

Geography

Original practice in 13 topic units, with explanations, worked examples and answer guidance. Use alongside the prescribed texts and syllabus.



13 practice units

78 tasks with answer guidance

Name / नाम: _____

Original selected-topic practice. Use alongside school lessons and the prescribed textbook. The contents define this book's scope.

CBSE course 029 · 2026–27 · Selected practice, not a complete syllabus or official examination paper.

UNIT 01 / 13 · LEARN & TRY

Population distribution, density and growth

Name: _____ Date: _____

Goal: Calculate population density and period growth and distinguish demographic processes.

Learn

Population distribution describes where people live; density relates population to area. Arithmetic density divides total population by total land area, giving persons per square kilometre when those units are used. It is an average and can hide clusters around cities, rivers or transport corridors. Growth measures change over a stated period and must not be mistaken for density. Births minus deaths give natural increase, while arrivals minus departures give net migration. Both can alter a region's population. Environmental conditions such as water and relief interact with employment, services, history and transport in shaping settlement. No single factor explains every pattern. Compare figures from the same definitions and periods, and distinguish population counts from rates. A high density does not by itself prove poverty or environmental damage. Fictional datasets develop calculation skills without claiming current statistics for real places. Interpret each numerical answer alongside the spatial pattern and the social processes that could produce it.

Worked example

Worked data: A fictional district has 240,000 people and 800 km² area. Density = $240,000 \div 800 = 300$ persons/km². If population was 200,000 ten years earlier, growth = $(240,000 - 200,000) \div 200,000 \times 100 = 20\%$ over the ten-year period, not 20% per year.

1. Original fictional dataset: 180,000 residents occupy 600 km². Calculate density with units. [2 marks]

UNIT 01 · PRACTISE · 4–6

Population distribution, density and growth

4. Why should employment and transport be considered alongside relief when explaining settlement? [3 marks]

5. Original fictional dataset: Births 900, deaths 400, arrivals 300 and departures 700 in one year. Calculate natural increase, net migration and total change. [4 marks]

6. Original fictional claim: A high-density district must have poor living standards. Evaluate and identify additional evidence. [4 marks]

Explain one answer. Choose a question to revisit after a few days.

UNIT 01 · ANSWER GUIDANCE

Population distribution, density and growth

1. $180,000 \div 600 = 300$ persons/km².
2. Increase = 10,000; $10,000 \div 50,000 \times 100 = 20\%$ over five years, not 20% annually.
3. Density averages population across total area. The spatial location and clustering of residents can differ greatly despite equal averages.
4. People locate where livelihoods and access are available, sometimes overcoming physical constraints. Relief affects opportunities but does not determine residence by itself.
5. Natural increase = $900 - 400 = 500$. Net migration = $300 - 700 = -400$. Total change = 100 people, assuming these are all components.
6. Density alone gives population per area, not access to income or services. Examine housing, health, education, infrastructure and distribution of resources. Dense places can have varied living standards depending on institutions and provision.

Teaching note

State the time interval of a growth rate; do not quietly convert a period rate into an annual rate.

Curriculum reference: https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/CurriculumMain27/SecPart2/Geography_SecP2_2026-27.pdf

Selected practice; outcomes are publisher-defined. School practicals, projects and prescribed readings require separate preparation.