

Time: 2 Hours

October – 2021

[Max. Marks: 40]

- Note:
- (1) All questions/ activities are compulsory
 - (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (3) For Q. No. 4 (A) use supplied outline map of India and tie it to your answer-book.
 - (4) For Q. No. 6 (A) use the graph paper supplied to you and attach it to the main answer-book.
 - (5) Use of Stencil is allowed for drawing map.
 - (6) Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary.
 - (7) Answers should be written in Black and Blue ink only.
 - (8) Use of pencil/ colour pencil is allowed for diagrams, sketches and map work.
 - (9) Answers written in pencils will not be considered.

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

- (1) Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth
 - (i) deltaic regions are found
 - (ii) no deltas are found
 - (iii) deposition of sediments occurs
 - (iv) fishing is done
- (2) The climate of India is of.....
 - (i) Monsoon
 - (ii) Humid
 - (iii) Equatorial
 - (iv) Cold
- (3) In the Swampy areas of Pantanal huge..... are found.
 - i) Piranhas
 - (ii) Macaws
 - (iii) Anacondas
 - (iv) Snow leopard
- (4) The total coastline of India is kms long..
 - (i) 7,100
 - (ii) 7,400
 - (iii) 7,700
 - (iv) 7,500

Q.2 Find the odd man out: [4]

- (1) Items required for field visit:
 - (i) Notebook
 - (ii) Camera
 - (iii) Map
 - (iv) Microscope
- (2) With reference to vegetation in India :
 - (i) Deodar
 - (ii) Anjan
 - (iii) Orchid
 - (iv) Banyan
- (3) The concentration of settlements is related to the following major factor :
 - (i) Desert region
 - (ii) Plain region
 - (iii) Availability of water
 - (iv) Favorable climate
- (4) Commercial crop of Brazil :

(i) Coffee

(ii) Soyabean

(iii) Rubber

(iv) Maize

Q.3 State whether the following sentences are Right or Wrong (Any Four) :

[4]

- (1) Brazil does not have the large number of vegetation species in the world
- (2) In India, population is very unevenly distributed.
- (3) Eco-tourism is being developed in Brazil.
- (4) Tropic of capricorn passes through the middle of India.
- (5) River Satluj is a major tributary of river Indus.

Q.4 (A) Mark the following in the outline map of Brazil supplied to you, write the names and give index

(Any four)

[4]

- (1) Capital of Brazil
- (2) Amapa State
- (3) Pico De Neblina
- (4) Drought Quadrilateral
- (5) Parana River
- (6) The state with highest density of population.

Q.4 (B) Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it (Any Four) :

[4]

(Note: Please refer the Text Book Page No. 38, Fig No. 6.1 (b) for this map)

Questions :

- (1) Which longitude shows the Indian standard time?
- (2) Name the southernmost point of India.
- (3) Name the neighbouring countries towards the South of India.
- (4) Which latitude passes through the centre of India?
- (5) What is the North-South distance of India?

Q.5 Give geographical reasons for the following statements (Any Two) :

[6]

- (1) The evergreen rain-forests of Brazil are called 'Lungs of the world'.
- (2) Brazil is seen as an important global market in the future.
- (3) Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature.
- (4) Brazil attracts a lot of international tourists.

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

[6]

Percentage of urban populations - Brazil
(1960 to 2010)

Year	% of Urban Population
1960	47.1
1970	56.8
1980	66.0
1990	74.6
2000	81.5
2010	84.6

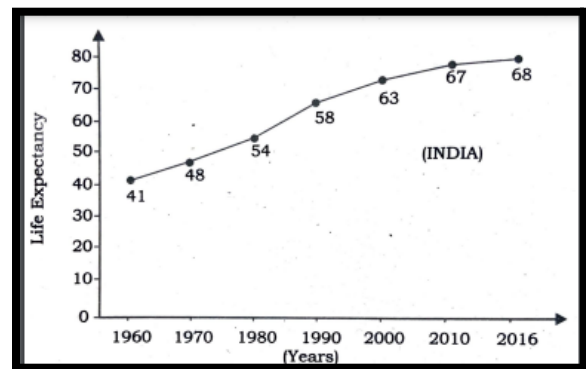
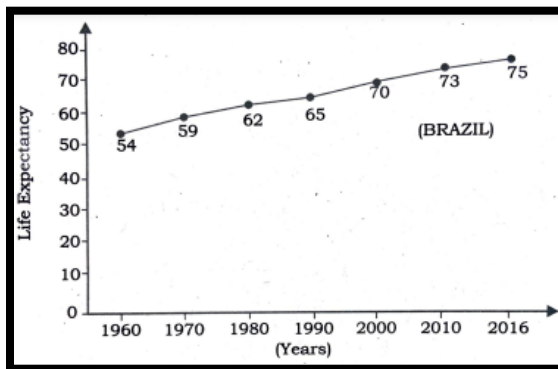
Questions :

- (1) What is the interval of data?
- (2) Which decade shows slow rate of urbanisation?
- (3) By how much percent did the population increase between 1970 to 1980?

OR

Q.6 (B) Observe the following graph and answer the given questions :

[6]



Questions :

- (1) Which country has more life expectancy ?
- (2) How much was an increase in life expectancy in India between 1990 to 2010?
- (3) How much life expectancy in Brazil between 1990 to 2016?
- (4) What was the difference in life expectancy between India and Brazil in the year 2000?
- (5) Which country has higher proportion of the old age population?
- (6) With reference to life expectancy of India in 1980, write the year in Brazil with same life expectancy.

Q.7 Answer the following questions in detail (Any TWO) :

[8]

- (1) What is field visit? What are the things you will carry for field visit?
- (2) Explain the importance of the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean with reference to the climate of India.
- (3) What are the similarities and differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India?

Time: 2 Hours

October – 2021

[Max. Marks: 40]

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

(1) Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth

- (i) deltaic regions are found (iii) deposition of sediments occurs
(ii) no deltas are found (iv) fishing is done

(2) The climate of India is of

- (i) Monsoon (ii) Humid
(iii) Equatorial (iv) Cold

(3) In the Swampy areas of Pantanal huge..... are found.

- i) Piranhas (ii) Macaws (iii) Anacondas (iv) Snow leopard

(4) The total coastline of India is kms long..

- (i) 7,100 (ii) 7,400 (iii) 7,700 (iv) 7,500

Ans:

(1) Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth **no deltas are found**

(2) The climate of India is of **Monsoon** type.

(3) In the Swampy areas of Pantanal huge **Anacondas** are found.

(4) The total coastline of India is **7,500** kms long.

Q.2 Find the odd man out:

[4]

(1) Items required for field visit:

- (i) Notebook (ii) Camera (iii) Map (iv) Microscope

(2) With reference to vegetation in India :

- (i) Deodar (ii) Anjan (iii) Orchid (iv) Banyan

(3) The concentration of settlements is related to the following major factor :

- (i) Desert region (ii) Plain region
(iii) Availability of water (iv) Favorable climate

(4) Commercial crop of Brazil :

- (i) Coffee (ii) Soyabean (iii) Rubber (iv) Maize

Ans.(1) - (iv) Microscope (2) - (iii) Orchid (3) - (i) Desert region (4) - (iv) Maize

Q.3 State whether the following sentences are Right or Wrong (Any Four) :

[4]

(1) Brazil does not have the large number of vegetation species in the world

Ans: The above statement is wrong

(2) In India, population is very unevenly distributed.

Ans: The above statement is right.

(3) Eco-tourism is being developed in Brazil.

Ans: The above statement is right.

(4) Tropic of capricorn passes through the middle of India.

Ans: The above statement is wrong.

(5) River Satluj is a major tributary of river Indus.

Ans: The above statement is right.

(Any four -1 mark for each)

Q.4 (A) Mark the following in the outline map of Brazil supplied to you, write the names and give index

(Any four)

[4]

(1) Capital of Brazil

(2) Amapa State

(3) Pico De Neblina

(4) Drought Quadrilateral

(5) Parana River

(6) The state with highest density of population.



Q.4 (B) Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it (Any Four) :

[4]

(Note: Please refer the Text Book Page No. 38, Fig No. 6.1 (b) for this map)

Questions :

(1) Which longitude shows the Indian standard time?

Ans. $82^{\circ}30'$ East longitude shows the Indian standard time.

(2) Name the southernmost point of India.

Ans. The southernmost point of India is Indira point.

(3) Name the neighbouring countries towards the South of India.

Ans: The neighbouring countries towards the South of India are Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Maldives.

(4) Which latitude passes through the centre of India?

Ans: The latitude which passes through the centre of India is the Tropic of cancer

(5) What is the North-South distance of India?

Ans: The north-south distance of India is 3,200 km.

(Any four correct answers - 1 mark for each)

Q.5 Give geographical reasons for the following statements (Any Two) :

[6]

(1) The evergreen rain-forests of Brazil are called 'Lungs of the world'.

Ans:(i) The evergreen rain-forests of Brazil are called Lungs of the world; because -

(ii) Dense evergreen rainforests are spread in the north of Brazil.

(iii) Brazil has the largest number of vegetation species in the world.

(iv) Because of the evergreen rainforests in Brazil, there is a large amount of oxygen that is released in the environment.

(v) This helps to reduce carbon dioxide levels so these rainforests are rightly called the Lungs of the World'.

(2) Brazil is seen as an important global market in the future.

Ans: Brazil is seen as an important global market in the future, because –

(i) For more than three centuries, Brazil was under Portuguese rule.

(ii) Later, after independence for more than half a century, Brazil was under a populist military government.

(iii) It has overcome global financial difficulties in the late 20th century.

(iv) Brazil is seen as a contributor to economic growth of the world and an important market in the future.

(3) Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature.

Ans: Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature, because - Most of the major rivers in the Himalayas originate from various glaciers.

ii) In summers when the glaciers melt, the discharge of water increases in the rivers.

(ii) The rivers flood during the monsoons too.

(iv) They originate from high altitudes.

(v) They flow through a long distance and then meet the seas.

(vi) These Himalayan rivers have many tributaries.

(vii) These tributaries join and add their water to the rivers.

(viii) These rivers are fed by the rain water during the monsoons.

(ix) All these reasons make Himalayan rivers perennial in nature.

(4) Brazil attracts a lot of international tourists.

Ans. (i) Clean, white sand beaches

(ii) Beautiful islands

(iii) Attractive Sea Coasts

(iv) Various birds and animals

(v) Deep dense forests of Amazon

(vi) Orchards

(vii) Cities like Rio-de-Janeiro and Sao Pablo

(viii) Eco-tourism

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

[6]

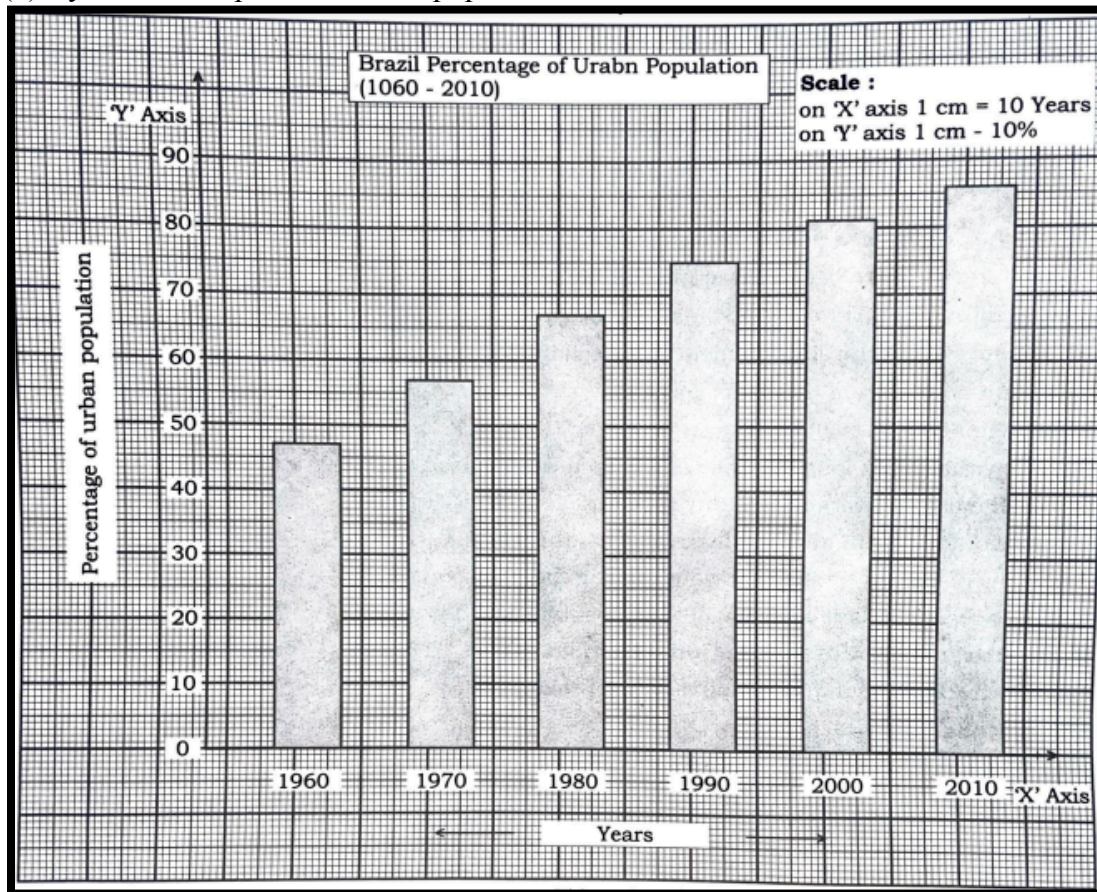
Percentage of urban populations - Brazil

(1960 to 2010)

Year	% of Urban Population
1960	47.1
1970	56.8
1980	66.0
1990	74.6
2000	81.5
2010	84.6

Questions :

- (1) What is the interval of data?
- (2) Which decade shows slow rate of urbanisation?
- (3) By how much percent did the population increase between 1970 to 1980?



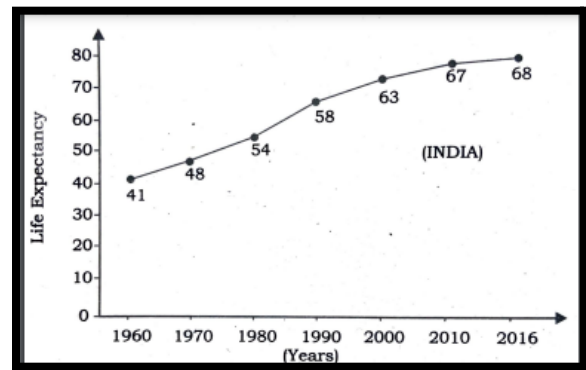
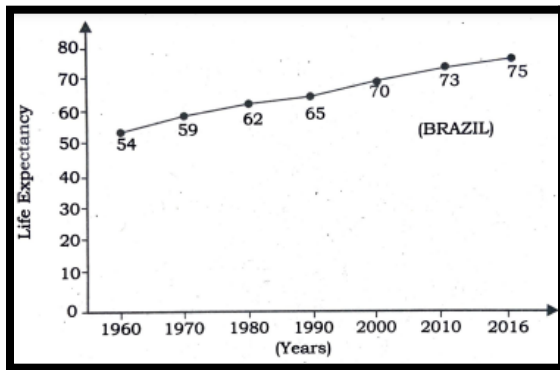
Answers of the questions :

- (1) The interval of the data is 10 years.
- (2) The decade which shows slow rate of urbanisation is 2000 to 2010.
- (3) The population increased by 9.2% between 1970 to 1980

OR

Q.6 (B) Observe the following graph and answer the given questions :

[6]



Questions :

(1) Which country has more life expectancy ?

Ans: Brazil has more life expectancy.

(2) How much was an increase in life expectancy in India between 1990 to 2010?

Ans: The average increase of life expectancy in India between 1990 to 2010 was 9 years.

(3) How much life expectancy in Brazil between 1990 to 2016?

Ans: The average increase of life expectancy in Brazil between 1990 to 2016 was 10 years.

(4) What was the difference in life expectancy between India and Brazil in the year 2000?

Ans: The difference in the life expectancy between India and Brazil in the year 2000 was 7 years.

(5) Which country has higher proportion of the old age population?

Ans: Brazil has higher proportion of the old age population.

(6) With reference to life expectancy of India in 1980, write the year in Brazil with same life expectancy.

Ans: The life expectancy of India in 1980 was the same as the life expectancy of Brazil in the year 1960.

Q.7 Answer the following questions in detail (Any TWO) :

[8]

(1) What is field visit? What are the things you will carry for field visit?

- Ans:**(i) Field visit is an important study method in geography which helps us in getting first hand experience. (ii) Geographical concepts and elements can be directly experienced through field visits. (iii) Field visits are extremely useful for understanding the correlation between humans and environment. (iv) Geographical concepts can be understood better. (v) It helps us to understand the relation between biotic and abiotic components. (vi) The entire earth is considered as the laboratory for geography. (vii) The study of entire earth is not possible for field visit. (viii) So a small specific area is selected of which we study the natural and cultural features is called as field visit.

Things required for field visit:

- (i) Pen, pencil, notebook etc.
- ii) According to the aims and objectives a questionnaire has to be prepared.
- (iii) Cloth bags for collecting samples.
- (iv) Camera for photographs, binoculars.
- (v) Things of personal needs.

(vi) First-aid kit

(2) Explain the importance of the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean with reference to the climate of India.

Ans. Ans: Importance of the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean :

- (i) The Indian Ocean and the Himalayan ranges exert a great influence on the climate of India and the origin of monsoon.**
- (ii) Because of high temperature in summer low pressure area develops in the north western part of India. The low pressure attracts the wind blowing from high pressure region in the Indian ocean which starts blowing towards the main land.**
- (iv) Himalaya stands as a great barrier towards the north of India.**
- (v) Himalaya obstructs the cold winds from north and monsoon winds from the South.**
- (vi) Orographic type of rainfall occurs because of the natural obstruction of the Himalaya.**
- (vii) These winds return from the Himalayan ranges and their retreating journey starts.**
- (viii) While blowing from the north-east towards the Indian Ocean, these winds bring rainfall again to some parts of the Peninsula.**

(3) What are the similarities and differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India?

Ans. Ans: Similarities :

- (i) Both India and Brazil have a long coastline.**
- (ii) Both countries have adopted marine fishing.**
- (iii) Fishing has helped both the countries by augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional level and earning foreign exchange.**

Differences :

- (i) In India, fresh water fishing is carried out at many places in rivers, canals, irrigation canals, tanks, ponds, lakes etc. about 60% of the country's total fish production comes from inland fishing.**
- (ii) On the other hand, in Brazil fresh water fishing is carried out on a small scale.**
- (iii) The confluence of the Brazil warm currents and the cold Falkland current off the coast of South East Brazil makes it a good fishing ground.**
- (iv) There is no such confluence near India. But there are favourable conditions like continental shelf, etc. which have led to the development of fishing in India.**
