

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

- (1) India is located in the Northen and Eastern hemispheres of the earth.
- (2) Brazil gets rainfall from south-east and north-east trade (eastern) winds.
- (3) The economies of India and Brazil are of the developing type.
- (4) Brazil is covered mainly by highlands.

Q.2. Match the following. [4]

'A'	'B'
(1) Field Vist	(iii) Sample questionnaire
(2) Pico De Nebline	(v) Highest peak in Brazil
(3) Most Urbanised State	(ii) Goa
(4) Rio de Janeiro	(i) Tourist place

Q.3. Answer the following in one sentence. (Any four) [4]

(1) What is the rain shadow region in Brazil called?

Ans. The rain shadow region in Brazil is called 'Drought Quadrilateral'.

(2) Which is the popular sport of Brazil?

Ans. Football is the most popular sport in Brazil.

(3) Areawise which is the largest state in India?

Ans. Areawise, Rajasthan is the largest state in India.

(4) Which longitude in India is considered as Indian Standard Time?

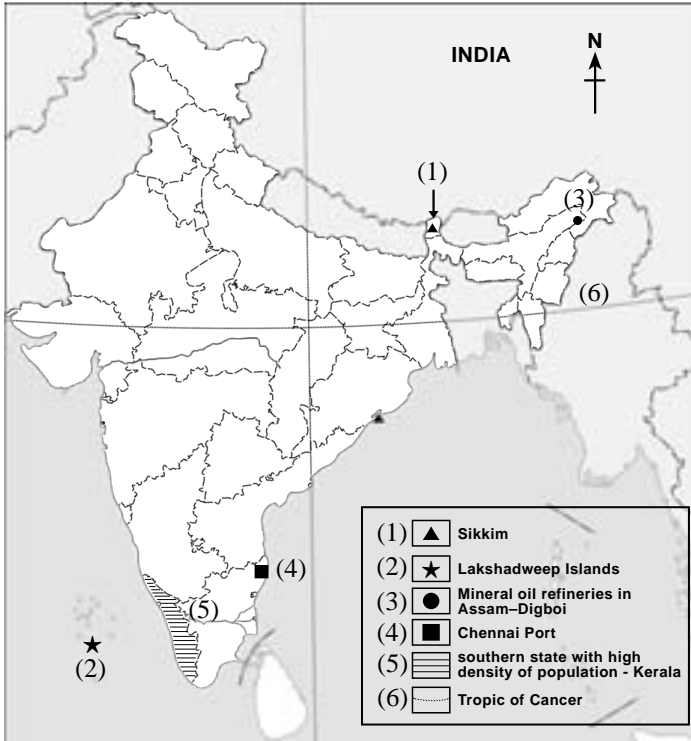
Ans. The 82.5° longitude, which passes through Allahabad, is the Indian Standard Time (IST).

(5) What type of agriculture is mainly practised in India?

Ans. Majority of Indian farmers practice subsistence farming, which is characterized by small and scattered land holdings and use of traditional tools.

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

- (1) Sikkim
- (2) Lakshadweep Island
- (3) Chennai Port
- (4) Mineral oil refineries in Assam–Digboi
- (5) Any one southern state with high density of population
- (6) Tropic of Cancer



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

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

- (1) Name any two forests in Brazil.

Ans. Amazon and Caatinga

- (2) Name the Island shown in the map.

Ans. Marajo Island

(3) In which place do you find crocodiles?

Ans. Pantanal

(4) Where are Tamairin found in Brazil?

Ans. Amazon river basin

(5) Name the grassland to the southernmost part of Brazil.

Ans. Pampas

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

(1) Deciduous type of vegetation is found in India.

Ans.

- (a) Deciduous forests grow in areas where annual rainfall is seasonal and varies between 1000 mm to 2000 mm.
- (b) Major parts of India receive rainfall between 1000 mm to 2000 mm during monsoons.
- (c) Deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests.
- (d) They occupy most part of India.

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

Ans.

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

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

Ans.

- (a) Fishing plays an important role in the economy of India.
- (b) India is one of the largest producers of fish, both marine and inland.
- (c) Fishing provides employment and income to millions of fishermen.
- (d) It helps in augmenting food supply, raising nutritional level and earning foreign exchange also.

(4) There are limitations on mining in the interior parts of Brazil.

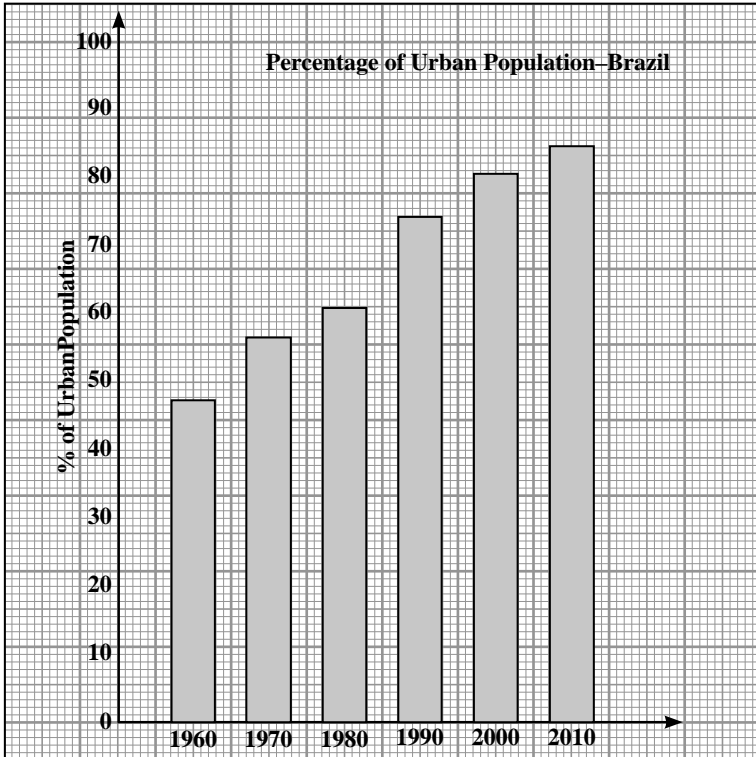
Ans.

- (a) The eastern part of Brazil is rich in various types of minerals, e.g. iron ore, manganese, nickel, copper, bauxite, tungsten, diamonds, etc.
- (b) There is limited mining activity in the interior parts of Brazil due to inaccessibility, lack of knowledge of potential resources and dense forests.

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.)

Ans.



(1) What does the above line graph show?

Ans. The above graph shows percentage of urban population in Brazil.

(2) In which decade urbanisation occurred slowly?

Ans. Urbanisation occurred slowly in the decade 2000–2010.

(3) What was the percentage of increase in urbanisation during the period from 1980 to 1990?

Ans. From 1980 to 1990, urbanisation increased by 8.6%.

Or

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

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

(1) What is the average life expectancy in India in the year 2016?

Ans. The average life expectancy in India in the year 2016 is 68 years.

(2) In the year 1990, how much was an increase in life expectancy in Brazil as compared to India?

Ans. In the year 1990, life expectancy in Brazil was 65 years and that in India was 58 years. So compared to India, Brazil's life expectancy was more by 7 years.

(3) How much was the average life expectancy in 1980 in India, during which year do you find the same in Brazil?

Ans. The average life expectancy in 1980 in India was 54 years. In 1960, Brazil had the same life expectancy, i.e. 54 years.

(4) Which country shows an increase in life expectancy during the period from 2010 to 2016

Ans. Both India and Brazil show an increase in life expectancy during the period from 2010 to 2016.

(5) In which country do you find high life expectancy?

Ans. Life expectancy is higher in Brazil than in India.

(6) By how much was India's life expectancy lesser than Brazil in the year 1960?

Ans. In 1960, India's life expectancy was lesser than Brazil's by 13.

Q.7. Answer in detail. (Any two) [8]

(1) If you were a part of field visit, what preparations would you make? Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a forest.

Ans. I will make the following preparations for the field visit:

- (a) I will discuss the purpose of the field trip with my teachers and parents.
- (b) I will explore the website of the location of the field visit.
- (c) I will pack appropriate clothing to wear for the visit, including raincape or umbrella for rainy weather.
- (d) I will carry some money, snacks and a water bottle with me.
- (e) I will also carry a bag to collect samples of different things and materials.
- (f) I will carry a map of the site we plan to visit. I will also take along a compass, a camera and a binocular.
- (g) I will prepare a questionnaire to gather information during the field visit.

Questionnaire for a field visit to a forest is as follows.

- (a) What is the area of this forest?
- (b) How old is this forest?
- (c) Which type of forest is this?
- (d) When does this area get rainfall?
- (e) What kind of animals are found here?
- (f) What kind of trees are found here?
- (g) What kind of birds are found here?
- (h) Are there any waterbodies in the forest? If yes, what kind of aquatic animals are found?
- (i) Are there tribal people in this forest? What do they do for living?
- (j) Which months are best to visit this place?
- (k) What are the tourist attractions here?
- (l) How nearby villages are benefited by tourism?
- (m) What kind of economic activities are practised here?
- (n) What measures have been taken against deforestation and poaching?
- (o) Briefly state the importance of this forest.

(2) Compare the climate of Brazil and India.

Ans.

- (a) Brazil enjoys tropical climate in the north and temperate climate in the south. It is hot in the north near the Equator.
- (b) The northern part of Brazil is hot while temperatures in the southern part are comparatively lower. The climate is also cooler in the highlands.
- (c) The coastal areas experience mild and humid climate due to proximity to the sea.
- (d) On the other hand, in India, climate varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north.
- (e) Peninsular India is bounded by waterbodies on three sides. The Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea have a great impact on the climate of the coastal regions.
- (f) The coastal areas experience equable climate throughout the year.
- (g) South India, being closer to the Equator, remains nearly warm throughout the year. But northern parts of India, being away from the Equator, have warm summers and cold winters.

Ans.

(3) Explain the characteristics of North Indian Plains.

Ans. The characteristics of North Indian Plains are as follows:

- (a) The North Indian Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas and to the north of the Indian Peninsula.
- (b) They extend from Rajasthan and Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
- (c) The North Indian Plains are divided into two North Indian Plains are divided into two parts: (a) the Ganga Plains lying to the east of the Aravalis and (b) the Thar Desert (or Marusthali) and the Punjab Plains lying to the west of the Aravalis. Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers form the largest delta of the world. It is known as Sundarbans.
- (d) The Punjab Plains lie to the north of the Thar Desert.
- (e) The North Indian Plains are the most extensive and fertile regions of India.