

MT

2018 ____ 1100

MT - GEOGRAPHY - (73) - SEMI PRELIM - I : PAPER - 4

Time : 2 Hours

(Model Answer Paper)

Max. Marks : 40

Q.1. Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative :	
(a) The growth of urbanisation in India has been <u>slow</u> .	1
(b) The <u>evergreen</u> forests are found where there is rainfall throughout the year.	1
(c) India's Per Capita Income is less than Brazil due to <u>massive population</u> .	1
(d) With respect to area, Brazil stands <u>5th</u> in the world.	1
Q.2. Match the correct pairs :	
(a) Most urbanised state – Goa	1
(b) Low level of urbanisation – Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir	1
(c) More urbanization – Tamil Nadu and Kerala	1
(d) More than 80% urban – Delhi	1
Q.3. (A) Name the following :	
(a) Tea, coffee, rubber.	1
(b) Condors, different types of parrots, macaws.	1
Q.3. (B) State whether the statements are Right or Wrong. Correct the wrong one :	
(a) Wrong - The sex ratio of Brazil has been more than 1000 since decades.	1
(b) Wrong - The growth of urbanisation in India has been very slow. In India urbanisation grew from 18% in 1961 to 31.2% in 2011.	1

Q.4. (A) On an outline map of Brazil fill the given information and make a legend : (Any 4)

4

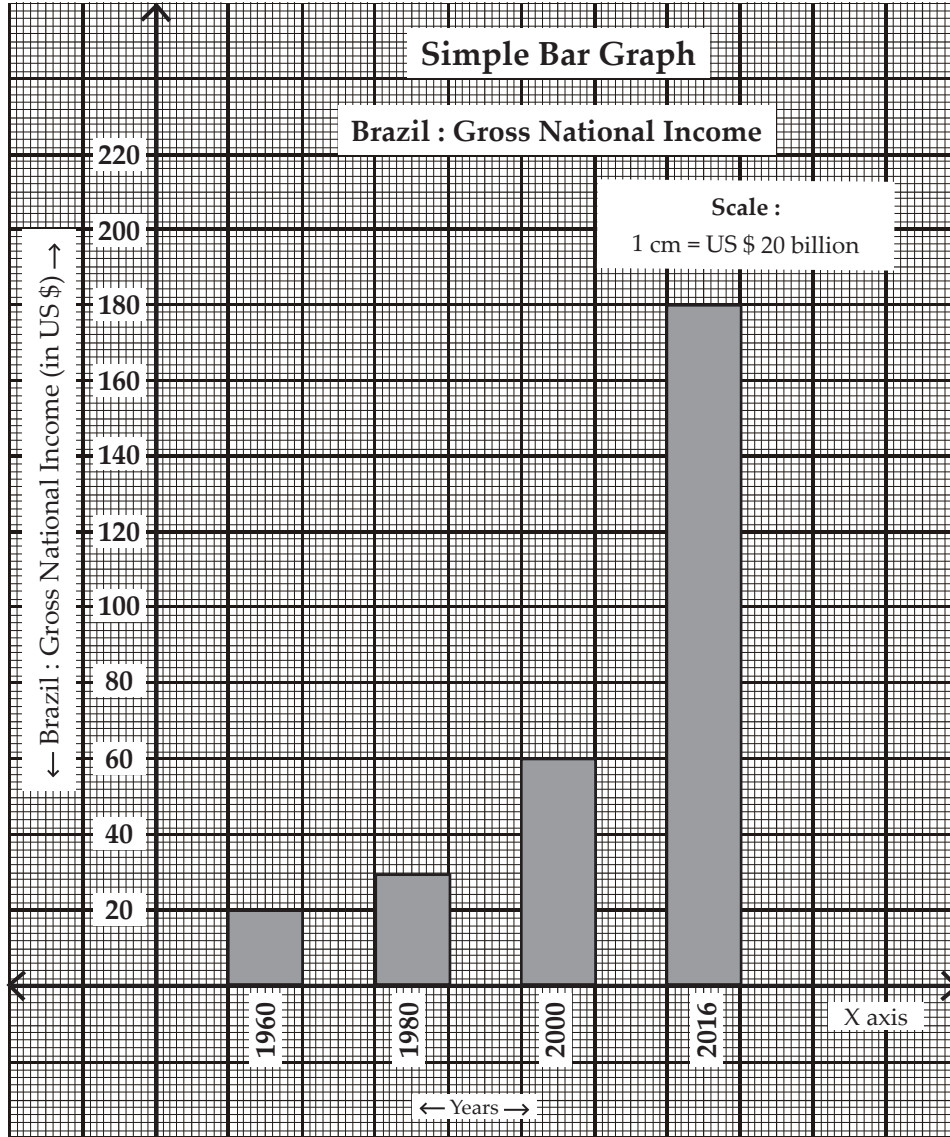


- (a) The cold and warm ocean current near the Brazilian coast.
- (b) Sao Paulo
- (c) Thorny shrubs.
- (d) Sao Paulo
- (e) Para / Amazonas / Amapa OR you may indicate any one state as per Textbook pg. 39, fig. 6.2(b)
- (f) Tropical grasslands.

Q.4.	(B) Read the map of India given and answer the questions given below : (Any 4)	
(a)	Himalayan Forests are found in the snow-capped regions.	1
(b)	The coastal vegetation is mainly found along the Eastern Coast.	1
(c)	Andaman and Nicobar island group showing diverse forest type.	1
(d)	Semi arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Haryana (Any 1) are the places where thorny and shrub vegetation are found. The thorny forests are found in these regions as the rainfall is less than 500 mm.	1
(e)	Evergreen forest are found in Assam.	1
(f)	Deciduous forest is dominant in India.	1
Q.5.	Give geographical reasons : (Any 3)	
(a)	<p>(i) Population is an important resource of any country.</p> <p>(ii) The qualitative aspects of a population are important for a nation's economic and social progress.</p> <p>(iii) The supply of labour in a country depends upon the size of the population.</p> <p>(iv) The higher proportion of a youth in a country contributes to the economic activities leading to economics progress.</p> <p>(v) Education, training and health services improve the quality of human resources.</p> <p>(vi) Thus an optimum and quality population can bring about a country's development.</p>	2
(b)	<p>(i) Delhi and Chandigarh are Union Territories laying in the flat Northern Plains of India.</p> <p>(ii) Delhi is the capital of India and has an ancient history of urbanisation.</p> <p>(iii) Chandigarh is one of the most well planned cities known internationally for its architecture.</p> <p>(iv) Both Delhi and Chandigarh have good water supply due to rivers like Yamuna and many waterbodies.</p> <p>(v) As compared to the other cities in North India, both the cities have well developed infrastructure, industries and opportunities employment.</p> <p>Hence, except Delhi and Chandigarh, urbanisation is low in other parts of India.</p>	2
(c)	<p>(i) A mixed economy has co-existence of both, public and private sector and a balance is maintained between social welfare and profit maximisation.</p>	2

	<p>(ii) India and Brazil got freedom from years of British and Portuguese colonialism.</p> <p>(iii) Both are developing countries with very low Gross National Income and Per Capita Income.</p> <p>(iv) To uplift scores of the weaker sections of the society, various government programmes are implemented and at the same time the spirit of entrepreneurship is encouraged.</p> <p>Hence, both Brazil and India are mixed economies.</p>	
(d)	<p>(i) Wildlife in India is decreasing day by day because of poaching, pollution and rapidly occurring deforestation.</p> <p>(ii) Expansion of cities to accommodate the growing population is leading to cutting down of the valuable forests which leads to the loss of habitat of wildlife.</p> <p>(iii) Also the problem of pollution has become severe due to urbanisation. Various types of pollution have threatened the lives of many of the species.</p> <p>(iv) Smuggling of wild animals, poaching endangered species etc. have also led to loss of wildlife in India.</p>	2

Q.6. (A) Draw a simple bar graph to represent the data and answer the following questions : 6



- (a) The information depicted in the bar graph is the Gross National Income of Brazil for the Years 1960, 1980, 2000 and 2016.
- (b) In the Year 1980 the GNI of Brazil was US \$30 billion.
- (c) There is a difference of US \$ 120 billion in the GNI of Year 2000 and 2016. (180 - 60 = US \$ 120 billion)

OR

Q.6. (B) Study the following graph and answer the questions based on it : (Any 3)	
(a) This graph is known as population pyramid. It is also known as Age-Sex Pyramid.	2
(b) The graph depicts the age and sex of the population in Brazil and India, we can also know the percentage of various age groups of males and females in this country.	2
(c) India has more proportion of children while Brazil has more proportion of people above 80 years.	2
(d) The country which is being referred to is Brazil. A larger percentage of Brazil's population falls in the above 60 years age group as compared to India, so it is said that Brazil's population is getting slowly older.	2
(e) The proportion of youth is more in India. This means India has a higher working population.	2
(f) The percentage of male population in 0-4 age group is about 5% whereas the percentage of female population in the same age group is over 4%.	2
Q.7. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)	
(a) Climate and population distribution are closely interrelated. A temperature and rainfall, the two elements of climate greatly influence the population concentration.	4
(i) Unfavourable hot and humid climate, heavy rainfall, inaccessibility and dense forests are the barriers to the development of human settlement in the interiors of the Amazon basin in Brazil.	
(ii) Similarly the North-Eastern states in India also have a low population due to the same factors mentioned above.	
(iii) In the northernmost part of Jammu & Kashmir, population is hardly seen in the snow covered regions due to extremely cold climatic conditions.	
(iv) Due to meagre rainfall and extreme climatic conditions settlements are lesser and sparse in the westernmost part of India in the Thar desert region of Rajasthan.	
(v) Similarly due to high temperature and low rainfall population is low in the north eastern part of Brazilian Highlands.	
(vi) The coastal plains of Brazil and the Northern Plain as well as the coastal plains of India are densely populated due to mild climate and moderate rainfall.	
(b) (i) Human settlements in specific locations depend on various factors like climate, availability of water, topography level of employment and the development.	4
(ii) In India nucleated human settlements are found in the Ganga River Basin of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, because of the flat fertile plains,	

	<p>abundance of water, favourable climate and growth of agriculture and industries.</p> <p>(iii) Dispersed settlement are found in Himalayan slopes, eastern and southern Rajasthan because of uneven topography unfavourable climate and lack of development.</p> <p>(iv) In Brazil, nucleated settlements are found in Sao Paulo, Southern Coastal Brazil, due to nearness to the oceans, fertile soil, availability of natural minerals line iron ore, steady power supply and good transportation system.</p> <p>(v) Dispersed settlements are found in Northern Brazil due to the inaccessible forests in Amazon River Basin, unhealthy climate, limitations on use of natural resources and poor transport connectivity. Scattered settlements are also found in the drought region of Caatinga.</p> <p>(c) (i) Forests are being cut down as more area is required to expand the cities. Hence rapid urbanisation is one of the reasons for degradation of forest.</p> <p>(ii) To ensure continuous food supply to meet the needs of the ever increasing population, more and more area needs to be brought under agriculture. For the expansion of agricultural land, forest areas are being cut down.</p> <p>(iii) In both India and Brazil, forests are being cut down for firewood and for other domestic needs.</p> <p>(iv) Slash and Burn agriculture which is also called as Roka in Brazil and Jhum in India is responsible for deforestation.</p> <p>(v) Apart from all the above reasons, forest fire, pollution, overgrazing etc. is also responsible for degradation of forests.</p> <p>(d) Similarities in the fishing activities in Brazil and India :</p> <p>(i) Long Coastline : Both Brazil and India have a long coastline of about 7400 kms and 7500 kms respectively which is favourable for fishing activities.</p> <p>(ii) Important for the Economy : Fishing is important for the economies in both the countries as it helps in a augmenting food supply, raising nutritional levels, generating employment and earning foreign exchange.</p> <p>(iii) Marine Fishing : In both the countries, marine fishing has well developed.</p> <p>Differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India :</p> <p>(i) Types of Fishing : Marine fishing and inland fishing are the two types of fishing</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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Brazil undertakes marine fishing on a large scale Inland fishing is not developed, even though large numbers of rivers are there in Brazil. In India, marine fishing contributes to 40% of its total annual fish production and inland fishing contributes 60% of its total annual fish production.

(ii) Major Fishes :

In Brazil, swordfish, shrimps, lobsters and sardines are mainly caught.

The major fishes in India's western coast are sardines, mackerel, Bombay Duck and prawns. On the eastern coast horse mackerels, clupeids and silver bellies are mainly caught.

