

CLASS-8 GEOGRAPHY: INSIDE QUESTIONS

Question Bank — Inside Questions Exclusively

CHAPTER-1: REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

1. What are the different methods used for representation of relief on the map?

Ans:

- Hachuring
- Spot Heights
- Contour
- Triangulation Method
- Bench Marks
- Hill Shading.

2. What do you mean by Triangulation method?

Ans: It is the method in which, the height of a place is fixed using Trigonometry and is shown with a triangle on the map, with a number beside it. For eg $\Delta 340$.

3. Give the definition of contour.

Ans: A contour line is an imaginary line joining all place which are of same height above sea level.

4. How is the slope of the land determined.

Ans: Spacing of the contours determines the slopes of the land. If contours are drawn close together, they indicate very steep slopes. If they are drawn further apart, they show gentle slopes.

5. How many types of settlement patterns are there?

Ans: Nucleated, Linear, Scattered

6. What is contour interval?

Ans: Difference between the interval of two successive contour lines.

7. What is contour?

Ans: A contour line is a imaginary line joining all places which are the same height above the sea level.

8. What is the contour interval given in the map?

Ans: The contour interval given in the map is 20m.

9. What are the different methods to represent relief on the earth's surface?

Ans:

- (i) Hachuring
- (ii) Form lines
- (iii) Hill shading
- (iv) Spot heights
- (v) Triangulation points
- (vi) Bench marks
- (vii) Contours.

10. What is an index contour?

Ans: The ordinance survey maps of 1: 50,000 scale have contours drawn at the vertical interval of 20m. To make the contour maps distinct, every fifth line in multiple of 20m is accentuated. This is called Index Contour.

11. How can we identify steep and gentle slope?

Ans: The spacing of the contours determines the slope of the land. If contours are drawn close together, they indicate very steep slopes. If they are drawn far apart, they indicate gentle slope.

12. How many types of settlement patterns are there?

Ans:

- (i) Nucleated or clustered settlement.
- (ii) Linear Settlement.
- (iii) Diffused or scattered settlement.

13. What is a cliff?

Ans: A cliff is a very steep rock or hill overlooking a sea. It is represented by a sudden merging of several contours at one point.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. How are linear settlements shown on a map?

- A) Huts dispersed across hills
- B) Huts on one side of a river or road
- C) Huts grouped in a cluster
- D) Huts shown inside triangles

2. Why are Wahan and Gulabganj classified as nucleated settlements?

- A) Huts are shown in a dispersed manner
- B) Huts are clustered or grouped together
- C) They lack any road networks
- D) Contours are very far apart

3. How are scattered settlements like Bamba and Tokra shown?

- A) Grouped in a tight cluster
- B) Lining one side of a track
- C) Huts are shown in a dispersed manner
- D) Marked as thick index lines

4. What terrain structure does closely spaced contour lines indicate?

- A) Gentle slope
- B) Steep slope
- C) Flat terrain
- D) Low basin

5. Why is Anadra an important town on the map profile?

- A) It contains heavy blast furnaces
- B) It has a police chowki, dispensary, and post telegraph office

- C) It sits entirely below sea level
- D) It is completely under-populated

6. In what color are contours shown, and what is the map's interval?

- A) Blue color; 50m
- B) Brown color; 20m
- C) Black color; 100m
- D) Green color; 10m

► **CHAPTER ANSWER KEY: 1-B | 2-B | 3-C | 4-B | 5-B | 6-B**

CHAPTER-2: POPULATION DYNAMICS

1. What is population density?

Ans: The total number of people in a country in relation to its land, is known as population density.

2. What are the factors affecting population density?

Ans:

- (i) Places which are highly industrialised or commercially advanced.
- (ii) Places having well - developed agriculture.
- (iii) Availability of mineral resources and access to the sea.

3. Give the difference between push and pull factors.

Ans:

Push Factors:

- (i) Lack of employment
- (ii) Oppressive political conditions
- (iii) Poor economy

Pull Factors:

- (i) Better employment.
- (ii) Political freedom.
- (iii) Economic stability.

4. What are the problems of overpopulation?

Ans:

- (i) Rapid Population Growth: In most of the under developed countries, population increases rapidly and family planning is not practised on a large scale.
- (ii) Unemployment: In many under developed countries, industry is not well - established and there are few employment opportunities.
- (iii) Housing and Health: The standard of living in overpopulated countries is low and housing conditions are others poor and overcrowded.

5. Which category of population are called depending population?

Ans: 0-14- Under population; 65+ old age population.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What is Birth Rate?

- A) Live births per 100 people over a decade
- B) Total births per 1000 of population in a year
- C) Absolute number of surviving infants
- D) Number of children per family line

2. What is Death Rate?

- A) Average age at which people die
- B) Total deaths per 1000 of population in a year
- C) Drop in the dependency ratio
- D) Mortality within active volcano margins

3. What is Immigration?

- A) Leaving a country to settle elsewhere
- B) International movement of people into a destination country
- C) Short-term seasonal migration across states
- D) Movement within local rural boundaries

4. What is Emigration?

- A) International movement into a destination country
- B) Movement of individuals from one country to another to settle permanently
- C) Shifts between local urban blocks
- D) Forceful extraction due to a calamity

5. Why are human beings considered a country's greatest resource?

- A) They occupy physical land area
- B) They work on natural resources to produce wealth and raise living standards
- C) They limit the expansion of cities
- D) They prevent the occurrence of disasters

6. What is the primary drawback of an under-populated country?

- A) Overcrowded housing conditions
- B) Cannot exploit its natural resources to the maximum
- C) Rapid expansion of urban slums
- D) Rapid depletion of local mineral ores

7. Why are agricultural resources historically difficult to develop?

- A) They rely on low-frequency radio systems
- B) They require more and harder work over a long period before showing a good return
- C) They cause immediate structural soil exfoliation
- D) They entirely eliminate local job openings

8. Why has the fertility rate dropped to about two children per woman in many countries?

- A) Heavy expansion of joint families
- B) Literacy, economic development, or urbanization increasing the cost of living
- C) Extensive crop failures from pesticides
- D) Elimination of all working sectors

9. Why does emigration exert a negative effect on a country's population profile?

- A) It forces cities to use smart grids
- B) It creates imbalances in population distribution
- C) It reduces the overall life expectancy
- D) It turns local farmlands into deserts

10. What development does a high literacy rate bring to a nation?

- A) A rapid drop in infant survival age
- B) Technological advancement resulting in faster economic development
- C) Overcrowded housing and low standards of living
- D) Direct migration to polar regions

11. Which of the following is listed as a sparsely populated region?

- A) More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)
- B) Hot deserts like the Sahara, Kalahari, Arabian, and Thar deserts
- C) Industrialized and commercially advanced cities
- D) Fertile river basins like Ganga and Indus

12. What is population density and how is it measured?

- A) Proportion of males to females over a decade
- B) Average number of people in an area, calculated by dividing people by area
- C) Absolute count of children below 1 year
- D) Diagram showing divisions of age groups

13. What are negative impacts resulting from human migration?

- A) Cheap labor and technology flow
- B) Knowledge flow and cultural diversity
- C) Job loss, discrimination/racism, social pressure, and disease
- D) Increased life expectancy and survival rates

14. How is Infant Mortality Rate defined?

- A) Average age at which people die
- B) Number of deaths of children below 1 year of age per 1,000 population
- C) Percentage of children below 15 years
- D) Death rate inside overpopulated slums

15. What is Life Expectancy?

- A) Total number of live births per 1,000 people
- B) Division of population into sex categories
- C) The average age at which people die
- D) Speed of urban population shift

16. What does population change explicitly refer to?

- A) Expansion of satellite towns
- B) Shift from heavy industries to software
- C) Change in the number of people during a specific time due to births and deaths
- D) Shifting boundary lines of independent states

17. What is a population pyramid?

- A) Map showing contour lines on steep slopes
- B) Diagram showing total population divided into different sex and age groups
- C) Hierarchy ranking the smartest global cities
- D) Diagram tracking volcanic mud flows

18. What are the key impacts of overpopulation?

- A) Labor shortages and unstable economy
- B) Depletion of natural resources, unemployment, and poverty
- C) Forest conservation and checking overgrazing
- D) Increases in old-age survival groups

19. What do the terms MEDCs and LEDCs stand for?

- A) Maximum Economic Data Systems & Low Emigration Districts
- B) More Economically Developed Countries & Less Economically Developed Countries
- C) Modern Ecosystem Disaster Criteria & Local Emigration Centers
- D) Monsoon Equatorial Deciduous Climates & Lagoon Estuary Deltas

► **CHAPTER ANSWER KEY: 1-B | 2-B | 3-B | 4-B | 5-B | 6-B | 7-B | 8-B | 9-B | 10-B | 11-B | 12-B | 13-C | 14-B | 15-C | 16-C | 17-B | 18-B | 19-B**