

South Asia Geography & History**CHAPTER TEST A**

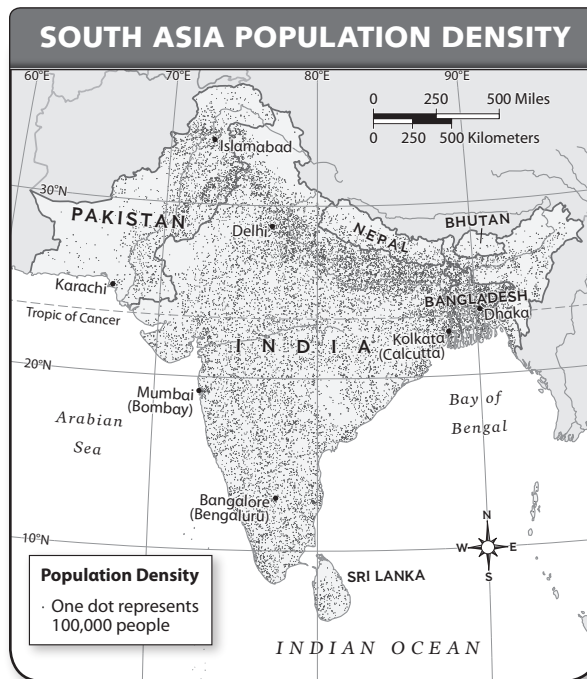
Part 1: Multiple Choice Circle the best answer for each question from the choices available.

- 1 How do the Himalaya Mountains help form South Asia's major rivers?
 - A Summer monsoon winds across the mountains bring rainwater to the rivers.
 - B Mountain lakes empty into the rivers.
 - C Melting snow from the mountains runs into the rivers.
 - D The mountains keep the rivers cool and prevent water from evaporating.
- 2 What statement describes the people living in mountain villages in South Asia?
 - A They grow a single crop such as wheat to earn money to buy what they need.
 - B They support themselves by guiding hikers through the mountains.
 - C They grow a variety of crops to trade at markets in nearby towns.
 - D They grow enough food for their families but not enough to sell to anyone else.
- 3 How do people in South Asia manage their water use during the summer monsoon?
 - A They use water they have stored during the wet winter monsoon.
 - B They have no need to manage water because rainfall is consistent all year.
 - C They store extra water to use during the dry winter monsoon.
 - D They limit their water use because the summer is usually hot and dry.
- 4 Why does South Asia now emphasize sustainable agriculture?
 - A The Green Revolution harmed the environment.
 - B There are fewer people to feed.
 - C People want a varied diet.
 - D The government ran out of money for expensive fertilizer and pesticides.
- 5 How does the city of Varanasi reflect a major cause of pollution of the Ganges River?
 - A Its many factories pollute the river.
 - B It produces much more raw sewage than it can process.
 - C It has many wells that contain arsenic.
 - D Its citizens do not think it is important to keep the Ganges clean.
- 6 What effect do dams in India have on availability of water in Bangladesh?
 - A Bangladesh's rivers are flooding because of increased water flow.
 - B Reduced flow to Bangladesh's rivers has caused drought.
 - C The dams have not affected water supply.
 - D Both countries have benefited from the dams.
- 7 Which of the following are associated with the Harappan civilization?
 - A the caste system and Sanskrit language
 - B city planning and a system of measurement
 - C city planning and the caste system
 - D the beginnings of Hinduism
- 8 What religion became a large minority in South Asia under the Mughal Empire?
 - A Buddhism
 - B Islam
 - C Jainism
 - D Sikhism
- 9 Which of the following is a belief of Buddhism?
 - A After death a person's soul is reborn into another physical life.
 - B There is one deity and all people are equal.
 - C There is a path to move beyond suffering.
 - D Every deity is part of one universal spirit.
- 10 How did Gandhi promote Indian independence?
 - A through armed resistance
 - B by promoting Hindu-Muslim conflict
 - C through civil disobedience
 - D by disbanding the East India Company

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Part 2: Interpret Maps Use the map and your knowledge of South Asia to answer the questions below.



- 11 What part of Pakistan is most densely populated?
- the area around Islamabad
 - the area around Karachi
 - the eastern border area near India
 - the far western area
- 12 What do the cities of Delhi, Islamabad, and Dhaka have in common that supports their dense populations?
- location on a coast
 - location near a major river
 - location south of the Tropic of Cancer
 - location near the Himalaya Mountains
- 13 What two densely populated cities are located near the Ganges Delta?
- Bengaluru and Mumbai
 - Islamabad and Karachi
 - Kolkata and Dhaka
 - Kolkata and Delhi

Constructed Response Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

- 14 What geographic features are common to the least densely populated areas in South Asia?

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Part 3: Interpret Charts Use the chart and your knowledge of South Asia to answer the questions below.

INDIA'S GRAIN PRODUCTION AND POPULATION (1950–2008)			
	Food Grain Production (millions of metric tons)	Wheat Production (millions of metric tons)	Population (millions)
1950	50.8	6.4	361
1960	82.0	10.3	439
1970	108.4	20.0	548
1980	129.6	31.8	683
1990	176.4	49.8	846
2000	201.6	76.3	1,000
2008	227.8	78.0	1,148

Sources: CIA Factbook; Indian National Science Academy

- 15 In what year were the first effects of the Green Revolution seen?
- A 1960
 - B 1970
 - C 1980
 - D 1990
- 16 Which statement correctly summarizes the changes shown by the chart?
- A Food grain and wheat both decreased.
 - B Wheat and population increased, but food grain decreased.
 - C Food grain, wheat, and population all increased.
 - D Food grain and wheat increased, but population decreased.
- 17 How much food grain per person did India produce in 2008?
- A about 0.07 metric tons
 - B about 0.14 metric tons
 - C about 0.20 metric tons
 - D about 2 metric tons

Constructed Response Use a complete sentence to write the answer in the space provided.

- 18 What conclusions can you draw from the chart about India's ability to feed its population in 2008 compared to 1950?
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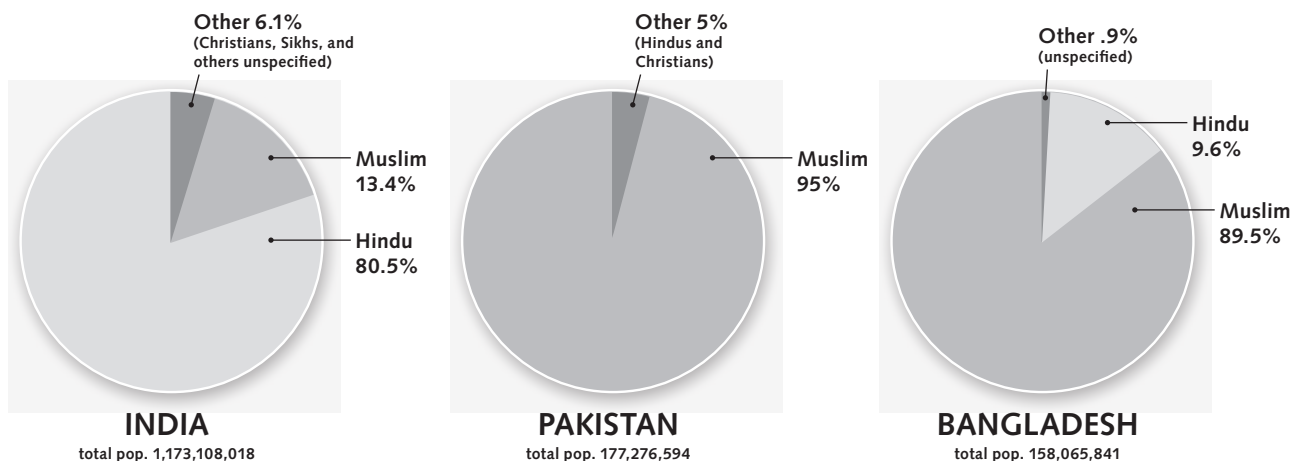
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Part 4: Document-Based Question Use the documents and your knowledge of South Asia to answer the questions below.

Introduction

India came under direct British rule at the end of the Mughal Empire in 1858. Mohandas Gandhi was a lawyer who helped lead the campaign for India's independence from Britain in the 1930s. He told Indians to disobey British laws but not to use violence. In July 1947, Great Britain passed the India Independence Act. The act divided, or partitioned, India into two separate independent countries: India and Pakistan, East and West. East Pakistan became Bangladesh in 1971.

Objective: Analyze the effects of the Partition of India in 1947.

DOCUMENT 1 Graphs of Religion in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, 2010

Source: CIA Factbook

Constructed Response Use complete sentences to write the answers in the space provided.

19 Compare the number of Muslims in each country.

20 Which country has the least variety of religion? Use data from the graphs to support your answer.

DOCUMENT 2 Quotation from a prayer by Mohandas Gandhi, January 26, 1948

I wonder if we can remain free from the fever of power politics, or the bid for power which afflicts the political world, the East and the West. [Let] us permit ourselves to hope that though geographically and politically India is divided into two, at heart we shall ever be friends and brothers helping and respecting one another and be one for the outside world.

Source: M. K. Gandhi, *Delhi Diary, The Essential Gandhi*, New York: Random House, 1962

Constructed Response Use complete sentences to write the answers in the space provided.

21 Based on this quotation, how do you think Gandhi felt about the Partition of India?

22 How does the situation in Kashmir reflect India and Pakistan's ability to live up to Gandhi's hope?

DOCUMENT 3 Photograph of Indian refugees on top of train cars in Amritsar, India, October 1947. Amritsar is located in western India near the border with Pakistan.



Constructed Response Use complete sentences to write the answers in the space provided.

23 How might the religion of the people on this train be different depending on whether the train was leaving Amritsar or arriving there from Pakistan?

24 Based on the photograph, what can you infer about the government's planning for the effects of Partition?

Extended Response Write a paragraph to answer the question below. Use information from all three documents and your knowledge of South Asia in writing your paragraph. Use the back of this page or a separate piece of paper to write your answer.

25 What were the short-term and long-term effects of Partition on the people of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh?