



**Q.1 Choose the correct option**

- i) b) 3.30am
- ii) a) India
- iii) d) weak
- iv) d) Samba

**Q.2 Match the following.**

[(1 b), (2 – f), (3 – c), (4 – e)]

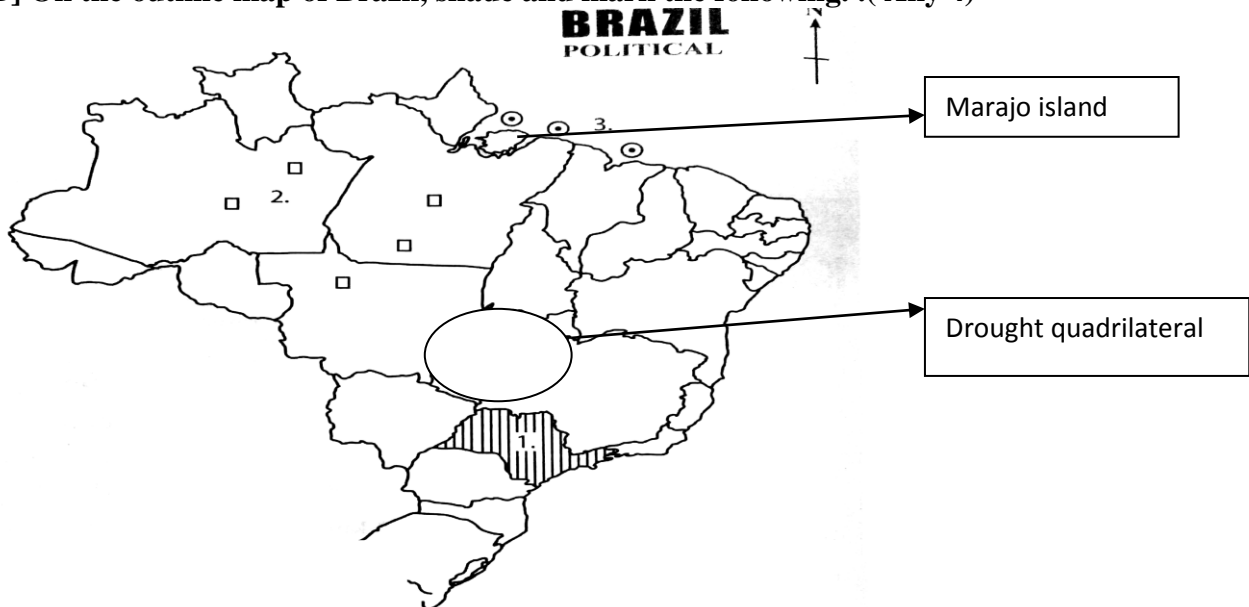
**Q.3 Answer in one sentence.( Any 4)**

- i) The BRT is the reference line for Brazilian timing in different time zones.
- ii) Brazil has evergreen vegetation, of semi-evergreen, arid, etc.
- iii) It rains more in the coastal areas because they lie on the windward side of the Eastern and Western Ghats.
- iv) Barren island is located in the Andaman group of islands.
- v) The Portuguese rule over Brazil for more than three centuries.

**Q.4 A] Observe the map and answer the following question. .( Any 4)**

- i) Rice and Maize are mainly growth in Brazil.
- ii) North western part of Brazil (Amazon River Basin)
- iii) South East part of Brazil in south Atlantic ocean
- iv) South and South East part of Brazil
- v) Bauxite

**B] On the outline map of Brazil, shade and mark the following. .( Any 4)**



1		Major State of Brazil growing coffee (Sao Paulo)
2		Region where rubber is cultivated (near Amazon river)
3		Fisheries of Brazil (coastal area North east of Brazil)

**Q.5 Give reasons .( Any 2)**

- i) 1. The central part of Brazil is the region in which the Drought Quadrilateral lies.
- 2. It receives minimal rainfall as it is a rain shadow area to escarpments.
- 3. As a result, due to non-availability of water, the population settlement is very sparse in this area.

- ii) The plain of Indus and Ganga river supports large population by providing water for irrigation to the fertile land. Hence, the density of population is high due to fertile land for agriculture and abundance of water.
- iii) 1. Even though Brazil is rich in flora and fauna.  
2. Nowadays degradation of environment is taking place due to illegal smuggling of wild animals, slash and burn agriculture deforestation, pollution etc.  
3. Many endemic species are on the verge of getting extinct.  
Hence, a need for conservation of forest in Brazil like India would help the flora and fauna and preserve the bio-diversity of Brazil.
- iv) 1. The slope of land on the eastern coast is gentle.  
2. The eastern river at lower velocities and hence deposit the sediments brought with them at the eastern coast.  
3. As a result, deltas are found along this coast.

**Q.6 A] Classify the states according to level of urbanisation in their respective countries.**

- i) Tamil Nadu, Para, Rajasthan, Sao Paulo, Goa, Piaui, Bihar, , Jammu Kashmir, Rio de Janeiro, Maharashtra, Espirito Santo, Goias, Kerala, Uttarakhand.

<b>Level of Countries urbanisation</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Brazil</b>
High level of urbanisation	Tamil Nadu, Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala.	Para, Piaui, , Maranhao.
Low level of urbanisation	Rajasthan, Bihar, Jammu Kashmir, Uttarakhand. Assam	Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro Espirito Santo, Goias.

**OR**

**B] study the graph of trend of urbanization in India answer the following**

- i) 18% of the total population of India resided in urban areas in 1961.
- ii) In the decade of 1971 – 1981 the urbanization was the highest.
- iii) 1961 – 1971 is the decade in which the growth rate of urbanization was the lowest.
- iv) Its been increasing consistently after 1961
- v) 31.2% in 2011
- vi) 2.1% difference between 1991-2001

**Q.7 Answer the following in short. (Any 2)**

- i) Population is distributed according to availability of resources.  
Since the age – old times the civilization have flourished along the river plains which encourage agriculture. Thus, the factors for population settlement are:  
1. Fertile land for agriculture and well irrigation area.  
2. Warm and humid climate without any extreme condition.  
3. Lowlands and plains area which encourage easy accessibility.  
4. Centre of trading and area of minerals and industries.
- ii) A field – report should be written on the basis of information obtained after the visit is complete. Use the following issues to make a report. Add photographs wherever necessary.  
1. Introduction  
2. Location map and Route map  
3. Physiography  
4. Climate  
5. Population  
6. Environmental problems and measures  
7. Land Utilization  
8. Conclusions
- iii) 1. The North India Plains lie between Himalayas in the north and the Peninsula in the south.  
2. It extends from Rajasthan and Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. It is mostly a flat low lying area.  
3. The North India Plains are divided into two parts, eastern part and the western part.  
4. The eastern part lies to the east of the Aravalis is the basin of the river Ganga and is therefore known as the Ganga Plains. It slopes eastward.

5. The western part of the North India Plains is occupied by desert. It is also known as Thar Desert or Marusthali. Most of Rajasthan is occupied by this desert.
6. To the north of the desert lie the plains of Punjab. This region is spread to the west of Aravalis and Delhi ranges.
7. The North Indian Plains are highly fertile and have deep alluvial soil.
8. Because of high fertility, this region is very important for an agrarian country like India.
9. The region is also characterized by good transportation and communication facilities.
10. Because of such characteristics, the density of population in this region is also very high.

iv) **India and Brazil**

<b>Basis of difference</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Brazil</b>
1. Continent	India lies in the Asian Continent.	Brazil lies in the South American Continent.
2. Hemispheres	India lies in the northern and eastern hemispheres.	Most of Brazil lies in southern and western hemispheres.
3. Number of States	India has 29 state and 7 union territories.	Brazil has 26 states.
4. Independence	15 <sup>th</sup> August, 1947 (From the UK)	7 <sup>th</sup> September, 1822 (From Portugal)
5. Government type	India has Federal Parliamentary Republic type of Government.	Brazil has Federal Presidential Republic type of Government.
6. Bordering Oceans	India Ocean is the bordering ocean to the south of India.	Atlantic Ocean is the bordering ocean to the east of Brazil.

\*This question paper is for practice purpose only.