



# ALLEN CAREER INSTITUTE

## PRELIMINARY EXAM : 2019-20

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Paper Set : SET-I(HT)    **SUBJECT : Geography & Economics**

SSC Board - Sample Paper - 1 Solutions

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### Q.1

1. The Amazon river Basin is mainly unfavourable for human settlements.
2. Bar chart is not an essential material for field visit.
3. The economy of Brazil is mainly dependent on the tertiary activities there.
4. Himalayan forests are seen in the northernmost part of India.

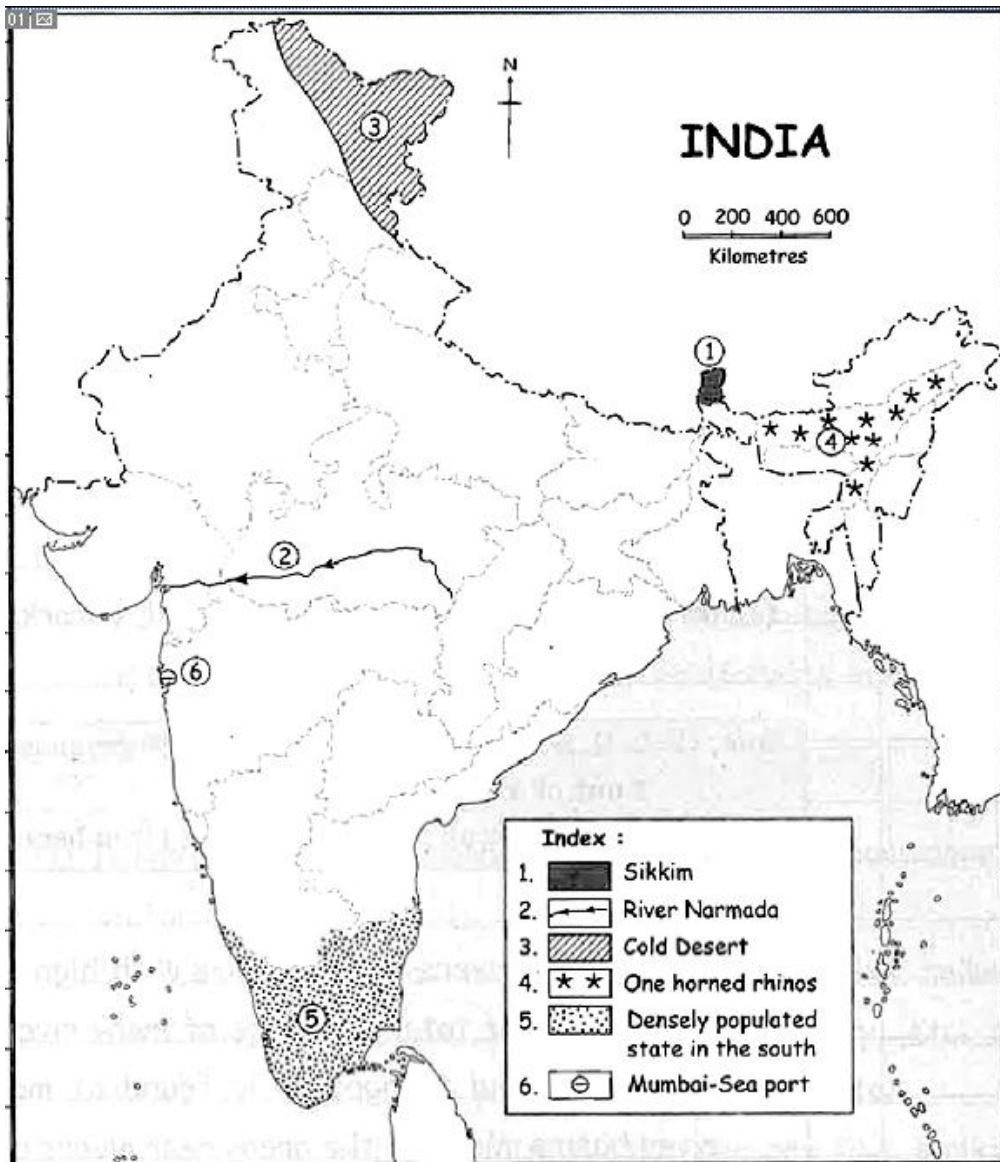
### Q.2

1. Manaus - Less difference in average of temperature
2. Rajasthan - Region of low rainfall
3. Brazilian Highland - Grassland animals
4. North Indian Plains - Nucleated human settlements

### Q.3

1. The southernmost point of India is known as Indira Point.
2. The name of the highest peak in Brazil is Pico de Nembling
3. Ganga river basin of India is densely populated.
4. Mixed type of economy is found in Brazil.
5. Nucleated type of settlements are found in the south eastern part of Brazil.

**Q.4 (A)**



**4 (B)**

1. The name of the southernmost sea port is Rio Grande.
2. The name of the main roadway shown in a map is Trans Amazonian Highway.
3. Road ways will have to be used for going from Brasilia to Manaus
4. Boa vista airport is located in the northern part of Brazil.
5. The names of two airports located on the eastern coastal area of Brazil are Rio de Janeiro and Recife.

**Q.5**

1. (i) Most of the rivers in Brazil flow with high speed.  
(ii) The amount of total discharge of many rivers is very huge.  
(iii) In Brazil, rigid topography is found at many places near river basins. Many of the areas near rivers are inaccessible. Therefore (internal) waterways are not developed in Brazil.
2. (i) The eastern coast of India is formed due to the depositional work of eastward flowing rivers meeting the Bay of Bengal.  
(ii) Most of the western coast of India is a coast of submergence. On the other hand, eastern

coast of India is a coast of emergence. As its effect, the sea is deeper in the west than the sea on the eastern coast.

(iii) Westward flowing rivers meeting the Arabian Sea form estuaries at many places on the western coast. On the other hand, eastward flowing rivers meeting the Bay of Bengal form deltas at many places on the eastern coast. As its effect, it becomes difficult for ships to reach the east coast covered with sediments. Therefore there are fewer natural ports on the eastern coast of India.

3. (i) The evergreen rainforests are seen in the northern regions near the equator in Brazil.

(ii) The trees in the evergreen rainforests draw in carbon dioxide and areath out oxygen.

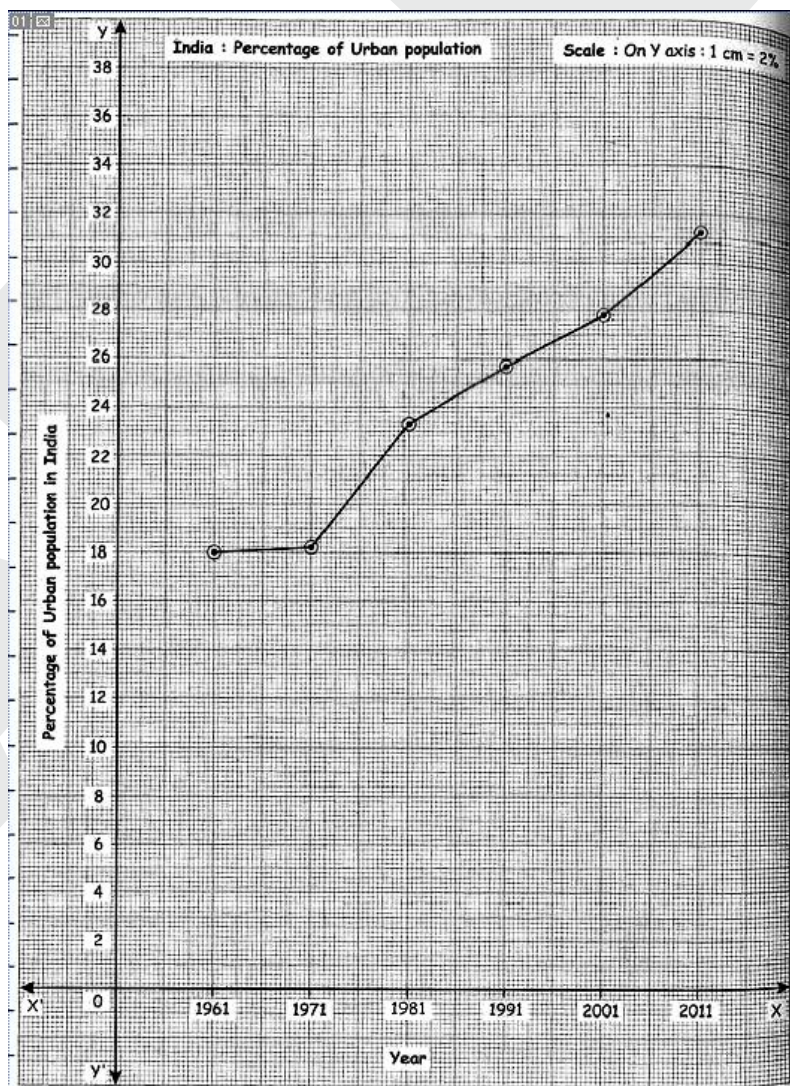
(iii) Thus, the evergreen rainforests help in providing us with most of our required oxygen and absorbing the carbon dioxide. Therefore the evergreen rainforests in Brazil are called the 'lungs of the world'

4. (i) In mixed economy the private sector and public (government) sector coexist.

(ii) In Brazil as well as in India, the sectors like railway electricity production, iron and steel industry. etc. are owned and managed by public (government) sector.

(iii) In Brazil as well as in India the sectors like banking. airways. Health, education, telecommunication, etc. are owned and managed by private as well as public (government) sector. In this way there is mixed economy in Brazil and India.

**Q.6 (A)**



1. In the year 1961, the percentage of urban population in India was 18.
2. Percentage of urban population increased in decade 2001 to 2011 by 3.4 per cent.
3. In the decade 1971 to 1981 the per cent growth in urban population was the most.

**OR**

**6. (B)**

1. The name of the graph is India : Age - Sex Pyramid.
2. The age group of 10 to 14 years has the maximum population.
3. The class interval shown on the 'Y' axis is of 4 years
4. The ratio of females is more in 60 and above age group
5. The percentage of females in 55 to 59 age. group is 2.
6. From the age group of 10 to 14 years onwards the decline in the population can be seen.

**Q.7**

1. A questionnaire for interviewing farmer for a field visit to farm :

- (i) What is your good name ?
- (ii) For how many years are you practising farming?
- (iii) Which crops are cultivated in your farm?
- (iv) Give brief information about the crops grown in your farm.
- (v) Which equipment are used for agricultural activities in your farm?
- (vi) Do you use fertilizers? Which types of fertilizers do you use?
- (vii) What is the source of water to your farm?
- (viii) Do you use specific type of irrigation for your farming?
- (ix) Which types of seeds are used by you?
- (x) How much is your yearly income approximately?
- (xi) Do you practise other occupations related to farming?
- (xii) What problems are faced by you while practising farming?

2. (A) Historical background of India can be explained with the help of the following points :

- (i) For nearly, one and half century. India was under British rule. India got independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 since independence, India has followed federal parliament republic type of government.
- (ii) Within twenty years after independence, India faced at overcame problems like three wars, famines in various part and many other financial issues.
- (iii) Despite these issues, today India is a major development country in the world. Today, India is considered as one of the major global markets.
- (iv) After independence various economic reforms took place in India. These reforms boosted the rate of economic development in India.

**(B)** Historical background of Brazil can be explained with the help of the following points :

- (i) Brazil was under the rule of Portuguese for more than three centuries. It got independence on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1822
- (ii) From 1930 to 1985. Brazil had a military government. from 1985. it has federal presidential republic type of government.
- (iii) In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Brazil had faced many financial difficulties and had overcome them successfully.
- (iv) Today Brazil is seen as one of the important countries contributing to economic growth of the world a major global market in future.

3. (i) Proximity to equator, Brazilian Highland, the Great Escarpment are the main factors affecting climate of Brazil.
- (ii) Due to proximity to equator, the temperatures in the northern part of Brazil is comparatively higher. On the other hand, the temperatures in the southern part of Brazil is comparatively lower.
- (iii) The average temperature in the Amazon river basin in the northern part near equator is 25°C to 28°C. The overall climate in this region is found to be hot, humid and unhealthy.
- (iv) The amount of annual average rainfall in Amazon river valley is nearly 200 mm. The amount of annual average rainfall is nearly 1000 mm to 1200 in the southeast coastal region.
- (v) The temperature is comparatively low in the Brazilian highlands. Brazilian highlands receives moderate amount of rainfall i.e. nearly 600 mm to 1200 mm.
- (vi) The great Escarpment and the Brazilian Highlands obstruct the trade winds blowing from the southeast and the northeast directions. This leads to heavy rainfall in the windward sides of the Great Escarpment i.e. in the eastern coastal region of Brazil.
- (vii) The winds blowing beyond the Highlands become dry and therefore it rains less to the leeward side of the Great Escarpment and the Brazilian Highlands.
- (viii) As its effect the northeast part of Brazil receives the minimum rainfall. The temperature is also found to be high in this region. This region is a rain shadow region. It is known as 'Drought Quadrilateral'