

SOLUTION : PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER 5

Q. 1.

- (1) The states in India from north to south :
Haryana – Maharashtra – Karnataka – Kerala
- (2) Physiographic divisions of India from south to north :
Nilgiri Hills – Deccan Plateau – The Northern Plains – The Himalayas
- (3) The states in Brazil as per the descending order of density of population :
Rio de Janeiro – Parana – Paraiba – Roraima
- (4) The regions in Brazil as per ascending order of amount of annual average rainfall :
Paraguay-Parana Basin – Brazilian Highlands – Coastal areas – Amazon Basin

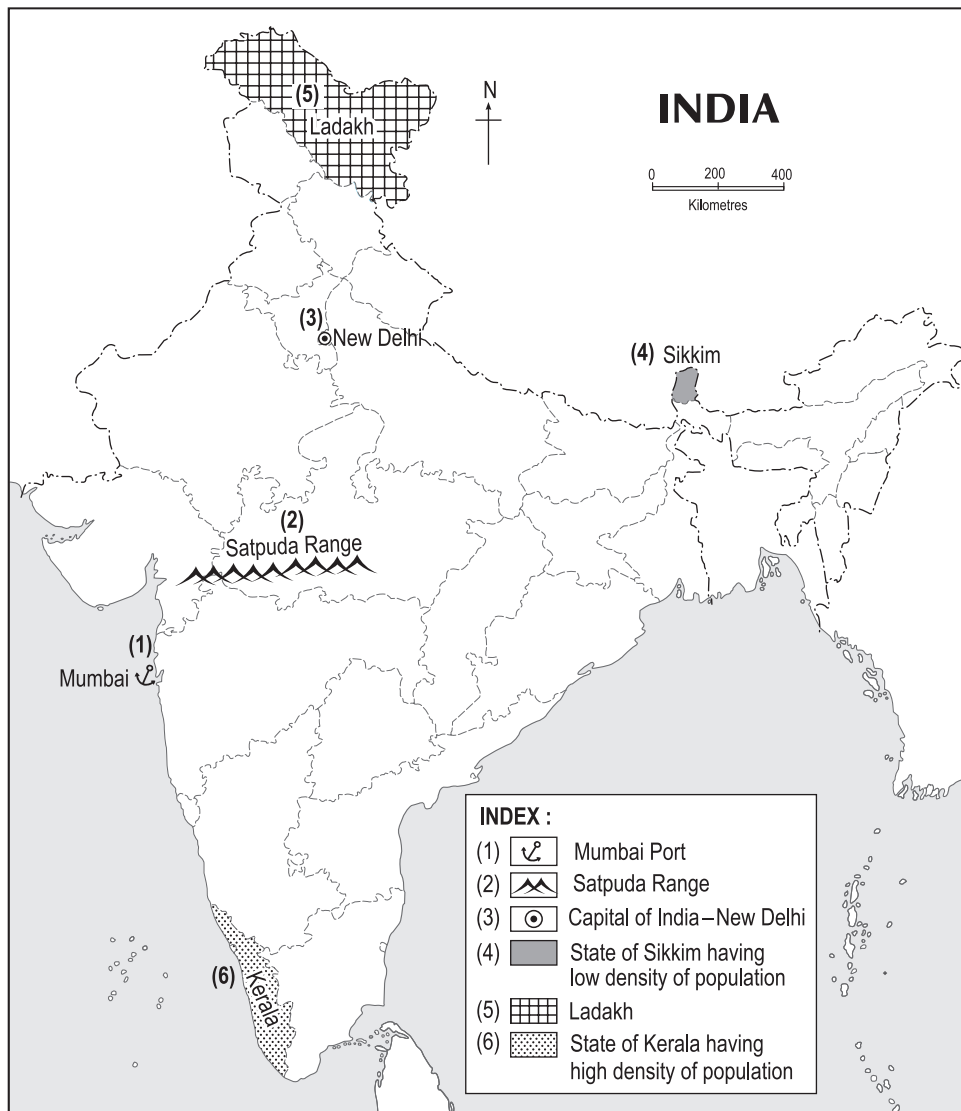
Q. 2.

- (1) Rio Grande – Port in Brazil
- (2) Thar Desert – Sparsely populated region in India
- (3) Roraima – Sparsely populated state in Brazil
- (4) Thane – Railway station in India

Q. 3.

- (1) (1) Indraprastha (Delhi) (2) Mithila (3) Varanasi (4) Harappa
- (2) (1) Pau Brazil (2) Rubber (3) Mahogany (4) Rosewood
- (3) (1) Notebook (2) Questionnaire (3) Pen (4) Pencil
- (4) (1) Iron ore (2) Manganese (3) Coal (4) Bauxite
- (5) (1) Mumbai (2) Delhi (3) Kolkata (4) Chennai

Q. 4. (A)



Q. 4. (B)

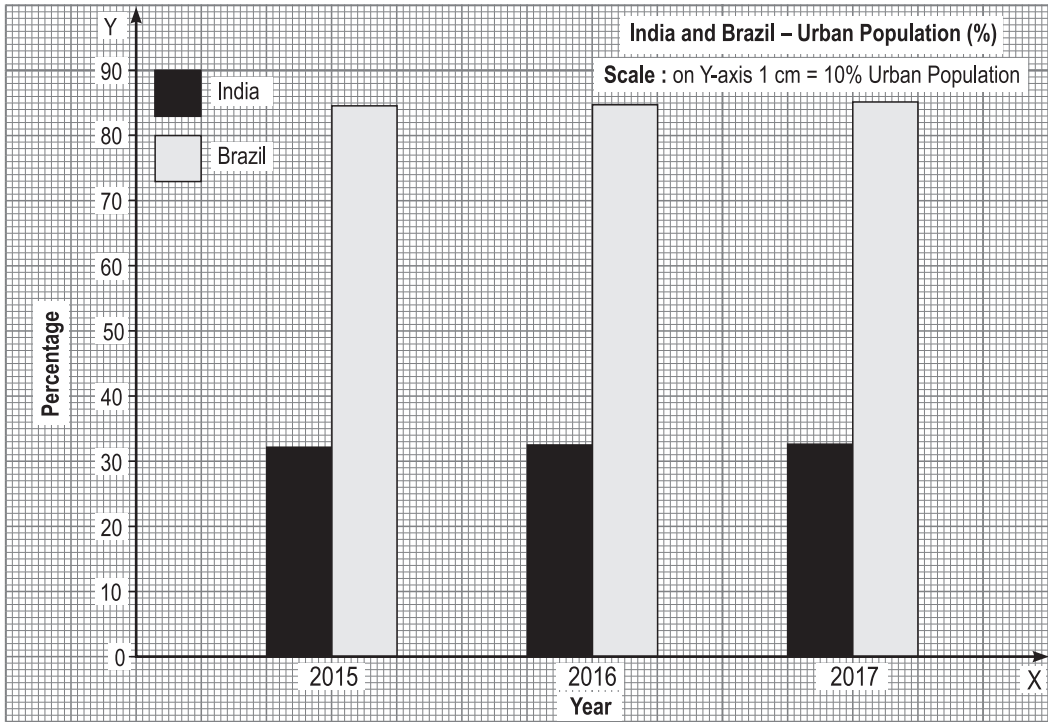
- (1) The average range of temperature in Brazil is 18°C to 28°C.
- (2) It rains more in Amazon river basin in Brazil.
- (3) Winds flow towards Brazil from southeast and northeast directions.
- (4) The average temperatures are low in Paraguay-Parana river basin and areas near Andes Mountains.
- (5) Lowest annual average rainfall is found in Brazilian Highlands.

Q. 5.

- (1) (1) In the northern coastal region near equator, the differences in the temperatures are negligible.
- (2) In this region, the winds move vertically.
- (3) The convergence zone of the trade winds is also found to be weak in this region. Therefore, tropical cyclones occur rarely in Brazil.

- (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) In mixed economy, the private sector and public (government) sector coexist.
- (2) In Brazil as well as in India, the sectors like railway, electricity production, iron and steel industry, etc. are owned and managed by public (government) sector.
- (3) In Brazil as well as in India, the sectors like banking, airways, health, education, telecommunication, etc. are owned and managed by private as well as public (government) sectors. In this way, there is mixed economy in Brazil and India.
- (4) (1) Sea routes (waterways) are cheapest mode of transport. Waterways are highly suitable for bulk transportation.
- (2) In international trade goods are imported and exported on a large scale.
- (3) By sea routes, country can import and export goods with the minimum cost. Therefore, we rely on the sea routes for international trade.

Q. 6. (A)



- (1) The percentage of urban population in India in 2017 is 32.8%.
- (2) The percentage of urban population is higher in Brazil.
- (3) The trend in urban population in both the countries indicate that rate of urbanization is low in Brazil and high in India.

OR

Q. 6. (B)

- (1) India attracted more international tourists in the year 1995.
- (2) More international tourists arrived in Brazil in the year 2000.
- (3) An increase in the number of international tourists in India can be seen in the year 2010.
- (4) The number of international tourists was nearly 60 lakhs in Brazil and was 130 lakhs in India.
- (5) A decrease in the number of international tourists in Brazil can be seen between 2005 to 2010.
- (6) The professional outlook and increased facilities given to tourists could be the reason of increase in tourists in India after the year 2010.

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 following are the major causes of degradation of forests in Brazil and India :

- (1) In Brazil as well as in India there is shortage of land for human settlements.
- (2) For obtaining the space for settlements, trees are cut down on a large scale in both the countries.
- (3) Roka type of farming is practised in Brazil. Zoom agriculture is practised in India. In these types of farming, the forest area is cleared on a large scale for the agricultural activities.
- (4) In both the countries trees are cut down on a large scale to obtain firewood and to satisfy other domestic needs.

(3) The changes occurring in the climatic conditions of India while going from south to north are as follows :

- (1) In India, as we go from south to north, the temperatures keep dropping.
- (2) For example, in peninsular region located in the southern part of India, the average temperature is found to be ranging between 25°C and 30°C. On the other

hand, mountainous regions located in the northern part of India, the average temperature is found to be ranging between 5°C and 10°C.

- (3) In India, as we go from south to north, the amount of rainfall also keeps decreasing.
 - (4) For example, in Chennai (located in the southern part of India), the amount of the maximum average rainfall in the month of November is nearly 410 mm. On the other hand, in Delhi (located in the northern part of India), the amount of maximum average rainfall in the month of August is nearly 250 mm.
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