and algae, that make their own food using**

A sunlight, water and carbon dioxide

B other animals only

C rocks only

D ocean salt only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Humus is decomposed organic matter in soil that helps soil hold water and nutrients and gives topsoil its dark colour and**

A acidity in all cases

B hardness like rock

C fertility

D inability to support plants

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **An avalanche is a rapid flow of snow down a mountain slope, often triggered by new snowfall, warming or disturbance of an unstable**

A riverbed

B forest canopy

C snowpack

D ocean current

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **A temperate climate zone is best described as a zone with**

A distinct seasons and moderate temperatures

B no seasonal change at all

C freezing temperatures all year

D rain every day of the year

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **An invasive species can harm a native ecosystem by outcompeting native species for food, space or other resources and by**

A increasing native diversity always

B cleaning polluted water always

C creating new soil always

D spreading without its usual predators or diseases

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **A delta forms where a river enters a lake or ocean and drops its sediment load, building new land outward into the**

- A mountains
- B desert only
- C standing water
- D upper atmosphere

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Sustainable forestry includes harvesting at a rate the forest can regrow, replanting harvested areas and protecting soil and**

- A ocean tides
- B volcanoes
- C water quality
- D desert sand

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Trade winds in the tropics blow mainly from the**

A west toward the east

B north toward the south only

C south toward the north only

D east toward the west

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Oceans help regulate global climate by absorbing and storing large amounts of heat and carbon dioxide, although absorbing extra carbon dioxide can also make seawater more**

A salty in a helpful way

B frozen

C acidic

D clear of life

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **The schematic map of Canada highlights Ontario. Much of Ontario lies on the Canadian Shield, an area of very old exposed rock that is important for**

A tropical farming

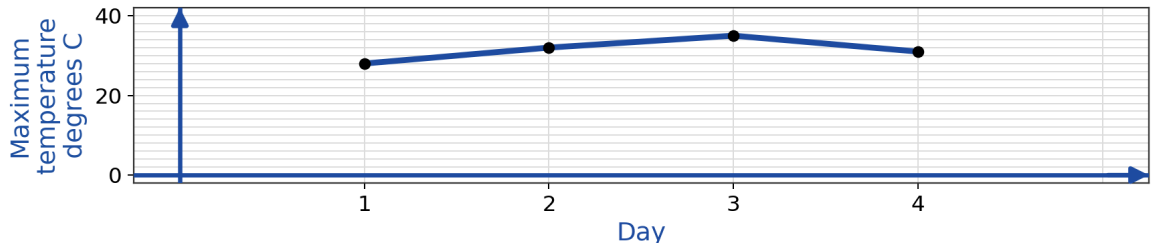
B mining

C coral reefs

D ocean fishing only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The graph shows daily maximum temperature during a heat wave. The day with the highest maximum temperature shown is day**



A 1

B 3

C 2

D 4

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **The schematic map of Canada highlights the North. The climate of the Canadian North is best described as**

A hot and humid all year

B mild and wet all year

C cold with long winters and short cool summers

D identical to southern Ontario

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Rainfall in three months was 40 millimetres, 60 millimetres and 80 millimetres. The mean monthly rainfall, in millimetres, is**

ANSWER

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	D	**18.**	C	**35.**	D
2.	B	**19.**	A	**36.**	D
3.	B	**20.**	A	**37.**	B
4.	B	**21.**	A	**38.**	A
5.	C	**22.**	B	**39.**	C
6.	A	**23.**	D	**40.**	C
7.	B	**24.**	A	**41.**	A
8.	C	**25.**	A	**42.**	D
9.	D	**26.**	B	**43.**	C
10.	D	**27.**	C	**44.**	C
11.	A	**28.**	D	**45.**	D
12.	B	**29.**	D	**46.**	C
13.	C	**30.**	B	**47.**	B
14.	D	**31.**	A	**48.**	B
15.	A	**32.**	A	**49.**	C
16.	A	**33.**	C	**50.**	60
17.	B	**34.**	B		

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