



SHAH CLASSES[®]

CULTIVATING SUCCESS SINCE 1998

Subject : Geography

Marks : 40

Class : Xth

Prelim Answer Paper - 1

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences : (4)

1) Brazil is covered mainly by

Ans: a) highlands.

2) The north-east Highlands in Brazil suffer from extreme

Ans: a) droughts

3) fishing is not developed in Brazil.

Ans: b) Inland

4) The 'Drought Quadrilateral' region lies in the of Brazil.

Ans: b) north-east

Q.2 Identify odd man out (4)

1) Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

Ans: Assam: Its high populated state where as others are sparsely populated states.

2) States in India having low urbanisation
-i. Bihar ii. Goa
iii. Assam iv. Odisha

Ans: States in India having low urbanisation - Goa

3) Peninsular rivers -
i. Yamuna ii. Narmada
iii. Mahanadi iv. Krishna

Ans: Peninsular rivers - Yamuna

4) Major crops of Brazil:
i. Cocoa ii. Coffee
iii. Soyabean iv. Jowar

Ans: Major crops of Brazil - Jowar

Q.3 State if the statement is right or wrong (any 4) (4)

1) A field visit should be organized under student's guidance.

Ans: Wrong

2) Tourism is an invisible trade.

Ans: Right.

3) Most of the Amazon plains are covered by temperate rainforests.

Ans: Wrong

4) The age and sex pyramid is also known as population pyramid.

Ans: Right

5) Temperature decreases from north to south in India.

Ans: Wrong

Q.4 A) Do as per the instructions given below. (4)

On an outline map, mark and label the following. (any 4)

i. Name all the continents and oceans of the world.

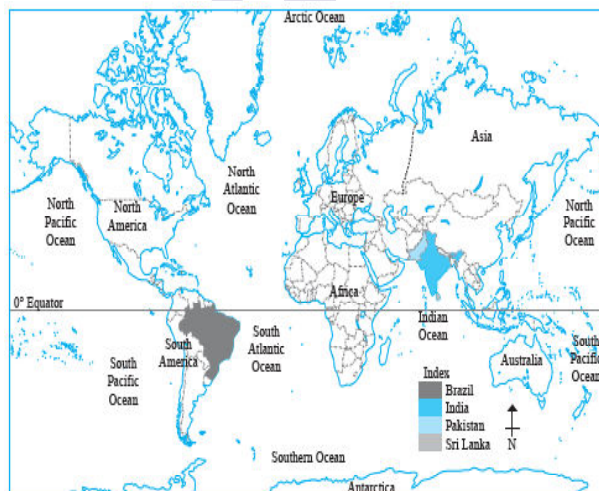
ii. Colour Brazil and India using different colours and name them.

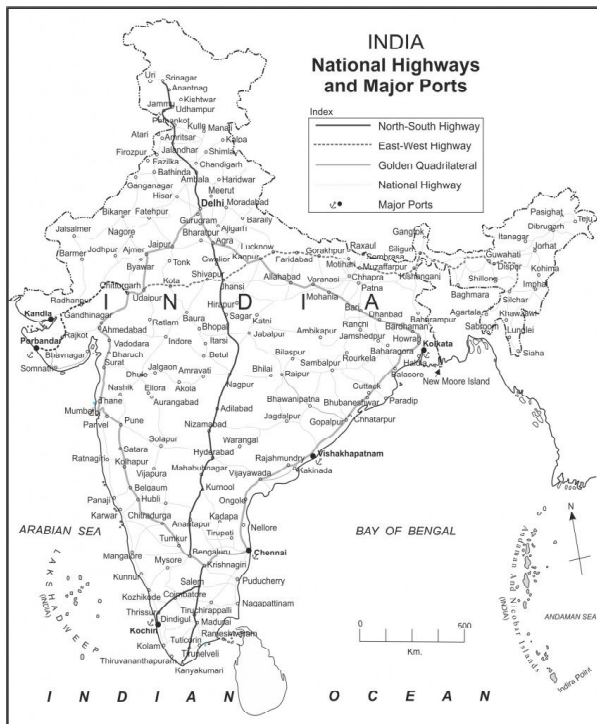
iii. Draw equator on the map and write its value in degrees.

iv. Show the symbol of direction.

v. Mark any two neighbouring countries of India.

Ans.





B) Answer the following questions on the basis of the map given. (Any four) (4)

i.

i. Which means of transport are visible on the map?

Ans: Roadways and waterways are the means of transport visible on the map.

ii. Name two important ports in India?

Ans: Kandla and Mumbai

iii. Which port of India have a sparse network of transport?

Ans: Extreme northern and north eastern port of India have a sparse network of transport.

iv. What could be the reason for this?

Ans: These areas are mountainous area so it is difficult to build not work of transport.

v. Which four important cities does Golden Quadrilateral join?

Ans: Golden quadrilateral joins Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

Q.5 Give geographical reasons. (Any two) (6)

1) Brazil took so long to develop its economy as compared to India.

Ans: a) Brazil was under Portuguese rule for more than three centuries, whereas India was under the British rule for one and half centuries.

b) Despite facing several problems after independence, India is considered as major developing country of the world.
c) Whereas, Brazil was under populist military government and overcome its global financial difficulties in the late 20 Century.

Hence, Brazil took so long to develop its economy as compared to India.

2) The waterways are not developed in Brazil.

Ans: i. In Brazil 60% of the transport is carried out by roadways, waterways are underutilized.

ii. Government policy of keeping fuel prices low and mode road Transport more attractive.

iii. There are many plateau rivers in Brazil with waterfalls which hinder navigation.

3) The nature of vegetation changes from place to place.

Ans: i. There is a close dependence between altitude of a place and the nature of vegetation.

ii. With the change in altitude, the climate changes and influences the type of vegetation.

iii. The growth of vegetation depends upon the temperature and rainfall.

iv. For example, high temperatures with heavy rainfall support evergreen forests, grasslands are found in regions of moderate rainfall and shrubs grow in dry regions.

4) There are no West flowing rivers in Brazil.

Ans: i. There is high elevation in the Western margin of Brazil and its slopes towards the East. The land generally slopes towards north and north-west.

ii. Major rivers of Brazil a rising from Andes mountains, Guyana highlands and Brazilian Highlands.

iii. These rivers flows West to East. Hence there are no West flowing rivers in Brazil.

Q.6 A) Draw a graph / Answer the help of the given statistical information. (6) Prepare a line graph with the help of given statistical information and answer the questions given below.

India-Trend of Urbanisation (1961-2011)

Year	Percentage of Urban Population
1961	18.0
1971	18.2
1981	23.3
1991	25.7
2001	27.8
2011	31.2

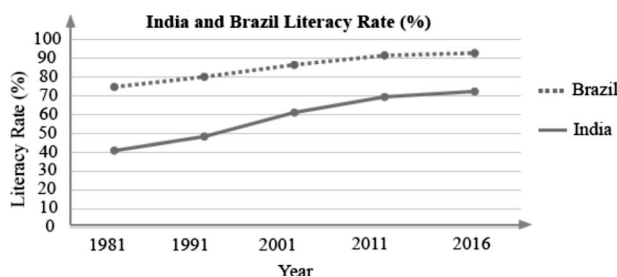
India-Trend of Urbanisation (1961-2011)

- i. **What is the interval of the data?**
Ans: The interval of the data is 10 years.
- ii. **Which decade shows slow rate of urbanisation?**
Ans: 1961 – 71 shows slow rate of urbanisation.
- iii. **Which decade shows high rate of urbanisation?**
Ans: 1971 – 81 shows high rate of urbanisation.



OR

B) Answer the following by reading the graph/diagram.



Compare the literacy rate of Brazil and India:

- i. **Which country has higher literacy rate**

in the year 1981?

Ans: Brazil had higher literacy rate of 74.6% as compared to India of 40.8% in the year 1981.

- ii. **Which country has shown more improvement in literacy rate between the years 1981 and 2016?**

Ans: India has shown more improvement in literacy rate. It was only 40.8 % in 1981 and it has increased to 72.2% In 2016. It has shown more progress of around 31.4% in literacy rate.

- iii. **What does increase in life expectancy indicate for a society? State the factors that lead to an increase in average life expectancy.**

Ans: The increase in life expectancy is an indicator of development of a society. Improvement in medical facilities, program in medical field, access to nutritious food leads to an increase in average life expectancy.

Q.7 Answer the following in detail. (Any two) (8)

- 1) **Write in detail about Industries in India.**

Ans:

- i. The distribution of industries in Indian is highly uneven partly because uneven distribution of raw materials and resources and partly due to concentration of enterprises, financial resources in large town.
- ii. The north eastern part of Indian peninsula has high concentration of heavy metallurgical industries.
- iii. Agro-based industries including cotton, jute, sugar are heavily concentrated in the raw material producing areas.
- iv. The forest based industries including paper, ply wood, matches, resins, and lac are located in forest areas of various states.
- v. Koyali, Digboi, Noonwali, Bongaigaon oil refineries are situated closed to the petroleum producing areas.
- vi. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu produce bulk of salt in the country.
- vii. Mechanical engineering, electricals, automobile, fertilizer and consumer industries are located near the big cities.

- 2) **Explain the types of forests found in**

Himalayas according to the altitude.

- Ans:**
- i. There are three types of forests in Himalayas according to the altitude.
 - ii. In areas located at the highest altitude, seasonal flowering trees are found.
 - iii. In regions with medium altitude, trees like pine, deodar, fir, etc. are found.
 - iv. Mixed forest including coniferous and deciduous types of forests are found at foothills of Himalayas. Here sal trees are found in large proportion.

3) If you were a part of field visit, what preparations would you make? Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a forest.

- Ans:** I will make the following preparations for the field visit:
- i. I will discuss the purpose of the field trip with my teachers and parents.
 - ii. I will explore the website of the location of the field visit.
 - iii. I will pack appropriate clothing to wear for the visit, including raincape or umbrella for rainy weather.
 - iv. I will carry some money, snacks and a water bottle with me.
 - v. I will also carry a bag to collect samples of different things and materials.
 - vi. I will carry a map of the site we plan to visit. I will also take along a compass, a camera and a binocular.
 - vii. I will prepare a questionnaire to gather information during the field visit.

Questionnaire for a field visit to a forest is as follows.

- i. What is the area of this forest?
- ii. How old is this forest?
- iii. Which type of forest is this?
- iv. When does this area get rainfall?
- v. What kind of animals are found here?
- vi. What kind of trees are found here?
- vii. What kind of birds are found here?
- viii. Are there any waterbodies in the forest? If yes, what kind of aquatic animals are found?
- ix. Are there tribal people in this forest? What do they do for living?
- x. Which months are best to visit this place?
- xi. What are the tourist attractions here?
- xii. How nearby villages are benefited by tourism?

- xiii. What kind of economic activities are practised here?
- xiv. What measures have been taken against deforestation and poaching?
- xv. Briefly state the importance of this forest

4) Compare the climate of Brazil and India.

- Ans:**
- i. Brazil enjoys tropical climate in the north and temperate climate in the south. It is hot in the north near the Equator.
 - ii. While temperatures in the southern part are comparatively lower. The climate is also cooler in the Highlands.
 - iii. The coastal areas experience mild and humid climate due to proximity to the sea.
 - iv. On the other hand, in India, climate varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north.
 - v. Peninsular India is bounded by water bodies on three sides. The Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea have a great impact on the climate of the coastal regions.
 - vi. The coastal areas experience equable climate throughout the year.
 - vii. South India, being closer to the Equator remains nearly warm throughout the year, while northern parts of India being away from the Equator have warm summers and cold winters.
