

Satish Chandra Memorial School

POPULATION

Class 09 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 40 minutes

Maximum Marks: 69

1. Which of the following is responsible for a large proportion of children in a population? [1]
 - a) High birth rates
 - b) High life expectancies
 - c) More married couples
 - d) High death rates
2. In which of the following age group the dependency ratio will be the highest ? [1]
 - A. Below 15 years
 - B. Between 15-59 years
 - a) Neither A and B
 - b) Only A
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) Only B
3. How is growth of population expressed ? [1]
 - A. It can be expressed in terms of absolute number.
 - B. It can be expressed in terms of percentage change per year.
 - a) Only B
 - b) Neither A and B
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) Only A
4. Which one from the following refers to Census? [1]
 - A. The process of taking a count of the total number of people in a country.
 - B. The process of counting the number of states in a country.
 - C. The process of counting the land area in a country.
 - D. The process of counting the mountains and hilly terrains in a country.
 - a) Only C
 - b) Only D
 - c) Only A
 - d) Only B
5. The population of India was 846.4 million in 1991 whereas it rose to 1028.7 million in 2001. What is the absolute increase in population? [1]
 - a) 182.08 million
 - b) 182.32 million
 - c) 180.32 million
 - d) 1875.1 million
6. What was the literacy rate of females in India in 2001? [1]
 - a) 58.50 %
 - b) 55.67 %
 - c) 53.67 %
 - d) 60.25 %
7. Which of the following is not responsible for making the population a dynamic phenomenon? [1]
 - a) Education
 - b) Birth rate
 - c) Death rate
 - d) Migration

8. How many million plus cities are there in India ? [1]
- a) 40 b) 50
c) 45 d) 46
9. What was the literacy rate in India as per the Census of 2001? [1]
- a) 53.67% b) 75.26%
c) 64.84 % d) 80%
10. What was the life expectancy at birth in 2001? [1]
- a) 65 years b) 75 years
c) 35 years d) 80 years
11. Which of the following is not a primary activity? [1]
- a) Transport b) Fishing
c) Forestry d) Animal husbandry
12. Choose the right word: To change in the number of inhabitants of country/territory during a specific period of time. [1]
- a) Migration b) Growth of Population
c) Birth rate d) Death rate
13. Which of the following is a tertiary activity? [1]
- a) Agriculture b) Mining
c) Quarrying d) Banking
14. What is migration? [1]
- a) It is the movement of goods and services. b) It is in the composition of population.
c) It is the movement of people, goods and services. d) It is the movement of people across regions and territories.
15. How is the density of population calculated? [1]
- a) $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Population}}$ b) $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$
c) $\text{Population} \times \text{Area}$ d) $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{States}}$
16. Which state has the lowest density of population? [1]
- a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Manipur
c) Sikkim d) Rajasthan
17. What is the birth rate? [1]
- a) Difference between birth rate and death rates. b) Number of births per ten thousand persons in a year.
c) Sum of birth rate and death rate. d) Number of births per thousand persons in a year.
18. What is the natural increase in population? [1]

- a) Number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. b) Difference between birth rate and death rates.
- c) Sum of birth rate and death rate. d) Number of live births per thousand persons in a year.
19. Which of the following programmes aims towards encouraging delayed marriage and child-bearing, education of adolescents? [1]
- a) NPP b) KPP
- c) LPP d) MPP
20. _____ is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. [1]
- a) Birth rate b) Migration
- c) Death rate d) Growth rate
21. Census is conducted after how many years in India? [1]
- a) 25 b) 15
- c) 10 d) 20
22. What was the literacy rate of the male in India as per the Census of 2001? [1]
- a) 90.26 % b) 80.26 %
- c) 75.26 % d) 85.26 %
23. Which is the largest state of India in terms of area? [1]
- a) Rajasthan b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka
24. What was the density of population of India in 2001? [1]
- a) 324 persons per sq. km b) 120 persons per sq. km
- c) 1200 persons per sq. km d) 400 persons per sq. km
25. Which state has the highest density of population? [1]
- a) Punjab b) West Bengal
- c) Rajasthan d) Haryana
26. Which country has the most population in the world? [1]
- a) India b) Russia
- c) United States d) China
27. What was sex ratio of India in 2001? [1]
- a) 933 b) 980
- c) 915 d) 1025
28. Which state in India has the lowest density of population? [1]
- a) Madhya Pradesh b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Sikkim d) Assam

29. Which of the following is a secondary activity?

[1]

- a) Quarrying b) Manufacturing
c) Mining d) Communication

30. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) As per 2001, the population density of India	(i) Variation in climate and relief
(b) Uneven distribution of population in India	(ii) Rich mineral deposits
(c) The high density of population in the northern plains	(iii) Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate
(d) Sparse population in India	(iv) 324 persons per sq km

31. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The pivotal element in social studies	(i) The change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time.
(b) Census	(ii) The average number of persons per unit area such as an sq km.
(c) Population density	(iii) Population.
(d) Population growth	(iv) an official enumeration of the population done periodically.

32. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The most comprehensive source of demographic, social and economic data	(i) Percentage change per year
(b) Population growth	(ii) Indian Census
(c) The natural increase in population	(iii) Economically productive and biologically reproductive
(d) The working-age group of people	(iv) Difference between birth rates and death rates

33. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The southern state of India with the highest population density	(i) Bihar
(b) As per 2001 census, the state that has the lowest population density	(ii) Kerala
(c) As per 2011 census, the state with the lowest sex ratio	(iii) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) As per 2011 census, the state with least literate	(iv) Haryana

34. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The magnitude of	(i) the rate or pace of population increase per year.

population growth	
(b) Sex ratio	(ii) The number of persons added each year.
(c) Annual growth rate	(iii) The actual number of people the population has increased and decreased by a certain period of time.
(d) Absolute population change	(iv) The number of females per thousand males.

35. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The number of people in different age groups	(i) Migration
(b) The movement of people across regions and territories	(ii) Age composition
(c) Migration between the countries	(iii) Internal migration
(d) Migration within the country	(iv) International migration

36. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The most populous country of the world	(i) Kerala
(b) The country that has a higher population density than India	(ii) China
(c) The average sex ratio of India as per 2011 census	(iii) Bangladesh
(d) The state with the highest literacy rate	(iv) 940

37. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) National Population Policy 2000	(i) Primary activities
(b) The proportion of people working in developed nations	(ii) To reduce the infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births
(c) Proportion of people working in developing nations	(iii) The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation
(d) Occupational structure	(iv) Secondary and tertiary activities

38. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Total number of literate persons in a given age group expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	(i) Declining birth rate
(b) A large proportion of children in a population as a result of	(ii) The decline of death rate
(c) The most significant feature of the Indian population	(iii) Literacy rate
(d) Main cause for the high growth of India's population	(iv) High birth rate

39. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The state with the highest sex ratio.	(i) Lack of equal education opportunities.
(b) The most significant feature of the Indian population in the size of its.	(ii) Kerala.
(c) The low literacy rate among females.	(iii) The changes in the number of people in a specified area during a specific time period.
(d) Population change.	(iv) Adolescent population.

40. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) An important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females	(i) Transport, Communication
(b) Secondary activities	(ii) Agriculture, forestry
(c) Primary activities	(iii) Sex ratio
(d) Tertiary activities	(iv) Manufacturing industries

41. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Birth rate.	(i) Chattisgarh
(b) Death rate.	(ii) Jammu & Kashmir
(c) State that has a population density below 100 persons per sq km.	(iii) The number of live births per thousand persons in a year.
(d) State that has a population density below 250 persons per sq km.	(iv) The number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

42. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) As per 2011, a literate person is	(i) Population change
(b) Reason for declining population growth rate in India since 1981	(ii) Population growth
(c) It is determined by the birth and death rates and also by migration	(iii) One who is 7 years old and above and can read and write any language with understanding
(d) It is determined by the birth and death rates	(iv) Great use of birth control measures

43. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B

(a) The most populous state of India.	(i) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) The lowest population of India.	(ii) Uttar Pradesh
(c) The highest population density state of India.	(iii) Sikkim
(d) The lowest population density state of India.	(iv) West Bengal

44. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Migration that influences the distribution of population within the nation	(i) A steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns
(b) The main consequence of rural to urban migration	(ii) Internal migration
(c) Those associated with the area of origin	(iii) Pull factor of migration
(d) Those that are associated with the area of destination	(iv) Push factor of migration

45. On the political map locate and label the following [3]

- The most populous state of India
- The most sparsely populated state of India
- A state with moderate density of population



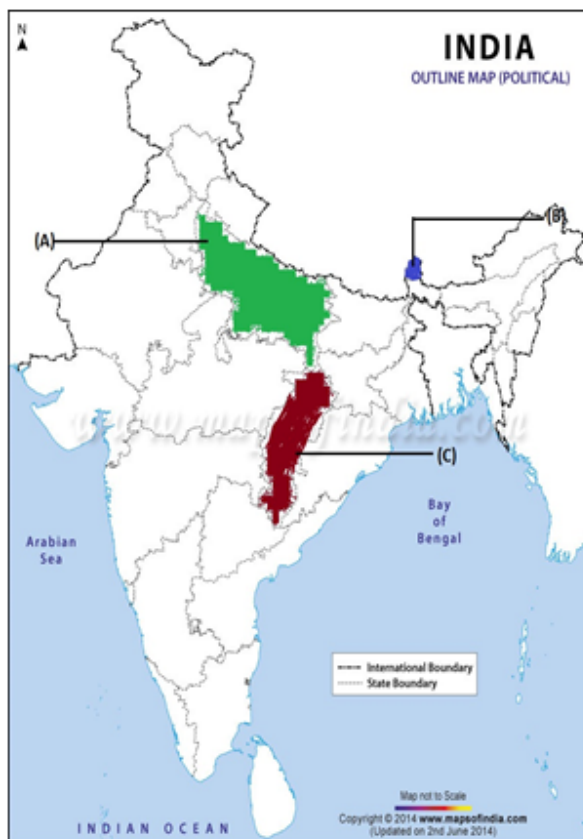
46. On the political map locate and label the following [3]

- The state having the lowest sex ratio
- The state having the highest sex ratio

iii. The most populous state of India



47. Assam and most of the Peninsular states have moderate population densities. Give three reason. [3]
48. Two features A, B and C are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of [3]
the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- Identify the state with the highest population
 - Identify the state with the least density of population
 - Identify the state with the average density of population



49. On the political map locate and label the following [3]
- A state having population density 100 and below

- ii. A state having population density 501 and above
- iii. A state having the lowest sex ratio



50. Choose the correct option : [1]
- A. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.
- B. Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation.
- a) Both are true b) A is false but B is true
- c) Both are false d) A is true but B is false
51. Migration is of two types. Which of the following is/are true with reference to this? [1]
- A. Internal and External type of migration.
- B. Internal and International type of migration.
- a) A is true but B is false b) Both A and B are true
- c) A is false but B is true d) Both A and B are false
52. In india, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas ? [1]
- A. Because of the push factor in the city.
- B. Because of the pull in the city.
- a) A is false but B is true b) A is true but B is false
- c) Both are true d) Both are false
53. Which of the following is the adolescent population of India ? [1]
- A. It constitutes one-fifth of the total population of India.
- B. Adolescents are generally grouped in the age-group of 20-25 years
- a) Both are true b) A is true but B is false
- c) Both are false d) A is false but B is true

54. The following table represents India's Sex Ratio between 1951-2011. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following: **[1]**

Census year	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	929
2001	933
2011	943

Which year has the most dismal figure in the given table?

- a) 1951
b) 1981
c) 1991
d) 1971

55. Read the following data showing the Distribution of the Population of India and select the appropriate option from the following. **[1]**

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	
State	Percentage
Maharashtra	9
Andhra Pradesh	7
Rajasthan	6
Bihar	9
West Bengal	8
Uttar Pradesh	16

[Source: Census of India, 2011]

What is the percentage share of the state having (highest) population density of 1,102 persons per sq km?

- a) 8 b) 9
c) 7 d) 16

56. The following table represents India's Sex Ratio between 1951-2011. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following: **[1]**

Census year	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1951	946
1961	941

a) 2001

b) 1971

c) 1951

d) 1961

59. Read the following data showing the Distribution of the Population of India and select the appropriate option from the following: [1]

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	
State	Percentage
Maharashtra	9
Andhra Pradesh	7
Rajasthan	6
Bihar	9
West Bengal	8
Uttar Pradesh	16

Source: Census of India, 2011

Almost half of India's population lives in just five states. What is the population percentage of the biggest state in terms of area?

a) 8

b) 7

c) 16

d) 6