

1st Term Worksheet

Subject – Geography

Class – VIII

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 2

[Population Dynamics]

Glossary:

[32]

Accessible: _____

Enumeration: _____

Infanticide: _____

Populous: _____

Sparsely: _____

Sustaining: _____

Exercise:

[33-34]

[A] Choose the correct answers: [33]

1. It is estimated that by the year 2100, the world population will be approximately _____.

(a) 10.3 billion (b) 11.2 billion (c) 21.2 billion

2. With about _____ of the world population, Asia tops the list as the most populous continent.

(a) 60 per cent (b) 40 per cent (c) 70 per cent

3. The _____ distribution of population happens due to various physical and human factors.

(a) parallel (b) unequal (c) equal

4. _____ in Mumbai is one of the largest slums in the world.

(a) Dharavi (b) Andheri (c) Powai

5. A larger size of population in the age group of _____ years shows the chances of having a larger working population

(a) 15-25 (b) 15-59 (c) 35-59

[B] State whether the sentences are true or false: [33]

1. Antarctica does not have permanent population. _____

2. Population distribution refers to the pattern of where people live. _____

3. Job opportunities and a good network of transport and communication influence the concentration of population in certain places. _____

4. Under population always creates pressure on the use of social amenities. _____

5. In the West European type of age structure, 45-55 per cent of the population are children, and old people constitute only four-eight per cent of the total population. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks with suitable words: [33]

1. _____ is unevenly distributed with small concentrations of large numbers of people living in the same area.

2. Africa is the second-most populated continent, accommodating around _____ of the world's population.

3. _____ of a place is very important for sustaining populations.

4. A _____ in the age group of 60 plus indicates greater expenditure on the care of the aged.

5. The relative numbers of males and females is an important _____ characteristic.

[D] Answer the following questions in 1-2 sentences:

[33]

1. Define population.

Ans.

2. Which are the most populous countries of Asia?

Ans.

3. What do you mean by population distribution?

Ans.

4. What is a slum?

Ans.

5. What is the Brazilian type of age structure?

Ans.

[E] Answer the following questions in 4-5 sentences:

[33]

1. Discuss the population of Antarctica.

Ans.

2. What are the factors that affect the distribution of population?

Ans.

[illegible][illegible]

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2. Discuss the physical and human factors that affect population distribution.

Ans.

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3. What factors affect the population of a place?

Ans.

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4. What do you mean by sex ratio of a population? What factors influence the sex ratio?

Ans.

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. Explain with diagram, the population pyramid.

Ans.

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[G] Think and Answer:

[34]

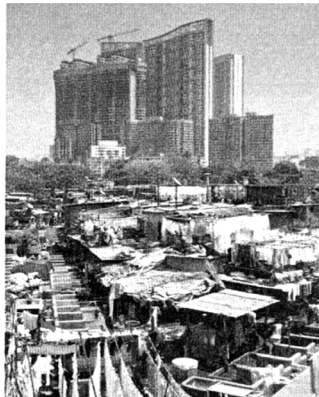
India is a country where there is high rate of female infanticide and crime against women. How do you think we can try to diminish such social evils?

Ans.

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[H] Picture study:

[34]



1. Identify the picture.

Ans. _____

2. Can you find out what has caused such discrepancies in lifestyle?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 3

[Migration]

Glossary:

[39]

Asylum: _____

Demographers: _____

Drought: _____

GDP: _____

Humanitarian: _____

Municipalities: _____

Oppressive: _____

Potential: _____

Remittances: _____

Vivid: _____

Exercise: [40-41]

[A] Choose the correct answers: [40]

1. _____ migration means relocation according to personal desires.
(a) involuntary (b) voluntary (c) temporary
2. Change of residence within _____ boundaries is called internal migration.
(a) national (b) international (c) multinational
3. _____ immigrants move with the legal permission of the receiver nation.
(a) legal (b) illegal (c) both
4. Favourable climate conditions is one of the _____ factors of migration.
(a) push (b) impel (c) pull
5. Student migration is an example of _____ migration.
(a) rural (b) urban (c) return

[B] State whether the sentences are true or false: [40]

1. Involuntary migration is also called forced migration. _____
2. Migration affects the size, structure and growth patterns of populations. _____
3. Marriage is a cause of migration of people from one city to another. _____
4. Social unrest and political conflicts are the push factors for brain drain. _____
5. Mass migration hampers innovation and growth. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks with suitable words: [40]

1. A person who is forced to leave his country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster is known as a _____.
2. The culture of Poland is highly influenced by the _____, _____ and _____ cultures.
3. Brain drain is also known as _____.
4. The _____ has the largest proportion of immigrants in the world.
5. _____ is the largest host country with over 2.7 million Syrian refugees.

[D] Answer the following questions in 1-2 sentences: [40]

1. What is migration?

Ans. _____

2. How does immigration affect the home country?

Ans. _____

3. What are the positive impacts of emigration on the home country?

Ans. _____

4. Define international migration.

Ans. _____

5. What do you understand by the term 'brain drain'?

Ans.

[E] Answer the following questions in 4-5 sentences:

[40]

1. What are the positive impacts of global brain drain?

Ans.

2. Why do people shift from rural to urban areas?

Ans.

3. Write a short note on 'Return Migration.'

Ans.

4. What are the push and pull factors of migration? List some examples.

Ans.

5. Discuss some of the factors responsible for migration.

1. What is the difference between immigration and emigration?

[illegible][illegible]

Ans. _____

[illegible]

Ans. _____

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Ans.

Think and Answer: [41]

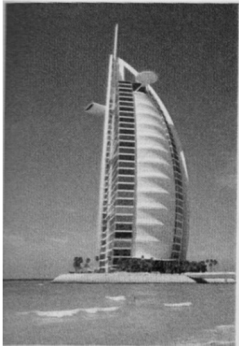
Diversity helps cultures and traditions to loosen the grip on racism and discrimination.

How do you think migration impacts the culture of a region?

[illegible]

[H] Picture study:

[34]



1. Identify the building.

Ans. _____

2. In which country is it located?

Ans. _____

3. Analyse why it has the highest share of foreign-born people.

Ans. _____

Chapter – 4
[Urbanised World]

Glossary:

[45]

- E-governance: _____

- E-participation: _____

- Industrialisation: _____

- Metropolis: _____
- Metropolitan cities: _____
- Modernisation: _____

- Predominant: _____
- Proportion: _____
- Rationalisation: _____
- Sociological: _____

Exercise:

[46-47]

[A] Choose the correct answers: [40]

1. Urbanisation refers to the shifting of population from _____.
(a) rural to urban (b) urban to rural (c) cities to villages
2. Urbanisation is an _____ phenomenon.
(a) new (b) recent (c) age-old
3. With the growth of cities, the cost _____ of also grows.
(a) housing (b) infrastructure (c) both

4. Delhi, along with Gurgaon in Haryana and Noida in Uttar Pradesh, are counted as the _____.
- (a) national capital territory (b) union territory (c) regional territory
5. Owing to the constant needs of the growing population in urban areas, _____ have started sprouting.
- (a) big cities (b) renewed cities (c) concept cities

[B] State whether the sentences are true or false: [46]

- Urbanisation does not create any social, economic and environment at changes. _____
- According to the recent UN projections, there will be about 1.1 billion new urbanites over the next 14 years. _____
- Osaka, Karachi, Jakarta, Mumbai, Shanghai, Manila, Seoul and Beijing have a population of over 100million people. _____
- Many rural inhabitants come to the city to try their luck and upgrade their social position. _____
- Cities have no socio-cultural impacts on their surrounding rural areas. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks with suitable words: [47]

- _____ creates enormous social, economic and environmental changes.
- Urbanisation impacts a range of _____, _____, _____, and _____, factors.
- _____ cities are physically separated from the metropolis by rural territory.
- Data are collected from citizens and various devices which is _____ and _____.
- The Indian government has a vision of developing around 100 _____ as satellite towns.

[D] Answer the following questions in 1-2 sentences: [47]

- What is urbanisation?

Ans. _____

- Write two causes of urbanisation.

Ans. _____

- Write two positive impacts of urbanisation.

Ans. _____

4. Name two satellite cities of the world.

Ans. _____

5. Name two proposed smart cities of India.

Ans. _____

[E] Answer the following questions in 4-5 sentences: [47]

1. What are the positive impacts of urbanisation?

Ans. _____

2. Why do people shift from rural to urban areas?

Ans. _____

3. Write a short note on urbanisation in Asia.

Ans. _____

4. Why does the cost of housing and infrastructure grow with the growth of cities?

Ans. _____

[illegible]

1. Write a short note on the causes of urbanisation.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

3. Write a short note on satellite cities.

Ans.

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4. What are smart cities? Why are data collected from the citizens?

Ans.

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5. Why are smart cities more efficient in using physical infrastructure?

Ans.

[illegible]

[G] Think and Answer:

[47]

What do you think concept cities are? Why are concept cities sprouting everywhere?

Ans.

[illegible]

[H] Picture study:



[47]

1. This is a locality in Delhi. Analyse and interpret the picture in the context of urbanization.

