

CANADIAN AND WORLD STUDIES (CGC1W) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How do climate change and natural hazards impact political stability, migration, and economic development?**
 - A. They can trigger displacement, strain resources, disrupt agriculture, and prompt policy adaptation and investment.
 - B. They have no impact on migration.
 - C. They only affect weather, not politics.
 - D. They strictly improve economic development.
- 2. A biome is best described as what?**
 - A. A large ecosystem characterized by a distinctive climate and communities of organisms.
 - B. A single species habitat.
 - C. A political boundary.
 - D. A rainfall measurement region.
- 3. Which term best describes the assimilation of people into one culture?**
 - A. Melting Pot
 - B. Mosaic
 - C. Globalization
 - D. Economic Globalization
- 4. Which immigration category is composed of skilled workers or businesspeople who can contribute to the economy?**
 - A. Refugees
 - B. Multiculturalism
 - C. Independent/Economic Class
 - D. Family Class
- 5. A fossil fuel from plants that lived millions of years ago.**
 - A. Coal
 - B. Nuclear Power
 - C. Biomass Energy
 - D. Geothermal Energy

6. Which factors commonly accelerate cultural diffusion within globalization?

- A. Travel, media, and exchange.
- B. High tariffs and trade barriers.
- C. Isolation and closure.
- D. Domestic consumption only.

7. Which term means the total number of people in a place?

- A. Population Distribution
- B. Population Density
- C. High Population
- D. Population

8. Power from moving water (like rivers or dams) is called what?

- A. Solar Energy
- B. Hydro Energy
- C. Wind Energy
- D. Geothermal

9. Energy derived from wind using wind turbines.

- A. Biomass Energy
- B. Wind Energy
- C. Geothermal Energy
- D. Oil Sands

10. Which of the following are examples of renewable energy sources?

- A. Coal and Oil
- B. Solar and Wind
- C. Nuclear and Gas
- D. Wood and Coal

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. How do climate change and natural hazards impact political stability, migration, and economic development?

- A. They can trigger displacement, strain resources, disrupt agriculture, and prompt policy adaptation and investment.**
- B. They have no impact on migration.
- C. They only affect weather, not politics.
- D. They strictly improve economic development.

Climate change and natural hazards reshape political stability, migration, and economic development through three intertwined effects: displacement, strain on resources and services, and disruptions to agriculture and livelihoods. When people are forced to move, whether within a country or across borders, local economies face labor shortages, housing pressures, and potential social tensions that test governance and stability. Scarcity and price swings from droughts, floods, or other shocks can fuel protests, alter political dynamics, and push governments to respond with policy action. Agricultural disruption undermines food security and incomes, affecting development trajectories and prompting investments in resilience. These pressures also drive policy decisions and new investments in disaster risk management, climate adaptation, and infrastructure, which can redirect economic development in significant ways. Saying climate effects are irrelevant to migration or politics or that they only improve development misses how these realities actively shape stability, movement, and growth.

2. A biome is best described as what?

- A. A large ecosystem characterized by a distinctive climate and communities of organisms.**
- B. A single species habitat.
- C. A political boundary.
- D. A rainfall measurement region.

Biomes are large ecological regions defined by their climate and the communities of organisms that thrive there. The climate—patterns of temperature and precipitation—shapes which plants dominate and, in turn, which animals can live there, so a biome represents a broad, recognizable system that includes many ecosystems with similar conditions. It's bigger than a single species' habitat, and it isn't about political boundaries or rainfall measurements alone. The best description is a large ecosystem characterized by a distinctive climate and communities of organisms.

3. Which term best describes the assimilation of people into one culture?

- A. Melting Pot**
- B. Mosaic
- C. Globalization
- D. Economic Globalization

The main idea here is blending diverse groups into a single shared culture. This is described by the melting pot concept, where people from different backgrounds come together and adopt a common language, norms, and identity, forming one culture. The other terms describe different ideas. A mosaic means distinct cultures coexist within a society while keeping their own identities, rather than blending into one. Globalization refers to the growing interconnectedness of people and cultures around the world, not specifically about assimilation into one culture. Economic globalization focuses on trade and economic integration globally, which also isn't about cultural blending.

4. Which immigration category is composed of skilled workers or businesspeople who can contribute to the economy?

- A. Refugees
- B. Multiculturalism
- C. Independent/Economic Class
- D. Family Class

Understanding immigration categories by their purpose helps you see why skilled workers and businesspeople fit the economic focus. The Independent/Economic Class is set up for people who can contribute to the economy—through filling labor market needs, starting businesses, or bringing specialized skills. Selection usually looks at factors like education, work experience, language ability, and potential for economic self-sufficiency, aligning entrants with economic goals. Refugees are defined by the need for protection from danger, family class centers on reuniting relatives, and multiculturalism is a policy framework rather than an immigration category focused on economic contribution. Because the question highlights the ability to contribute to the economy, the Independent/Economic Class is the best match.

5. A fossil fuel from plants that lived millions of years ago.

- A. Coal
- B. Nuclear Power
- C. Biomass Energy
- D. Geothermal Energy

Fossil fuels come from organic material that lived long ago and was transformed by heat and pressure over millions of years. Coal fits this idea perfectly because it forms from ancient plants that grew in swampy areas, were buried, and, under geological heat and pressure, transformed into a dense, carbon-rich rock. That long process of transformation is what makes coal a fossil fuel derived from ancient plant matter. Nuclear power, on the other hand, relies on splitting atoms and is not tied to ancient plant matter. Biomass energy uses living or recently living organic material, such as wood or crop waste, not material that has fossilized over millions of years. Geothermal energy comes from heat inside the Earth, not from plant remains.

6. Which factors commonly accelerate cultural diffusion within globalization?

- A. Travel, media, and exchange.
- B. High tariffs and trade barriers.
- C. Isolation and closure.
- D. Domestic consumption only.

Globalization speeds up the spread of cultural traits through increased contact and interconnectedness. When people travel, migrate, or visit other places, they encounter new foods, fashions, languages, and ideas, and often bring elements of those cultures back home or share them with others abroad. Media—television, movies, the internet, and social platforms—broadcasts cultural content on a global scale, shaping tastes, values, and awareness far beyond local communities. Exchange activities like cross-border trade, tourism, student exchanges, and collaborations create regular interactions where cultural elements—food, music, customs, technologies—are exchanged and blended. These channels together form rapid pathways for diffusion, which is why travel, media, and exchange are the best fit for accelerating cultural diffusion in globalization. In contrast, high tariffs and trade barriers limit cross-border exchange, isolation and closure reduce contact with other cultures, and relying on domestic consumption only keeps cultural influence contained within a single country.

7. Which term means the total number of people in a place?

- A. Population Distribution
- B. Population Density
- C. High Population
- D. Population**

The total number of people in a place is called the population. It's simply the headcount of everyone living in a defined area, like a city, region, or country. This differs from population density, which measures how crowded that area is by dividing the population by the land area (for example, people per square kilometer). Population distribution describes how people are spread within the area—where households cluster, where people live in cities versus rural areas, and so on. A phrase like "high population" is descriptive but not a precise term, so the exact term for the total number is population.

8. Power from moving water (like rivers or dams) is called what?

- A. Solar Energy
- B. Hydro Energy**
- C. Wind Energy
- D. Geothermal

Hydro energy is power produced from moving water. It uses the kinetic energy of flowing rivers or the potential energy of water held behind a dam to turn turbines, which drive a generator to produce electricity. Dams store water and release it to generate large amounts of power, while some systems run water directly through turbines with little or no storage. This source is renewable and common in places with abundant water, like Canada, because it can provide a steady, sizable supply of electricity. Other options rely on different natural processes: solar energy comes from sunlight, wind energy from moving air, and geothermal energy from heat inside the Earth.

9. Energy derived from wind using wind turbines.

- A. Biomass Energy
- B. Wind Energy**
- C. Geothermal Energy
- D. Oil Sands

Understanding wind power as a source of renewable energy and how turbines convert wind into electricity. Wind energy comes from the kinetic energy of moving air. When wind turns the blades of a turbine, that mechanical energy spins a generator to produce electrical energy for use. This is distinct from biomass energy, which comes from burning organic material; geothermal energy, which uses heat from beneath the Earth's surface; and oil sands, which are a fossil fuel resource mined to produce oil. Wind energy is specifically the electricity generated from wind through turbines.

10. Which of the following are examples of renewable energy sources?

- A. Coal and Oil
- B. Solar and Wind**
- C. Nuclear and Gas
- D. Wood and Coal

Renewable energy sources are those that can be replenished naturally on human timescales and typically produce little or no direct emissions during operation. Solar power uses energy from sunlight, and wind power uses energy from moving air; both rely on ongoing natural processes, so they don't deplete like fossil fuels and they reduce greenhouse gas emissions when generating electricity. The other options rely on fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) or non-renewable fuel cycles, so they aren't considered renewable in usual classifications. Solar and wind thus stand out as clear examples of renewable energy sources.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cgc1w.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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