

Q.2

Match the following

(4)

| Column A | Column B |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| East | Bangladesh |
| Guwahati | Important railway station in the north-east |
| North | China |
| Lowest population density in Brazil | Rondonia |
| | Arunachal Pradesh |

Q.3

Differentiate between (any two)

(4)

i Import and Export items of India and Brazil.

| | India | Brazil |
|-------------|--|---|
| i. | Export Items | |
| | Tea, mangoes, coffee, spices, leather and leather goods, iron ore, cotton and silk textiles. | Iron ore, coffee, cocoa, cotton, soya bean, sugar, tobacco, oranges and bananas. |
| ii. | Import Items | |
| | Petroleum, machines, pearls and precious stones, gold and silver, paper, medicines, etc. | Machinery, chemical products, fertilisers, wheat, heavy vehicles, mineral oil and lubricants. |
| iii. | Major Trading Partners | |
| | The U.K., the U.S.A., Germany, Japan, China, Russia, etc. | Germany, the U.S.A., Canada, Italy, Argentina, Saudi Arabia and India. |

ii Characteristics of the population of India and Brazil

| Sr. No. | Population of Brazil | Population of India |
|---------|--|--|
| i. | The population of Brazil is around 19 crores and it is the fifth most populous country in the world. | The population of India is around 121 crores and according to 2011 Census, it ranks second in the world. |
| ii. | Considering the age of population, Brazil's population is getting slowly older. | Considering the age of population, the proportion of youth is more in India. |
| iii. | Considering the sex ratio of Brazil, the number of women has considerably increased than men since 2001. | Considering the sex ratio of India, men outnumber women. |

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| iv. | Brazil's population may not increase in the next two decades. | The rate of population growth of India is now declining but population is still growing. |
| v. | The density of population in Brazil is around 23 persons per sq.km. | India's average population density is 382 persons per sq.km. as per 2011 census. |

iii Western and Eastern coast of India

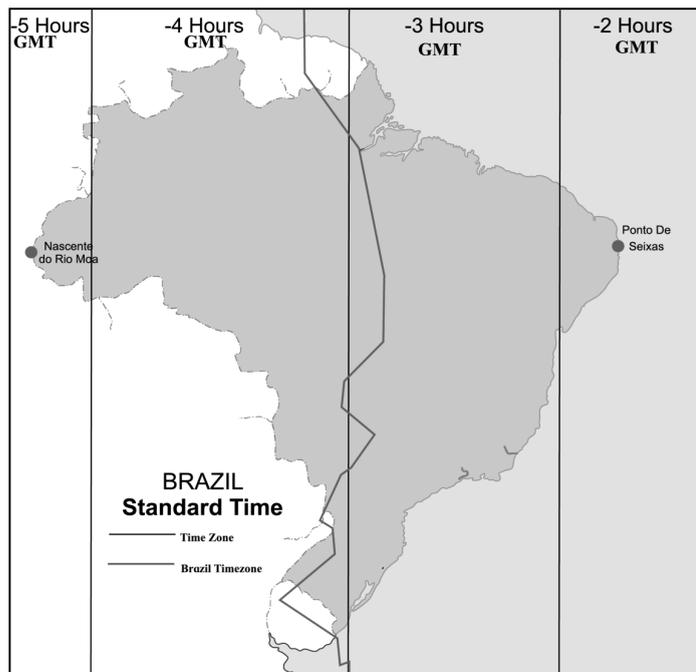
| | Western coast | Eastern coast |
|-------------|---|---|
| i. | Bordering water bodies | |
| | The western coast borders the Arabian Sea. | The eastern coast borders the Bay of Bengal. |
| ii. | Nature of coast | |
| | It is by and large a rocky coast. | It is mostly a broad and flat coast. |
| iii. | Nature of river | |
| | Rivers originating from Western Ghats are short and swift. | The east flowing rivers are gentle and flow with less velocity. |
| iv. | Formation of deltas and estuaries | |
| | Rivers along the western coast form estuaries and not deltas. | Deltas are formed along this coast. |

Q.4(A) Mark the following in the outline map and give index (any four)

Mark the below given places on the map of India.

- i **Railway junction to the southern – most tip of India.** (1)
- ii **Kandla port** (1)
- iii **Chennai Port** (1)
- iv **Kochin port** (1)
- v **Important airport in Gujarat – Ahmedabad airport** (1)
- vi **Mumbai port** (1)

Q.4(B) Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (any four) (4)



- i. What does the above map indicate?
 - ii. How many time zones are shown in the map?
 - iii. Which part of Brazil is ahead of others?
 - iv. What does the dark line in the map show?
 - v. To which direction does Ponto De Seixas lie?
- i. The above map indicates Brazil Standard Time.
 - ii. 4 time zones are shown in the map
 - iii. Eastern part of Brazil is ahead of others.
 - iv. The dark line shows Brazil time zone.
 - v. Ponto De Seixas lie to the eastern most direction.

Q.5 Give geographical reasons (any two)

(6)

i The northern part of Brazil is covered by dense forests.

- i. Amazon River basin lies in the northern part of Brazil. In this region the annual average temperature is 28°C and the annual average rainfall is 2000 mm.
- ii. Also the equator passes through this region, hence the climate is hot and it rains throughout the year. It receives convectional type of rainfall.

These environmental conditions are favourable for the growth of trees.

- iii. However, this climate, heavy rainfall, dense forests, etc. acts as a barrier to the development of human settlement. Hence, the interior in the Amazon Basin is very sparsely populated.

Thus, due to the Amazon River, heavy rainfall, ample sunlight, hot and humid climate and very few human settlements which indicate negligible interference of human, the northern part of Brazil is covered by dense forests.

ii Brazil is known as the coffee pot of the world.

- i. South-eastern region of Brazil has favourable climate, rich soil and topography for agriculture.
- ii. This suitable condition value possible for growing coffee on large scale in commercial purposes.

For example, Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais are major Coffee productive states.

- iii. Brazil is the largest exporter of coffee in the world.

Therefore, Brazil is known as the coffee pot of the world.

iii The north-eastern part of Brazilian Highlands receives very less rainfall.

- i. Brazil receives rainfall from the South- East Trade winds as well as the North- East Trade winds.
- ii. Some parts of the Highlands extend upto the northern coast .
- iii. The escarpments act as an obstruction to the South-East trade winds coming from the sea. This causes orographic type of rainfall in the coastal areas.
- iv. Beyond the highlands, as the effect of these winds gets reduced, the region receives less rainfall.

Due to all these reasons, the north-eastern part of Brazilian Highlands receives very less rainfall and is called as a rain shadow region or a ‘Drought Quadrilateral’.

iv It is necessary to take items required for a field visit and the questionnaires along with us.

- i. The aim of field visit is to gain geographical information of any region firsthand.
- ii. In order to collect several samples from the area of the visit, it is better to carry the ziplock bags. Also, to get a detailed information of the region and to know the direction we must carry a magnetic compass.
- iii. A part from this, to interact with the local people or to visit a factory or to gain the information through regarding office, we must go with a questionnaire as it helps to get information in a proper manner.

Therefore, it is necessary to take items required for a field visit and the questionnaire along with us.

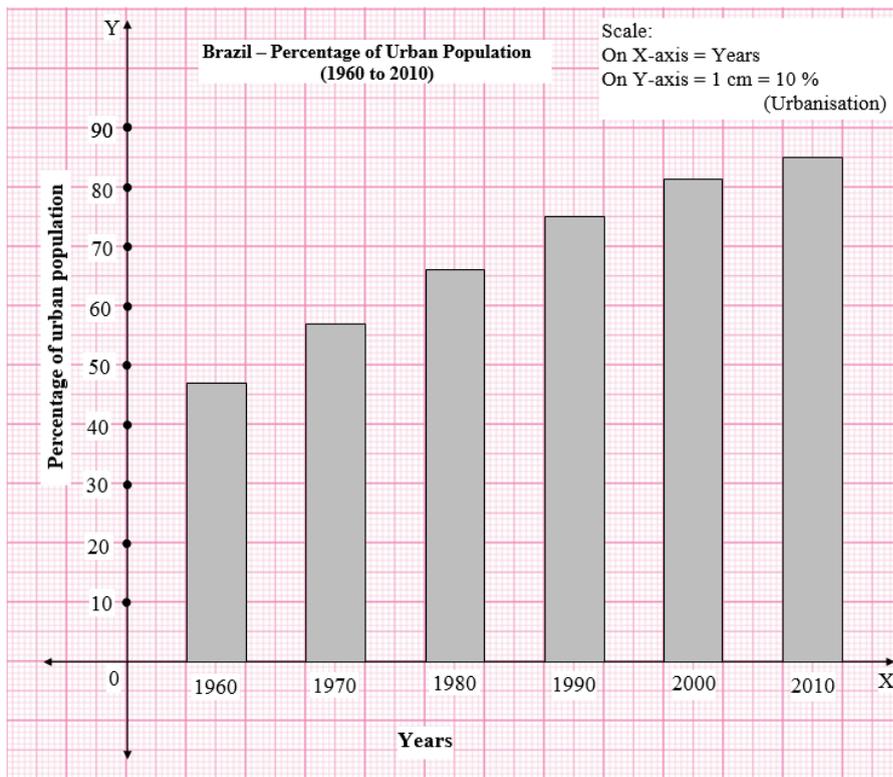
Q.6(A) With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph and answer the (6) following questions:

Percentage of Urban Population – Brazil

(1960 to 2010)

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

1. What does the above bar graph show?
2. In which decade urbanisation occurred slowly?
3. What was the percentage of increase in urbanisation during the period from 1980 to 1990?



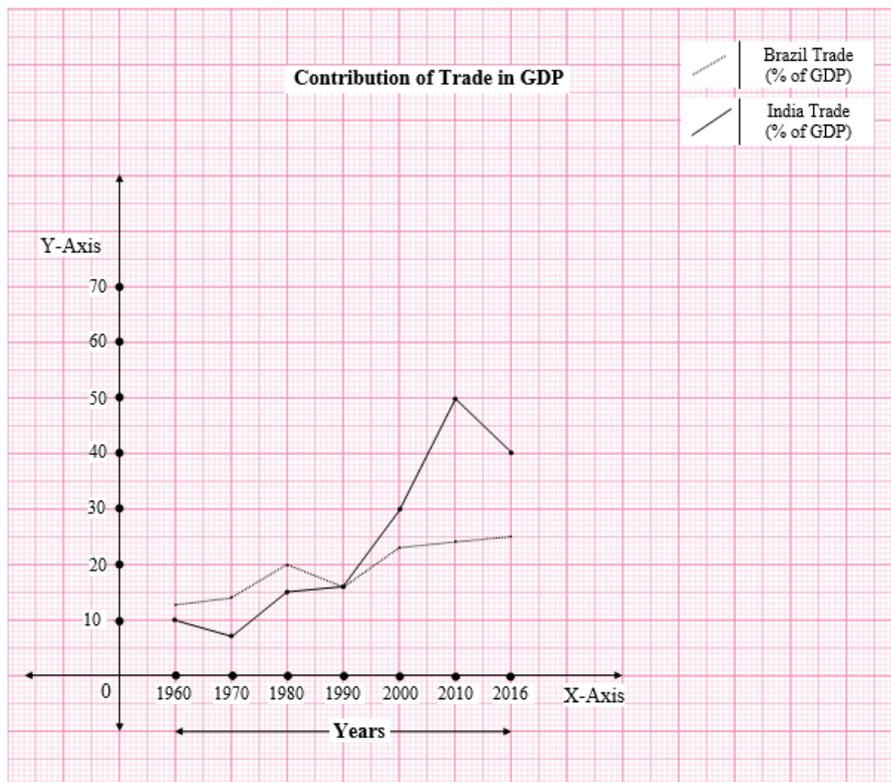
- The above bar graph shows percentage of urban population in Brazil.
- From 2000 to 2010 was the decade when Urbanisation occurred slowly.
- During the period from 1980 to 1990 the urbanization increased by 8.6%.

OR

Q.6(B)

Read the graph and answer the following questions.

(6)



- What type of graph is shown?
- What are the factors shown in the graph?
- In which year do you find the percentage of GDP similar?
- In the year 2010 in India, what is the percentage of GDP in trade?
- In the year 2000 which country's percentage of GDP in trade was the highest?

vi. In the year 2016 what is the difference in the percentage of GDP in trade of India and Brazil?

- i. The type of graph given is a multiple line graph.
- ii. The contribution of India's and Brazil's trade in their GDP, from 1960 to 2016, is shown in the graph.
- iii. The percentage of GDP in trade is found similar in the year 1990.
- iv. The percentage of GDP in trade, in the year 2010, in India was 50%.
- v. In the year 2000, India's percentage of GDP in trade was the highest.
- vi. In the year 2016, the difference in the percentage of GDP in trade of India and Brazil is 15%.

Q.7

Answer in detail (any two)

(8)

i Which are the major water divides of India? Give examples.

Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland which separates two drainage basins is known as water divide. The major water divides of India are as follows:-

i. Western Ghats:

- a. Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It forms a major water divide in the Peninsula.
- b. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. There are numerous small streams and rivers like Savitri, Terekhol etc. flowing towards west of the Western Ghats.

ii. Aravali Range:

- a. The Aravali Hills lie on the western and north-western margins of the Peninsular plateau.
- b. River Luni originates along the western slopes of Aravali range and flows in somewhat north-west to south-west direction and meets Gulf of Kutch while Banas, a tributary of River Chambal flows to North-east direction.
- c. In this way, Aravali acts as a water divide of India.

iii. Vindya range: Vindya ranges divided the Ganga drainage basin and Narmada river valley.

iv. Satpuda range: Satpuda range divided Narmada river valley and Tapi river valley.

v. Himalayas: Himalayas act as a water divide as it separates the rivers flowing in the Himalayan system from the river flowing in Trans Himalayan ranges.

ii Explain the population distribution in India.

- i. According to the 2011 Census, the population of India was 121 crores and India was the second most populated country in the world.
- ii. India's contribution to the population of the world is 17.5%.
- iii. India's average population density is 382 persons per sq. km.
- iv. Physiography, favourable climate, fertile land and availability of water has affected the distribution of population. Human settlements have been established in these parts for many centuries.
- v. Due to farming, industries and trade, the proportion of the population got concentrated in few places.

For e.g. There is more concentration of population in the northern plains, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Bengaluru, Chennai, etc.

vi. On the other hand, in the mountainous regions, dry desert areas, dense forest areas, etc. the density of population is sparse because of inaccessibility, absence of facilities and tough life.

iii Explain the importance of the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean with respect to the climate of India.

The Indian Ocean and the Himalayas play a major role in affecting the monsoon and climate of India.

i. The **Himalayas protect India from bitterly cold winds** that blow from north. Thus, India does not experience severe cold during winter.

ii. At the **beginning of summer**, the **temperature on main land increases**. So, **low pressure belt develops** in the Punjab plains and the **Thar desert of Rajasthan**.

iii. At the same time, **high pressure belt is develops over the Indian Ocean**.

iv. Therefore, the moisture-laden **winds** coming from the **south-west start blowing** from the high pressure area to the low pressure area. These are south-west monsoon winds.

v. **India receives rainfall from the south-west monsoon winds. Due to the obstruction of the Western Ghats** on the west, the **western coast receives maximum rainfall** from the south-west monsoon winds. It is approximately 400 to 500 cms.

vi. In the **leeward side of the hills, the rainfall reduces**. These winds blow parallel to the Aravalis. As they are not high to check the winds, **parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat receive less rainfall**.

vii. Later, these winds move towards the Himalayas and **Orographic type of rainfall occurs due to the natural** obstruction of the **Himalayas**.

viii. **During winter**, the **temperature on the Indian subcontinent is lesser** than the temperature on the Indian Oceans. Hence, **winds start blowing** from the **north-east**. These are **dry winds** but as they move towards the Indian Ocean, they retain moisture. These **north-east monsoon winds bring rainfall to the eastern** coast as well as some parts of the Peninsula.

In this way, Himalayas and the Indian Ocean play a very important role with respect to the climate of India.