

**Q.1. Choose the correct alternatives and complete the sentences:**

**[4]**

**Ans.**

- (1) The Lakshadweep islands of the Arabian Sea are coral islands.
- (2) Brazil is the very high populated country in the South American continent.
- (3) The concentration of settlements is related to availability of water major factors.
- (4) The economies of India and Brazil are of the developing type.

**Q.2. Match the columns:**

**[4]**

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(1) Trans-Amazonian Highway	(iii) Major Highways
(2) Thorny and bush-type vegetation	(iv) Khejadi
(3) Plain region	(v) Punjab
(4) Popular game of Brazil	(ii) Football

**Q.3. Write short notes. (Any two)**

**[4]**

**(1) Items to be carried for a field visit.**

**Ans.** Going on a field trip is always an exhilarating experience.

To make the most of the visit,

- (i) I will make sure to carry a pen and a notebook to take notes about new things I will learn on the field visit.
- (ii) I will also carry a bag to collect samples of different things and materials.
- (iii) Besides personal luggage and I-Card, I will also carry a cap, a water bottle and a first-aid kit with me.
- (iv) I will carry a map of the field visit area to know the directions

and the major attractions of the area.

- (v) I would also like to equip myself with a compass, a camera, a binocular and a GPS (if permitted).
- (vi) I would also take along a small recording device as there will be follow-up assignment after the visit.
- (vii) I will pay attention to the speakers and make the most of the visit.

## **(2) The coasts of Brazil**

**Ans.**

- (i) Brazil has about 7400 km of coastline which is divided into two parts, namely northern and eastern coast.
- (ii) The northern coast extends from Amapa province in the north to Rio de Grande de Norte in the east. It is also known as North Atlantic Coast. It is characterized by mouths of many rivers including the amazon. Marajo, a large coastal island lies on this coast.
- (iii) The eastern coast receives a large number of smaller rivers. The only major river which meets the Atlantic Ocean here is Sao Francisco.
- (iv) The Brazilian coast is characterized by a number of beaches and sand dunes. It attracts a large number of tourists every year. In some areas, it is protected by coral reefs and atoll islands.
- (v) The Brazilian coast supports high population due to development of industries in urban centres.

## **(3) Mining in India**

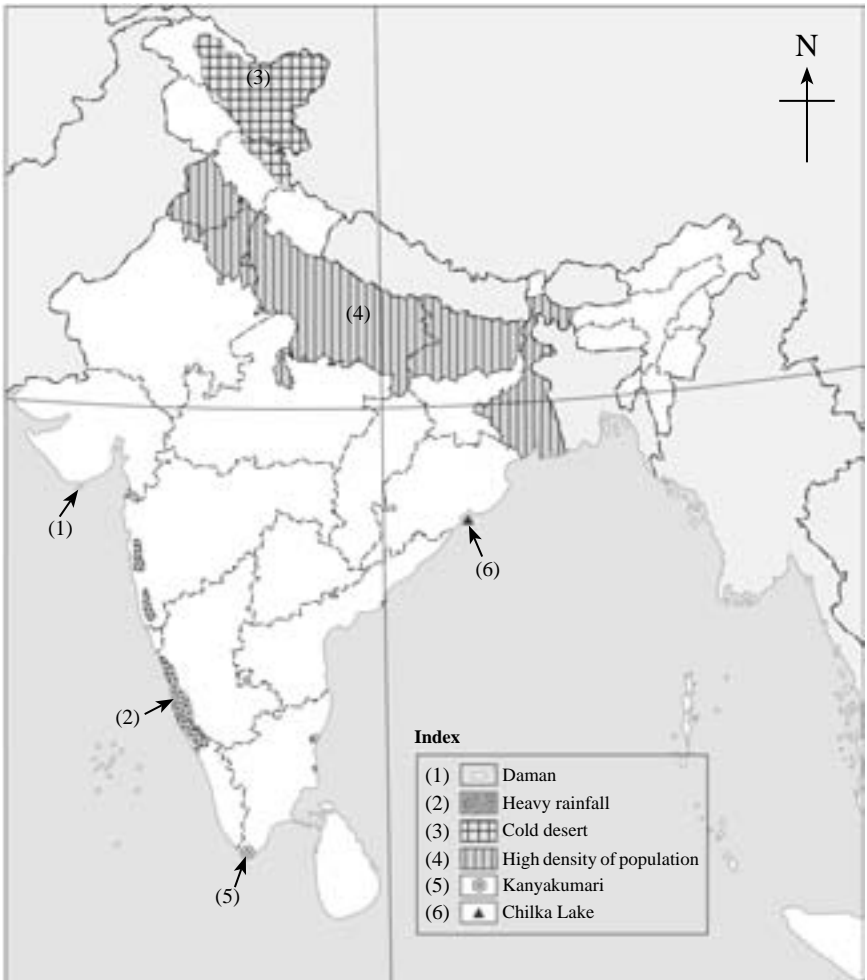
**Ans.**

- (i) India has extensive reserves of minerals. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India is a big storehouse of different types of minerals.
- (ii) Coal is mined in Korba in Chhattisgarh and in eastern Maharashtra.
- (iii) Mineral oil wells are found in Digboi in Assam, Mumbai High in Arabian Sea near Maharashtra, Kalol and Koyali in Gujarat. Mineral oil and natural gas have also been discovered at the mouth of river Godavari.

(iv) Stones like marble are found in Rajasthan and Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh.

**Q.4. (A) Mark the following in the outline map of India. Write the names and give an index. (Any four) [4]**

- (1) Union territory–Daman
- (2) Heavy rainfall region to the west coast
- (3) Cold desert
- (4) Region to the north having high density of population
- (5) Kanyakumari
- (6) Chilka Lake



**(B) Observe the map of Brazil and answer the following questions. (Any four) [4]**



**Questions:**

(1) Which is the major river in Brazil?

**Ans.** Amazon river

(2) Name the important island in Brazil.

**Ans.** Marajo island

(3) Towards which direction does Uruguay river flow?

**Ans.** West direction

(4) Sao Francisco river terminates into which Ocean?

**Ans.** South Atlantic Ocean

(5) Name any one river meeting the North Atlantic Ocean.

**Ans.** Amazon river

**Q.5. Give geographical reasons. (Any two)**

**[6]**

**(1) In Brazil, majority of population is found in the eastern coastal areas.**

**Ans.**

- (i) Majority of population is found in the eastern coastal areas of Brazil as it is a largely urban area.
- (ii) The hot and humid climate and rich soil are ideal for growing crops like coffee.
- (iii) The transport infrastructure is excellent.
- (iv) The region has good supply of water.
- (v) It also has a large supply of raw materials such as iron ore.
- (vi) It also has a steady energy supply.
- (vii) Major ports have been located along the coast, such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, which has helped in the development of industry and therefore, more employment opportunities are created to attract population.

**(2) Eco-tourism is being developed more in Brazil.**

**Ans.**

- (i) Eco-tourism is being developed more in Brazil to conserve the natural environment and improve the well-being of local people.
- (ii) In Brazil there are many pristine and relatively undisturbed natural regions.
- (iii) To benefit the economic development and conservation of natural resources, Eco-tourism is being developed at a faster rate in Brazil.

**(3) Vegetation is scarce in the high altitudes of Himalayas.**

**Ans.**

- (i) In the high altitudes of Himalayas, climatic conditions are not ideal for the growth of vegetation.
- (ii) This region is mostly covered with snow during winters and remains cold and windy.
- (iii) The highest reaches of Himalayas support scarce vegetation which can withstand the harsh climatic conditions.
- (iv) Some highest peaks of the Himalayas are therefore have rocks and perhaps covered with snow and ice.

(4) **India receives precipitation from the North-East monsoon winds too.**

**Ans.**

- (i) The north-east monsoons are dry winds that blow from land to sea.
- (ii) They pick up moisture while crossing the Bay of Bengal and bring rains over coastal areas of Tamil Nadu.

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

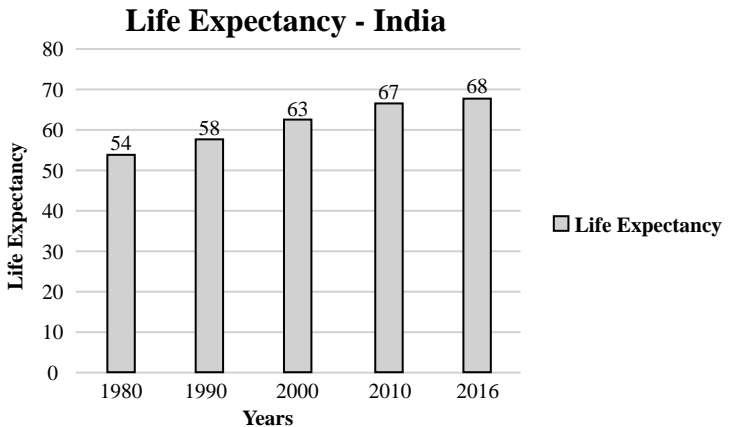
**Life Expectancy – India**

Years	Life Expectancy
1980	54
1990	58
2000	63
2010	67
2016	68

**Questions:**

- (1) In the year 1990 what is the average life expectancy?
- (2) In which two decades, the average life expectancy is found to be similar increase?
- (3) How much increase can be seen in the life expectancy from 1990 to 2016?

**Ans.**

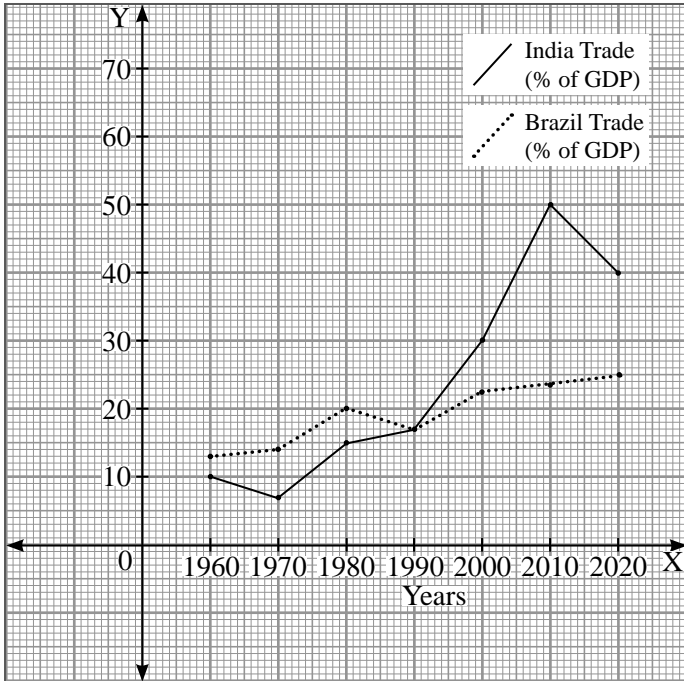


- (1) In the year 1990, the average life expectancy was 58.
- (2) The average life expectancy shows similar increase of 4 in the decade of 1980 to 1990 and 2000 to 2010.
- (3) Life expectancy is increased by 10 from 1990 to 2016.

**OR**

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

### Contribution of Trade in GDP



- (1) What type of graph is shown?
- (2) What are the factors shown in the graph?
- (3) In which year do you find the percentage of GDP similar?
- (4) In the year 2010 in India, what is the percentage of GDP in trade?
- (5) In the year 2000 which country's percentage of GDP in trade was highest?
- (6) In the year 2016 what is the difference in the percentage of GDP in trade of India and Brazil?

**Ans.**

- (1) Multiple line graph
- (2) Contribution of Trade in GDP ( in %) of India and Brazil
- (3) 1990
- (4) 50%
- (5) India's
- (6) 15% more in India

**Q.7. Answer in detail. (Any two)**

**[8]**

**(1) Write a comparative note on urbanisation in Brazil and India.**

**Ans.**

- (i) Both India and Brazil are developing countries but the growth of urbanization has been high in Brazil in comparison to India.
- (ii) In the year 1961, the level of urbanization was only 18% in India. It rose to 31.2% in 2011, which is quite low in comparison to Brazil.
- (iii) Even when compared to Brazil's urbanization growth rate of 47.1 % in 1960, India's urbanization barely reached 31.2 % in the year 2011.
- (iv) At present, about 86% of Brazilian population lives in urban areas. Hence, Brazil is one of the few developing countries which is highly urbanized whereas in India the growth of urbanization has been very low.

**(2) Explain the Historical Background of India.**

**Ans.**

- (i) British rule in India lasted for almost 150 years. India gained its independence on 15th August 1947.
- (ii) India faced various problems such as three wars, famine situations in various parts and other issues after independence.
- (iii) In spite of facing various problems India is known to be a major developing country of the world.



**(3) Suggest measures to reduce river pollution during a field visit.**

**Ans.** Remedies to reduce river pollution during field visit are as follows–

- (i) Avoid throwing any litter in the river as it contaminates drinking water.
- (ii) Always carry a spare paper bag to dump litter such as papers, wrappers, cans, etc. and dispose of them later in a litter bin.
- (iii) Always use a paper or cloth bag instead of plastic bag.
- (iv) Carry our own steel or glass bottle in place of disposable plastic bottles which are not biodegradable or recyclable.
- (v) Educate your friends and classmates and remind them not to litter.
- (vi) Volunteer to help prevent and clean up litter in case you find any.