**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A), KUMBAKONAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**

**POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY** **Sub.code:P21GC205**

**UNIT I**

1. The word census derived from
2. Arabic b) Sanskrit c) Latin d) English
3. Vital Events Registered in
4. Population Register b) Vital Registration c) Census d) Other Register

1. As per the 2011 Census, Which of the following is the least Populated state in India?
2. Mizoram b) Sikkim c) Tripura d) Uttarkhand
3. Which of the following is not an area of sparse population?
4. The Atacama
5. Equatorial region
6. South –East Asia
7. Polar region
8. Which state of India has highest population in 2011 census?
9. U.P
10. Bihar
11. Punjab
12. Kerala
13. Which state of India has highest population density?
14. Bihar b) Assam c) Mizoram d) Tamil Nadu
15. First Census of India was held in which year?
16. 1991 b) 1872 c) 1881 d) 1891
17. Which state has the lowest Population of

India in 2011?

1. Uttar Pradesh b) Arunachal Pradesh c) Sikkim d) All of these
2. India accounts for what percentage of the world population?
3. 16.7% b) 20% c) 15% d) 18.6%
4. In how many years is the official enumeration of Population carried out for census?
5. 5 Years b) 16 years c) 10 years d) 8 years
6. The number of people that lives in square kilometer of land is classified as
7. Housing density b) Society density c) Population intensity d) Population density
8. The country with the highest Population is
9. USA b) Brazil c) China d) Indonesia
10. The Continent with highest population after Asia is
11. Africa b) Europe c) Asia d) Australia
12. Which year is known as the demographic divide?
13. 1929 b) 1956 c) 1974 d) 1921
14. Who was the Governor General when first census was held?
15. Lord Mayo b) Lord Dalhousie c) Lord Ripon d) Lord Minto
16. Who among the following is called as the “Father of Demographic studies”?
17. Neil Adger b) Tim Cresswell c) Aryabhatt d) Karl Marx
18. The population density of India is
19. 364.9/km2 b) 414/km2 c) 389.9km2 d) 590km2
20. Arithmetic density means
21. The overall number of inhabitant’s/ land area
22. b) The overall number of inhabitants/ Agricultural area
23. c) The overall Population/ Area of housing space
24. d) The overall number of inhabitants/ Area of productive farming
25. Match the following:

Year Population Density

1. 1971 1. 324
2. 1981 2. 274
3. 1991 3. 216
4. 2001 4. 177
5. A1,B2,C3,D4 b) A4,B3,C2,D1 c) A2,B1.C4,D3 d) A3, B1, C4,D2
6. Population density of India as per the 2001 census

a)324 b) 435 c) 789 d) 189

1. Which is the most populous country of the world?
2. India b) China c) Europe d) Russia
3. What is the average density of the world population?

a) 31 b) 35 c) 38 d) 54

## Which one of the following is not a fact?

Human population increased more than ten times during the past

500 years  
b) Nearly 80 million people are added to the world population each year  
 c) It took 100 years for the population to rise from five billion to six billion  
 d) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition.

1. What was the population of India as per 2011 Census?

a) 1028 million b) 3287 million c) 3182 million d) 1210

million

1. What was the annual growth rate of population in India as per

2011 census?

a) 1.16% b) 1.64% c) 2% d) 2.5%

1. In how many years India’s population will be doubled?

a) 32 years b) 34 years c) 36 years d) 38 years

1. As per the 2011 census what is the density of India?
2. 324 b) 435 c) 789 d) 382
3. The growth rate of Population means
4. Difference between the growth of male and female population
5. Difference between the population of rural and urban areas
6. No.of births per thousand persons
7. Difference between birth rate and death rate
8. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the lack of female

population in India?

1. Political factors b) Economic factors c) Social factors

d) Superstitions

1. According to the census 2001, which was the largest state of India

Demographically?

1. Maharashtra b) Bihar c) Uttar Pradesh d) West Bengal
2. The major population concentration in the world ocean in low lands is because
3. In plains large agricultural lands are available
4. In plains soils are fertile
5. Vast level lands is available for settlements and Industry
6. Means of transportation can easily be developed
7. I &II are correct b) I,II & IV are correct c) I,II &III are correct d) All are correct
8. World's highest urban density of population occurs in
9. Tokyo b) Mumbai c) Chennai d) Mongolia
10. Population Problems of advanced countries are
11. Ageing Population
12. Small work force
13. Rural depopulation
14. Urbanization
15. I and II are correct b) I only correct c) II and IV are correct d) I and III are correct

1. The most important factor for rapid population growth in India is
2. High Birth rate and declining death rate b) Urbanization c) Migration d) Migration
3. Which one of the following Union territories in India records lowest density of population in 1991?
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands b) Pondicherry c) Lakshadweep d) Daman and diu
5. I. Maximum percentage of population in India is found in the age group between 15 and 59

II. Minimum Percentage of population in India is found in the age group between 0 and 4

1. I true II false b) I and II True c) I and II are false d) I false and II true
2. (A) Density of population indicates the man-land ratio

(R) India does not either rank among countries with a high man –

land ratio or among those with a very low man – land ratio.

1. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation

of (A)

1. Both (A) and (R) are False, but (R) is not the correct explanation

of (A)

1. Both (A) and (R) are false, but (R) is not the correct explanation

of (A)

1. Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
2. (A) Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state in India

( R) According to 1991 census the most densely populated state is

Kerala

a) (A) and (R) true (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b) (A) and (R) true (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

c) (A) is true, (R) is false

d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

1. Up to what latitude polar region are peopled?
2. To the extent of latitude 80 degree
3. To the extent of latitude 70 degree
4. To the extent of latitude 75 degree
5. None of these
6. The thickly populated area in China is
7. Yangtze Kiang valley b) Province of Mongolia c) Red basin d) Beijing
8. Population explosion is largely due to
9. Improved medical services b) Lack of medical services c) High fertility rate d) High mortality rate
10. An official counting of people is called
11. Population b) Census c) Demography d) Survey
12. Which of the following is not population density?
13. Functional density b) Agricultural density c) Arithmetic density d) Cultural density
14. Density of Population (D) is
15. D= S(Size) / W (Weight) b) D = S (Space) / N (Number) c) D=N (Number) /S(Space)

d) None of the above

1. -----has a less than 1% population growth rate
2. India b) China c) Japan d) Niue
3. UIDAI full form
4. Unique Identification Authority of India b) United Insurance Authority of India c)University Identification Authority of India d) universal identification Authority of India
5. UIDAI comes under
6. Niti Aayog b)  Home Ministry c)  Ministry of communication and information technology d) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

1. A higher density of population is favorable to
2. Industrial growth b) agricultural growth c) Labour supply d) Capital formation
3. UID means
4. Unique Identity Number b) Universal Identity card c) Unique Indian Department d)Uniform Identity Number
5. Which year aadhar started in India?
6. 2009 b) 2012 c) 2015 d) 2001
7. Polar caps are -----
8. Thickly Populated b) Sparsely Populated c) Moderate Populated d) None of these
9. The Amazon lowlands are thinly populated because of ------
10. Extreme hot b) Extreme cold c) High temperature and humidities d) None of these

1. Which of the following are the measures of Population density?
2. Crude population density b) Arithmetic density c) Agricultural density d) All of these
3. Match the following:
4. Crude population density
5. Nutritional density
6. Occupational density
7. Room density
8. Total number of people per unit of total area
9. Ratio between total population and cultivated area
10. Ratio of working population and cultivated area
11. Average number of people per room in a given area
12. IA, IIB, IIIC, IVD
13. IIA, IIIB, IVC, ID
14. IIIA, IVB, IC, IID
15. IVA, IIIB, IIC, ID
16. Which country has the lowest population in 2011?
17. Vatican city b) USA c) Europe d) China
18. NFHS means
19. National Family Health Survey b) National Forest Health Survey c) National Population Studies Institute d) Number of family health survey
20. When the first census conducted in the Independent India?
21. 1951 b) 1960 c) 1948 d) 1947
22. NPR means
23. National Population Register b) National Poverty Register

c) Number Register d) Permanent code Number

1. PLCN full form
2. Permanent Location Code Number b) Unique Identity Number c) Programmable Logic Controller d)National Population Register
3. Which State has the highest population density in 2011 census?
4. Maharashtra b) Bihar c) West Bengal d) Uttar Pradesh

**UNIT I ANSWERS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | C | 2 | B | 3 | B | 4 | C | 5 | A |
| 6 | A | 7 | B | 8 | B | 9 | A | 10 | C |
| 11 | D | 12 | C | 13 | A | 14 | D | 15 | A |
| 16 | D | 17 | A | 18 | A | 19 | B | 20 | A |
| 21 | B | 22 | D | 23 | C | 24 | D | 25 | B |
| 26 | C | 27 | D | 28 | D | 29 | D | 30 | C |
| 31 | D | 32 | A | 33 | C | 34 | A | 35 | A |
| 36 | B | 37 | A | 38 | C | 39 | A | 40 | A |
| 41 | C | 42 | B | 43 | D | 44 | C | 45 | D |
| 46 | A | 47 | C | 48 | C | 49 | A | 50 | A |
| 51 | B | 52 | C | 53 | D | 54 | A | 55 | A |
| 56 | A | 57 | A | 58 | A | 59 | A | 60 | C |

**UNIT -II**

1. Demographers use the Crude birth rate as measure of
2. Fecundity b) Fertility c) Infant mortality d) Population growth
3. Number of births per 1000 is
4. Growth rate b) Reproductive rate c) Crude birth rate d) Fertility
5. Declining death rate & more declining birth rate, Seen in :

a) Late expanding b) Early expanding c) High stationary d) Declining

1. What is the denominator in GFR (General Fertility Rate):
2. Married women b)Women in reproductive age group (15-49) c) Married women in the age group of 15-49 d All women

1. Total Fertility Rate refers to:

a) No. of women between 15 -44 yrs b) No. of births per thousand woman c) No. of children per woman d) No of children in population

1. Which of the following is not a possible cost of high fertility rates and rapid population growth ?
2. increasing returns to natural resources with a direct impact on average food consumption
3. increased urbanization and congestion
4. a higher labor force growth rate and higher unemployment
5. a working population that must support a large number of dependents
6. All the following are measures of fertility except
7. Crude birth rate b) Age specific fertility rate c) Infant mortality rate d) Net reproduction rate
8. TFR Means
9. Net reproductive rate b) Total fertility rate c) Infant mortality rate d) Gross reproduction rate
10. I. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people.

II. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years (ages 15-49).

1. I true II false b) I false II true c) I and II are true d) I and II are false
2. The rate of natural increase in human population is calculated by
3. CBR-CDR b) CBR – CMR c) CBR+CDR d) CBR+ CMR
4. **According to Census 2011, how much was the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in India?**

(a) 2.1 (b) 2.3 (c) 2.4 (d) 2.0

1. Age specific fertility calculated as
2. No.of live births to women of specific age group/ Mid – year women

population of that age group

b) Number of live births in a given year/ Mid year population

c) No.of females expected to be born to 1000 newly born girls/ 1000 d) Number of live births/ females of child bearing age

1. Gives a net biological status of the population
2. Health indicator b) Vital index c) Mortality rate d) Fertility rate
3. “The ratio of total number of registered deaths to the total midyear population during the year multiplied by thousand”
4. General fertility rate b) Crude death rate c) Mortality rate d) Standardized death rate
5. When death rates are computed for some specific class of people or specific age group of a population, they are called
6. Age specific mortality b) Age specific crude death rate c) Age specific death rate

d)Age specific death schedules

1. The simplest measure of fertility
2. Crude birth rate b) Standardized birth rate c) Total fertility rate d) The general fertility rate

1. The main sources of information concerning fertility are population census and

a) Demographic surveys b) Birth registration system c) Stratified sampling d) Questionnaire

1. Rate is computed by adding the age specific fertility rates of various age groups of child bearing age
2. Crude birth rate b) Net reproduction rate c) Total fertility rate d) The general fertility rate
3. Ratio of all live births registered during a year to the number of

Women of child bearing age

1. Crude birth rate b) Standardized birth rate c) Net reproduction rate d) The general fertility rate
2. Birth rate refers to the number of live births per thousand of the

population in a region during a given period of time

1. Standardized b) Crude c) Child d) Total fertility
2. (Total number of expected death in standard population) / (Total standard population) X 1000=
3. CDR b) Mortality rate c) Clear death rate d)SDR
4. The number of deaths under one year of age, per 1000 live births, occurring in a given geographical area, during a given year, known as
5. Death rate b) Birth rate c) Maternal Mortality rate d) Infant Mortality rate
6. The total number of children born or likely to be born to woman in her lifetime, if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age specific fertility in the population, is known as
7. Birth rate b) Total fertility rate c) Reproduction rate d) maternal Reproduction rate
8. Which one of the following demographic parameters represents the population growth rate?
9. Natural change and crude birth rate b) Natural change and Net migration c) Net migration and fertility rate d) Net migration and birth rate

1. Which age group is included to calculate Child sex Ratio?
2. 1-6 years b) 0-5 years c) 0-6 years d) 0-6 months
3. What is the Maternal Mortality Rate?
4. Women’s death occurred before 9th month of pregnancy b) The annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy c) The death of women occurred within 2 year of childbirth. d) None of the above.
5. According to the data released by the NITI Aayog in 2016, what is the Infant Mortality Rate in India in 2016?
6. 42 per 1000 live births b) 34 per 1000 live births c) 29 per 1000 live births d) 54 per 1000 live births
7. Malthus’s theory was that population?
8. Increased proportionally to economic growth
9. Increased geometrically, outstanding food supply which grew arithmetically
10. Increased stagnantly with food supply and economic development
11. Increased disproportionately surpassing agricultural production
12. The author of the book An Essay on Principles of Population is  
    a) Malthus b) James Prince c) Keynes d.)Frank Notenstein
13. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
      
    I. According to the Malthusian theory, supply of food grains increase in arithmetic progression  
    II. The population also grows in arithmetic progression.  
      
    a) I only b) II only c) both I and II d) none
14. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
    I. Malthus supported population control to ensure balance between population and availability of food grains  
    II. He advocated "unethical" means to control population  
      
    a) I only b) ii only c) both d) none
15. One of the goals of National Population Policy – 2000 was to bring down the infant mortality rate as below:
16. 15/per 1000 live births b) 20/per 1000 live births c) 25/per 1000 live births d) 30/per 1000 live births
17. In which period did Malthusian constraint of hunter play a major role in checking the population growth rate?
18. Ancient period b) Middle ages c) Modern times d) None of these
19. Migration which flows from prosperous to less prosperous region is called
20. Return migration b) reverse migration c)perverse migration d) international migration
21. In which stream, female migration is highest?
22. Rural to Rural b) Rural to Urban c) Urban to Urban d) Urban to Rural
23. Name the stream that is dominated by male migrantsin India**.**
24. Rural-Urban b)Rural-Rural c) Urban-Urban  
    d) Urban-Urban
25. Which one of the following is the main reason for male migration in India?

a) Marriage b) Work and Employment c) Business  
d) Education

1. **Assertion (A):** Out-migration results in increase in employment

opportunities and wage rates, but a loss in investment.

**Reason (R):** Generally, young people migrate and out migration areas have fewer number of young adults relative to the number of children and aged people.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

1. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
2. A is true, but R is false
3. A is false, but R is true
4. Which of the following is among the ‘pull factors of migration?’
5. Security of life b) unemployment c) poor living condition

d)Unpleasant climate.

1. The total fertility rate is
2. The number of women divided by the total female population
3. The number of births divided by the total population
4. The number of children a women will likely bear in her life time
5. The births to women of a given age divided by the total number of women at that age.
6. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of
7. High death rate b) High Married rate c) High birth rate d) None of these
8. Migration affects the population structure of the
9. Receiving Countries b) Home countries of emigrants

c) Both of the Countries d) None of the countries

1. Daily movement of people is called-----
2. Annual Migration b) Seasonal Migration c) Diurnal Migration d) None of these
3. The third component of population change is known as ----
4. Birth rate b) Death rate c) Migration d) Growth rate
5. Which of the following is correct statement?
6. Migration may be interpreted as a spontaneous efforts to achieve a better balance population and resources
7. Migration is a movement of population involving a change of permanent residence of substantial duration
8. A true but B false b) A is false and B is true c) Both of the two are correct d) None of these are correct
9. Which one of the following migration types contributes most to population movement in India?

a) Rural to Rural b) Urban to Rural c) Rural to Urban

d) Urban to Urban

1. Given below are the two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Annual growth rate of populat[i](http://www.netugc.com/)on in developed nations is much lower than in developing nations.

Reason(R): Economic development results in reduction in birth rate.

Codes:

a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A).

c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

1. Which one of the following statements is not correct about migration?
2. Migration varies inversely with the distance between source and

destination.

1. The majority of migrants move in order to improve their economic

conditions.

1. Governments create migration policies to attract the talents that

they lack.

d) Women tend to move longer distances than men.

1. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the categories below:

List – I                                                List - II

(A) Post neonatal mortality age           (i) Less than 28 days

(B) CMR age                                       (ii) Less than one year

(C) Neonatal mortality age                  (iii) 28 days – 364 days

(D) IMR age                                        (iv) Less than five years

(A)        (B)        (C)        (D)

a)       (iii)       (iv)       (ii)        (i)

b)       (iv)       (iii)       (i)         (ii)

c)       (iii)       (iv)       (i)         (ii)

d)       (i)         (ii)        (iii)       (iv

1. Which of the following statements about the consequences of migration is correct?
2. The population – resource relationship of the two areas involved in the process of migration gets modified significantly as a result of migration.
3. The people who migrate from the rural areas to the urban industrial areas suffer from the lack of open space, fresh air and good housing.

c) The dietary habits of emigrants also changes in new areas

d) all of the above

1. Which of the following reasons dominates in Rural to Urban migration in India?
2. Marriage b) Education c) Family Movement d) Employment
3. Which one of the following is not a push factor?
4. Water shortage b) Medical Facilities c) Unemployment d) epidemics
5. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?
6. Africa b) South America c) Asia d) North America
7. Father of Communism
8. Malthus b) Ricardo c) Marx d) Aristotle
9. The reason people are forced to leave a place is called the
10. Pull factor b) Economic factor c) Commercial d) Push factor
11. A family moving from one part of the country to another
12. Immigration b) Internal Migration c) Great migration d) Urbanization
13. Which country has the highest proportion of Immigration?
14. China b) Saudi Arabia c)United Statesd) Germany
15. Which of the following cities, who receives highest no.of migrants?
16. Mumba**i** b) New Delhi c) Calcutta d) Chennai
17. Which state of India, receives maximum migrants?
18. Maharashtra b) Punjab c) Haryana d) Gujarat.
19. What are the causes of migration?
20. Push factors b) Pull factors c) Both d) None.

**UNIT II ANSWERS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | B | 2 | C | 3 | A | 4 | B | 5 | C |
| 6 | A | 7 | C | 8 | B | 9 | C | 10 | A |
| 11 | C | 12 | A | 13 | B | 14 | B | 15 | C |
| 16 | A | 17 | B | 18 | C | 19 | D | 20 | B |
| 21 | D | 22 | D | 23 | B | 24 | B | 25 | C |
| 26 | B | 27 | B | 28 | B | 29 | A | 30 | A |
| 31 | A | 32 | D | 33 | A | 34 | A | 35 | A |
| 36 | C | 37 | B | 38 | A | 39 | A | 40 | C |
| 41 | C | 42 | C | 43 | C | 44 | C | 45 | C |
| 46 | C | 47 | A | 48 | D | 49 | C | 50 | D |
| 51 | D | 52 | B | 53 | A | 54 | C | 55 | D |
| 56 | B | 57 | C | 58 | A | 59 | A | 60 | C |

**UNIT – III**

1. What is Sex Ratio?
2. Number of females per thousand male
3. Number of females per hundred male
4. The study of population growth
5. Number of females per five thousand male

Ans: a) Number of females per thousand male

1. What is the average sex ratio of India as per 2001 census?
2. 956 b) 973 c) 933 d) 945

Ans: c) 933

1. **According to India's census 2011, how much is India's sex ratio?**

a) 940 b) 930 c) 943 d) 935

Ans: c) 943

1. **Which of the following is not well-matched?**
2. Uttar Pradesh:          Sex ratio 935

b) Bihar:                      Sex ratio 918

c)  Madhya Pradesh:      Sex ratio 931

d) Kerala:                     Sex ratio 1084

Ans: b) Bihar:    Sex ratio 918

1. Which of the following figures represents the working age group of the population?
2. 15-65 years b)15-66 years c) 15-64 years d) 15-59 years
3. Which one of the following reflected by Age-sex pyramid?
4. Age structure b)Sex structure c) Population growth d) All of the above
5. Triangular shaped pyramid refers to
6. Expanding Population b) Constant Population c) Declining Population d) None
7. Narrow base of age-sex pyramid refers to
8. High birth rate b) High death rate c) Low birth rate d) All of above
9. The average world sex ratio is
10. 970 b) 980 c) 990 d) 995
11. Which one of the following has caused the sex ratio of the United Arab Emirates to below?
12. Selective migration of working population b) High birth rate of Males c) Low birth rate of females d) High outmigration of females
13. Which country has recorded the highest sex ratio in the world?
14. Qatar b) Latvia c) India d) France
15. Juvenile age group
16. Below 18 b) below 60 c) below 40 d) above 18
17. Which is the state with maximum sex ratio in India?
18. Uttar Pradesh b) Kerala c) Punjab d) Karnataka
19. The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India

Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that

allows for demographic dividend

1. 0-14 b) 15-64 c) 64-75 d) 75 and above
2. As per 2011 census sex ratio of Kerala
3. 991 b) 1084 c) 1038 d) 946
4. As per 2011 census lowest sex ratio found in
5. Punjab b) Sikkim c) Haryana d) Jammu and Kashmir
6. As per 2011 census Child sex ratio in India
7. 964 b) 970 c) 846 d) 914
8. The National legal literacy day is celebrated on
9. 9th November b) 8th November c) 10th November d) 5th November
10. Which of the following programmes was launched in 1994 with the

objective of universalization of primary education?

1. National Adult Education Programme (NAEP)
2. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA\_)
4. National Literacy Misssion (NLM)
5. The first International Conference on Adult education organized by

UNESCO was held in

1. Tehran b) Hamburg c) Rio de Jenerio d) Kualalumbur
2. The state which has the lowest literacy rate in India, as per 2001

census is

1. Bihar b) Madhya Pradesh c) Tamil Nadu d) Orissa
2. The base of the age-sex pyramid is broad and apex is narrow in
3. Developed countries b) Developing Countries c) Under Developed Countries d) None
4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the

codes given below.

List I (Sectors) List II (Economic activities)

1. Primary sector Organisation (i) Business
2. Secondary sector (ii) Cultivation
3. Tertiary sector (iii) Handloom Textiles
4. Quaternary (iv) Transport services

A B C D

a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

b) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

c) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

d) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

1. Which indicator from among the following could be the best

Indicator of social well – being?

1. Population growth rate b) Literacy rate c) Life expectancy d) Per capita income
2. The percentage of Aged population (60+) to the total population in

India lies between

1. 2-5 b) 5-10 c) 10-12 d) 12-15
2. In India sex ratio calculated as
3. Male population /Female population X 1000
4. Female population / Male population X1000
5. Male population + Female population / Total population
6. Female population /Total population
7. A population pyramid is used to show
8. Age - structure of population
9. Migration of population
10. Literacy of population
11. Fertility of population
12. The lowest sex ratio occurs in
13. Latvia b) U.A.E c) Europe d) Russia
14. Bell shaped age – sex pyramid explains
15. Larger population b) Constant Population c) Declining population d) Expanding population
16. The population growth in developed countries is
17. Increasing b) decreasing c) Zero d)Positive growth
18. I. In developed countries population growth is negative.

II. In Japan age – sex pyramid has a narrow base and a tapered

top showing low birth and death rate.

1. I true II false b) I false II true c) I and II are true d) I and II are false
2. Which one of the following has caused the sex ratio of the United

Arab Emirates to be low?

1. Selective migration of male working population
2. High birth rate of males
3. Low birth rate of females
4. High out migration of females.
5. According to 2011 census, the literacy rate of India is
6. 71.04 b) 72.04 c) 73.04 d) 74.04
7. According to 2011 census, the literacy rate of Female
8. 64.26 b) 65.46 c) 66.26 d) 62.64
9. As per 2011 census literacy rate of Man in India
10. 82.14 b) 86.26 c) 74.04 d) 65.46
11. As per the data 2011, sex ratio in rural areas is less than urban

areas

1. Five times b) Four times c) Three times d) Two times
2. According to 2011 census which state has the maximum difference

in the male and female literacy

1. Rajasthan b) Kerala c) Uttar Pradesh d) Madhya Pradesh
2. Occupational Structure refers to
3. Distribution of working force among the different occupations
4. The nature of different occupations
5. Size of working force in a country
6. Number of people living in a country
7. Which one type of agriculture amongst the following is also called

‘slash and burn’ agriculture?

1. Extensive subsistence agriculture
2. Primitive subsistence agriculture
3. Extensive commercial grain cultivation
4. Mixed farming
5. Viti culture
6. Grape cultivation b) Grain farming c) Lemon cultivation d) Fruits cultivation
7. Truck farming is known as
8. Fruit cultivation b) Vegetables Cultivation c) Grain Farming d) Gardening
9. In which one of the following types of economy are the factors of

production owned individually?

1. Capitalist b) Mixed economy c) Socialist d) None
2. Which one of the following is a tertiary activity?
3. Farming b) Trading c) Weaving d) Hunting
4. Which one of the following activities is NOT a secondary sector

activity?

1. Iron smelting b) Making Garments c) Catching fish d) Basket weaving
2. Which one of the following sectors provides most of the

employment in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata

1. Primary b) Quaternary c) Secondary d) Service
2. Growing of flowers is called
3. Truck farming b) Factory farming c) Mixed farming d) Floriculture
4. Which is the oldest activity of Man?
5. Fishing b) Gathering c) Farming d) Manufacturing
6. Which activities transform raw materials into valuable products?
7. Primary b)Secondary c) Tertiary d) Quaternary
8. Manufacturing Industry is considered in which activities?
9. Primary b)Secondary c) Tertiary d) Quaternary
10. Progressive population pyramid represents
11. Birth rate and death rate high b) Low mortality rate

c)Decreasing birth rate d) Low mortality

1. Match the following

LIST I Ackerman population Resource Region LIST II Name of

the Countries

1. Brazilian Type (i) India
2. Egyptian Type (ii) Japan
3. European Type (iii) Latin America
4. USA Type (iv) Australia

A B C D

1. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
2. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
3. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
4. (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
5. Arctic desert type belongs to area of
6. Asia b) Greenland c) China d) Australia
7. NPP Means
8. National Population Policy b) National Power Portal c)National people’s party d) None
9. Which among the following is not included in policy framework of

NPP 2000?

1. Imparting free and compulsory school education above 14 years of age
2. Reducing Infant mortality rate
3. Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases
4. Making family welfare a people centered program
5. The National population policy of India has set the following goals

except:

1. To bring down Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement levels by 2015
2. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate to 30 per 1000 live births
3. To reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate to 100 per 100000 live births
4. 100 percent registration of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies
5. The goal of NPP to reduce Maternal Mortality rate as
6. To reduce Maternal Mortality Rate to 30 per 1000 live births
7. To reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate to 100 per 100000 live births
8. To reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate to 1000 per 100000 live births
9. To reduce Maternal Mortality Rate to 200 per 1000 live births.
10. What was the first Population policy in India?
11. 1976 b) 1981 c) 1951 d) 2001
12. A population policy committee was established in
13. 1976 b) 1981 c) 1952 d) 2001
14. Central Family Planning Board was set up on
15. 1976 b) 1981 c) 1956 d) 2001

1. Central Family Planning Board mainly focus on
2. Sterilisation b) Maternal mortality c) Infant mortality

d)None of these.

ANSWERS:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | A | 2 | C | 3 | C | 4 | B | 5 | D |
| 6 | D | 7 | A | 8 | C | 9 | C | 10 | D |
| 11 | B | 12 | A | 13 | B | 14 | B | 15 | B |
| 16 | C | 17 | D | 18 | A | 19 | B | 20 | A |
| 21 | A | 22 | B | 23 | B | 24 | C | 25 | B |
| 26 | B | 27 | A | 28 | B | 29 | B | 30 | C |
| 31 | C | 32 | C | 33 | D | 34 | B | 35 | A |
| 36 | B | 37 | A | 38 | A | 39 | B | 40 | A |
| 41 | B | 42 | A | 43 | B | 44 | C | 45 | D |
| 46 | D | 47 | B | 48 | B | 49 | B | 50 | A |
| 51 | D | 52 | B | 53 | A | 54 | A | 55 | A |
| 56 | B | 57 | A | 58 | C | 59 | C | 60 | A |

**UNIT IV**

1. Which settlement pattern is found along coast?
2. Rectangular b) Linear c) Triangular d) Star-like
3. Which are the following types of economic activities dominates in all rural settlements?
4. Primary b) Tertiary c) Secondary d) Quaternary
5. In which one of the following environments does one expect the presence of dispersed rural settlements?
6. Alluvial plains of Ganga b)Arid and semi arid regions of Rajasthan c) Lower valleys of Himalayas d) Forests and hills in North east.
7. A rural settlement is called
8. Town b) Village c) Urban d) Farm
9. Hamlet is a
10. Urban Settlement b) Smallest Occupance unit c) Village

d) Linear settlement

1. Which of the following is not a pattern of human settlement?
2. Linear b) Circular c) Star-shaped d) Hamlet
3. Which of the following forces of settlement develops along either side of road, rivers or canals?
4. Circular b) Linear c) Circular d) Square
5. Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani are examples of which of the following settlements?
6. Clustered settlements b) Semi- Clustered settlements

c)Dispersed settlements d) Helmeted Settlements

1. Dispersed Settlements are known as
2. Sprinkled settlement b) Helmeted settlement c) Compact settlement d) Cluster settlement

10. Dispersed Settlements are found in

a) Mountains b) Rivers c) Temples d) Plains

11. Street villages is called in Germany as

a) Ribbon Pattern b) Linear c) Strassendorf d)Ribbon pattern village

12. Circular pattern settlements developed around

a) Temple b) River c) Railways d) Forest

13. Give an ascending order to settlements according to size

1) Town 2) Hut 3) Hamlet 4) Village 5) City

a) 2,3,4,1,5 b) 1,2,3,4,5 c) 5,1,3,4,2 d) 4,3,2,1,5

14. Where the nucleated settlement are found?

a) Kerala b) Gangetic valley c) Malawa plateau d) North east region

15. Which of the following may be identified as the study of rural settlement?

a) Site b) Form c) Distribution d) All of these

16. The pattern of scattered population settlement in Germany is known as

a) Mountain settlement b) Lagden c) Srancruse d) Einzelnoff

17. Rural Settlement from which the residents active population commutes for employment elsewhere is known as

a) Satellite settlement b) Magnest Settlement c) Dormitory Settlement d) Dry settlement

18. The settlement of the Gangetic plain may be called?

a) Wet point settlement b) isolated settlement c) Dry point settlement d) Clustered settlement

19. The pattern of settlement which gives birth to new or daughter settlement is called

a) Mother settlement b) Father settlement c) 1st settlement

d) Traditional settlement

20. Dry point settlements are common in

a) Deltas b) Mountain regions c) Deserts d) Plains

21. Wet point settlements are those which are

a) Near the source of water supply b) far from the source of water supply c) In marshes and swamps d) In deserts

22. Nucleated settlements are commonly found in

a) Arid regions b) Deltas c) Mountain regions d) At any place regardless of topography

23. Settlements that are found on the island are often

a) Compact settlement b) Linear settlement c) Dispersed settlement d) Circular settlement

24. In areas like Kerala which are liable to floods the type of settlement will be

a) Dry point settlement b) Wet point settlement c) Linear pattern of settlement d) Nucleated settlement.

25. **The site of human settlement refers to**

(a) Location of human settlement in any area

(b) Relationship between environment and human settlement

(c) Situation of human settlement near urban area

(d) The physical and cultural characteristics and the attributes of a place

26. **What is the big segment for defining urban and rural areas?**

a) Size of Population b) Settlement Pattern c) Activity d) Income

27. Flat roof is an adaptation to

a) Temperature b) Low Rainfall c) Humidity d) All of these

28. The place inhabited more or less permanently is known as

a) Settlement b) Human settlement c) Residence d) Apartment

29. Nucleated and dispersed settlements are classified on the basis of

a) size b)shape c)Functions d)None

30. The settlements which are closely related to land are referred as

a) Urban settlements b) Rural Settlements c) land settlements d) Domestic settlements

31. Rural settlements can be classified on the basis of

a) Setting b) Function c) Shapes of the settlement d) All of the

above

32. Name the rural settlements pattern of the world, where several roads

Coverage

1. Y shaped b) Star like pattern c) Circular Pattern
2. Linear pattern

33. Name the rural settlements pattern that develops around lake or

ponds in the world

a) Circular Pattern b) T shaped pattern c) Linear pattern d) Rectangular pattern

34. Oval pattern settlements may be developed around a

a) Temple b) Road ways c) Rivers d) Paddy fields

35. (A): The triangular patterns of settlements usually develop at the confluence of two rivers.

(R): The lateral expansion of dwellings at the confluence is restricted by the rivers.

a) A true R true b) A true R false c) A false R true d) A false and R false

36. Semi- Circular pattern of rural settlements develop along a

a) Road b) Temple c) Mosque d) Meander

37. Hamleted settlements found in

a) Tamil Nadu b) Eastern Uttar Pradesh c) Andhra Pradesh d) Karnataka

38. Composite settlements are very common in

a) Ganga plain b) Bihar c) Uttar Pradesh d) Cauvery plain

39. Match the following.

1. Linear Pattern - a) Radial Pattern

2. Rectangular Pattern - b) Temple/pond

3. Circular Pattern - c) Great Northern Plains

4. Star like Pattern - d) Ganga Valley

a) 1d,2c,3b,4a b) 1c,2b,3d,4a c) 1b,2a,3d,4c

d) 1d,2c,3a,4b

40. What is shape of the settlement?

a) The actual land occupied by the settlement

b) the shape of the village e.g. Linear

c) the Location of the settlement in relation to the area around it

d) the shape of the village e.g.defence.

41. Which of the following is not a pattern of human settlement?

a) Linear b) Circular c) Star-shaped d) Hamleted

42. Which of these economic activities is dominant in rural areas?

a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) Quaternary

43. Identify the settlement type that develops on either side of a road, a river, a railway line or a canal.

a) Cross shaped b) Circular c) Linear d) Square

44. Which one of the following does not influence the pattern of rural settlements?

a) Site and terrain b) Shape and size c) Surrounding topography

d) Population.

45. Which of the following places are considered as ‘dry points’?

a) River terraces and Levees b) Low lying areas of river banks

c) Islands surrounds by swamps d) None of the above.

46. Which of the following types of rural settlements is found in the

fertile alluvial plains and North-eastern states of India?

1. Clustered b) Semi-Clustered c) Hamleted d) Dispersed

47. Two or three roads join and make ----------shape of settlements

a) T shaped b) Cluster c) Star shaped d) Rectangular shaped

48. Isolated huts in remote areas called

a) Clustered settlement b) Dispersed settlement c) Rectangular

Settlement d) Semi-circular settlement

49. Consider the following statement (s) related to shape of the settlements.

I. Linear Pattern: Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide inter montane valleys.

II. Rectangular Pattern: In such settlements houses are located along a road, railway line and river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.

Which is/are correct option?

1. Only I b) Only II c) Both I and II d) Neither I Nor II

50. Consider the following statement (s) related to rural settlements.

I. The rural settlements are concerned with the degree of dispersion

Of the dwellings and the life is supported by land based primary

economic activities.

II. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among

them are intimate.

Which is/are correct option?

1. Only I b) Only II c) Both I and II d) Neither I Nor II

51. Consider the following statement (s) related to Hamleted rural

Settlements.

I. Units are locally called Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc., in

various parts of the country.

II. A Pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of a

large compact village.

Which is/are correct option?

1. Only I b) Only II c) Both I and II d) Neither I Nor II

52. Consider the following statement (s) related to dispersed or isolated

rural Settlements.

I. Pattern of settlement appears in the form of isolated huts or

hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms

or pasture on the slopes.

II.Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by extremely

fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of

habitable areas.

Which is/are correct option?

1. Only I b) Only II c) Both I and II d) Neither I Nor II

53. Rural settlement population is

a) Less than 5000 b) less than 10000 c) less than 20000

d) less than 1000

54. Compact villages are concentrated near the

a) Mountains b) Water bodies c) Plateaus d) Valleys

55. Haufendorf refers to

a) Compact village b) Hamleted settlements c)Dispersed settlements d) Fragmented Settlements

56. On the basis of distance between house of shelters the main types of settlement are

a) Scattered and linear b) Scattered and agglomerated

c) Linear and radial d) Agglomerated and linear

57. Lowest village distance is

a) less than 10 per 100 sq.km b) less than 50 per 100 km

c) less than 25 per 100 sq.km d) less than 30 per 100 sq.km

58. Village density is very poor in

a) Jammu and Kashmir b) Tamil Nadu c) Maharashtra

d) Madhya Pradesh

59. Rn value below 0.5 indicates the distribution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_type of Settlements

a) Random b) Regular c) Clustered d) Uniform

60. Match the following.

1. Street village - a. Mosques

2. Strassendorf - b. Railways

3. Linear Pattern - c. Germany

4. Oval Pattern - d. England

a) 1d,2c,3b,4a b) 1c,2d,3a,4b c) 1a,2b,3c,4d d) 1b,2a,3d,4c

**UNIT IV ANSWERS**:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A | Q | A |
| 1 | B | 2 | A | 3 | A | 4 | B | 5 | B |
| 6 | D | 7 | B | 8 | D | 9 | A | 10 | A |
| 11 | C | 12 | A | 13 | A | 14 | A | 15 | D |
| 16 | D | 17 | C | 18 | D | 19 | A | 20 | A |
| 21 | D | 22 | A | 23 | D | 24 | A | 25 | D |
| 26 | C | 27 | B | 28 | B | 29 | B | 30 | B |
| 31 | D | 32 | B | 33 | A | 34 | A | 35 | A |
| 36 | D | 37 | B | 38 | A | 39 | A | 40 | C |
| 41 | D | 42 | A | 43 | C | 44 | D | 45 | A |
| 46 | A | 47 | A | 48 | B | 49 | D | 50 | C |
| 51 | A | 52 | C | 53 | A | 54 | B | 55 | A |
| 56 | B | 57 | A | 58 | A | 59 | C | 60 | A |

**UNIT V**

1. How much percent is the urban population in the world?
2. 38% b) 42% c) 48% d) 58%
3. Which of the following is the functional classification of an urban settlement
4. Administrative town b) Industrial town c) Mining town

d) All of the above

1. In which of the following regions has the oldest well – documented urban settlement found?
2. Huang He valley b) Indus valley c) Nile valley

d)Mesopotamia

1. Which of the following is a planned city?
2. Canberra b) Mumbai c) Calcutta d) Lucknow
3. What is the population of an urban town in India?
4. 2000 b)4000 c) 5000 d) 6000
5. In which valley were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro towns located?
6. Ganga b) Narmada c) Indus d) Brahmaputra
7. Which is the administrative town?
8. Varanasi b) Surat c) Gandhinagar d) Rohtak
9. London is a city of this type
10. Trade b) Port city c) Religious city d) Industrial city
11. The basis for classification of urban settlements are
12. Population size b) Occupational structure c) Administration

and Location d) All of the above

1. I. Most of the urban people are engaged in secondary, tertiary and

quaternary activities.

II. Urban places are known as absence of Agricultural activities.

1. I and II are true b) I true and II false c) I and II are false

d) I and II are false

11. Religious town

1. Nova scotia (Canada) b) Vatican city (Rome) c) Udaipur (Rajasthan)

d)Portsmouth (England)

12. When was the smart cities mission launched?

a) 2015 b) 2016 c) 2017 d) 2018

13. Where did evolution of the first towns begin?

a) Near agriculturally fertile areas b) Near borders c) Near dry areas

d) None of the above

14. What are the main features of the smart cities mission?

a) Stop migration b) Stop brain drain c) Provide core

infrastructure d) All of the above

15. Identify the incorrect statement:

a) Settlements vary in size and type

b) With size the economic character, Social structure and ecology of settlement changes

c) Sparsely located small settlements are located urban settlement

d) None of the above

16. Which of the following is not true about urban settlements?

a) Urban settlements are generally compact and smaller in size

b) They are engaged in a variety of non-agricultural, economic and

Administrative functions.

c) Exchange of goods and services between rural – urban is performed sometimes directly and sometimes through a series of market towns and cities.

d) Cities are connected directly as well as indirectly with the villages and also with each other.

17. On what basis do we classify the Indian towns into ancient, Medieval and modern towns?

a) Specialisation b) Urbanisation c) Evolution d) Both A & C

18. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

I. Ancient towns have historical background which span over 2000

Years

II. Ancient towns developed as religious and cultural centres.

1. Both I and II are false b) I is true and II is false

c) II is true and I is false d) Both I and II are true

19. The fort towns which developed as headquarters of principalities and

kingdoms and came up on the ruins of ancient towns, can be termed as

1. Modern Towns b) Medieval Towns c) Mining Towns

d)Religious and Towns

20. Identify the type of towns from the given information

I. Developed by British and Europeans

II. These are built along coastal locations and three principal nodes

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

1. Ancient Towns b) Medieval Towns c)Modern Towns

d)Pre historic Towns

21. Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram developed as\_\_\_\_\_\_ towns around Delhi.

a) Industrial b) Satellite c) Administrative d) Commercial

22. On what basis do we classify the Indian towns into Industrial towns,

transport cities, Commercial cities etc.,?

1. Evolution b) Specialised functions c) Economic activity

d)Historical background

23. Harappa and Mohenjodaro are example of

a) Mining towns b) Industrial Towns c) Ancient Towns

d) Pre historic towns

24. I. The term Urban means Population exceeding 5000

II. Density of Population exceeding 50 persons per sq.km

1. I true, II False b) I and II are true c) I and II are False

d)I false and II True

25. Population of a city is

a) 50000 b) 100000 c) 25000 d) 10000

26. Match the following.

1. Small Town - a) 1000000 Population

2. Major Towns - b) 100000 Population

3. City - c) 50000 to 99999 Population

4. Metropolis - d) Less than 50000 to 99999 Population

a) 1b,2a,3d,4c b) 1d,2c,3b,4a c) 1c,2d,3b,4a d) 1a,2b,3c,4d

27. Which is wrongly matched?

1. Educational Town - a) Cambridge

2. Entertainment Town - b) Mumbai

3. Religious Town - c) Mussorie

4. Resort Town - d) Shimla

a) Educational Town - Cambridge b) Entertainment Town - Mumbai

c) Religious Town – Mussorie d) Resort Town - Shimla

28. Towns with Population of 100000 and above are called

a) Cities b) Towns c) Metropolis d) Megapolis

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is/are the deciding factor for internal structure and the land use

of Urban areas

1. Industries b) Social and economic functions c) Physical factors

d)None of these

30. Which of the following is not a cause of growth of cities

a) Trade and commerce b) Industrialism c) Development of transport d) Hygienic outlook of People

31. The World’s first cities appeared about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 3500 BC b) 300 BC c) 2000 BC d) AD100

32. Goa is a

a) Religious City b) Resort City c) Commercial City d) All of the above

33. Conurbation means

a) Cluster of cities and town b) cities of cities c) Group of slams d) None of these

34. Which is correctly matched?

Countries Population

1. France - 2000
2. USA - 2500
3. India - 10000
4. Australia - 5000
5. France – 2000 b) USA – 2500 c) India – 10000 d) Australia – 5000

35. In the Census of India 2011, the definition of Urban area

I. At least 75 percent of male working Population engaged in non

Agricultural pursuits

II. A Density of Population of at least 400 per sq.km.

1. I and II true b) I true, II false c) I and II false d) I and II false

36. Venezuela is situated on

a) River Manipures b) River Orinoco c) River Sao Fransisco d)

River Amazon

37. Kualalampur is situated at the confluence of two rivers namely

a) River Parak and River Kelang b) River Kelang and River Penang

c) River Kelang and River Gombak d) River Gombak and Perak

38. Which of the following terms indicates the net Population increase of

towns and cities?

1. Urbanisation b) Population growth c) Urban area

d)Urban growth

39. Which were the first million cities in the world?

a) Mumbai b) Singapore c) London d) Tokyo

40. Who coined the word conurbation?

a) Patrick Geddes b) Amartya Sen c) Jene Gottman d) Ratzel

41. Which of the following is the functional classification of an urban settlement?

a) Administrative b) Industrial c) Mining town d) All of the above

42. The Population size of Metropolitan city is

a) less than 1 million b) 1-5 million c) more than 5 million

d) Non of the above

43. What is the Population size of class I town or city

a) 5000-9999 b) 10000-19999 c) 100000 & more d) less than 5000

44. Which is the most ancient town in India?

a) Hyderabad b) Varanasi c) Agra d) Chennai

45. Name the town that is not located on the banks of a river.

a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Patna

46. What is the trend of Urbanization in India?

a) Urban Population is rising slowly b) Urban is falling c) Urban Population is rising rapidly d) Growth rate of urban Population is lower than total

47. The site of human settlement refers to

a) Location of human settlement in any area b) Relationship between environment and human settlement c) Situation of human settlement near urban area d) The physical and cultural characteristics and the attributes of a place.

48. Urbanization is the result of

a) educational development b) rural development c) migration of population from villages to cities d) agricultural development

49. Which of the following is the best planned city in India?

a) Salem b) Coimbatore c) Chandigarh d) New Delhi

50. Highest urbanization is taken place in which of the following country?

a) USA b) UK c) Australia d) Japan

51. Arrange the following in terms of size

a) City b) Megalopolis c) Metropolis d) Conurbation

a) 2,1,3,4 b) 1,3,4,2 c) 4,1,3,2 d) 3,1,2,4

52. A Series of urban centres which have merged together at different scholar levels is termed as

a) Conurbation b) Metropolis c) Megalopolis d) Sympolis

53. Urbanization is normally defined as

a) A demographic Phenomenon b) Economic changes due to industrialization c) Process of social change d) All of the above

54. A continuous belt of Urban Population progressively linking several cities is known as

a) Conurbation b) b) Megalopolis c) Metropolis d) Linear fring

55. A Settlement whose name appears early in the record books but which is no longer inhabited is called

a) Ghost town b) Lost village c) Engrossed village d) None of the above

56. Cities accommodating population between one to five million are

a) Mega city b) Metropolitan city c) Million city d) Twin city

57. The town having municipal corporation cantonment board or notified town area committee is a

a) Town b) City c) Metropolitan city d) Statutory town

58. Which is the largest town in Asia?

a) Shanghai b) Mumbai c) Tokyo d) Karachi

59. Name the country with 100 percent urban population?

a) Singapore b) Japan c) Great Britain d) USA

60. Which of these is not a problem faced by urban settlements in

developing countries?

1. Pollution b) Poor sewerage c) Housing surplus d) Urban slums

**UNIT V ANSWERS**:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q** | **A** | **Q** | **A** | **Q** | **A** | **Q** | **A** | **Q** | **A** |
| 1 | C | 2 | D | 3 | D | 4 | A | 5 | C |
| 6 | C | 7 | C | 8 | B | 9 | D | 10 | A |
| 11 | B | 12 | A | 13 | A | 14 | C | 15 | C |
| 16 | A | 17 | C | 18 | D | 19 | B | 20 | C |
| 21 | B | 22 | B | 23 | D | 24 | A | 25 | B |
| 26 | B | 27 | C | 28 | A | 29 | B | 30 | D |
| 31 | A | 32 | B | 33 | A | 34 | C | 35 | A |
| 36 | B | 37 | C | 38 | D | 39 | C | 40 | A |
| 41 | D | 42 | B | 43 | C | 44 | B | 45 | C |
| 46 | C | 47 | D | 48 | C | 49 | C | 50 | C |
| 51 | C | 52 | C | 53 | D | 54 | C | 55 | A |
| 56 | B | 57 | D | 58 | C | 59 | A | 60 | C |