

GEOGRAPHY CGC1D EXAM BANK QUESTIONS

UNIT D : CHANGING POPULATIONS

1) Expectation : D1.1 ' analyse the impact of selected population trends on people living in Canadian communities'

Q- increasing immigration is likely to most affect Canadian:

- a) cities
- b) rural areas
- c) new territories
- d) people over all over the country

a) The majority of immigrants come to large cities such as Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal. The increased population there will increase demands on services and infrastructure and lead to more diversity in urban areas and perhaps an increasing cultural divide with rural areas.

2) ' D1.2 : Identify global economic disparities that are of concern to people living in Canada and assess the roles of individuals, organisations and governments in addressing them'

Q - If Canada was to send out its' DART team, it would be :

- a) intervening with military force
- b) sending economic aid
- c) aiding a country with essential services after a disaster
- d) sending a team of advisors to aid a country with debt management

c) The Disaster Assistance Response Team is a 200 personnel military team that is designed to help a country after a natural disaster such as disease outbreak or earthquake. They will help a government reestablish water supply, communications and other vital services.

3) D1.3 ' Determine criteria that should be used to assess Canada's response to global population issues'

Q- How has the Canadian government responded to long term global developmental issues such as poverty ?

- a) It has donated above the average in international aid contributions
- b) Canada does not see itself as responsible for helping other nations on this issue.
- c) It's CIDA department aims to effect structural change in developing nations
- d) Canada has been an active member of the United Nations

c) Canada offers less than the recommended 0.7 % in foreign aid. On the issue of poverty and other development indicators its CIDA department (Canadian International Development Agency) aims specifically to aid poor countries with economic development and other societal issues such as health and literacy. CIDA has now been subsumed into the Department of Foreign Affairs.

4) D2.1 ' Identify factors that influence where immigrants settle in Canada, and assess the opportunities and challenges presented by immigration and cultural diversity in Canada'

Q- If immigrants were being drawn to Canada by economic opportunities, this would be considered a :

- a) push factor
- b) pull factor
- c) opportunity cost
- d) an extraneous factor

b) Pull factors are those that attract immigrants to a particular destination, as opposed to push factors which are those that drive people out of their home country. Canada has strong pull factors due to its high standard of living, safety and public services. Push factors would be disasters such as war.

5) D2.2 : ' evaluate strategies used to address the needs of various immigrants in communities'

Q- What services exist to help new immigrants to Canada ?

- a) language services
- b) settlement counselling
- c) help finding accommodation
- d) All of the above

d) Canada offers various services to help new immigrants settle, including settlement counsellors who advise on all of the above issues. Many of the services can initially be accessed from the Immigration Canada website.

6) D2,3 : ' Analyse the social, political and economic impacts of Canada's refugee and immigration policies'

Q- In 1978 the changes to government immigration policy meant that immigrants to Canada were :

- a) increasingly of British origin
- b) increasingly of multicultural origin
- c) restricted significantly due to economic concerns
- d) brought in on the criteria of family reunion.

b) Trudeau's reforms to immigration meant that government policy assessed immigrants on basis of merit as opposed to cultural background. This led to a much more multicultural Canada. Previously immigration to Canada had been culturally biased towards Europeans.

7) D3.1 ' describe patterns of population settlement in Canada'

Q- Most of the population in Canada is located :

- a) along the border with the USA
- b) In the east and centre of Canada.

- c) scattered all over the country
- d) concentrated on the coastal areas

a) Whilst it is true that much of the Canadian population is clustered in Quebec, Ontario and coastal areas, overall the majority of the population is along the border with the USA. This is due to historical reasons, milder climate and links to the American economy.

8) D3.2 ' Identify factors that influence the demographic characteristics of settlements across Canada.'

Q- The current population boom in Alberta is being driven by :

- a) a low tax regime there
- b) extremely high fertility rates
- c) a milder climate
- d) plentiful jobs due to the Oil-sands industry

d) Whilst Alberta does have lower taxes, its' economy is growing fast largely due to the oil-sands industry. As technology improves and the price of oil in other regions of the world increases the tar sands become more profitable. The increase in jobs there attracts many Canadians and foreign workers too.

10)' D3.2 ' Identify factors that influence the demographic characteristics of settlements across Canada.'

Q- Whilst most of Canada is experiencing a demographic crisis with an aging population, the exception is :

- a) Alberta
- b) Nova Scotia
- c) Nunavut
- d) the Prairie region

c) Nunavut is the area of Canada that still has a young population, with the median age under 25. High mortality rates and high fertility rates there stand in sharp contrast to the rest of Canada.

9) D.3.3 ' Analyse the major demographic characteristics of the Canadian population'

Q- What is the feared consequence of the looming 'demographic crisis' ?

- a) It is feared that voter apathy will affect democracy.
- b) There will be a shortage of skilled workers.
- c) There will be too many young people for the education system.
- d) It is feared that tax revenue will decline whilst health-care and pension costs soar.

d) The demographic crisis of the western world refers to the aging of the population and particularly the economic effects of the Baby Boomers retiring. There may be very high healthcare and pension costs with fewer young people paying into the tax revenue.

11) D3,4 ' Compare settlement and population characteristics of selected communities of Canada with those in other parts of the country and the world'

Q- Canada has less of an aging population than other developed nations because of :

- a) immigration
- b) high fertility rates
- c) A young Aboriginal population
- d) All of the above

a) Compared to other western nations Canada has a fairly high rate of immigration and many of these immigrants are young families. Whilst there are high fertility rates in Nunavut and the Northwest territories, the population is not large. Immigration is around 250,000 people per year.

12) D3.5 ' Analyse trends in the migration of people within Canada '

Q- Why are more and more Canadians choosing to live in cities as opposed to rural areas ?

- a) cities offer more opportunities
- b) cities have better living conditions
- c) rural areas are increasingly suffering the effects of climate change.
- d) mechanisation of agriculture is causing high unemployment in rural areas.

d) Small farms have increasingly disappeared as the mechanisation of agriculture has encouraged consolidation and the growth of large farms for economy of scale. The resulting unemployment in rural areas has driven many Canadians to cities for employment. In addition most immigrants to Canada settle in large cities. The phenomenon is known as rural depopulation.

13) D3.4 ' Compare settlement and population characteristics of selected communities of Canada with those in other parts of the country and the world'

Q- Canada has been criticised by the United Nations due to its' :

- a) failure to control mining corporations
- b) failure to improve development indicators in Aboriginal areas
- c) refusal to act decisively on climate change
- d) All of the above and more.

d) Canada has been criticised by the United Nations most recently at the 2012 hearings in Geneva. Whilst the conference focused mainly on the Rights of the Child, Canada was also criticised for the the above, including asbestos exports and growing inequality.

14) D3.1 ' describe patterns of population settlement in Canada'

Q- The single biggest area of the world where immigrants to Canada come from is now :

- a) the Middle East
- b) Africa
- c) Europe
- d) Asia and Oceania

d) Asia and Oceania. Historically most immigrants to Canada were European. After government policy changed in 1978 immigrants to Canada were increasingly from all over the world, with over 50 % coming from Asia and Oceania. Africa and the Middle East, and the Caribbean region also feature prominently.

15) D2.1 ' Identify factors that influence where immigrants settle in Canada, and assess the opportunities and challenges presented by immigration and cultural diversity in Canada'

Q- Sometimes immigrants to Canada face challenges due to :

- a) language barriers
- b) discrimination
- c) culture shock
- d) All of the above

d) Settlement counsellors are provide to help new immigrants adjust to life in Canada, but many do not live as well as native Canadians despite on average being better educated and qualified . Many for example suffer poorer health after immigrating because of difficulties navigating public services like health-care due to lack of familiarity and language barriers.

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D1.3 ' Determine criteria that should be used to assess Canada's response to global population issues'

Q- In 2013 Canada merged its CIDA department with Foreign Affairs to create DFATD. This move has been criticised by some as :

- a) creating more expenses
- b) creating confusion as the aim of the department
- c) leading to a lack of coordination between agencies
- d) refocusing international aid towards politics and trade instead of aid.

d) The government merged the departments to create the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development with the rationale that it would lead to a more focused and coordinated effort to help other countries with poverty. Some fear the move will sideline foreign aid to trade interests as mining corporations may take a more dominant role in the department.

17) D1.3 ' Determine criteria that should be used to assess Canada's response to global population issues'

Q- Canada uses the '3 D's' to determine foreign policy. Which of these would be relevant to assisting foreign populations ?

- a) Defence
- b) Development
- c) Diplomacy
- d) Disaster Assistance

b) The ' Development' in the 3-Ds refers to helping other countries with issues such as poverty. Nations that are poor are considered to be 'developing ' whilst Canada with its high Human Development Index is considered developed.

18) D1.2 : Identify global economic disparities that are of concern to people living in Canada and assess the roles of individuals, organisations and governments in addressing them'

Q- An NGO would usually be concerned with :

- a) social issues
- b) assisting trade
- c) foreign assistance
- d) None of the above

c) An NGO is a non-governmental organisation that seeks to aid with social issues around poverty, usually in developing countries. An example would be CUSO that sends Canadian professional volunteers overseas to assist with jobs such as teaching and engineering

19) 'D1.1 ' analyse the impact of selected population trends on people living in Canadian communities'

Q- What are the effects of rural depopulation on those communities ?

- a) environmental pollution has decreased
- b) increasing populations have strained services
- c) public services have been cut and unemployment increased
- d) quality of life has improved as crowding has decreased

c) As numbers enrolled in schools have dropped and rural towns have shrunk, government has cut public services and consolidated more services in larger towns. The result is that in many rural areas Canadians face long commutes to get the services they need. A common phenomenon is the difficulty for example in securing a nearby family doctor.

20) D3.4 ' Compare settlement and population characteristics of selected communities of Canada with those in other parts of the country and the world'

Q- With a population of 35 million, Canada is considered to be :

- a) sparsely populated
- b) densely populated
- c) overpopulated
- d) underpopulated

a) Canada is the second largest country in the world but has a relatively small population. Population divided by land area gives a very small population density, though it is clustered in southern areas.