

MT

2018 ____ 1100

MT - GEOGRAPHY - (73) - SEMI PRELIM - I : PAPER - 5

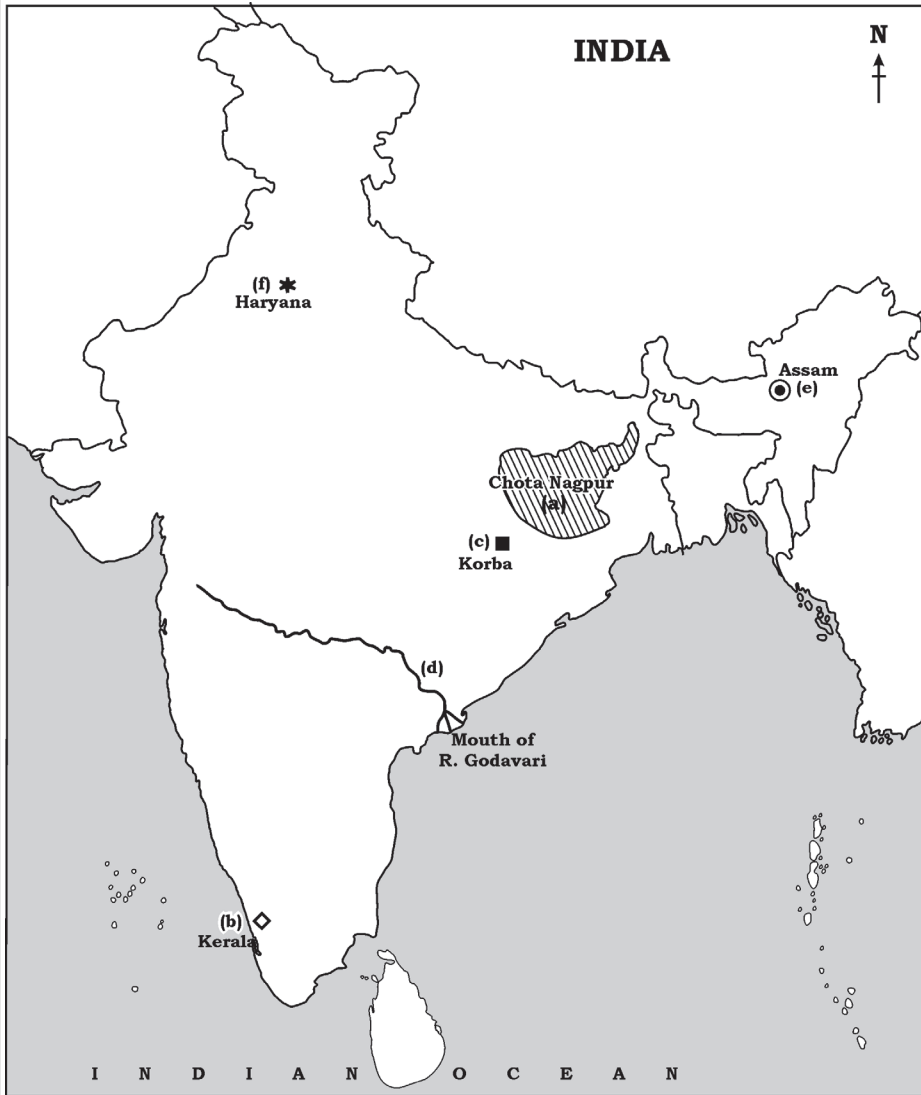
Time : 2 Hours


(Model Answer Paper)

Max. Marks : 40

Q.1. Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative :		
(a) Stones like marble are found in Rajasthan and Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh .		1
(b) Looking at the growth in a few parts of the country, the Government of Brazil is promoting "Go West " policy which reduces pressure on other densely populated areas.		1
(c) Brazil is the most populated country in the continent of South America.		1
(d) Coastal type of vegetation is called as Sunderbans in India		1
Q.2. Match the correct pairs :		
(a) Eastern and Southern Rajasthan	– dispersed settlement	1
(b) Cultivated parts of India	– nucleated settlements	1
(c) Brazilian north-east Highlands	– droughts	1
(d) South-Eastern Brazil	– steady energy supply	1
Q.3. (A) Name the following :		
(a) Falkland Current		1
(b) The lungs of the world.		1
Q.3. (B) Answer in one or two sentence :		
(a) (i) Rajasthan does not have a coastline, but it still produces salt because of the Sambhar Lake, which is India's largest inland salt lake.		1
(ii) Salt is produced on a large scale here due to large extent of its plains and ample of sunlight.		
(b) A population pyramid is a kind of graph which shows the age and sex of the population in a region.		1

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

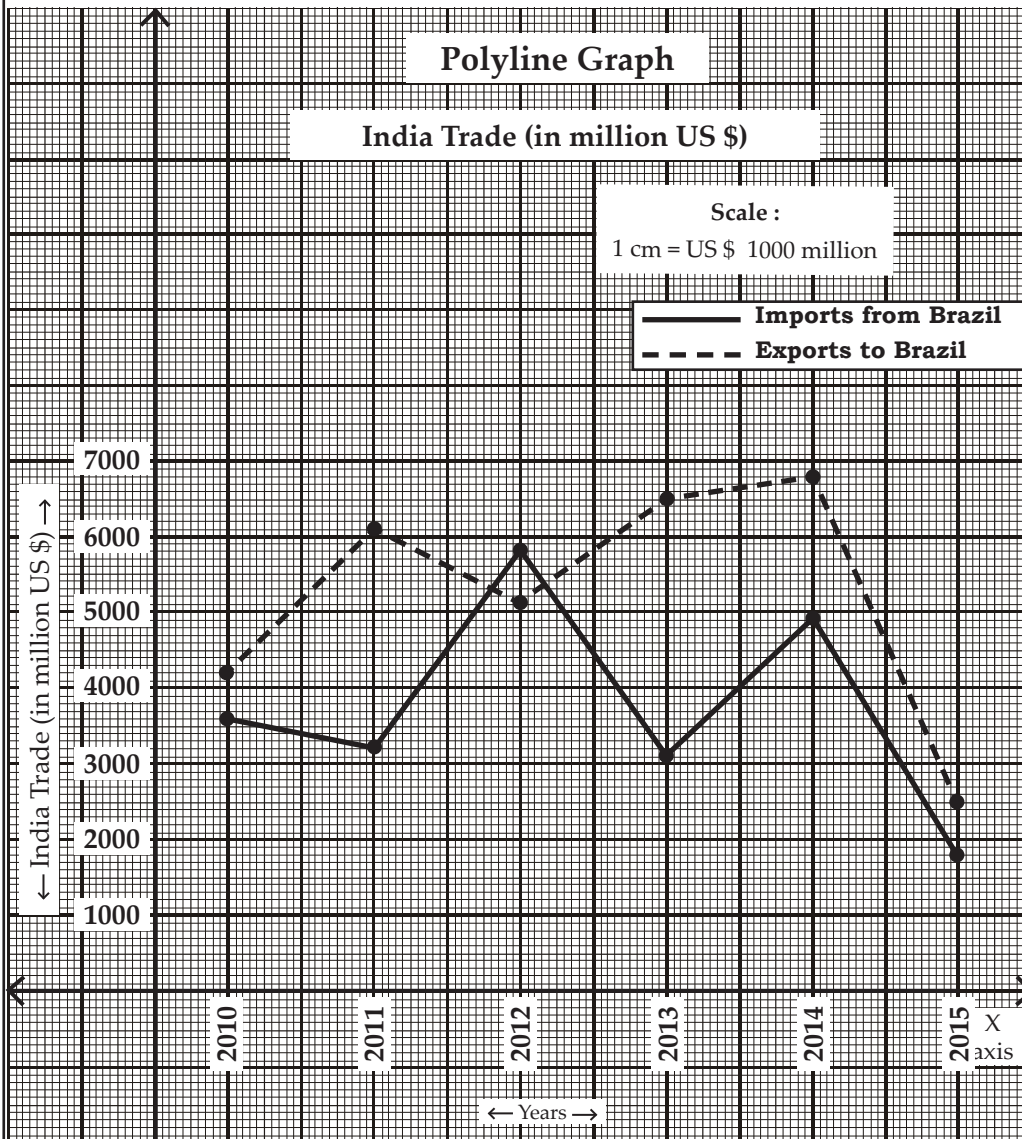


- (a)  Chota Nagpur Plateau
- (b)  Kerala
- (c)  Korba in Chattisgarh
- (d)  Mouth of the river Godavari
- (e)  Assam
- (f)  Haryana

Q.4.	(B) Read the map of Brazil given and answer the questions given below : (Any 4)	
	(a) Thorny shrubs are found in Caatinga.	1
	(b) Himalayan forests found in India are not found in Brazil.	1
	(c) It is because northern Brazil lies in the equatorial region.	1
	(d) Distribution of rainfall in Brazil is uneven.	1
	(e) Swampy lands also known as Pantanal.	1
	(f) Rio De Janeiro falls in Hot Deciduous vegetation belt.	1
Q.5.	Give geographical reasons : (Any 3)	
	(a) (i) Population is an important resource of any country.	2
	(ii) The qualitative aspects of a population are important for a nation's economic and social progress.	
	(iii) The supply of labour in a country depends upon the size of the population.	
	(iv) The higher proportion of a youth in a country contributes to the economic activities leading to economics progress.	
	(v) Education, training and health services improve the quality of human resources.	
	(vi) Thus an optimum and quality population can bring about a country's development.	
	(b) (i) Delhi and Chandigarh are Union Territories laying in the flat Northern Plains of India.	2
	(ii) Delhi is the capital of India and has an ancient history of urbanisation.	
	(iii) Chandigarh is one of the most well planned cities known internationally for its architecture.	
	(iv) Both Delhi and Chandigarh have good water supply due to rivers like Yamuna and many waterbodies.	
	(v) As compared to the other cities in North India, both the cities have well developed infrastructure, industries and opportunities employment. Hence, except Delhi and Chandigarh, urbanisation is low in other parts of India.	
	(c) The distribution of industries in India is highly uneven due to the following reasons :	2
	(i) Uneven distribution of the necessary raw materials and power resources.	
	(ii) There is concentration of enterprises, financial resources and other necessary conditions in large towns.	

- (d) (i) Wildlife in India is decreasing day by day because of poaching, pollution and rapidly occurring deforestation. 2
- (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.
- (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.
- (iv) Smuggling of wild animals, poaching endangered species etc. have also led to loss of wildlife in India.

Q.6. (A) Draw a polyline graph based on the following statistical information and answer the following questions : 6



<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>For India favourable balance of trade was in the year 2010, but was of minimum value. (4200 - 3600 = US \$ 600 million).</p> <p>The year 2015 shows minimum volume of trade. (1800 + 2500 = US \$ 4300 million)</p> <p>In India's trade with Brazil the years 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015, have shown excess value of exports over imports.</p>	
OR		
Q.6. (B) Observe the given pie charts and answer the following questions: (Any 3)		
<p>(a)</p>	<p>The pie chart depicts the contribution of sectors in GDP and percentage of population engaged in various sectors in the year 2016.</p>	2
<p>(b)</p>	<p>The contribution of tertiary sector to GDP was greater in Brazil. India has a higher percentage of population engaged in primary activities.</p>	2
<p>(c)</p>	<p>Brazil's secondary sector contributes more to the National Income. This is because of the presence of many industries like iron and steel production, automobile assembly, petroleum processing, chemical production etc. in Brazil</p>	2
<p>(d)</p>	<p>19 % of the population is engaged in the secondary sector.</p>	2
<p>(e)</p>	<p>Almost half of India's population is engaged in agriculture sector but the contribution to GDP is less because India uses primitive methods of cultivation and there is lack of irrigation facilities.</p>	2
<p>(f)</p>	<p>Brazil is not an agrarian economy like India. Its tertiary sector contributes 67% in its GDP and 71% of its population is engaged in the tertiary sector.</p>	2
Q.7. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)		
<p>(a)</p>	<p>(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>	4
<p>(b)</p>	<p>(i) The Amazon River Basin is very vast with a dense growth of equatorial forests, making it largely inaccessible.</p>	4

(c)	<p>(ii) The methods of inland fishing followed are quite traditional and primitive. These are some of the reasons why inland fishing is not developed in Brazil, though there are large number of rivers.</p>	4																		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Human settlements in the Ganga river basin</th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Human settlements in the Amazon river basin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td>Nucleated settlements are found in Ganga River Basin.</td> <td>Dispersed settlements are found in this region.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td>River Ganga flows in Northern India and the soil deposited by Ganga and tributaries its tribal found has helped the of Northern Plains.</td> <td>The Amazon River Basin is to the north of Brazil is and is its largest river basin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td> <td>There is ample of water, fertile soil, favourable climate in the Ganga River Basin.</td> <td>It receives around 2000mm rainfall. There is extremely unhealthy climate, inaccessibility.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td> <td>Ganga River Basin is suitable for human settlement.</td> <td>The Amazon River Basin is unsuitable for human settlement.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(v)</td> <td>The above conditions has helped flourish agriculture and other industries resulting in huge employment opportunities.</td> <td>Due to dense evergreen forests, there are restrictions on the use of natural resources, which has affected economic development.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Human settlements in the Ganga river basin	Human settlements in the Amazon river basin	(i)	Nucleated settlements are found in Ganga River Basin.	Dispersed settlements are found in this region.	(ii)	River Ganga flows in Northern India and the soil deposited by Ganga and tributaries its tribal found has helped the of Northern Plains.	The Amazon River Basin is to the north of Brazil is and is its largest river basin.	(iii)	There is ample of water, fertile soil, favourable climate in the Ganga River Basin.	It receives around 2000mm rainfall. There is extremely unhealthy climate, inaccessibility.	(iv)	Ganga River Basin is suitable for human settlement.	The Amazon River Basin is unsuitable for human settlement.	(v)	The above conditions has helped flourish agriculture and other industries resulting in huge employment opportunities.	Due to dense evergreen forests, there are restrictions on the use of natural resources, which has affected economic development.
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(d)	<p>Climate and population distribution are closely interrelated. A temperature and rainfall, the two elements of climate greatly influence the population concentration.</p>	4																		
	<p>(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.</p>																			
	<p>(ii) Similarly the north-eastern states in India also have a low population due to the same factors mentioned above.</p>																			
	<p>(iii) In the northernmost part of Jammu & Kashmir, population is hardly seen in the snow covered regions due to extremely cold climatic conditions.</p>																			
	<p>(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.</p>																			

- (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.

