

## SOLUTION : PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER 2

### Q. 1.

- (1) Karnataka – Maharashtra – Bundelkhand
- (2) Sao Paulo – Amazonas – Mato Grosso
- (3) Mumbai – Goa – Kandla
- (4) Rio Grando – Cuiaba – Porto Alegre.

### Q. 2.

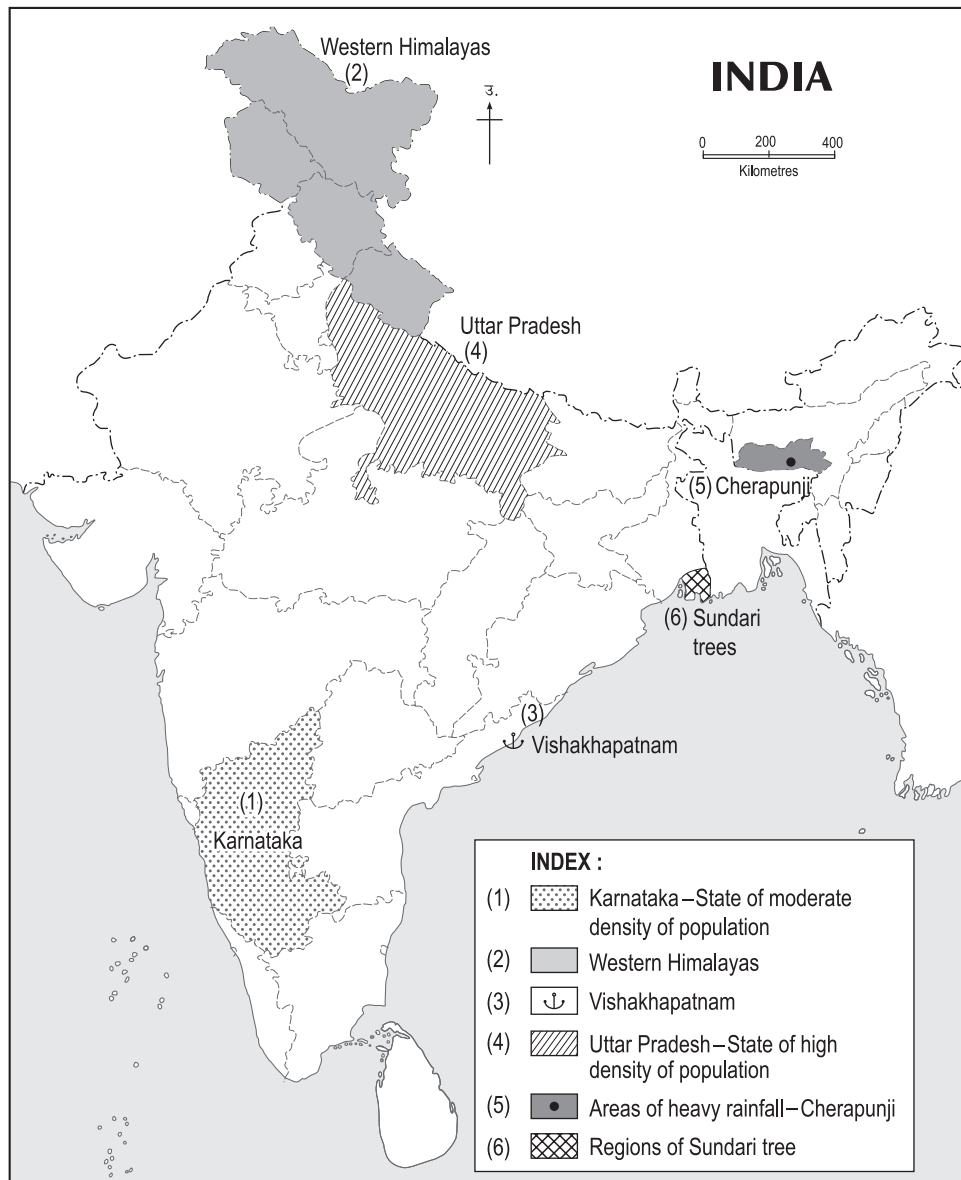
- (1)
  - (i) The Great Escarpment acts as an obstruction to the winds coming from the sea.
  - (ii) Beyond the Great Escarpment, the effect of winds get reduced.
  - (iii) The northeast part of Brazil receives the minimum rainfall.
- (2)
  - (i) Deciding a place of field visit
  - (ii) Deciding objectives of field visit
  - (iii) Visiting a place of field visit.
- (3)
  - (i) Ganga River Basin has fertile land.
  - (ii) Agriculture and industries are well developed in Ganga River Basin.
  - (iii) Population density is high in Ganga River Basin.
- (4)
  - (i) Rapid urbanization in south and south eastern regions of Brazil has resulted in concentration of human settlements in these regions.
  - (ii) The rate of urbanization is found to be low in western and northern parts of Brazil.
  - (iii) Avoiding concentration of human settlements only in specific regions is essential.

### Q. 3.

- (1) Important points for writing tour report are as follows :
  - (1) Introduction.
  - (2) Aims, objectives and importance of field visit/tour.
  - (3) Collecting and presenting information of a field with reference to physical features/ rivers/lakes/climate/rainfall/occupations/crops/animal life/natural vegetation/ structures and types of houses/transport facilities/population/diet of people/ costume of people/culture, etc.
  - (4) Conclusion, acknowledgement bibliography, etc.

- (2) (1) In the era of information and communication, the communication is carried out with the help of electronic devices such as computer, mobiles, internet, satellite, etc.
- (2) Modern means of communication are comparatively less costly and more effective.
- (3) In India, telecom industry is one of the fast growing sectors. Today, India is one of the largest countries using smartphones and internet for wide reach of communication.
- (4) With the development of its own satellite, India has proved itself in the field of modern communication.
- (3) (1) Brazil is blessed with the rich wildlife. It has the highest diversity in the wildlife in the world.
- (2) Huge anacondas are mainly found in the swampy areas of Pantanal. The animals like guinea pigs, crocodiles, alligators, monkeys, pumas, leopards, etc. are commonly seen in Brazil.
- (3) Variety of fish is found in Brazil. Swordfish are mainly found in Atlantic Ocean near Brazil. Pink dolphins and piranhas are mainly seen in rivers in Brazil.
- (4) Huge sized condors that fly high in the sky are seen in Brazil. Various types of parrots, macaws, flamingoes are the other major birds as well as million of varieties of insects are also found in Brazil.

**Q. 4. (A)**



**Q. 4. (B)**

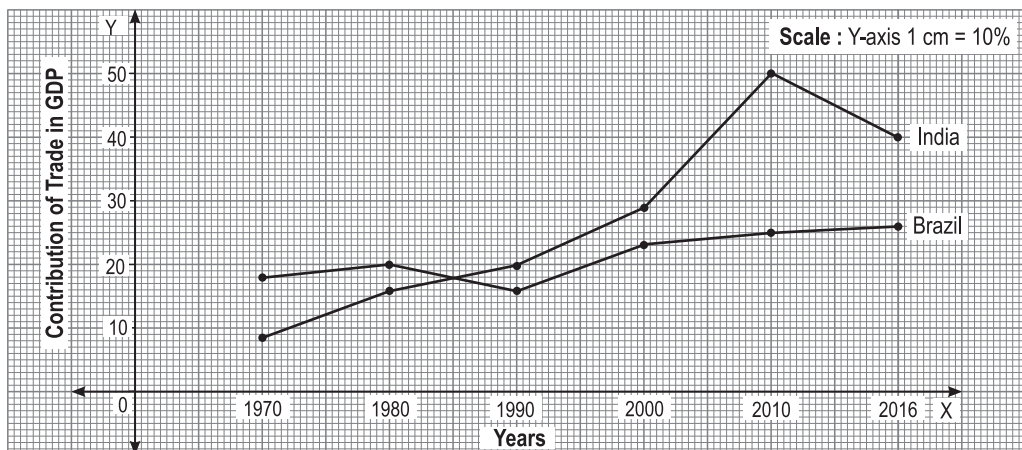
- (1) Four divisions can be seen in the map.
- (2) These divisions signify the time zones in Brazil.
- (3) The Greenwich Mean Time is a time set with reference to  $0^\circ$  longitude that passes through Greenwich. The countries lying to the west of  $0^\circ$  longitude have time behind the GMT.
- (4) The easternmost part of Brazil is ahead of others.
- (5) The dark line in the map shows the official Brazilian Time, i.e. BRT.

**Q. 5.**

- (1) (1) The items like notebook, pen, pencil, scale, camera, etc. are essential to collect information during field visit.
- (2) Containers or bags are required for collecting samples of water/soil/rocks/plants/crops, etc.

- (3) Questionnaires help in collecting information of a particular geographical concept/element/process. Therefore, it is necessary to take items required for field visit and the questionnaires along with us.
- (2) (1) Snowfall generally occurs in the temperate and polar zone due to polar winds. It also occurs in the mountainous and hilly regions of high altitudes.
- (2) Brazil is not located in the polar region. Most of its part is located in the tropical zone.
- (3) There are no mountainous regions in Brazil. Therefore, snowfall doesn't always occur in Brazil.
- (3) (1) Insects are mostly found in forests, grasslands and swampy lands.
- (2) Many insects eat leaves, grass and nectar from the plant.
- (3) The evergreen rainforests are seen in the northern parts of Brazil. The grasslands are found in the central parts and Paraguay-Parana river basin. Similarly, swampy lands are found in Pantanal region in Brazil. Therefore, a wide variety of species of insects is found in Brazil.
- (4) (1) The initial settlements were found in the eastern coastal areas of Brazil.
- (2) The eastern coastal areas of Brazil has plenty of water, availability of natural resources, deposits of minerals, and availability of transport and regular power supply.
- (3) Due to these, favourable factors, agriculture, trade and industries are well-developed in this region. Therefore, in Brazil, majority of population is found in the eastern coastal areas.

**Q. 6. (A)**



- (1) India has the highest contribution of trade in GDP
- (2) The contribution of trade in GDP of India in the year 2016 is 40%.
- (3) The contribution of trade in GDP of Brazil in the year 1980 is 20%.

**OR**

**Q. 6. (B)**

- (1) The above graphs show the sex ratio of Brazil and India.
- (2) India has highest male population.
- (3) Brazil has highest female population.
- (4) Brazil has rapid increase in female population after 2001.
- (5) Female population was 940 in India in 1961.
- (6) Brazil has more than 1000 female population per 1000 males.

**Q. 7.**

**(1)** The characteristics of the highlands of Brazil are as follows :

- (1) The southern part of Brazil is occupied by an extensive plateau. It is known as Brazilian Highlands or Brazilian Shield or Brazilian Plateau.
- (2) The height of regions to the east and south of Brazilian Highlands is nearly 1000 m. In other parts, its altitude is between 500 m and 1000 m.
- (3) The Brazilian highlands slopes to the north. The slopes of highlands are not very steep.
- (4) Many rivers originate and flow from the northern slopes of the highlands of Brazil.
- (5) Many tributaries of Amazon flow through this region. Many rapids and waterfalls are seen in these tributaries.
- (6) The rivers like Uruguay, Paraguay and Parana originate from the southern slope of the Brazilian Plateau. These rivers flows from Brazil and enter Argentina.
- (7) The slope towards the east of Brazilian Plateau is very steep. These steep slopes of Brazilian Plateau form the Great Escarpment.
- (8) The highlands of Brazil and Guyana highlands together form the core of the continent of South America.

**(2)** The following measures are being taken to control pollution in the rivers of India :

- (1) Controlling the discharge of human sewage into rivers.
- (2) Applying sufficient and appropriate pre-treatment to the industrial effluent/waste before being discharged to the sewers.
- (3) Displaying hoardings informing tourists not to pollute water of rivers and highlighting the importance of cleanliness.
- (4) Removing solid waste from rivers and applying other river cleaning processes.

**(3)** (1) In Brazil, rapid urbanization has taken place in the south and southeastern parts especially in the state of Sao Paulo and many other major metropolitan industrial areas.

- (2) The rate of urbanization is found to be low in western and northern parts of Brazil.
- (3) To avoid concentration of human settlements only in specific regions, the government of Brazil has promoted the “Go West” policy.
- (4) This policy will help in reducing the pressure of population on few (southeastern) areas. This policy will also help in reducing regional imbalance in the country.