

SECTION 1 GEOGRAPHY

Use with South Asia Geography & History,
Sections 1.1–1.6, in your textbook.

1.1–1.6 Standardized Test Practice

Follow the instructions below to practice test-taking on what you've learned in this section.

Multiple Choice Circle the best answer for each question from the options available.

- Where do many of South Asia's major rivers begin?
 - Bay of Bengal
 - Indian Ocean
 - Himalaya Mountains
 - Thar Desert
- What is a likely source of river water at high elevations in South Asia?
 - melting snow
 - tropical rains
 - monsoon winds
 - underground lakes
- What is a delta?
 - one river that divides into two rivers
 - an area of water that is completely surrounded by land
 - an area where a river empties into a large body of water
 - two rivers that join to create one river
- Where is South Asia's most fertile farmland located?
 - mountain valleys
 - along rivers
 - high plateaus
 - along coastlines
- What do subsistence farmers do?
 - They sell almost everything they grow.
 - They grow only enough for themselves and their families.
 - They depend on payments from the government to live.
 - They grow only one crop, such as corn or wheat.
- What is a major element of domestic water pollution?
 - chromium
 - arsenic traces
 - mercury
 - raw sewage
- Why are the summer monsoons important to South Asia?
 - They bring heavy rains that rinse chemicals out of the rivers.
 - They bring dry conditions that give relief from months of strong storms.
 - They bring heavy rains that provide water for crops.
 - They bring dry conditions that create the best mountain climbing environment.
- What was the Green Revolution?
 - the government requirement that farmers move to cities
 - the plan for the government to purchase all farmland
 - the plan for each farmer to plant only one crop
 - agricultural experiments that increased the amount of crops
- What is one cause of water scarcity in South Asia?
 - The Indian government is selling fresh water to other nations.
 - Glaciers in the Himalaya Mountains are growing bigger.
 - People are taking water too quickly from aquifers.
 - Much of the earth, including South Asia, is drying up.
- What is the Indian government doing to clean up the rivers?
 - It passed a law setting standards for water quality.
 - It stopped building any new dams.
 - It arrested all of the major polluters in the country.
 - It cooperated with Pakistan to fight water pollution.

Document-Based Question

The following article, **Mumbai's Shadow City** by Mark Jacobson, appeared in *National Geographic* in May 2007. It is about the Dharavi slum in the city of Mumbai. Read the quotation from the article and answer the questions that follow.

Until recently few people in Dharavi had water hookups. Residents such as Meera Singh, a . . . woman who has lived on the lane for 35 years, used to walk a mile to get water for the day's cleaning and cooking. At the distant spigot she would have to pay the local "goons" to fill her buckets. . . . These days, by [do-it-yourself] hook or crook, nearly every household on the street has its own water tap. And today, like every day, residents open their hoses to wash down the lane as they stand in the doorways of their homes to brush their teeth.

Constructed Response Read each question carefully and write your answer in the space provided.

11. Why was it difficult to get water in the Dharavi slum?

12. How has the access to water improved recently?

Extended Response Read the question carefully and write your answer in the space provided.

13. How does the article show that access to water in India might be slowly improving?

How do you think improved access could affect the quality of life in the country?

Consider information that you have gained about water in South Asia in Sections 1.1–1.6.

SOUTH ASIA

COUNTRY	CAPITOL	LAND AREA (square miles)	POPULATION (July 2009 est.)
India	New Delhi	1,269,346	1,166,079,217
Pakistan	Islamabad	310,403	176,242,949
Bangladesh	Dhaka	133,910	156,050,883
Sri Lanka	Colombo	24,996	21,324,791
Bhutan	Thimphu	18,147	691,141
Nepal	Kathmandu	14,039	28,563,377
Maldives	Male	116	396,334

Source: CIA World Factbook

14. Compare the land area and population of Sri Lanka and Nepal. Does Sri Lanka or Nepal have more people per square mile? Explain how you arrived at your answer.

15. Based on what you know and the data in the chart, why do you think India has the largest population of the nations listed? Consider factors such as land area and land use in your answer.
