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.

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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. What is a common result of subsidies given to domestic goods?

A. Increased imports

B. Reduction of tariffs

C. Lower costs compared to foreign competition

D. High demand for foreign goods

2. What are natural places that attract tourists, such as wildlife and beaches?

A. Secondary resources

B. Primary tourist resources

C. Attraction sites

D. Developed resources

3. Which of the following best defines sustainable development?

A. Development that ignores environmental factors

B. Development that only focuses on economic growth

C. Development that meets current needs without compromising future generations

D. Development that relies solely on human-made resources

4. Which type of resource is characterized as being naturally occurring and can be used by humans?

A. Human resource

B. Renewable resource

C. Natural resource

D. Non-renewable resource

5. What may emergency aid include during a natural disaster?

A. Long-term development projects

B. Financial investments in infrastructure

C. Food, water, and rescue teams

D. Educational programs

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6. Which of the following best describes the role of NGOs?

A. Ensure government compliance
B. Provide military assistance
C. Support community development and welfare
D. Draft national policies

7. Which region would likely have a low population density?

A. Urban areas
B. Rural areas
C. Highly industrialized cities
D. Desert regions

8. What is the objective of free trade?

A. To impose restrictions on international trade
B. To ensure fair pricing for all goods
C. To have no protectionist policies
D. To limit foreign investment

9. Which demographic group tends to pay taxes and work regularly?

A. Economically active population
B. Old dependents
C. Young dependents
D. Retired individuals

10. What is the term for migration that takes place within a country?

A. Domestic migration
B. International migration
C. External migration
D. Rural-urban migration

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a common result of subsidies given to domestic goods?

A. Increased imports

B. Reduction of tariffs

C. Lower costs compared to foreign competition

D. High demand for foreign goods

Subsidies provided to domestic goods are financial assistance programs that help reduce production costs for domestic producers. When domestic goods receive subsidies, it enables these producers to lower their prices in the marketplace. As a result, domestic goods become more competitive compared to foreign products, leading to the correct statement that they have lower costs in comparison to foreign competition. This pricing advantage can reduce the market share for imported goods, stimulating local industry and possibly enhancing economic growth. Subsidies are a deliberate economic policy tool used by governments to encourage the production and consumption of local goods.

2. What are natural places that attract tourists, such as wildlife and beaches?

A. Secondary resources

B. Primary tourist resources

C. Attraction sites

D. Developed resources

Natural places that attract tourists, such as wildlife and beaches, are categorized as primary tourist resources. This classification emphasizes locations that are inherently attractive due to their natural features and ecological significance. Primary tourist resources include landscapes, flora and fauna, and other natural phenomena that draw visitors for sightseeing, recreation, and wildlife observation. Wildlife, for instance, provides unique opportunities for ecotourism, allowing visitors to experience animals in their natural habitats. Beaches, similarly, offer opportunities for relaxation, water sports, and enjoyment of coastal ecosystems. These resources are fundamental to the tourism industry as they provide the essential attractions that promote travel and exploration, differentiating them from other types of resources that might be more human-made or secondary in nature.

3. Which of the following best defines sustainable development?

A. Development that ignores environmental factors

B. Development that only focuses on economic growth

C. Development that meets current needs without compromising future generations

D. Development that relies solely on human-made resources

Sustainable development is best defined as development that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept emphasizes a balance between economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity. The idea is to create a harmonious relationship between human activity and the natural environment, ensuring that while we advance economically and socially today, we do not deplete resources or harm ecosystems in a way that would hinder future generations from fulfilling their own needs. This definition is core to sustainable development because it integrates the long-term health of the planet and society with economic prosperity. It advocates for a responsible approach to using resources, promoting practices that preserve the environment and support social justice, thereby ensuring that development is inclusive and viable over the long term.

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4. Which type of resource is characterized as being naturally occurring and can be used by humans?

A. Human resource

B. Renewable resource

C. Natural resource

D. Non-renewable resource

The choice of a natural resource is apt because this category is defined by the features that make it fundamentally important to human use. Natural resources refer to materials and components that can be found in the environment and are utilized by humans for various purposes; this includes everything from water, minerals, and forests, to fossil fuels and soil. These resources occur without any human intervention, emphasizing their naturally occurring nature. In the context of geography and resource management, it is crucial to understand the significance of natural resources as they are the foundation for economic activities, development, and sustainability. Natural resources underpin many sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and energy production, which are critical for societal functioning. While renewable and non-renewable resources are subsets of natural resources, they pertain to the regenerative aspects and availability of resources over time. Renewable resources can be replenished naturally, such as solar energy and timber, whereas non-renewable resources, like oil and coal, cannot be replaced in a short timespan. However, even these categories fall under the umbrella of natural resources. Therefore, choosing "natural resource" captures the broad and foundational role these elements play in human life and environmental interactions.

5. What may emergency aid include during a natural disaster?

A. Long-term development projects

B. Financial investments in infrastructure

C. Food, water, and rescue teams

D. Educational programs

Emergency aid during a natural disaster is primarily focused on immediate needs and life-saving measures. This type of aid is typically designed to address acute situations, such as providing essential resources for survival. In the context of a natural disaster, aid that falls under this category includes food, clean water, medical assistance, and the deployment of rescue teams to help those affected evacuate or receive urgent help. Food and clean water are critical to sustain the victims until more stable conditions can be established, while rescue teams are necessary to locate and assist individuals who may be trapped or in danger. This immediate response is crucial for reducing mortality and alleviating human suffering in the aftermath of disasters. In contrast, options relating to long-term development projects, financial investments in infrastructure, and educational programs generally focus on recovery and rebuilding efforts. While these aspects are essential for the overall rehabilitation of affected areas, they do not qualify as emergency aid since they do not directly address the urgent needs that arise during the initial aftermath of a disaster.

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6. Which of the following best describes the role of NGOs?

A. Ensure government compliance

B. Provide military assistance

C. Support community development and welfare

D. Draft national policies

The role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is best encapsulated by their focus on supporting community development and welfare. NGOs typically operate outside of government control and aim to address social, economic, and environmental issues at local, national, and international levels. They engage in a variety of activities, including delivering services, advocating for policy change, and implementing projects that directly benefit communities. By providing resources, education, and support, NGOs strive to uplift disadvantaged populations, promote sustainable development, and enhance overall quality of life. Their grassroots approach often allows them to identify and respond to community needs more effectively than governmental or large institutional programs. Additionally, the other options do not accurately reflect the primary function of NGOs. While some organizations may work in conjunction with governments to ensure compliance with certain standards, that is not their core purpose. Providing military assistance typically falls under the purview of governmental or military organizations rather than NGOs, which generally focus on humanitarian efforts. Drafting national policies is also a government function, as NGOs do not have the authority to create laws or regulations directly.

7. Which region would likely have a low population density?

A. Urban areas

B. Rural areas

C. Highly industrialized cities

D. Desert regions

Desert regions typically have low population density due to several environmental factors. The extreme climate conditions, characterized by very high temperatures, limited water supply, and sparse vegetation, create a challenging living environment. These factors discourage large populations from settling in these areas. Additionally, deserts lack the infrastructure and resources that support higher population densities, such as housing, transportation, and economic opportunities. In contrast, urban areas, rural areas, and highly industrialized cities generally have higher population densities. Urban areas are heavily populated due to economic opportunities and amenities. Rural areas can vary but often support larger populations than deserts due to agriculture and accessibility to resources. Highly industrialized cities attract people due to job opportunities and better living standards, leading to significant population concentrations. Thus, desert regions represent a clear example of a location likely to exhibit low population density.

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8. What is the objective of free trade?

A. To impose restrictions on international trade

B. To ensure fair pricing for all goods

C. To have no protectionist policies

D. To limit foreign investment

The objective of free trade is fundamentally to eliminate protectionist policies that can hinder international commerce. By removing tariffs, quotas, and regulations that restrict trade between countries, free trade aims to facilitate a more efficient allocation of resources, enhance competition, and promote economic growth. This environment allows goods and services to be exchanged freely across borders, leading to a wider variety of products available to consumers and often lower prices due to increased competition. In a free trade system, countries can specialize in producing goods and services where they have a comparative advantage, which ideally results in increased overall production and consumption efficiency. This is a key principle behind the economic theories advocating for free trade, as it not only benefits consumers through lower prices and greater choice but also encourages innovation and domestic growth by opening markets to a broader range of goods and services. The other options relate to concepts that are contrary to the principles of free trade. Imposing restrictions, ensuring fair pricing through regulations, or limiting foreign investment would all introduce barriers that free trade seeks to eliminate.

9. Which demographic group tends to pay taxes and work regularly?

A. Economically active population

B. Old dependents

C. Young dependents

D. Retired individuals

The economically active population refers to individuals who are of working age and actively engaged in economic activities, such as employment or self-employment. This group typically comprises individuals aged 15 to 64, although the specific age range can vary by country. Their primary contribution to society includes regular participation in the labor force, leading to income generation, which in turn results in tax contributions. As they work and earn income, they also contribute to social security systems and government revenues through various forms of taxation, including income tax and payroll tax. In contrast, the other demographic groups mentioned do not regularly participate in the workforce. Old dependents, young dependents, and retired individuals rely on others for financial support and do not typically generate income through regular employment. Young dependents (such as children) are not yet of working age, while retired individuals have typically exited the workforce. Old dependents, which may include the elderly who are not able to work, also fall outside the economically active population. Thus, the economically active population is distinctly characterized by its ability and obligation to pay taxes and contribute to the economy through work.

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10. What is the term for migration that takes place within a country?

A. Domestic migration

B. International migration

C. External migration

D. Rural-urban migration

The term for migration that takes place within a country is referred to as domestic migration. This type of migration encompasses the movement of people from one location to another within the same nation, such as moving from one city to another or from rural areas to urban centers. Domestic migration can have significant implications for population distribution, economic development, and regional dynamics within a country. In the context of migration terminology, international migration involves crossing national borders, which is not applicable here since the question specifies movement within a single country. External migration typically refers to leaving one's home country for another. Rural-urban migration is a specific form of domestic migration where individuals move from countryside areas to cities, but it does not encompass all types of domestic movement. Therefore, domestic migration is the most accurate and comprehensive term for migration occurring within a nation's borders.

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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://ibgeography.examzify.com

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

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