SOLUTION – MARCH 2024

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

(1) In the swampy areas of Pantanal, ... are found.

    (i) condor   (ii) pink dolphins

    (iii) huge anacondas   (iv) macaws

(2) On the distribution of population, ... factor affects.

    (i) physiographic   (ii) sex-ratio

    (iii) literacy   (iv) life expectancy

(3) The most common method of transportation in Brazil is ....

    (i) airways   (ii) waterways

    (iii) roadways   (iv) railways

(4) We should carry .... for a field visit to collect information.

    (i) chair   (ii) blackboard

    (iii) water bottle   (iv) questionnaire

Ans. (1) In the swampy areas of Pantanal, <u>anacondas</u> are found.

(2) On the distribution of population, <u>physiographic</u> factor affects.

(3) The most common method of transportation in Brazil is <u>roadways</u>.

(4) We should carry <u>questionnaire</u> for a field visit to collect information.

Q. 2. Choose the odd man out :

(1) Coastal states in Brazil.

    (i) Rio de Janeiro   (ii) Paraiba

    (iii) Amapa   (iv) Acre

(2) Region with very high rainfall in India.

    (i) Western part of Rajasthan   (ii) Western ghats

    (iii) Meghalaya plateau   (iv) Arunachal Pradesh

(3) Tributary of river Amazon.

    (i) Paru river   (ii) Purus river

    (iii) Parana river   (iv) Juruika river

(4) Animals found in the Peninsular region of India.

    (i) Indian Bisons   (ii) Deer

    (iii) Antelopes   (iv) Yaks

Ans. (1) (iv) Acre

(2) (i) Western part of Rajasthan

(3) (iii) Parana river

(4) (iv) Yaks

Note : In this question paper, few questions have options. However, here, the answers to all optional questions are given for the guidance of students.

Q. 3. Write short notes :

(1) Retreating Monsoon.

Ans. (1) The southwest monsoon winds flow from the south to the north and reaches towards the Himalayas. While returning from Himalayan ranges, their retreating journey starts.

(2) While blowing from the north-east towards the Indian Ocean, these winds bring rainfall again to some parts of Peninsula. This is the Retreating Monsoon season in India.

(2) Deciduous forests of India.

Ans. (1) Deciduous forests are found in the regions receiving rainfall between 1000 mm and 2000 mm.

(2) In most of the regions of India, the amount of rainfall is between 1000 mm and 2000 mm.

(3) Trees in deciduous forests, shed their leaves to maintain the minimum level of water. Thus, India has deciduous forests.

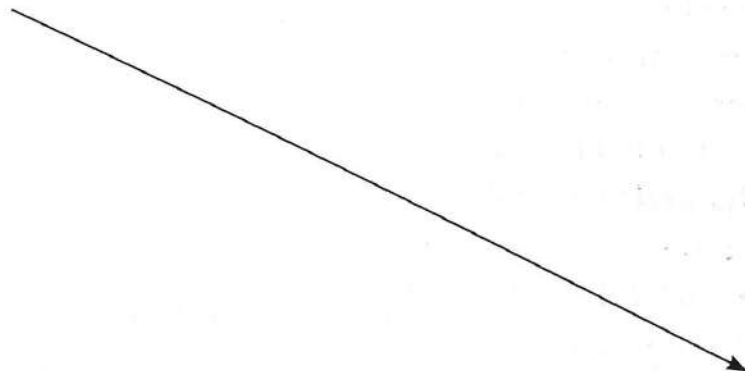(4) Teak, bamboo, banyan, peepal, etc. are the trees found in these forests.

(3) Historical background of Brazil.

Ans. (1) Brazil was under the rule of Portuguese for more than three centuries. It got independence on 7th September, 1822.

(2) From 1930 to 1985, Brazil had a military government. From 1985, it has federal presidential republic type of government.

(3) In the late 20th century, Brazil had faced many financial difficulties and had overcome them successfully.

(4) Today, Brazil is seen as one of the important countries contributing to economic growth of the world and a major global market in future.
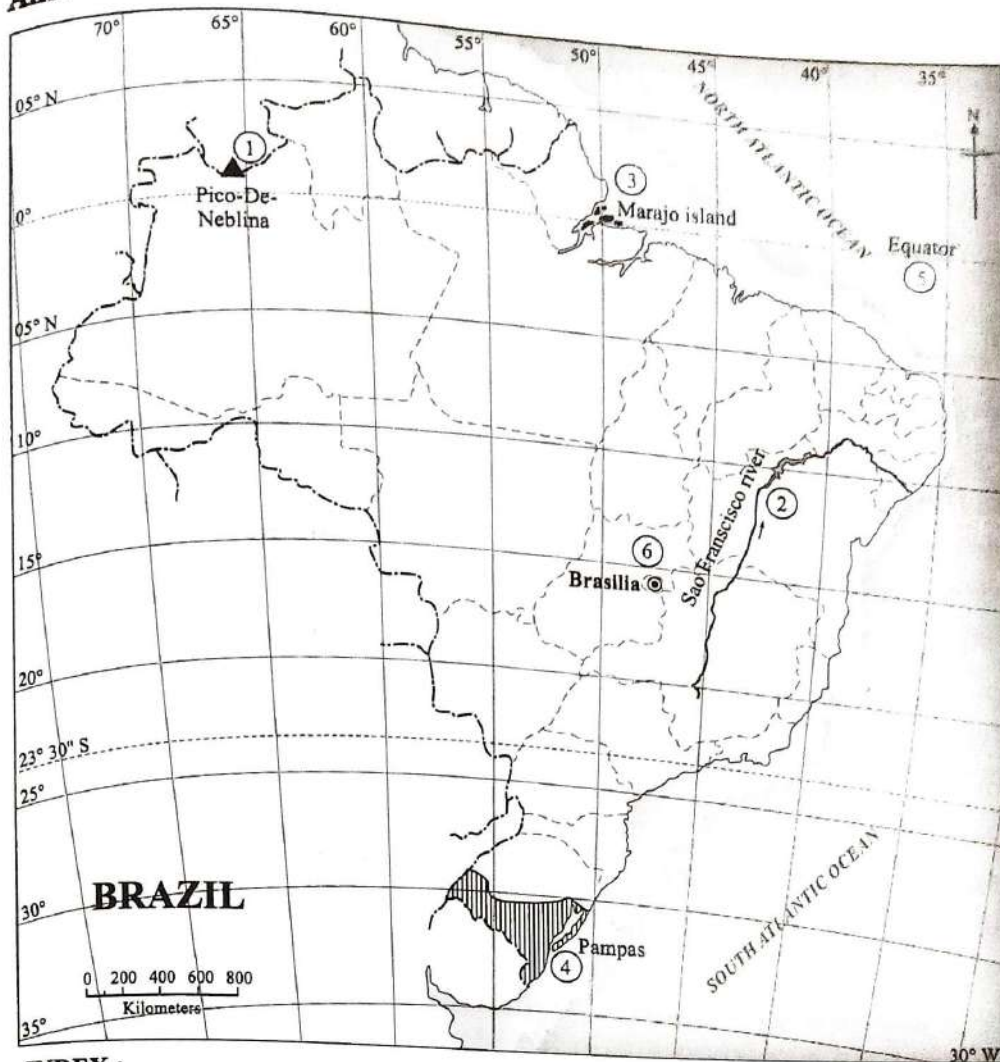

Q. 4. (A) Mark the following in the outline map of Brazil. Write the names and give index :

(1) Highest peak in Brazil

(2) Sao Francisco river

(3) Marajo island

(4) Pampas

(5) Equator

(6) Capital of Brazil

Ans.

INDEX :

1.	▲	Pico-De-Neblina
2.	⌒⌒	Sao Franscisco river
3.	⣀	Marajo island
4.	▥	Pampas
5.	- - - -	Equator
6.	◉	Brasilia

Q. 4. (B) Observe the map of India and answer the following questions :

> Observe the map in the question paper

(1) What is the title and subtitle of the map?

Ans. The title of the map is National Highways and Major Ports of India.

(2) Which part has more density of roadways?

Ans. The density of the roadways is more in the North Indian plains.

(3) Name two ports to the western coast.

Ans. The ports on the Western coast are Kandla, Porbandar, Mumbai and Kochi. (*Any two*)

(4) Name the highway that connects Porbandar and Silchar.

Ans. The highway that connects Porbandar and Silchar is the east-west highway.

(5) Name the island near Kolkata.

Ans. The island near Kolkata is the New Moore Island.

Q. 5. Give Geographical reasons :

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

Ans. (1) The temperature at high altitude of Himalayas is almost 0°C throughout the year. The area is almost snow covered for most of the days in year.

(2) Due to severe cold, vegetation do not grow in the high altitudes of Himalayas.

(3) During summer, the snow start melting and as its effect some seasonal flower trees grow in the higher altitude of Himalayas. These trees are extinct during winter. Therefore, vegetation is scarce in the high altitude of Himalayas.

(2) Tropical cyclones occur rarely in Brazil.

Ans. (1) In the northern coastal region near equator, the differences in the temperatures are negligible.

(2) In this region, the winds move vertically.

(3) The convergence zone of the trade winds is also found to be weak in this region. Therefore, tropical cyclones occur rarely in Brazil.

(3) Settlements become sparse as we move towards the Amazon river basin.

Ans. (1) Due to proximity to equator, the Amazon river basin has hot and humid climate throughout the year.

(2) The Amazon river basin receives heavy rainfall. The amount of annual average rainfall is nearly 2000 mm.

(3) Due to heavy rainfall and bright sunshine, dense evergreen moist rainforests grow in this region.

(4) Due to moisture, the climatic conditions in Amazon river basin are extremely unhealthy.

(5) Due to dense forests, the Amazon river basin area has become inaccessible. As its effect, there are limitations on the use and exploitation of natural resources available in this region.

(6) Transport facilities are poorly developed in this region. Due to all these unfavourable factors, scattered and dispersed settlements are found in the Amazon river basin.

(4) Fishing plays an important role in the economy of India.

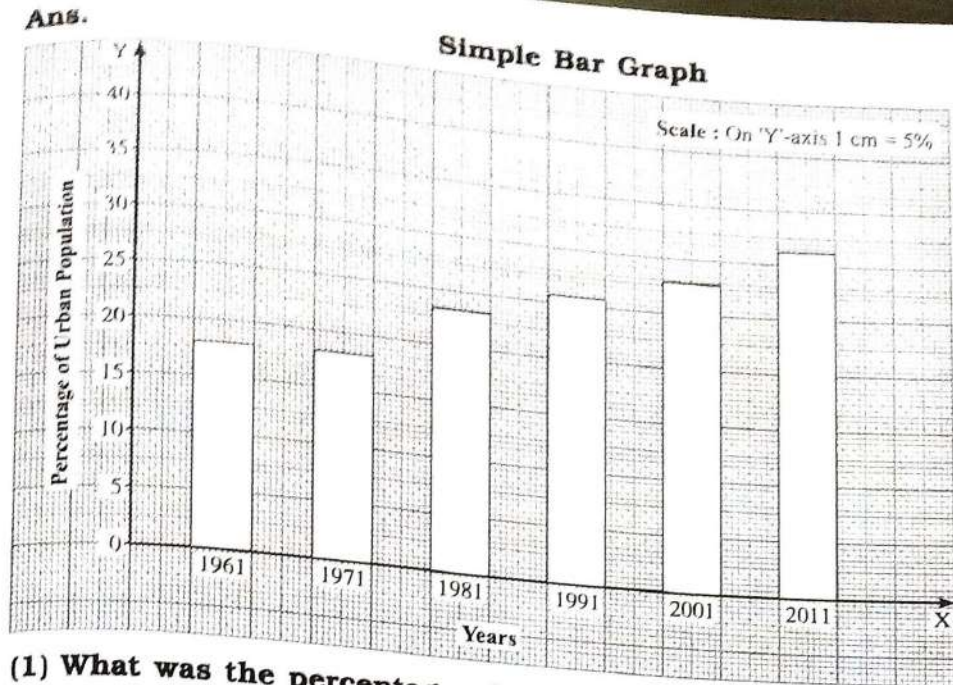**Ans.** (1) Fishing plays an important role in the economy of India.

(2) India is the largest producer of fish both marine and inland.

(3) Fisheries help in augmenting food supply, generating employment and raising nutritional level.

(4) It helps in earning foreign exchange.

(5) Marine fishing accounts for about 40% of total annual production of fish.

(6) About 60% of the country's fish production comes from inland fishing.

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

Trend of Urbanisation in India (1961–2011)

Years	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Percentage of Urban Population	18.0	18.2	23.3	25.7	27.8	31.2

Ans.

Simple Bar Graph

Scale : On 'Y'-axis 1 cm = 5%

(Y-axis: Percentage of Urban Population, values 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40)
(X-axis: Years — 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011)

(1) What was the percentage of urbanisation in the year 1961?

Ans. The percentage of urbanisation in the year 1961 was 18.0%.

(2) In which decade was the growth of urbanisation lowest?

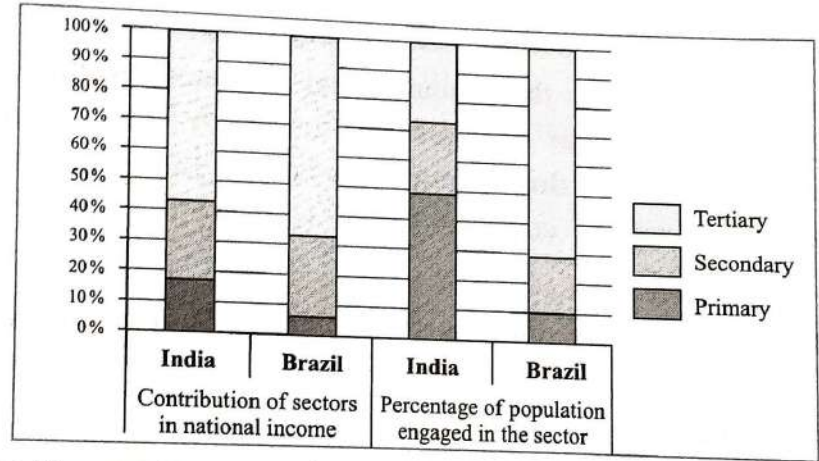**Ans.** The growth of urbanisation was the lowest in the decade of 1961–1971.

(3) What was the percentage of urbanisation in the year 1991?

Ans. The percentage of urbanisation in the year 1991 was 25.7%.

OR

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

India and Brazil

Contribution of sectors in national income and percentage of population engaged in the sector :

(Legend: Tertiary, Secondary, Primary)
(Bars: India, Brazil — Contribution of sectors in national income; India, Brazil — Percentage of population engaged in the sector)

(1) Name the sectors mentioned in the graph.

Ans. The sectors mentioned in the graph are Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

(2) Which sector contributes the highest in National income in India?

Ans. The Tertiary sector contributes the highest in the National income in India.

(3) How much per cent of population is engaged in primary sector in Brazil?

Ans. 10% of population is engaged in primary sector in Brazil.

(4) Out of given two countries, the share of primary sector to the national income is less in which country?

Ans. The share of primary sector to the national income is less in Brazil.

(5) Which country's contribution of tertiary sector to the national income is less?

Ans. India's contribution of tertiary sector to national income is less.

(6) In which sector 19% population of Brazil is engaged?

Ans. 19% of Brazil's population is engaged in the secondary sector.

Q. 7. Answer in detail :

(1) Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a factory.

Ans. The questionnaire for a field visit to a factory is as follows :

(1) Which is the year of establishment of this factory?

(2) Which goods are manufactured in this factory?

(3) How many workers are working in this factory?

(4) Which raw material is essential for the goods manufactured in this factory?

(5) From where is the raw material required for manufacturing the goods purchased?

(6) Where are the goods manufactured supplied?

(7) Which precautionary measures are taken to ensure the safety of workers?

(8) Which environment protecting measures are taken by this factory?

(2) Give information of the coastal region of Brazil.

Ans. (1) The coastline of Brazil extends for approximately 7400 km. It is divided into the northern coast and the eastern coast.

(2) The coast extending from Amapa province in the north to Rio Grande do Norte is known as the Northern coast/North Atlantic coast. The coast extending from Rio Grande do Norte to the south is known as the Eastern coast/South Atlantic coast.

(3) Northern coast is a low-lying region as Amazon and its many tributaries flow to the northern coast and meet North Atlantic Ocean. Marajo island, Marajo and Sao Marcos Bays lie on this coast. Marajo coastal island lying on the northern coast is located between the mouths of River Amazon and River Tocantins.

(4) Many small rivers flow to the eastern coast and meet South Atlantic Ocean. Sao Francisco is the only major river meeting the South Atlantic Ocean in this region. Many beaches and sand dune complexes lies on the eastern coast of Brazil. In some areas, the eastern coast of Brazil is protected by coral reefs and atoll islands.

(3) Which factors affect the distribution of population of India?

Ans. (1) In India, population is very unevenly distributed. Physiography and climate play an important role in the distribution of population.

(2) Due to the fertile land, plain land and availability of water, human settlments have been established in these parts for many centuries.

(3) Farming, industries and trade, the proportion of the population got concentrated in few places.

Examples : The northern plains of the country–Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Bengaluru, Chennai, etc.

(4) On the contrary, in mountainous hilly regions, dry desert areas, dense forest areas, density is sparse because of inaccessibility, absence of facilities and tough life.

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