

GEOGRAPHY

SOLUTION : PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER 1

Q. 1.

- (1) The total coastline of India is 7,500 km long.
- (2) In Brazil, windward side of the Great Escarpment receives orographic rainfall.
- (3) The economy of Brazil is mainly dependent on the tertiary activities.
- (4) Dispersed settlements are found in hilly areas of India.

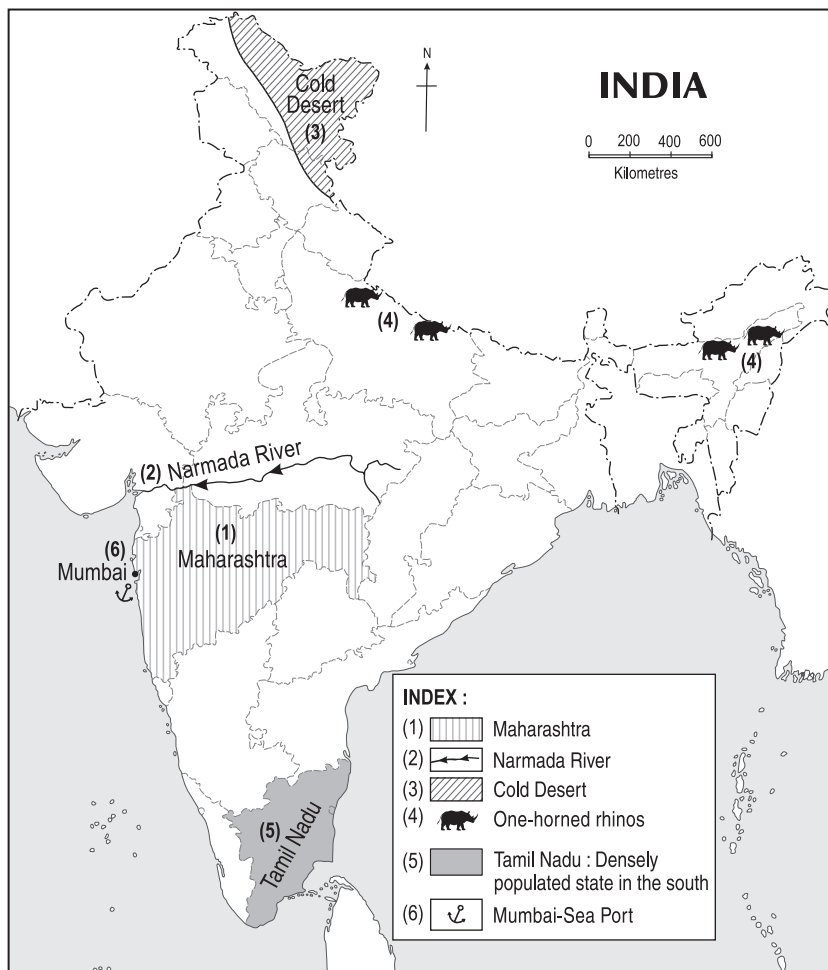
Q. 2.

- (1) Plains in India–Fertile soil–Development of agriculture
- (2) Savannah–Rain resistant grass–Brazilian Highlands
- (3) Cash crop in India–Tea–State of Kerala
- (4) Mumbai–International tourist place–Gateway of India

Q. 3.

- (1) Right
- (2) Wrong
- (3) Right
- (4) Right
- (5) Right

Q. 4. (A)



Q. 4. (B)

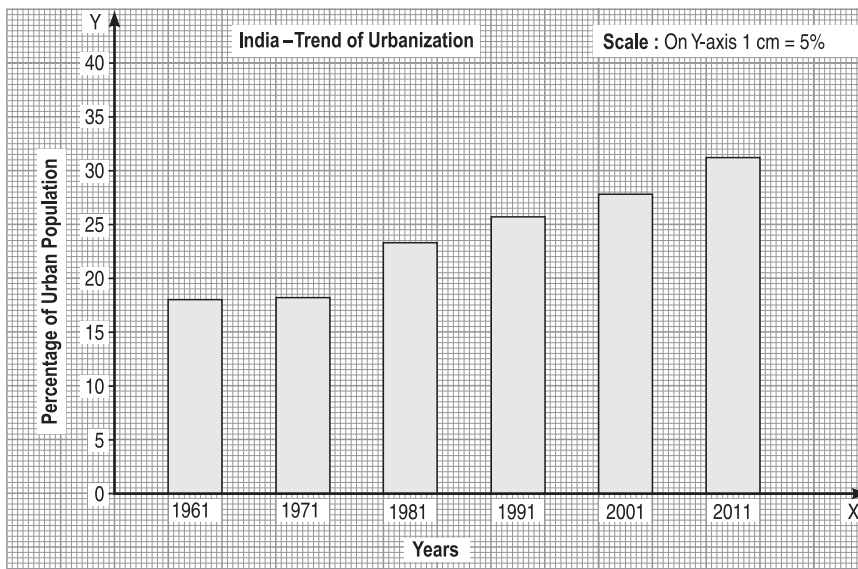
- (1) It rains more in Amazon river basin in Brazil.
- (2) Winds flow towards Brazil from southeast and northeast directions.
- (3) The Great Escarpment and the Brazilian Highlands could be the obstruction in the way of these winds.
- (4) The average temperatures are low in Paraguay-Parana river basin.
- (5) We find a higher temperature in the region near the equator in Brazil.

Q. 5.

- (1) (1) In India, the progress in agriculture, trade, commerce, industries, education is increasing day by day.
- (2) Due to these developments, many modern cities are emerging in the country. Many employment opportunities are generated in these cities.
- (3) People from various regions are settling down in these cities. As its effect, urbanization is increasing rapidly in India.
- (2) (1) Many things like containers or bags, a bottle of drinking water, papers, maps, etc. are used during field visit. If these things are thrown here and there after their use, it leads to generation of litter.

- (2) Litter leads to pollution. It harms the surrounding environment.
- (3) Visiting a field following discipline is very essential. Therefore, it is important to manage the waste generated during field visit.
- (3) (1) The economic and social growth and development of any country depends upon its quantity and quality of population.
- (2) If a country has excess of population or if it has less population than requirement, it results in slow economic growth and development of country.
- (3) If a country has optimum and quality population, its economic growth and development speeds up. In this way, population is an important resource.
- (4) (1) India receives most of its precipitation from the southwest monsoon winds. These winds enter the mainland of India from the southern regions and gradually flow towards the northern regions of India.
- (2) These winds are obstructed by the Himalayan ranges in the north. As its effect, these winds start their return journey and start flowing backward towards the Indian Ocean.
- (3) In their return journey, these winds blow from northeast to southwest direction. As its effect, these winds bring retreating monsoon in India. Thus, India receives precipitation from the northeast monsoon winds too.

Q. 6. (A)



- (1) The interval of the data is Ten years.
- (2) In 1961–1971 shows slow rate of urbanization.
- (3) In 1971–1981 shows high rate of urbanization.

OR

Q. 6. (B)

- (1) The name of the graph is India : Age–sex Pyramid.
- (2) The age group of 10 to 14 years has the maximum population.
- (3) The class interval shown on the 'Y'-axis is of 4 years.
- (4) The ratio of females is more in 60 and above age group.
- (5) The percentage of females in 55 to 59 age group is 2.
- (6) From the age group of 10 to 14 years onwards the decline in the population can be seen.

Q. 7.

- (1) (1) The forests in Himalayan range are known as Himalayan forests. Himalayan forests are classified into three types on the basis of altitude.
 - (2) The areas at higher altitude in Himalayan range are often covered with snow. In summer, the snow from this region starts melting leading to growth of seasonal flowing trees.
 - (3) The areas at medium altitude in the Himalayan range are covered with the forests having the coniferous trees like pine, deodar, fir, etc. These trees have needle-shaped leaves. These leaves allow for snow to easily glide off the branches.
 - (4) The areas at low altitude in the Himalayan range, i.e. at the foothills of Himalayan range, mixed forests are found. Coniferous as well as deciduous types of forests are found in this region. Sal trees are seen in greater quantities in most of these forests.
 - (2) (1) Field visit helps in knowing the details like landforms, temperature, precipitation, etc. of a particular field.
 - (2) For example, by field visit one can understand the correlation between temperature and altitude.
 - (3) During field visit, one can collect the information about clothes, food, culture of a particular region by interacting with local people.
 - (4) For example, by field visit one can understand the staple foods of people living near coastal region include rice and fish.
 - (3) Brazil and India faced the following problems after independence :
 - (1) After independence, Brazil faced many financial crises.
 - (2) Within 20 years after independence, India has fought three wars.
 - (3) After independence, people from various parts of India coped up with severe famine situations.
 - (4) After independence, India faced many financial difficulties and a problem of slow rate of economic growth.
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