

Q.1. Choose the *correct* options and complete the sentences: [4]

- (1) Brazil is famous for Samba dance.
- (2) Populationwise, India is second largest country in the world.
- (3) Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth no distributaries are found.
- (4) In India, the railway network is relatively less dense in the state of Rajasthan.

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

(1) Crop in Brazil:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Cocoa | (ii) Coffee |
| (iii) Soyabean | (iv) Jowar |

(2) Main purpose of field visit:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Geographical | (ii) Historical |
| (iii) Entertainment | (iv) Cultural |

(3) Forest type of Brazil:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Thorny bush type vegetation | (ii) Evergreen forests |
| (iii) The Himalayan forests | (iv) Deciduous forests |

(4) Salt producing state in India:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Gujarat | (ii) Rajasthan |
| (iii) Bihar | (iv) Tamil Nadu |

Q.3. Answer the following questions in *one* sentence each (any *four*): [4]

(1) **Brazil is mainly located in which hemisphere?**

Ans. Brazil is located in the western hemisphere. Its most part lies in the southern hemisphere while some part lies in the northern hemisphere.

(2) **Which is the most urbanised state in India?**

Ans. Goa is the most urbanised state, with 62% of its population living in urban areas.

(3) **Which is the highest peak in Brazil?**

Ans. Pico de Neblina is the highest peak in Brazil.

(4) What is sex ratio?

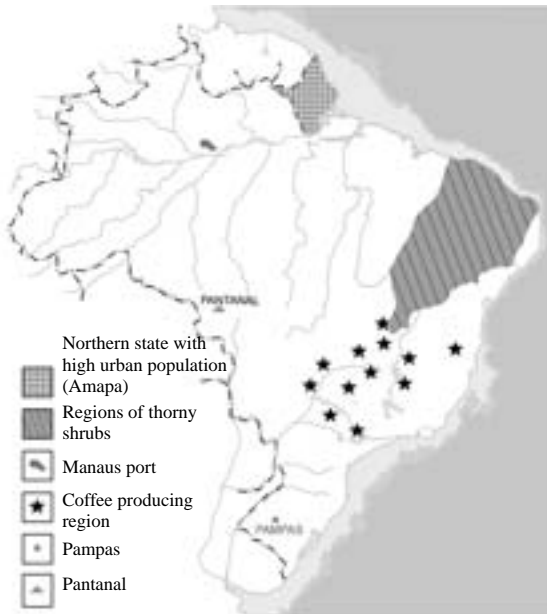
Ans. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in a region.

(5) Which type of settlements are found in the North Indian plains?

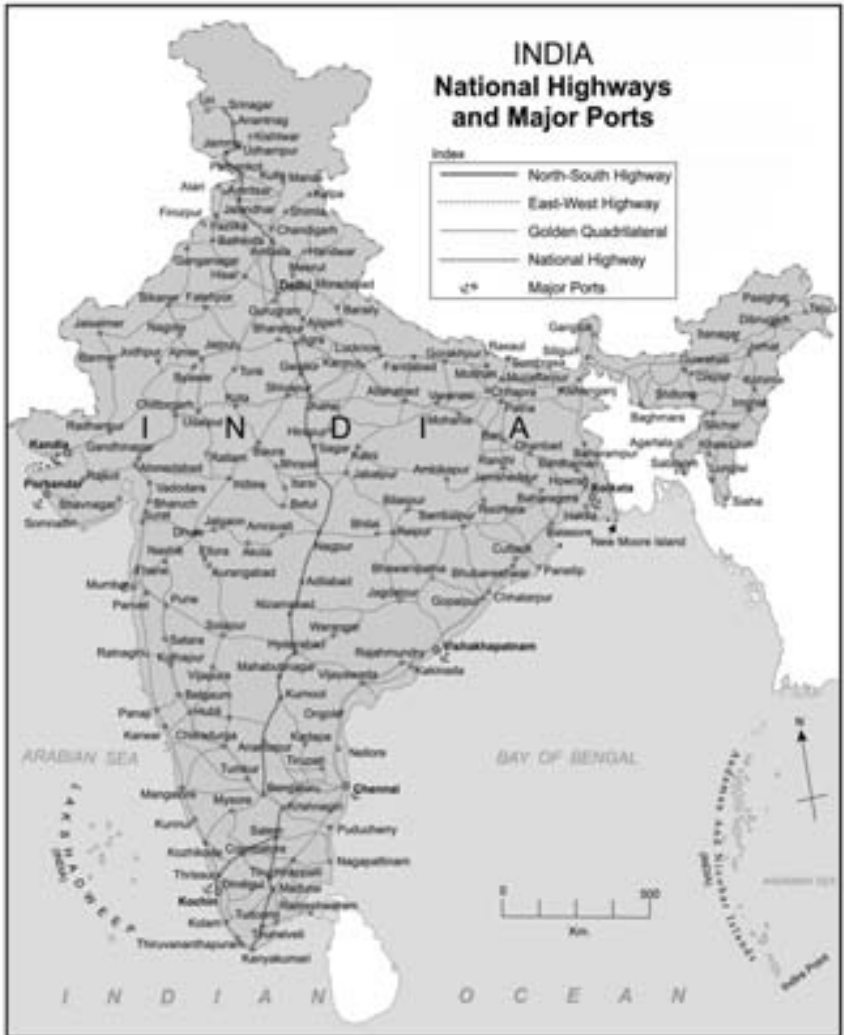
Ans. Nucleated settlements are found in the North Indian plains.

Q.4. (A) Mark the following in the outline map of Brazil and give index (any four): [4]

- (1) Pantanal
- (2) Regions of thorny shrubs
- (3) Pampas grassland
- (4) Coffee producing region
- (5) Northern state with high urban population (Amapa)
- (6) Manaus port



(B) Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it (any four): [4]



Questions:

(1) What does the map show?

Ans. The map shows national highways and major ports in India.

(2) Name the *two* places which connect North-South Highway.

Ans. Srinagar and Kanyakumari

(3) Name any *two* ports from Eastern coast.

Ans. Chennai, Vishakhapatnam

(4) Which is the southernmost port located at western coastline of India?

Ans. Kochin is the southernmost port located at western coastline of India.

(5) Name the important port of Maharashtra.

Ans. Mumbai

Q.5. Give geographical reasons (any two): [6]

(1) Snowfall doesn't always occur in Brazil.

Ans.

- (i) Brazil is a tropical country.
- (ii) It has a hot and humid climate which does not allow snowfall.
- (iii) So in Brazil, snowfall doesn't always occur, but only exceptionally, i.e. when southern polar air masses reach its southern part.

(2) There are fewer natural ports on the eastern coast of India.

Ans.

- (i) The rivers on the eastern coast of India form deltas.
- (ii) The sediments that form these deltas make it difficult for ships to reach the eastern coast.
- (iii) Hence, there are fewer natural ports on the eastern coast of India.

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

Ans.

- i. Majority of population is found in the southeastern coastal areas of Brazil due to their urban nature and the following factors that attract population:
- ii. Their hot and humid climate and rich soil are ideal for growing crops like coffee.
- iii. These areas have major ports such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo as well as a large supply of raw materials like iron ore.
- iv. This has led to industrial development and hence ample employment opportunities.
- v. These areas have a reliable supply of water and energy.
- vi. They have an excellent transport infrastructure.

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

Ans.

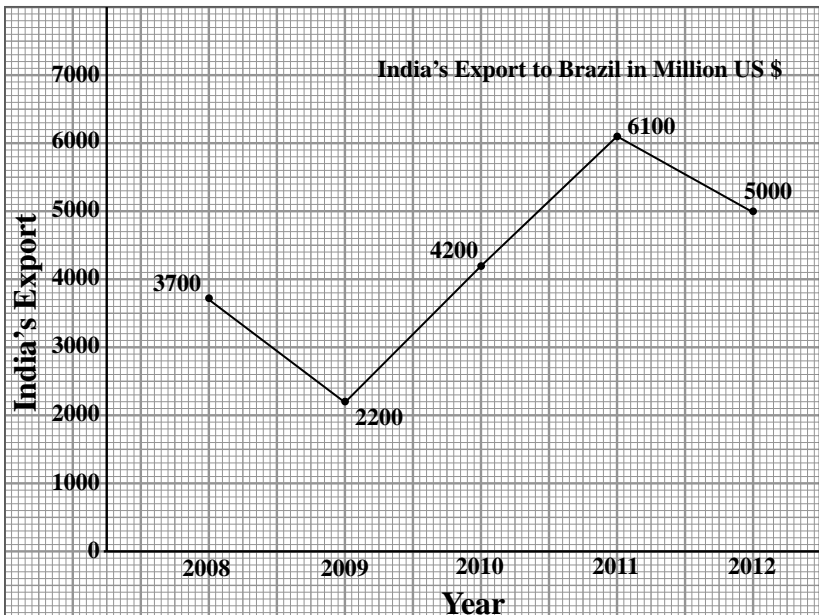
- (i) The north-east monsoons are dry winds that blow from land to sea.
- (ii) They pick up moisture while crossing the Bay of Bengal and bring rains over coastal areas of Tamil Nadu.

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

India's Export to Brazil in Million US \$

Year	India's Export
2008	3700
2009	2200
2010	4200
2011	6100
2012	5000

Ans.



(1) What was the value of export in 2008?

Ans. The value of export in 2008 was 3700 million US \$.

(2) Which year has the highest export value?

Ans. Year 2011 has the highest export value, i.e. 6100 million US \$.

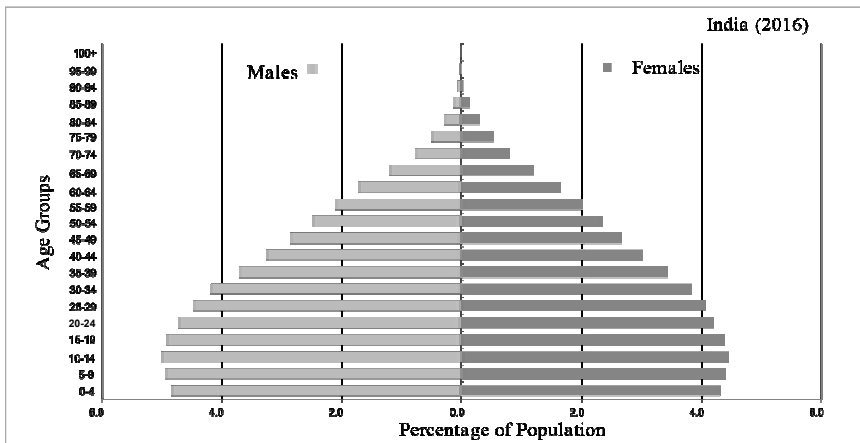
(3) How much value of export has been increased from 2009 to 2011?

Ans. The value of export has been increased by 3900 million US \$ from 2009 to 2011. It was 2200 million US \$ in 2009 which rose to 6100 million US \$ in 2011.

Or

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

Age and Sex Pyramid (India 2016)



Questions:

(1) What does the above graph show?

Ans. The above graph shows the percentage of male and female population in different age groups.

(2) In which age group population is more?

Ans. Population is more in the age group of 10-14 years.

(3) What is the class interval of the data shown on 'Y' axis?

Ans. The class interval of the data shown on 'Y' axis is 4.

(4) In the age group of above 60 years whose population is more, male or female?

Ans. In the age group of above 60 years, the male population is more than the female population.

(5) What is the percentage of female in the age group of 55 to 59?

Ans. The percentage of females in the age group of 55 to 59 is just over 2%.

(6) Which age group onwards population has decreased?

Ans. The population has decreased from the age group of 60-64 onwards.

Q.7. Answer in detail (any two):

[8]

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

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

- (i) When was the plant established?
- (ii) Who is the owner of the factory?
- (iii) What products do you manufacture in the plant?
- (iv) How many people are employed in the factory?
- (v) What are the raw materials used to manufacture the products?
- (vi) Which fuel is used to run the plant?
- (vii) What anti-pollution measures have been taken by the factory?
- (viii) What fire safety arrangements does the plant have?
- (ix) What security arrangements are in place in the plant?
- (x) How much sugar is manufactured per day?
- (xi) Do you use any renewable source of energy?
- (xii) What are the working hours for the employees?
- (xiii) Do you have shifts for the employees? What are their timings?
- (xiv) What are the possible hazards in the factory?
- (xv) What are the challenges faced by the employees?
- (xvi) What safety measures do you adopt for your staff members?
- (xvii) Where is the product taken from factory?

(2) Describe in brief about the historical background of India.

Ans. (i) The British rule in India lasted for almost 150 years.

(ii) India gained its independence on 15th August 1947.

(iii) India faced various problems such as three wars, famine situations in various parts and other issues after independence.

(iv) In spite of facing various problems India is known to be a major developing country of the world.

(3) What are the major causes of degradation of forest in India and Brazil?

Ans. The major causes of degradation of forest in Brazil and India are as follows.

(i) Due to growth of population and demand for more food, forests have been cleared into agricultural land.

(ii) Overgrazing in the forests by animals in both the countries has resulted into large-scale degradation of forests.

(iii) Ever-increasing demand for wood due to industrial development and urbanization has added to the problem of deforestation.

(iv) Construction of multipurpose projects has led to destruction of forest areas.

(v) Deforestation has led to droughts, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, loss of habitat for wild animals, and climate change.