



Name: _____

Date: _____

SECOND SEMESTER • SOUTH ASIA • 80 POINTS

Instructions: Complete each activity as directed. Review your assignment for completeness and accuracy and submit it for evaluation.

Matching - Match the correct term in Column B with the proper statement in Column A. Some terms will not be used.

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_____ 1. opposing an enemy or oppressor by any means other than violence	A. boycott
_____ 2. to divide into parts	B. Brahman
_____ 3. "the Great Soul"	C. charpoy
_____ 4. to refuse to purchase or use an item	D. cottage industry
_____ 5. pride in one's nation	E. joint family system
_____ 6. small business that uses a person's house as a place to produce goods	F. Mahatma
_____ 7. large family made up of several related families living together	G. migration
_____ 8. women's practice of covering their faces with a veil while in public	H. nationalism
_____ 9. wooden bed frame with knotted string	I. nonviolent resistance
_____ 10. length of brightly colored cloth that is draped around the body	J. partition
	K. purdah
	L. rebirth
	M. sari

True/False - Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank. If it's false, write F.

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- _____ 1. Most of the people in Pakistan live in urban areas and big cities.
- _____ 2. Pakistan's population growth rate is lower than that of India's.
- _____ 3. Most of Bangladesh is an enormous delta.
- _____ 4. A buffer state is a country that separates two political enemies.
- _____ 5. The terrain of Nepal and Bhutan is mainly mountainous.

Multiple Choice - Select the letter of the answer that best completes the statement.

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- _____ 1. During British rule, the Indian textile industry was almost wiped out because _?_ .
- A. Indian textiles were of very poor quality
- B. British textiles were expensive but of better quality
- C. machine-made British textiles were sold cheaply in India
- D. handmade British textiles were in great demand in India
- _____ 2. In 1947, the Indian subcontinent was partitioned into India and Pakistan because _?_ .
- A. Hindus and Muslims spoke entirely different languages
- B. the British randomly decided to divide the subcontinent into two parts
- C. the Indian subcontinent was too big to become just one country
- D. there was conflict between Hindus and Muslims
- _____ 3. After the partition, relations between India and Pakistan were _?_ .
- A. friendly
- B. hostile and warlike
- C. open and cooperative
- D. tolerant and understanding
- _____ 4. People of East Pakistan fought a civil war in 1971 because _?_ .
- A. East Pakistanis were being forced to change their religion
- B. East Pakistanis were forbidden to speak their language
- C. East Pakistanis increasingly felt that the region was treated mostly as a colony of West Pakistan
- D. East Pakistan had no representation in the Pakistani government
- _____ 5. At the time of partition, almost 12 million people moved between India and Pakistan because they wanted _?_ .
- A. to own the best agricultural land available
- B. better educational opportunities
- C. to avoid being ruled by those who adhered to a majority religion to which they did not belong
- D. to make a change in their lifestyle

_____ 6. The belief that the souls of human beings and animals go through a series of births, deaths, and rebirths is called _?_ .

- A. polytheism
- B. purdah
- C. reincarnation
- D. the joint family system

_____ 7. The highest rank in the caste system is held by _?_ .

- A. Brahmins
- B. untouchables
- C. Vaisyas
- D. Kshatriyas

_____ 8. India's busiest port and its financial center is _?_ .

- A. Madras
- B. New Delhi
- C. Varanasi
- D. Mumbai (Bombay)

_____ 9. The growth of the urban middle class in India has led to _?_ .

- A. the end of poverty
- B. a decrease in quality health care
- C. the growth of the consumer goods industry
- D. a lack of educational facilities in rural areas

_____ 10. In the last two decades, diseases such as malaria and cholera have become less common in India because _?_ .

- A. there are now more doctors in India
- B. more villages than ever before have a safe water supply
- C. researchers have found wonder drugs to prevent malaria and cholera
- D. mosquitoes have been eliminated

_____ 11. Except at high elevations, temperatures in Pakistan are generally warm or hot because _?_ .

- A. Pakistan receives very little rainfall
- B. there are no large rivers in Pakistan
- C. high northern mountains keep the cold air from penetrating the northern region
- D. it is close to the Tropic of Cancer

_____ 12. Soils of the delta formed by the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Meghna rivers are _?_ .

- A. very fertile
- B. sandy and unproductive
- C. poor quality
- D. acidic, with poor nutrients

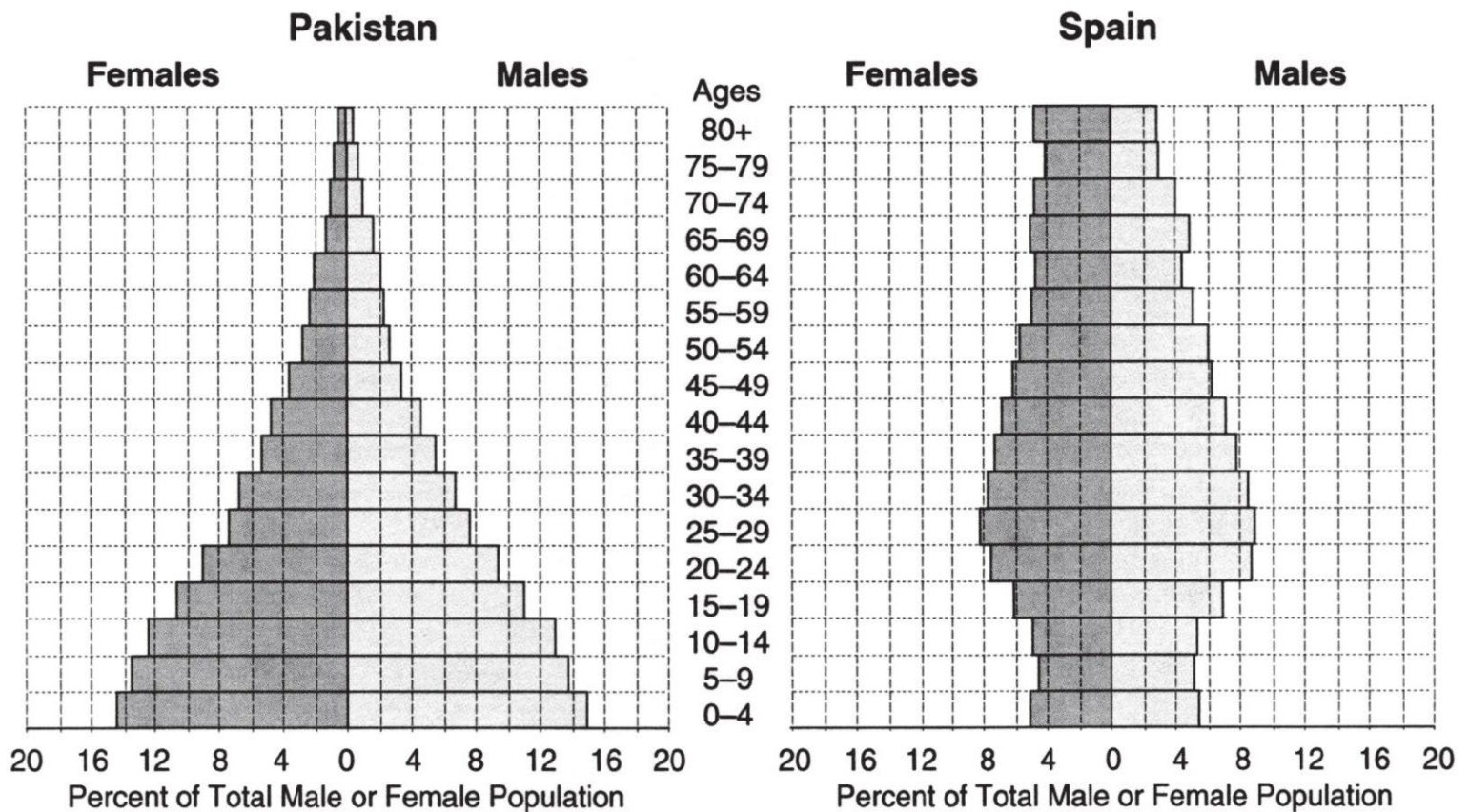
_____ 13. In 1979, Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan to _____.
 A. help put down a revolt at the request of the country's government
 B. head off an invasion into the Soviet Union
 C. free Soviet prisoners
 D. control mineral-rich areas of Afghanistan

_____ 14. One of the greatest challenges facing Bangladesh today is _____.
 A. malnutrition
 B. getting enough water
 C. civil war
 D. its sparse population

_____ 15. Differences between which two groups have resulted in fighting in Sri Lanka?
 A. Christians and Tamils
 B. Tamils and Indians
 C. Sinhalese and Tamils
 D. Indians and Sinhalese

Reading a Graph - Compare the population pyramids below.
 Then, answer the following questions.

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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base

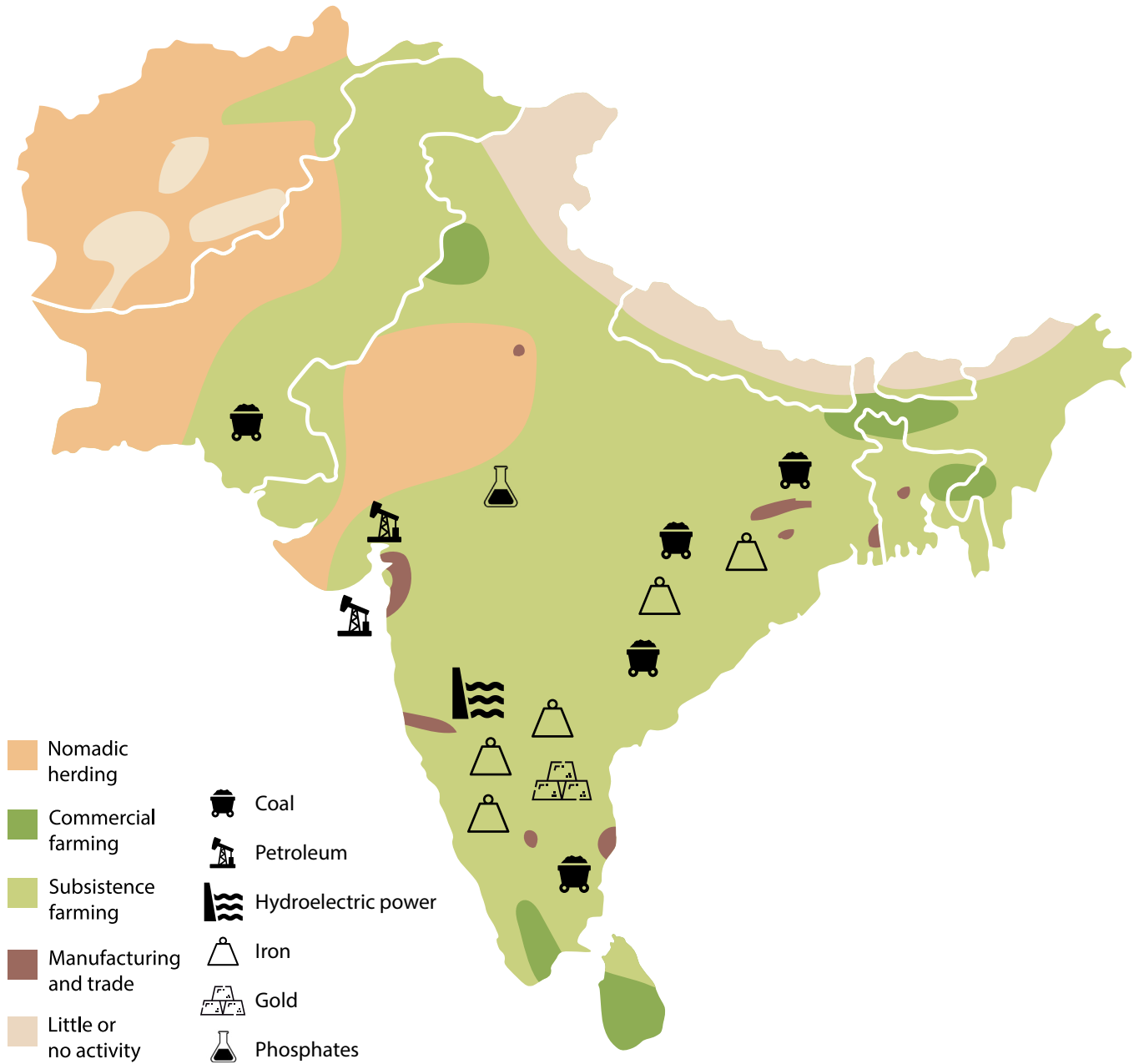
Continue on next page.

1. _____ Which age group is the largest in Pakistan? (1 point)
2. Which three age groups are the largest in Spain? (3 points)

3. _____ Which age group is the smallest in Pakistan? (1 point)
4. _____ Which age group is the smallest in Spain? (1 point)
5. _____ In which country is a greater percentage of the population over 40 years of age? (1 point)
6. _____ In which country is a greater percentage of the population under 20 years of age? (1 point)
7. _____ In the 30–34 age group in Spain, which is greater, the percentage of males or of females? (1 point)
8. How does Pakistan's population growth rate compare with the population growth rate in Spain? How can you tell? (2 points)

Map Work, Part 1 - Refer to the map below to answer the following questions.

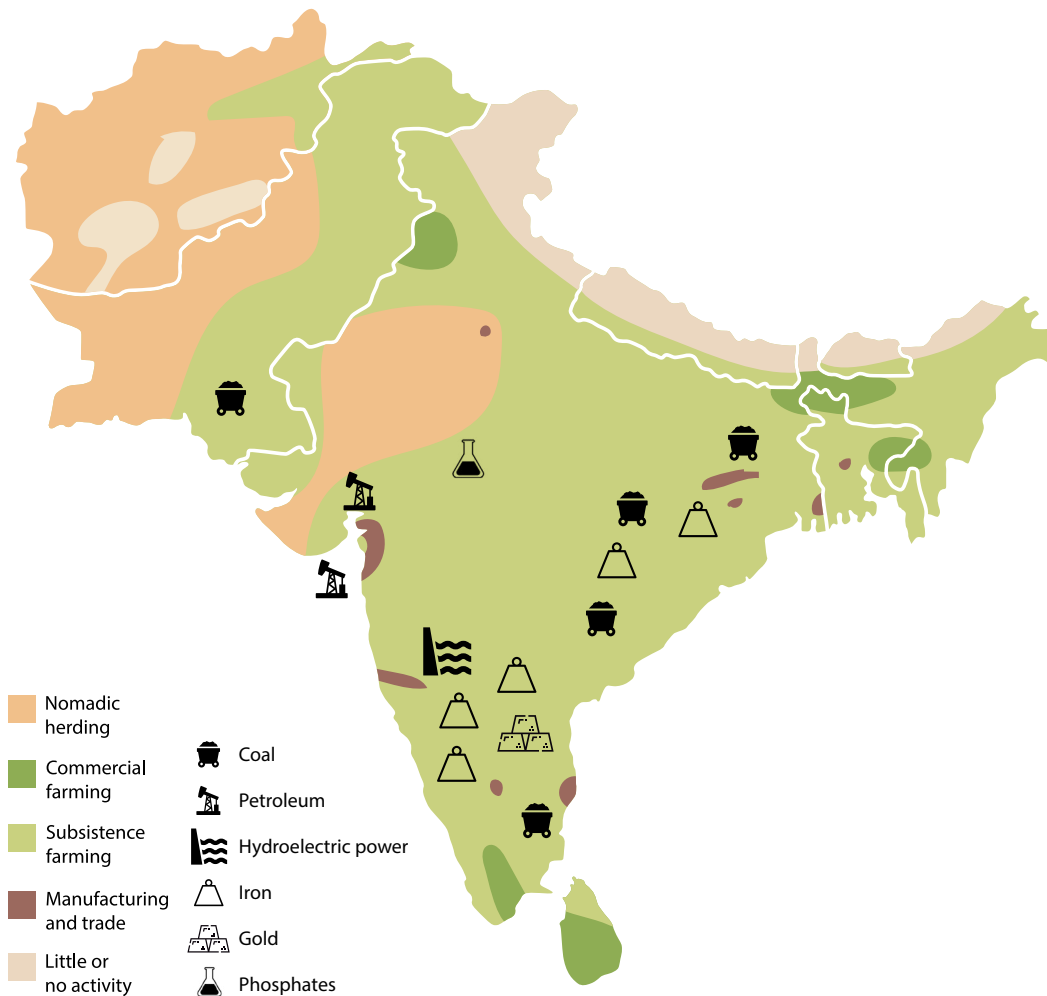
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1. Where are most of India's coal resources located? (1 point)

2. What type of economic activity mostly takes place in the southern region? (1 point)

Compare these three maps for the following questions.



Continue on next page.

3. Why is there little or no economic activity across northern South Asia? (2 points)

4. What urban manufacturing center is situated near offshore oil fields in the Arabian Sea? (1 point)

Examine the maps below and answer the following questions.



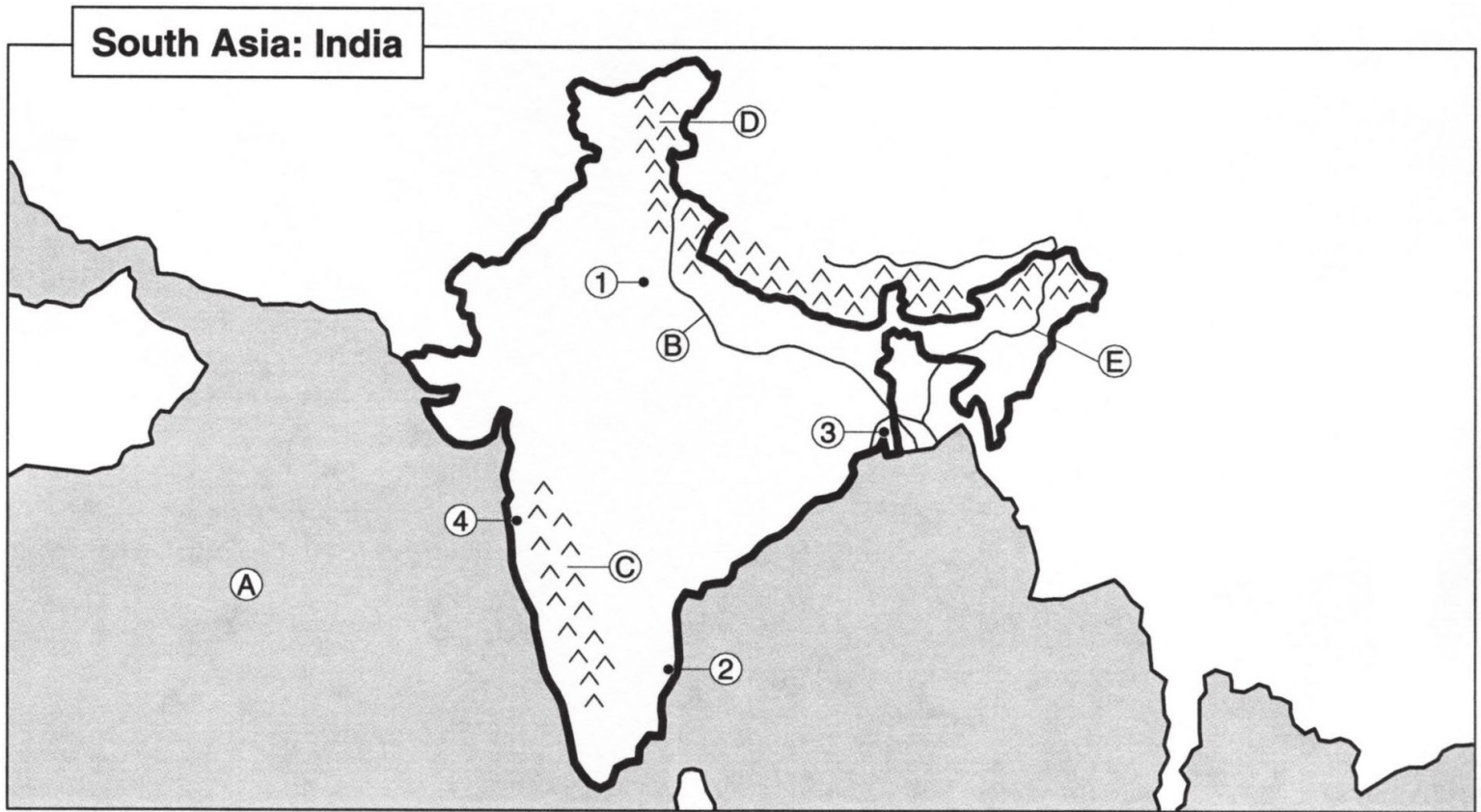
5. Name the chief river that flows through Pakistan. (1 point)



6. India shares a lowland plain with Bangladesh. Name the two rivers in this plain, and describe which way they flow. (4 points)

Map Work, Part 2 - This map shows several geographic features of India. Each number represents a city; each letter represents a landform or a body of water. On the lines below, write the correct name of the geographic feature indicated on the map. Choose the name from the column on the right. You will not use all the choices.

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Cities

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Forms and Bodies of Water

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

Choices

Bay of Bengal
Brahmaputra River
Calcutta
Ganges river
Himalayas
Indian Ocean
Madras
Mumbai (Bombay)
New Delhi
Western ghats

Essay - Answer the following questions with at least one complete paragraph.

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POINTS
5 Each**

1. Why do you think nonviolent resistance was so effective in helping India gain independence?
2. What is the main reason for years of political unrest in Sri Lanka?
3. In what way did the British rulers set in motion the ideas that brought about their own downfall?

4. Using information about climates, ecosystems, and economic activities, write a paragraph explaining why the monsoons are important to large portions of South Asia and how the seasonal wind patterns affect different aspects of daily life in the region.