

IB GEOGRAPHY 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. What type of migration involves moving from rural areas to urban centers?**
 - A. Urbanization
 - B. Rural-urban migration
 - C. Internal migration
 - D. Permanent migration
- 2. How can human trafficking be characterized?**
 - A. Voluntary migration for work
 - B. Illegal movement of people across borders
 - C. Return migration
 - D. Seasonal migration
- 3. What is the term for financial assistance provided to unemployed individuals?**
 - A. Tax Relief
 - B. Benefits/Welfare
 - C. Subsidies
 - D. Loans
- 4. What is referred to as money lost from a tourist destination, often taken overseas by corporations?**
 - A. Economic leakage
 - B. Tourism revenue
 - C. Operational loss
 - D. Service charge
- 5. What type of tourism involves viewing wildlife in its natural habitat?**
 - A. Adventure tourism
 - B. Safari
 - C. Cultural tourism
 - D. Ecotourism

- 6. What situation is an example of economic migration?**
- A. Moving to escape a natural disaster
 - B. Relocating for personal safety
 - C. Seeking better job opportunities in another country
 - D. Returning home after living abroad
- 7. Water stress occurs under which condition?**
- A. Excess supply compared to demand
 - B. Unreliable water sources
 - C. Fluctuations in seasonal rainfall
 - D. High demand during specific periods
- 8. What does foreign direct investment (FDI) involve?**
- A. Investing in local businesses only
 - B. Investing in foreign countries by corporations
 - C. Government grants for local businesses
 - D. Loans for local infrastructures
- 9. Which group is most likely to engage in counterurbanisation?**
- A. Young professionals
 - B. Retired individuals
 - C. Elderly citizens
 - D. All of the above
- 10. What type of establishments are known for offering health treatments such as massages and mud treatments?**
- A. Resorts
 - B. Health spas
 - C. Luxury hotels
 - D. Motels

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of migration involves moving from rural areas to urban centers?

- A. Urbanization
- B. Rural-urban migration**
- C. Internal migration
- D. Permanent migration

The process of moving from rural areas to urban centers is specifically referred to as rural-urban migration. This type of migration is characterized by individuals or groups relocating from the countryside, where populations are typically lower, to cities, which tend to offer more opportunities such as jobs, education, and healthcare. Rural-urban migration is essential in understanding the dynamics of population growth and shifts in social and economic structures within a country. It contributes to urbanization, which is the broader phenomenon where urban areas grow as a result of this influx of people. While urbanization refers to the increase in the population of urban areas and the overall process of societal transformation as cities expand, it does not explicitly denote the act of moving itself. Internal migration encompasses any migration that occurs within a country's borders, which includes the movement from rural to urban areas, but does not specifically narrow it down to that transition. Permanent migration indicates a move intended to be lasting, which could apply to various forms of migration but does not specifically capture the essence of moving from rural locations to urban centers. Thus, the designation of rural-urban migration captures the specific nature of the movement being described.

2. How can human trafficking be characterized?

- A. Voluntary migration for work
- B. Illegal movement of people across borders**
- C. Return migration
- D. Seasonal migration

The characterization of human trafficking as the illegal movement of people across borders is accurate because it encompasses the core element of coercion and exploitation. Human trafficking involves transporting individuals against their will or under false pretenses, often for purposes of forced labor or sexual exploitation. This definition highlights not only the illegitimate nature of such movements but also the violation of human rights inherent in trafficking situations. This choice correctly emphasizes the clandestine and unlawful aspects of human trafficking, setting it apart from other types of migration that may be legal or voluntary. In contrast, voluntary migration for work, return migration, and seasonal migration do not capture the exploitative and illegal elements associated with trafficking, as these types are often conducted within legal frameworks and with the consent of the individuals involved. Understanding human trafficking in this way allows for a clearer recognition of the various societal and legal challenges it poses.

3. What is the term for financial assistance provided to unemployed individuals?

- A. Tax Relief
- B. Benefits/Welfare**
- C. Subsidies
- D. Loans

The term for financial assistance provided to unemployed individuals is "Benefits" or "Welfare." This kind of assistance is designed to support individuals who are temporarily out of work and provides them with a source of income to help cover living expenses while they seek new employment. These benefits can take various forms, including unemployment insurance, food assistance, and housing support, and are often funded by the government through taxation. In contrast, tax relief generally refers to reductions in the amount of tax owed, which doesn't directly provide financial support to the unemployed. Subsidies usually involve financial support for businesses or specific economic sectors to encourage production or lower prices, rather than directly helping individuals who are without work. Loans are borrowed funds that need to be repaid, which does not apply to the context of financial assistance specifically for the unemployed, who often need support rather than debt.

4. What is referred to as money lost from a tourist destination, often taken overseas by corporations?

- A. Economic leakage**
- B. Tourism revenue
- C. Operational loss
- D. Service charge

The correct answer refers to economic leakage, which is a concept in tourism economics that describes the way in which the money spent by tourists does not remain within the local economy. Instead, a portion of that revenue is lost to larger corporations that operate internationally, often taking profits back to their home countries. This can happen when hotels, restaurants, or other services in tourist destinations are owned by foreign entities, resulting in a significant part of the income generated from tourism being transferred out of the local area. In tourism studies, economic leakage is an important consideration as it can affect the overall benefits that a destination receives from tourism. The goal is to maximize the economic benefits locally and minimize leakage, thereby promoting sustainable tourism practices that ensure that the host community benefits from the tourism activities. Understanding this concept helps analyze the economic impact of tourism on a region and influences policy making to enhance local economies.

5. What type of tourism involves viewing wildlife in its natural habitat?

- A. Adventure tourism
- B. Safari**
- C. Cultural tourism
- D. Ecotourism

The type of tourism that focuses on viewing wildlife in its natural habitat is best defined as ecotourism. This form of tourism is centered around responsible travel to natural areas, aiming to conserve the environment and improve the well-being of local people. Ecotourism typically involves activities like wildlife observation, hiking, and staying in eco-friendly accommodations that educate visitors about the ecosystems they are exploring. While safari tourism also involves wildlife viewing, particularly in specific regions like Africa, it does not inherently emphasize sustainability or the conservation aspect that ecotourism embodies. Adventure tourism, on the other hand, encompasses a wide range of activities that may include physical challenges and outdoor experiences, not exclusively focused on wildlife observation. Cultural tourism is primarily centered on experiencing the culture, traditions, and lifestyles of local communities rather than wildlife itself. Therefore, although safari tourism shares similarities with ecotourism, the term that most accurately reflects the principle of observing wildlife in a natural, responsible context is ecotourism.

6. What situation is an example of economic migration?

- A. Moving to escape a natural disaster
- B. Relocating for personal safety
- C. Seeking better job opportunities in another country**
- D. Returning home after living abroad

An example of economic migration is seeking better job opportunities in another country. Economic migration refers to the movement of people with the intent to improve their economic circumstances, typically by finding employment or increasing their standard of living. When individuals move to a different country or region primarily for work-related reasons, they are engaging in economic migration. In this context, people often leave their home country to escape unemployment, low wages, or lack of career advancement opportunities. By relocating to areas where jobs are plentiful or where they can earn higher wages, these migrants aim to enhance their financial prospects and overall quality of life. This concept underscores the significant impact that economic factors, such as job availability and income levels, have on migration patterns globally.

7. Water stress occurs under which condition?

- A. Excess supply compared to demand
- B. Unreliable water sources
- C. Fluctuations in seasonal rainfall
- D. High demand during specific periods**

Water stress occurs under conditions where the demand for water exceeds the available supply at certain times, particularly during peak usage periods. This situation often arises in regions that experience significant seasonal variations in water availability. High demand can result from factors such as population growth, industrial use, and agricultural needs, particularly during crop-growing seasons when irrigation is essential. In this context, high demand during specific periods can lead to insufficient water resources to meet the needs of the population, ecosystems, and various economic activities, hence resulting in water stress. Managing water resources effectively becomes crucial to mitigate the impact of such periods of high demand and to ensure water availability throughout the year. The other conditions mentioned, while they can contribute to water-related challenges, do not directly categorize a situation as water stress in the same way that a peak demand does. For example, an excess of supply compared to demand indicates a surplus, while unreliable water sources and fluctuations in seasonal rainfall may lead to long-term challenges but do not encapsulate the immediate strain of high demand during critical times.

8. What does foreign direct investment (FDI) involve?

- A. Investing in local businesses only
- B. Investing in foreign countries by corporations**
- C. Government grants for local businesses
- D. Loans for local infrastructures

Foreign direct investment (FDI) involves investments made by a corporation in one country into business interests located in another country. This typically takes the form of acquiring a company or establishing business operations such as factories or subsidiaries in the foreign country. FDI is significant because it not only injects capital into the host country but also often brings in technology, management expertise, and better job opportunities. This investment can help drive economic growth in the receiving country, making it a critical concept in understanding global economic relations and development. The other options do not accurately describe FDI. Investing in local businesses only refers to domestic investment, while government grants pertain to financial assistance provided to support local enterprises rather than direct investment. Lastly, loans for local infrastructures are part of financing mechanisms but do not qualify as direct investment since they do not involve ownership stakes or establishing a business presence in a foreign country.

9. Which group is most likely to engage in counterurbanisation?

- A. Young professionals
- B. Retired individuals
- C. Elderly citizens
- D. All of the above**

Counterurbanisation refers to the movement of individuals or groups away from urban areas to rural or less densely populated regions. This phenomenon can be observed across various demographics, but certain groups are particularly inclined to engage in this trend. Retired individuals are often the most likely to seek out rural living. After retirement, they typically have more freedom to choose where they live, often prioritizing a quieter, less stressful environment. Rural areas can offer these individuals a desirable lifestyle, characterized by a lower cost of living, access to nature, and a community-oriented atmosphere. Young professionals, while primarily associated with urban living due to job opportunities, may also engage in counterurbanisation, especially in response to shifting work dynamics that allow for remote work. The attraction of more spacious, affordable housing and a better quality of life can lead these individuals to move to suburban or rural areas. Elderly citizens, who may be seeking a more peaceful living arrangement or wanting to downsize from larger urban homes, also engage in counterurbanisation. As they seek a comfortable lifestyle that accommodates their needs, moving away from crowded cities becomes appealing. Thus, considering the preferences and circumstances of these groups, it becomes clear that all of them can be involved in counterurbanisation, making the option

10. What type of establishments are known for offering health treatments such as massages and mud treatments?

- A. Resorts
- B. Health spas**
- C. Luxury hotels
- D. Motels

Health spas are specialized establishments focused on wellness and relaxation, providing a variety of treatments aimed at improving physical and mental health. They typically offer services such as massages, mud treatments, facials, body wraps, and other therapeutic practices. The environment in health spas is designed to promote relaxation and recuperation, often featuring calming aesthetics, wellness facilities, and trained professionals to administer treatments. In contrast, resorts may include health spa facilities but are primarily focused on providing accommodations and recreational activities. Luxury hotels, while they can have wellness offerings, prioritize high-end lodging and dining experiences over health treatments specifically. Motels, on the other hand, are basic lodging establishments that generally do not focus on wellness or spa services at all.

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://ibgeography.examzify.com>

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

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