

Social Science Geography Paper 2

Time Allowed :2 Hours	Maximum Marks :40	Total Questions :7
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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. All questions/activities are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. For Q. No. 4 (A) use supplied outline map of Brazil and tie it to your answer-book.
4. For Q. No. 6(A) use the graph paper supplied to you and attach it to the main answer-book.
5. Use of stencil is allowed for drawing map.
6. Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary.
7. Answers should be written in Black or Blue ink only. Answers written with pencil will not be considered.
8. Use of Pencil/Colour Pencil is allowed for drawing diagrams, sketches and map work.

1. Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence:

1. In the swampy areas of Pantanal, _____ are found.

- (i) condor
- (ii) pink dolphins
- (iii) huge anacondas
- (iv) macaws

Correct Answer: (iii) huge anacondas

Solution: The Pantanal is a vast tropical wetland in South America, primarily located in Brazil, with smaller portions in Bolivia and Paraguay. It is home to diverse wildlife, including large reptiles. Among the given options, "huge anacondas" are commonly found in the swampy areas of the Pantanal, making it the correct choice. Condors, pink dolphins, and macaws are found in different habitats such as mountains, rivers, and forests.

💡 Quick Tip

When answering geography-related questions, consider the habitat of the species mentioned. Swampy and wetland regions often host amphibians, reptiles, and aquatic creatures.

2. On the distribution of population, _____ factor affects.

- (i) physiographic
- (ii) sex ratio
- (iii) literacy
- (iv) life expectancy

Correct Answer: (i) physiographic

Solution: The distribution of population is influenced by several factors, including natural, social, economic, and demographic elements. Among the given options, the physiographic factor has a direct impact on population distribution. Physiographic factors include landforms, climate, water bodies, and soil conditions, which determine the suitability of an area for human settlement. Regions with favorable terrain and resources attract more people, while harsh environments such as mountains and deserts have lower population densities. Other factors like sex ratio, literacy, and life expectancy influence population characteristics but do not directly determine distribution.

💡 Quick Tip

Physiographic factors, such as terrain, climate, and natural resources, play a crucial role in determining population distribution. Favorable conditions attract settlement, while harsh environments lead to sparse populations.

3. The most common method of transportation in Brazil is _____.

- (i) airways
- (ii) waterways
- (iii) roadways

(iv) railways

Correct Answer: (iii) roadways

Solution: In Brazil, roadways are the most widely used mode of transportation due to the country's vast land area and the extensive road network connecting cities and remote regions. Although Brazil has a large number of rivers, waterways are not as developed for transportation. Airways are used for long-distance travel, and railways are less developed compared to road networks. The country's tropical terrain and economic reliance on road transport make roadways the most common method of transportation.

 Quick Tip

In countries with vast land areas and uneven terrain, roadways are often the primary mode of transportation. Consider geographical and infrastructural factors when answering transportation-related questions.

4. We should carry _____ for a field visit to collect information.

(i) chair

(ii) blackboard

(iii) water bottle

(iv) questionnaire

Correct Answer: (iv) questionnaire

Solution: A field visit is conducted to gather firsthand information about a specific location, activity, or subject. Among the given options, a questionnaire is the most appropriate item to carry since it helps in systematically collecting data through surveys and interviews. A chair and blackboard are not relevant to data collection, and while a water bottle is useful for hydration, it does not assist in gathering information.

 Quick Tip

When conducting a field visit, always carry essential tools such as notebooks, questionnaires, and recording devices to effectively document observations and responses.

2. Choose the odd man out:

4

1. Coastal states in Brazil

(i) Rio de Janeiro

(ii) Paraíba

(iii) Amapá

(iv) Acre

Correct Answer: (iv) Acre

Solution: Brazil has several coastal states, including Rio de Janeiro, Paraíba, and Amapá, which all have access to the Atlantic Ocean. However, Acre is an inland state located in the western part of Brazil, bordering Peru and Bolivia, making it the odd one out. Therefore,

Acre is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

When identifying coastal states, check whether they have direct access to a sea or ocean. Coastal states in Brazil are located along the eastern border facing the Atlantic Ocean.

2. Region with very high rainfall in India.

- (i) Western part of Rajasthan
- (ii) Western Ghats
- (iii) Meghalaya Plateau
- (iv) Arunachal Pradesh

Correct Answer: (iii) Meghalaya Plateau

Solution: India experiences diverse climatic conditions, with some regions receiving extremely high rainfall. Among the given options, the Meghalaya Plateau (specifically Mawsynram and Cherrapunji) receives the highest annual rainfall in India.

- Western Ghats also receive significant rainfall, but not as much as Meghalaya. - Arunachal Pradesh experiences heavy rainfall, yet it is not the highest. - Western Rajasthan, on the other hand, is part of the Thar Desert, one of the driest regions in India, making it the incorrect choice.

Thus, the correct answer is Meghalaya Plateau.

💡 Quick Tip

When identifying high rainfall regions, focus on areas with monsoon impact, proximity to water bodies, and orographic rainfall. Meghalaya, due to its elevation and monsoon winds, receives the highest rainfall in India.

3. Tributary of river Amazon.

- (i) Paru river
- (ii) Purus river
- (iii) Parana river
- (iv) Juruika river

Correct Answer: (ii) Purus river

Solution: The Amazon River has several important tributaries that contribute to its vast water flow. Among the given options:

- Purus River is a major tributary of the Amazon and flows through Peru and Brazil. - Paru River is also a tributary of the Amazon but is less significant compared to Purus. - Juruika River does not exist as a well-known Amazon tributary. - Paraná River is incorrect as it is one of the major rivers in South America but flows separately, mainly through Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina, and is not a tributary of the Amazon.

Thus, the correct answer is Purus River.

💡 Quick Tip

When identifying tributaries of major rivers, consider their geographical location and drainage basin. The Amazon River has many tributaries, but only those originating in the Amazon Basin contribute to its flow.

4. Animals found in the Peninsular region of India.

(i) Indian Bisons

(ii) Deer

(iii) Antelopes

(iv) Yak

Correct Answer: (iv) Yak

Solution: The Peninsular region of India is known for its diverse wildlife, including Indian bisons (gaur), deer, and antelopes, which are commonly found in forests and grasslands of central and southern India.

- Indian Bison (Gaur) is found in the Western Ghats and central Indian forests. - Deer and Antelopes are widely distributed in various parts of the peninsular region. - Yak, however, is found in the Himalayan region at high altitudes and is not native to the Peninsular region of India.

Thus, the correct answer is Yak as it is not found in the Peninsular region.

💡 Quick Tip

When answering questions about wildlife distribution, consider the climatic and geographical conditions of the region. High-altitude animals like yaks are found in cold mountainous areas, while antelopes and bisons thrive in grasslands and forests.

3. Write short notes (any two):

4

(1) Retreating Monsoon

The retreating monsoon, also known as the northeast monsoon, occurs during the transition period between the southwest monsoon and winter. It generally takes place from October to November. During this phase, the monsoon winds begin to withdraw from the Indian subcontinent as the low-pressure system over land weakens and high-pressure conditions develop.

Key characteristics of the retreating monsoon:

- It marks the withdrawal of monsoon winds from northern and central India.
- It leads to clear skies, rising temperatures, and high humidity in many regions.
- It brings significant rainfall to the eastern coast of India, especially in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha.
- It is influenced by the shifting Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).

Impact: The retreating monsoon is crucial for agriculture in southern India, particularly for rice cultivation in Tamil Nadu, where it serves as the primary source of rainfall.

Conclusion: The retreating monsoon is a significant climatic phenomenon affecting the weather patterns and agricultural cycles of India, particularly in the southeastern coastal regions.

(2) Deciduous Forests of India

Deciduous forests in India are a type of vegetation that sheds its leaves during the dry season to conserve water. These forests are primarily found in areas with moderate rainfall (100-200 cm annually) and are classified into two main types:

- **Moist Deciduous Forests:** Found in regions with 100-200 cm of rainfall, such as the Western Ghats, eastern slopes of the Himalayas, and northeastern states. Common trees include Sal, Teak, Shisham, and Mahua.
- **Dry Deciduous Forests:** Found in regions with less rainfall (50-100 cm), such as central and northwestern India. These forests contain trees like Acacia, Neem, and Palash that are adapted to drier conditions.

Importance of Deciduous Forests:

- Serve as a habitat for diverse wildlife, including elephants, tigers, deer, and langurs.
- Provide valuable timber resources such as Teak and Sal.
- Play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and soil conservation.

Conclusion: Deciduous forests are a vital component of India's biodiversity and ecosystem, supporting both flora and fauna while contributing significantly to the economy through timber production.

(3) Historical Background of Brazil

Brazil, the largest country in South America, has a rich and diverse history shaped by indigenous cultures, European colonization, and independence movements.

Key Historical Events:

- **Pre-Colonial Era:** Before European arrival, Brazil was inhabited by numerous indigenous tribes, mainly the Tupi, Guarani, and Yanomami peoples.
- **Portuguese Colonization (1500):** Brazil was discovered by Pedro Álvares Cabral, a Portuguese explorer. The Portuguese established settlements, exploited natural resources, and introduced sugarcane plantations.
- **Slavery and Economic Growth:** Brazil became a major center for African slave trade to work in sugarcane and coffee plantations.
- **Independence (1822):** Brazil gained independence from Portugal on September 7, 1822, under the leadership of Dom Pedro I, establishing a constitutional monarchy.
- **Republic Formation (1889):** The monarchy was overthrown, and Brazil became a republic, leading to political and economic changes.

- **Modern Era:** Brazil has since evolved into a democratic nation, experiencing economic growth, industrialization, and global influence.

Conclusion: Brazil's history is marked by colonization, economic transformations, and political changes, shaping it into the vibrant nation it is today.

4. (A) Mark the following in the outline map of Brazil.

Write the names and give index (any four):

1. **Highest Peak in Brazil (Pico da Neblina):** Located in the Amazonas state, Pico da Neblina is the highest mountain in Brazil, with an elevation of 2,995 meters.
2. **São Francisco River:** One of the longest rivers in Brazil, flowing through Minas Gerais, Bahia, Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Sergipe, it plays a crucial role in agriculture and hydropower generation.
3. **Marajó Island:** The largest river island in the world, located at the mouth of the Amazon River in the Pará state, known for its unique ecosystem and cattle farming.
4. **Pampas:** A vast grassland region located in southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul state), extending into Argentina and Uruguay, known for cattle ranching and agriculture.
5. **Equator:** The equator passes through northern Brazil, crossing the states of Amapá, Roraima, Amazonas, and Pará, influencing the tropical climate of the region.
6. **Capital of Brazil (Brasília):** Brasília, the capital city of Brazil, is located in the Federal District and was designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer in 1960 to promote inland development.

Conclusion: Marking these key geographical features on a map helps in understanding Brazil's physical and political geography, highlighting its diverse terrain, major water bodies, and important locations.



(B) Observe the map of India and answer the following questions (any four):

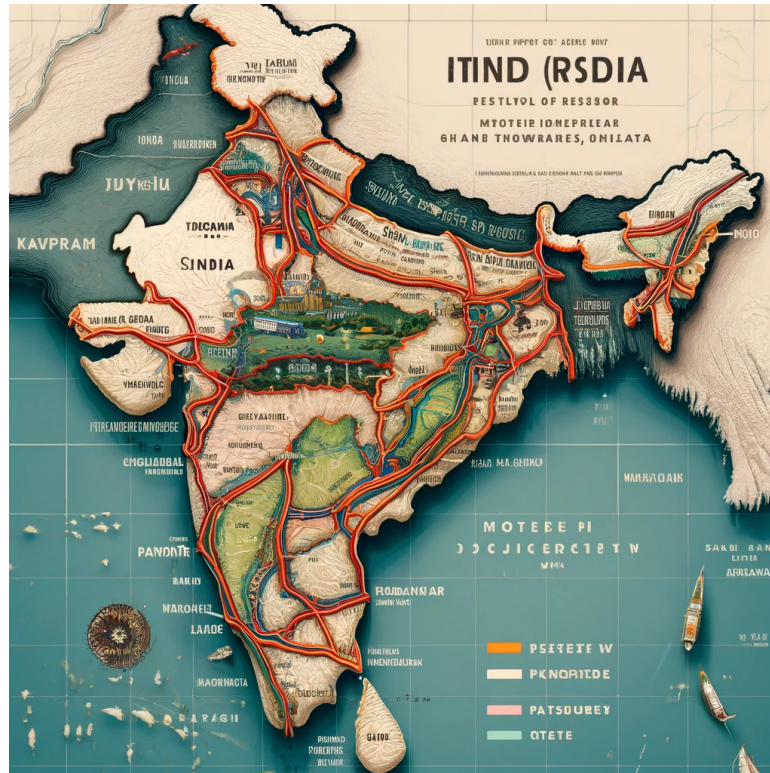
4



Questions:

1. What is the title and subtitle of the map?

2. Which part has more density of roadways?
3. Name two parts of the western coast.
4. Name the highway that connects Porbandar and Silchar.
5. Name the island near Kolkata.



Solution:

1. **What is the title and subtitle of the map?**
Title: India - Political Map
Subtitle: Major Transport Networks and Geographical Features
2. **Which part has more density of roadways?**
 The northern and western parts of India, particularly the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu, have a higher density of roadways due to urbanization, industrialization, and economic activity.
3. **Name two parts to the western coast.**
 The two main parts of the western coast of India are: - Konkan Coast (stretching from Maharashtra to Goa) - Malabar Coast (stretching from Karnataka to Kerala)
4. **Name the highway that connects Porbandar and Silchar.**
 The East-West Corridor (National Highway 27) connects Porbandar in Gujarat to Silchar in Assam and is part of the Golden Quadrilateral project.
5. **Name the island near Kolkata.**
 Sagar Island is located near Kolkata, in the Sundarbans delta region, and is famous for the Gangasagar Mela.

5. Give geographical reasons (any two):

6

(1)

Vegetation is scarce in the high altitudes of Himalayas.

Geographical Reason: The Himalayan region experiences extreme climatic conditions, which significantly affect vegetation growth. The key factors responsible for sparse vegetation at high altitudes include:

- **Low Temperature:** As altitude increases, temperature decreases, making it difficult for plants to survive in the harsh cold conditions.
- **Heavy Snowfall:** The Himalayas receive substantial snowfall, covering the land for most of the year and preventing the growth of vegetation.
- **Thin Atmospheric Pressure:** Reduced oxygen levels and atmospheric pressure at high elevations make plant survival challenging.
- **Rocky and Barren Terrain:** High-altitude regions mostly consist of rocky and steep slopes, which do not support fertile soil required for plant growth.
- **Short Growing Season:** Due to long winters and extreme weather, the growing season for plants is very short, restricting dense vegetation.

Conclusion: The combination of extreme cold, high altitude, and challenging terrain limits vegetation in the Himalayan highlands, with only hardy plant species like alpine shrubs and mosses surviving in some areas.

(2) Tropical cyclones occur rarely in Brazil. Geographical Reason: Tropical cyclones are uncommon in Brazil due to the following geographical and meteorological factors:

- **Equatorial Location:** Brazil is located near the equator, where the Coriolis force is too weak to generate the rotational effect needed for cyclone formation.
- **Cold Ocean Currents:** The presence of the Brazil Current, a warm but weak ocean current, does not provide the necessary conditions for cyclone intensification.
- **Lack of Favorable Wind Patterns:** The atmospheric circulation over Brazil does not support the development of strong low-pressure systems that lead to tropical cyclones.
- **Stable Atmospheric Conditions:** The region experiences relatively stable atmospheric conditions, preventing the vertical convection needed for cyclone formation.
- **Low Sea Surface Temperatures:** Tropical cyclones typically require sea surface temperatures above 26°C, which are not consistently present in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Conclusion: Due to weak Coriolis force, oceanic conditions, and atmospheric stability, Brazil experiences very few tropical cyclones, making them a rare occurrence in the region.

(3) Settlements become sparse as we move towards the Amazon river basin.

Geographical Reason: The Amazon River Basin is one of the most ecologically diverse yet sparsely populated regions due to several geographical and environmental factors:

- **Dense Rainforests:** The basin is covered by the Amazon Rainforest, which makes large-scale human settlements difficult due to thick vegetation and lack of cleared land.
- **High Rainfall and Humidity:** The region experiences heavy rainfall (over 2000 mm annually) and high humidity, creating an environment that is challenging for permanent human habitation.
- **Poor Soil Quality:** Most of the soil in the Amazon Basin is infertile and leached, making large-scale agriculture unsustainable.
- **Limited Infrastructure:** Due to its remote location and dense forests, transportation and infrastructure development are minimal, reducing accessibility for settlements.
- **Presence of Indigenous Tribes:** The region is home to various indigenous tribes, many of whom follow a nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle rather than forming dense urban settlements.

Conclusion: Due to harsh climatic conditions, dense vegetation, and lack of infrastructure, human settlements in the Amazon River Basin are sparse and primarily limited to small indigenous groups and scattered settlements along riverbanks.

(4) Fishing plays an important role in the economy of India.

Geographical Reason: Fishing is a significant economic activity in India due to the country's extensive coastline and inland water resources. The key reasons are:

- **Extensive Coastline:** India has a 7,517 km long coastline, providing ample opportunities for marine fishing.
- **Rich Biodiversity:** The Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal support a wide variety of fish species, including tuna, shrimp, mackerel, and sardines.
- **Employment Generation:** The fishing industry provides livelihood to millions of fishermen and workers involved in processing, transportation, and export.
- **Inland Fishing:** India has numerous rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, contributing significantly to freshwater fish production.
- **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** India is a leading exporter of seafood, with shrimp and prawns being major exports, contributing to foreign exchange reserves.
- **Government Initiatives:** Schemes like Blue Revolution and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) promote sustainable fishing and boost the sector.

Conclusion: With its vast marine and inland resources, India's fishing industry plays a vital role in employment, food security, and exports, making it a crucial part of the national economy.

6. (A) With the help of given statistical data, prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions:

Trend of Urbanisation in India (1961 to 2011)

Years	Percentage of Urban Population
1961	18.0
1971	18.2
1981	23.3
1991	25.7
2001	27.8
2011	31.2

Questions:

1. What was the percentage of urbanisation in the year 1961?
2. In which decade was the growth of urbanisation lowest?
3. What was the percentage of urbanisation in the year 1991?

Solution: To determine the decade with the lowest urbanisation growth, we calculate the increase in urbanisation for each decade:

$$1961-1971: 18.2 - 18.0 = 0.2$$

$$1971-1981: 23.3 - 18.2 = 5.1$$

$$1981-1991: 25.7 - 23.3 = 2.4$$

$$1991-2001: 27.8 - 25.7 = 2.1$$

$$2001-2011: 31.2 - 27.8 = 3.4$$

The lowest growth occurred in the decade 1961-1971, with an increase of only: 0.2

💡 Quick Tip

For analyzing urbanisation trends, calculate the growth rate between consecutive decades and compare values to determine the period of slowest growth.

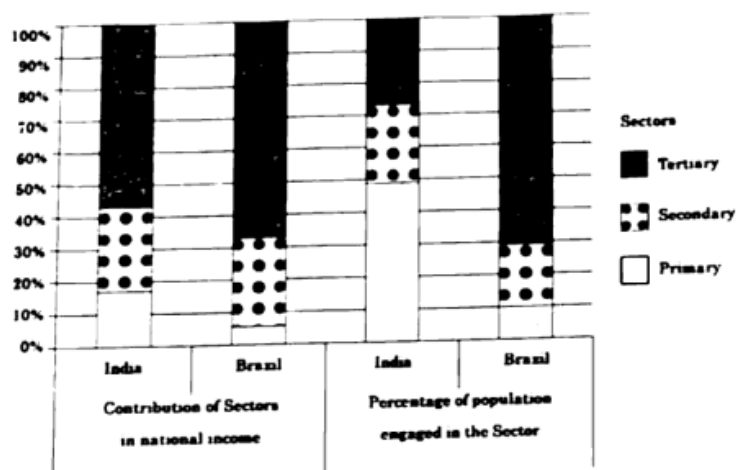
OR

(B) Read the graph and answer the following questions:

6

India and Brazil

Contribution of sectors in national income and percentage of population engaged in the sector



- (1) Name the sectors mentioned in the graph.
- (2) Which sector contributes the highest in National income in India?
- (3) How much percent of population is engaged in *primary sector* in Brazil?
- (4) Out of given two countries, the share of *primary sector* to the national income is less.
- (5) Which country's contribution of *tertiary sector* to the national income is less?
- (6) In which sector 19% population of Brazil is engaged?

Solution:

(1)

- **Primary Sector** (represented by an empty box)
- **Secondary Sector** (represented by a dotted pattern)
- **Tertiary Sector** (represented by a solid black fill)

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary

(2)

From the graph, the highest contributing sector in India's national income is the:

Tertiary Sector

(3)

From the graph, the percentage of the population engaged in the primary sector in Brazil is approximately:

10%

💡 Quick Tip

The primary sector mainly includes agriculture and resource extraction, while the tertiary sector encompasses services like education, finance, and IT.

(4)

From the graph, the contribution of the **Primary Sector** to national income is lower in:

Brazil

(5)

From the graph, the **Tertiary Sector** contributes less to national income in:

India

(6)

From the graph, approximately 19% of Brazil's population is engaged in the:

Secondary Sector

💡 Quick Tip

The primary sector focuses on agriculture and resource extraction, the secondary sector involves manufacturing and industry, and the tertiary sector covers services like trade, education, and finance.

7. Answer in detail (any two):

(1) Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a factory.

Solution: A questionnaire for a field visit to a factory should include questions related to operations, safety, production, and management. Sample questions:

- What are the main products manufactured in this factory?
- What raw materials are used in the production process?
- How many workers are employed in this factory?
- What safety measures are followed in the workplace?
- What are the working hours and shift patterns?
- How is waste managed and disposed of?
- What machinery and technology are used in the factory?
- What quality control measures are taken?

A well-structured questionnaire helps in effective data collection.

(2) Give information on the coastal region of Brazil.

Solution: Brazil has a vast coastline of approximately 7,400 km along the Atlantic Ocean. The coastal region is characterized by:

- Major cities like Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Salvador.
- A warm and humid climate with tropical rainforests.
- High population density due to better economic opportunities.
- Important ports facilitating international trade.
- A tourism industry driven by beaches and natural beauty.
- Economic activities such as fishing, shipping, and oil exploration.

The coastal region plays a crucial role in Brazil's economy and culture.

(3) Which factors affect the distribution of the population of India?

Solution: The distribution of India's population is influenced by several factors:

1. Geographical Factors:

- Fertile plains (e.g., Indo-Gangetic plains) have high population density.
- Mountains (e.g., Himalayas) have low population due to harsh climate.
- Coastal regions attract high population due to trade and economic activities.

2. Economic Factors:

- Industrialized areas (e.g., Mumbai, Delhi) have higher population due to job opportunities.
- Agricultural regions depend on fertile land and irrigation.

3. Social and Political Factors:

- Areas with better education, healthcare, and infrastructure attract more people.
- Government policies, such as urban planning and special economic zones, influence population distribution.

Population distribution is shaped by geography, economy, and social factors.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding population distribution helps in urban planning, resource allocation, and economic development.