

# Board Answer Paper: March 2019

## Geography

<b>Q.1</b>	1. Brazil is covered mainly by <u>Highlands</u> . 2. India's climate is of <u>Monsoon</u> type. 3. Teak is mainly found in the <u>Deciduous</u> type of forest. 4. Brazil is the largest exporter of <u>Coffee</u> in the world.	[1 Mark] [1 Mark] [1 Mark] [1 Mark]
<b>Q.2</b>	i. Maranhao ii. Orchid iii. Saudi Arabia iv. Lack of roads	[1 Mark] [1 Mark] [1 Mark] [1 Mark]
<b>Q.3</b>	1. Wrong During field visit, vegetation is the indicator of difference in precipitation 2. Wrong The river Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier. 3. Right 4. Wrong The western part of Brazil is sparsely populated. 5. Right	[1 Mark] [1 Mark] [1 Mark] [1 Mark] [1 Mark]

Q.4  
(A)**INDEX**

Q. No.	Symbols	Details	Marks
1.	[Small dots]	Marajo Island	[1 Mark]
2.	▲	Pico-De-Neblina	[1 Mark]
3.	~~~~	Pantanal Wetland	[1 Mark]
4.	[Hatched area]	Drought Quadrilateral	[1 Mark]
5.	[Grey shaded area]	Caatinga	[1 Mark]
6.	*	Golden lion - Tamarin	[1 Mark]

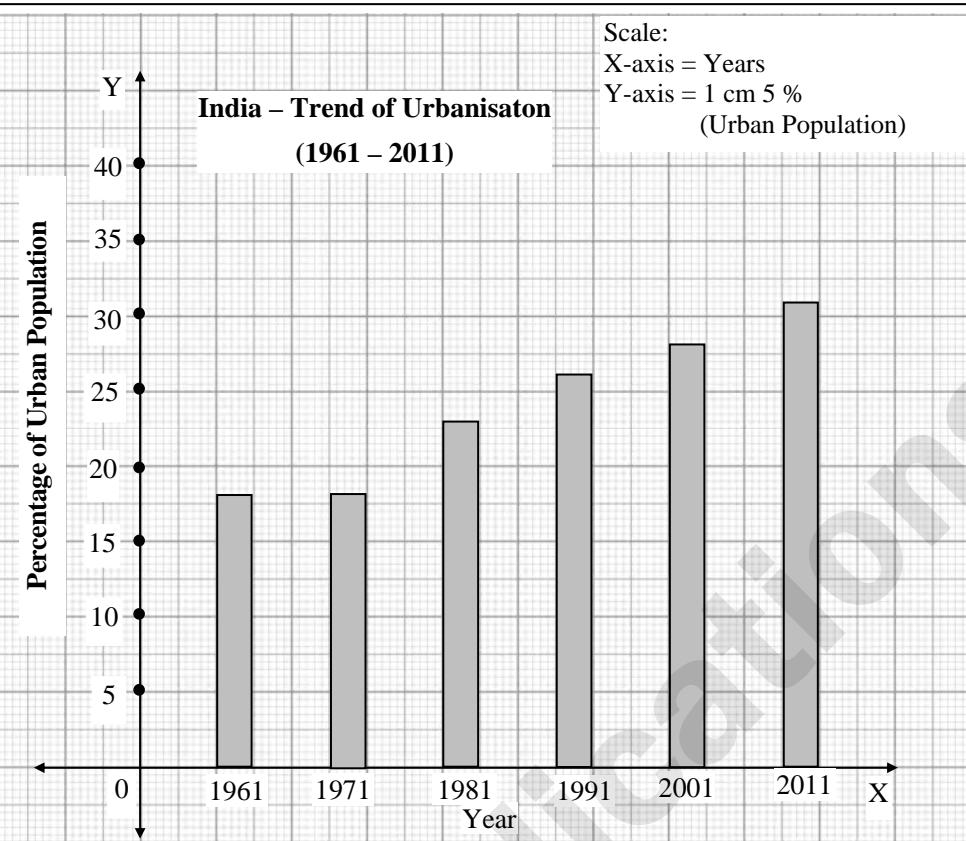
Q.4  
(B)

- The map shows important railways routes and airports in India. [1 Mark]
- Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Hawrah are the airports from eastern coast.  
(Note: Students are expected to write any two names.) [1 Mark]
- In the states of Sikkim and Mizoram railway routes are not exist. [1 Mark]
- Kanyakumari is the Southernmost railway station of India. [1 Mark]
- Vasco-da-Gama is the important railway station on the route of Mumbai-Mangalore. [1 Mark]
- Delhi is the Northernmost airport of India. [1 Mark]

Q.5

- There are fewer natural ports on the eastern coast of India due to the following reasons:
  - The Eastern Coast of India borders the Bay of Bengal and has formed as a result of depositional work of rivers.

- ii. Due to the gentle slope of the land, east flowing rivers flow at lower velocities and deposit the sediments at the coast. As a result, deltas are found along this coast and make the coast shallow.
- iii. A natural port can only develop where there is a deep sea and an indent coast line. **[3 Marks]**
2. i. Evergreen forests are found in the regions where there is heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- ii. Due to the evergreen rainforests in Brazil, large amount of oxygen is released in the environment.
- iii. This reduces the carbon dioxide levels in the environment.  
Therefore, Evergreen rainforests in Brazil are called the ‘lungs of the world’. **[3 Marks]**
3. i. Proper climate, adequate water supply, availability of resources and fertile soil are the reasons for growth of urbanisation in a particular region.
- ii. The north-eastern part of Brazilian highlands is a rain-shadow region, due to the escarpment formed by the eastern side of the Highlands.
- iii. The region to the north of this area is known as ‘Drought Quadrilateral’ as it receives very less rainfall. Due to this, it becomes difficult to practice agriculture and so it is not well-developed in this region.  
Therefore settlement are sparse in north-eastern Brazil. **[3 Marks]**
4. i. Railways is an easy and convenient mode of transport. It is a suitable for transportation of people as well as goods.
- ii. The railway network is dense in North Indian Plains and in areas where the slopes are gentle.
- iii. Also, this area has high population and well developed agriculture and industries.  
This has lead to increased urbanisation in these regions, as a result of which a dense network of railways has developed in the north Indian plains. **[3 Marks]**

**Q.6  
(A)**

**[3 Marks]**

1. The interval of the data of the years is 10. **[1 Mark]**
2. In the decade 1961 to 1971, the rate of urbanisation was slow. **[1 Mark]**
3. In the decade of 1971 to 1981, the rate of urbanisation was high. **[1 Mark]**

**OR**
**Q.6  
(B)**

1. The above graphs show the sex ratio of India and Brazil. **[1 Mark]**
2. India has highest male population. **[1 Mark]**
3. Brazil has highest female population. **[1 Mark]**
4. Brazil has rapid increase in female population after 2001. **[1 Mark]**
5. In 1961, the female population in India was approximately 940 per 1000 males. **[1 Mark]**
6. Brazil has more than 1000 female population. **[1 Mark]**

**Q.7**

1. i. It is our social responsibility to ensure that the cleanliness and sanctity of the place of visit is not disturbed during our visit.  
ii. So during field visit, we must ensure that we do not throw trash or litter around us.  
iii. We must use the dustbins for throwing empty packets of snacks, empty water bottles, left-over food items, etc. Also, we must try to segregate dry and wet waste.  
iv. We must carry huge garbage bags so as to use them to collect trash in absence of a dustbin or if the dustbin is overflowing with garbage. This garbage bag can be disposed later. **[4 Marks]**
2. The difference in terms of location between Brazil and India are stated as follows:  
**Location based on hemisphere:**  
a. India is located in the Northern hemisphere, whereas some part of Brazil is located in the Northern hemisphere and most of it lies in the Southern hemisphere.  
b. India lies in the Eastern hemisphere whereas Brazil lies in the Western hemisphere.  
**Location based on continent:**  
a. India is located in Asian continent whereas Brazil is located in South American continent.  
b. India lies in the South of the continent of Asia whereas Brazil lies to the North of South American continent. **[4 Marks]**



3. i. **Latitudinal extent:** Brazil experiences wide range of variations in climate due to its vast latitudinal extent. The temperature in the northern part of Brazil is hot while the temperature in the southern part are comparatively lower.
- ii. **Equator:** The equator passes through the northern part of Brazil which means that the sun's rays are perpendicular in this region throughout the year. Hence, the temperature here is hot. Moreover, this region receives Convectional type of rainfall. The average temperature in the Amazon valley is  $25^{\circ}\text{C} - 28^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the rainfall is around 2000mm. So, the temperature here is humid. Thus, throughout the year this region experiences hot and humid climate.
- iii. **The escarpment:** Brazil receives rainfall from the South- East Trade winds as well as the North- East Trade winds. However, the escarpment acts as a barrier to the winds coming from the sea. This causes orographic type of rainfall in the coastal areas. Beyond the highlands, as the effect of these winds gets reduced, the north-eastern part of the Highlands receives less rainfall and is called as a rain shadow region. This region is called Drought Quadrilateral.
- iv. **Weak convergence zone:** In the equatorial regions, the winds move in the vertical direction in this region. Also the convergence zone of the trade winds near the coastal areas is extremely weak. As a result, cyclones are not formed.
- v. **Highland and sea coast:** The climate is cooler in the Highlands and the coasts experiences mild and humid climate due to the proximity of the sea.
- Thus, the vast latitudinal extent and the physiography of Brazil affect the climate of this country.

[4 Marks]

4. Following are the similarities and differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India –

i. **Similarities in the fishing activities in Brazil and India:**

a. **Coastline:**

Both the countries have a long coastline. Brazil has about 7,400 kms of coastline and is an excellent fishing ground off the South Atlantic coast. While India has a sea coast of around 7,500 kms and fishing plays an important role in the economy of India.

b. **Development:**

In both the countries, marine fishing has well-developed.

ii. **Differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India:**

a. **Types:**

The meeting of the warm Brazil ocean current and the cold Falkland ocean current off the south-east coast of Brazil makes a good fishing ground. Therefore, marine fishing is undertaken on a large scale in Brazil. Inland fishing is not developed here even though there are large numbers of rivers in Brazil.

However, in India, marine fishing accounts for about 40 per cent of the total annual production of fish while inland fisheries contribute about 60 per cent of the country's total fish production.

b. **Major fishes:**

In Brazil, swordfish, shrimp, lobsters and sardines are mainly caught. While in India, sardines, mackerel, Bombay duck and prawns are the major fishes found here. On the eastern coast, horse mackerels, clupeids and silver bellies are mainly caught.

[4 Marks]