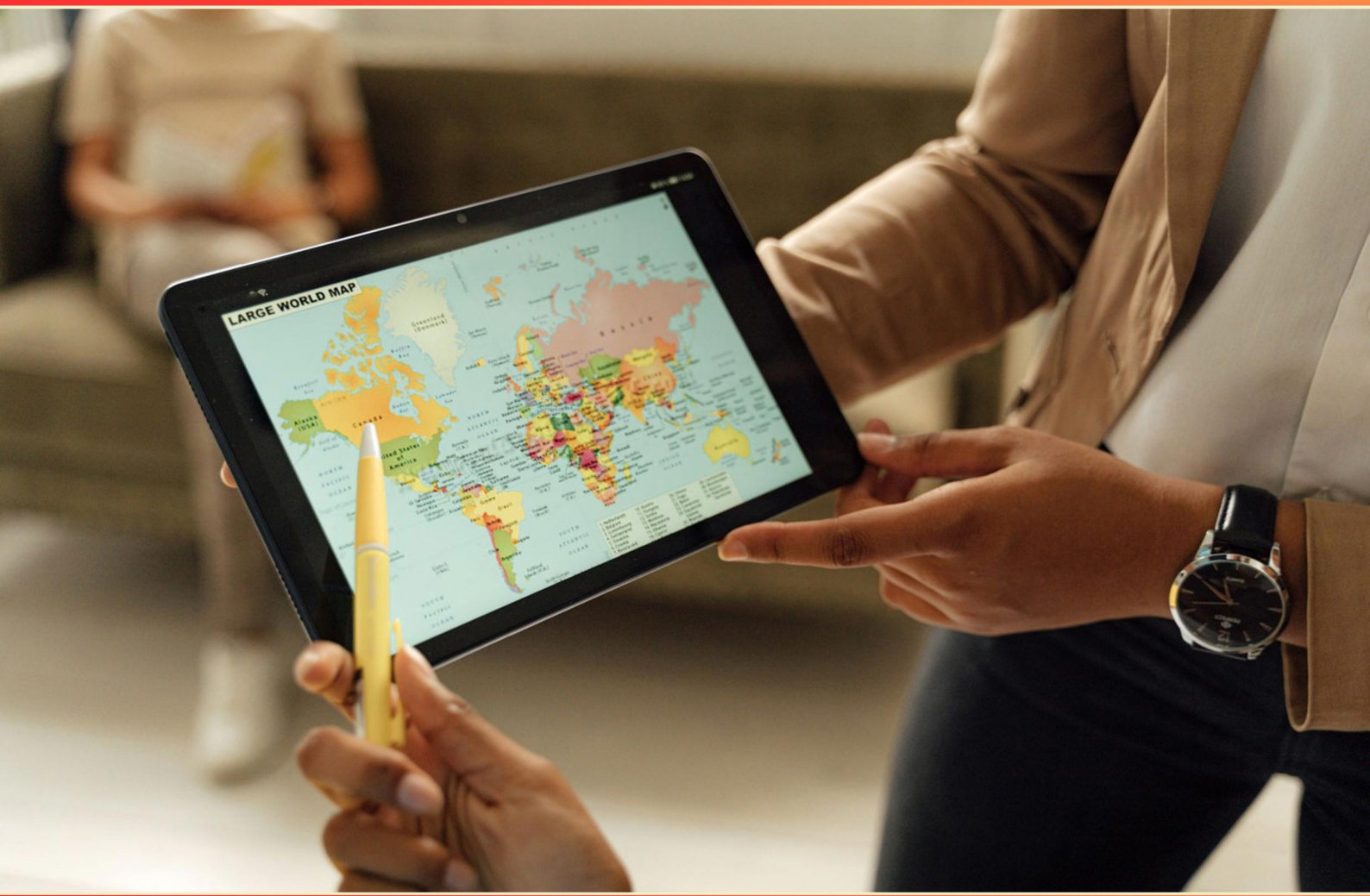
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC BEE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://natgeobee.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the predominant religion in Fiji?

A. Christianity
B. Hinduism
C. Buddhism
D. Islam

2. Which lake is on the border between Chad and Cameroon?

A. Lake Victoria
B. Lake Chad
C. Lake Malawi
D. Lake Tanganyika

3. What is the capital city of Myanmar?

A. Yangon
B. Naypyidaw
C. Mandalay
D. Bagan

4. Myanmar was formerly known by which name?

A. Borneo
B. Burma
C. Laos
D. Thailand

5. The Rio Hondo forms a boundary between Mexico and which other country?

A. Belize
B. Guatemala
C. Honduras
D. Cuba

6. Which African country was historically settled by freed slaves?

A. Sierra Leone
B. Ghana
C. Liberia
D. Nigeria

SAMPLE

7. Brazil was formerly a colony of what European country?

A. Spain
B. France
C. Portugal
D. Netherlands

8. Which is the largest lake in Africa?

A. Lake Malawi
B. Lake Tanganyika
C. Lake Victoria
D. Lake Chad

9. Which country would you find on the Prime Meridian closest to Europe?

A. Togo
B. Mali
C. Algeria
D. Burkina Faso

10. Which country relies more on nuclear power?

A. France
B. Romania
C. Germany
D. Canada

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the predominant religion in Fiji?

A. Christianity

B. Hinduism

C. Buddhism

D. Islam

Fiji is predominantly Christian, with the majority of its population identifying as members of various Christian denominations, including Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Anglican. Christianity was introduced to Fiji in the 19th century by missionaries, and it has since played a significant role in shaping the cultural and social landscape of the islands. The influence of Christianity is evident not only in the religious practices of the Fijian people but also in community activities, national celebrations, and governance, as various churches are often involved in social service programs. The other religions listed, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam, do have a presence in Fiji, primarily due to the immigration of people from India and other regions. However, their populations are significantly smaller compared to the Christian community, which solidifies Christianity as the predominant religion in Fiji.

2. Which lake is on the border between Chad and Cameroon?

A. Lake Victoria

B. Lake Chad

C. Lake Malawi

D. Lake Tanganyika

Lake Chad is the correct answer because it is located at the intersection of Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria. This lake serves as an essential water source for the region and is one of the largest lakes in Africa, although it has significantly shrunk in size over the years due to climate change and water diversion. Lake Victoria, while another significant African lake, is situated in East Africa and is bordered by Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, making it geographically separate from Chad and Cameroon. Lake Malawi is located between Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania, while Lake Tanganyika is bordered by four countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, and Zambia. Both of these lakes are in the southern part of Africa, far from the region of Chad and Cameroon.

3. What is the capital city of Myanmar?

A. Yangon

B. Naypyidaw

C. Mandalay

D. Bagan

Naypyidaw is the capital city of Myanmar, a position it has held since 2005 when the government officially moved the capital from Yangon (formerly known as Rangoon). This decision was part of a broader government strategy to promote development in the interior of the country rather than the coastal regions. Naypyidaw is notable for its large area and wide boulevards, which are designed differently compared to other cities in Myanmar. In contrast, Yangon remains the largest city and a vital economic and cultural center, but it no longer serves as the seat of government. Mandalay and Bagan are also important cities in Myanmar, with rich cultural heritage and historical significance, but they are not the capital. Thus, Naypyidaw is recognized as the official capital, reflecting the administrative functions of the country.

SAMPLE

4. Myanmar was formerly known by which name?

A. Borneo

B. Burma

C. Laos

D. Thailand

Myanmar was formerly known as Burma, a name derived from the dominant ethnic group in the country, the Bamar people. The name "Burma" was widely used in the British colonial era and continued to be recognized internationally even after Myanmar gained independence in 1948. In 1989, the military government officially changed the English name from Burma to Myanmar to reflect a more inclusive representation of the country's diverse ethnic groups. This change has been a subject of political debate; while some nations and organizations continue to use "Burma," others have adopted "Myanmar," acknowledging the country's official name. The historical context of the name change is significant to understanding the country's identity and the complexities surrounding its governance and ethnic diversity.

5. The Rio Hondo forms a boundary between Mexico and which other country?

A. Belize

B. Guatemala

C. Honduras

D. Cuba

The Rio Hondo, a river that runs for about 90 kilometers, serves as a natural boundary primarily between Mexico and Belize. This river begins in the foothills of the Maya Mountains and flows generally eastward to the Caribbean Sea. The significance of the Rio Hondo as a border highlights the historical and geographical relationship between the two countries, particularly in terms of trade, culture, and the movement of people. Belize, located to the southeast of Mexico, shares a rich connection to this river, making it an essential geographical feature in understanding the borders in that region of Central America.

6. Which African country was historically settled by freed slaves?

A. Sierra Leone

B. Ghana

C. Liberia

D. Nigeria

Liberia stands out as the African country that was historically settled by freed slaves, specifically those who were freed from the United States in the 19th century. The American Colonization Society, founded in 1816, aimed to resettle free African Americans in Africa, leading to the establishment of Liberia in 1822. This initiative was pursued in part to address the growing tensions regarding slavery in the United States. In contrast, Sierra Leone was established as a settlement for freed slaves as well but primarily involved British loyalists and former African Americans who had fought for the British during the American Revolutionary War. Ghana and Nigeria, while having complex histories of settlement and colonization, did not have their origins linked specifically to the resettlement of freed slaves in the same way as Liberia. Thus, Liberia's connection to freed slaves is a distinctive aspect of its history.

SAMPLE

7. Brazil was formerly a colony of what European country?

A. Spain

B. France

C. Portugal

D. Netherlands

Brazil was formerly a colony of Portugal, which established its presence in the region during the early 16th century. The Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe between Spain and Portugal, granting Portugal the rights to what is now Brazil. This colonial relationship lasted for over three centuries, during which time Brazil developed its distinctive cultural, social, and economic identity heavily influenced by Portuguese colonization. In 1822, Brazil declared its independence from Portugal, eventually becoming a sovereign nation, but its colonial past deeply informs its contemporary culture, language, and societal structures. The other countries listed did not have a colonial relationship with Brazil; Spain, while a neighbor and involved in the broader context of South American colonization, did not colonize Brazil itself. France and the Netherlands also engaged in colonial endeavors in the Americas, but neither established a lasting influence in Brazil comparable to that of Portugal.

8. Which is the largest lake in Africa?

A. Lake Malawi

B. Lake Tanganyika

C. Lake Victoria

D. Lake Chad

Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa, both in terms of surface area and volume. It covers approximately 68,800 square kilometers (26,600 square miles) and is bordered by three countries: Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya. Its immense size not only makes it the largest lake on the continent, but it is also one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world. Lake Victoria plays a crucial role in the local economy, supporting a diverse ecosystem and providing resources for fishing, transportation, and tourism. The lake's watershed is vital for the surrounding communities, influencing agriculture and livelihoods. In contrast, Lake Malawi is known for its biodiversity but is smaller than Lake Victoria, covering about 29,600 square kilometers (11,400 square miles). Lake Tanganyika, while being the second largest lake in Africa and known for its depth, also has a smaller surface area than Lake Victoria, covering around 32,900 square kilometers (12,700 square miles). Lake Chad is considerably smaller and is more known for its rapid shrinking over the years, making it the least significant among the contenders in terms of surface area compared to Lake Victoria.

9. Which country would you find on the Prime Meridian closest to Europe?

A. Togo

B. Mali

C. Algeria

D. Burkina Faso

The correct answer is Algeria because the Prime Meridian, which is the line of longitude defined to be 0 degrees, passes through the northern part of the country. Algeria is located in North Africa and is the closest among the listed countries to Europe, particularly in terms of geographical proximity across the Mediterranean Sea. Togo, Mali, and Burkina Faso, while they are also located in Africa, are situated further south within the continent and do not lie on the Prime Meridian; Mali is directly adjacent but does not touch the Prime Meridian as closely as Algeria does. Algeria's northern coastline and its geographic extent make it unique among these choices for its proximity to Europe. This geographic positioning is significant because it illustrates the direct link in terms of geography, serving as a bridge between Africa and Europe.

SAMPLE

10. Which country relies more on nuclear power?

A. France

B. Romania

C. Germany

D. Canada

France is known for its significant reliance on nuclear power, which forms a major part of its energy production. Approximately 70-75% of France's electricity is generated from nuclear reactors, making it one of the most nuclear-dependent countries in the world. This extensive use of nuclear energy has allowed France to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions substantially compared to many other countries that rely heavily on fossil fuels. In contrast, Romania, Germany, and Canada have different energy mixes. While Romania utilizes nuclear power, it does not account for as high a percentage of its electricity production as it does in France. Germany has been phasing out nuclear power in favor of renewable energy sources, particularly following the Fukushima disaster in 2011, significantly decreasing its nuclear dependency. Canada, while it does have nuclear power as part of its energy strategy, derives a more significant portion of its electricity from hydroelectric sources. This comparative context highlights why France stands out for its reliance on nuclear energy.

SAMPLE

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://natgeobee.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE