

QCAA Geography EA Revision Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which feature is characteristic of a tropical rainforest?**
 - A. Low biodiversity and high elevation**
 - B. Cool temperatures and limited rainfall**
 - C. High biodiversity, dense canopy, warm temperatures, and high annual rainfall**
 - D. Seasonal changes leading to varied vegetation**
- 2. What type of migration can occur within a single country?**
 - A. International Migration**
 - B. Rural-Urban Migration**
 - C. Internationally Displaced Migration**
 - D. Permanent Migration**
- 3. How does geography influence culture?**
 - A. By determining historical events.**
 - B. By shaping cultural practices and beliefs based on environmental settings.**
 - C. By impacting technological advancements.**
 - D. By regulating trade routes.**
- 4. What is meant by 'disaster risk reduction'?**
 - A. Strategies aimed at increasing disaster occurrences**
 - B. Measures designed to minimize damage from natural disasters**
 - C. Policies focused solely on recovery after a disaster**
 - D. Techniques for predicting natural disasters**
- 5. How is Total Population Growth calculated?**
 - A. Total population - Deaths - Emigration**
 - B. Population + Births + Immigration**
 - C. Population + (Births - Deaths) + (Immigration - Emigration)**
 - D. Total births - Total deaths**

- 6. What is an essential characteristic of Wallerstein's World Systems Theory regarding states?**
- A. States act independently**
 - B. States cannot exist without global trade**
 - C. All activities take place within the context of the world economy**
 - D. States are extraneous to the world economy**
- 7. What role do rivers play in shaping human settlement patterns?**
- A. They limit the growth of cities and towns**
 - B. They provide water and attract settlements for trade**
 - C. They have no significant impact on human settlements**
 - D. They create geographical barriers**
- 8. What does Urban-Urban Migration refer to?**
- A. The movement of people from cities to rural areas**
 - B. The movement of people from one town or city to another**
 - C. The migration of people across international borders**
 - D. The relocation of people within the same rural area**
- 9. Which of the following best defines 'push factors' in human migration?**
- A. Conditions that attract individuals to a new country**
 - B. Factors that increase a country's economic development**
 - C. Conditions that drive people away from their home country**
 - D. Factors that promote internal migration**
- 10. How can climate change affect pest populations in agriculture?**
- A. By decreasing their resistance**
 - B. By increasing their vulnerability**
 - C. By expanding their habitats**
 - D. By limiting their reproduction rates**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which feature is characteristic of a tropical rainforest?

- A. Low biodiversity and high elevation
- B. Cool temperatures and limited rainfall
- C. High biodiversity, dense canopy, warm temperatures, and high annual rainfall**
- D. Seasonal changes leading to varied vegetation

A tropical rainforest is characterized by its high biodiversity, dense canopy, warm temperatures, and high annual rainfall. This ecosystem supports a vast array of plant and animal species, making it one of the most biodiverse regions on the planet. The dense canopy formed by the tall trees creates a multilayered environment, which allows a variety of species to thrive at different heights, contributing to the overall biodiversity. The warm temperatures found in these regions are typically stable throughout the year, rather than experiencing significant fluctuations. This, combined with the high annual rainfall—often exceeding 2000 mm (79 inches)—creates a humid and lush environment conducive to diverse plant growth. The constant availability of moisture supports not only the trees but also a myriad of other plants and animals, making tropical rainforests vital ecosystems for global biodiversity and climate regulation. In contrast, the other choices do not accurately reflect the defining characteristics of a tropical rainforest. Low biodiversity and high elevation, for instance, suggests a completely different biome, like mountainous regions or arid zones, where species richness is often limited. Additionally, cool temperatures and limited rainfall would point towards climates such as temperate or arid environments, which are not representative of tropical rainforests. Lastly, the mention of seasonal changes and

2. What type of migration can occur within a single country?

- A. International Migration
- B. Rural-Urban Migration**
- C. Internationally Displaced Migration
- D. Permanent Migration

The correct answer is rural-urban migration, which specifically refers to the movement of people from rural areas to urban centers within the same country. This type of migration is often driven by various factors, including the pursuit of better job opportunities, access to education, and improved living conditions. As people seek to enhance their quality of life or escape challenges in rural regions, they migrate to cities that offer more resources and services. This phenomenon is significant in many developing countries where urban areas are expanding rapidly due to economic development and industrialization. In this context, rural-urban migration can lead to demographic shifts, urban growth, and even challenges such as overcrowded cities and strained infrastructure. The other options describe migration dynamics that may not fit the criterion of occurring within a single country. For instance, international migration involves moving between different countries, while internationally displaced migration refers to individuals who have fled their home countries due to conflict or persecution. Permanent migration typically hints at a long-term move, but it may still involve crossing national borders, depending on the context.

3. How does geography influence culture?

- A. By determining historical events.
- B. By shaping cultural practices and beliefs based on environmental settings.**
- C. By impacting technological advancements.
- D. By regulating trade routes.

Geography profoundly shapes culture by influencing cultural practices and beliefs according to different environmental settings. The natural environment—such as climate, vegetation, and landforms—directly impacts how societies develop their livelihoods, social structures, and even their worldviews. For example, societies in fertile areas with abundant resources may prioritize agriculture and settle in permanent communities, leading to distinct cultural identities centered on farming practices, communal living, and local traditions associated with the harvest. Conversely, communities in harsher, less arable climates might develop nomadic lifestyles, emphasizing mobility and adaptability in their cultural frameworks. Additionally, geographical factors such as proximity to water bodies can promote fishing cultures and maritime traditions, while mountainous areas may foster distinct architectural styles and community relations due to the challenges posed by the terrain. Each of these environmental influences contributes to the unique tapestry of cultural practices, belief systems, rituals, and societal organization of different populations. Consequently, understanding the geographic context is essential for grasping the complexities of cultural development and variability across the globe.

4. What is meant by 'disaster risk reduction'?

- A. Strategies aimed at increasing disaster occurrences
- B. Measures designed to minimize damage from natural disasters**
- C. Policies focused solely on recovery after a disaster
- D. Techniques for predicting natural disasters

Disaster risk reduction refers to the proactive measures and strategies implemented to reduce the potential impacts of natural disasters. This involves understanding the risks associated with disasters and putting in place systems to mitigate those risks. The focus is on minimizing damage to lives, property, and the environment by enhancing resilience and preparedness before disasters strike. This approach includes a range of activities, such as improving building standards, promoting disaster preparedness among communities, and implementing early warning systems. Rather than merely reacting after a disaster, disaster risk reduction emphasizes preparedness and mitigation, ensuring that communities are better equipped to withstand and recover from hazards. Other choices do not encompass the comprehensive nature of disaster risk reduction. For instance, increasing disaster occurrences would be counterproductive, while focusing solely on recovery fails to address the need for preventive measures. Similarly, predicting disasters, while important, is only one aspect of the broader strategy aimed at reducing risks and impacts before they occur.

5. How is Total Population Growth calculated?

- A. Total population - Deaths - Emigration
- B. Population + Births + Immigration
- C. Population + (Births - Deaths) + (Immigration - Emigration)**
- D. Total births - Total deaths

Total Population Growth is calculated by considering the changes in population due to both natural increase and net migration. The correct approach involves taking the current population and adjusting it by adding the number of births and subtracting the number of deaths to account for natural increase, as well as adding the number of immigrants and subtracting the number of emigrants to account for net migration. This comprehensive formula accurately reflects the dynamics affecting population size. In this formula, the inclusion of births and deaths captures the natural growth or decline of the population, while the immigration and emigration figures account for those moving into and out of the population. This dual consideration provides a complete picture of why a population may be increasing or decreasing over a specific time period. This holistic view is why this method of calculation is the most widely accepted approach for determining total population growth.

6. What is an essential characteristic of Wallerstein's World Systems Theory regarding states?

- A. States act independently
- B. States cannot exist without global trade
- C. All activities take place within the context of the world economy**
- D. States are extraneous to the world economy

Wallerstein's World Systems Theory posits that the world is divided into a global system where economic structures and interactions dictate the relationships between nations. The core tenet of this theory emphasizes that all activities, including political, economic, and social dynamics, are embedded within the broader context of the world economy. This means that states do not operate in isolation; rather, their statuses, functions, and developments are influenced by their positions in the global economic system—whether they are core, semi-periphery, or periphery nations. In this framework, the interconnectedness of countries through trade, capital flows, and economic policies illustrates that no state is an island. This interdependence is crucial for understanding how historical and contemporary economic phenomena shape nations' destinies in the global landscape.

7. What role do rivers play in shaping human settlement patterns?

- A. They limit the growth of cities and towns**
- B. They provide water and attract settlements for trade**
- C. They have no significant impact on human settlements**
- D. They create geographical barriers**

Rivers are fundamental to human settlement patterns due to their ability to provide essential resources, primarily water. Access to fresh water is crucial for drinking, agriculture, and sanitation, making areas near rivers highly attractive for human habitation. Historically, many civilizations have developed along riverbanks, as these bodies of water facilitate irrigation for crops, thereby supporting agricultural practices that sustain and grow populations. Additionally, rivers serve as vital trade routes, promoting economic activity. The movement of goods and people along waterways enables commercial exchange that contributes to the prosperity of settlements. The presence of a river can effectively determine the location of cities and towns, as proximity to water sources enhances accessibility and trade. This dual role as a source of fresh water and a transportation network illustrates why rivers significantly influence where settlements are established and how they develop over time.

8. What does Urban-Urban Migration refer to?

- A. The movement of people from cities to rural areas**
- B. The movement of people from one town or city to another**
- C. The migration of people across international borders**
- D. The relocation of people within the same rural area**

Urban-Urban Migration refers to the movement of people from one town or city to another. This type of migration can occur for a variety of reasons, including the search for better job opportunities, improved living conditions, or personal preferences related to lifestyle, education, or social networks. Urban areas often offer more resources, amenities, and employment options compared to rural areas, which can attract individuals or families to relocate from one city to another, rather than moving to a rural setting. In this context, distinguishing Urban-Urban Migration from other forms of migration emphasizes the specific dynamics and factors influencing people's decisions to move within urban landscapes.

9. Which of the following best defines 'push factors' in human migration?

- A. Conditions that attract individuals to a new country**
- B. Factors that increase a country's economic development**
- C. Conditions that drive people away from their home country**
- D. Factors that promote internal migration**

'Push factors' in human migration refer to the conditions that drive people away from their home country. These factors can include a variety of circumstances, such as political unrest, economic hardship, conflict, environmental disasters, or lack of employment opportunities. When individuals face adverse conditions in their country, they may choose or feel compelled to migrate to another country that offers better living conditions, security, or opportunities for a better life. While other options discuss attractive conditions or development factors, those relate to different aspects of migration. The primary focus of push factors is on the negative conditions that create a necessity or desire to leave one's homeland, which makes this definition the most accurate in the context of human migration.

10. How can climate change affect pest populations in agriculture?

- A. By decreasing their resistance**
- B. By increasing their vulnerability**
- C. By expanding their habitats**
- D. By limiting their reproduction rates**

Climate change can significantly impact pest populations in agriculture by expanding their habitats. As temperatures rise and weather patterns shift, many pests can thrive in regions that were previously unsuitable for them due to cooler temperatures or less favorable conditions. Warmer temperatures can lead to longer growing seasons for both crops and pests, allowing pests to reproduce more frequently and spread into new areas. Additionally, changes in precipitation can create environments that support pest survival and growth, such as increased humidity enabling the proliferation of certain insects and diseases. With pests moving into new areas, they may encounter less genetic resistance in crops that have not evolved to counter these species. Consequently, the expansion of pest habitats can result in increased agricultural damage and higher levels of pest-related economic losses, making it a critical consideration in agricultural practices and pest management strategies in response to climate change.