

# FUNDAMENTAL OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## CH 1. NATURE AND SCOPE

1. Man moves from a state of necessity to a state of freedom, by A. Understanding nature B. Obeying nature C. Controlling nature D. Modifying nature
2. Which of the following is a feature of post-modernism in geography? A. Emergence of welfare, behavioural and Radical school of thought B. Grand generalisations and the applicability of universal theories C. use of computers and sophisticated statistical tools D. understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised
3. 'traffic is regulated by lights on the cross-roads' This example is taken to prove the concept of A. Environmental Determinism B. Possibilism C. Neo- determinism D. Dualism
4. Which school of thought explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality? A. Radical B. Behavioural C. Welfare D. Neo determinism
5. In which phase, the regional approach in geography became popular? A. Early colonial period B. Later colonial period C. Inter war period D. Later war period
6. "Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface". Associate the thinker A. Ellen Sample B. Ratzel C. Vidal de la Blache D. Griffith Taylor
7. Behavioural Geography is a sub field of ----- A. Population Geography B. Social Geography C. Political geography D. Economic Geography
8. Demography is an interface with which branch of Human Geography? A. Population Geography B. Social Geography C. Urban geography D. Economic Geography
9. Which of the following statement reflects 'Humanisation of nature'? A. technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings b. Human was afraid of nature and its fury. c. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere d. human beings can conquer nature by obeying it
10. A: Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. R: With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. A. A and R, both true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. A and R, both true and R is <b>not</b> the correct explanation of A. C. A is true and R is false D. R is true and A is false
11. Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these. Identify the school of thought A. Environmental determinism B. Possibilism C. Neo Determinism D. Radicalism

12. Which dichotomy is not valid?

- A. nomothetic or idiographic
- B. regional or systematic
- C. Human or nature
- D. Possibilism or determinism

13. Which of the following is an example of cultural landscape?

- A. Forest
- B. pastures
- C. Hills
- D. Wildlife

14. Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it was different from others. Name the approach

- A. Areal differentiation
- B. Regional analysis
- C. Spatial organisation
- D. Exploration and description

15. Identify the feature of 'Spatial organisation'

- A. Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools
- B. use of computers and sophisticated statistical tools
- C. grand generalisations and the applicability of universal theories
- D. identifying the uniqueness of any region

16. What is essential to develop technology?

- A. Knowledge of science
- B. Knowledge of nature
- C. Knowledge of human society
- D. Knowledge of tools

17. Presence of humanised nature can be seen in.....

- A. urban sprawls
- B. tribal village
- C. dense forest
- D. farmland

18. Which of the following is not the concept of environmental determinism?

- A. Man adapted to the dictates of Nature.
- B. the stage of human social development was also primitive
- C. physical environment becomes the "Mother Nature"
- D. human activities create cultural landscape.

19. Why man should obey nature?

- A. To command nature
- B. To avoid accidents
- C. Not to damage the environment
- D. To proceed in their pursuits of development

20. Arrange the following approaches in a sequence order according to their development

1. Spatial organization
2. Regional approach
3. Areal differentiation
4. Humanistic approach

(a) 1 4 2 3

- (b) 4 1 3 2
- (c) 2 3 1 4
- (d) 3 2 4 1

21.

Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car

switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly. With a click of the

mouse, Kari can network with colleagues in New Delhi. She frequently takes a morning flight to London and returns in the evening in time to watch her favourite television serial. Though Kari is fifty-eight years old, she is

fitter and looks younger than many thirty year- old in other parts of the world.

A. Which of the following statement describes Kari's environmental condition?

- A. Warm and humid
- B. Cold and dry
- C. Hot and humid
- D. Extreme cold

21. The above paragraph describes man and environment relationship as

- A. Environmental determinism
- B. Possibilism
- C. Neo determinism
- D. Naturalized man

22. Kari looks fitter and younger than many thirty years- old in other parts of the world. Because

- A. She lives in harsh climate
- B. She uses technology
- C. She leads a comfortable life
- D. She takes healthy diet

23. Match the column

a. Early colonial period	i. Areal differentiation
b. Later colonial period	ii. Spatial organisation
c. Inter-war period	iii. Exploration and description
d. Post-war period	iv. Regional analysis

- A. a-iii, b-ii, c-I, d- iv    B. a-ii, b-i, c-Iii, d- iv    C. a-iii, b-i, c-Ii, d- iv    D. a-iii, b-IV, c-i, d-ii

24. Technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings. This idea is from which school of thought?

A. Behavioural school B. Possibilism C. Environmental determinism D. Neo determinism

25. "Human geography is the study of "the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth." Who said it?

A. Ratzel B. Ellen Semple C. Vidal de la Blache D. Humboldt

**26. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:** Benda lives in the wilds of the AbujhMaad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst.

**1. Benda practices which of the type of agriculture ?**

- a. Subsistence gathering
- b. Slash burn cultivation
- c. Extensive grain farming
- d. Horticulture

**2. The state of the society in the passage can be describe by the of the following term**

- a. Neo determinism
- b. Ariel differentiation
- c. Possibilisim
- d. Environmental determinism

**27. What has allowed humans to loosen the shackles of the nature?**

- A, Development of agriculture
- B Development of new tools
- C. Discovery of fire
- D. All of the above

**28 A:** The type of relation between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism.

**R:** Due to very low technological developments, primitive man listened to the nature and was afraid of its fury and worshipped it.

- a)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b)Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c)A is true but R is false.
- d)A is false but R is true.

**29. Which one of the following is not a source of geographical information?**

- A. Traveler's accounts
- B. Old maps
- C. Samples of rock materials from the moon
- D. Ancient Epic

**30. Which one of the following is the most important factor in the interaction between people and environment?**

- A. Human intelligence B. People's perception C. Technology D. Human brotherhood

**31. The core concern of 'Stop & Go' determinism is-**

- (a) The movement of human from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.  
(b) Human beings should adapt the dictates of nature.  
(c) Possibilities can be created within a limit and there is no free run without accidents.  
(d) None of the above

**32. Human geography is the study of "the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth." Who said it?**

- A. Ratzel B. Ellen Semple C. Vidal de la Blache D. Humboldt

### CH 2-The World Population

1. Which among the following is one of the ten most populous countries of Africa?  
A. Nigeria B. Egypt C. Algeria D. Morocco

2. 90 per cent of the world population lives in about----- land area.  
A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40

3. Mediterranean regions are densely populated because.....  
A. Urbanisation B. Industries C. Fertile soil D. Moderate climate

4. Zambia in Africa is thickly populated, because  
A. Mining B. Urbanisation C. Availability of water D. Fertile soil

5. Which of the following factor is not a component of natural growth?  
A. Birth rate B. Death Rate C. Migration D. Mortality Rate

6. A: World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution.  
R: Technological advancement helped in the reduction of death rate and caused accelerated population growth.  
A: A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
B. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
C. A is true and R is false.  
D. R is true and A is false

7. A: The growth of population is low in developed countries as compared to developing countries.  
R. There is no correlation between economic development and population growth.  
A. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
B. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
C. A is true and R is false.  
D. R is true and A is false

8. A: Asia have pushed up death rates and reduced average life expectancy.  
R: Resources that had supported a population earlier are now insufficient to

maintain the population.

- A. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true and R is false.
- D. R is true and A is false.

9. A: In the last stage of demographic transition, both fertility and mortality increase considerably.

R: Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality rate.

- A. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true and R is false.
- D. R is true and A is false.

10. Complete the following statement

Thomas Malthus in his theory stated that the number of people would

- A. increase faster than the food supply
- B. decrease with economic development
- C. remain constant for a given time
- D. increase with technological advancement

11. The Demographic transition theory tells us that population of any region changes from

- A. high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths
- B. low births and low deaths to high births and high deaths
- C. low births and high deaths to high births and low deaths
- D. high births and low deaths to low births and high deaths

12. A: The mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.

R: extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation.

- A. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A and R both true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true and R is false.
- D. R is true and A is false.

13. Which is not a component of population change?

- A. Birth rate
- B. Death Rate
- C. Literacy rate
- D. Migration

14. Which of the following region is thickly populated due to industrialization?

- A. Mediterranean region
- B. Gangetic Plains
- C. Katanga in Zambia
- D. Kobe –Osaka region

15. Identify the push factors

- i. Poverty
- ii. Employment opportunity
- iii. Health facilities
- iv. Natural disaster

A. I & IV      B. II & III      C. Only IV      D. Only I

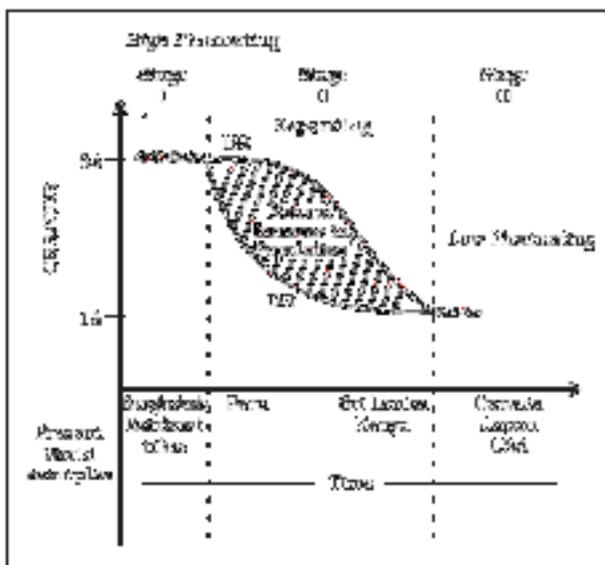
16. Migrants who move out of a place are called.....

Refugee    B. Emigration    C. Immigration    D. Out migrants

17. Positive growth rate takes place when:

- I. Death rate is more than Birth rate
- II. Birth rate is more than Death rate
- III. In migration is more than out migration
- IV. Out migration is more than in migration

A. II    B. I & IV    C. II & III    D. III



Demographic Transition Model

18.

Which of the following country has low fluctuating population?

A. Canada    B. Bangladesh    C. Peru    D. Kenya

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Stage 1 of demographic transition?

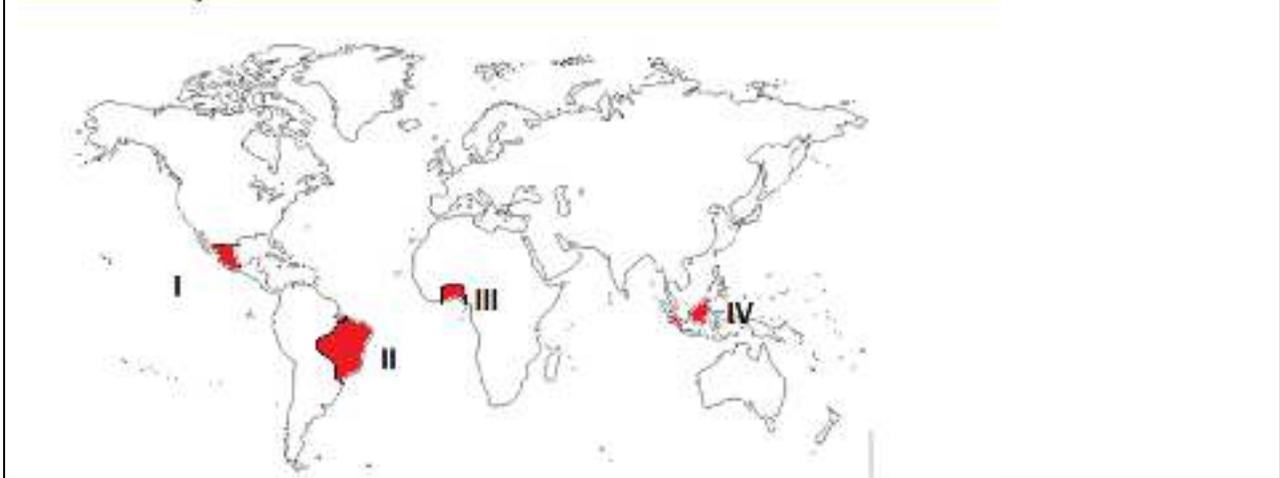
A. High Birth rate    B. Low death rate    C. low growth rate    D. High death rate

20. Identify the characteristic in third stage

- A. Birth rate has declined
- B. Death rate is high
- C. Fluctuation is also low
- D. The growth rate is constant



- C. I- USA, II – Brazil, III – Nigeria, IV- Indonesia  
 D. I- Mexico, II – Brazil, III – Nigeria, IV- Indonesia



Ch 4

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Development means a
A. Changes over a period of time
B. qualitative change over a period of time
C. positive change in quality over a period of time
D. the change in quality that may be either positive or negative
2. Identify the incorrect statement
A. People are central to all development.
B. Development enlarges people's choices.
C. The quality of life people enjoy in a country is important aspect of development.
D. The bigger the economy of the country, the more developed it is.
3. Sustainability means
A. Generating opportunity
B. Giving freedom to make choice
C. continuity in the availability of opportunities
D. Giving equal opportunities to all
4. To have the power to make choices, ensures which component of Human Development
A. Equity B. Sustainability C. Productivity D. Empowerment.
5. A large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically Back-ward groups drop out of school.
In this case, which component of Human development is not fulfilled?
A. Equity B. Sustainability C. Productivity D. Empowerment.
6. Which of the following statement is not true about the human poverty index?

- A. It does not say anything about the distribution
- B. measures the shortfall in human development
- C. Poverty index is more revealing than the human development index.
- D. It is a non-income measure

7. Identify the characteristic of countries with high Human Development Index

- A. higher social diversity
- B. have emerged in the period after the Second World War
- C. faced political instability
- D. invest more in the social sectors

8. Which of the following parameter is not used for international comparison in Human Development?

- A. Per capita Income
- B. Gross enrollment ratio
- C. Life expectancy
- D. Sex ratio

9. Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq and Prof Amartya Sen can be associated with of the following ideology?

- A. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
- B. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing expenditure on welfare..
- C. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.
- D. Development emphasises on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.

10. Which of the following is **Not** a characteristic of medium developed country?

- A. These countries have emerged in the period after the Second World War.
- B. These countries have much higher social diversity.
- C. Government expenditure in social sector is high
- D. They were under the imperial power

11. Which of one the social characteristics is NOT associated with countries having very high level of Human Development?

- a. high social Diversity
- b. High investment in social sector
- c. Industrialized
- d. Political stability

12. If the score in Development index of a country is 0.751 then in which of the following category it will fall?

- A. Very high
- B. High
- C. Medium
- D. Low

13. Which organization prepares and publishes report on Human Development?

- a. UNDP
- b. UNESCO
- c. WHO
- d. WTO

14. Which of the following approach to Human Development could be associated with noble laureate Amartya Sen?

- a. Income approach
- b. Welfare approach
- c. Basic needs approach
- d. Capability approach

15. Countries with lower score in human development do **not** have -----

- A. social discrimination
- B. Social diversity
- C. Political instability
- D. high investment of government in social sector

**16** Which of the following can't be considered as development?

- A. Increase in population
- B. Increase in literacy rate
- C. Increase in income of the people
- D. Decrease in mortality rate

**17** Which one of the following approaches to measure human development was suggested by ILO?

- a. Income approach    b. Welfare approach
- c. Basic needs approach    d. Capability approach

Human poverty index is more reliable because,

- A. It shows the shortfall
- B. It shows the distribution
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

**18** Identify the INCORRECT statement

- A. Growth is measured over a period of time
- B. It is value neutral
- C. It shows a qualitative change
- D. It can be predicted

**19** Countries with very high human development index are those which have a score of over.....

- A. above .9
- B. Above .8
- C. Above .7
- D. Above .6

**20** Most of the European countries have High Human development Index. This is due to the fact that-----

- A. They have less social diversity
- B. Government expenditure in social sector is high.
- C. They have political stability
- D. All of the above

**21** Which one of the following parameters is the best indicator to access health status of a population?

- A. Infant mortality rate
- B. Life expectancy
- C. Death rate
- D. Birth rate

**22** Name the country which is rank 1 in HDI value?

- A. Denmark
- B. Germany
- C. Switzerland
- D. Finland

**23** Name the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.

- A. Japan
- B. Bhutan
- C. Mexico
- D. Australia

**24** Which one of the following is NOT a component of Human Development?

- A. Diversity
- B. Equity
- C. Empowerment
- D. Sustainability

**25** Increasing work efficiency through providing proper education and health, falls under which component of human development?

- A. Empowerment
- B. Equity
- C. Capability
- D. Sustainability.