Unit 7: Population Structure and Growth

44 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. Pakistan's population in 2023 was about
A. 132.35 million **B. 241.49 million**
C. 84.25 million D. 207.68 million

2. Pakistan's population in 2017 was about
A. 132.35 million B. 84.25 million
C. 241.49 million **D. 207.68 million**

3. Pakistan's population in 1998 was about
A. 207.68 million B. 241.49 million
C. 132.35 million D. 84.25 million

4. Pakistan's population in 1981 was about
A. 84.25 million B. 241.49 million
C. 207.68 million D. 132.35 million

5. In 2017 males made up about
A. 48.8 percent **B. 51.2 percent**
C. 49.6 percent D. 50.4 percent

6. In 2023 females made up about
A. 49.6 percent B. 48.8 percent
C. 50.4 percent D. 51.2 percent

7. In 2017 the population was about _____ rural.
A. 28 percent B. 50 percent
C. 36 percent **D. 64 percent**

8. The urban share of the population in 2023 was about
A. 28.30 percent B. 61.18 percent
C. 38.82 percent D. 32.52 percent

9. The urban share of the population in 1981 was about
A. 36.44 percent B. 50 percent
C. 38.82 percent **D. 28.30 percent**

10. Rural-urban migration is caused mainly by the search for
A. better facilities and jobs B. more farmland
C. glaciers D. colder weather

11. Pakistan's density of population in 2023 was
A. 500 per sq km B. 260.88 per sq km
C. 302.08 per sq km D. 100 per sq km

12. Density of population is calculated as
A. males divided by females **B. population divided by area**
C. area divided by population D. births minus deaths

13. Density of population is the number of people per
A. province B. city
C. house **D. square kilometre**

14. Which province areas have high density because of fertile land and water?
A. Punjab and Sindh B. Chitral and Skardu
C. Waziristan and Kohat D. Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan

15. Which area has low population density?
A. Punjab plains B. Karachi
C. Northern mountains D. Lahore

16. Karachi's density is about
A. 10 persons per sq km **B. 1,500 persons per sq km**
C. 50 persons per sq km D. 100 persons per sq km

17. A main cause of rapid population growth in Pakistan is a
A. high birth rate B. low life expectancy
C. high death rate D. high literacy

18. Population growth is also due to a falling
A. birth rate **B. death rate**
C. literacy rate D. migration rate

19. Large families are preferred in subsistence farming for
A. city jobs B. school fees
C. field work D. exports

20. A problem of rapid population growth is
A. fewer imports B. more food per person
C. falling prices **D. rising unemployment**

21. Rapid population growth causes inflation because demand
A. stops imports B. ends trade
C. raises prices D. lowers prices

22. Life expectancy rose to 67.79 years in
A. 1947 **B. 2023** C. 1998 D. 1981

23. Life expectancy means the
A. density of a city B. number of migrants
C. number of births **D. expected average age of a person**

24. Pull factors attract people to
A. cities B. deserts C. villages D. mountains

25. Which is a pull factor?
A. Low yields B. Drought
C. Overgrazing **D. Better health and education**

26. Which is a push factor?
A. Better schools B. Better jobs
C. Drought and low yields D. Recreation

27. Seasonal movement of people and cattle from the cold mountains to lowlands is
A. transhumance B. nomadism
C. emigration D. urbanization

28. Herders of Thal, Kharan and Cholistan practise
A. transhumance **B. nomadism**
C. urbanization D. harvest migration

29. People moving to villages for cotton picking is called
A. emigration B. nomadism
C. transhumance **D. harvest migration**

30. Slums and kachi abadis are a result of
A. snowfall B. falling population
C. rapid urbanization D. rural development

31. A population pyramid shows the percentage of
A. males and females in age groups B. schools in cities
C. rivers in a country D. crops in a year

32. In a population pyramid, the active labour force is aged
A. above 80 **B. 14 to 60** C. above 60 D. below 14

33. In a population pyramid, the young dependent group is below
A. 14 years B. 30 years C. 5 years D. 60 years

34. The old dependent group is above
A. 14 years **B. 60 years** C. 45 years D. 30 years

35. In which stage of the demographic transition model are birth and death rates both high?
A. Stage 3 B. Stage 4 C. Stage 5 **D. Stage 1**

36. In which stage is the death rate falling while the birth rate stays high?
A. Stage 4 B. Stage 1 **C. Stage 2** D. Stage 5

37. In which stage are both rates low?
A. Stage 3 B. Stage 2 C. Stage 1 **D. Stage 4**

38. In Stage 5 the death rate is
A. higher than the birth rate B. zero
C. equal to a million D. lower than the birth rate

39. Which country is in Stage 4 of the demographic transition model?
A. Nepal **B. Australia**
C. Pakistan D. Afghanistan

40. Sustainable population means the size that
A. is the largest possible B. is the smallest possible
C. resources can support at all times D. never changes

41. The primary sector includes
A. banking B. factories
C. teaching **D. agriculture, fishing and mining**

42. The secondary sector refers to
A. fishing B. farming **C. industry** D. banking

43. The tertiary sector includes
A. farming only **B. banking, health and teaching**
C. fishing only D. mining only

44. A way to discourage rural-urban migration is to provide
A. electricity and clean water in villages B. more slums in cities
C. fewer jobs in villages D. fewer schools in villages