

GEOGRAPHY

SOLUTION : PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER 3

9. 1.

- (1) The state of Rajasthan receives low rainfall.
- (2) Both the countries (India and Brazil) have republic type of government.
- (3) Entertainment purpose is not a main purpose of field visit.
- (4) Brazil has nearly 2.78 % of world's total population.

9. 2.

- (1) Neighbouring country to Arunachal Pradesh – Afghanistan
- (2) Mawsynram – Less than 500 mm annual average rainfall
- (3) Bihar – Low density of population
- (4) One-horned Rhinoceroses – Goa

9. 3.

(1)

Water Transport in Amazon River	Water Transport in Ganga River
1. International commercial water transport is carried out in the Amazon river.	1. Internal water transport is carried out in the Ganga river.
2. The amount of water transport carried out in Amazon river is comparatively higher.	2. The amount of water transport carried out in Ganga river is comparatively low.

(2)

Urbanization in Brazil	Urbanization in India
1. The rate of urbanization is comparatively higher in Brazil.	1. The rate of urbanization is comparatively lower in India.
2. In 2011, the rate of urbanization was only 84.6 per cent.	2. In 2011, the rate of urbanization was only 31.2 per cent.
3. In Brazil, rapid urbanization took place in south and south-east in Sao Paulo.	3. Urbanization has been more in the southern part than in the northern part of India.
4. Sao Paulo is the most urbanized state in Brazil.	4. Goa is the most urbanized state in India.

(Note : Any two points are expected in answer.)

(3)

Western Coastal Region of India	Eastern Coastal Region of India
1. Western coastal region of India borders the Arabian Sea.	1. Eastern coastal region of India borders the Bay of Bengal.
2. Rivers form estuaries in the western coastal region of India.	2. Rivers form deltas in the eastern coastal region of India.

9. 4. (A)



9. 4. (B)

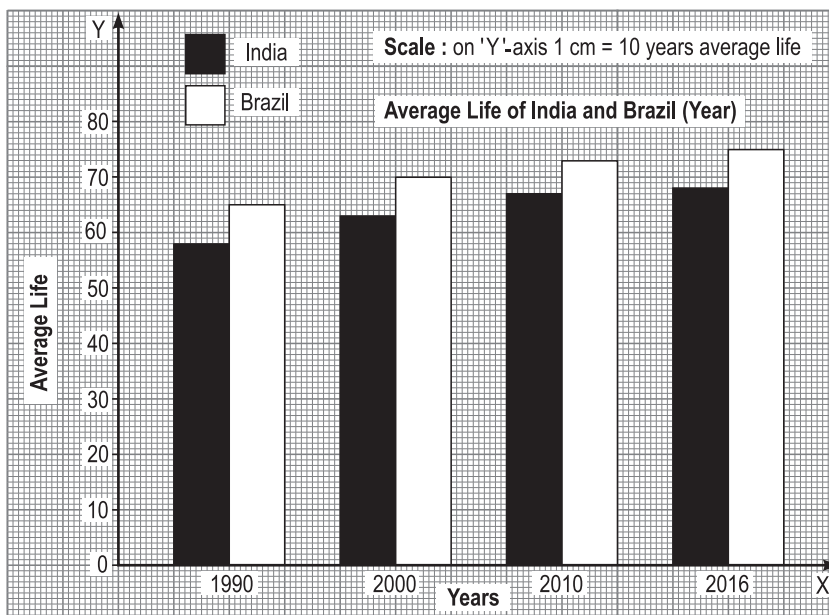
- (1) The map shows India’s National Highway and major ports.
- (2) Two places which connect North-South Highway are Srinagar and Kanyakumari.
- (3) Two major ports in Gujarat are Kandla and Porbandar.
- (4) Two places on Mumbai–Mangalore National Highway are Ratnagiri and Karwar.
- (5) Two places on Mumbai–Nagpur National Highway are Nashik and Amravati.

9. 5.

- (1) (1) The North Indian Plains are low lying. There are not many hills in this region. The density of population in this region is quite high.
- (2) The agriculture, trade, commerce, industries are well developed in the North Indian Plains.

- (3) The need for transport of goods as well as need of passenger transport is very high in this region. Therefore, a dense network of railways has developed in the North Indian Plains.
- (2) (1) The location of Manaus is near equator.
- (2) As its effect, Manaus receives perpendicular sunrays almost throughout the year.
- (3) The variations between the annual average maximum and minimum temperatures is comparatively less. Therefore, there is not much difference in the range of temperature in Manaus.
- (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) (1) The total area of Brazil is nearly 85,15,770 sq. km. On the other hand, the total area of India is only 32,87,263 sq. km.
- (2) The total population of Brazil is only 20 crores. On the other hand, the total population of India is nearly 130 crores.
- (3) Thus, compared to India, Brazil has more land and less population. Therefore, per capita land availability is more in Brazil as compared to India.

9. 6. (A)



- (1) The average life expectancy in India in 2010 was 67 years.
- (2) In 1990–2000 was the increase in the life expectancy of both the countries the same.
- (3) Conclusions : Brazil's life expectancy has been more than India in all the decades.

It is increasing in both the countries due to improved medical facilities and standard of living.

Q. 6. (B)

- (1) In 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 the value of exports to Brazil exceeded the imports from Brazil.
- (2) In 2013, the trade with Brazil was the most favourable.
- (3) In 2012, the value of imports from Brazil was greater than 5000 million US \$.
- (4) In 2008, the value of imports from Brazil was the minimum.
- (5) In 2014, the value of exports to Brazil was the maximum.
- (6) The value of Balance of Trade in the year 2013 for India with reference to Brazil was the maximum. The value of Balance of Trade for India was in surplus (favourable).

Q. 7.**(1) (A) Measures for the conservation of wildlife in India :**

- (1) Restricting wildlife hunting.
- (2) Restricting wildlife trading.
- (3) Declaring more national parks and sanctuaries.
- (4) Giving more importance to endangered animals.

(B) Forest conservation :

- (1) Implementation of tree plantation programmes.
- (2) Creating awareness among people regarding forest conservation.
- (3) Controlling felling of trees.
- (4) Implementation of social forestry programmes.

(2) The questionnaire for a field visit to a sugar factory is as follows :

- (1) What is the year of establishment of this factory?
- (2) Which other goods are manufactured in this factory?
- (3) How many workers are working in this factory?
- (4) Which raw material is essential for the goods manufactured in this factory?
- (5) From where is the raw material required for manufacturing the goods purchased?
- (6) Where are the goods manufactured supplied?
- (7) Which precautionary measures are taken to ensure the safety of workers?
- (8) Which environment protecting measures are taken by this factory?

(3) (1) For nearly, one and a half century, India was under British rule.

- (2) India got independence on 15th August, 1947.
- (3) Since independence, India has followed federal parliamentary republic type of government.
- (4) Within twenty years after independence, India faced and overcame problems like three wars, famines in various parts and many other financial issues.
- (5) Despite these issues, today India is a major developing country of the world.
- (6) Today, India is considered as one of the major global markets.
- (7) After independence, various economic reforms took place in India. These reforms boosted the rate of economic development in India.
- (8) The proportion of working people (youth) in India's population is comparatively high. Therefore, India is looked upon as a young country.