

Board Answer Paper: March 2022

GEOGRAPHY

Q.1

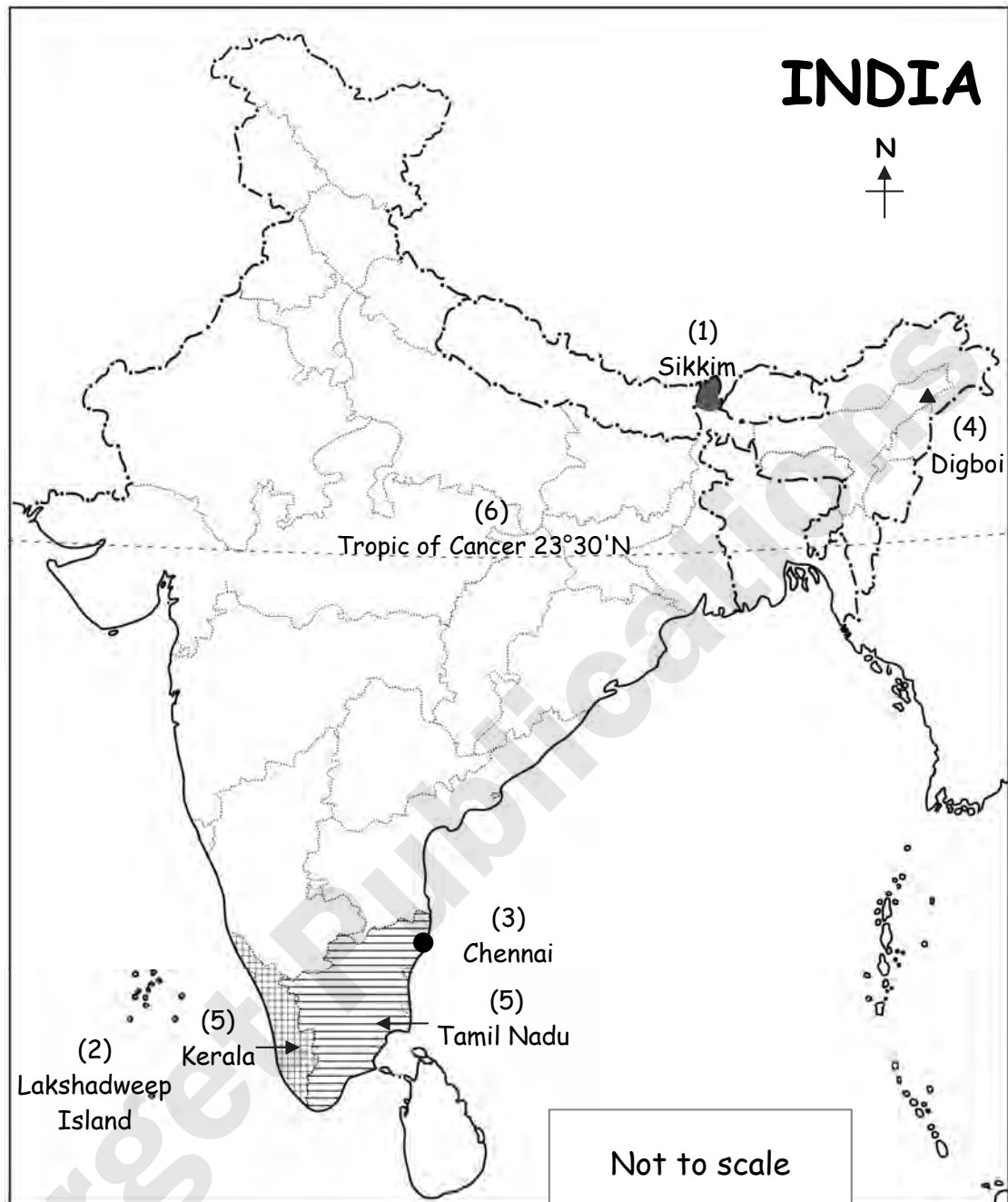
1. India is located in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres of the earth.
2. Brazil gets rainfall from south-east and north-east trade (eastern) winds.
3. The economies of India and Brazil are of the developing type.
4. Brazil is covered mainly by highlands.

Q.2

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

Q.3

1. Rainshadow region in Brazil is called 'Drought Quadrilateral'.
2. Football is the popular sport of Brazil.
3. Rajasthan is the areawise longest state in India.
4. The 82°30' E longitude in India is considered as Indian Standard Time.
5. Indian agriculture is mainly subsistence type.

Q.4
(A)

INDEX

Q. No.	Symbols	Details	Marks
1.		Sikkim	
2.		Lakshadweep Island	
3.		Chennai Port	
4.		Mineral oil refineries in Assam-Digboi	
5.	OR	Any one southern state with high density of population - Kerala OR Tamil Nadu	
6.	----	Tropic of Cancer	

[Note: Students can indicate Kerala or Tamil Nadu for southern state with high density of population.]

Q.4
(B)

1. Types of forests in Brazil-
i. Equatorial Forests, ii. Tropical Grasslands, iii. Swampy Lands,
iv. Hot Deciduous Forests, v. Thorny Shurbs, vi. Temperate Grasslands
[Note: Students can write any two types of forests from the above list.]
2. Marajo Island is shown in the map.
3. Crocodiles are found in Pantanal, the swampy lands.
4. In Brazil Tamairin found in Amazon river basin region (Equatorial forests Region).
5. Pampas, the temperate grasslands is the Southernmost part of Brazil.

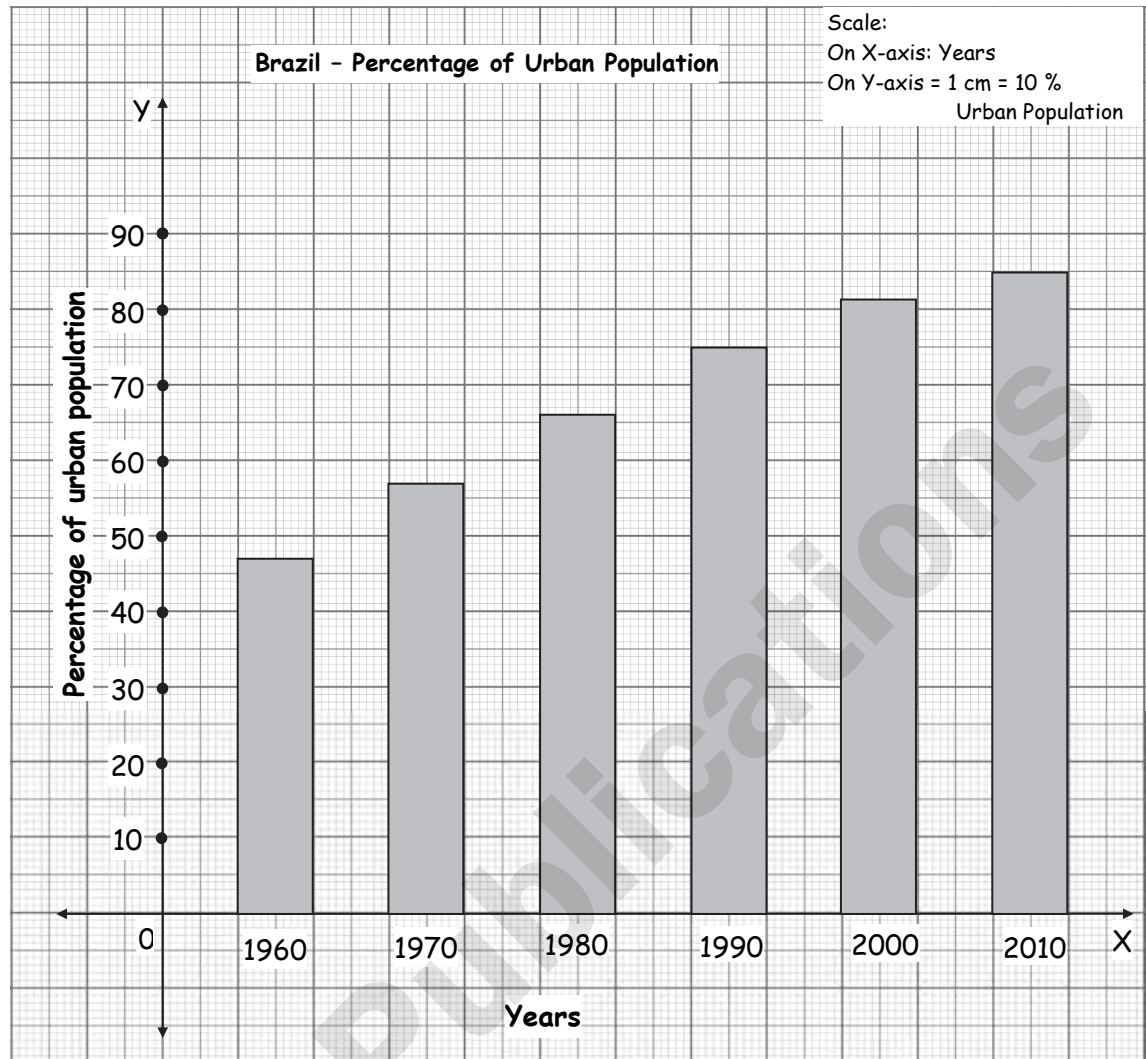
Q.5

1.
 - i. Rainfall and climate are the two important factors which affect the natural vegetation of any country. India is a tropical region and it has a monsoon type of climate. It receives maximum rainfall from the months of June to September due to the South-West monsoon winds.
 - ii. Moreover, it experiences hot climate throughout the year. Due to this, deciduous forests are found here. These forests are found in regions where the rainfall is between 1000 mm and 2000 mm.
 - iii. In dry seasons, trees shed their leaves so that water is not lost due to evaporation. Teak, bamboo, banyan, peepal, etc., are the trees found in these forests.

Therefore, the deciduous type of vegetation occupies most of India.
2.
 - i. Brazil has clean, white sand beaches, attractive seacoast, beautiful islands, etc.
 - ii. It also has beautiful orchards, deep dense forests of Amazon which attract foreign tourists.
 - iii. The states of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, which have attractive beaches, are important tourist attractions from eco-tourism perspective.

Hence, eco-tourism is being developed in Brazil, in order to promote tourism while conserving the environment of the tourist places.
3.
 - i. India has about 7500 kms of coastline.
 - ii. India is one of the largest producers of fish, both marine and Inland.
Fisheries helps in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional level and earning foreign exchange.
 - iii. Fish forms an important part of the diet of many people living in the coastal areas of Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra.

Thus, fishing plays an important role in the economy of India.
4.
 - i. Minerals like iron ore, manganese, nickel, copper, bauxite, tungsten, diamonds, etc. are found mainly in the eastern part of Brazil and this region is highly developed.
 - ii. However, the western part of Brazil is not fully developed. Most of the part is covered by thick dense equatorial rainforests. So, unfavourable climate, heavy rainfall, poor transport links etc. are all barriers to the development.
 - iii. Moreover, Inaccessibility, limitations on use of natural resources, lack of knowledge of potential reserves of resources, dense forests etc. are other factors which have led to limitations in mining in the interior parts of the Brazil.

Q.6
(A)

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

OR

Q.6
(B)

1. Average life expectancy in India in the year 2016 is 68 years.
2. In the year 1990, the increase in life expectancy in Brazil as compared to India was 7 years.
3. In 1980 the average life expectancy in India was 54 years and the same life expectancy was found in Brazil in 1960.
4. Brazil shows an increase in life expectancy during the period from 2010 to 2016.
5. In Brazil we find high life expectancy.
6. In the year 1960, India's life expectancy was lesser than Brazil by 13 years.

Q.7

1. i. If I were a part of the field visit, I would have prepared in the following manner:
 - a. I would have collected the maps of both, the place to be visited as well as the route to be taken.
 - b. I would have gotten information of the place of field visit through internet, books, etc.



- c. With the help of teacher I would have prepared a questionnaire which would have been useful to get information from local people, related officers, guides during field visit.
 - d. I would have carried a first aid kit, GPS device, torch, dry snacks, water bottle, etc. during the field visit.
 - ii. **Questionnaires for a field visit to a forest will be follows:**
 - a. What is the type of the forest? (Evergreen, Deciduous forest, etc. or Reserved, Protected forest etc.)
 - b. What is the location of the forest?
 - c. What type of climate is found?
 - d. Which type of vegetation is mainly found in the forest?
 - e. Which wild animals are found in the forest?
 - f. Does any river pass through the forest?
 - g. What kind of other natural resources are found in the forest?
 - h. Are there any human settlements in the forest or near the forest?
 - j. What effect does the forest have on the occupation of nearest human settlements?
 - k. What measures could be taken for the conservation of trees and animals?
- 2.
- i. India has a monsoon type of climate whereas Brazil experiences wide range of variations in climate. For E.g. In Brazil, near the equator the climate is hot while near the Tropic of Capricorn, there is temperate type of climate.
 - ii. In India, the average temperature is higher throughout the year since the sun's rays are perpendicular upto the Tropic of Cancer which passes through it whereas in Brazil, the Equator cuts across the northern part of the country which results in 25°C to 28°C of average temperature in the Amazon Valley.
 - iii. The temperature in the northern states of India is cold. For e.g. Jammu & Kashmir and parts of mountainous regions of Himalayas experience temperatures of -40°C during the winters. While the temperature increases towards the southern states of India. In contrast, the northern part of Brazil is generally hot while in the southern part, the temperature is comparatively lower.
 - iv. India receives rainfall due to the South-West monsoon winds and the rainfall is mainly of Orographic type whereas Brazil receives orographic type of rainfall from the South-East Trade winds & North-East Trade winds and the rainfall in the northern part of Brazil is of Convectional type.
 - v. In India, the regions of Gujarat and Rajasthan experience less rainfall while the northeastern part of Brazilian Highlands receives very less rainfall.
 - vi. In India, Tropical cyclones occur frequently while these cyclones occur rarely in Brazil.



3. The characteristics of the North Indian Plains are as follows:
- i. North Indian Plains which is mostly a flat low-lying area, lies between Himalaya Mountains in the north and the peninsular plateau in the south.
 - ii. Also, it extends from Rajasthan and Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
 - iii. The North Indian Plains are divided into two sub-divisions, viz. the Ganga Basin and the Brahmaputra Valley.
 - iv. The part lying to the east of the Aravalis is the Ganga Basin and is therefore known as the Ganga Plains which slopes eastward.
 - v. Most of the parts of West Bengal and Bangladesh together constitute the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta system. It is known as Sunderbans which is world's largest delta.
 - vi. The western part of the North Indian Plains is occupied by Thar Desert. It is also known as the *Marusthali* or the Thar Desert.
 - vii. To the north of the desert lie the Punjab plains which are formed due to the depositional work by river Sutlej and its tributaries. It slopes towards the west and is spread to the west of Aravalis & Delhi ranges. Agriculture is largely practised in this region as the soil here is very fertile.