

7th Social Science Lesson 5 Questions in English

5. Population And Settlement

- 1) _____ is a study of demographic phenomena which includes natality, morality, growth rates etc., through both space and time.
- a) Population Settlement
 - b) Locography
 - c) **Population Geography**
 - d) Migration

Explanation: Population Geography is a study of demographic phenomena which includes natality, morality, growth rates etc., through both space and time.

- 2) Increase (or) decrease in population indicates _____ and growth.
- a) Population
 - b) **Population distribution**
 - c) Migration
 - d) None of above

Explanation: Increase (or) decrease in population indicates population distribution and growth

- 3) The study of movements and mobility of population is called
- a) Settlement
 - b) Population Distribution
 - c) **Migration**
 - d) Locography

Explanation: The study of movements and mobility of population is called migration. Among the human people from place to place the ancient origin is grouped under major races such as language and religion.

- 4) Caucasoid is said to be the race of
- a) **Europeans**
 - b) Africans
 - c) Asians
 - d) Australian

Explanation: Caucasoid (European)

- 5) Which been defined as a biological grouping within the human species
- a) Nationality
 - b) Genes
 - c) **Race**
 - d) None

Explanation: Races has been defingted as a biological grouping within the human species.

- 6) _____ is the study of Man and his surroundings to the natural environment
- a) Population Geography
 - b) **Human Geography**
 - c) Population Settlement
 - d) Migratory Geography

Explanation: Human geography is the study of Man and his surroundings to the natural environment.

- 7) Negroid race said to be from the Parts of
- a) Europe
 - b) Asia
 - c) **Africa**
 - d) Australia

Explanation: Negroid have the dark eyes, Black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head, and thick lips. They are living in different parts of Africa.

- 8) The mongoloid race is commonly known as the _____
- a) Asian European race
 - b) **Asian America Race**
 - c) Asian African Race
 - d) None

Explanation: The mongoloid race is commonly known as the Asian-American race. The mongoloid have the light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose. Such people are found in Asia and Arctic region.

- 9) _____ have wide nose, curly hair dark skin, and short in height
- a) Mongoloids
 - b) Negroids
 - c) **Australoids**
 - d) Caucasoids

Explanation: Australoids have wide nose, curly hair dark skin, and short in height. They are living in Australia and Asia.

- 10) _____ is said to be one of the cradle lands of human civilization
- a) Greek
 - b) Romania
 - c) **India**
 - d) Africa

Explanation: India is said to be one of the cradle lands of human civilization.

- 11) The ancient Indus valley civilization in India was believed to have been of _____ origin in northern India
- a) Aryan
 - b) Caucasian
 - c) **Dravidian**
 - d) African

Explanation: The ancient Indus valley civilization in India was believed to have been of Dravidian origin in northern India. The Dravidian people were pushed south when the Indo-Aryan came in later.

- 12) The Place of Worship for Buddhism is
- a) **Vihara**
 - b) Basadi
 - c) Agiyari
 - d) Temple

Explanation: Buddhism –Vihara

- 13) The Place of Worship for Juadism is
- a) Vihara
 - b) Agiyari
 - c) **Synagogue**
 - d) Church

Explanation: Jainism- Basadi, Juadism – Synagogue, Zoroqstrianism –Agiyari

- 14) _____ is a great force of socialization.
- a) Settlement
 - b) Migration
 - c) **Language**
 - d) Religion

Explanation: Language is a great force of socialization. Language, either in the written or oral form, is the most common type of communication. Language promotes the transmission of ideas and the functioning of political, economic, social and religious systems.

- 15) There are _____ major language were spoken by about 97 percent population of the country.
- a) 21
 - b) **22**
 - c) 24
 - d) 26

Explanation: There are 22 major language were spoken by about 97 percent population of the country. India follows, kashmiri Urdu Punjabi, Hindi Rajasthani, Gujarati, Bengali and Assamese etc., these language are followed in North India. The main language of the Dravidian family are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam etc., These languages are mainly spoken in southern India.

16) The World Population is celebrated every year on

- a) March 8
- b) July 11**
- c) Dec 8
- d) June 22

Explanation: 11th July -World population day.

17) The world Mother Language day is celebrated on

- a) Feb 2
- b) March 8
- c) Feb 21**
- d) Dec 2

Explanation: 21st February- International mother language day

18) The World cultural diversity day is celebrated every year on

- a) 20th June
- b) 15TH September
- c) 21st May**
- d) None of above

Explanation: Third Sunday in January every year - World Religious day

21st May - The World cultural diversity day

19) _____ is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment

- a) Village
- b) Settlement**
- c) Temple
- d) None of above

Explanation: Settlement is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment. A rural settlement is a community, involved predominantly in primary activities such as agriculture, lumbering, fishing and mining.

20) Which settlement is also known as Nucleated settlement?

- a) Dispersed settlement
- b) Compact Settlement**
- c) Migratory settlement

d) Isolated settlement

Explanation: Compact settlement is also known as nucleated settlement. In this type large a number of houses are built very close to each other such settlement develop along the river valleys and fertile plains, In India compact settlements are found in the northern plains and the coastal plains of peninsular India.

21) _____settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climate, hilly tracts, thick forests, grasslands, areas of extensive cultivation

- a) **Dispersed settlements**
- b) Compact Settlements
- c) Rural settlements
- d) Village settlements

Explanation: Dispersed settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climate, hilly tracts, thick forests, grasslands, areas of extensive cultivation. In these settlements, houses are spaced far apart and after interspersed with fields.

22) Which of following is example for dispersed settlements?

- a) **Nilgris**
- b) Northern Plains
- c) Peninsular india
- d) River Valleys

Explanation: In India this type of dispersed human settlement is found in the northern kosi tract, the Ganga delta ,the Thar Desert of Rajasthan and the foot hills of Himalayas and the Niligris.

23) _____are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily available.

- a) **Rural Settlements**
- b) Compact settlements
- c) Isolated settlements
- d) Contribution settlemnts

Explanation: Rural settlements are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily available. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture, along with the provision of other basic needs.

24) Which of the Following is false regarding influencing Rural Settlement?

- a) Economic condition
- b) Soil and water resources
- c) **Job conditions**
- d) Nature of topography

Explanation: Factors Influencing Rural Settlement • Nature of topography • Local weather Condition
• Soil and water resources • Social organisation • Economic condition

25) Which of following is not a pattern of Rural settlement?

- a) Linear Pattern
- b) Rectangular Pattern
- c) Star Pattern
- d) **Bus Pattern**

Explanation: A rural settlement pattern is a function of relief, climate, water supply and socio-economic factor. It is broadly classified under the following patterns, such as Linear, Rectangular, Circular, Star like pattern etc

26) The Indo – Ganga plains of Punjab and Haryana is a example for

- a) Linear settlement
- b) Rectangular Pattern
- c) **Star Like Pattern**
- d) Pilgrim Settlement

Explanation: The Indo – Ganga plains of Punjab and Haryana is a Example for Star like pattern settlement.

27) Which of following is a example for rectangular pattern settlement?

- a) The Alps
- b) **Sutlej**
- c) Plains of Punjab
- d) Central area Houses.

Explanation: The rectangular settlements are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. Such a settlement is found in plain areas (or) inter montane plain. E.g., Sutlej

28) _____ may come up around a place of worship(or) any spot with a religious significance .

- a) Religious Settlement
- b) **Pilgrim Settlement**
- c) Worship Settlement
- d) None of above

Explanation: Pilgrim settlement may come up around a place of worship(or) any spot with a religious significance. E.g. Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu.

29) The settlements in which most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are known as

- a) Village settlements
- b) **Urban Settlements**
- c) Rural Settlements

d) Wet Point Settlements

Explanation: The settlements in which most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are known as urban settlements. In other words, urban is related to cities and towns.

30) Which of following is false regarding classification of urban settlements

- a) Size of population
- b) Occupational structure
- c) Administration
- d) **River and soil resources**

Explanation: The definition of urban area varies from are country to another. Some of the common basis of classification are • Size of population • Occupational structure • Administration

31) Town is a general name for an urban place, usually a settlement meeting a prescribed minimum population threshold. Population more than

- a) 3000 people
- b) **5000 people**
- c) 10000 people
- d) None of above

Explanation: Town is a general name for an urban place, usually a settlement meeting a prescribed minimum population threshold. Population more than 5000 people. Based on the function that cities perform they can be classified into the following types of towns, such as administrative, cantonment, academic etc.

32) In India an urban place with more than _____ population is considered as City.

- a) 2 Lakhs
- b) **1 Lakhs**
- c) 5 Lakhs
- d) 6 Lakhs

Explanation: City is a nucleated settlement which multifunctional in character, including an established central business district. In India an urban place with more than one lakh population is considered as a city (Population more than 1,00,000)

33) A mega city is a very large city typically with a population of more than people of

- a) **10 Million**
- b) 20 Million
- c) 5 Million
- d) 15 Million

Explanation: A mega city is a very large city typically with a population of more than 10 million people. A mega city can be a single metropolitan area. E.g. Canton, Tokyo, Delhi, Mumbai are some of the examples of megacities.

- 34) The word _____ is given for a large conurbation, when two or more large cities whose total population exceeds ten million
- a) Metropolis
 - b) Ultracity
 - c) **Megapolis**
 - d) Cosmopolis

Explanation: The word megapolis is given for a large conurbation, when two or more large cities whose total population exceeds ten million. The region made up of cities between Boston and Washington D.C is a well-known megapolis

- 35) Example for Megapolis city in India is
- a) Chennai
 - b) **Kolkata**
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Pune

Explanation: In India, Kolkata is the largest urban area which is a megapolis.

- 36) _____ is a region comprising of a number of cities, large town, and other urban areas that through population growth and physical expansion have merged to form one continuous urban (or) industrially developed area.
- a) Cosmopolis
 - b) **Conurbation**
 - c) Megapolis
 - d) Metropolis

Explanation: Conurbation is a region comprising of a number of cities, large town, and other urban areas that through population growth and physical expansion have merged to form one continuous urban (or) industrially developed area. West Midland in England, the Ruhr in Germany, Randstad in the Netherlands are example of conurbations.

- 37) Example for Conurbation in India is
- a) **Mumbai**
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Chennai
 - d) Pune

Explanation: West Midland in England, the Ruhr in Germany, Randstad in the Netherlands are example of conurbations. Mumbai in Maharashtra, Gurgaon, Faridabad in Haryana, Noida in Uttar Pradesh are the conurbation cities of India.

- 38) The town designed to house the over population of a major city, but is located well beyond the limits of that city is called
- a) Over town

- b) Down town
- c) Smart town
- d) **Satellite Town**

Explanation: A satellite town is a town designed to house the over population of a major city, but is located well beyond the limits of that city. Satellite towns are generally located outside the rural urban fringe. In India most satellite towns are purely residential in character.

39) Tamil Nadu has how many major cities to be transformed as smart cities?

- a) 11
- b) **12**
- c) 14
- d) 16

Explanation: The first ten smart cities of India are Bhubaneshwar, Pune, Jaipur, Surat, Ludhiana, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Solapur, New Delhi and Udaipur. Tamil Nadu has 12 major cities to be transformed as smart cities. **They are Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Salem, Vellore, Coimbatore, Thoothukudi, Dindugul and Erode.**

40) Which is a site with reliable supply of water from wells, tank, river, spring (or) pond in an area?

- a) **Wet point site**
- b) Dry Point site
- c) Lake site
- d) Rural Settlement Site

Explanation: A wet point is a site with reliable supply of water from wells, tank, river, spring (or) pond in an area.