

PARISHRAM PUBLICATIONS

Std.: X (English)

Geography

Marks: 40

Date: 20-Dec-2019

Parishram Academy

Time: 2 hrs

Chapter: All

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences :

(4)

1) Moisture-laden winds coming from are obstructed by eastern and western ghats.

- a. Indian ocean
- b. Bay of Bengal
- c. Arabian Sea
- d. Southern Ocean

Ans. Moisture-laden winds coming from **Indian ocean** are obstructed by eastern and western ghats.

2) Population is an important of any country.

- a. resource
- b. growth
- c. input
- d. source

Ans. Population is an important **resource** of any country.

3) India is considered to be a Country.

- a. tropical
- b. temperature
- c. polar
- d. equatorial

Ans. India is considered to be a **tropical** Country.

4) India has a higher population.

- a. older
- b. working
- c. children
- d. dependent

Ans. India has a higher **working** population.

Q.2 Match the correct pair.

(4)

Coloum "A"		Coloum "B"	
i.	Trans-Amazonian	a.	Tourist place Highway
ii.	Road Transport	b.	Railway station in India
iii.	Rio-de-Janerio	c.	Golden Quadrilateral
iv.	Manmad	d.	Major Highways
		e.	40° W. Meridian

Ans.

i.	Trans-Amazonian	Major Highways
ii.	Road Transport	Golden Quadrilateral
iii.	Rio-de-Janerio	40 W. Meridian
iv.	Manmad	Railway station in India

Q.3 Answer in one sentence. (Any four)

(4)

1) What are the objectives of BRICS?

Ans. The objectives of BRICS are:

- a. Co-operation on between the member nations for development
- b. Provide financial assistance, support various projects, infrastructure.

2) Identify the odd man out.

With reference to India:

- i. Mangrove forests
- ii. Mediterranean forests
- iii. Thorny bush-type vegetation
- iv. Equatorial forests

Ans. Equatorial forests

3) What kind of natural disasters does India face ?

Ans. India faces natural disasters like erratic rainfall, droughts, cyclones, floods etc. frequently.

4) Which wind brings rainfall in India peninsular region ?

Ans. North-east monsoon wind brings rainfall in the Indian peninsular region.

5) Why has India become a famous tourist attraction for foreigners.

Ans. India has become a famous tourist attraction for foreigners because of its heritage, culture, adventure, health and business.

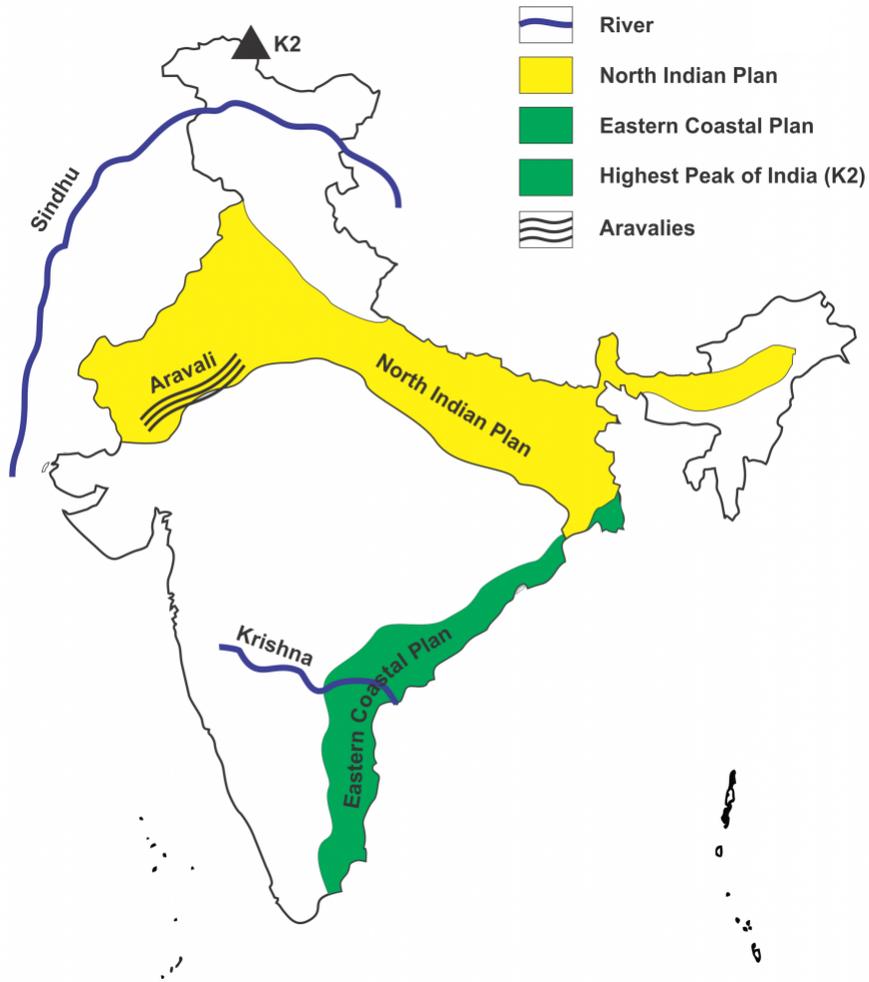
Q.4 (A) Do as per the instructions given below.

(4)

Fill information in the map of India, give titles and prepare an index/legend.

- i. River Sindhu (Indus)
- ii. River Krishna.
- iii. The North Indian Plains.
- iv. Eastern Coastal Plain.
- v. Highest peak of India K2
- vi. Aravalis.

Ans.



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

(4)



- In which direction does the region with an altitude of more than 6000m lie in India?
- Look for the south-flowing river in the peninsular region. In which river basin does it lie?
- In which direction is the slope of the region in the north shown in the dark green?
- Make list of plateaus located in between Aravali ranges and Chhota Nagpur plateau?
- Name the peak shown eastern ghats

Ans. i. North

ii. Vainganga and Wardha are the south-flowing river in the Peninsula in the Godawari basin.

iii. East

iv. Marwad, Malwa, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand

v. Malayagiri, Mahendragiri, Arma konak, Jindhagada, Gali Koula

Q.5 Give geographical reasons. (Any two)

(6)

1) Eco-tourism being developed more in Brazil.

- Ans.** i. Brazil is the 5th longest country in the world and full of awe-inspiring natural and cultural beauty.
ii. 70% of the world's animal and plant species and a great number of endemics species are found in Brazil.
iii. So to protect the bio-diversity and endemic species eco-tourism is developed move in Brazil.

2) There is mixed economy in Brazil and India.

- Ans.** i. Both countries have adopted mixed economy.
ii. There is a co-existence of public and private sector
iii. All the incident of national interest are looked after by Public sector eg. Railway, Banking.

3) Can you give two reasons of concentration of fishing near the south – eastern coast of Brazil?

- Ans.** a. Near south-east two ocean currents meet i.e. Brazilian warm current and Falkland cold current which makes areas excellent ground for fishing.
b. In this warm water fishes come to lay the eggs.

4) Settlements are sparse in north-eastern Brazil.

- Ans.** 1. The most sparsely populated region is the Amazon Basin in North Brazil.
2. It is remote - far from urban centres which are important for services and employment.
3. It has limited accessibility due to dense vegetation and poor transport links.
4. Its climate has very high annual temperatures hot and high annual precipitation.
5. This climate means it is:
• Uncomfortable for human habitation
• Vulnerable to regular flooding
• Unsuitable for the large-scale **agriculture** needed for **dense populations** as heavy rains lead to **leaching of nutrients** from the soil.

Q.6 (A) Draw a graph / Answer the help of the given statistical information.

(6)

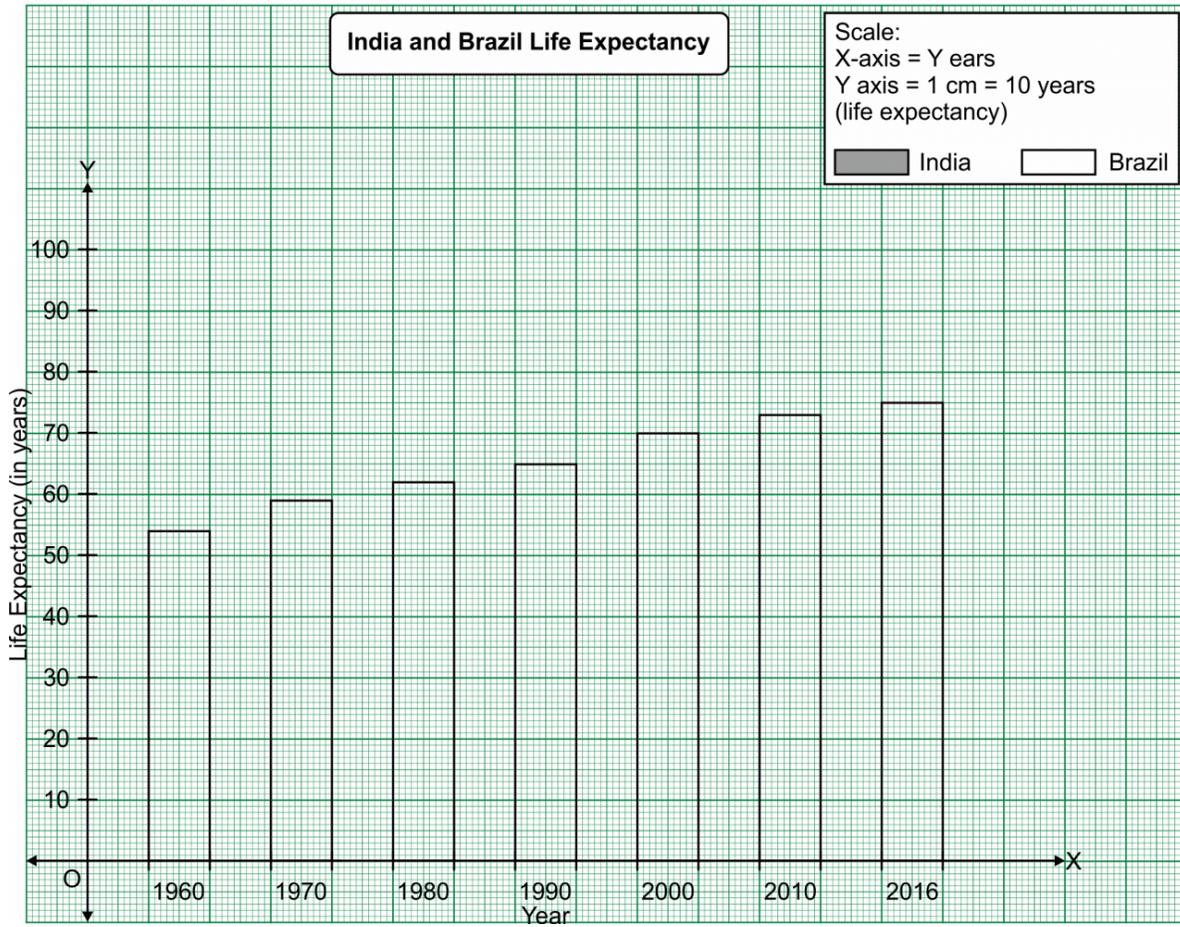
Prepare Brazil's Life expectancy bar graph and write the answers

Year	Average Life Expectancy (in years)
1960	54
1970	59
1980	62
1990	65
2000	70
2010	73
2016	75

- i. What is life expectancy?
ii. Which decade shows the highest increase in life expectancy?

iii. What conclusion can you draw after reading the graph?

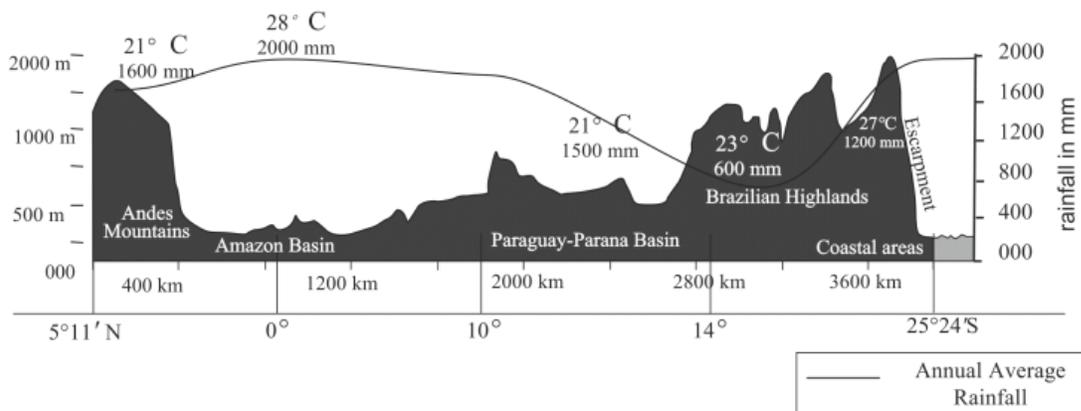
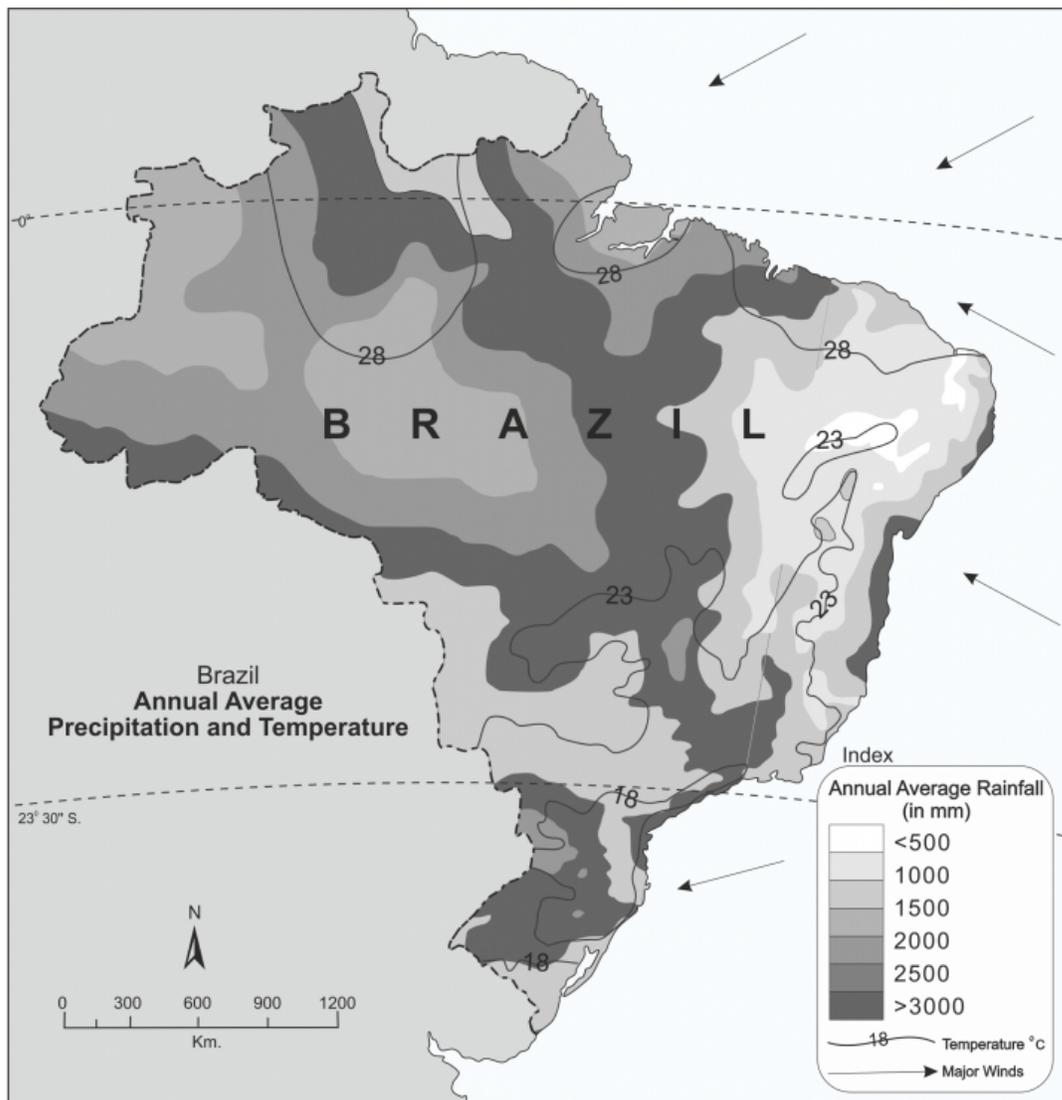
Ans.



- i. Life expectancy means the average number of years a person born in a country is expected to live.
- ii. 1970 & 2000
- iii. The graph shows that in a span of more than five decades Brazil have increased its life expectancy by approximately 40%.

OR

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



- Considering the isotherms of Brazil what is the average range of temperature in Brazil?
- In which area does it rain more
- From which directions are winds flowing towards Brazil.
- What could be the reasons behind that?
- What could be the obstruction in the way of these winds?
- Which type of rainfall will occur because of these winds?

Ans. i. 18°C to 28°C.

ii. Amazon basin.

iii. The winds are blowing in from North-east and South-east directions.

iv. Sea winds from high pressure blow towards land which has low pressure during the day.

- v. Brazilian highland becomes the obstructions in the way of these winds.
- vi. Orographic rain will occur because of these winds.

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

(8)

- 1) Outline the importance of field-visit.

Ans. Field-visit is one of the important self-study method of learning.

- i. Geographical concepts and elements can be directly experienced through field visit.
- ii. Field visit increases the knowledge, culture and hands an experiences.
- iii. Field visit motivates the thinking process that helps shape in child's future.
- iv. Field visit engage the students in active learning experiences.
- v. Break the monotory of class-room activities and stir-up the excitement of the students.

- 2) Explain the similarities and differences between the population distribution in Brazil and India similarities.

Ans. i. Both in India and Brazil the distribution of population is uneven.

- ii. In fertile plains and industrial area as the density of population is high. Eg. Ganga plains and eastern coastal main.
- iii. The distribution of population is less in desert or rain shadow areas and where the climate is hostile. E.g. their desert and mountainous region in India and Amazon basin and north east coastal plain of Brazil.

Difference:

- i. India has 2.4% total land of the world and holds 175% of world population where as Brazil has 5.6% of the world's total land but holds 2.78% of the world population.
- ii. The density of Indian population is 382 persons per sq.km and the density of Brazilian population is only 23 persons per sq.km.
- iii. That makes India the second longest populated country in the world and Brazil the fifth largest populated country in the world.

- 3) What could be the reasons behind the formation of swamps in the extensive continental location of Pantanal?

Ans. i. The Pantanal is a huge, gently-sloped basin that receives run off from the upland areas (the Planalto highlands) and slowly releases the water through the Paraguay river and tributaries.

- ii. It constitutes an enormous expanse internal river delta, in which several rivers flowing from the surrounding plateau merge, depositing their sediments and erosion residues, which have been filling, throughout the years.
- iii. This region receives average rainfall between 1200 mm to 1500 mm. in the month of November to February which makes the land swampy.
- iv. Although Pantanal has continental location, because of heavy discharge from river Amazon and its tributary, Heavy rainfall, Gentle slops, slowly release of water from river Paraguay and its tributary, Enormous internal river delta have caused this area swampy.