

Q.1 Choose the correct option

- i) d) Dispersed
- ii) d) spices
- iii) b) no deltas are found
- iv) b) 25-28

Q.2 Match the following.

[(1 – c), (2 – d), (3 – b), (4 –a)]

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

- i) In 1960 average age of an India was 41 years.
- ii) The major food crops of India are rice, maize, wheat, sorghum and millets.
- iii) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage, adventure, cultural, health and business tourism.
- iv) The highest peak of Brazil, Pico de Neblina, lies on the border between Brazil and Venezuela.
- v) During the retreating monsoon season, winds blow from north-east towards the Indian Ocean.

Q.4 A] Observe the map and answer the following question.

- i) The Himalayas forests are found in western snow-capped regions.
- ii) We find coastal vegetation in Gujarat and West Bengal coast.
- iii) Deciduous Forests. As India is a tropical country, it receives an average of 1000mm to 2000mm of rainfall throughout the year. Therefore, deciduous forest occupies maximum area in India.
- iv) We find thorny and shrub vegetation in the regions receiving rain full less than 500 mm and experience dry summers for a long period. States of Gujarat, some part of Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.
- v) It gives information about Distribution of Forests in India

4

B] Complete the table.

4

Type of Crops	Crops	Areas of Production
Food Crops	Rice, Maize	Coastal region,northern plains.
Cash Crops	coffee, cocoa, rubber, soyabean, sugarcane	Amazon river basin. Assam ,niligiri mountains etc
Fruits and Vegetables	Banana, Orange, Pineapple and Citrus fruits	Coastal area, North east region of India

Q.5 Give reasons .(Any 2)

- i)
 1. Agriculture activity in India is as old our civilization.
 2. Vast area around 60% of land in India is under cultivation.
 3. A big amount of income in our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is from agriculture.
 4. A large number of people are engaged in agricultural activity.
 Hence it can be said that in India agriculture has been a long-standing activity.
- ii)
 1. The imperial power which ruled Brazil (Portuguese rule) also ruled over Goa in India.
 2. The Portuguese rule in Goa lasted for as long as four and a half centuries.
 3. Even after we gained independence from British, Goa stayed under the rule of the Portuguese.
 4. Goa was freed from Portuguese rule on 19 December 1961.
 5. In 1961, the Indian army invaded Goa after the Portuguese fired at Indian fishing boats.
- iii)
 1. The Northern Plains of India consists of fertile soil for cultivation.
 2. It provides enough water resource for agriculture use and good facilities of transportation and communication are developed in this region.
 Hence, the Northern plains of India are tickly populated.

- iv) 1. Convectional rainfall is common in the equatorial areas.
 2. India is tropical country, but equator does not pass through India.
 3. Because of India's physiographic features, the moisture-laden winds get naturally obstructed by mountains like Himalayas, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats and causes orographic rainfall. Thus, orographic type of rainfall is more prominent in India.
 Mostly rains get on windward side.

Q.6 A] Observe image given below and answer following question.

	October 2013	September 2013	October 2012
Imports	37.83	34.44	44.24
Exports	27.27	27.68	24.03
Trade Deficit	10.56	6.76	20.21
Crude Imports	15.22	13.20	14.96
Gold Imports	1.37	0.80	6.78

- 1) Import seen in India in year September 2013 is 34.44 %
- 2) Maximum Trade deficit is seen in October 2012 20.21%
- 3) Crude import is maximum in October 2013
- 4) No such year present where exports are more than imports
- 5) Gold imports are less in September 2013

OR

B] study the literacy rate line graph of India and Brazil and answer the question:(Any 3)

- i) The higher literacy recorded by India is 72.2% in the year 2016 whereas the lowest literacy rate of Brazil is 74.6% in the 1981.
- ii) Brazil has recorded a higher literacy percentage with the lowest being in 1981 of 74.6%. Thus $\frac{3}{4}$ of Brazilian have been literate since 1981. India has recorded lower literacy percentage with the rate as low as 40.6 in 1981. Thus, Indian literate population has been lower than 50% till the year 2001.
- iii) In the year 2001 India recorded a 60% literacy rate from 48% a decade ago. Its because of better facilities, promotion of education via Sarvsikshaabhiyaanetc
- iv) Brazil is growing at a faster rate as the as the literacy rate is as high as 92.8%. Its because of better facilities, promotion of education etc
- v) Yes, the literacy rate determines the population growth rate. For example, population growth has declining due to educated and aware population. Whereas in India the population growth rate is still higher due to low literacy rate which has led to low awareness about advantages of small size of the family.

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

- i) 1. The rapid progress in electronic, software and information technology has helped in progress of global communication networks.
 2. The modern space technology establishes the communication system which has given an impetus to the information technology and telecommunication.
 3. Devices like mobile phones and internet supported devices helps in establishing global communication in a few seconds.
 4. India and Brazil have large number of smartphone users.
 5. The modern communication has seen growth in mass media, weather forecasting, disaster management, teasel, transport, entertainment and defense sectors.
- ii) 1. While selecting the study area for field visit the geographical elements should be selected after studying the local conditions and necessary permission letters have to be obtained.
 2. Geographical field-visit is organised for study of various elements. E.g. physical landforms, river banks, dams, coastal areas, tourism sites, offices or museums related to geographical elements, villages, forest areas, etc.

3. It is very important to ensure safety of ourselves and others during a field-visit and therefore it is necessary to select field study area carefully.

iii) **Climatic Conditions in India.**

1. India's climate is monsoon type. The sunrays are perpendicular upto the Tropic of Cancer, which passes through the middle of the country. As a result, average temperatures are higher throughout the year. And also, temperature increase towards the south.

2. The diversity in climatic conditions of India are due to the latitudinal climate of India and origin of Monsoons.

3. India is considered to be in the tropical region, it faces natural disaster like erratic rainfall, droughts, cyclones, floods, etc frequently.

Climatic conditions of Brazil :

Experience wide type of climate because of longitudinal extent

Hot near the equator, cold near the south and temperate near the topic of Capricorn.

Cool climate in highlands, cold and mild in coastal regions.

Cyclones are seen near the coastal regions of it

iv) Rivers in India are largely classified according to their source region into Himalayan and Peninsular river.

1. **Himalayan Rivers:** Most of the major rivers in Himalayas originate from various glaciers. The Himalayas drainage covers two major river system (a) Sindhu river system and (b) Ganga river system.

(a) **Sindhu river system:** Sindhu and its tributaries originate near Mansarovar and flow westward. Sindhu and its tributaries drain through the parts of Rema lays and flow through the state of Jammu and Kashmir. A major tributary of the Sindhu river system, the Satluj flows westward towards Punjab. Sindhu flows through Pakistan and then meets the Arabian sea.

(b) **Ganga river system:** This rives system originates from the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas and becomes an east-flowing river, one of the tributary of the river system river Yamuna, originates at Yamunotri, Brahmaputra is also a part of this rives system.

2. **Peninsular Rivers:** The peninsular rivers are rain-fed and therefore, they are seasonal in nature. The peninsular rivers system is divided into east flowing rivers (meeting the Bay of Bengal) and west flowing rivers (meeting the Arabian sea).

(a) **The east flowing rivers:** The important river systems of this group are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri originating from the western Ghats. River Krishna and its tributaries Bhima and Tungabhadra are part of the east flowing river system.

River Kaveri flows through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu also forms a major part of the east flowing river system of the Peninsular river.

(b) **The west flowing rivers:** This river system occupies the areas between the Western Ghats and Arabian coastline covering the states of Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and southern Gujarat. In the north of the west flowing river systems are the river Tapi, Narmada, Mahi and Sabarmati. River Luni originating from the western slopes of Aravallirange, flows into the Gulf of Kutchch.

*This question paper is for practice purpose only.