



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: : SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject : Geography
Chapter 6 Worksheet No:6	Topic: POPULATION	Year :2022-23

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q.1. Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in

- (a) the area of departure
- (b) the area of arrival
- (c) both the area of departure and arrival**
- (d) none of the above

Q.2. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of

- (a) high birth rates**
- (b) high life expectancies
- (c) high death rates
- (d) more married couples

Q.3. The magnitude of population growth refers to

- (a) the total population of an area**
- (b) the number of persons added each year
- (c) the rate at which the population increases
- (d) the number of females per thousand males

Q.4 According to the census 2001, a 'literate' persons is one who

- (a) can read and write his/her name
- (b) can read and write any language
- (c) is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding**
- (d) knows the 3'R's (readings, writing, arithmetic)

Q.5. Which state has the lowest population in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Sikkim**
- (d) All of these

Q.6. Which one of the following states has very high population density in India?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Bihar**

Q.7. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census?

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 16 years
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 10 years**

Q.8. Which of the following factors are responsible for sparse population?

- (a) Flat plains and abundant rainfall
- (b) Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate**
- (c) Fertile soil and abundant rain fall
- (d) Rugged terrain and favourable climate

Q.9. Which one is the most important attribute of population composition?

- (a) Sex composition**
- (b) Age structure
- (c) Education
- (d) Health

Q.10. Which movement of the people across regions and territories does not change the size of the population?

- (a) Internal**
- (b) External
- (c) Death rate
- (d) Birth rate

Short Answer type questions:

Q1. What are the processes of population growth and change?

Ans: The processes of population growth and change are births, deaths and migrations.

Q2. What is meant by the growth of population. What is India's annual growth rate of population?

Ans: Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country or territory during a specific period of time, usually it is 10 years. According to 2011 census India's annual growth rate of population is 1.64%.

Q3. What is the meaning of 'Population distribution'?

Ans: The way in which people are spread across a given area is known as population distribution.

Q4. What are the reasons for 'Migration'?

Ans: Main reasons for migration are: 1. Economic 2. Social 3. Political 4. Environmental

Q5. Give two reasons why the population density is low in some areas.

Answer:

Ans: Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate are the two reasons.

Q6. Give reasons for moderate population density in peninsular states.

Ans: Shallow and less fertile soil, moderate to low rainfall, hilly, rocky and dissected nature of the terrain are some factors.

Q7. Identify the three states of the Northern Plains with high population densities.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal

Q8. How do we get absolute increase in numbers of population?

Ans: It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population from the later population. It is referred as to absolute increase.

Q9. Who is considered a literate in India?

Ans: According to the census of 2001, a person aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate.

Q10. When was the first Census held in India?

Ans: The first Census in India (on a limited scale) was held in 1872. The first complete census was taken in 1881 and subsequently has been taken every 10 years.