

Time : 2 Hrs.

Marks : 40

- Q.1 Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement. 4**
- 1) A city that attracts a lot of tourists is Rio de Janerio.
 - 2) The Delta of Ganga-Brahmaputra system is called the Sunderbans.
 - 3) The climate found near the Tropic of Capricorn is Temperate.
 - 4) Nucleated settlements are found throughout the plateau region of Narmada valley.
- Q.2 Match the following. 4**
- | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Himalayan Forests | e) Teak |
| 2) Temperate Forests | a) Brazilian Highlands |
| 3) Highlands | b) Moderately Populated |
| 4) Amazon basin | c) Very Sparsely Populated |
- Q.3 Answer in one sentences each. (Any Four) 4**
- 1) Brazil is known as the 'Coffee Pot' of the world.
 - 2) The BRT is the reference line for Brazilian timing in different time zones.
 - 3) Barren Island is located in the Andaman group of islands.
 - 4) Europeans (Portuguese) were the early settlers in Brazil.
 - 5) The type of economy which is mainly dependent on agricultural activities is called agrarian economy.
- Q.4 A) Show the following in the outline map of Brazil. Make proper index. (Any Four) 4**



B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions. (Any Four)

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- 1) There are 29 states in India.
- 2) There are 7 territories in India.
- 3) Lakshadweep Island and Andaman and Nicobar Island are the two island groups that are a part of India.
- 4) Bangladesh, Myanmar are the two neighboring countries to the East of India.
- 5) China, Afghanistan are the neighboring countries to the North of India.
- 6) Sri Lanka is the neighboring country and Indian Ocean is water body to the South of India.

Q.5 Give geographical reasons. (Any Two)

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- 1)
 - (1) Brazil is rich in natural heritage.
 - (2) It has diverse landforms of Amazon plains and forest.
 - (3) Also there are the marine beaches along the eastern coast.
 - (4) Therefore, to conserve the natural beauty of Brazil, it promotes Eco-tourism.
- 2)
 - (1) The total area of Brazil is nearly 85,15,770 sq.Km. On the other hand, the total area of India, is only 32,87,263 sq.Km.
 - (2) The total population of Brazil is only 20 crores. On the other hand, the total population of India is nearly 130 crores.
 - (3) Thus, compared to India, Brazil has more land and less population.
 - (4) Therefore the per capita land availability is more in Brazil as compared to India.
- 3)
 - (1) The northern part of Brazil lies in the equatorial zone.
 - (2) Evergreen forest is found in this area as it rains throughout the year.

- (3) Due to which a great diversity in wildlife is found in Brazil.
- (4) A variety of species of insects are also found in Brazil as it forms a good habitat here in the evergreen forests.

Therefore, millions of insect varieties are found in the swampy places of Brazil.

- 4) (1) India has a rapidly developing economy.
- (2) Due to large scale urbanisation and industrialisation, people migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs and better life.
- (3) Newly developed towns and cities are emerging as trade and industrial centres.
- (4) Due to these factors, population living in urban areas has also increased.

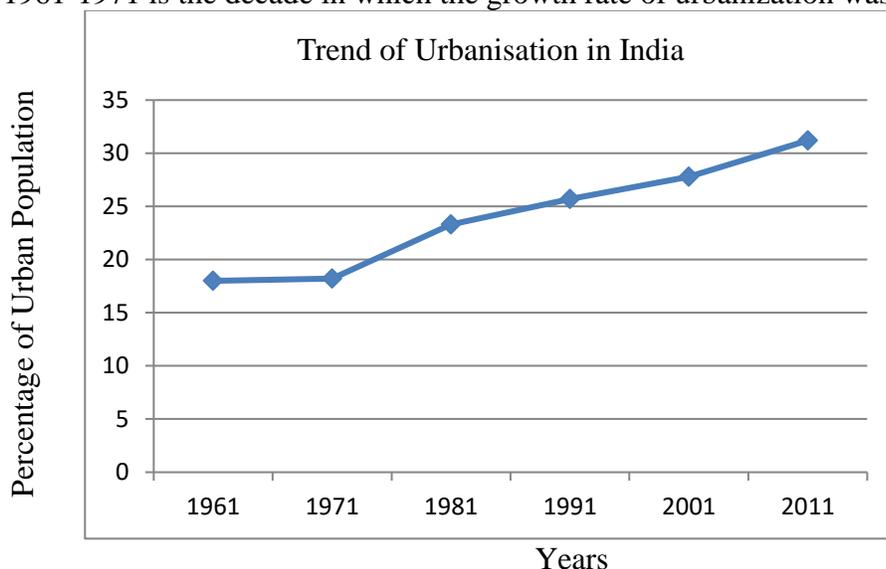
Q.6 A) Use the table given below to draw a line graph and answer the following question. (Use proper scale)

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Trend of urbanisation in India						
Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Percentage	18.0	18.2	23.3	25.7	27.8	31.2

- 1) 18% of the total population of India resided in urban areas in 1961.
- 2) In the decade of 1971-1981 the urbanization was the highest.
- 3) 1961-1971 is the decade in which the growth rate of urbanization was the lowest.

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1
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OR –

B) Read the following graph and answer the questions.

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- 1) Brazil recorded 3.1% of population growth rate, whereas India recorded 2.1%.
- 2) The population growth rate was increasing steadily till 1971. Then the growth rate has been consistent.
- 3) Since the year 2001 the population growth rate has been marginally decreasing.
- 4) The population growth has declined considerably since the year 1990.
- 5) The population growth rate in India in the year 2001 is 1.6%
- 6) Brazil has recorded the lowest population growth rate in the year 2000 with a percentage growth rate below 0.5%.

Q.7 Answer in detail. (Any two)

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- 1) (1) Rivers in India are a major source of drinking water. But because of the increasing urbanization, river pollution is increasing too.
- (2) The Water Act was enacted in 1974 for the prevention and control of water pollution, and for

maintaining and restoring of wholesomeness of water.

(3) The Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) of India was established in 1974 under the Water Act.

(4) State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have also been established.

(5) Government also takes initiatives like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. People should effectively participate in such programmes.

(6) Besides these, we should strictly follow all the laws regarding water pollution.

(7) Industries should also behave responsibly by adopting correct methods to dispose industrial waste.

(8) We should never throw garbage or any kind of waste in water bodies.

2) (1) During summer, because of high temperature, no pressure areas develop in the plains of Punjab and the Thar dessert of Rajasthan.

(2) This attracts winds blowing from the high pressure region in the Indian Ocean which starts blowing towards the mainland of India. These moisture-laden winds bring rainfall.

(3) As these winds blow from the plains in South towards the Himalayas in the north, orographic type of rainfall occurs because of the natural obstruction of Himalayas.

(4) These south-west monsoon winds, after getting obstructed by the Himalayan ranges starting retreating back from the northeast side towards the Indian Ocean.

(5) Himalayan mountain ranges act as a strong barrier for the very cold wind blowing from the north.

(6) The Indian Ocean and the Himalayan ranges exert great influence on the climate of India and the origin of monsoons.

Thus, the Himalayan mountain ranges and the Indian Ocean are the driving factors for the climate of India.

3) We should always keep our surrounding litter free and clean. The following ways can help us in managing the litter during a field visit:

1. Avoid the use of plastic bags.

2. Using jute and cloth bags.

3. Avoid throwing scraps anywhere. Use dustbin.

4. Everyone should accumulate litter in a box until a proper trashcan is found along the way.