

IB Geography Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the common characteristic of firms classified as transnational corporations?**
 - A. They typically employ local labor only**
 - B. They have operations in multiple countries**
 - C. They are only involved in domestic sales**
 - D. They avoid international trade**
- 2. Which term refers to visits to places of interest without staying overnight?**
 - A. Day trips**
 - B. Short-term tourism**
 - C. Excursion tourism**
 - D. Overnight tourism**
- 3. What is the term for traveling to another country for medical procedures?**
 - A. Health tourism**
 - B. Medical tourism**
 - C. Wellness tourism**
 - D. Rehabilitation tourism**
- 4. What is counterurbanisation?**
 - A. The movement of people towards urban centers**
 - B. The shift of populations from cities to rural areas**
 - C. The migration of people to industrial areas**
 - D. The increase of urban population density**
- 5. What term describes unfair treatment of individuals based on their beliefs or identity?**
 - A. Discrimination**
 - B. Persecution**
 - C. Segregation**
 - D. Prejudice**

- 6. What is meant by fauna?**
- A. Landforms in a region**
 - B. Plant ecosystems**
 - C. Animal life in a region**
 - D. Water resources**
- 7. What term is used to describe the illegal smuggling of people across borders?**
- A. Human trafficking**
 - B. Economic migration**
 - C. Seasonal labor**
 - D. Diaspora movement**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a cartel?**
- A. Agreement on prices**
 - B. Independent pricing strategies**
 - C. Coordination of production levels**
 - D. Collaborative marketing efforts**
- 9. What demographic group is classified as young dependents?**
- A. Anyone under the age of 16**
 - B. Individuals between 16 and 25**
 - C. People older than 65**
 - D. Those ages 16 to 65**
- 10. Individuals who are invited to work in a foreign country for a limited time are known as what?**
- A. Expatriates**
 - B. Immigrants**
 - C. Guest workers**
 - D. Seasonal laborers**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the common characteristic of firms classified as transnational corporations?

- A. They typically employ local labor only**
- B. They have operations in multiple countries**
- C. They are only involved in domestic sales**
- D. They avoid international trade**

Firms classified as transnational corporations (TNCs) are distinguished by their operations in multiple countries. This characteristic allows them to establish a global presence, accessing new markets and resources, diversifying their production strategies, and integrating various operational activities across borders. TNCs often manage a complex network of subsidiaries and operations worldwide, which enables them to leverage advantages such as lower labor costs, favorable regulatory environments, and closer proximity to customers. The ability to operate in numerous countries is fundamental to their business model and overall strategy, driving growth and efficiency through international integration.

2. Which term refers to visits to places of interest without staying overnight?

- A. Day trips**
- B. Short-term tourism**
- C. Excursion tourism**
- D. Overnight tourism**

The term that specifically refers to visits to places of interest without staying overnight is "day trips." This concept is characterized by individuals traveling to a destination for a limited time, typically returning home on the same day. Day trips often involve activities such as sightseeing, attending events, or engaging in recreational pursuits at various attractions within a reasonable distance from the traveler's home. While other terms like "short-term tourism" and "excursion tourism" may seem relevant, they can imply a broader range of activities that may include overnight stays or longer durations. "Overnight tourism," on the other hand, explicitly involves staying at a destination for at least one night, which directly contrasts with the essence of a day trip. Thus, the clear distinction in the definition of a day trip makes it the most accurate choice for this question.

3. What is the term for traveling to another country for medical procedures?

- A. Health tourism**
- B. Medical tourism**
- C. Wellness tourism**
- D. Rehabilitation tourism**

The term for traveling to another country specifically for medical procedures is medical tourism. This practice involves individuals seeking healthcare services, often because they can access treatments that may be unavailable, too expensive, or subject to long waiting times in their home countries. Medical tourism encompasses a wide range of healthcare services, including surgeries, dental care, cosmetic procedures, and specialized treatments. Health tourism is a broad term that could encompass both medical tourism and wellness tourism but does not specifically refer to the pursuit of medical procedures alone. Wellness tourism relates to travel focused on promoting health and well-being through physical, psychological, or spiritual activities, which is different from seeking specific medical interventions. Rehabilitation tourism generally pertains to trips taken for recovery purposes after injury or surgery, which also does not capture the comprehensive nature of medical tourism, which includes proactive healthcare decisions rather than just rehabilitation post-treatment.

4. What is counterurbanisation?

- A. The movement of people towards urban centers**
- B. The shift of populations from cities to rural areas**
- C. The migration of people to industrial areas**
- D. The increase of urban population density**

Counterurbanisation refers to the process where individuals and families move from urban areas, such as cities, to rural areas and smaller towns. This phenomenon often occurs for several reasons, including a desire for a quieter lifestyle, more affordable housing, and improved quality of life. People may seek to escape the hustle and bustle of city living, aiming for a more tranquil environment typically associated with rural settings. The trend can also be influenced by advancements in technology, allowing remote work and flexible job arrangements, making it feasible for individuals to reside in rural areas while working for urban corporations. This demographic shift can lead to various changes in both urban and rural environments, such as urban decay in the city and growth in rural communities.

5. What term describes unfair treatment of individuals based on their beliefs or identity?

- A. Discrimination**
- B. Persecution**
- C. Segregation**
- D. Prejudice**

The term that appropriately describes unfair treatment of individuals based on their beliefs or identity is discrimination. Discrimination refers to the differential treatment of individuals or groups based on attributes such as race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or other identity markers. This treatment often manifests in unequal access to resources and opportunities and is characterized by actions or policies that disadvantage certain individuals or groups. While persecution refers specifically to the systematic oppression and ill-treatment often linked to punishment for beliefs or identity, it tends to imply a more severe, violent, or oppressive context rather than the broader concept of unfair treatment. Segregation focuses more on the physical separation of groups and may not encompass the broader notion of unfair treatment. Prejudice deals more with preconceived opinions or attitudes about individuals or groups but does not directly address the actions of treating them unfairly based on those beliefs or identities.

6. What is meant by fauna?

- A. Landforms in a region**
- B. Plant ecosystems**
- C. Animal life in a region**
- D. Water resources**

Fauna specifically refers to the animal life that exists in a particular region or ecosystem. It encompasses the various species of animals that inhabit a specific area, which can include both terrestrial and aquatic environments. Understanding fauna is crucial in geography because it helps in studying biodiversity, ecological interactions, and the health of ecosystems. The other options refer to distinct concepts. Landforms pertain to the physical features of the Earth's surface, such as mountains and valleys. Plant ecosystems relate to flora, which describes the plant life in a region, encompassing different species of plants and their ecological relationships. Water resources refer to the supply and management of water bodies, such as rivers, lakes, and aquifers. Each of these concepts plays a unique role in geographical studies, but they do not refer to animal life specifically, which is the primary focus of the concept of fauna.

7. What term is used to describe the illegal smuggling of people across borders?

- A. Human trafficking**
- B. Economic migration**
- C. Seasonal labor**
- D. Diaspora movement**

The term that describes the illegal smuggling of people across borders is human trafficking. This practice involves the movement of individuals, often under conditions of coercion, deceit, or exploitation, and typically in violation of laws governing border control and immigration. Human trafficking can encompass a variety of abuses, including forced labor and sexual exploitation, wherein traffickers seek to profit from vulnerable populations often fleeing conflict, poverty, or persecution. Economic migration refers to individuals moving primarily for employment opportunities and is usually legal, thus differing significantly from human trafficking. Seasonal labor involves temporary work, often within a particular sector such as agriculture, where workers may cross borders legally for short periods. Diaspora movement describes the dispersal of a group from their homeland, typically due to voluntary circumstances, such as seeking better living conditions or educational opportunities, rather than illegal cross-border activity. In sum, human trafficking specifically pertains to the illicit and often harmful movement of people and is distinct from the other terms that describe legal or voluntary migration experiences.

8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a cartel?

- A. Agreement on prices**
- B. Independent pricing strategies**
- C. Coordination of production levels**
- D. Collaborative marketing efforts**

A cartel is a formal agreement among competing firms to control prices, limit production, and enhance their market power. The characteristics of a cartel typically include: - Agreement on prices: Cartels agree on specific price points to maximize profits for all members involved and eliminate competition on pricing. - Coordination of production levels: Members of a cartel often coordinate how much to produce to avoid oversupply in the market, which can drive prices down. - Collaborative marketing efforts: Cartels may work together on marketing strategies to enhance demand for their products while controlling market dynamics. Independent pricing strategies do not align with the fundamental nature of a cartel. One key feature of a cartel is the collective effort to set prices; thus, if members were to pursue independent pricing strategies, it would undermine the cartel's goals and could lead to competition among the members, leading to reduced control over the market. Therefore, independent pricing strategies is not a characteristic of a cartel.

9. What demographic group is classified as young dependents?

- A. Anyone under the age of 16**
- B. Individuals between 16 and 25**
- C. People older than 65**
- D. Those ages 16 to 65**

The classification of young dependents typically refers to individuals who are too young to participate fully in the labor market and who depend on others, predominantly their families, for financial support and care. The appropriate age range for young dependents is generally defined as anyone under the age of 16. This group includes children and adolescents who are not yet of working age, thereby emphasizing their reliance on adults for their needs. In contrast, individuals aged 16 to 25 can often be employed and are more likely transitioning into adulthood, while those over 65 have entered a different demographic category known as elderly dependents, who may also rely on others due to retirement and health issues. Thus, the age specification of under 16 aligns closely with the recognized demographic criteria for young dependents.

10. Individuals who are invited to work in a foreign country for a limited time are known as what?

- A. Expatriates**
- B. Immigrants**
- C. Guest workers**
- D. Seasonal laborers**

Individuals who are invited to work in a foreign country for a limited time are best described as guest workers. This term specifically refers to individuals who migrate for employment on a temporary basis, often filling labor shortages in regions where the local workforce is insufficient. Guest workers are typically granted work permits that allow them to live and work in the host country for a specific duration. While expatriates may also go abroad for work, the term generally refers to people who reside outside their home country for an extended period and may include those who intend to settle permanently or semi-permanently. Immigrants are individuals who move to another country with the intention to live there permanently, and seasonal laborers are often associated with work that is linked to specific times of the year or seasons, which can overlap with guest work but does not necessarily encompass the broader temporary work arrangement found in the guest worker concept.