

**Q.1. Complete the following sentences by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given and rewrite the sentences in your answer-book. [4]**

- (1) Like Brazil, India too has ancient plateau. [1]
- (2) In the mixed forests at the foothills of Himalayas, sal trees are found in plenty. [1]
- (3) In Brazil, Parana, a south-west flowing river, is used for waterways. [1]
- (4) In Narmada valley, nucleated type of settlements are found. [1]

**Q.2. Match the following. [4]**

'A'	'B'
(1) Field visit	(v) Follow the instructions of the teacher
(2) Climate of India	(iii) Monsoon type
(3) Brazil	(ii) Samba dance
(4) Densely populated state in Brazil	(i) Sao Paulo

[Note: 1 mark each]

**Q.3. Write short notes. (Any two) [4]**

**(1) Development of communication in Brazil**

**Ans.**

- (a) Telecommunication services in Brazil are well-developed and efficient.
- (b) This industry includes landline and mobile services, television and radio broadcasting, and computer and Internet services.
- (c) More than 45% of the Brazilian population has access to the Internet.
- (d) The telecommunication infrastructure is fairly modern, particularly in central-south Brazil.

- (e) Over recent years, mobile telephones have led to the rapid expansion of telecommunication services in Brazil.

[*Note: Four points, 1/2 mark each*]

## **(2) Western coastal plain**

**Ans.**

- (a) The western coastal plain lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- (b) It is narrow and irregular.
- (c) It is rocky. At places, spurs taking off from the Western Ghats have extended right up to the coast.
- (d) It is drained by some swift rivers, e.g. Narmada and Tapi.
- (e) The rivers of the western coastal plain form estuaries and not deltas.

[*Note: Any four points, 1/2 mark each*]

## **(3) Historical background of Brazil**

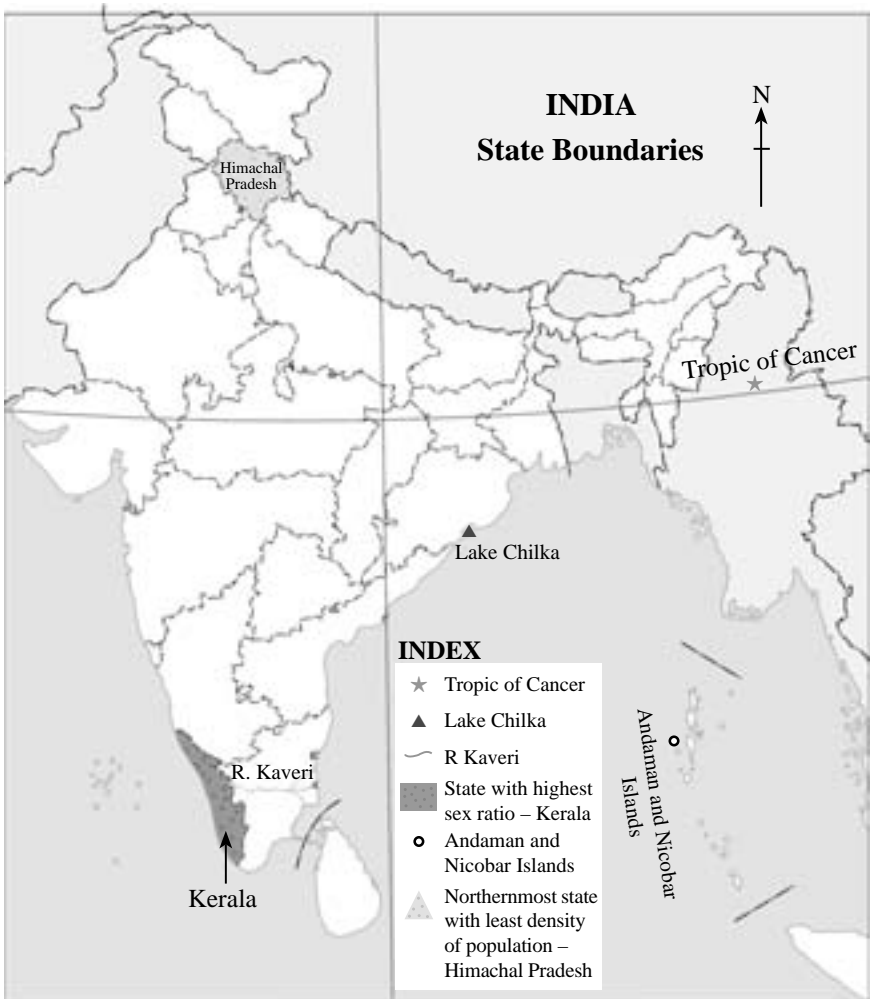
**Ans.**

- (a) Brazil was under Portuguese rule for more than three centuries.
- (b) Brazil got its independence in 1822.
- (c) From 1930 to 1985, i.e. for more than a half century, it was under a populist military government.
- (d) Brazil overcame the global financial difficulties in the late 20th century.

[*Note: Four points, 1/2 mark each*]

## **Q.4. (A) Mark the following in the outline map of India supplied to you, write the names and give index. (Any four) [4]**

- (1) Tropic of Cancer
- (2) Kaveri River
- (3) Andaman and Nicobar Island
- (4) State with highest sex ratio
- (5) Northernmost state with least density of population
- (6) Lake Chilka



**Note:** The question asks about the ‘state’. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are union territories, and not states. So the correct answer is Himachal Pradesh.

**(B) Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (Any four) [4]**

*(Note: Refer to Question Paper for the map.)*

(1) What does the above map indicate?

**Ans.** Brazil Standard Time

(2) How many time zones are shown in the map?

**Ans.** Four time zones

(3) Which part of Brazil is ahead of others?

**Ans.** The eastern part of Brazil is ahead of the other parts.

(4) What does the dark line in the map show?

**Ans.** The dark line in the map shows the GMT-03 time zone which is considered to be the official Brazilian time, BRT. It is 3 hours behind GMT.

(5) In which direction does Ponto De Seixas lie?

**Ans.** Easternmost

*[Note: Any four questions, 1 mark each]*

**Q.5. Give geographical reasons for the following. (Any two) [6]**

**(1) There are few natural ports on the eastern coast of India.**

**Ans.**

- (a) The eastern coast of India has formed as a result of depositional work of rivers and is shallow.
- (b) Many east-flowing rivers meet this coast and form deltas.
- (c) Because of the gentle slope of the land, the rivers flow at a low speed and deposit sediment on the coast.
- (d) Sediment deposits and the shallowness of the coast make it difficult for ships to reach the coast. Hence, there are few natural ports on the eastern coast of India.

*[Note: Any three points, 1 mark each]*

**(2) Tropical cyclones occur rarely in Brazil.**

**Ans.**

- (a) In Brazil, the differences in temperatures in the coastal regions near the Equator are negligible.
- (b) The winds move in the vertical direction in this region.
- (c) In addition, the convergence zone of the trade winds is weak here. As a result, cyclones occur rarely in Brazil.

*[Note: Three points, 1 mark each]*

**(3) Urbanization is increasing rapidly in India.**

**Ans.**

- (a) India has been making rapid progress in agriculture, trade, commerce, industries and education.
- (b) This has led to the expansion of urban centres and emergence of new towns.
- (c) People from rural areas are migrating to cities for a higher standard of living, better educational facilities and employment opportunities. Hence, the rate of urbanisation is increasing in India.

*[Note: Three points, 1 mark each]*

**(4) Rain forests in Brazil are called ‘Lungs of the World’.**

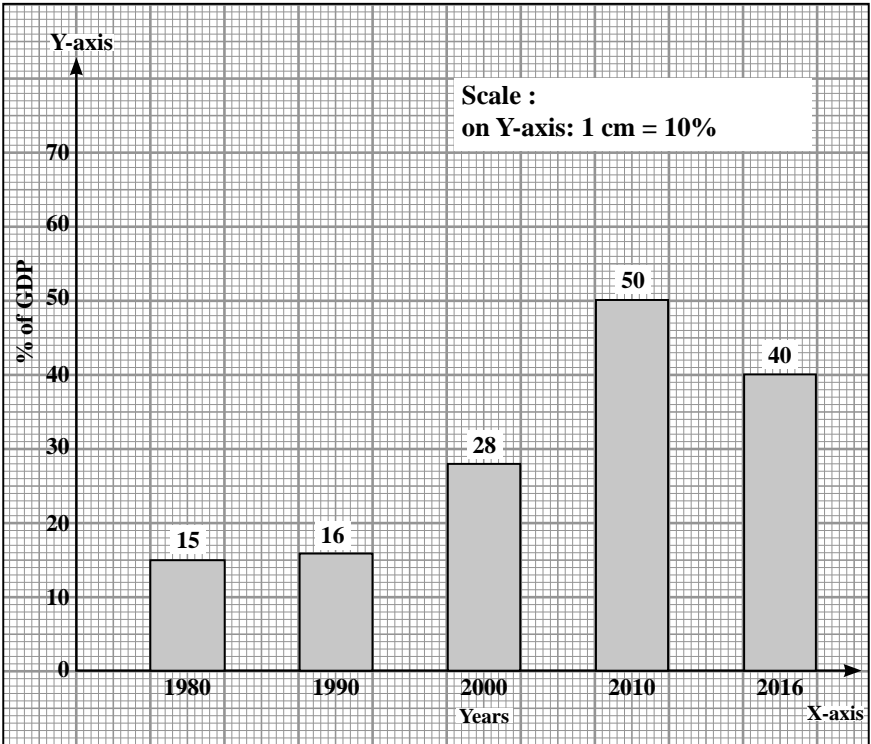
**Ans.**

- (a) The evergreen rainforests in Brazil release a large amount of oxygen into the environment.
- (b) Oxygen produced by these forests is essential for the survival of all living beings.
- (c) These forests also play an important role in reducing carbon dioxide levels by absorbing it. Hence, the evergreen rainforests in Brazil are rightly called the ‘Lungs of the World’.

*[Note: Three points, 1 mark each]*

**Q.6. (A) With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions. [6]**

*(Note: Refer to Question Paper for the statistical data.)*



(1) What does the graph show?

**Ans.** India's trade (percentage of GDP) from 1980 to 2016

(2) What was the contribution of trade to the GDP in the year 2010?

**Ans.** 50%

(3) How much was the decrease in the percentage of GDP in the period from 2010 to 2016?

**Ans.** 10%

**[Note: 1 mark each]**

*Or*

**(B) Observe the following graph and answer the given questions. [6]**

*(Note: Refer to Question Paper for the graph.)*

(1) What does the above graph indicate?

**Ans.** Literacy rate in Brazil and India

(2) Which country has a high literacy rate?

**Ans.** Brazil

(3) In the year 2001, how much more is the literacy rate in Brazil than in India?

**Ans.** 27.4%

(4) What is the highest literacy rate in India?

**Ans.** 72.2%

(5) Which decade in India shows the highest increase in literacy rate?

**Ans.** 1991–2001

(6) How much is the literacy rate in Brazil in the year 2011?

**Ans.** 91.4%

**Q.7. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any two) [8]**

(1) Prepare a questionnaire for an interview with a farmer during the field visit.

**Ans.**

(a) What is your name? For how many years are you practising agriculture?

(b) Do you own the land or work as a labourer?

(c) If you own the land, how many acres of land do you have?

(d) Which crops do you cultivate on your land?

(e) Do you cultivate single crop or multiple crops in a year?

(f) Do you practise traditional or modern methods of farming?

(g) Which machinery do you use for farming?

(h) What do you do to maintain the fertility of soil?

(i) Do you use chemical fertilisers or organic fertilisers?

- (j) Do you undertake any allied activities to support your income, such as cattle rearing and poultry?
- (k) Do you have insurance to deal with calamities or crop failure?
- (l) Does your farming depend on monsoon?
- (m) Do you have irrigation facilities in your farm?
- (n) How do you store your harvest?
- (o) Have you taken any loan from financial institutions or money lenders?
- (p) Where do you sell your crop?
- (q) Do you get any government aid in selling and marketing of your crop?
- (r) How do you price your crop?
- (s) What do you think about current agricultural laws? Are they beneficial to the farmers?
- (t) Would you like your kids to practise agriculture or try different profession?

[**Note:** Any eight questions, ½ mark each]

(**Note:** Any other relevant questions will also be considered correct.)

**(2) Differentiate between the human settlements in the Ganga river basin and the Amazon river basin.**

Human settlements in Ganga river basin	Human settlements in Amazon river basin
(a) It has temperate climate with enough rainfall and moderate temperatures.	(a) It has hot and humid climate, which is unhealthy.
(b) It is favourable for human habitation and is among the most populated areas in the world.	(b) It is unfit for human settlement and is sparsely populated.
(c) It is rich in alluvial soils and is favourable for farming.	(c) Dense rainforests make it unsuitable for farming.



(d) It has good irrigation facilities, transport network and employment opportunities.	(d) It has very poor transport network and lacks employment opportunities.
(e) Nucleated settlements are found.	(e) Dispersed settlements are found.
(f) Agriculture and industries have flourished.	(f) Due to the exploitation of natural resources and the limitations on their use, neither agriculture nor industries have developed.

*[Note: Any four points, 1 mark each]*

**(3) State the major forests types in India and explain thorny and shrub-type vegetation.**

**Ans.**

- (a) The different types of vegetation found in India are evergreen forests, deciduous forests, thorny shrubs, Himalayan forests and coastal forests.
- (b) In India, thorny and shrub-type vegetation is found in regions that receive less than 500 mm of rainfall and experience dry summers for a long period.
- (c) The leaves are small in size.
- (d) Trees found in these forests are catechu, cactus, acacia, khejadi, aloe vera and agave.
- (e) Thorny and shrub vegetation is found in semi-arid areas of Gujarat, eastern Rajasthan, south-west Punjab, parts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in central Deccan.

*[Note: 2 marks for naming, 2 marks for explanation]*

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