

# **GEOGRAPHY**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **BOARD'S QUESTION PAPER (MARCH 2021)**

**Time : 2 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 40**

**[ NOTE : This examination was not conducted due to Covid-19.]**

---

**GEOGRAPHY**  
**BOARD'S QUESTION PAPER (SEPTEMBER 2021)**  
**(With Full Solution)**

**Time : 2 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 40**

**Note :** (1) All questions/activities are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(3) For Q. No. 4 (A), use supplied outline map of Brazil and tie it to your answer-book.

(4) For Q. No. 6 (A), use the graph paper supplied to you and attach it to the main answer-book.

(5) Use of Stencil is allowed.

(6) Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary.

(7) Answers should be written in Black or Blue ink only. Answers written in pencil will not be considered.

(8) Use of Pencil/Colour Pencil is allowed for diagrams, sketches and map work.

**Q. 1. Complete the following sentences by choosing the alternatives from those given and rewrite the sentences in your answer-book :** **4**

(1) Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth .....

(i) deltaic regions are found

(ii) no deltas are found

(iii) deposition of sediments occurs

(iv) fishing is done

(2) The climate of India is of ..... type.

(i) Monsoon

(ii) Humid

(iii) Equatorial

(iv) Cold

(3) In the Swampy areas of Pantanal, huge ..... are found.

(i) Piranhas

(ii) Macaws

(iii) Anacondas

(iv) Snow leopard

(4) The total coastline of India is ..... km long.

(i) 7,100

(ii) 7,400

(iii) 7,700

(iv) 7,500

**Q. 2. Find the odd man out :**

**4**

(1) Items required for field visit :

(i) Notebook

(ii) Camera

(iii) Map

(iv) Microscope

(2) With reference to vegetation in India :

(i) Deodar

(ii) Anjan

(iii) Orchid

(iv) Banyan

(3) The concentration of settlements is related to the following major factor :

(i) Desert region

(ii) Plain region

(iii) Availability of water

(iv) Favourable climate

(4) Commercial crop of Brazil :

(i) Coffee (ii) Soyabean (iii) Rubber (iv) Maize

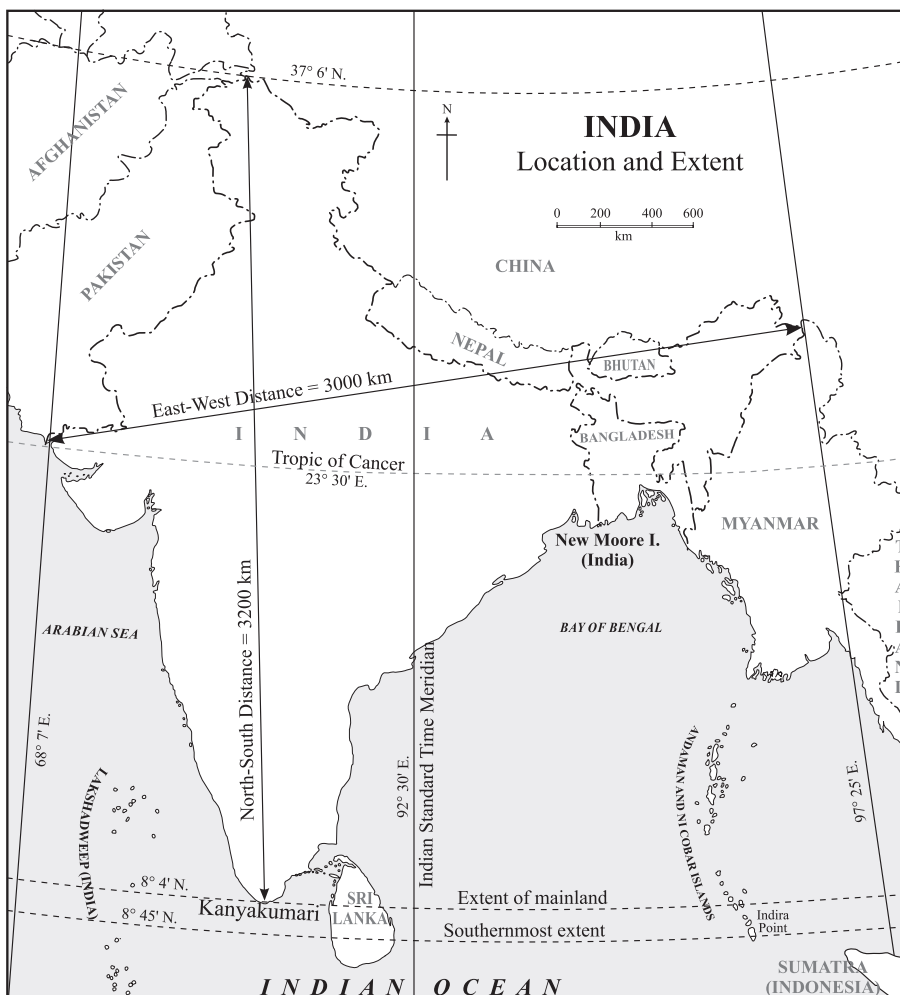
**Q. 3. State whether the following sentences are Right or Wrong : (Any four)** 4

- (1) Brazil does not have the large number of vegetation species in the world.
- (2) In India, population is very unevenly distributed.
- (3) Ecotourism is being developed in Brazil.
- (4) Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of India.
- (5) River Satluj is a major tributary of river Indus.

**Q. 4. (A) Mark the following in the outline map of Brazil supplied to you, write the names and give index : (Any four)** 4

- (1) Capital of Brazil.
- (2) Amapa State.
- (3) Pica-de-Neblina.
- (4) Drought Quadrilateral.
- (5) Parana River.
- (6) The state with highest density of population.

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



**Questions :**

- (1) Which longitude shows the Indian Standard Time?
- (2) Name the southernmost point of India.
- (3) Name the neighbouring countries towards the south of India.
- (4) Which latitude passes through the centre of India?
- (5) What is the North-South distance of India?

**Q. 5. Give geographical reasons for the following : (Any two)****6**

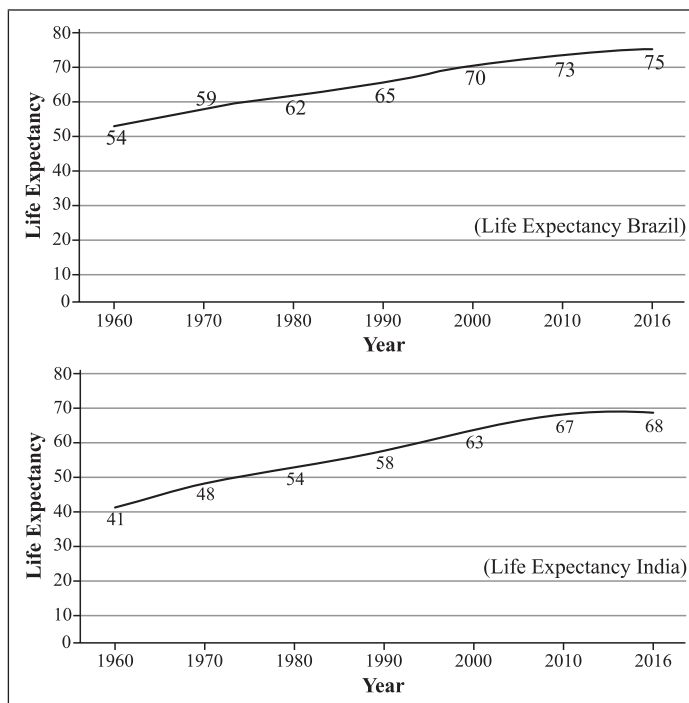
- (1) The evergreen rainforests of Brazil are called 'Lungs of the world'.
- (2) Brazil is seen as an important global market in the future.
- (3) Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature.
- (4) Brazil attracts a lot of international tourists.

**Q. 6. (A) With the help of given statistical data, prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions :****6****Brazil – Percentage of Urban Population (1960 to 2010)**

Year	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Percentage of Urban Population	47.1	56.8	66.0	74.6	81.5	84.6

**Questions :**

- (1) What is the interval of the data?
- (2) Which decade shows slow rate of urbanization?
- (3) By how much per cent did the population increase between 1970 to 1980?

**OR****Q. 6. (B) Observe the following graphs and answer the following questions below them :****6****Life expectancy :**

**Questions :**

- (1) Which country has more life expectancy?
- (2) How much was an increase in life expectancy in India between 1990 to 2010?
- (3) How much life expectancy increased in Brazil between 1990 to 2016?
- (4) What was the difference in life expectancy between India and Brazil in the year 2000?
- (5) Which country has higher proportion of the old age population?
- (6) With reference to life expectancy of India in 1980, write the year in Brazil with same life expectancy.

**Q. 7. Answer the following questions in detail : (*Any two*)**

**8**

- (1) What is field visit? What are the things you carry for field visit?
  - (2) Explain the importance of the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean with reference to the climate of India.
  - (3) What are the similarities and differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India?
-

## **SOLUTION : BOARD'S QUESTION PAPER (SEPTEMBER 2021)**

### **Q. 1.**

- (1) Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth no deltas are found.
- (2) The climate of India is of Monsoon type.
- (3) In the Swampy areas of Pantanal, huge Anacondas are found.
- (4) The total coastline of India is 7,500 km long.

### **Q. 2.**

- (1) Odd man out : Microscope
- (2) Odd man out : Orchid
- (3) Odd man out : Desert region
- (4) Odd man out : Maize

### **Q. 3.**

- (1) Brazil does not have the large number of vegetation species in the world. – Wrong
- (2) In India, population is very unevenly distributed. – Right
- (3) Ecotourism is being developed in Brazil. – Right
- (4) Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of India. – Wrong
- (5) River Satluj is a major tributary of river Indus. – Right

Q. 4. (A)



Index :

(1)		Capital of Brazil-Brasilia
(2)		Amapa State
(3)		Pico De Neblina
(4)		Draught Quadrilateral
(5)		Parana River
(6)		Rio De Janeiro

Q. 4. (B)

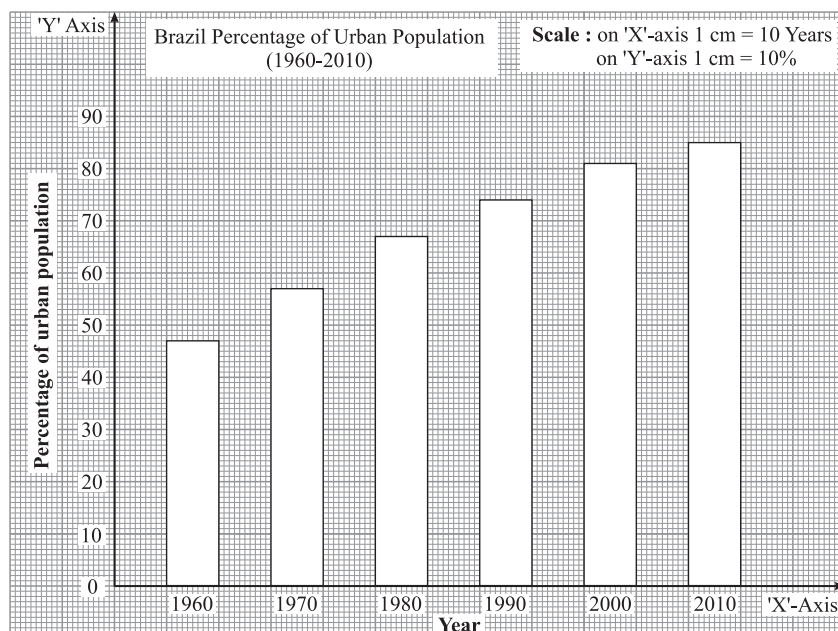
- (1) 82°30' East longitude shows the Indian Standard Time.
- (2) Southernmost point of India : Indira Point.
- (3) Neighbouring countries towards the south of India : Sri Lanka, Maldives.
- (4) Tropic of Cancer passes through the centre of India.
- (5) The North-South distance of India is 3,200 km.

Q. 5.

- (1) Rainforests are seen in the northern regions near the equator in Brazil.
- (2) The trees in rainforests draw in carbon dioxide and breath out oxygen.

- (3) Thus rainforests helps in providing us with most of our required oxygen and absorbing the carbon dioxide. Therefore, rainforests in Brazil are called the 'lungs of the world'.
- (2) (1) For more than three centuries Brazil was under Portuguese rule.  
 (2) It has overcome global financial difficulties in the late 20th century.  
 (3) Brazil is seen as a contributor to economic growth of the world. Therefore, Brazil is seen as an important global market in the future.
- (3) (1) Most of the Himalayan rivers originate in the snow covered southern heights of the Himalayan range.  
 (2) These rivers are well fed by rains during the rainy season through the southwesterly monsoon winds.  
 (3) These rivers are also fed by the melting of snow during summer. Therefore, most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature.
- (4) Brazil attracts a lot of international tourists due to the following factors :
- (1) White and clean sand beaches.
  - (2) Attractive seacoasts.
  - (3) Beautiful islands.
  - (4) Evergreen, deep, dense rainforests in Amazon river basin.
  - (5) Variety of Animal and birds species.
  - (6) Gardens and Parks.
  - (7) Cities like Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, etc.
  - (8) Manaus port and football stadium, etc.

**Q. 6. (A)**



- (1) The interval of the data is of 10 years.
- (2) 2000 to 2010 decade shows slow rate of urbanization.
- (3) The population increased between 1970 to 1980 by 9.2%.



**Q. 6. (B)**

- (1) Brazil has more life expectancy.
- (2) There was an increase of 9 years in life expectancy in India between 1990 to 2010.
- (3) Life expectancy increased by 10 years in Brazil between 1990 to 2016.
- (4) The difference in life expectancy between India and Brazil in the year 2000 was of 7 years.
- (5) Brazil has higher proportion of the old age population.
- (6) With reference to life expectancy of India in 1980, the same life expectancy in Brazil was in 1960.

**Q. 7.**

**(1) (A) Meaning :**

- (1) Geography can be studied better by observation.
- (2) The entire earth is considered as the laboratory for geography.
- (3) The study of entire earth is not possible for field visit.
- (4) So a small specific area is selected of which we study the natural and cultural features is called as field visit.

**(B) The things to be taken for field visit :** We will take the following items with us for field visit :

- (1) Notebook, pen, pencil, scale, camera, etc. to collect information.
- (2) Compass for knowing directions and maps for understanding various locations.
- (3) Questionnaire as per the purpose of field visit.
- (4) Containers or bags for collecting samples of water / soil / rocks / plants / crops, etc. Also a cap, a bottle of drinking water, first aid box, etc.

**(2) The importance of Himalayas and the Indian Ocean with respect to the climate of India can be explained as follows :**

- (1) The Indian Ocean and Himalayan ranges play an important role in formation of southeast monsoon winds.
- (2) In summers, the temperature in Punjab Plains and the Thar desert is found to be high. As its effect, the areas of low pressure are developed.
- (3) On the other hand, the areas of high pressure are found in the Indian Ocean. This leads to formation and flowing of southeast monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean to the mainland of India.
- (4) These winds are moisture-laden and so they bring rainfall in India.
- (5) Himalayas saves India by obstructing the passage of very cold winds from the north into India in winter.
- (6) The southwest monsoon winds flow from the south to the north and reaches towards the Himalayas.

- (7) These winds are obstructed by the Himalayas. Due to obstruction, these winds change their direction and start flowing from the northeast to the Indian Ocean.
- (8) The return journey of these winds bring the retreating monsoon in peninsular region of India.

**(3) (A) The similarities in the fishing activities in Brazil and India :**

- (1) The marine fishing is practised in Brazil as well as India.
- (2) The fishing is carried out on a large scale in salt water in Brazil and India.

**(B) The differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India :**

- (1) In India, fresh water fishing is carried on at many places in rivers, canals, irrigation canals, tanks, ponds, lakes, etc. On the other hand, in Brazil, fresh water fishing is carried on a small scale due to rigid topography, dense forests, and speedy discharge of rivers.
- (2) Plankton is located on a large scale at the confluence of warm and cold ocean currents. Plankton provide a crucial source of food to fish. Due to confluence of hot and cold ocean currents near the eastern coast, fishing is well developed in Brazil. On the other hand, though there is no such confluence of hot and ocean currents, fishing is developed in India due to many other favourable factors.

---

\* \* \*