



Q1)

- (1) questionnaire
- (2) roadways
- (3) physiographic
- (4) anacondas

Q2)

- (1) (1) - 4, (2) - 1, (3) - 3, (4) - 4

Q3)

- (1) i. Vegetation in a region is affected by the climate and rainfall of the region.
 - ii. India lies in the tropical zone and it has a monsoon type climate.
 - iii. Deciduous forests are found in regions receiving rainfall between 1000 mm to 2000 mm in India. In dry season, trees shed their leaves so that water is not lost due to evaporation.
 - iv. Teak, Bamboo, Banyan, Peepal, etc. are the trees found in deciduous forests of India.
- (2) i. India receives rainfall from the South-West Monsoon winds.
 - ii. These winds blow from the south-west towards the north-eastern part of India.
 - iii. The Himalayas act as an obstruction to these monsoon winds.
 - iv. Subsequently, the monsoon winds blow back towards the Indian Ocean, signalling the start of the Retreating Monsoon season in India.
- (3) i. Brazil was under Portuguese rule for more than three centuries. Brazil gained its independence in 1822.
 - ii. From 1930 to 1985, for more than a half century, it was under a populist military government.
 - iii. Brazil faced global financial difficulties in the late 20th century.
 - iv. In spite of facing financial problems, Brazil is seen as a contributor to economic growth of the world and an important market in the future.

Q4(A)

- (1)

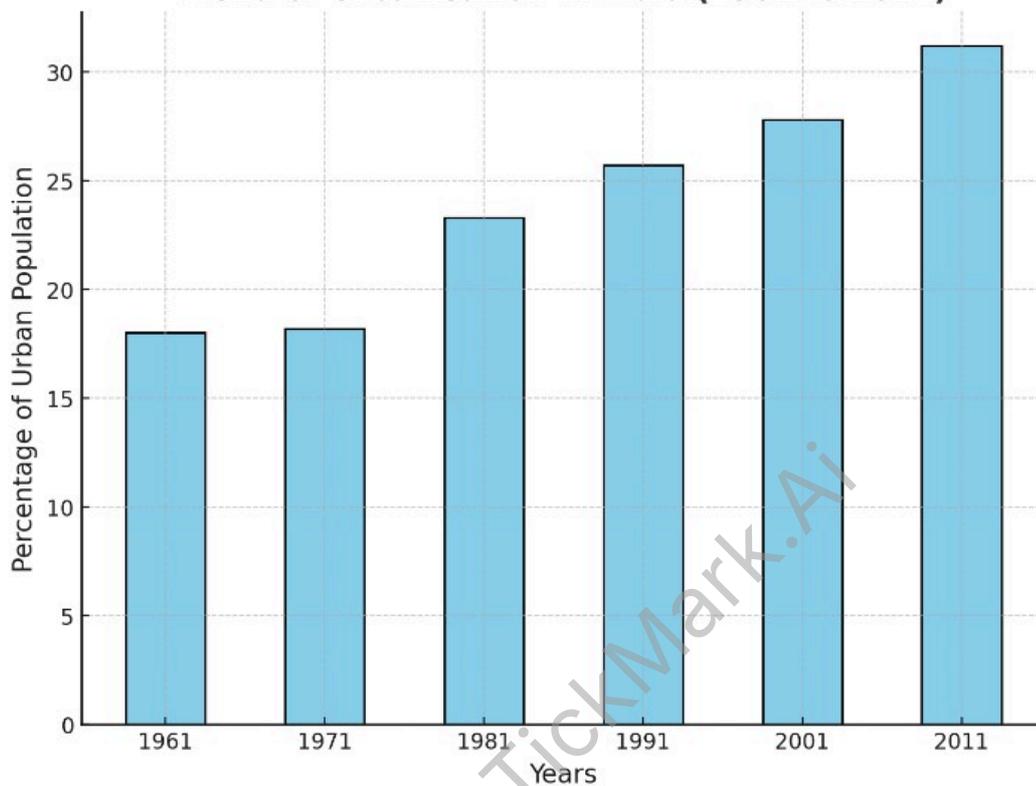
**Q4(B)**

- (1) (1) The title of the map is India and the subtitle of the map is National Highways and Major Ports.
 (2) The southern part of India has more density of roadways.
 (3) Kandla and Porbandar are the two parts to the western coast.
 (4) East-West Highway connects Porbandar and Silchar.
 (5) New Moore Island is the Island near Kolkata.

Q5)

- (1) i. India is one of the largest producers of fish, both marine and inland. Fisheries help in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional level and earning foreign exchange.
 ii. Fish forms an important part of the diet of many people living in the coastal areas of Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Maharashtra. India has about 7500 kms of coastline.
- (2) i. The tropical cyclones form over the ocean basins in the lower latitudes of all oceans, except the south Atlantic Ocean and southeast Pacific Ocean. Cyclones form because of the low air pressure above the ocean, as a result of which clouds are formed.
 ii. When the ocean water is warm, with more than 26°C, water evaporates from the warm ocean and result in cloud formation. If there is low air pressure, it pulls these clouds in, and they begin to rotate. It is the Earth's rotation and spinning on its axis that causes the cyclonic clouds to rotate.
 iii. Cyclones over the warm tropical oceans are capable of producing dangerous wind speeds, torrential rains and flooding, all of which may result in tremendous damage to property and loss of life in coastal regions.
 iv. The tropical cyclones develop over the warm waters of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. And therefore, it affects coastal states of India frequently.
- (3) 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.
- (4) i. The interior part of the Amazon river basin has:

- (a) A very unfavourable hot and humid climate.
- (b) Jieavy rainfall (nearly 2000 mm).
- (c) Dense equatorial rainforests. i
- i. Transportation is not well developed in the Amazon river basin.
- iii. Human settlements in a particular place depend on factors like the physical geography, availability of economic opportunities, transport facilities, government policies, etc.
- iv. Availability of water is a major factor affecting human settlements. Due to the reasons cited above, settlements become sparse as we move towards the Amazon river basin.

Q6(A)**(1) Trend of Urbanisation in India (1961 to 2011)**

- (1) In the year 1961, the percentage of urbanisation was 18%.
- (2) In decade 1961-1971, the growth of urbanisation was the lowest.
- (3) In 1991, the percentage of urbanisation was 25.7%.

Q6(B)

- (1) (1) The sectors mentioned in the graph are primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (2) Tertiary sector contributes the highest in national income in India. |
- (3) 10% population is engaged in primary sector in Brazil.
- (4) The share of primary sector to the national income is less in Brazil.
- (5) India's contribution of tertiary sector to the national income is less.
- (6) 19% population of Brazil is engaged in secondary sector.

Q7)

- (1) The following questions can be part of a questionnaire for a field visit to a factory:
 - i. What challenges did you face at the construction site of the factory?
 - ii. What is the critical problem faced by working factory?
 - iii. Which type of raw materials favors the manufacturing supply chain from raw material to dispatch?
 - iv. What number of people gets employment in your factory?
 - v. Does your factory provides shifts for employees?
 - vi. What are the working timings in your factory?
 - vii. List the risk factors that your factory employees are entitled to face.

- viii. What safety measures are being employed for your staff?
- ix. How many hours are your employees required to work in a day?
- x. What kind of compensation and leave policies are being followed for your workers?

(2) i. Brazil has a coastline of about 7400 km.

ii. The northern coast extends from Amapa province in the north to Rio Grande do Norte in the east.

iii. The northern coast is characterised by mouths of many rivers including the Amazon.

iv. The northern coast is a low-lying region, The Marajo island, Marajo and Sao Marcos Bays lie on this coast.

v. Marajo is a large coastal island located between the mouth of River Amazon and River Tocantins.

vi. The eastern coast receives large number of smaller rivers. The only major river that meets the Atlantic Ocean here is Sao Francisco.

vii. The Brazilian coast is characterised by a large number of beaches and sand dune complexes.

viii. The Brazilian coast is protected in some areas by coral reefs and atoll islands.

(3) i. The human settlements in a particular place depend on factors like physical geography, availability of economic opportunities, transport facilities, government policies, etc.

ii. Availability of water is a major factor affecting human settlements.

iii. Water is required for survival of living beings for purposes like drinking, working, agriculture, washing, industries, etc.

iv. The ancient settlements of India in Varanasi, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Paithan developed in river basins.

The factors mentioned above affect the distribution of population in India.

All the Best

TickMark.Ai