



Secondary School Geography

Topics for Revision and Practice Multiple-Choice Questions with Answers



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Compilation of Study Guide

This document was compiled by a group of 8 students of the University of Guyana Geographical Society (UGGS) as a guide for upper level Geography students who are preparing for final examinations. Some of the questions were extracted from the past cxc papers.

Organization of Study Guide

This study guide is organized under the following three main sections

1. Map Reading;
2. Natural Systems; and
3. Human Systems.

Revision topics are provided based on the three main sections identified above. In addition, links to these topics are given with practice multiple choice questions and answers.

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REVISION TOPICS

MAP READING

Content:

- a. Features of a map;*
- b. 4 and 6 figure grid references;*
- c. Compass direction (16 points);*
- d. Measuring bearings;*
- e. Enlarging and reducing maps using map scale;*
- f. Cross sections and sketch sections including inter-visibility;*
- g. Calculating gradient of a slope;*
- h. Features of the physical and human environment;*
- i. Descriptions of relief, drainage and land use;*
- j. Major lines of latitude and longitude;*
- k. Locating places using lines of latitude and longitude;*
- l. Longitude and time zones.*

NATURAL SYSTEMS

- a. *Internal structure of the earth;*
- b. *The theory of plate tectonics;*
- c. *Global distribution of earthquakes, volcanoes, island arcs, fold mountains, major faults and ocean trenches;*
- d. *Intrusive and extrusive volcanic features;*
- e. *The rock cycle;*
- f. *Types of weathering, their location, processes and results;*
- g. *Causes and effects of mass movement;*
- h. *Formation of surface and underground limestone features;*
- i. *Factors influencing weather and climate;*
- j. *Equatorial and Tropical Marine Climates;*
- k. *Caribbean weather systems;*
- l. *Causes and consequences of climate change in the Caribbean and a developed country;*
- m. *Adaptation and mitigations measures of climate change in the Caribbean and a developed country;*
- n. *Positive and negative impacts of anthropogenic activities on the tropical rainforest biomes;*
- o. *The hydrological cycle;*
- p. *Drainage patterns;*
- q. *Fluvial processes;*
- r. *Wave processes;*
- s. *River landforms;*
- t. *Coastal landforms;*
- u. *Types of coral reefs, conditions vital for formation and the importance of coral reefs;*
- v. *Mangrove wetlands and its importance;*
- w. *Effects of natural disasters;*
- x. *Difference between a natural hazard and a natural disaster;*
- y. *Effects of natural hazards and natural disasters;*
- z. *Caribbean countries that are at high risk to natural hazards and natural disaster;*

HUMAN SYSTEMS

- a. *Factors that influence Caribbean population distribution and density;*
- b. *Population pyramids;*
- c. *Causes and consequences of urbanization in the Caribbean;*
- d. *The control of urbanization;*
- e. *Types of migration, causes and consequence;*
- f. *Location of economic activities in the Caribbean (primary, secondary and tertiary);*
- g. *Importance of economic activities in the Caribbean;*
- h. *Renewable and non-renewable industries in the Caribbean;*
- i. *Factors that influence the location of industries;*
- j. *Development and growth of the tourism industry;*
- k. *Benefits, problems and solutions to problems of industries in the Caribbean;*
- l. *Importance of commercial and subsistence farming in the Caribbean;*
- m. *Characteristics of commercial farming in the Caribbean;*
- n. *Environmental degradation caused by agriculture, primary and secondary industries and tourism;*
- o. *Sustainable management of natural resources.*

MAP READING

STUDY GUIDE

Grid reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QlrELLSWWB8>

Gradient calculation: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3b3yGololaY>

Bearings and direction: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-mVmqqf06stg>

Longitude and time difference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUPOUB3RHuo>

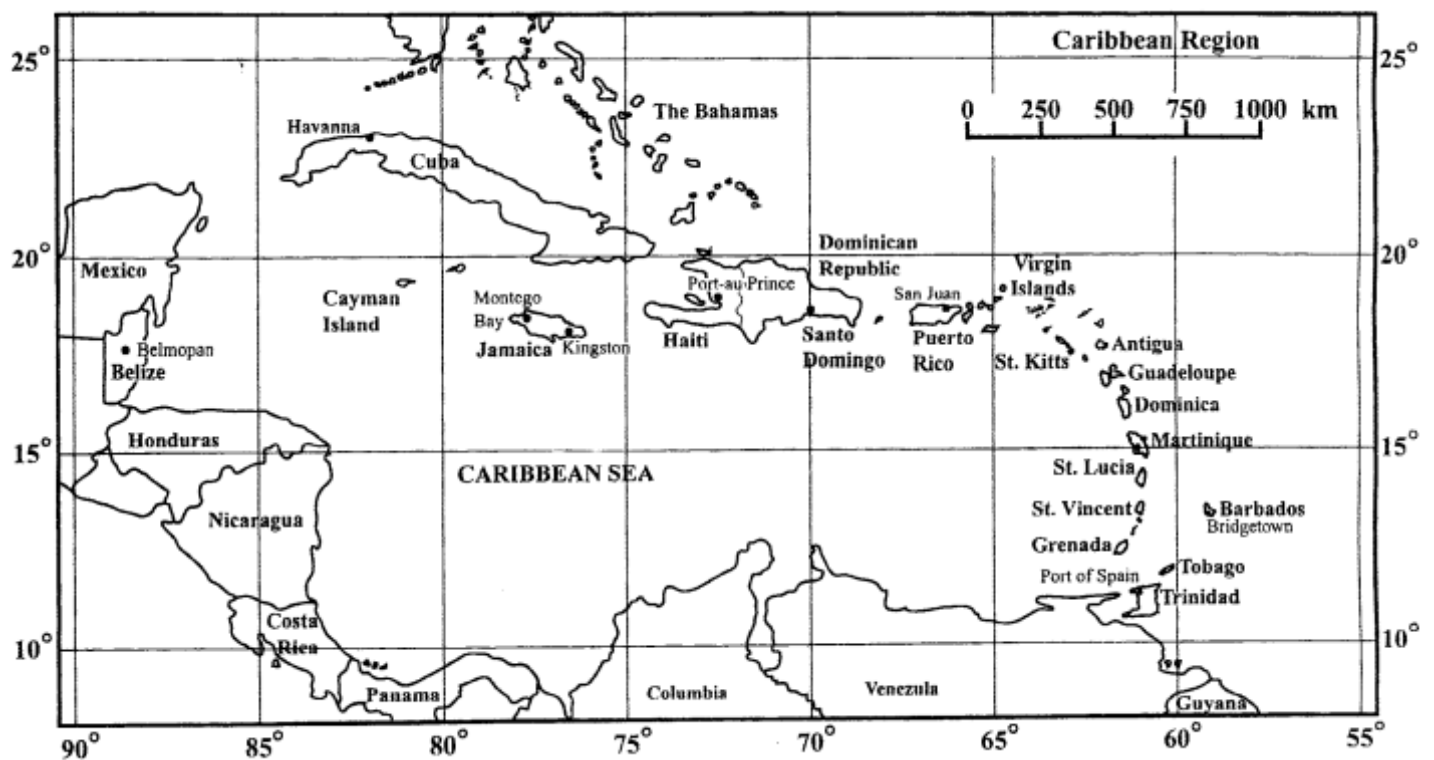
Topographic maps: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqPMYGDxCr0>

Drainage: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xpmy0YLMvo4>

Settlement pattern: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kh6VNNoyBel>

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

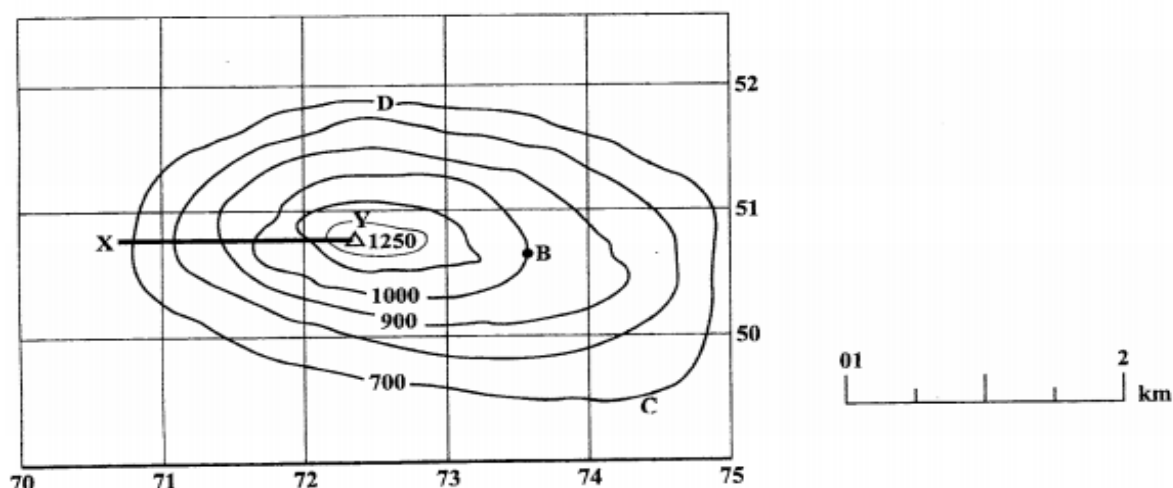
Items 1-10 refer to the map of the Caribbean Region.



- Which country is located at $19^{\circ}\text{N } 81^{\circ}\text{W}$?
(A) Antigua
(B) Barbados
(C) The Bahamas
(D) Cayman Island
- Which Island is located $12^{\circ}\text{N } 62^{\circ}\text{W}$?
(A) Barbados
(B) Grenada
(C) Saint Lucia
(D) Saint Vincent

3. St Vincent is located at _____.
 (A) $28^{\circ}\text{N } 82^{\circ}\text{E}$
 (B) $28^{\circ}\text{N } 82^{\circ}\text{W}$
 (C) $13^{\circ}\text{N } 61^{\circ}\text{E}$
 (D) $13^{\circ}\text{N } 61^{\circ}\text{W}$
 4. Martinique is located at _____.
 (A) $15^{\circ}\text{S } 61^{\circ}\text{W}$
 (B) $15^{\circ}\text{N } 61^{\circ}\text{W}$
 (C) $20^{\circ}\text{N } 71^{\circ}\text{E}$
 (D) $20^{\circ}\text{N } 71^{\circ}\text{W}$
 5. Which city is located 1500 km from Kingston?
 (A) Havana
 (B) Port-au-Prince
 (C) Bridgetown
 (D) Belmopan
 6. Which city is located 1000 km from Montego Bay?
 (A) Bridgetown
 (B) Havana
 (C) Santo Domingo
 (D) Port-au-Prince
 7. An airplane leaves Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for Grenada. In which direction will it fly?
 (A) South west
 (B) South east
 (C) North west
 (D) North east
 8. An aeroplane leaves Port of Spain, Trinidad, for Montego Bay, Jamaica. In which direction will it fly?
 (A) North east
 (B) North west
 (C) South west
 (D) South east
 9. If the time in Kingston is 4.00 p.m., what is the time in Martinique?
 (A) 3.00 a.m.
 (B) 3.00 p.m.
 (C) 5.00 a.m.
 (D) 5.00 p.m.
 10. If the time in St. Vincent is 5.00 p.m., what is the time in Kingston?
 (A) 4.00 a.m.
 (B) 4.00 p.m.
 (C) 6.00 a.m.
 (D) 6.00 p.m.
- Items 11-12** refer to the statement below.
- The horizontal distance between two points on a slope is 800 m and the difference in height is 160 m.
11. What is the gradient of the slope?
 (A) 1 in 5
 (B) 1 in 8
 (C) 1 in 10
 (D) 1 in 20
 12. The gradient can be described as
 (A) Steep
 (B) Gentle
 (C) Gradual
 (D) Moderate
 13. Which of the following statements about lines of latitude is true?
 (A) They meet at the poles
 (B) They are all great circles
 (C) They represent angular distance from the Prime Meridian
 (D) They represent angular distance north and south of the Equator.

Items 14-15 refer to the sketch map below



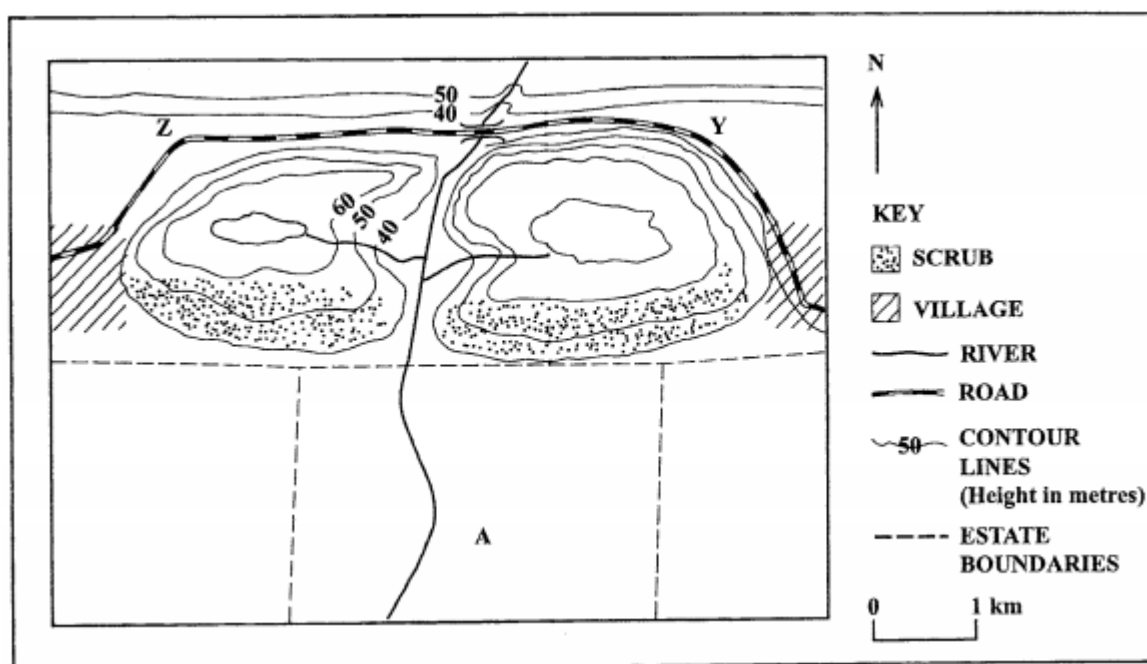
14. What is the type of slope at XY?

- (A) Terraced
- (B) Concave
- (C) Convex
- (D) Scarp

15. What is the Grid Reference for point B?

- (A) 506737
- (B) 516736
- (C) 736507
- (D) 745513

Item 16-17 refer to the following map.



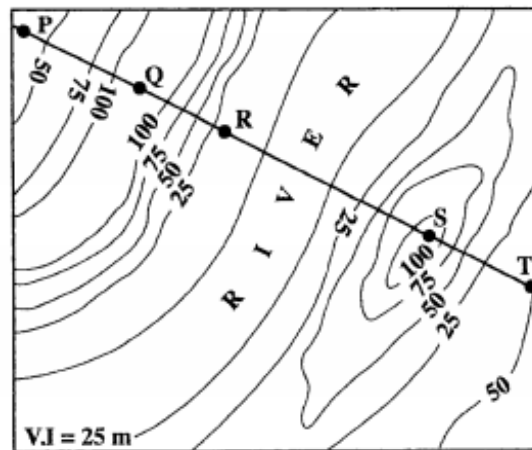
16. Which of the following types of settlement will MOST likely develop between points Y and Z?

- (A) Linear
- (B) Isolated
- (C) Dispersed
- (D) Nucleated

17. The type of farming system which is MOST likely to exist at A is _____.

- (A) Poultry rearing
- (B) Shifting cultivation
- (C) Subsistence farming
- (D) Large-scale commercial

Items 18-19 refer to the following contour map



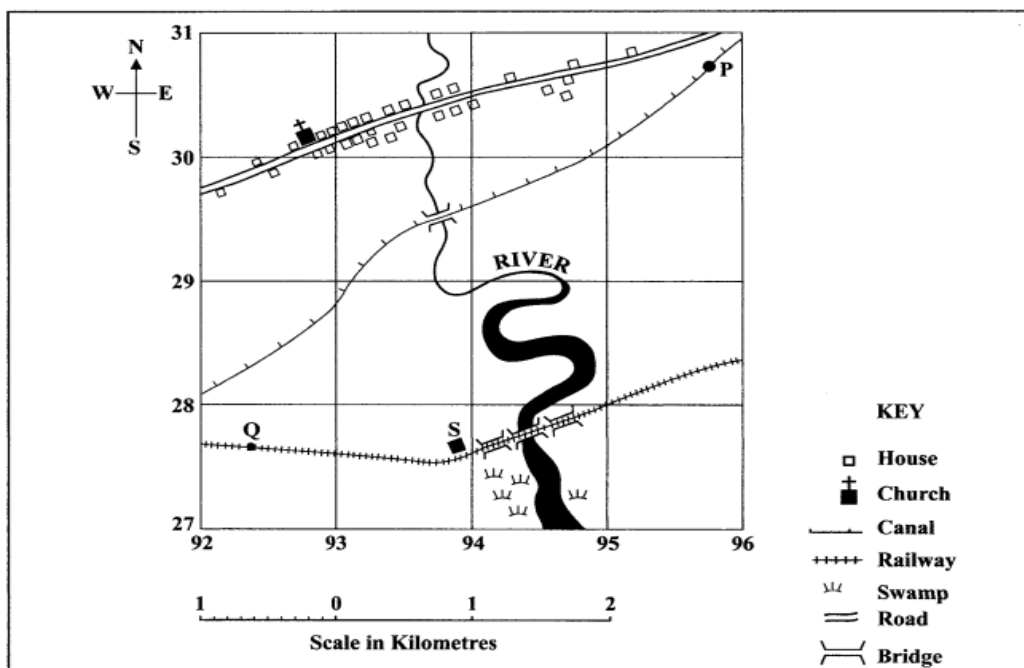
18. Which of the following pairs of points is inter-visible according to the contour map above?

- (A) P and T
- (B) Q and S
- (C) P and R
- (D) S and T

19. Between which of the following pairs of points is the gradient the STEEPEST?

- (A) P and Q
- (B) R and S
- (C) Q and R
- (D) S and T

Items 20-26 refer to the following sketch map.



20. Which of the following gives the location of point Q?

- (A) 297927
- (B) 277924
- (C) 927297
- (D) 924277

21. The feature labelled S is situated in grid square

- (A) 3095
- (B) 3196
- (C) 9530
- (D) 9631

22. The straight-line distance, in km, between the church and the railway station is _____.

- (A) 1.8
- (B) 2.8
- (C) 3.0
- (D) 3.8

23. The settlement form of the area represented on the map is BEST described as being _____.

- (A) Linear
- (B) Isolated
- (C) Nucleated
- (D) Dispersed

26. Which of the following man-made features runs through Point P?

- (A) Road
- (B) Canal
- (C) Railway
- (D) Swamp

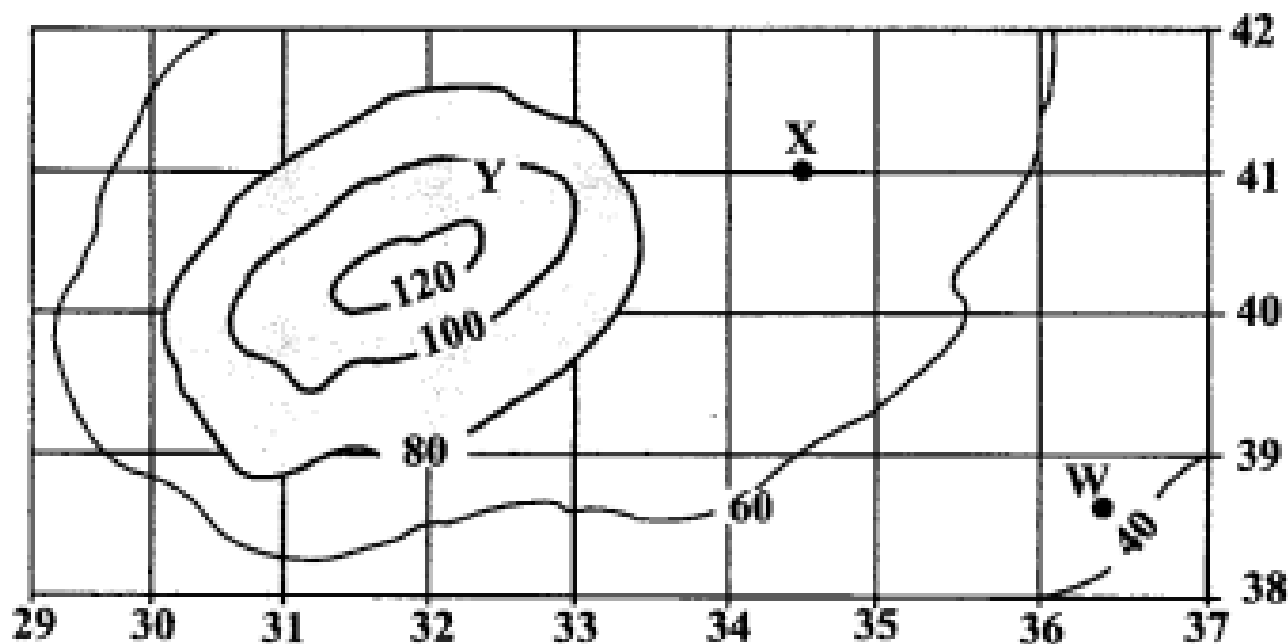
24. What is the form of settlement in which the church is located?

- (A) Linear
- (B) Isolated
- (C) Dispersed
- (D) Nucleated

25. The feature passing through Q is a _____.

- (A) Road
- (B) River
- (C) Canal
- (D) Railway

Item 27-30 refer to the following sketch map (contours in meters) showing Points **X** and **W**, and Area **Y** (shaded).



27. The grid reference of Point **W** is _____.

- (A) 3638
- (B) 3739
- (C) 3937
- (D) 3836

28. The bearing of **W** from **X** is approximately

- (A) 045°
- (B) 135°
- (C) 225°
- (D) 315°

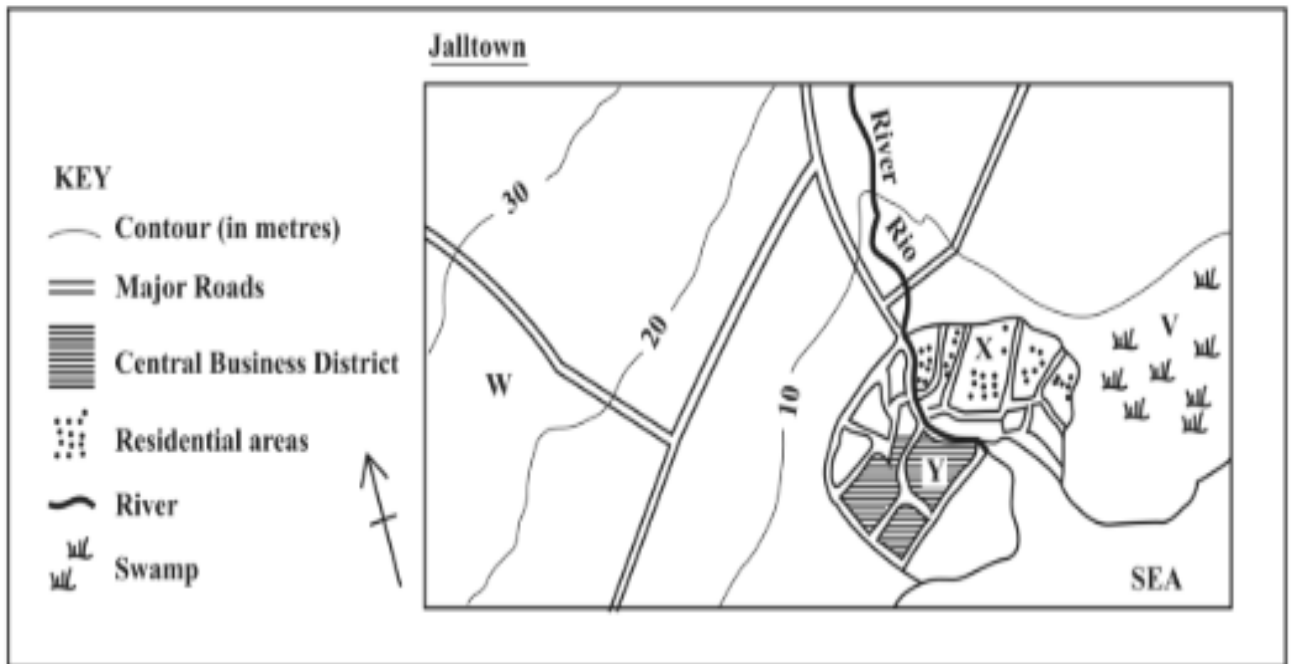
29. The vertical interval is _____.

- (A) 20 m
- (B) 40 m
- (C) 60 m
- (D) 80 m

30. The shaded landform shown at Y is a _____.

- (A) Hill
- (B) Ridge
- (C) Valley
- (D) Spur

Items 31-35 refer to the following diagram extract on a scale 1: 10 000



31. Which of the following features of Jalltown are the BEST reasons for its location?

- i. It is near the swamp
- ii. It is on flat land
- iii. It has a supply of fresh water

- (A) i and ii only
- (B) i and iii only
- (C) ii and iii only
- (D) i, ii and iii

32. A prospective buyer of a house is BEST advised to search in area _____.

- (A) V
- (B) W
- (C) X
- (D) Y

33. What is the general direction of flow of the river shown in the map above?

- (A) West to east
- (B) East to west
- (C) South to north
- (D) North to south

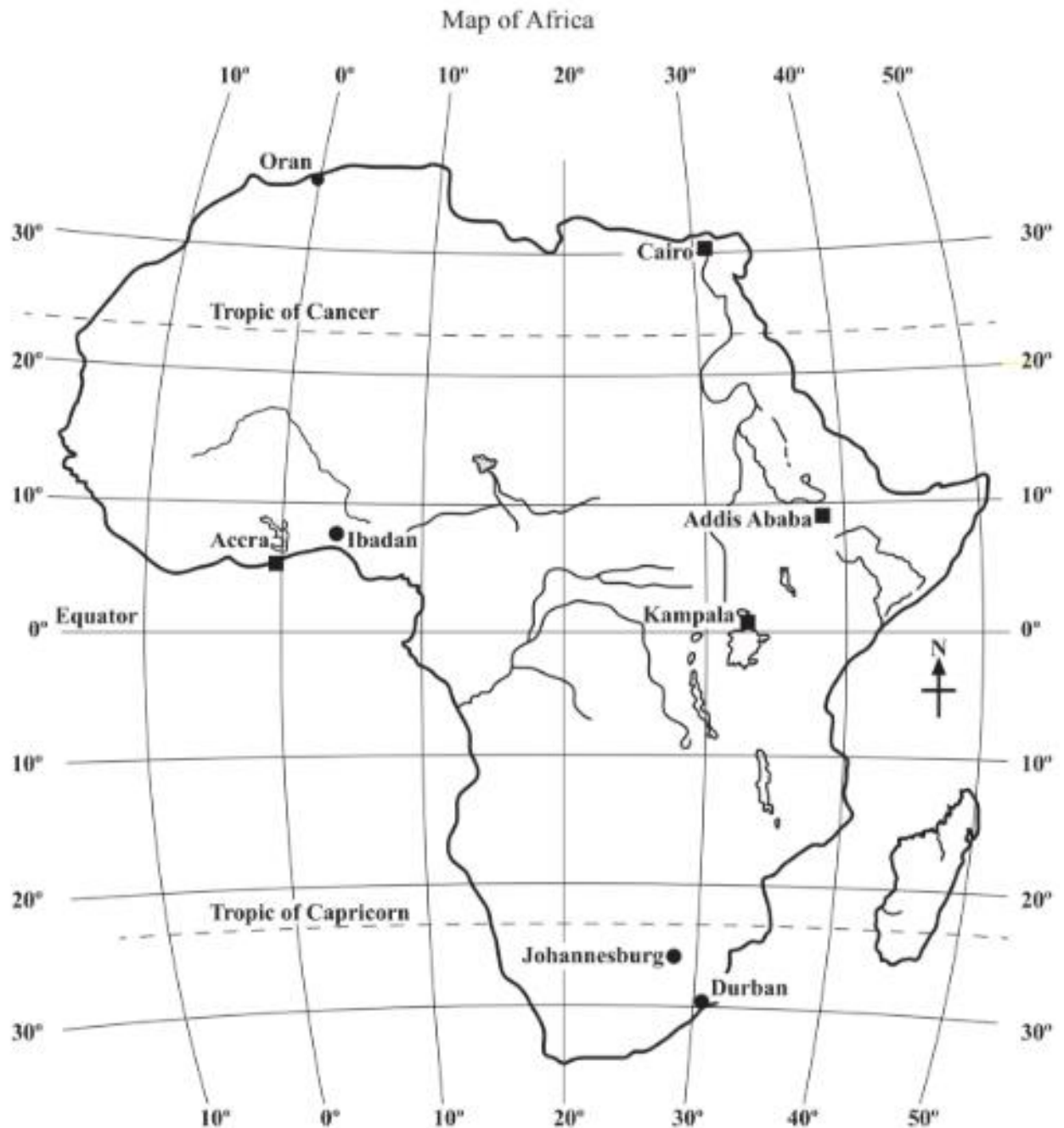
34. The height of the contour interval is _____.

- (A) 5 m
- (B) 10 m
- (C) 20 m
- (D) 30 m

35. In which area is land value likely to be the HIGHEST?

- (A) V
- (B) W
- (C) X
- (D) Y

Items 36-37 refer to the following map of Africa.



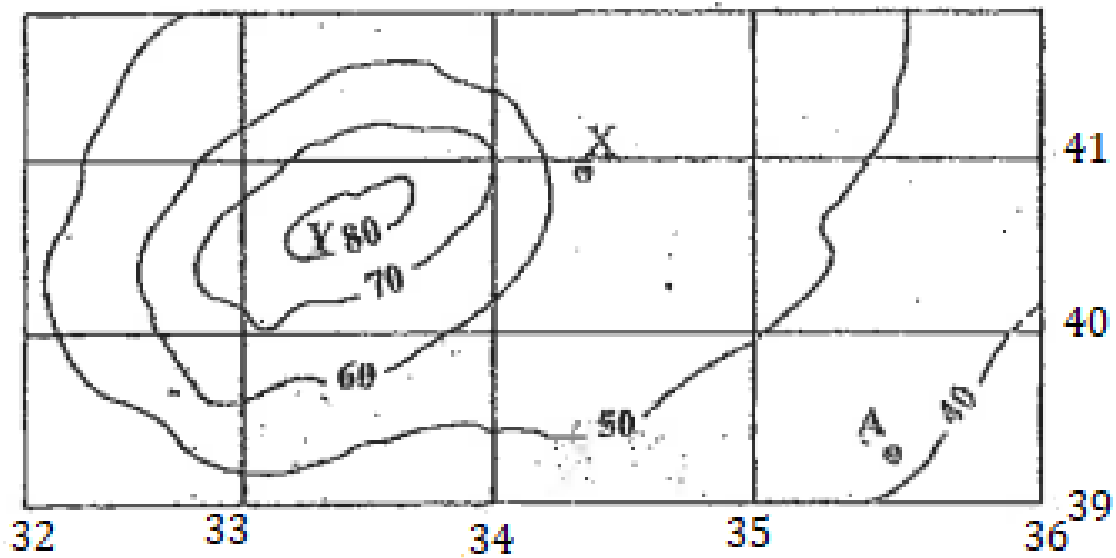
36. What is the approximate position of the city of Durban?

- (A) Latitude 30°S , longitude 31°E
- (B) Latitude 31°S , longitude 29°E
- (C) Latitude 29°N , longitude 29°W
- (D) Latitude 29°N , longitude 31°W

37. Which of the following cities lie south of the 0° latitude?

- (A) Accra
- (B) Kampala
- (C) Addis Ababa
- (D) Johannesburg

Items 38-40 refer to the following diagram



38. The landform shown in Y is a _____.
 (A) hill
 (B) ridge
 (C) valley
 (D) plateau
39. What is the contour interval in the diagram above?
 (A) 10
 (B) 20
 (C) 30
 (D) 40
40. What is the bearing of Point X from Point A?
 (A) 045°
 (B) 135°
 (C) 225°
 (D) 315°

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 15. C | 29. A |
| 2. B | 16. A | 30. A |
| 3. D | 17. D | 31. C |
| 4. B | 18. B | 32. D |
| 5. D | 19. C | 33. D |
| 6. C | 20. D | 34. B |
| 7. B | 21. C | 35. D |
| 8. B | 22. A | 36. A |
| 9. D | 23. A | 37. D |
| 10. B | 24. A | 38. A |
| 11. A | 25. D | 39. A |
| 12. A | 26. B | 40. D |
| 13. D | 27. A | |
| 14. C | 28. B | |

NATURAL SYSTEMS

STUDY GUIDE

Earth (Crust) - <http://www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/chapter5.html>

Atmosphere - <http://www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/chapter7.html>

Hydrosphere- <http://www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/chapter8.html>

Weathering - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R-lak3Wvh9c>

Caribbean Climate - <https://rcc.cimh.edu.bb/caribbean-climatology/#:~:text=The%20climate%20in%20the%20Caribbean,November%2030th%20of%20each%20year.>

Climate Change - <https://ed.ted.com/lessons/can-wildlife-adapt-to-climate-change-erin-eastwood>

Rivers - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8a3r-cG8Wic>

Earthquakes - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhRuUoTnA6g>

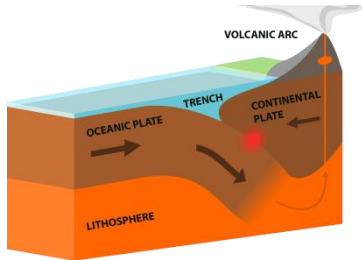
Natural Disasters - <https://ourworldindata.org/natural-disasters>

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. All of the following are features of the internal structure of the earth **except**?
 - (A) Core
 - (B) Mesosphere
 - (C) Mantle
 - (D) Crust
2. The crust of the Earth is separated into plates. Which group of plates below are oceanic only?
 - (A) Pacific, Cocos, Nazca
 - (B) South American, Scotia, Indian
 - (C) North America, Arabian, Indian
 - (D) African, Juan de Fuca, Caribbean
3. The theory that explains the movement of the plates is?
 - (A) Theory of Plate Separation
 - (B) Divergent Theorem
 - (C) Theory of Plate Tectonics
 - (D) Sea-Floor Spreading
4. The theory that explains plate movements states _____.
 - (A) That they only sink and rise every 100 years.
 - (B) That they come together, spread apart, and interact at boundaries all over the planet.

- (C) That they rely on the molten rock to form oceans and fault lines.
- (D) That they do not move unless pushed by and external force.

Items 5-7 refer to the image below.



5. What plate boundary is shown in the image above?

- (A) Divergent
- (B) Convergent
- (C) Transform
- (D) Subduction

6. What activity is taking place at the **red dot** in the image?

- (A) Sinking
- (B) Trenching
- (C) Subduction
- (D) Mixing

7. The plate boundary above results in what group of occurrences?

- (A) island arcs, volcanoes, fold mountains
- (B) earthquakes, escarpments, new seafloor
- (C) volcanoes, ocean ridges, mud slides
- (D) ocean ridges, new sea floor, volcanoes

8. The Ring of Fire is an area in the Pacific Ocean where _____.

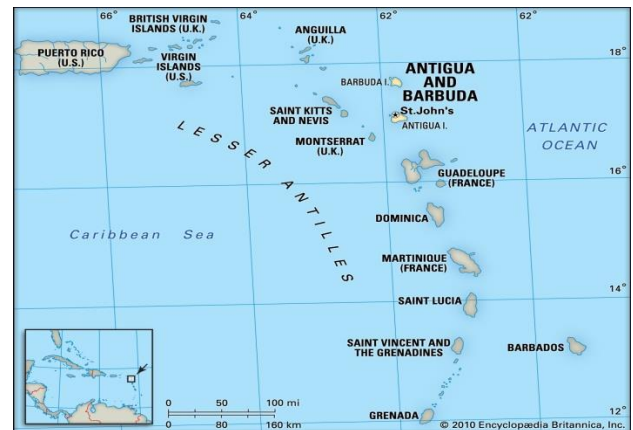
- (A) Frequent wild fires take place

- (B) Only volcanic eruptions take place infrequently
- (C) Many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur
- (D) Many islands engage in warfare

9. The Ring of Fire and Mid Atlantic Ridge are different in formation because _____.

- (A) They were formed in different oceans
- (B) They were formed by divergent and transform plate movements
- (C) They were formed by different weathering and erosion processes
- (D) They were formed by convergent and divergent plate movements

Item 10 refer to the image below



10. Islands of the Lesser Antilles form a _____.

- (A) Ring
- (B) Island arc
- (C) Archipelago
- (D) Volcanic Trench

11. The main types of volcanoes are?

- I. Composite
- II. Shield
- III. Dome

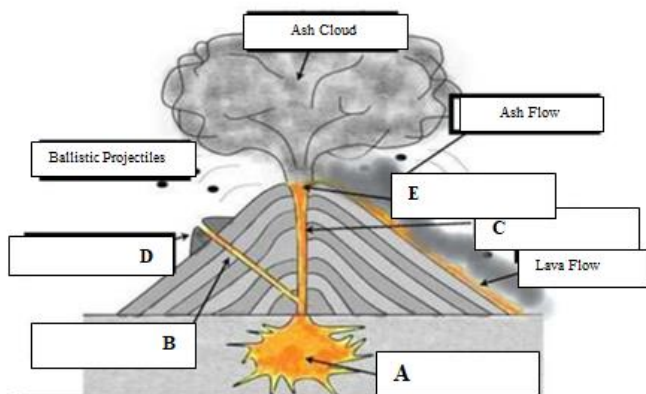
- (A) I & III only
- (B) II only
- (C) I, II III
- (D) II & III

- (A) Extrusive volcanic
- (B) Surface
- (C) Lava
- (D) Floating

15. The featured labelled **E** is _____.

- (A) Mouth
- (B) Opening
- (C) Crater
- (D) Dome

Items 12-15 refer to the image above.



12. What is the name of the feature labelled **A**?

- (A) Magma Chamber
- (B) Volcanic Chamber
- (C) Lava Chamber
- (D) Volcanic Base

13. The features labelled **A**, **B** and **C** are _____ features;

- (A) Extrusive volcanic features
- (B) Intrusive volcanic features
- (C) Subsurface magma features
- (D) Crustal features

14. The **labelled features** are part of the _____ structure.

16. Which cycle explains the changes that occur to solid mineral matter?

- (A) Carbon cycle
- (B) Nitrogen Cycle
- (C) Rock Cycle
- (D) Water Cycle

17. The **three main types** of rocks are _____.

- (A) Sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous
- (B) Metamorphic, cement, and clay
- (C) Sedimentary, igneous, and granite
- (D) Igneous, granite, cement

18. Metamorphic rock is formed by _____.

- (A) Weathering and Erosion
- (B) Smelting and abrasion
- (C) Heat and pressure
- (D) Corrosion and accretion

19. Weathering is **defined** as _____.

- (A) transport of rocks and minerals
- (B) breaking down of rocks and minerals
- (C) come safely through
- (D) contact with the Earth's atmosphere

20. Weathering occurs in-situ. This means _____.

- (A) in the same place, with little or no movement
- (B) in a distance place, by means of agents of erosion
- (C) in several places at different times lasting for a long time
- (D) in the same place, but with much movement

21. What are the types of weathering?

- (A) Physical
- (B) Biological
- (C) Chemical
- (D) All of the above

22. The **process** by which rain water reacts with the mineral grains in rocks to form new minerals and soluble salts is called _____.

- (A) Abrasion
- (B) Corrosion
- (C) Chemical weathering
- (D) Accretion

23. Chemical Weathering results in the following **except** _____.

- (A) Solution
- (B) Hydrolysis
- (C) Oxidation
- (D) Abrasion

24. Frost action and exfoliation are types of _____ weathering;

- (A) Biological
- (B) Chemical

- (C) Physical
- (D) Biogeochemical

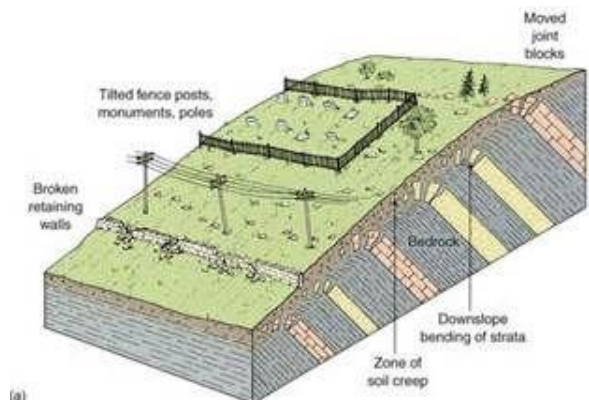
25. In what way is biological weathering different from physical weathering?

- (A) Biological weathering occurs as a result of organisms while physical weathering occurs by mechanical forces
- (B) Physical weathering occurs by only human action while biological weathering occurs only by accretion
- (C) Biological weathering occurs by organism and physical weathering occurs by chemicals
- (D) Biological weathering occurs by humans and trees only while physical weathering occurs by machines.

26. In what way is mass movement and mass wasting different?

- (A) Mass movement deals with movement while mass wasting involves no movement
- (B) They are two words that describe the same activity
- (C) Mass wasting deals with the washing away of material and mass movement deals with the transportation of material
- (D) Mass wasting deals with soil while mass movement deals with rocks

Items 27-28 refer to the image below.



27. Based on the image above, what type of mass movement is occurring?

- (A) Soil Creep
- (B) Fall
- (C) Slide
- (D) Slump

28. What measure can be used to reduce the effects of the movement in the image above?

- (A) Digging a dam
- (B) Building roads
- (C) Planting trees
- (D) Removing trees

29. Many limestone features are created as a result of _____.

- (A) Chemical Weathering and Erosion
- (B) Corrosion
- (C) Accretion
- (D) Mass wasting

30. What factors influence the weather and climate of an area?

- I. Latitude
 - II. Altitude
 - III. Distance from the sea
 - IV. Winds
- (A) I & IV
 - (B) I,II & IV
 - (C) I,II,III,IV
 - (D) IV

31. Climate is calculated based on a minimum of _____.

- (A) 20 years
- (B) 15 years
- (C) 100 years
- (D) 30 years

32. In the months of June to November in the Caribbean, which natural hazard occurs most frequent?

- (A) Earthquakes
- (B) Hurricanes
- (C) Volcanoes
- (D) Mud slides

33. The 'ITCZ' is the abbreviation for _____.

- (A) Intertropical Convergence Zone
- (B) International Transport Centre Zone
- (C) Interpersonal Transmitted Cover
- (D) Intertropical Central Zone

Items 34-37 refer to the table below which shows rainfall and temperature from January to July.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
Tem (C)	32	30	28	28	26	27	28
Rain (mm)	20	22	33	35	100	70	50

34. Which month has the lowest temperature?

- (A) January
- (B) April
- (C) May
- (D) June

35. What month has the highest rainfall?

- (A) May
- (B) July
- (C) April
- (D) March

36. What is the mean rainfall over the seven-month period?

- (A) 40
- (B) 30
- (C) 0
- (D) 47

37. The temperature pattern indicates?

- (A) Relatively stable temperatures
- (B) Unstable temperatures
- (C) Extremely low temperatures
- (D) No change in temperature

40. What effect would clearing the trees, as shown in the image above have on the soil?

- (A) Leaching of minerals
- (B) Accelerated erosion
- (C) Desertification
- (D) All of the above

41. Climate change can lead to all of the following except?

- (A) Harsher climates
- (B) Loss of farm lands
- (C) More natural disasters
- (D) Reduced inequalities

Items 38-40 refer to the image below.



38. What activity is shown in the image above?

- (A) Cattle ranching
- (B) Deforestation
- (C) Soil leaching
- (D) Mining

39. The activity depicted in the image above could contribute to _____.

- (A) sea level rise
- (B) landslide
- (C) climate change
- (D) flooding

42. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) CFC's
- (C) Nitrogen
- (D) Helium

Item 43 refer to the image below.



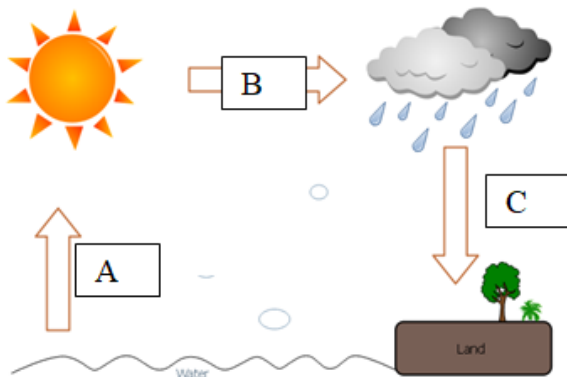
43. Which effect of climate change is the image above showing?

- (A) Sea level rise
- (B) Breach in sea defences
- (C) Loss of lives
- (D) All of the above

44. All of the following are ways used to mitigate the impacts of climate change, except _____.

- (A) Use of renewable energy
- (B) Reduce, reuse, and recycle
- (C) Reduce water waste
- (D) Burning of fossil fuels

Items 45-46 refer to the image below.



45. Name the processes depicted in the image above, in the correct order of occurrence

- I. Evaporation
- II. Precipitation
- III. Condensation
- IV. Dew Point

- (A) IV, II, I
- (B) I, II, IV
- (C) II, III, IV
- (D) I, III, II

46. Which of the following is not a secondary process associated with the water cycle?

- (A) Run-off
- (B) Percolation
- (C) Infiltration
- (D) Surface tension

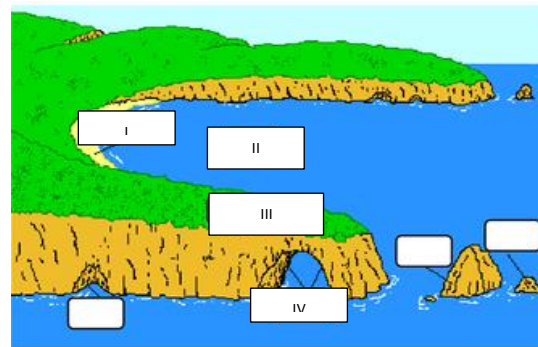
47. Which is the most common type of drainage pattern found in Guyana?

- (A) Dendritic
- (B) Parallel
- (C) Angular
- (D) Rectangular

48. All of the following are wave processes except _____.

- (A) Corrosion
- (B) Abrasion
- (C) Hydraulic action
- (D) Oxidation

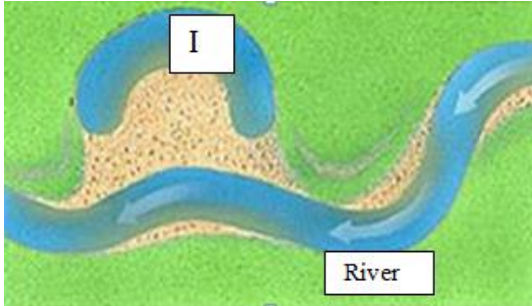
Item 49 refers to the image below



49. The CORRECT order of formation of the featured labelled I, II, III, IV is _____.

- (A) Bay, Beach, Headland, Arch
- (B) Beach, Bay, Arch, Headland
- (C) Beach, Bay, Headland, Arch
- (D) Arch, Bay, Beach Headland

Item 50 refers to the image below.



50. The feature labelled at 'I' above is _____.

- (A) oxbow lake
- (B) flood plain
- (C) braided channel
- (D) plunge pool

51. All of the following help to protect the coastline in some locations, except _____.

- (A) Whales
- (B) Coral reefs
- (C) Seawalls
- (D) Sea grass

52. Mangroves act as ___to protect the coast from high velocity waves.

- (A) Wave breaks
- (B) Water consumers
- (C) Wind breaks
- (D) Bridges

53. One economic value of mangrove forest is that it provides _____.

- (A) Harvestable product for sale
- (B) Habitat for aquatic organisms
- (C) Fisheries services
- (D) Clean water

54. A natural disaster is _____.

- (A) A major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth
- (B) Risk resulting from processes associated with the lithosphere
- (C) The level of exposure of persons to a disaster
- (D) None of the above

55. The island of Montserrat is known as a hot spot for _____.

- (A) Volcanic Activity
- (B) Flooding
- (C) Tropical Storms
- (D) Land slides

56. The country of Guyana is prone to _____.

- (A) Earthquakes
- (B) Landslides
- (C) Forest Fires
- (D) Floods

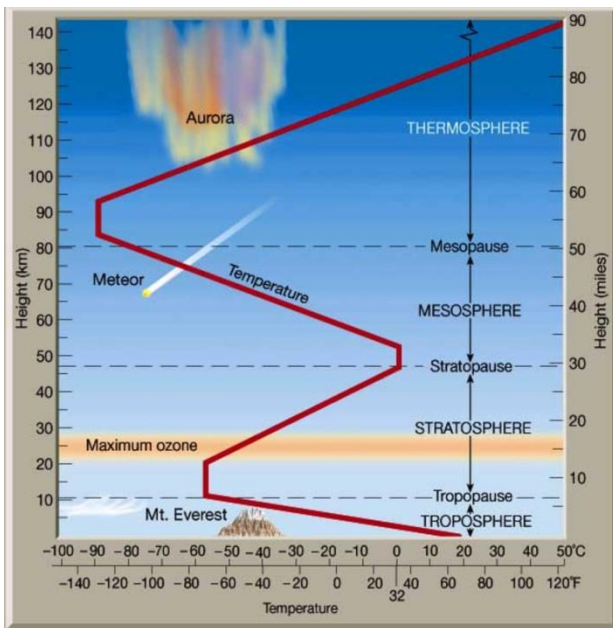
57. The direct effects of a natural disaster are _____.

- (A) Collapse of buildings, water damage
- (B) Loss of habitat, crop failure
- (C) Crop failure, water damage
- (D) Power outages, fires

58. A Caribbean agency responsible for monitoring volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in the English-Speaking Caribbean is the _____.

- (A) Seismic Research Centre, UWI
- (B) CDC, Guyana
- (C) Ministry of Natural Resources, TT
- (D) CARICOM

Items 59-60 refer to the image below.



59. What is the temperature of the atmosphere at 10km?

- (A) -10
- (B) 10
- (C) 50
- (D) -58

60. At what height is the atmosphere at its coolest?

- (A) 84 km
- (B) 100 km
- (C) 50 km
- (D) 75 km

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 16. C | 31. D | 46. D |
| 2. A | 17. A | 32. B | 47. A |
| 3. C | 18. C | 33. A | 48. D |
| 4. B | 19. B | 34. C | 49. C |
| 5. B | 20. A | 35. A | 50. A |
| 6. C | 21. D | 36. D | 51. C |
| 7. A | 22. C | 37. A | 52. A |
| 8. C | 23. D | 38. B | 53. C |
| 9. D | 24. C | 39. C | 54. A |
| 10. B | 25. C | 40. D | 55. A |
| 11. C | 26. B | 41. D | 56. D |
| 12. A | 27. A | 42. B | 57. A |
| 13. B | 28. C | 43. A | 58. A |
| 14. A | 29. A | 44. D | 59. D |
| 15. C | 30. C | 45. D | 60. A |

HUMAN SYSTEMS

STUDY GUIDE

Population - <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/population/index.html>

Urbanization - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fKnAJCSGSdk>

Migration - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MN8fAjLLpg>

Economic Activity - <https://study.com/academy/lesson/economic-activity-definition-examples.html>

Resources - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uS8h97TPgTE>

Tourism - <https://www.unwto.org/why-tourism>

Environmental Degradation - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYqADu-LLPs>

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is **not** a reason for low population densities in farming areas?
 - (A) Availability of water supply
 - (B) High availability of employment and public and social services
 - (C) Availability of land for cultivation
 - (D) Easy access to markets
2. Which of the following is a factor that influences population distribution?
 - (A) Climate and Vegetation
 - (B) Government Policies
 - (C) Industrial Influences
 - (D) All of the above
3. Population Distribution refers to _____.
 - (A) How population in a specified area changes over time
 - (B) The number of people who die in relation to the number of people born in a specified area
 - (C) The way in which people are spread across a given area
 - (D) When an existing population cannot be adequately supported by the given resources
4. What happens to a population when the Death Rate is higher than the Birth Rate?
 - (A) Increase
 - (B) Decrease
 - (C) High Dependency Rate
 - (D) No Change

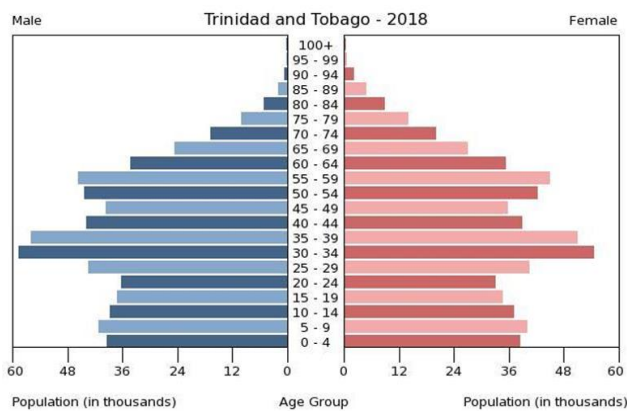
5. What does each dot on a Dot Map, represent?

- (A) The density of the particular feature or object
- (B) The distribution of the particular feature or object
- (C) A set number of the particular feature or object
- (D) The flow of the particular object or feature between places

7. In which group is the largest number of females found?

- (A) 50-54
- (B) 60-64
- (C) 20-24
- (D) 35-39

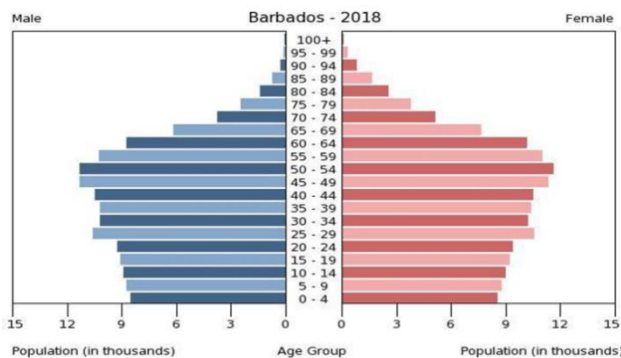
Item 6 refers to the population pyramid of Trinidad and Tobago-2018.



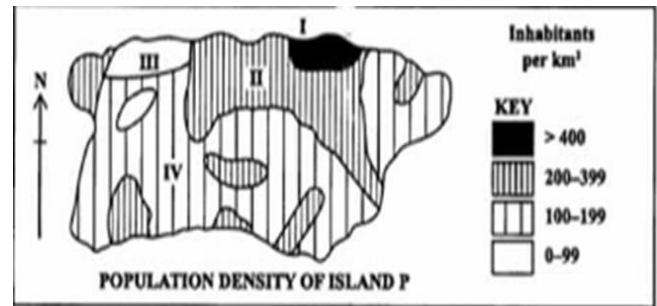
6. The pyramid is showing that the working population is ____.

- (A) Growing slowly
- (B) Growing rapidly
- (C) Decreasing
- (D) No change

Item 7 refers to the Population Pyramid of Barbados 2018.



Items 8-9 refer to the population density map of Island P



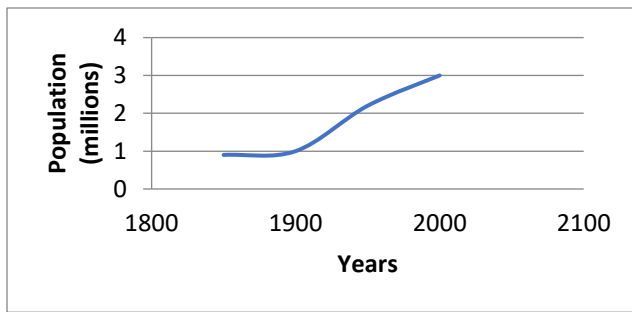
8. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The population is evenly distributed
- (B) The area of highest density is in the south
- (C) The population density increases outwards from Area I
- (D) The population density decreases outwards from Area I

9. Which of the following areas has the SMALLEST population?

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV

Items 10-11 refer to the graph below, showing population changes.



10. In which of the following periods was the population growth constant?

- (A) 1850-1900
- (B) 1900-1925
- (C) 1925-1950
- (D) 1950-1975

11. What was the approximate size of the population in the year 2000?

- (A) 1,500,000
- (B) 2,000,000
- (C) 2,500,000
- (D) 3,000,000
- (E)

12. Which of the following types of settlement will **likely** develop along a main road?

- (A) Linear
- (B) Isolated
- (C) Dispersed
- (D) Nucleated

Items 13-14 refer to the table below which provides data for four Caribbean countries for the year 2000.

Country	Population Density (per km ²)	Area (km ²)	Population
Barbados		432	268 792
Guyana	3.5	21 500	751 223
Jamaica	237.3	10 990	2 607 632
Trinidad and Tobago	246.2	5 128	1 262 366

13. How many persons per square kilometre does Barbados have?

- (A) 100
- (B) 622
- (C) 1678
- (D) 2788

14. Which of the following statements about the country with the **LOWEST** population density is true?

- (A) It has the largest area
- (B) It has the smallest area
- (C) It has the largest population
- (D) It has the smallest population

15. Which of the following is the **MOST** important contributor to the growth of cities in the Caribbean?

- (A) Rural to urban migration
- (B) Urban to rural migration
- (C) International migration
- (D) Changes in the urban boundaries

16. Which of the following is a major problem in urban areas in the Caribbean?

- (A) Development of informal settlements
- (B) Damaged roads
- (C) Insufficient water supplies
- (D) All of the above

17. Rapid urbanization in Caribbean countries **USUALLY** results in _____.

- (A) Rapid urbanization in Caribbean countries **USUALLY** results in
- (B) Decreased foreign exchange earnings
- (C) Decreased foreign exchange earnings
- (D) Housing shortages in the cities

18. Which of the following statements are TRUE of most capital cities in the Caribbean?

- I. They are usually ports and transportation centers
- II. They serve as the financial centers
- III. Their populations are falling due to migration

- (A) I & II only
- (B) I & III only
- (C) II & III only
- (D) I, II & III

19. A push factor for migration is _____.

- (A) Good job opportunities
- (B) Fair stable government
- (C) Over Population
- (D) All of the above

20. Which of the following statements concerning migration is false?

- (A) Migrants tend to not relocate again after reaching their end destination
- (B) Migrants often move to small communities before they move to larger ones
- (C) Migrants rarely return to their original source location
- (D) Migrants often settle in villages where friends and relatives previously migrated

21. Which of the following describes the migration to a place due to good job opportunities in that area?

- (A) Push factor
- (B) Pull factor
- (C) Social factor
- (D) Physical factor

22. Which economic sector harvests products directly from the earth in order to extract raw materials or food?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Linear

23. A tertiary activity is _____.

- (A) Farming
- (B) Trading
- (C) Weaving
- (D) Hunting

24. Which one of the following is not a secondary sector activity?

- (A) Iron Smelting
- (B) Garment production
- (C) Catching fish
- (D) Basket weaving

25. Which of the following resources can be considered non-renewable?

- (A) Off-shore fisheries
- (B) Water
- (C) Bauxite
- (D) Mangroves

26. When raw material is bulky and has a high weight loss in manufacturing, the industry is likely to be located at _____.

- (A) The source of the raw material
- (B) The market where the finish product is to be sold
- (C) The market where the finish product is to be sold
- (D) The market where the finish product is to be sold

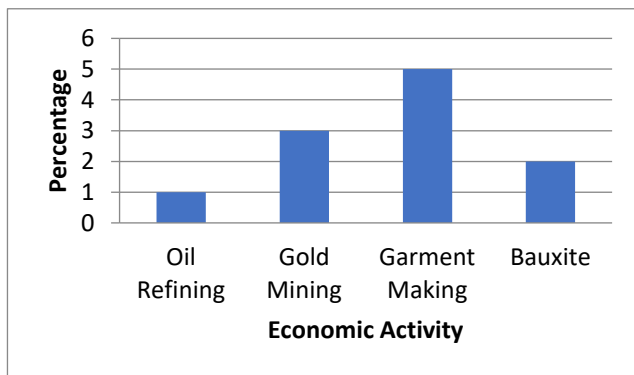
27. Which of the following makes the greatest contribution to the export trade of MOST Caribbean territories?

- (A) Market gardening
- (B) Peasant farming
- (C) Cattle ranching
- (D) Plantation agriculture

28. Which of the following may be described as a limited by renewable resource?

- (A) Gold
- (B) Water
- (C) Bauxite
- (D) Petroleum

Item 29 refers to the graph below, showing the abundance of economic activities in CARICOM.



29. Which of the economic activity is dominant in Jamaica?

- (A) Oil refining
- (B) Gold mining
- (C) Garment making
- (D) Bauxite mining

30. Which of the following measures do governments use to influence the location of industries?

- (A) Providing tax incentives to industries
- (B) Offering training programmes to employees
- (C) Establishing green zones for industrial development
- (D) Requiring industrial development certificates

31. Which of the following is the MOST important consideration in the location of the primary industries?

- (A) Labour
- (B) Raw material
- (C) Power
- (D) Transportation

32. All of the following influence the development and growth of tourism except _____.

- (A) Role of the government
- (B) Manmade attractions
- (C) Historical Attractions
- (D) Political Instability

33. All of the following situations explain why the role of government is important in influencing tourism, except _____.

- (A) Provides incentives for industries
- (B) Engages in infrastructural development
- (C) Regulates taxes
- (D) Promotes anti-tourism atmosphere

34. Which one of the following is not a way natural resources exploitation benefits the governments of CARICOM?
- (A) Reverse generation
 - (B) Employment
 - (C) Economic Development
 - (D) Increase in Carbon footprint
35. Which of the following is a problem caused by natural resource exploitation?
- (A) Pollution of environment
 - (B) Increased carbon emissions
 - (C) Deforestation
 - (D) All of the above
36. Over exploitation of resources results in which of the following?
- (A) Increased standard of living
 - (B) Gender equality improvement
 - (C) Declining sources of raw material
 - (D) Increased literacy rate
37. Which of the following is a solution of over-exploitation of natural resources?
- (A) Continued exploitation
 - (B) Sustainable exploitation
 - (C) Diversification of economic activities
 - (D) Alternative sources of raw materials to exploit
38. All of the following indicate why diversification of economic activities is beneficial, except that it ____.
- (A) Reduces dependence
 - (B) Increases the potential to gain foreign exchange
 - (C) Increases exposure to acids
 - (D) Produces additional sources of revenue
39. All of the following are factors that are associated with agriculture either historical, physical, human and economic, except
- (A) Soil & Globalization
 - (B) Land Reform & Climate
 - (C) Production & Topography
 - (D) Humidity & Subsidies
40. Which of the following are areas in Caribbean countries where commercial farming and subsistence farming are dominant?
- (A) Rural & Urban Areas
 - (B) Urban Areas & Areas with good soil properties
 - (C) Rural Areas & Areas with good soil quality
 - (D) Good irrigation and Drainage System & high Topography
41. What are some of the characteristics of commercial farming done by some Caribbean countries?
- (A) Size of farm; ownership, labour; products & market
 - (B) Market, location, input & output
 - (C) Technology, Capital, products & profits
 - (D) land, labor, cost, ownership & market
42. What are most likely barriers of commercial farming experienced by Caribbean countries?
- (A) Farming policies, access to land & lack of subsidies
 - (B) Start-up cost, labour & Production
 - (C) Management practices, climate change & soil content
 - (D) Soil content, start-up cost & labour

43. Which group of Caribbean countries performs commercial farming?
- (A) Guyana, Barbados, Bahamas & Haiti
 - (B) Guyana, Haiti, St. Thomas & St. Kitts & Nevis
 - (C) Suriname, Brazil & Guyana
 - (D) Guyana, Trinidad, Aruba & Suriname
44. Sugarcane farming in its initial stages was sustained in the Caribbean by _____.
- (A) Slaves and Indentured servants
 - (B) Indentured servants
 - (C) Elite and poor Europeans
 - (D) Slaves and Americans
45. Much of the technology used in the Caribbean sugar industry today came from the _____.
- (A) Chinese
 - (B) Americans
 - (C) British
 - (D) Turks
46. After independence, the Caribbean benefited from a special market, known as The Caribbean _____.
- (A) Special Market
 - (B) European Market
 - (C) Preferential Market
 - (D) American Market
47. Which option best defines 'food security'?
- (A) All people, at all times, have nutritious **food** that meets dietary needs
 - (B) Food people having large variety of foods
 - (C) A shortage of food
 - (D) All people at most times have nutritious food
48. Which of the following has the Caribbean produced to as a form of food security?
- (A) Taxed items
 - (B) Value added products
 - (C) Secondary products
 - (D) External items
49. How has Americanisation negatively affected the Caribbean economy?
- (A) Shortages in imported foods
 - (B) Increased options
 - (C) Decreased traditional products
 - (D) Increase sales
50. Which of the following is not a known cause of environmental degradation?
- (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Mining
 - (C) Tourism
 - (D) None of the above
51. Which is the most serious environmental effect posed by hazardous wastes?
- (A) Air pollution
 - (B) Contamination of groundwater
 - (C) Increased use of land for landfills
 - (D) Destruction of habitat
52. Which of the following is/are the main factor(s) responsible for the rapid rate deforestation?
- (A) Rapid growth of population in the developing countries
 - (B) Extension of agriculture and grazing lands
 - (C) Rising demand for lumber, timber, paper, fuel-wood and charcoal, and other forest products
 - (D) All of the above

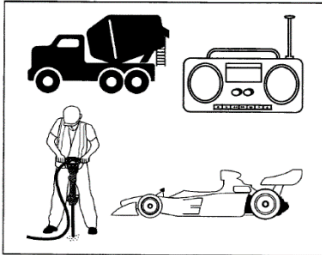
53. Environmental protections mean all of the following, except _____.

- (A) Protection of plants
- (B) Protection from companies
- (C) Increased environmental education
- (D) Violence against people

54. In the image above, what type of pollution is depicted?

- (A) Industrial
- (B) Air
- (C) Sound
- (D) Water

Item 54 refers to the image below.



55. What is the main method governments use to ensure environmental protection?

- (A) Policy creation
- (B) Institute fines
- (C) Agglomerations
- (D) Partnerships

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 27. D | 53. D |
| 2. D | 28. B | 54. B |
| 3. C | 29. C | 55. A |
| 4. B | 30. A | |
| 5. C | 31. B | |
| 6. C | 32. D | |
| 7. A | 33. D | |
| 8. C | 34. A | |
| 9. C | 35. D | |
| 10. A | 36. C | |
| 11. D | 37. C | |
| 12. A | 38. C | |
| 13. B | 39. C | |
| 14. A | 40. C | |
| 15. B | 41. A | |
| 16. D | 42. A | |
| 17. D | 43. A | |
| 18. D | 44. A | |
| 19. C | 45. C | |
| 20. A | 46. C | |
| 21. B | 47. A | |
| 22. A | 48. B | |
| 23. B | 49. C | |
| 24. C | 50. D | |
| 25. C | 51. B | |
| 26. A | 52. D | |

