DEMOGRAPHY EXERCISE

1. First census of India was done in:-
   (1) 1891-1901 (2) 1911-1921
   (3) 1981-1991 (4) 1951-1961

2. National average of infant mortality rate is:-
   (1) 58 (2) 86 (3) 85 (4) 15

3. Highest infant mortality rate in India is:-
   (1) U.P. (2) Bihar
   (3) M.P. (4) Rajasthan

4. Lowest infant mortality rate in India is:-
   (1) U.P. (2) M.P.
   (3) Rajasthan (4) Kerala

5. Balika Samridhi yojna by ex; prime minister I-K Gujral launched:
   (1) October 2, 1997
   (2) August 15, 1997
   (3) April 2, 1997
   (4) may 24th , 1997

6. First country of world which adopt family planning programme:-
   (1) Japna (2) USAI
   (3) India (4) Bangladesh

7. Big divide year of population growth of India is:-
   (1) 1921 AD (2) 1951 AD
   (3) 1981 AD (4) 1901 AD

8. Main cause of population explosion is:-
   (1) Decline in death rate
   (2) Decreae in birth rate
   (3) Improvemnet of agriculture
   (4) Better means of transport

9. Scientific study f human population is:-
   (1) Ecology (2) demography
   (3) Vasecotomy (4) Laproscopy

10. In terms of land area India occupies:-
    (1) 7th position (2) 8th position
    (3) 9th position (4) 6th position s

11. At present world population is increasing at rate of:-
    (1) 2 % (2) 2.25%
    (3) 2.5% (4) 3.0%

12. Rapid decline in population due to high mortality rate is:-
    (1) Population density
    (2) Population explosion
    (3) Population crash
    (4) All the above

13. Theory of human population was proposed by:-
    (1) Charles Darwin (2) AR Wallace
    (3) T.R. malthus (4) Lamarck

14. Govt. sponsored "family planning programme". Started in:-
    (1) 1947 (2) 1952
    (3) 1977 (4) 1955

15. Saheli, A female antifertility pill is used:-
    (1) Daily (2) Weekly
    (3) Quarterly (4) Monthly

16. District of kerala with 100% literacy:-
    (1) Erenakulam (2) Colicut
    (3) Trivandrum (4) Belgaum

17. Purpose of tubectomy is to prevent:-
    (1) Egg formation
    (2) Fertilization
    (3) Embryonic development
    (4) Coitus

18. The best solution to population problem in India is to:-
    (1) Conserve natural resources
    (2) Increase medical facilities
    (3) Reduce birth rate
    (4) Increase food production
    (5)

19. There has been a rapid increase in world population during 20th century specially in India mainly due to:-
    (1) More children reaching reproductive age
    (2) More resources

(3) Higher longevity
(4) More people marrying early

20. When birth rate is equal to death rate, it is called:-
(1) Acceleration stage
(2) Early growth stage
(3) Plateau stage
(4) Exponential growth stage

21. Indian state having highest population density is:-
(1) Kerala (2) West Bangal]
(3) Maharashtra (4) Punjab

22. Rate of human population growth is:-
(1) Directly proportional to good weather
(2) Directly proportional to industrial development
(3) Inversely proportional to education
(4) Directly proportional to the use of drugs

23. World population is increasing continuously due to:-
(1) Increased food supply
(2) Increased mortality
(3) Industrialisation
(4) Decreased infant mortality
(5)

24. Higher human population in cites is mainly due to:-
(1) Better sanitation
(2) Higher income resources
(3) Opportunity for education
(4) Availability of clean drinking water

25. In certain tribes, population does not increase beyond a limit because of:-
(1) Limitation of food
(2) Low fecundity
(3) Illiteracy
(4) High infant mortality

26. Which one of the following factors has contributed most in the rapid rise of human population in the present century:-
(1) Decrease in infant mortality
(2) Polygamy
(3) Decrease in birth rate
(4) Increase in death rate

27. In India human population is predominantly influenced by:-
(1) Colder environment
(2) Availability of Transport
(3) Availability of water
(4) Scoio- cultural factors

28. Aminiocentesis is:-
(1) Analysis of chemical composition of fluids of pregnant woman
(2) Withdrawal of allantoic fluid from pregnant woman
(3) Culturing of cells and study of metaphase Chromosomes from amniotic fluid to indentify chromosomal abnormality
(4) An in vitro diagnosis

29. Which one has mainly controlled human population density:-
(1) Industry (2) Natural resources
(3) Climate (4) Communication

30. At present Growth of human population is represented in:-
(1) Lag phase
(2) Exponential phase
(3) Exponential phase almost terminating stationary phase
(4) Stationary phase

31. During the last phase of growth curve of a the number of birth & deaths is:-
(1) Unequal with less deaths
(2) Equal as was also in the middle phase
(3) Equal as was not so in middle phase
(4) Unequal with more deaths

32. Which one is not legitimate for reducing birth rate:-
(1) Ban on marriages
(2) MTP
(3) Use of contraceptives
(4) Late marriages

33. Sex ratio in a species is due to numerical relation between:-
(1) Blacks and Whites

(2) Unisexual and Bisexual
(3) Male and female producing Gamets
(4) None of the above

34. What is correct about test tube baby:-
(1) Fertilization inside female genital tract and growth in test tube]
(2) Rearing of prematurely born baby in incubator
(3) Fertilization outside and gestation inside womb of mother
(4) Both fertilization and development are effected outside the female genital tract

35. Average female to male ratio in world population is:-
(1) 3:4 (2) 2:3
(3) 1:1 (4) 1.45:2

36. Population explosion in India is due to:-
(1) Climate
(2) Increased death rate
(3) Lack of education
(4) All above

37. Human population is directly effected by which of the followings:-
(1) Availability of medical facilities
(2) Standard of living
(3) Availability of food and shelter
(4) All above

38. Information of birth rate, death rate, sex ratio, age distribution of a population can be got from:-
(1) Natality table
(2) Mortality table
(3) Age-distribution table
(4) Life table

39. Number of births per 1000 is:-
(1) Growth rate
(2) Conception rate
(3) Reproduction rate
(4) Crude birth rate

40. The country with maximum population density:-
(1) China (2) U.S.A.
(3) Japan (4) India

41. Which of the following factors effect human life with increasing to population density:-
(1) Availability of food housing and health facilities
(2) Urbanisation
(3) Education
(4) None of the above

42. The theory believing that human population will outron food supply is:-
(1) Altrusian theory
(2) Theory of marx
(3) Elton's theory
(4) Malthusian theory

43. Cause of world population explosion is:-
(1) Better health care
(2) Increased agriculture production
(3) More jobs
(4) Fewer wars

44. World population is:-
(1) 6 billion (2) 5.2 billion
(3) 7 billion (4) 200 billion

45. The density of population can be calculated:-
(1) D = (2) D =

(3) D = (4) None of the above

46. The percentage growth rate of human population of word:-
(1) 3.5% (2) 1% (3) 3% (4) 2%

47. In 1981 population of India was:-
(1) 550 million (2) 1032 million
(3) 840 million (4) 680 million

48. The country where annual growth of population is equal to population of Australia:-
(1) U.S.A. (2) Russia
(3) Bangladesh (4) India

49. Biotic potential is:-

(1) Number of offspring born is given time per unit of population
(2) Number of offspring added in population
(3) Maximum birth rate under existing conditions
(4) Maximum birth rate under ideal conditions

50. The highest & the lowest population in India is in:-
(1) Madhya Pradesh & utter Pradesh
(2) Maharashtra & Nagaland
(3) Uttar Pradesh & Sikkim
(4) Andhra Pradesh & Assam

51. Growth of population is due to:-
(1) Natality and Emigration
(2) Natality and immigration
(3) Mortality and immigration
(4) Mortality and Emigration

52. Exponential growth phase in human population stared about:-
(1) First century A.D. (2) 1500 A.D.
(3) 1750 A.D. (4) 1951 A.D.

53. The capacity of the environment in which a spcies can get maximum nutrition is called:-
(1) Growth capacity
(2) Population capacity
(3) Carrying Capacity
(4) Death rate

54. Main factor in increasing the population is:-
(1) Early marriage
(2) Suitable & favourable environment
(3) More reproductive capacity
(4) Higher natality & lower mortality

55. Thickly population cities are usually situated on the bank of river because:-
(1) Soil is fertile
(2) Fertile soil & regular water supply
(3) Fresh water is available in plenty
(4) Old civilization

56. After 17^{th} century, human population is in which stage:-
(1) Zero growth stage
(2) Exponential growth stage
(3) Sigmoid stage
(4) Constant stage

57. An IUCD is:-
(1) Vasectomy (2) Copper T
(3) Condom (4) All above

58. Zero population growth means:-
(1) No immigration
(2) No emigration
(3) No new births
(4) Number of birth and deaths equal

59. In modern civilized world greated predator of man is:-
(1) Wild doge (2) Tiger
(3) Man (4) Vultures

60. The human population is increasing at an enormous rate. But the rate of growth is no uniform in all countries and among different groups of society:-
(1) Above statement is not correct
(2) Above statement is correct and population growth is more in underdeveloped countires and in less developed groups of society
(3) Above statement is correct and population growth is more in developed countries and developed societies
(4) Above statement is partially correct and partially not correct

61. At present population growth rate of India :-
(1) 2% (2) 1.6%
(3) 2.7 % (4) 1 %

62. Declining population will have:-
(1) More retired people
(2) More office going people
(3) More college going students
(4) More school going children

63. Number of young individuals is more in:-
(1) Declining population
(2) Young population
(3) Fluctuating population
(4) Stable population

64. Malthus wrote an 'Essay on population' in:-

(1) 1778 (2) 1858
(3) 1798 (4) 1836

65. Life expectancy have increased due to:-
(1) Greater medical care
(2) Better public health care
(3) Both 1 & 2
(4) Greater availability of food

66. At the current rate of growth, human population doubles every:-
(1) 35 years (2) 45 years
(3) 20 years (4) 60 years

67. A contraceptive is:-
(1) Condom, cervical cap and diaphragm
(2) Intrauterine device
(3) Pill
(4) All the above

68. A contraceptive pill contains:-
(1) Progesterone and estrogen
(2) Spermicidal salts
(3) Chemicals that cause automatic abortion
(4) Chemicals that prevent fertilization of ovum

69. The partner responsible for sex of the child is:-
(1) Male
(2) Female
(3) Both
(4) At times male & at times females

70. MTP is:-
(1) Multi trade practices
(2) Malthusian treatise on population
(3) Multiple temporary frequency
(4) Medical termination of pregnancy

71. Minimum number of females per 1000 males in India is in:-
(1) Haryana (2) Goa
(3) J.K. (4) M.P.

72. The state in which number of females is higher than number of males is:-
(1) Orissa (2) Kerala
(3) Karnataka (4) Tamil nadu

73. A contraceptive pill prevents ovulation by:-
(1) Blocking fallopian tube
(2) Inhibiting release of FSH & LH
(3) Stimulating release of FSH & LH
(4) Causing immedediate degeneration of released ovum

74. In a population unrestricted reproductive capacity is called as-
(1) Biotic potential
(2) Fertility
(3) Carring capacity
(4) Birth rate

75. Choose the correct sequence of stages of growth curve for bacteria:-
(1) Leg, Log, stationary, Decline phase
(2) Leg, Log, Stationary phase
(3) Stationary, Leg, log, Decline phase
(4) Decline, Leg, Log phase

76. The semilog of per minute growing bacteria is ploted against time. What will the shape of graph:-
(1) Sigmoid
(2) Hyperbolic
(3) Ascending straight line
(4) Descending straight line

77. Certain characteristic demographic features of developing countries are-
(1) High fertility, high density, rapidly rasing mortality rate and a very young age distribution
(2) High infant mortality, low fertility, uneven population growth and a very young age distribution
(3) High mortality, high denstity, uneven population growth and a very old age distribution
(4) High fertility, low or rapidly falling mortality

78. The maximum growth rate occurs in:-
(1) Senescent phase
(2) Lag phase
(3) Exponential phase
(4) Stationary phase

79. Test tube baby means a baby born when

(1) It is developed in a test tube
(2) It is developed through tissue culture method
(3) The ovum is fertilized externally and there after implanted in the uterus
(4) It develops from a non-fertilized egg.

80. What is the work of copper T-
(1) To inhibit ovulation
(2) To inhibit fertilization
(3) To inhibit implantation of blastocyst
(4) To inhibit gametogenesis.

81. Which substance can be used as mate contraceptive in future:-
(1) FSH (2) LH
(3) Testosterone (4) progesterone

82. Exponential growth is shown by:-
(1) Unicellular forms.
(2) A cell in tissue culture.
(3) Embryo.
(4) Multicellular plants.

83. Oral contraceptives contain:-
(1) Progesterone (2) LH
(3) Oxytocin (4) Steroles

84. In India, human population has higher number of younger age:-
(1) Long life span & low birth rate
(2) Short life spon and high birth rate
(3) Short life span & low birth rate
(4) Birth rate is equal to death rate

85. Amniocentesis is used for determining:-
(1) Heart diseases
(2) Brain disease
(3) Heredilary disease of embryo
(4) All the above

86. Most important component of oral contraceptive
(1) Thyroxine (2) LH
(3) Psogesteron (4) AH

87. Tubectomy, a method of population control is performed on :-
(1) Both males & females
(2) Males only
(3) Females only
(4) Only pregnant females

88. Which is related to males:-
(1) I.U.C.D.
(2) Tubectomy
(3) Vesectomy
(4) None of the above

89. Study of human population growth is:-
(1) Anthropology (2) Sociology
(3) Demography (4) Geography

90. World population day is:-
(1) 5^{th} june (2) 11^{th} july
(3) 4^{th} October (4) 21^{st} mach

91. Copper –T
(1) Supressesrs fertilization of corcring ovum
(2) Acts as barrier
(3) Prevents implantation of Blastocyst
(4) Prevents cleavage

92. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter:-
(a) Medical Termination of pregnancy MTP during first trimester is generally safe
(b) Generally chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years
(c) Intrauterine devices like copper T are effective contraceptives
(d) Contraception pills may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception

Which two of the above statements are correct?
(1) a , c (2) a, b
(3) b , c (4) c, d

93. Given below are four methods (A-D) and their modes of action (a-d) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow

	Method	**Mode of Action**
A.	The pill	(a) Prevents sperms reaching cervix

B.	Condom	(b) Prevents implantation
C.	Vasectomy	(c) Prevents ovulation
D.	Copper T	(d) Semen contains no sperms

Matching:-

(1) A - (c) , B - (d), C - (a), D – (b)
(2) A - (b) , B - (c), C - (a), D – (d)
(3) A - (c) , B - (a), C - (d), D – (b)
(4) A - (d) , B - (a), C - (b), D – (c)

94. What is true about the isolated small tribal populations?
(1) Hereditary diseases like colour blindness do not spread in the isolated population
(2) Wrestlers who develop strong body muscles in their life time pass this character on to their progeny
(3) There is no change in population size as they have a large gene pool
(4) There is a decline in population as body marry girls only from their own tribe

DEMOGRAPHY ANSWER KEY

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	1	1	4	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	3
Q	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	2	3	4	2	4	1	4	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3
Q	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	2	2	4	3	2
Q	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	3
Q	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94						
A	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	4						