CANADIAN AND WORLD STUDIES (CGC1W) 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which term describes energy that is non-renewable and takes long to form?

A. Tidal Energy

B. Solar Energy

C. Wind Energy

D. Non-renewable energy

2. GDP per capita is calculated as total GDP divided by population.

A. Population

B. Land area

C. Number of cities

D. GNI per capita

3. Which international organization is primarily responsible for promoting and regulating global trade rules and resolving trade disputes?

A. World Trade Organization

B. United Nations

C. International Monetary Fund

D. World Health Organization

4. Which factors commonly accelerate cultural diffusion within globalization?

A. Travel, media, and exchange.

B. High tariffs and trade barriers.

C. Isolation and closure.

D. Domestic consumption only.

5. What is sovereignty and why is it central to nation-states in the global system?

A. Sovereignty means the supreme authority within a country's borders; essential for self-determination and international legitimacy.

B. Sovereignty means dominating neighboring states.

C. Sovereignty has no relation to self-determination.

D. Sovereignty is only about economic control.

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6. Which of the following is NOT a common measure of development?

A. GDP per capita.

B. Life expectancy.

C. Population density.

D. Literacy rate.

7. How can access to strategic resources influence a country's foreign policy?

A. Resource access has no impact on foreign policy.

B. Resource access shapes alliances, security commitments, trade terms, and strategic decisions due to resource security concerns.

C. Foreign policy is only shaped by domestic politics, not resources.

D. Resource access only affects domestic pricing, not foreign policy.

8. What is urban sprawl, and what are two environmental impacts associated with it?

A. The uncontrolled expansion of urban areas into rural land; habitat loss and increased car dependence and air pollution.

B. The deliberate preservation of farmland and reduce traffic.

C. The growth of cities within dense cores only; improved air quality.

D. A planned suburban density increase; reduced energy use.

9. Which Canadian geographic region is primarily associated with forests and fisheries?

A. Prairie region

B. Atlantic region

C. Central region

D. Pacific region

10. How do tariffs and trade agreements affect global trade patterns?

A. Tariffs raise costs and protect domestic industries; trade agreements reduce barriers and can expand markets, affecting flows of goods.

B. Tariffs never affect prices; trade agreements slow growth.

C. Tariffs reduce costs; trade agreements increase barriers.

D. Tariffs eliminate competition; trade agreements nationalize industries.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes energy that is non-renewable and takes long to form?

A. Tidal Energy

B. Solar Energy

C. Wind Energy

D. Non-renewable energy

Non-renewable energy describes resources that are finite and form over millions of years. Because they take geological timescales to form, they aren't replenished on human timescales, so they can run out as we use them. Tidal, solar, and wind energy come from processes that continually occur and are replenished, making them renewable. So the term that fits energy described as non-renewable and taking long to form is non-renewable energy.

2. GDP per capita is calculated as total GDP divided by population.

A. Population

B. Land area

C. Number of cities

D. GNI per capita

GDP per capita measures the average economic output per person. It is found by dividing the total value of all goods and services produced in the country (GDP) by the number of people living there. The population is the natural denominator because you're distributing the total output among individuals to get a per-person figure. Land area or the number of cities doesn't affect how much output is available per person. GNI per capita is a related measure that uses Gross National Income instead of GDP, so it's a different calculation. For GDP per capita specifically, the denominator is the population.

3. Which international organization is primarily responsible for promoting and regulating global trade rules and resolving trade disputes?

A. World Trade Organization

B. United Nations

C. International Monetary Fund

D. World Health Organization

Global trade is governed by a single system that writes and enforces the rules countries agree to for trading goods, services, and intellectual property, and it also provides a formal way to settle disputes. That organization is the World Trade Organization, which administers trade agreements, monitors policies, and runs a dispute settlement mechanism. When a country believes another country is breaking a rule, it can bring a case, and panels issue rulings that are binding; if a country doesn't comply, the agreement allows for authorized remedies to ensure compliance. The WTO also helps negotiate and update these rules and supports members, including developing countries, in participating effectively in global trade. The other options don't fit because the United Nations is a broad body for international cooperation rather than a focused trade regulator, the International Monetary Fund handles monetary issues and financial stability, and the World Health Organization focuses on global health.

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4. Which factors commonly accelerate cultural diffusion within globalization?

A. Travel, media, and exchange.

B. High tariffs and trade barriers.

C. Isolation and closure.

D. Domestic consumption only.

Globalization speeds up the spread of cultural traits through increased contact and interconnectedness. When people travel, migrate, or visit other places, they encounter new foods, fashions, languages, and ideas, and often bring elements of those cultures back home or share them with others abroad. Media—television, movies, the internet, and social platforms—broadcasts cultural content on a global scale, shaping tastes, values, and awareness far beyond local communities. Exchange activities like cross-border trade, tourism, student exchanges, and collaborations create regular interactions where cultural elements—food, music, customs, technologies—are exchanged and blended. These channels together form rapid pathways for diffusion, which is why travel, media, and exchange are the best fit for accelerating cultural diffusion in globalization. In contrast, high tariffs and trade barriers limit cross-border exchange, isolation and closure reduce contact with other cultures, and relying on domestic consumption only keeps cultural influence contained within a single country.

5. What is sovereignty and why is it central to nation-states in the global system?

A. Sovereignty means the supreme authority within a country's borders; essential for self-determination and international legitimacy.

B. Sovereignty means dominating neighboring states.

C. Sovereignty has no relation to self-determination.

D. Sovereignty is only about economic control.

Sovereignty is the supreme, legitimate authority a state has to govern itself within its borders and to shape its own laws and policies. That control over territory and population lets a country determine how it is run, enforce its rules, and conduct its foreign relations without outside interference. This authority underpins self-determination—the right of a people to decide their political status—and it gives the world a common understanding that a state is a recognized, equal actor in international law. Because other states acknowledge this sovereignty, a country can enter into treaties, join international organizations, and be protected by norms of non-interference. In the global system, sovereignty is central because it defines who can claim statehood, negotiate on equal terms, and pursue development on its own terms. It's broader than just power or economics; it's about legitimate authority, recognition, and the capacity to govern both domestically and internationally.

6. Which of the following is NOT a common measure of development?

A. GDP per capita.

B. Life expectancy.

C. Population density.

D. Literacy rate.

Development indicators focus on how people live, work, and learn—things like income, health, and education. GDP per capita measures the average economic output available to each person, which reflects living standards. Life expectancy shows how long people typically live, indicating health and well-being. Literacy rate gauges education and the skills of a population. Population density, on the other hand, tells us how many people live in a given area. It describes crowding and geographic spread, not how well people are living or what resources they have. It can influence development—dense areas might have better access to services or face urban challenges—but it isn't a direct measure of development itself. That's why it's not a common development indicator.

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7. How can access to strategic resources influence a country's foreign policy?

A. Resource access has no impact on foreign policy.

B. Resource access shapes alliances, security commitments, trade terms, and strategic decisions due to resource security concerns.

C. Foreign policy is only shaped by domestic politics, not resources.

D. Resource access only affects domestic pricing, not foreign policy.

Access to strategic resources shapes foreign policy because governments must consider how to secure reliable supplies for the economy and national security. When a country depends on imports for essentials like energy, minerals, or water, leaders weigh protection of trade routes, investment in diversified suppliers, and potential partnerships or alliances to safeguard those supplies. This makes resource security a driving factor behind alliances, security commitments, and the terms of trade, as well as big strategic decisions about where to invest, who to cooperate with, and how to respond to disruptions. For example, countries may form energy or economic agreements with resource-rich states, participate in security patrols to protect shipping lanes, or diversify sources to reduce vulnerability. The influence extends beyond economics into international bargaining, sanctions, and diplomacy, highlighting how resource access can shape a nation's actions on the world stage. Other statements miss that connection by suggesting resources don't affect foreign policy or by limiting the influence to domestic pricing or internal politics only.

8. What is urban sprawl, and what are two environmental impacts associated with it?

A. The uncontrolled expansion of urban areas into rural land; habitat loss and increased car dependence and air pollution.

B. The deliberate preservation of farmland and reduce traffic.

C. The growth of cities within dense cores only; improved air quality.

D. A planned suburban density increase; reduced energy use.

Urban sprawl is the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas into surrounding rural land. This pattern typically involves low-density housing, spread-out development, and greater reliance on automobiles, which together increase total vehicle use and air pollution. As land that once provided habitat is developed, wildlife loses space and ecosystems become fragmented, leading to habitat loss. The description that best matches this is the one that emphasizes uncontrolled expansion into rural land and links it to habitat loss and more car dependence and air pollution. The other descriptions describe preservation, growth limited to dense cores, or planned density with energy reductions—situations that are not characteristic of sprawl.

9. Which Canadian geographic region is primarily associated with forests and fisheries?

A. Prairie region

B. Atlantic region

C. Central region

D. Pacific region

Forests and fisheries describe the resource pattern of a region whose climate and coastline support large timber industries and abundant marine life. The Pacific region on Canada's west coast has expansive temperate rainforests that fuel a strong forestry sector, plus access to the Pacific Ocean that supports a significant commercial fishing industry. This combination of thriving forestry and fishing defines the region more than any other, making it the best fit. The prairie region is centered on agriculture, the central region on manufacturing, and the Atlantic region on maritime activities, but the Pacific region uniquely embodies both forests and fisheries.

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10. How do tariffs and trade agreements affect global trade patterns?

A. Tariffs raise costs and protect domestic industries; trade agreements reduce barriers and can expand markets, affecting flows of goods.

B. Tariffs never affect prices; trade agreements slow growth.

C. Tariffs reduce costs; trade agreements increase barriers.

D. Tariffs eliminate competition; trade agreements nationalize industries.

Tariffs and trade agreements shape global trade by changing the relative costs and access across borders. When a country imposes tariffs, the price of imported goods rises, which can discourage imports and encourage domestic production or substitution with local or cheaper alternatives. This shifts what gets produced where and can protect certain industries, but it also can raise prices for consumers and invite retaliation that further alters trade flows. Trade agreements, on the other hand, reduce barriers to trade, standardize or harmonize rules, and open markets to more competition. They lower the costs of moving goods across borders and create clearer, more predictable rules for trade partners. This tends to expand the set of goods and suppliers available and encourage countries to specialize and integrate their supply chains, which reshapes which countries trade with each other and what goods are traded. Together, these forces explain why global trade patterns realign: tariffs raise costs and can shield domestic producers, while trade agreements boost market access and lower transaction costs, leading to more cross-border exchange and different patterns of production and consumption.

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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://cgc1w.examzify.com

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

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