



Q1)

- (1) Availability of water
- (2) very high
- (3) Developing
- (4) coral islands

Q2)

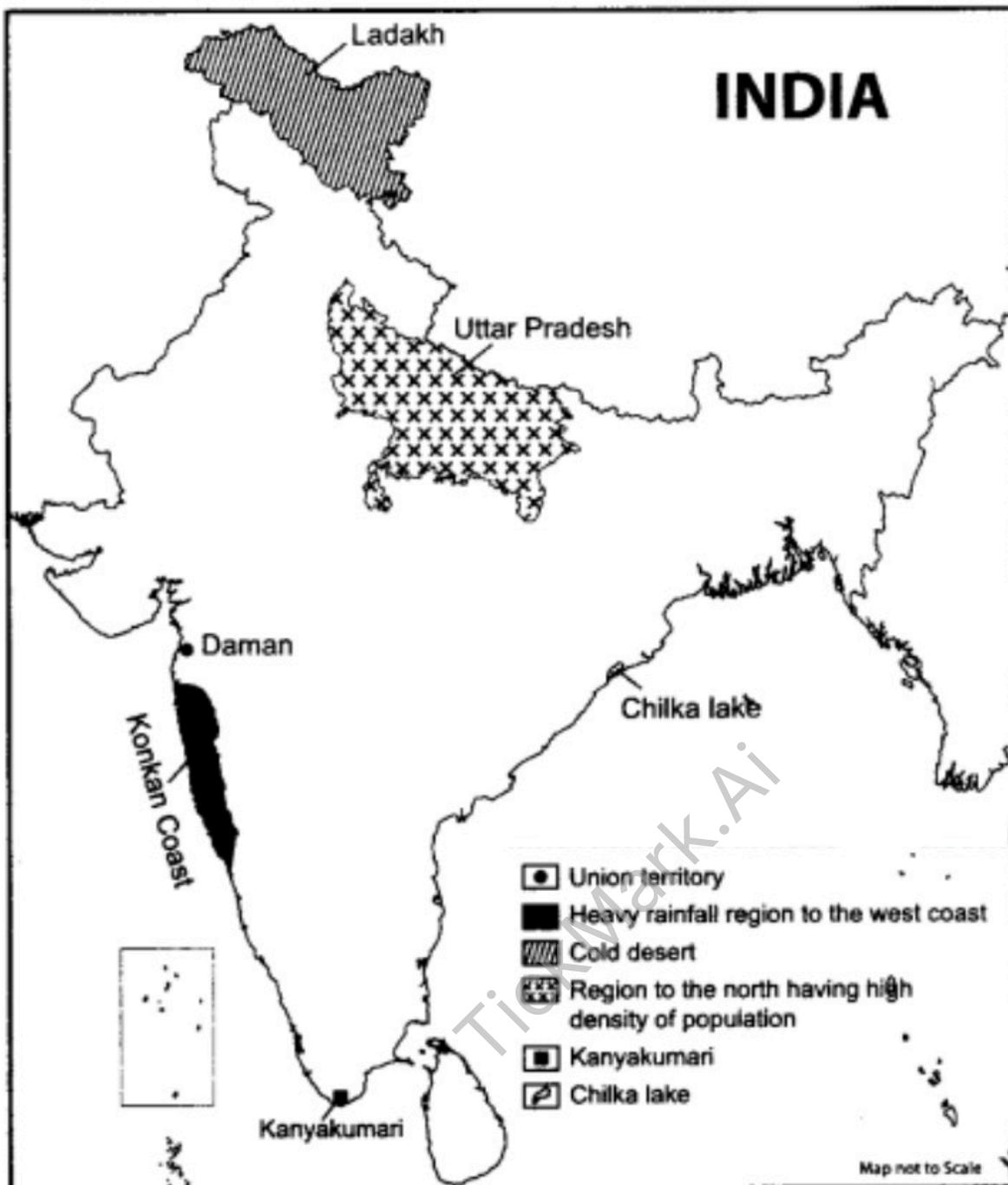
- (1) 1) - c, 2) - d, 3) - e, 4) - b

Q3)

- (1) i. Brazil has a number of short coastal rivers.
ii. With the coastal area, being densely populated these rivers attain significance.
iii. The north flowing rivers namely, Paranaiba and Itapecuru meet the North Atlantic Ocean.
iv. The rivers that enter South Atlantic Ocean collect their headwaters along the escarpment.
v. River Puraguaco enters the Atlantic Ocean near Salvador town.
- (2) The following items are to be carried for a field visit:
i. Notebook, pen and pencil, camera, binoculars, etc to collect information.
ii. I-card, water bottle, cap and a first-aid box are a must.
iii. Ziplock bags for collection of samples.
iv. Carry your own questionnaire for getting more and more information.
- (3) i. India was under the British rule for almost one-and-a-half century. India got its independence in the year 1947.
ii. 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.
iii. India is considered to be a global market too.
iv. Because of various economic reforms from time-to-time, India's economic development has paced up.

Q4(A))

- (1)

**Q4(B)**

- (1) (1) Amazon river is the major river in Brazil.
 (2) Marajo Island is the important island in Brazil.
 (3) Uruguay river flows from north to south direction.
 (4) Sao Francisco river terminates into the South Atlantic Ocean.
 (5) Parnaiba river meets the North Atlantic Ocean.

Q5)

- (1) i. The period October to December is referred to as Northeast Monsoon season over India. This was also referred to as the Retreating Monsoon Season.
 ii. North-eastern monsoon winds retreats across Bay of Bengal and significant amount of moisture is present in these winds .
 iii. Air moves from the high pressure region towards the low pressure region because of the pressure difference between Indian Ocean and North Central Indian Plains.
 iv. This movement of air cross eastern coasts of India and cause heavy and widespread rains. Thus, India receives monsoon from north eastern winds too.
- (2) i. In the high altitudes of Himalayas, the climate is very cold.

ii. During winters the mountainous regions of Himalayas witness heavy snowfall. The temperatures even drop to -40°C .

iii. As a result, the land is covered with snow which becomes unsuitable for vegetation only some seasonal plants seen there. So vegetation is scarce in the high altitudes of Himalayas.

(3) i. Brazil is known for clean, white sand beaches, attractive seacoast, beautiful islands and orchards, etc.

ii. Dense forests of Amazon attracts foreign tourists,

iii. In terms of eco-tourism the states of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, which have attractive beaches, are important tourist attractions. Hence, eco-tourism is well developed in Brazil, in order to promote tourism at the same taking into consideration the conservation of environment of the tourist places.

(4) i. Eastern coastal areas having hot and humid climate, flat land and limited rugged topography.

ii. The region has a good water supply and a large range of natural resources.

iii. These areas having, extensive area under rich soil which makes ideal for growing coffee.

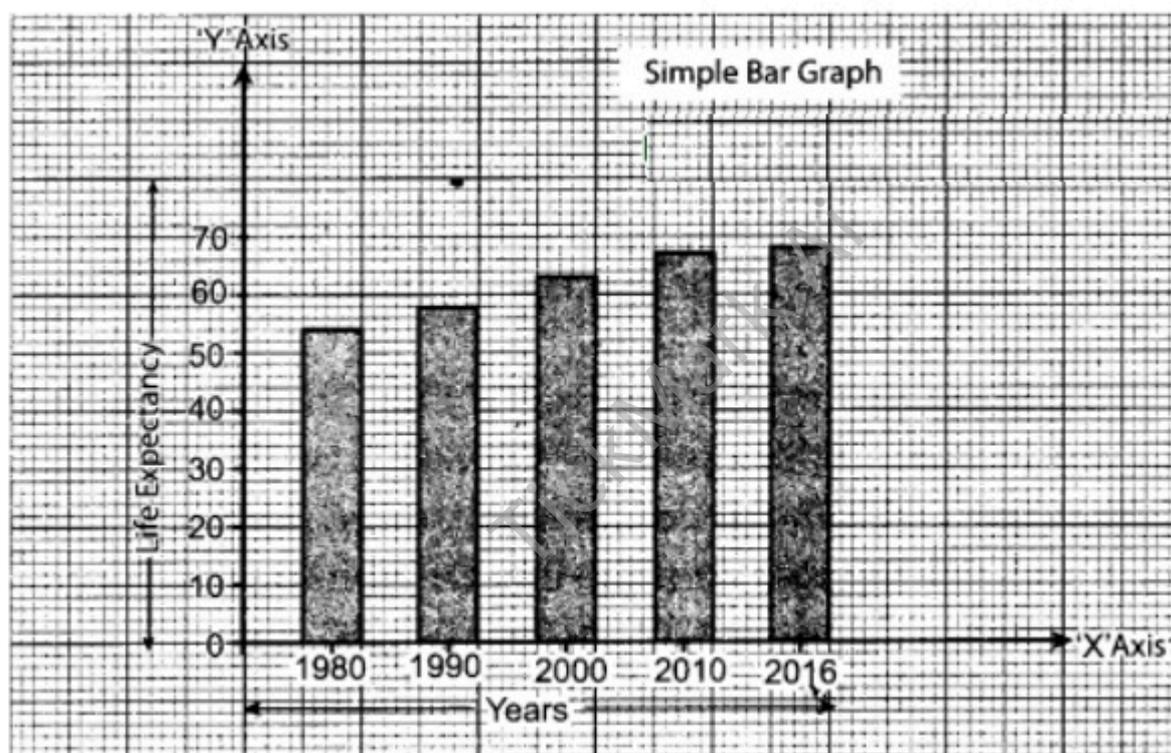
iv. Also has large supply of natural minerals such as iron ore and also has a steady energy supply.

v. These area has a good transport system too.

vi. These region having a big city Sao Paulo.

Q6(A)

(1)



(1) In 1990, the average life expectancy is 58 years.

(2) The two decades are 1980-90 and 2000-10. In both the decades, the average life expectancy is found to be similar increase (4 years).

(3) The increase in life expectancy from 1990 to 2016 is $68 - 58 = 10$ years.

Q6(B)

(1) 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 = $40 - 25 = 15\%$.

Q7)

(1) To avoid pollution of river water, following measures can be taken:

1. Do not throw garbage near public ponds, rivers, wells, and other water bodies. Domestic sewage, as well as garbage should not be discharged into rivers, lakes and other water bodies.
2. After purifying the contaminated water, the water can be used for plants or other purposes.
3. It should be made mandatory to treat waste water from factories and industries located in river valleys before discharging them into the river.
4. Bathing of animals in water is likely to cause infection of germs, thus polluting the water, so bathing of animals in rivers and lakes should be banned.
5. Under the 'National River Conservation Scheme', funds should be allocated at the government level for the revival of many rivers in the country. Also, Nirmalya should not be thrown into the river water, so a big Kumbh has been arranged by the river.
6. The government should make regulations regarding waste water which causes pollution even at the local level. Also, the government should encourage emphasis on organic farming instead of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture.

(2) First, you have to take a small bag in which you can carry all your things for your field visit.

- i. The water bottle is used for drinking water if you feel tired.
- ii. Bring a small backpack with a bandage.
- iii. A small wrist watch to see the time.
- iv. A notebook and pen to write the things which we have did.
- v. Bring a jacket also so whenever you feel cold you can wear it around your waist.
- vi. Don't forget to bring a compass also.
- vii. You will also need sunglasses in sunscreen to protect yourself from the sun rays.
- viii. And last thing but not the least take an Insect repellent with you.

(3) Urbanization in India:

- i. Growth of urbanization is quite slow then the world countries.
- ii. In 1961 only 18% population is urbanized which has increase in 2011 up to 31.16%.
- iii. Urban centers and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population.
- iv. Urbanization has been more in the southern part then the northern part of India.
- v. Goa is the most urbanized state with 62% population living in urban areas.
- vi. Delhi is most urbanized city.

Urbanization in Brazil:

- i. Growth urbanization is high and rapid in Brazil.
- ii. In 1960, 47.1% population is urbanized which increase up to 84.6% in 2010.
- iii. Brazil's substantial urban growth process is unique and one of the underlining factors contributing to its present-day rapid economic growth.
- iv. In Brazil, rapid urbanization happened mainly in south and south-east.
- v. Sau Paulo is major metropolitan urbanized area.

All the Best