

**(REVISED COURSE)**
**Time : 2 Hours**
**(Pages 4 )**
**Max. Marks : 40**
**---- MODEL ANSWER ----**
**Q.1 Choose the correct option:**
**4**

- (i)** Ans. (a) Geography
- (ii)** Ans. (2)
- (iii)** Ans. (2)
- (iv)** Ans. (3)

**Q.2 Match the column:**
**4**

Ans. 1.b 2.a 3.d 4.e

**Q.3 Answer in One sentence: (Any FOUR)**
**4**

- (i)** Ans. India lies in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres.
- (ii)** Ans. The Peninsular river systems divided into east flowing (meeting the Bay of Bengal) and west-flowing (meeting the Arabian Sea).
- (iii)** Ans. Unfavorable climate, heavy rainfall, accessibility and dense forests are the factors responsible for sparse population in Amazon basin.
- (iv)** Ans. Paddy fields in Bihar and Sao Paulo
- (v)** Ans. The refineries of Mathura and Barauni are located in the interiors of India, away from the coast.

**Q.4(A) Fill the map with the given information and make a legend/Index: (Any FOUR)**
**4**

Ans. Show on Own

**(B) Read/observe the following map/picture and answer the following questions: (Any FOUR)**
**4**

- Ans. 1. Percentage of Brazil's Urban Population
- 2. 2000 - 2010
- 3. 86%

**Q.5 Give Geographical reasons: (Any Two)**
**6**

- (i)** Ans. (i) Lots of rivers drain into the Bay of Bengal and these rivers carry lots of sediments with them. These sediments are deposited along the coastline. It makes the gradient less steep. Therefore, a heavy vessel or ship might still be in water when its hull touches the ground and still, it might be few miles away from the coastline.
- (ii) The height of the Eastern Ghats is also quite low for a mountain range. Therefore, the gradient even though without rivers is not that steep.

(iii) Winds have effect on the height and magnitude of waves. Smaller the area of ocean/sea, the lesser will be the height of waves, thus lesser blast on the coast, thus lesser erosion.

(iv) That's why coasts along Eastern Ghats are not that good for port development. But, yes there are many ports on eastern coasts of India like at Kolkata, Paradip, and Ennore etc. These are there because of some localised geographical features, which may be natural or manmade.

**(ii)** Ans. Points - location of India – between the tropics - seasonal rainfall - seasons are different – high rate of evaporation during summers - trees shed leaves when water is scarce.

**(iii)** Ans. i. mixed economy, is recognized by the simultaneous existence of private and public sector and its main goal is to strike a balance between profit and social welfare.

ii. Both India and Brazil have been freed from colonization and are categorized into developing countries and economies.

iii. Hence, it's very important that the government intervenes to prevent undue concentration of economic power. By doing this, the government strives to take care of the consumption levels and objectives of the weaker sections of the society through public distribution system and poverty alleviation programmes

Therefore, there is mixed economy in Brazil and India.

**(iv)** Ans. i. Waterways are natural mode of transportation, it can be maintained easily and it provides direction to other countries.

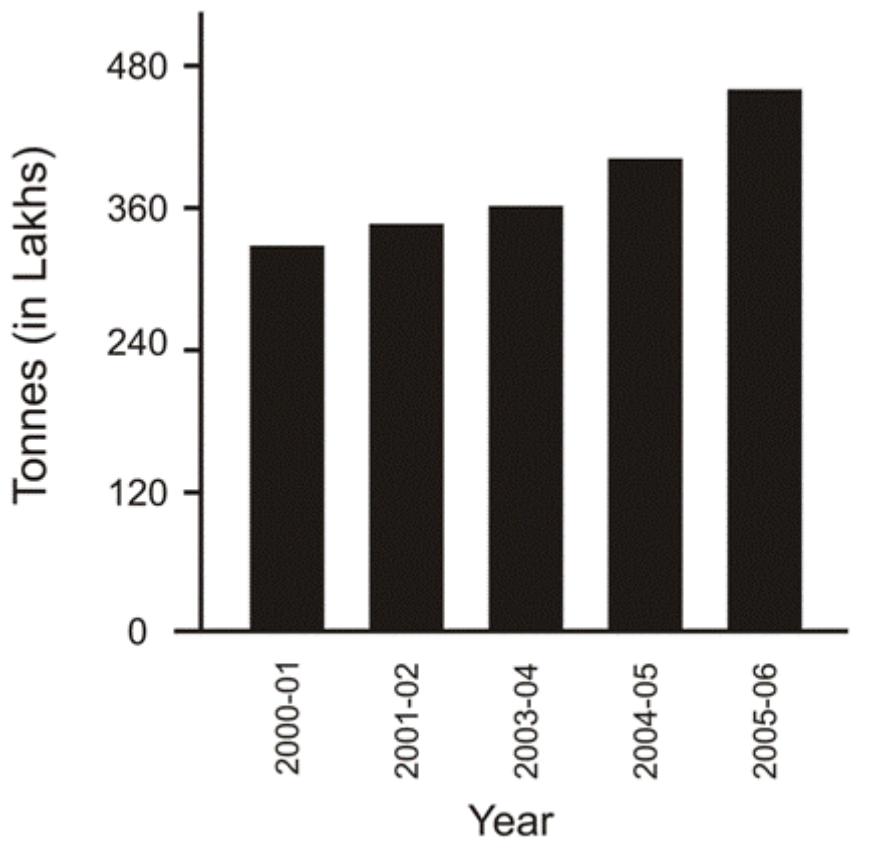
ii. Import and export of the goods can be carried out between countries having access to coastal areas.

iii. Countries which are located far off from each other can send cumbersome goods from one country to another through waterways. Thus, people having trade relations with other countries are dependent on waterways.

**Q.6(A) With the help of given statistical data draw a graph as per instruction:**

6

Ans.



### Iron: and Steel Production

1. 360 lakh tonnes 2. 2005-06 3. 300 lakh tonnes

**OR**

**(B) Answer the following by reading the graph:**

**6**

Ans. 1. The graph shown is a line graph.  
2. The two factors shown in the graph are:  
i. Variations in GDP of Brazil and India.  
ii. The time taken in decades for such variations.  
3. We can see the percentage of GDP is similar in both the countries in 1990.  
4. In 2010, it is 50% in India.  
5. In the year 2000, India's country's percentage of GDP in trade was the highest.  
6. In 2016, the percentage of trade in GDP of India = 40%  
In 2016, the percentage of trade in GDP of Brazil = 25%  
So, the difference =  $40 - 25 = 15\%$

**Q.7 Answer in detail:(Any Two)**

**8**

**(i)** Ans. i. During the field visit, it is our social responsibility to make sure that the saintliness of the place is not spoiled .  
ii. During the field visit, we should fulfil the main objective of getting information through observations and at the same time, we must not litter around the place.  
iii. We must always throw empty packets of snacks, used water-bottles, left over food items in the dustbin by segregating waste into dry and wet waste..

Iv. Garbage bags must be carried around with if the dustbin is not present or is completely filled with waste and garbage bags can be disposed later

.

**(ii) Ans.**

1. India was under the British rule for almost one-and-a-half century. India got its independence in the year 1947.
2. Despite facing several problems like three wars, famine situations in various parts and similar issues after independence, India is a major developing country of the world.
3. India is considered to be a global market too. Because of various economic reforms from time-to-time, India's economic development has paced up.
4. The proportion of youth in India's population is high. As this forms a major part of a working population, India is looked upon as a young country.

**(iii) Ans.**

1. India is home to an extraordinary variety of climatic regions, ranging from tropical in the south to temperate and alpine in the Himalayan north, where elevated regions receive sustained winter snowfall.

2. India's climate is 'monsoon type'. The sunrays are perpendicular up to the Tropic of Cancer, which passes through the middle of the country.

3. In South India, the months of summer are characterised by high temperature and extremely high humidity. Monsoon brings rains between late June and July. The coastal areas have more or less same temperatures and are characterised by heavy rainfall.

4. Northern Plains of India which lie to the north of River Ganges have extreme climate. The area is characterised by hot, humid, and very harsh summers. Light cottons are recommended for this season. The rainy season lies between the month of July and the month of September where monsoon brings with it most of the rain received in this region. Winters present the most desirable season to tour the North India.

5. The northern side of the western Himalayas also known as the trans-Himalayan belt is arid, cold and generally wind swept. Most of the snowfall is in the form of snow during late winter and spring months. The area to the south of the Himalayan range is protected from cold winds coming from interior of Asia during winter. The leeward side of the mountains receive less rain while the well exposed slopes get heavy rainfall.

6. The diversity in climatic conditions in India are due to latitudinal location and altitude of the place and average temperatures are higher throughout the year.

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