Note: The practice examination will provide you with a sample of the types of questions you can expect on your final examination. Your actual examination will be marked out of a total of 100 marks, whereas the practice examination will only be marked out of 50 marks. Check the answer key to assess how you did on the questions.
Instructions

The final examination is based on Modules 3 to 5 of the Grade 10 Geographic Issues of the 21st Century course. It is worth 25 percent of your final mark.

Time

You will have a maximum of 2.5 hours to complete your final examination.

Format

The format of the final examination is as follows:

- Part A: Multiple Choice  
  10 marks
- Part B: Fill-in-the-Blanks  
  4 marks
- Part C: Matching  
  3 marks
- Part D: Definitions  
  5 marks
- Part E: Map Work  
  11 marks
- Part F: Short Answer  
  9 marks
- Part G: Long Answer  
  8 marks

Total examination value:  
50 marks

Read the questions carefully so that you don’t miss any marks.
### Part A: Multiple Choice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>(d)</th>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>●</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Part B: Fill-in-the-Blanks

1. cash crops
2. raw material
3. urban renewal
4. economic base
Part A: Multiple Choice (10 marks)

Use the answer sheet found on page 2 to answer the multiple choice questions in this section. Shade in the circle that corresponds to your answer. Do not circle your answers directly on the examination. Each question is worth 1 mark.

Note: On the final examination, you will be asked to answer 20 questions. To help you practise, 10 sample questions have been provided. There are 4 questions that cover topics from Module 3, 3 questions that cover topics from Module 4, and 3 questions that cover topics from Module 5.

1. Based on the land survey conducted by the federal and provincial governments during the 1960s and 1970s, which class of land had deep soils and was excellent for farming? (Module 3)
   a) Class 1
   b) Class 3
   c) Class 5
   d) Class 7

2. What would have been the average farm size in Canada in 1900 if the average farm size today is about 295 hectares? (Module 3)
   a) 27 hectares
   b) 50 hectares
   c) 389 hectares
   d) 503 hectares

3. Where in Canada can one find the least amount of dependable agricultural land? (Module 3)
   a) British Columbia
   b) Ontario
   c) Newfoundland
   d) Manitoba
4. As food proceeds through the stages of production, what stage would it enter directly after the marketing stage? (Module 3)
   a) processing
   b) consuming
   c) transporting
   d) marketing

5. Which country is Canada’s primary trading partner? (Module 4)
   a) Mexico
   b) United States of America
   c) United Kingdom
   d) China

6. Which of the following would be the best example of a primary industry? (Module 4)
   a) doctor
   b) fisher
   c) carpenter
   d) scientist

7. Based on the information below, in what year did “Country-Y” experience a trade balance? (Module 4)
   a) 2002: Imports = $64.2 billion and Exports = $78.3 billion
   b) 2004: Imports = $78.3 billion and Exports = $64.2 billion
   c) 2006: Imports = $78.3 billion and Exports = $78.3 billion
   d) 2008: Imports = $78.3 billion and Exports = $78.4 billion

8. What is gentrification? (Module 5)
   a) The continual modification of a city’s layout
   b) The process of renewing and rebuilding formerly run-down residential or commercial areas
   c) Laws passed controlling the type of development in a city
   d) The construction of a completely planned urban unit
9. Which of the following is considered a world/global city? (Module 5)
   a) Regina, Canada
   b) Paris, France
   c) St. Louis, United States of America
   d) Brisbane, Australia

10. What is end-state planning? (Module 5)
    a) The continual modification of a city’s layout
    b) The process of renewing and rebuilding formerly run-down residential or commercial areas
    c) Laws passed controlling the type of development in a city
    d) Urban planning where plans are fixed from the start
Part B: Fill-in-the-Blanks (4 marks)

Use the answer sheet found on page 2 of this examination to answer the fill-in-the-blank questions of this section. Write your answer in the space provided that corresponds to the question. Do not write your answers directly on the examination.

Using a term from the word bank provided below, complete each of the statements that follow. Each blank is worth one mark. There are more terms provided than you need, so read over the list carefully and choose the terms you want to use.

Note: On the final examination, you will be asked to answer 8 questions. To help you practise, 4 sample questions have been provided. There is 1 question that covers topics from Module 3, 1 question that covers topics from Module 4, and 2 questions that cover topics from Module 5.

cash crops  global warming  raw material
economic base  migrant labourers  subsistence
gentrification  natural resource  urban renewal

1. Non-food crops, referred to as ____________, are often grown to be sold or traded rather than used by the farm family. (Module 3)

2. ____________ may be defined as something used by an industry to be processed into a more finished state. (Module 4)

3. The process of redeveloping a deteriorated section of a city, often through demolition and new construction is called ____________ . (Module 5)

4. Major industries of a region that provide employment opportunities essential to support the community are called the ____________ . (Module 5)
Name: 

Part C: Matching (3 marks)

In the spaces provided, write the letter of the term that best corresponds with the statement.

**Note:** On the final examination, you will be asked to answer 6 questions. To help you practise, 3 sample questions have been provided which cover topics from Modules 3, 4, and 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) entrepreneur (Module 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b) rural (Module 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c) biotechnology (Module 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part D: Definitions (5 marks)

Choose five of the following terms and write the definition of each in the space provided. Each question is worth one mark.

Note: On the final examination, you will be asked to choose and define 10 terms from a list of 12. To help you practise, 7 terms have been provided, 3 of which cover topics from Module 3, 2 from Module 4, and 2 from Module 5.

1. Bedrock (Module 3)
   It is the solid rock of Earth’s crust.

2. Plantation (Module 3)
   It is a large estate or farm on which crops are raised, often by resident workers.

3. Growing Season (Module 3)
   It is the number of days between spring and fall when temperatures exceed 5.5ºC, allowing plants to grow.

4. Industrial Revolution (Module 4)
   It is the period in history when manufacturing by machine overtook handcrafting; it began in the 19th century in Britain.

5. Globalization of Manufacturing (Module 4)
   It is a shift in recent years in the traditional areas of manufacturing—USA, Canada, Europe, and Japan—to less developed countries.

6. Pluralism (Module 5)
   It is a condition in which numerous and distinct ethnic, religious, or cultural groups are present, and seen as an asset, within a society.

7. Remote (Module 5)
   It is a community that is out of the way, or located far from the main centres of population and society.
Part E: Map Work (11 marks)

Follow the directions for each question. Mark values are provided at the end of each question.

Note: For question 1 on the final examination, you will be asked to demonstrate your knowledge of food production in Canada. A sample of this question has been provided to help you practise.

1. **Map of Food Production in Canada**: On the following map of Canada, look at the shaded regions and their corresponding number. In the space provided below, indicate whether this region is where most of Canada’s food is produced by writing “Yes” or “No.” Be sure to consider the best landscape, soil, and climate for food production. 

   (3 marks) (Module 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Is it Where Most of Canada’s Food Is Produced?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 4</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For question 2 on the final examination, you will be asked to demonstrate your knowledge of major manufacturing regions in the world. A sample of this question has been provided to help you practise.

2. **Map of World Manufacturing Regions**: Based on the following map of the world, choose the 3 letters that do not identify the regions where the majority of the world’s manufacturing is located. (3 marks) (Module 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions That Are Not Major Manufacturing Areas</th>
<th>Letter Label From the Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1</td>
<td>Answers could include any one of the following: A, C, F, I, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Note:** For question 3 on the final examination, you will be asked to demonstrate your knowledge of urban centres of the world. A sample of this question has been provided to help you practise.

3. **Map of Urban Centres:** Based on the following map of world urban centres, write the name of each city labelled by a number. Write your answers in the space provided. *(5 marks) (Module 5)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>1. Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>2. São Paulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>3. Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>4. Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>5. Mumbai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part F: Short-Answer Questions (9 marks)

Answer each of the following questions in clear, concise paragraphs. Pay attention to the number of marks that each question is worth, as this may help you decide how much information to provide for full marks.

Note: On the final examination, you will be asked to answer at least 5 questions that total 20 marks. To help you practise, 1 question has been provided for Module 3, 1 question for Module 4, and 1 question for Module 5.

1. Discuss at least three issues related to the genetic modification of plants and animals. (3 marks) (Module 3)

Students should list and expand upon 3 of the following points.

- Some people are against the use of GMO’s in the production of food.
- Some people see the use of GMO’s as a natural step in the evolution and improvement of food science and production.
- Farmers may have to use (or not use) GMO’s in order to compete globally.
- The cost of GM seeds and products may be subject to monopoly as companies vie for new scientific methods and markets.
- There are few laws governing the use of GMO’s: governments may need to enact laws concerning the use and labeling of GMO’s as consumers become more aware and/or concerned about their use.
- GMO’s appear to have become a mainstay in agricultural production even though their future is uncharted.

2. What role does sustainable development play in industry? Support your discussion with at least one example. (3 marks) (Module 4)

Role of sustainable development in industry

- In regards to industry, sustainable development means an approach to industrial production that can be maintained indefinitely without harming the environment, society, and Canada’s economic prosperity.

Sustainable development means that producers and manufacturers are able to meet market demands, but at the same time:

Students should include at least one of the following examples in their discussion.

- reduce the rate at which natural resources are being used
- reduce the amount of pollution created
- decrease the amount of energy used
- provide enough products, such as food, to satisfy the needs of the population
3. Using Canadian examples, describe the function of at least three major urban centres. 
(3 marks) (Module 5)

Student answers may vary. Possible answers may include the following:

- Halifax, Nova Scotia
  - defence, trade
- Toronto, Ontario
  - administration, finance
- Thompson, Manitoba
  - resources
- Ottawa, Ontario
  - administration
- Vancouver, British Columbia
  - trade
Part G: Long-Answer Questions (8 marks)

Respond to the following question in a well-developed essay.

**Note:** On the final examination, you will be provided with three essay questions. You are to choose two of these questions and respond in a clear, well-developed essay. Each question will be worth 8 marks for a total of 16 marks. The essay marking rubric will be provided for you on the examination. To help you practise, one sample essay question has been provided that covers topics from Module 4.

1. What is your role as a consumer? Make a list and expand upon how your consumer choices have economic, social, and environmental impacts. (8 marks) (Module 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marking Rubric (8 marks)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8–6 marks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lists thoroughly consumer choices that have economic, social, and environmental consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Describes, in detail, how these consumer choices have economic, social, and environmental consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Demonstrates a strong understanding of the complexities of the ideas presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5–3 marks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lists consumer choices that have economic, social, and environmental consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Describes how these consumer choices have economic, social, and environmental consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Demonstrates an understanding of the complexities of the ideas presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2–0 marks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lists some consumer choices that have economic, social, and environmental consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Describes, in limited detail, how these consumer choices have economic, social, and environmental consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the complexities of the ideas presented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Response (in point form):

- Consumers not only make decisions about a product’s price, quality, and colour, but they also may take into consideration where the product comes from, as well as how and under what conditions it was produced.

Student opinion answers will vary.

- Economic
  - outsourcing and resultant unemployment

- Social
  - workers may not be paid fairly in foreign countries (just so that Canadian consumers can have access to cheap goods)
  - human rights issues concerning goods produced by foreign workers
  - migrant labourers
  - Americanization
Name:  

- Environmental
  - resource depletion
  - most manufacturing industries contaminate the environment in one way or another in their processes: chemicals, exhaust fumes, heat, as well as solid and liquid waste contaminate the air, land, and water.
  - acid precipitation is caused by a variety of exhaust gases, chemicals, and minute particles emitted from factory smokestacks
  - global warming is the heating of the atmosphere by trapped solar energy and heat from industrial processes