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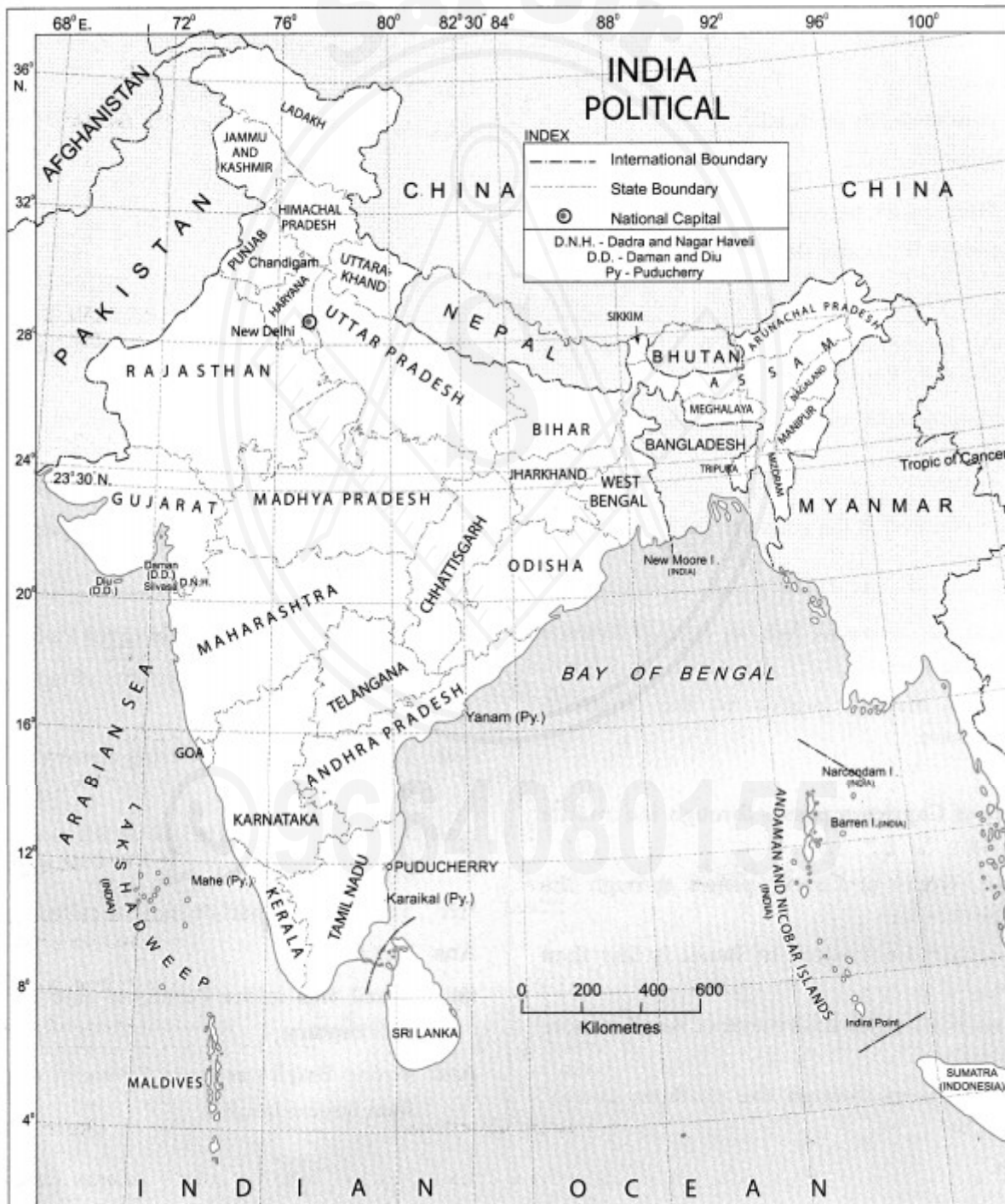


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Chapter 2 Location and Extent

Q.1 Identify the countries and water bodies around India and complete the following table.

No.	Directions	Neighbouring Countries/ Oceans
(1)	North	China, Bhutan, Nepal
(2)	South	Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia
(3)	East	Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bay of Bengal
(4)	West	Arabian Sea, Pakistan, Afghanistan



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Q.2 Identify Brazil's neighbouring countries and oceans. Complete the following table.

No.	Directions	Neighbouring Countries	Oceans
(1)	North	Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana	North Atlantic Ocean
(2)	South	Uruguay	South Atlantic Ocean
(3)	East		South Atlantic Ocean
(4)	West	Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Colombia, Argentina	

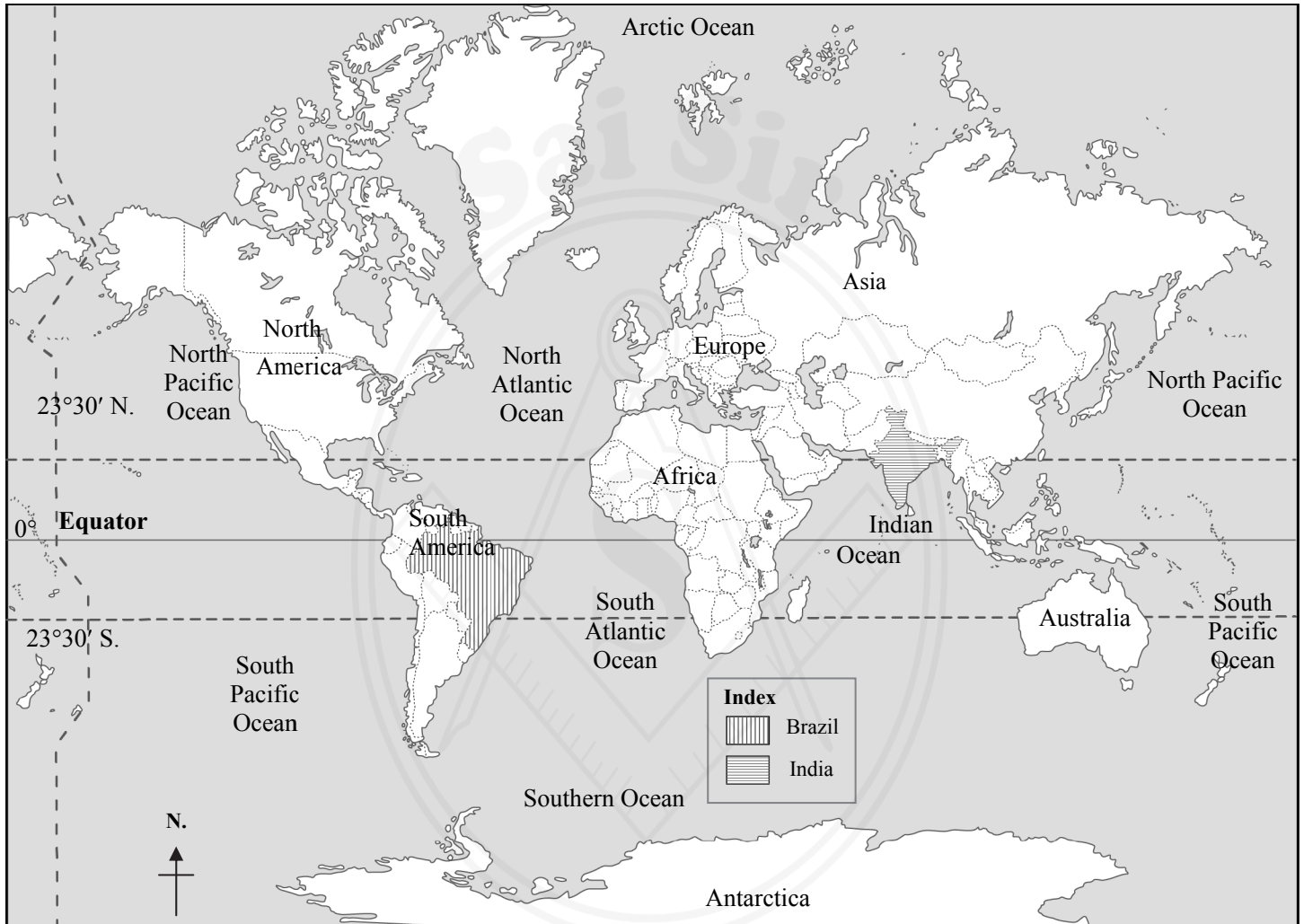


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Q.3 Show the following on an outline of the world map.

- Name all the continents and oceans of the world.
- Colour Brazil and India using different colours and name them.
- Draw equator on the map and write its value in degrees.
- Show the symbol for direction.

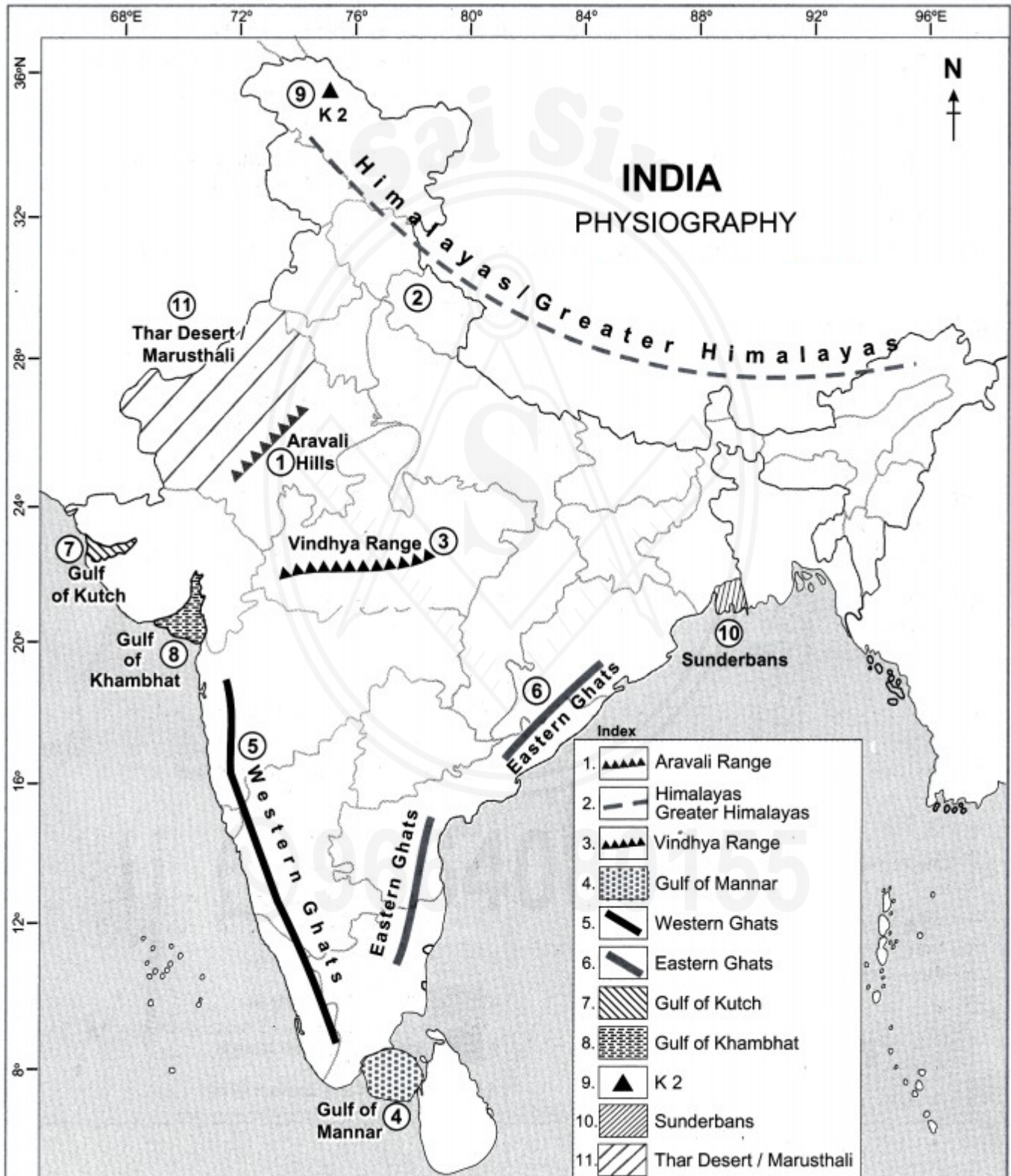


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Chapter 3 Physiography and Drainage

Q.1 On the outline map of India.

- (a) Aravali hills (b) Himalayas/Greater Himalayas (c) Vindhya Range and Satpuda Range
(d) Gulf of Mannar (e) Western Ghats (f) Eastern Ghats (g) Gulf of Kutch (h) Gulf of Khambhat
(i) K2 (j) Sunderbans (k) Thar Desert/Marusthali

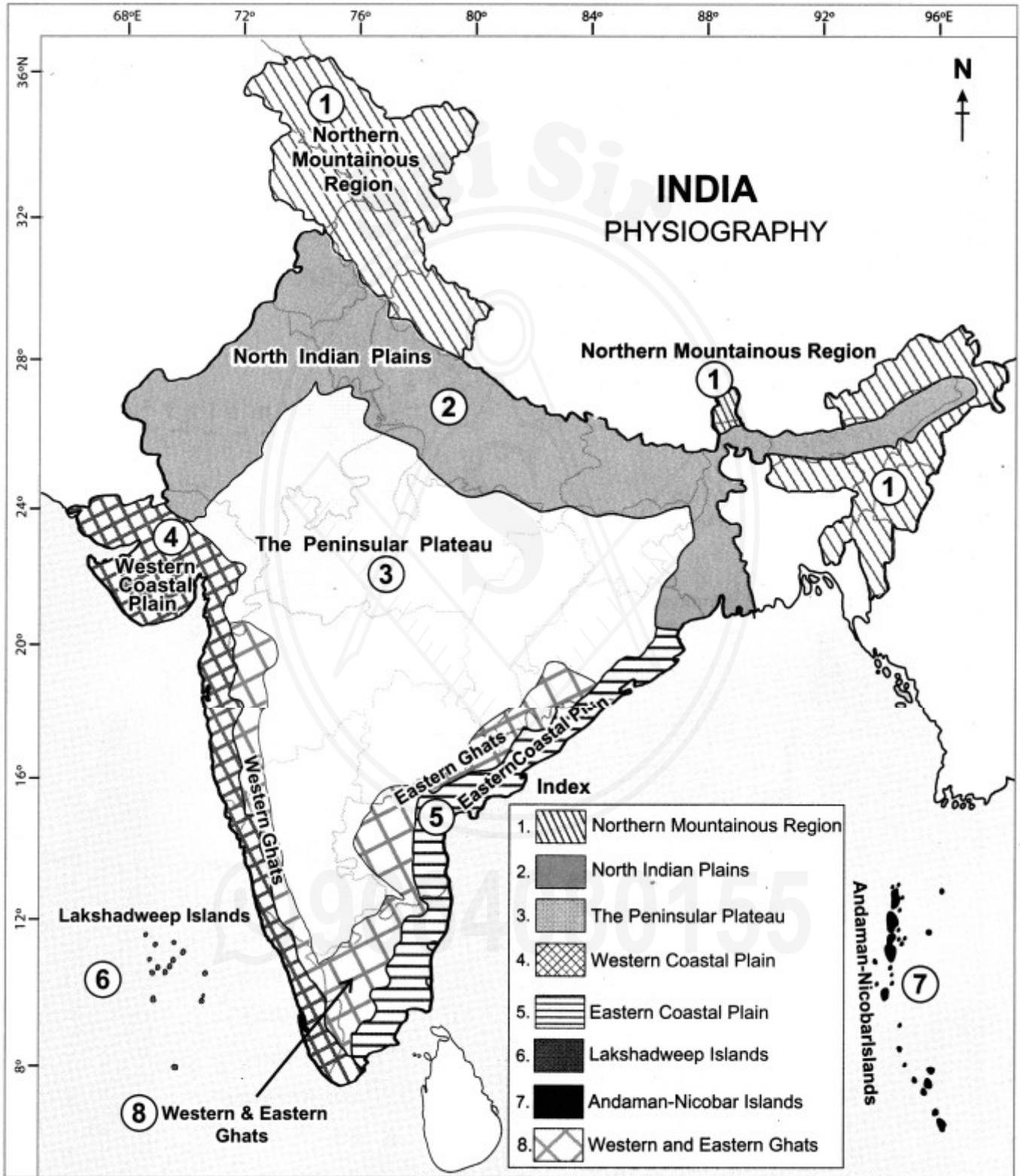


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Q.2 On the outline map of India mark the following.

- (a) Northern Mountainous Region (b) North Indian Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau
(d) Western Coastal Plain (e) Eastern Coastal Plain (f) Lakshadweep Island
(g) Andman-Nicobar Islands (h) Western and Eastern Ghats

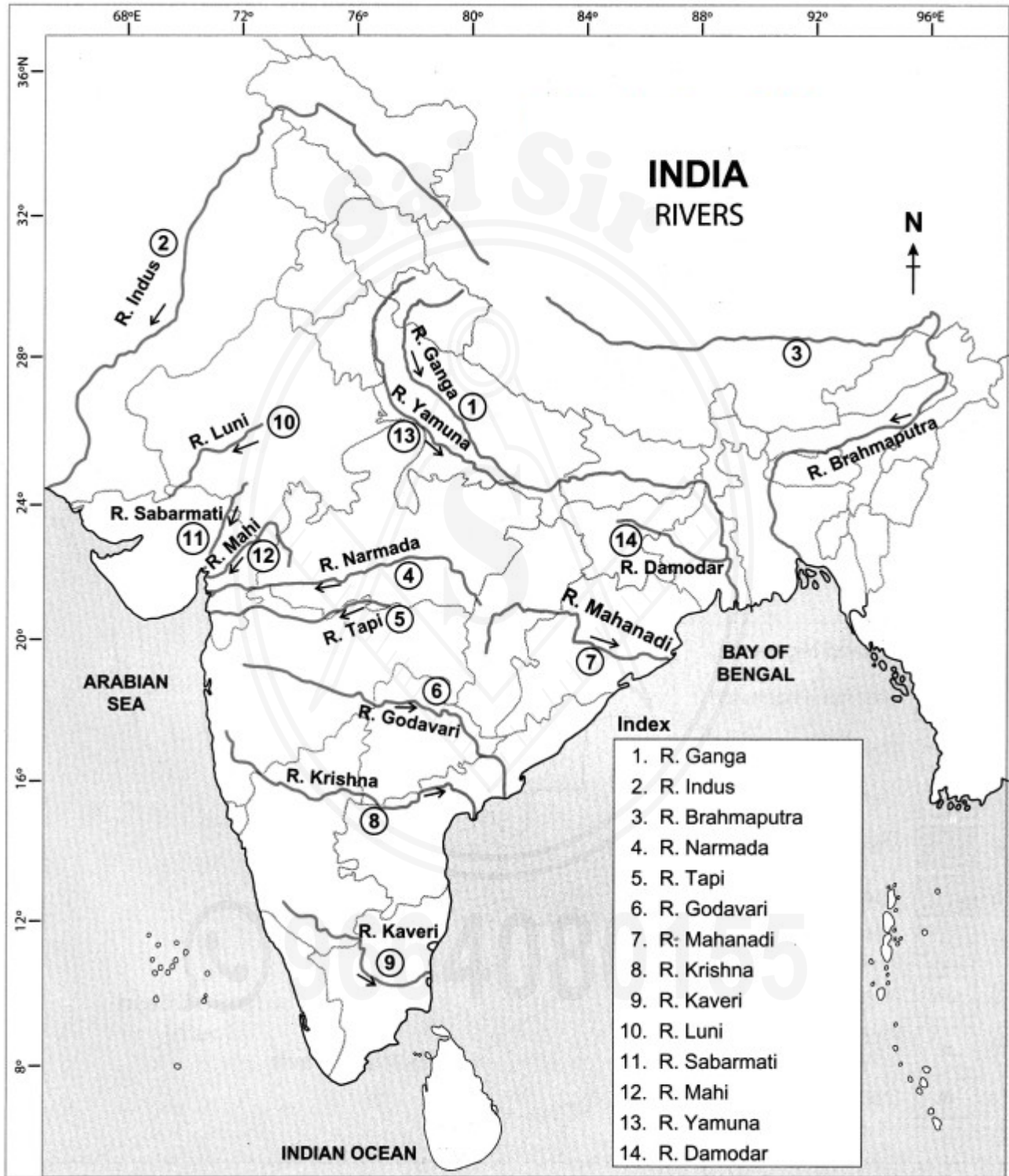


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Q.3 Show the following on the outline map of India.

- (a) R. Ganga (b) R. Indus (c) R. Brahmaputra (d) R. Narmada (e) R. Tapi (f) R. Godavari
(g) R. Mahanadi (h) R. Krishna (i) R. Kaveri (j) R. Luni (k) R. Sabarmati (l) R. Mahi
(m) R. Yamuna (n) R. Damodar



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Q.4 On the outline map of Brazil, mark the following:

- (a) Guyana Highlands (b) Brazilian Highlands (c) Great Escarpment (d) Marajo Island
(e) Marajo Bay (f) Sao Marcos Bay (g) Atlantic Ocean (h) Pantanal Wetlands
(i) Pico De Neblina Peak (j) Cassino Beach



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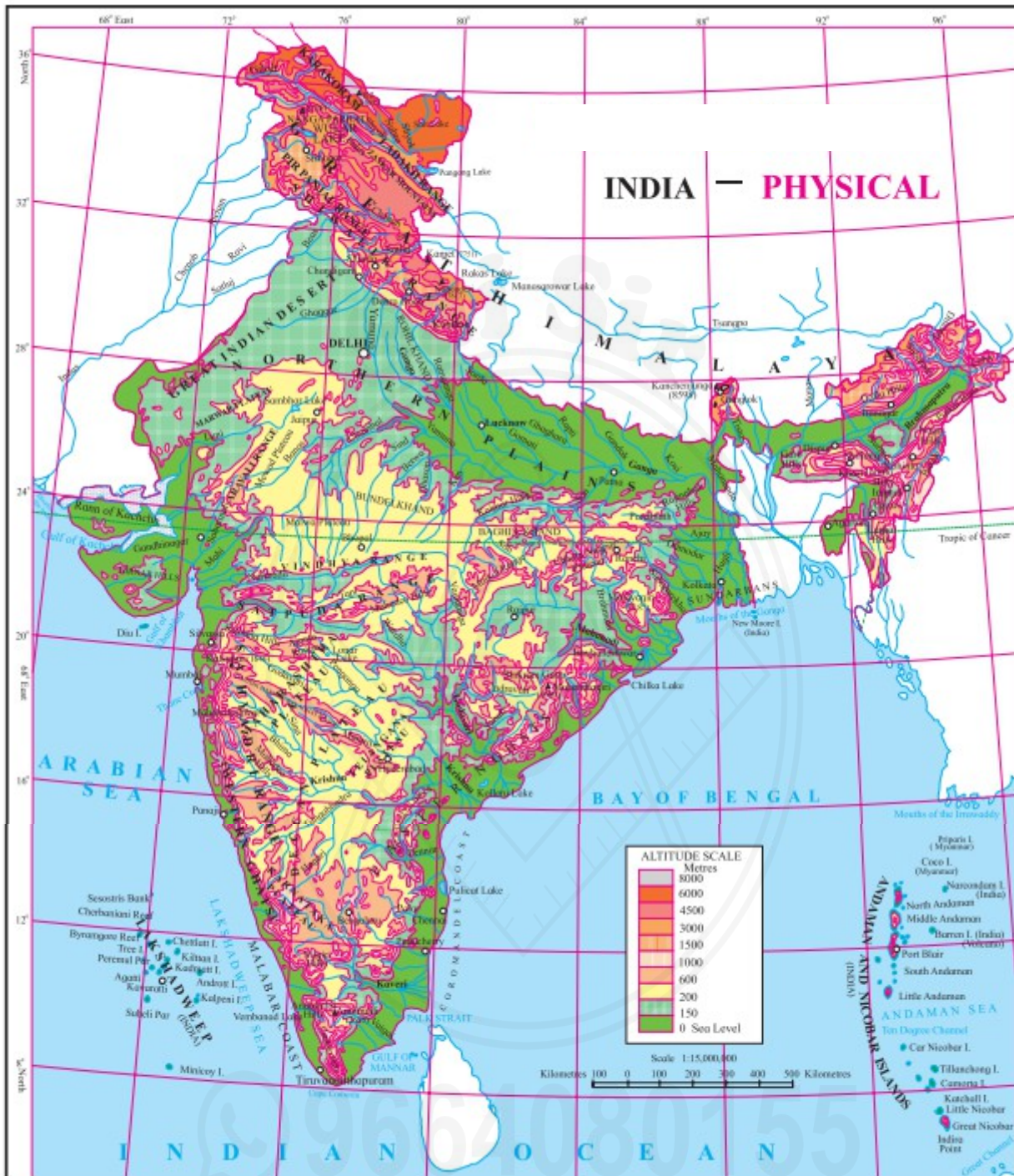
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Q.5 On an outline map of Brazil, show all major rivers of Brazil.

- (a) River Amazon (b) River Sao Francisco (c) River Parana (d) River Paraguay
(e) River Itapecuru (f) River Paraniba (g) River Puraguaco (h) River Uruguay



Q.6 Observe the map and answer the following questions.



Q. In which direction does the region with an altitude of more than 6000m lie in India ?

Answer:

The region with an altitude of more than 6000m lies in the north and north eastern part of India.

Q. Look for the south-flowing river in the peninsular region. In which river basin does it lie?

Answer:

River Wardha and Vainganga are the south flowing river in the peninsular region. These lie in the Godavari river basin.

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Q. In which direction is the slope of the region in the north shown in dark green.

Answer:

The region in the north shown in dark green is the North Indian Plain.

It slopes towards the east.

Q. Make a list of plateaus located in between Aravalli ranges and Chhota Nagpur Plateau.

Answer:

Plateaus located in between Aravalli ranges and Chhota Nagpur Plateau are Mewad Plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa Plateau.

Q. Name the peak shown in the Eastern Ghats.

Answer:

Mahendragiri (1600m) and Malayagiri (1187m) are the peak shown in the Eastern Ghats.

Q. Which mountains demarcate the deep plains of Brahmaputra?

Answer:

Dafila Hills, Naga Hills, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills demarcate the deep plains of Brahmaputra.

Q. Give the relative location of the Nilgiri Hills.

Answer:

Nilgiri Hills lie at the convergence of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats in the southern part of the Deccan Plateau.

Q. In which direction does the height of Sahyadri hills increase?

Answer:

The height of Sahyadri hills increase towards the south.

Q. The Vindhyas act as a water divide between which two river basins?

Answer:

The Vindhyas acts as a water divide between Ganga river system and Narmada river system.

Q.7 Observe the map and answer the following questions.



Q. What is the range of altitude of the Amazon river basin?

Answer:

The range of altitude of the Amazon river basin is from 0 metres to 200 metres.

Q. Between which two highlands is the Amazon river basin located?

Answer:

The Amazon river basin is located between the Guyana Highlands and the Brazilian Highlands.

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Q. Observe the region with the altitude of 500 to 1000 metres.

Describe the locational extent of this region in yellow with reference to the direction.

Answer:

The region in yellow represents the Brazilian Highlands.

They cover most of the eastern and southern parts of Brazil.

Q. What do the isolated regions shown in yellow indicate?

Answer:

The isolated region shown in yellow indicate the Brazilian Highlands or the Brazilian Plateau or the Brazilian Shield.

Q. Besides the Amazon river basin, where else do you find regions with an altitude of less than 200m?

Answer:

Besides the Amazon basin the other regions with an altitude of less than 200m are the Pampas, Parana and Paraguay basin, as well as the Eastern and Northern coastal region.

Q. Describe the plateau region with height of 200 to 500m through which tributaries of Amazon flow in your own words.

Answer:

The highlands here gradually slope towards north and slopes are not very steep.

The tributaries of Amazon, eg. Xingu river flowing through this region make rapids and waterfalls.

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Chapter 4 Climate

Q.1 Outline Map of Brazil.

- i. Winds bringing rainfall to Brazil or North East and South East Trade winds.
- ii. Drought Quadrilateral or Rainshadow region in Brazil.

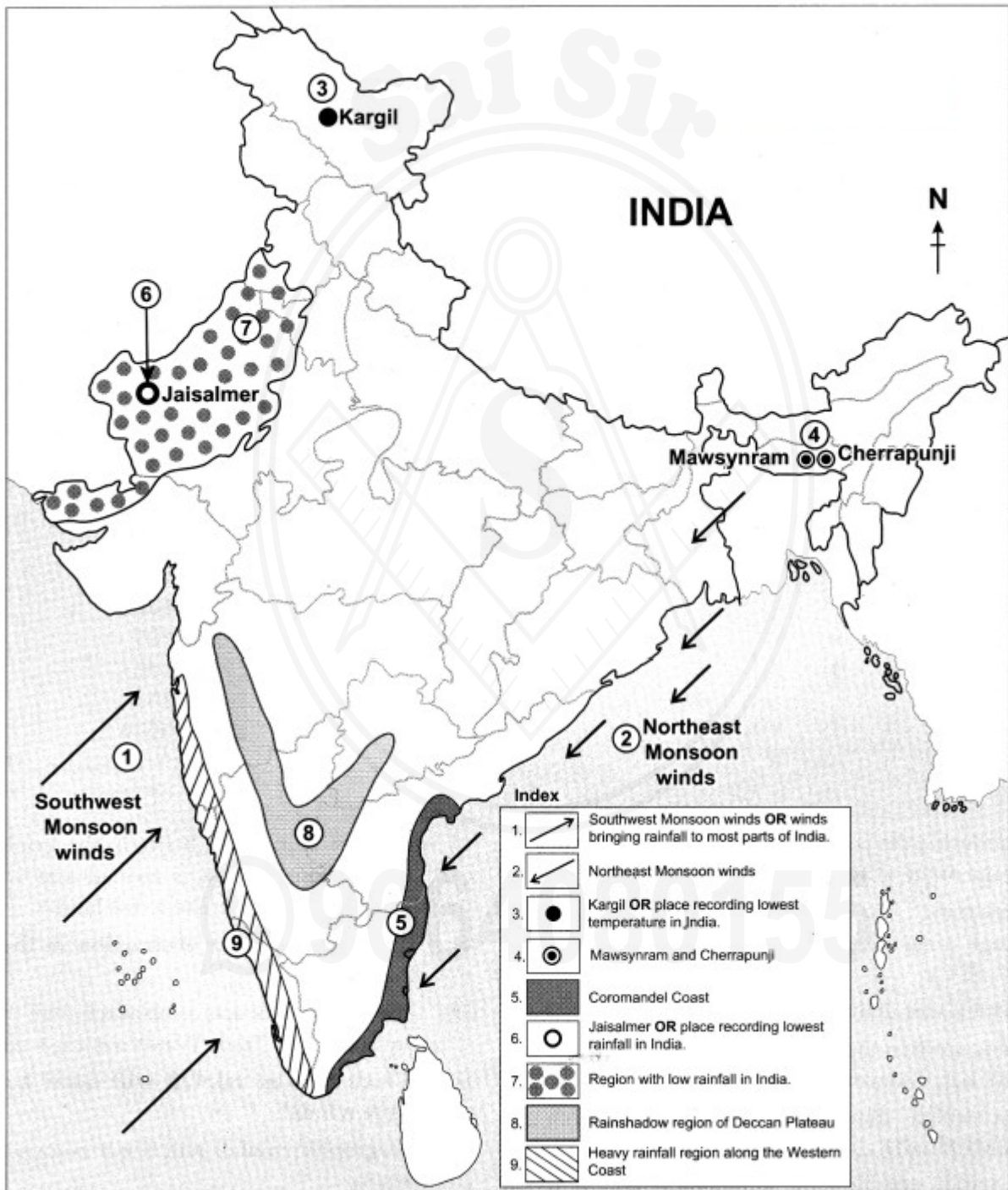


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Q.2 Outline Map of India.

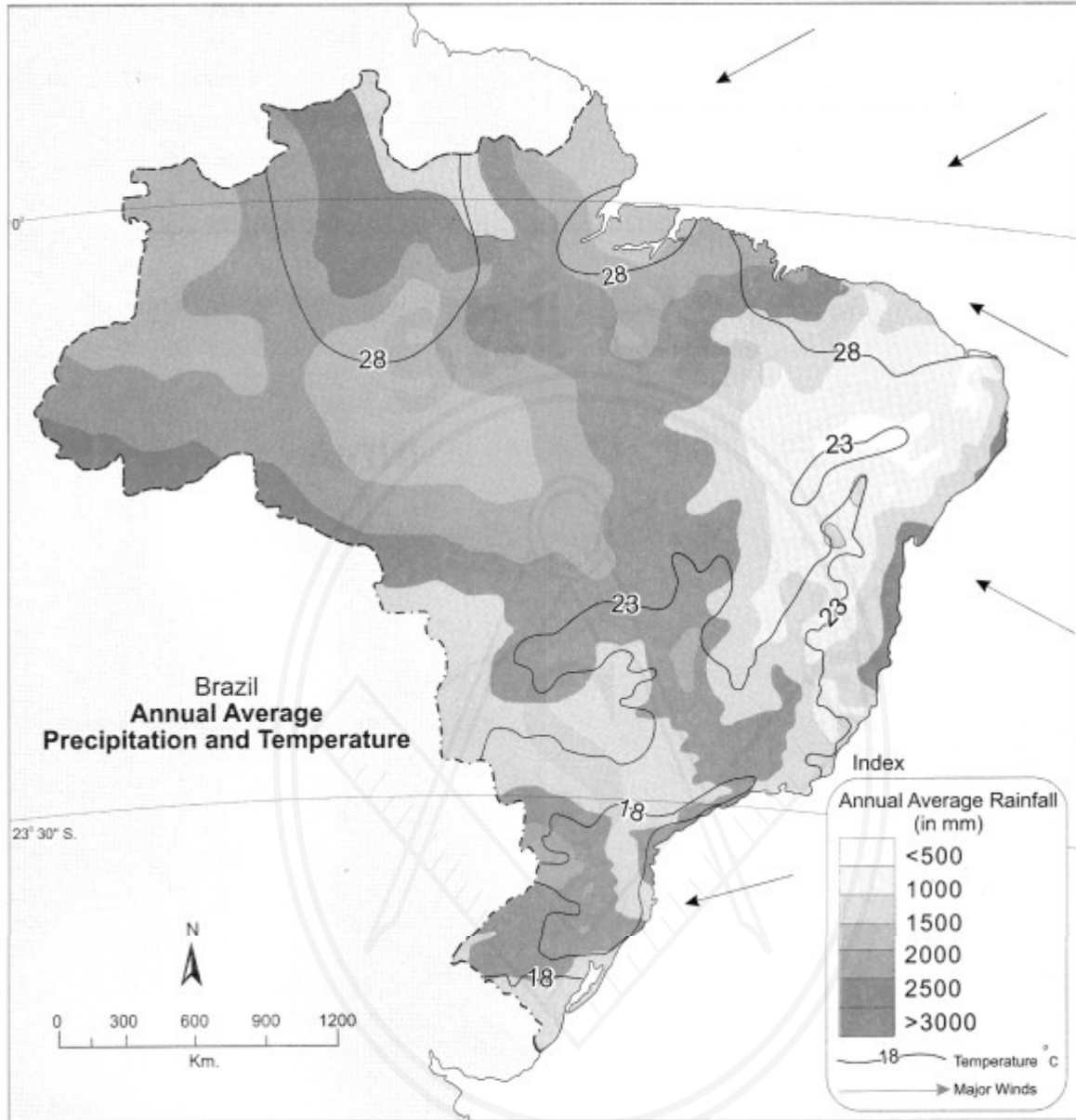
- (i) Southwest Monsoon winds or winds bringing rainfall to most parts of India.
- (ii) Northeast monsoon winds.
- (iii) Kargil or place recording lowest temperature in India.
- (iv) Cherrapunji and Mawsynram.
- (v) Coromandel coast or the coast receiving rainfall from North East monsoon winds.
- (vi) Jaisalmer or place recording lowest rainfall in India.
- (vii) Rain shadow region of Deccan plateau.
- (viii) Region of low rainfall.
- (ix) Heavy rainfall region along the western coast.



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Q.3 Observe the given map below and answer the following questions



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Q.1 Considering the isotherms of Brazil, what is the average range of temperature in Brazil?

Answer:

Considering the isotherms of Brazil, the average range of temperature of Brazil is 10°C (28°C - 18°C).

Q.2 In which area does it rain more?

Answer:

It rains more in the northern and central part of Brazil. E.g., Amazon Valley.

Q.3 From which directions are winds blowing towards Brazil?

Answer:

The winds are blowing from North East and South East directions.

Q.4 What could be the reason behind that?

Answer:

These are permanent trade winds which blow from high pressure belt to the equatorial low pressure belt. Brazil being in the tropical zone, a low pressure area is created and wind start blowing from the ocean to the land.

Q.5 What could be the obstruction in the way of these winds?

Answer:

The Escarpment acts as obstruction in the way of the South East Trade Winds coming from the sea.

Q.6 Which type of rainfall will occur because of these winds?

Answer:

Orographic rainfall will occur because of these winds.

Q.7 Correlate these winds and rainfall.

Answer:

The escarpments act as an obstruction to the winds blowing from the sea and cause an orographic type of rainfall in the coastal region. Beyond the Highlands, the effect of these winds gets reduced. As a result, the rainfall is minimal.

Q.8 In which part of Brazil are the average temperatures low?

Answer:

The average temperatures are low in the southern part of Brazil.

Q.9 Identify the rain-shadow area in Brazil. Describe its climatic characteristics.

Answer:

The north-eastern part of the Brazilian highlands is a rain shadow region.

Beyond the highlands, the effect of the South East Trade Winds gets reduced and the rainfall is minimal. Also, the temperature here is quite high.

This rain shadow region is referred to as the 'Drought Quadrilateral'.

Q.10 In which region do you find a higher temperature?

Answer:

The northern part of Brazil has higher temperature.

Q.11 Considering the latitudinal extent of Brazil, where will you find a temperate climate in Brazil?

Answer:

The southern part of Brazil lying below 23° S latitude (Tropic of Capricorn) experiences temperate climate.

Q.12 Describe the winds blowing between 0° to 5° N and S zones.

Answer:

The winds blowing between 0° to 5° N and S zones move in the vertical direction leading to convectional type of rain.

The North East and South East Trade winds are very weak in this region.

Q.13 Which method has been used to show distribution in this map?

Answer:

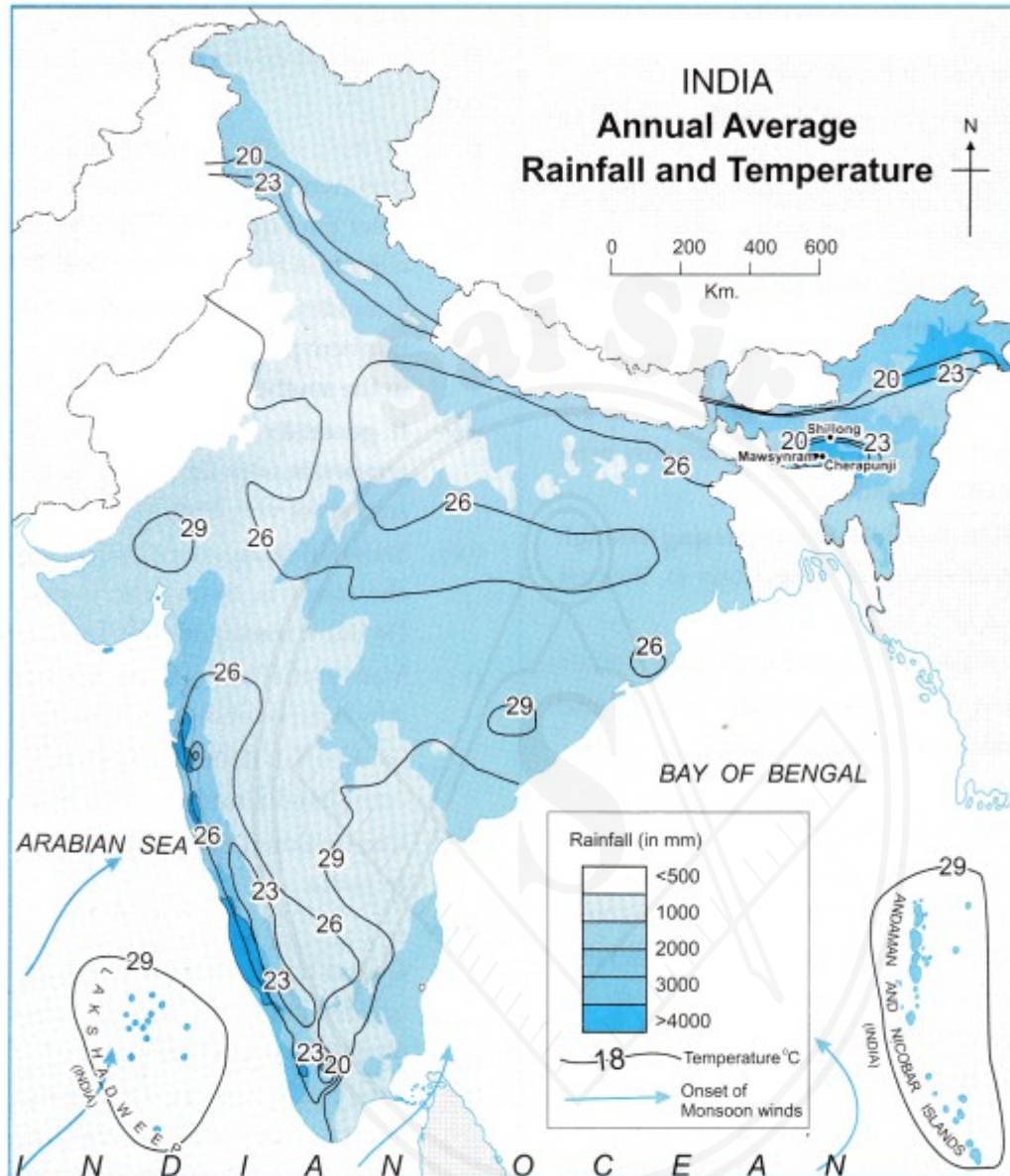
The Isopleth method has been used to show distribution in this map.

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Q.4 Observe the given map below and answer the following questions



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Q.1 Which region gets more than 4000mm of rainfall?

Answer:

Western Ghats, Western Coasts of India and the northeastern region comprising of Mawsynram, Cherrapunji and parts of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh gets more than 4000 mm of rainfall.

Q.2 Identify the regions with maximum and minimum temperatures?

Answer:

Central and North Western parts of Peninsular Plateau and islands have high temperature. Hilly regions of north, northeast and south India have low temperature.

Q.3 In which direction is the temperature increasing?

Answer:

The temperature is increasing towards the south.

Q.4 Identify the direction of the winds shown. What are they known as?

Answer:

The winds shown are blowing from the south west to north east direction. These winds are called Southwest Monsoon Winds.

Q.5 Which winds are responsible for the rainfall in India ?

Answer:

South-West Monsoon Winds are responsible for rainfall in India.

Q.6 Some part of Rajasthan is under desert? What could be the reason for it?

Answer:

The South West Monsoon Winds blow parallel to the Aravallis.

As these moisture laden winds are not obstructed by the Aravallis it rains less here. Hence, Rajasthan is under desert.

Q.7 Draw the main parallel latitude passing through India which affects its climate.

Answer:

Students are expected to draw the Tropic of Cancer.

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Q.8 In which part of Peninsular India is semi-arid climatic conditions found and why?

Answer:

(i) The part of peninsular India which has semi-arid climatic conditions are central part of Peninsula Plateau comprising parts of Central Maharashtra, Western Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Karnataka and Western Tamil Nadu.

These regions lie on the leeward side of the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

It rains less here and a rain shadow region is formed.

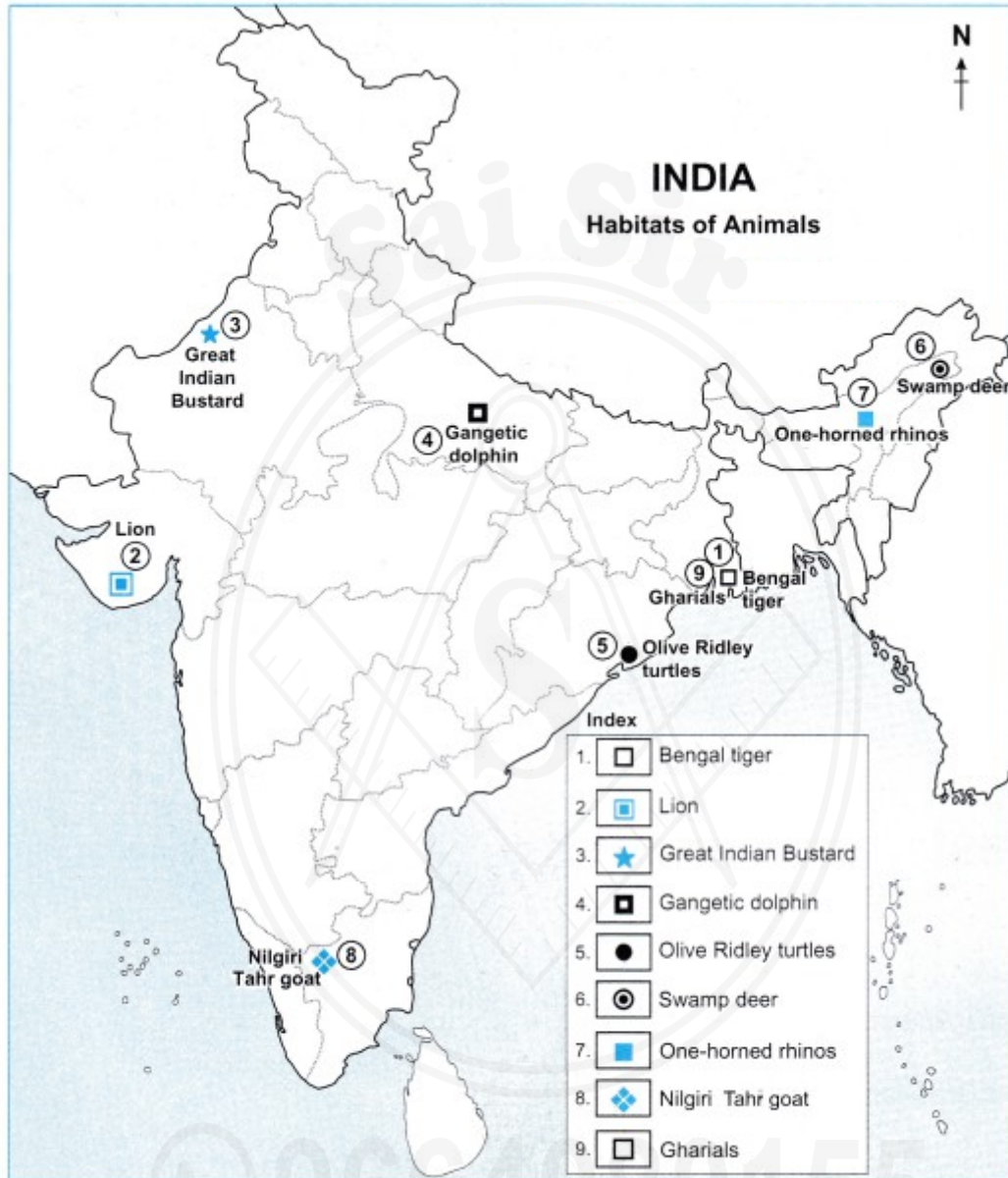
(ii) Some parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan are also semi-arid as the Aravallis lie parallel and do not obstruct the South-west Monsoon winds.



Chapter 5 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Q.1 Mark the following on the map of India with the given information:

- (i) Bengal Tiger (ii) Lion (iii) Great Indian Bustard (iv) Gangetic Dolphin (v) Olive Ridley turtles
(vi) Swamp deers (vii) One-horned rhinos (viii) Nilgiri Tahr goat (ix) Gharials

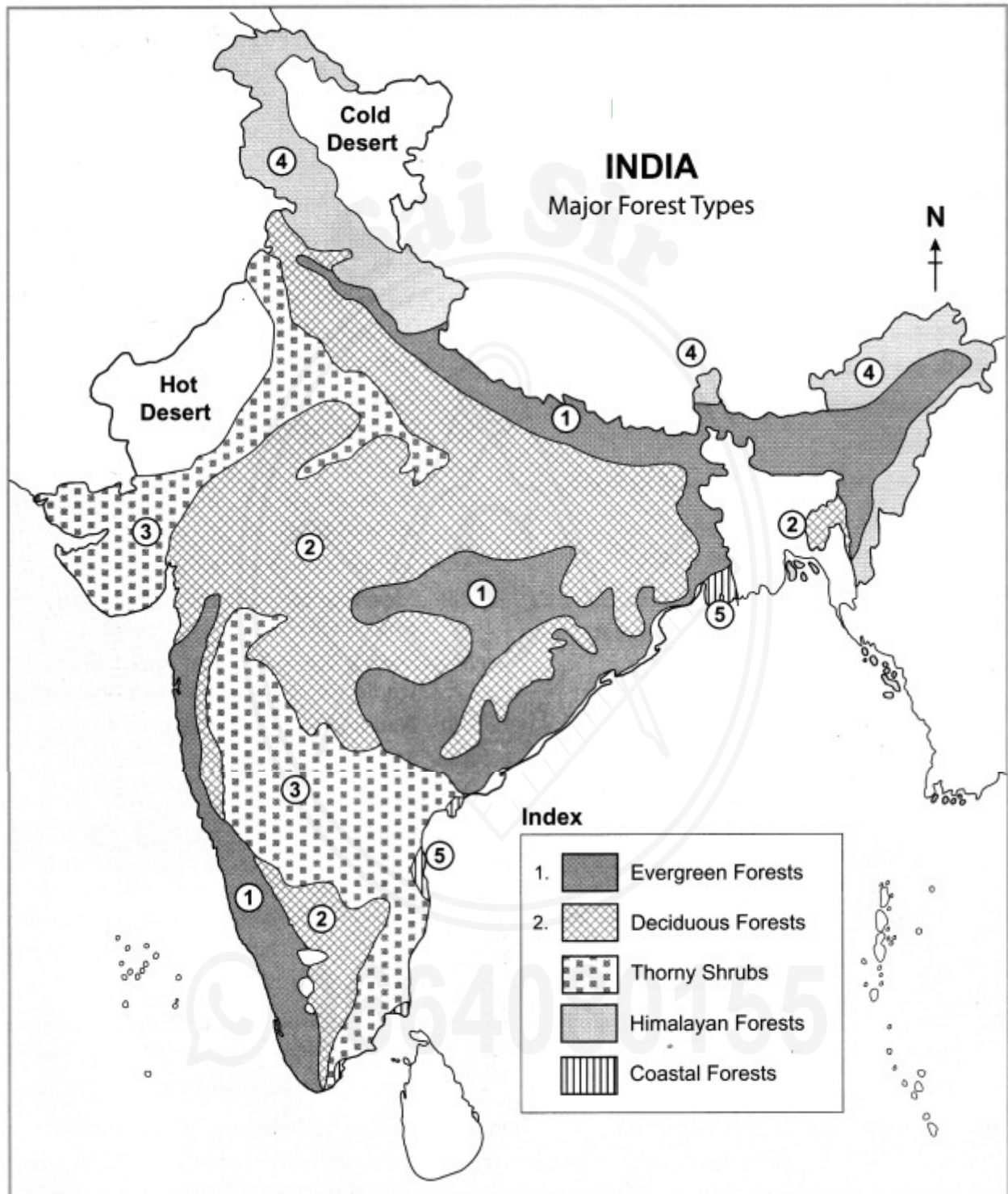


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Q.2 Mark the following on the map of India with the given information:

- (i) Evergreen forests (ii) Deciduous forest (iii) Thorny shrubs (iv) Himalayan Forests
(v) Coastal Forests

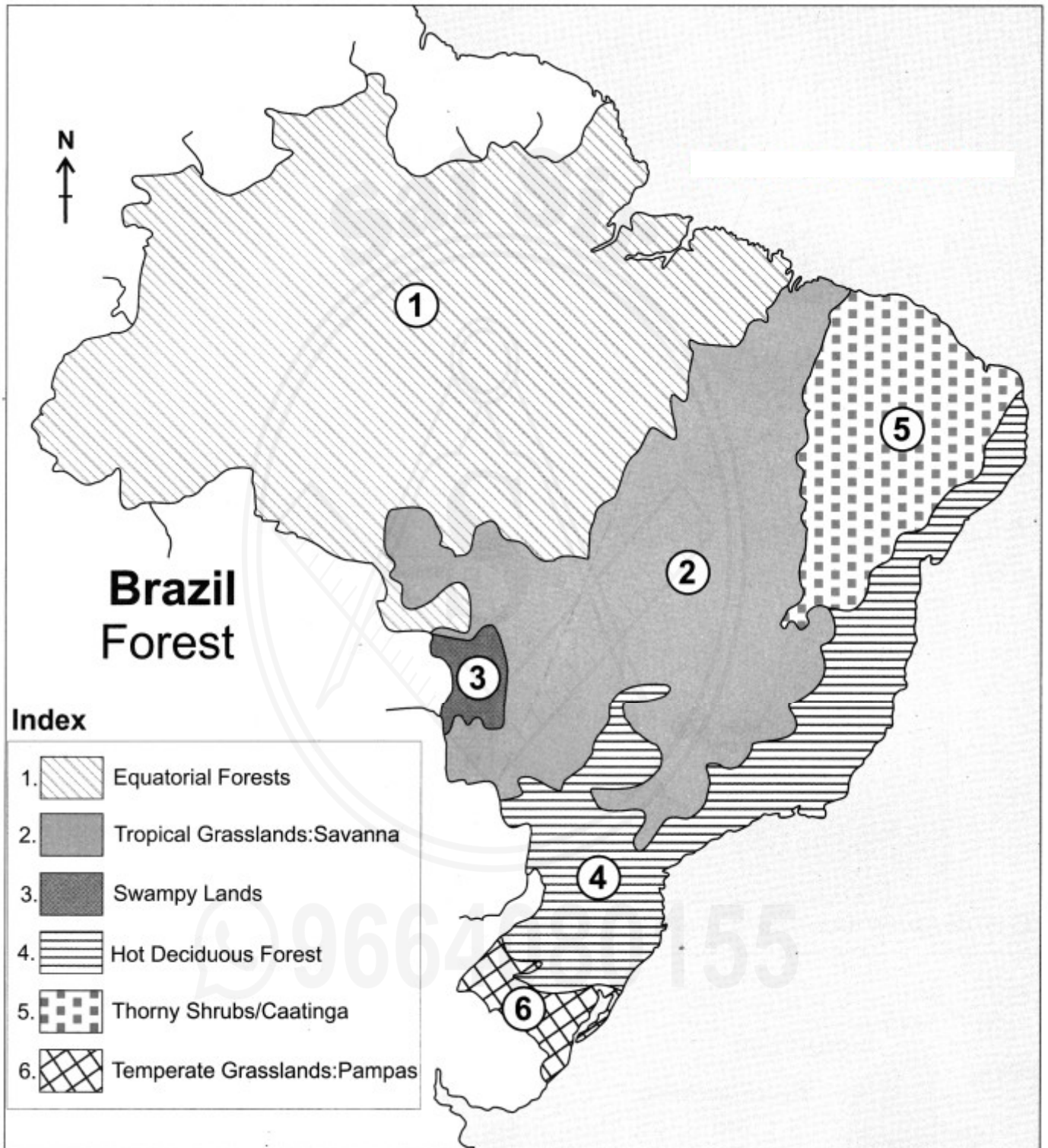


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Q.3 Mark the following on the map of Brazil with the given information:

- (i) Equatorial forests (ii) Tropical grasslands (iii) Swampy lands (iv) Hot deciduous forest
(v) Caatinga (vi) Temperate grasslands



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Q.4 Show the habitats of tigers in India with their names on a map.

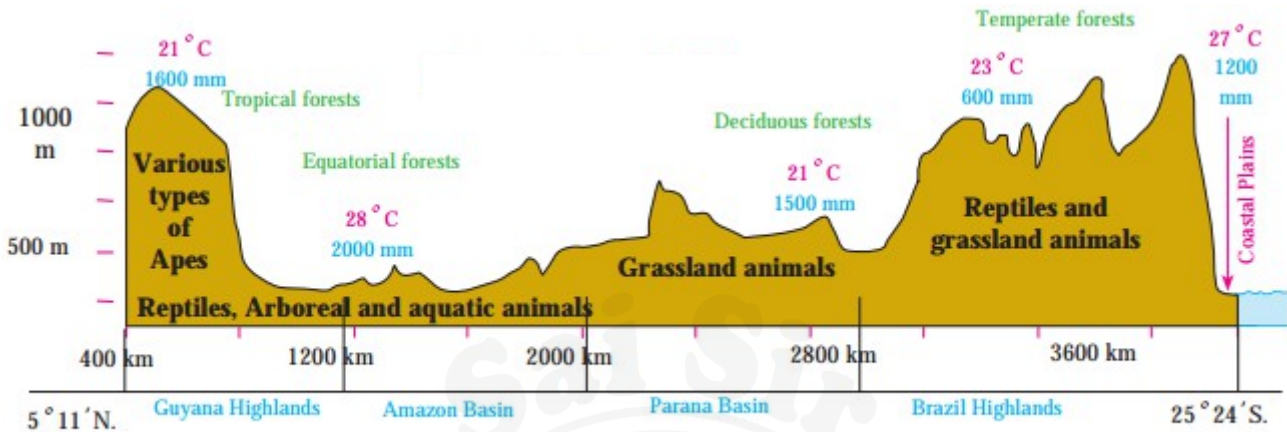


Q.5 Why is their habitat found in these regions?

Answer:

Tiger's habitats are found in these regions because here there are various types of forest areas with different types of herbivorous animals.

Q.6 Answer the following questions on the basis of map given:



Physiography, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Q.1 How many mm of rainfall does Tropical forests have?

Answer: Tropical forests receives rainfall of 1600 mm.

Q.2 How much rainfall does equatorial forests receive?

Answer: Equatorial forests receive 2000 mm of rainfall.

Q.3 Name the types of forests shown in figure.

Answer: Tropical forests, Equatorial forests, Deciduous forests and Temperate forests are shown in the above figure.

Q.4 Where are tropical and equatorial forests found in Brazil?

Answer: Tropical and equatorial forests are found in Guyana Highlands and Amazon basin respectively.

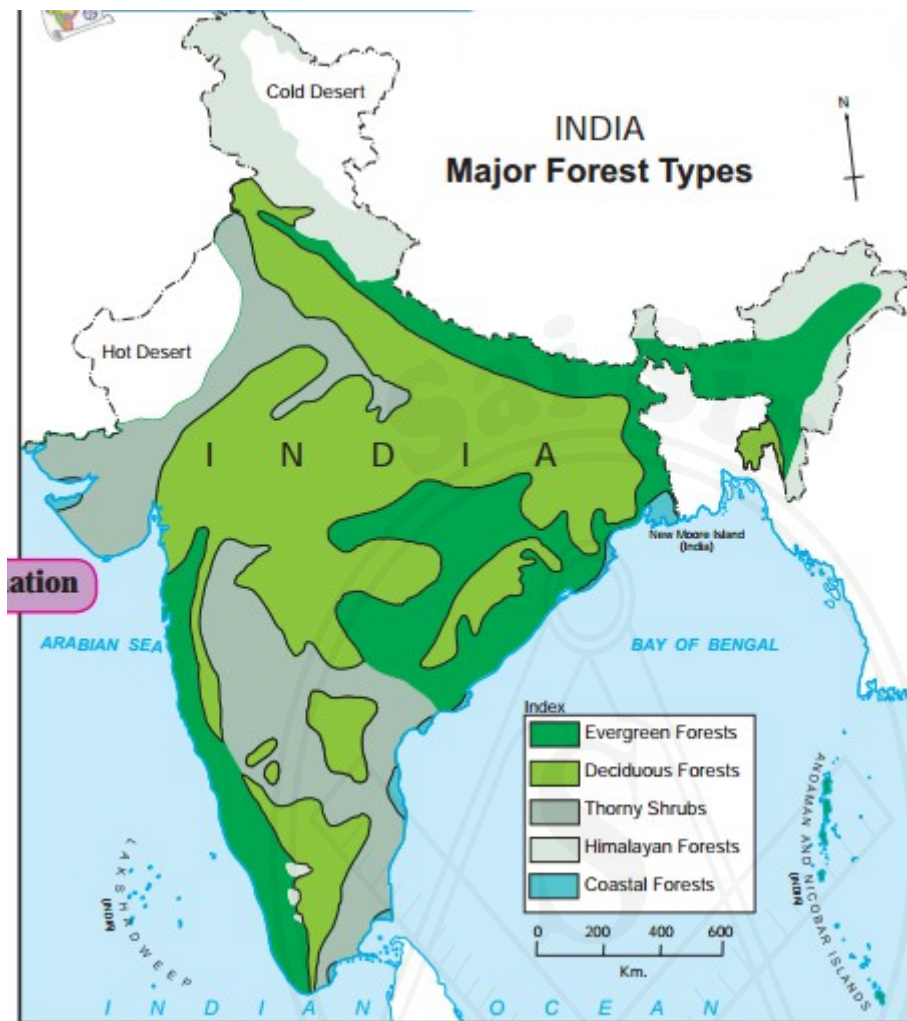
Q.5 Where are deciduous forests and temperate forests found in Brazil?

Answer: Deciduous forests and Temperate forests are found in Parana Basin and Brazilian Highlands respectively.

Q.6 What kind of wildlife is seen in Brazilian Highlands?

Answer: Reptiles and grassland animals are seen in Brazilian Highlands.

Q.7 Answer the following questions on the basis of map given:



Q.1 Which forests are found in western snow-capped regions?

Answer: Himalayan Forests are found in western snow-capped regions.

Q.2 On which coast do you mainly find the coastal vegetation?

Answer: The coastal vegetation is mainly found along the Eastern Coast.

Q.3 Which type of forests occupy maximum area in India ? Why?

Answer: Deciduous forests are found in the regions receiving rainfall between 1000 mm to 2000 mm. Since most of India has rainfall in that range, deciduous forests dominate the Indian subcontinent.

Q.4 Where do you find thorny and shrub vegetation in India and why?

Answer: Semi arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Haryana are the places where thorny and shrub vegetation are found.

The thorny forests are found in these regions as the rainfall is less than 500 mm.

Q.7 Answer the following questions on the basis of map given:



Q.1 Name the species shown on the map.

Answer: Some of the major species shown on the map are condor, golden lion tamarin, anaconda, crocodile, sword fish, flamingoes, macaw, parrots, rufous bellied thrush.

Q.2 In which regions are these animals found? Why are their habitats found in these forests?

Answer: The dense equatorial forest region is home to golden lion tamarin, condor, anaconda, etc. This is because these forest lie near the Amazon River and receive rainfall throughout the year. Swampy lands of Pantanal is home to anacondas and crocodiles because these conditions are favourable for their habitation. Sword fish thrives near the South Atlantic Coast due to the extensive continental shelf.

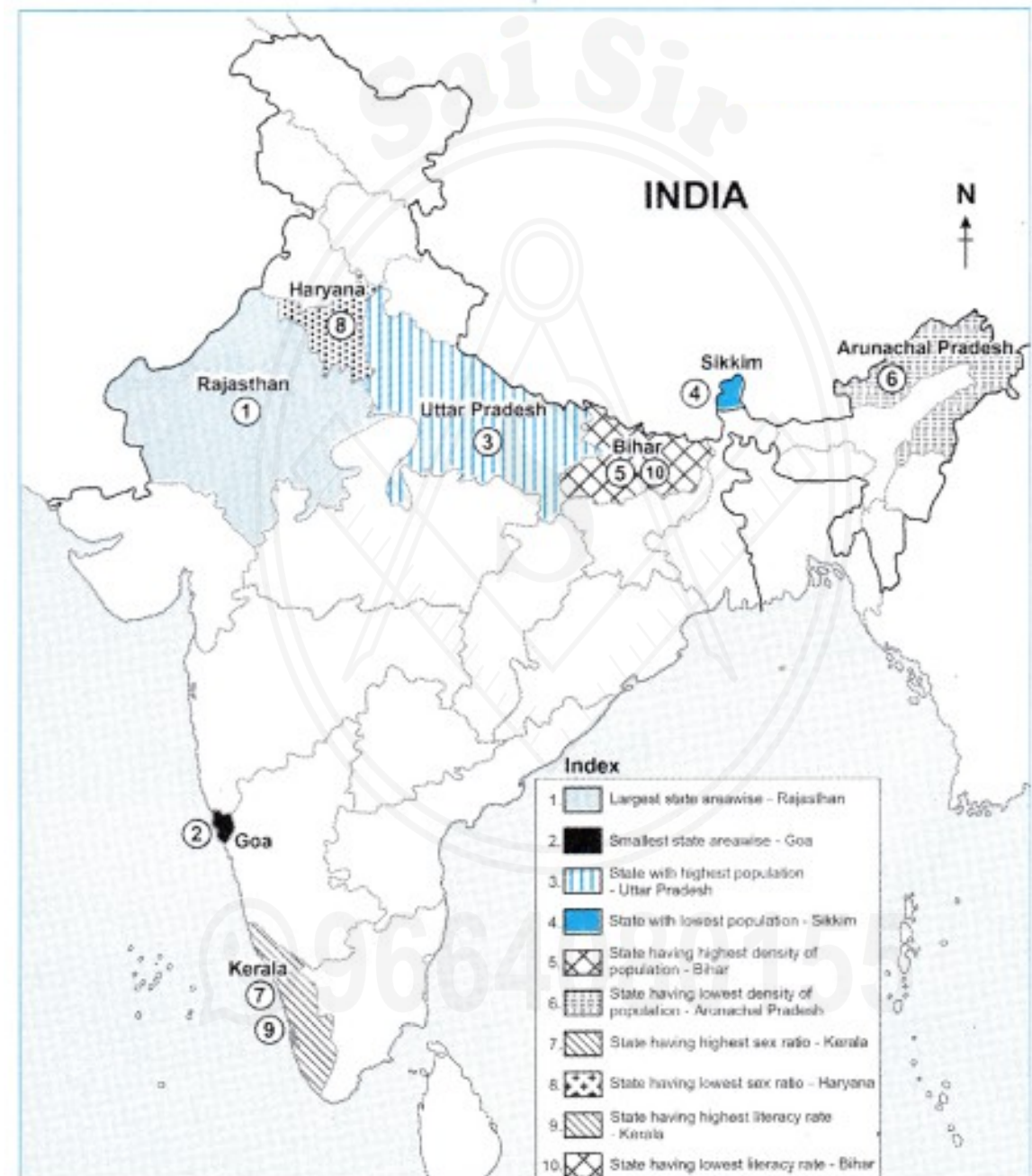
Q.3 Classify the forest regions in Brazil with reference to their extent.

Answer: Equatorial forests are found in the northern part of Brazil and it covers an extensive area. Tropical Grasslands (Savanna) is the next major forest type occupying central part of Brazil. Hot deciduous forests occupy the southern Brazil whereas swampy lands of Pantanal occupy a small part of Brazil in the south west. Thorny shrubs occupy the north western part of Brazil owing to low rainfall whereas Temperate Grasslands (Pampas) occupy south Brazil.

Chapter 6 Population

Q.1 On a map of India, show the following.

- (i) Largest state areawise. (ii) Smallest state areawise. (iii) State with highest population.
- (iv) State with lowest population. (v) State having highest density of population.
- (vi) State having lowest density of population. (vii) State having highest sex ratio.
- (viii) State having lowest sex ratio. (ix) State having highest literacy rate.
- (x) State having lowest literacy rate.



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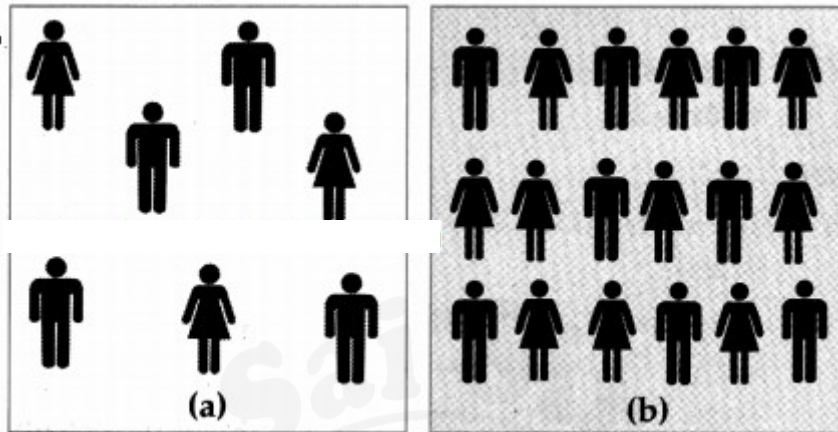
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Q.2 On a map of Brazil, show the following.

- (i) Largest state areawise. (ii) Smallest state areawise. (iii) State with highest population. (iv) State with lowest population. (v) State having highest density of population, (vi) State having lowest density of population.



Q.3 Observe the following diagram and answer the following questions:



A) Compare and classify the population densities shown in the figure 'a' and 'b' representing 1 sq. km. of area.

Answer:

In the fig. (a) density of population is 7 persons per sq. km. The region is sparsely populated.

In the fig. (b), the density of population is 18 persons per sq. km. The region is densely populated.

B) If in figure B one sign = 100, then what will be the sex ratio?

Answer:

One symbol = 100 persons

There are 10 female symbols.

Number of females = 100 x 10 = 1000

There are 8 male symbols

Number of males = 100 x 8 = 800

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of females} &= \frac{1000 \times 1000}{800} \\ &= 1250 \end{aligned}$$

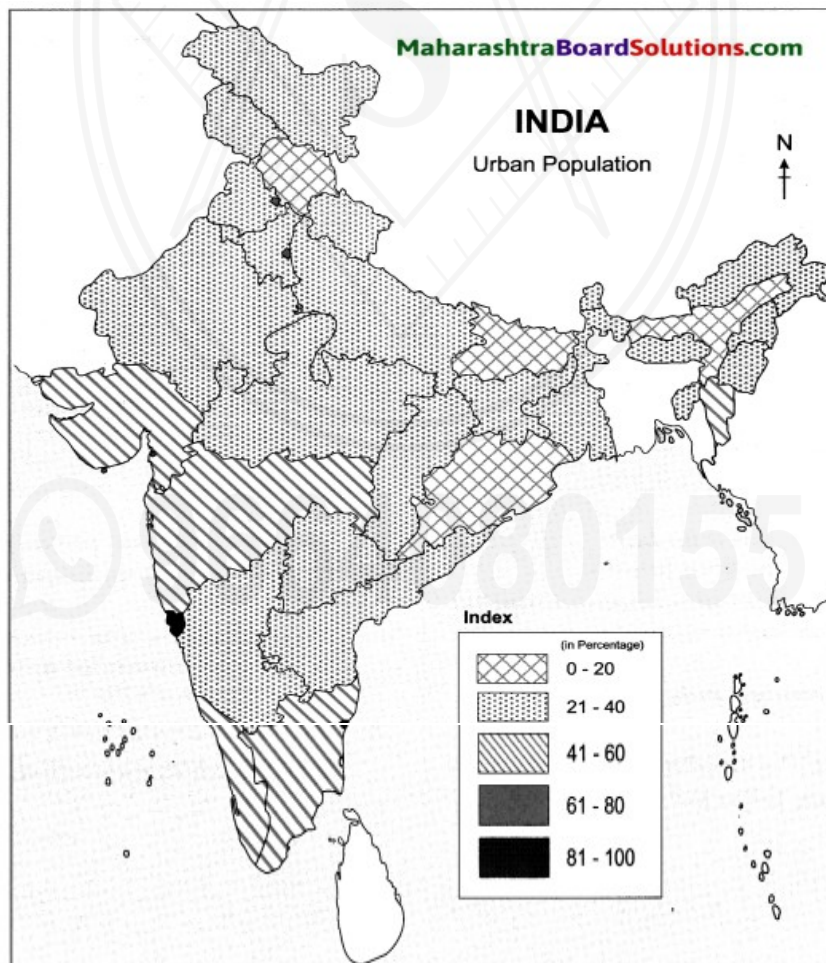
Sex Ratio is 1250 females per 1000 males.

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Chapter 7 Human Settlements

Q.1 Prepare a choropleth map showing urban population using the data given in the table below.

S.No.	Urban population percentage category	States /UTs falling in the category
(1)	0-20	Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Odisha
(2)	21-40	Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, A and N Islands, Punjab, Karnataka and M. P.
(3)	41-60	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram
(4)	61-80	Goa, Puducherry, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep
(5)	81 -100	Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi

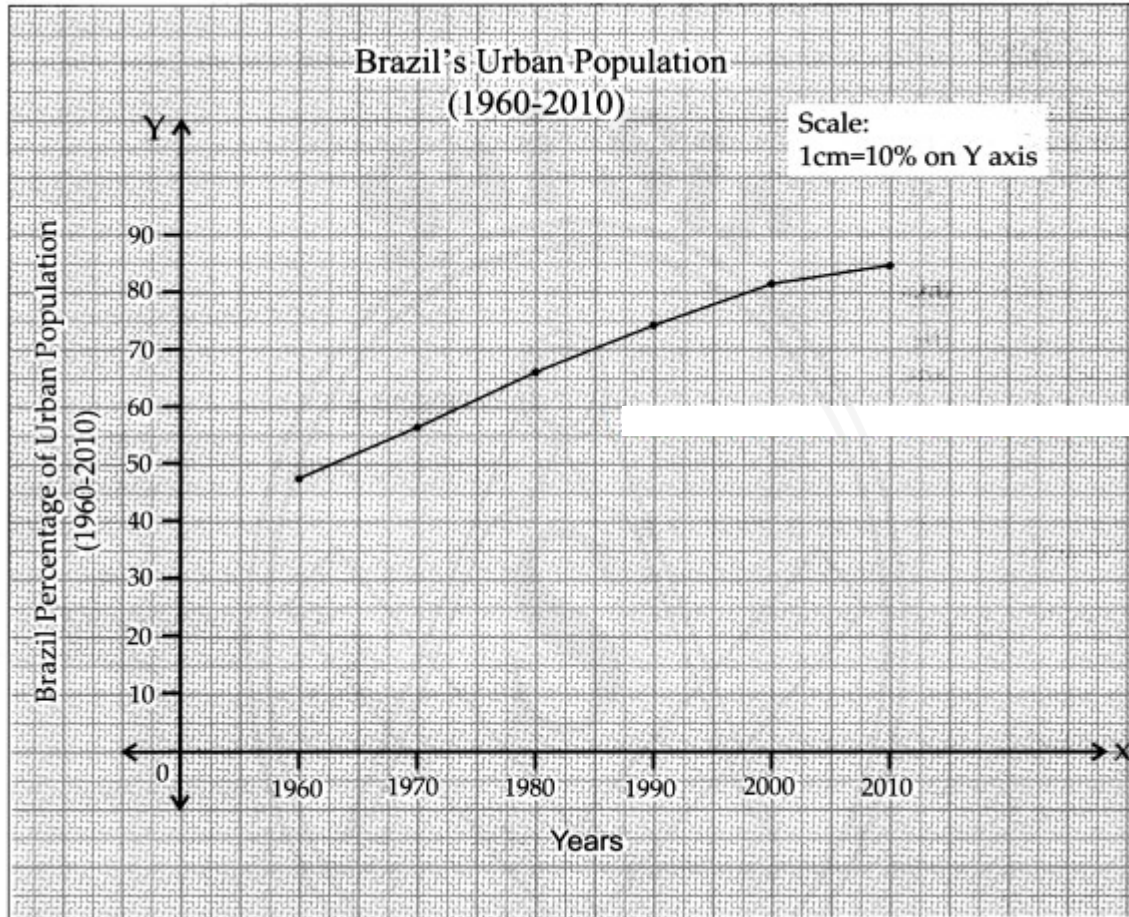


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Q.2 Look at the table. It shows the growth and share of urban population in total population of Brazil. Draw a line graph from this table. Examine the graph carefully and answer the following questions: Brazil Percentage of urban population (1960 to 2010)

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
47.1	56.8	66	74.6	81.5	84.6



Question 1. What is the interval of the data?

Answer: The interval of the data is 10 years.

Question 2. In which period did urbanisation occur rapidly?

Answer: Urbanisation occurred rapidly in the period 1960 – 1970.

Question 3. Write five sentences analysing the graph.

Answer: (i) The graph shows the percentage of urbanisation in Brazil from 1960 to 2010.

(ii) The interval of the data is 10 years.

(iii) Clearly there has been a rapid urbanisation in Brazil.

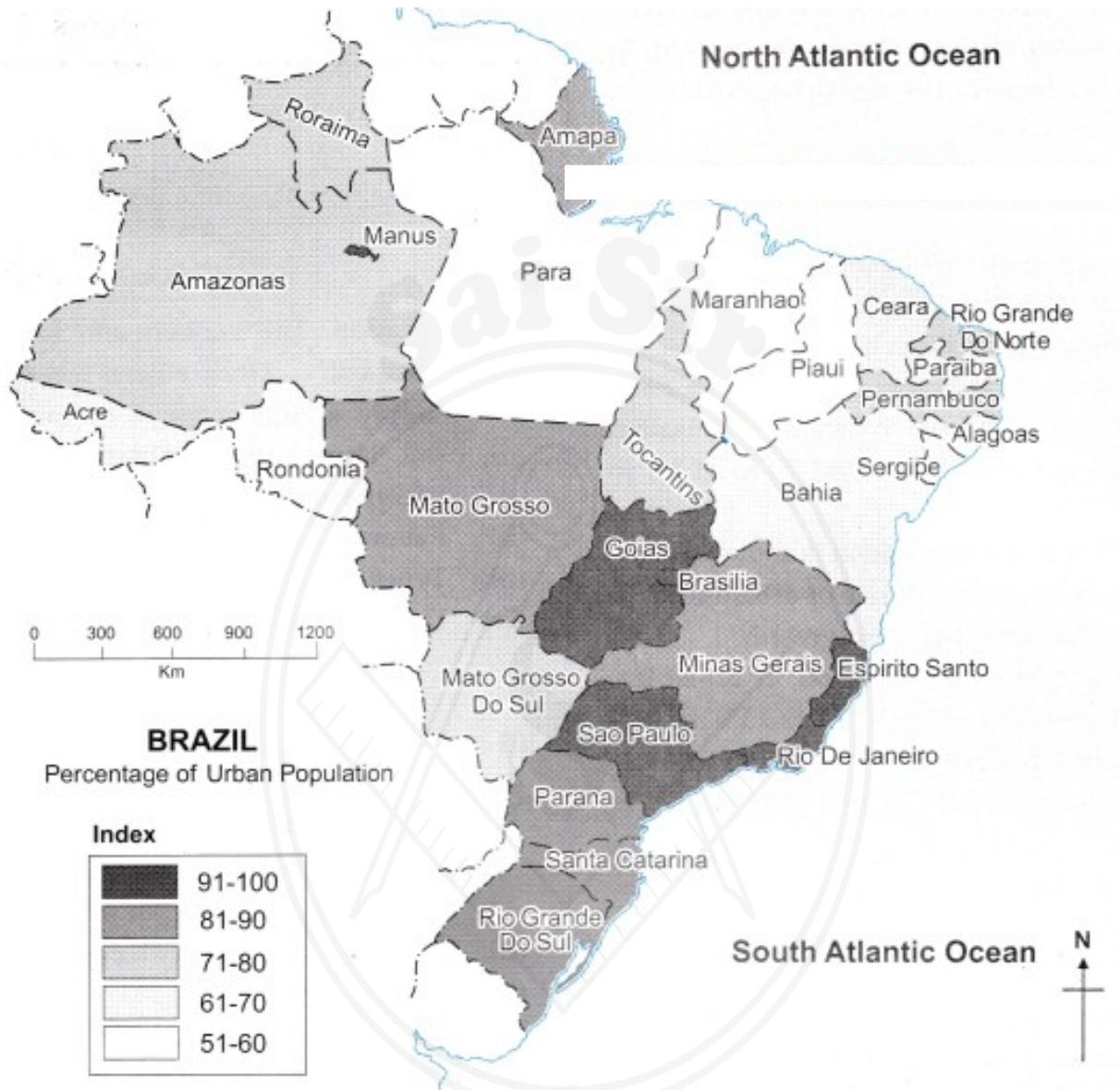
(iv) The highest urbanisation is seen between 1960 to 1970, when urbanisation grew from 47.1% to 56.8%, a growth of 9.7%.

(v) Urbanisation occurred slowly during the decade from 2000 to 2010, at a growth of 3.1%.

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Q.3 Study the choropleth map of Brazil showing the Statewise urban population of Brazil and answer the following questions :



Question 1. Which state (region) in Brazil is the most urbanised?

Answer: The states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Goias, Espirito Santo in the southeastern part of Brazil and the port Manaus in the north are the most urbanised.

Question 2. Which state (region) in the least urbanised?

Answer: The states of Para, Maranhao and Piaui in northern part of Brazil are the least urbanised states.

Chapter 8 Economy and Occupations

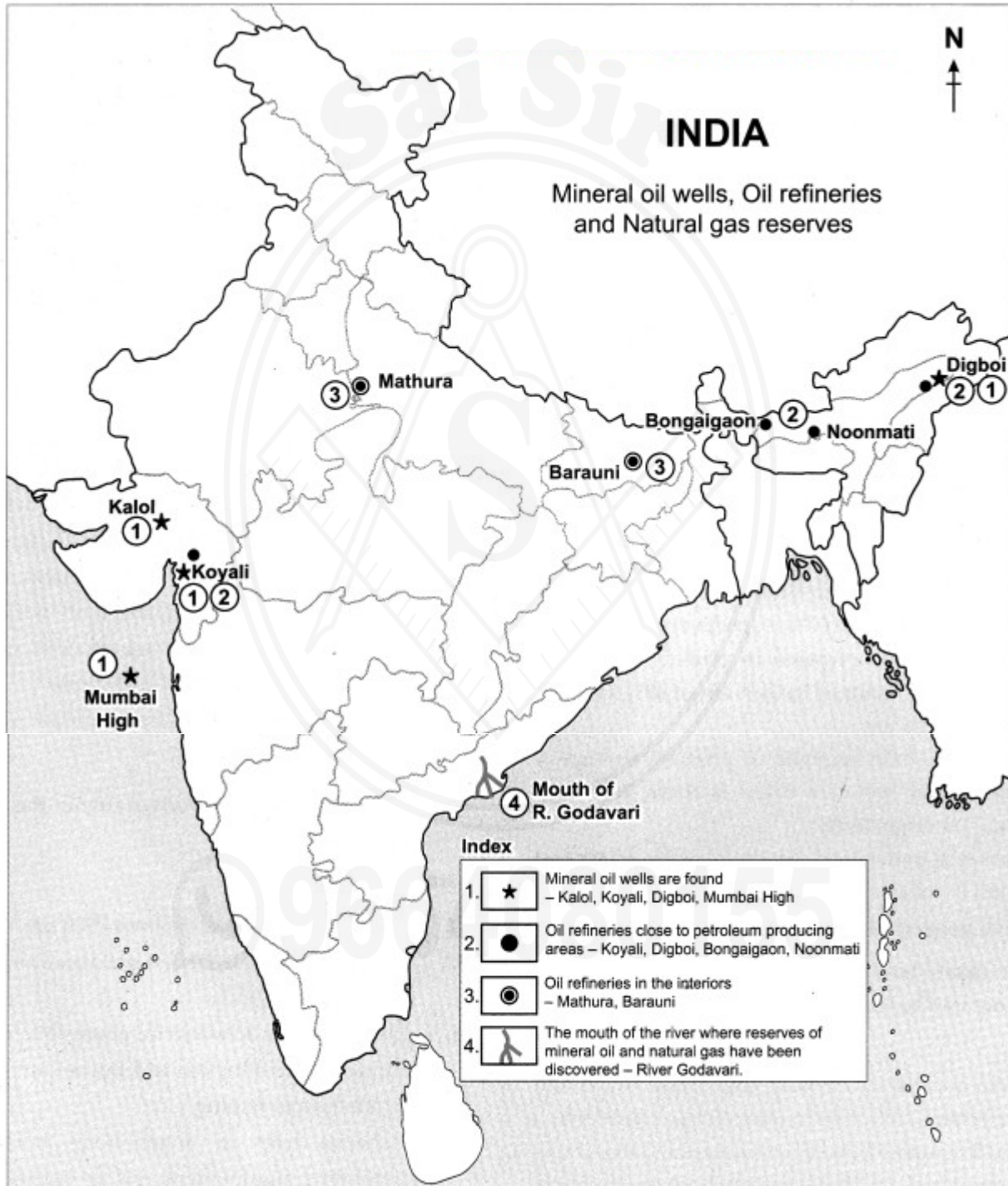
Q.1 Locate the following regions on the map of India.

Mineral oil wells.

Oil refineries close to petroleum producing areas.

Oil refineries in the interiors.

The mouth of the river where reserves of mineral oil and natural gas have been discovered.



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Q.2 Indicate the following on a map of India.

The plateau region rich in minerals.

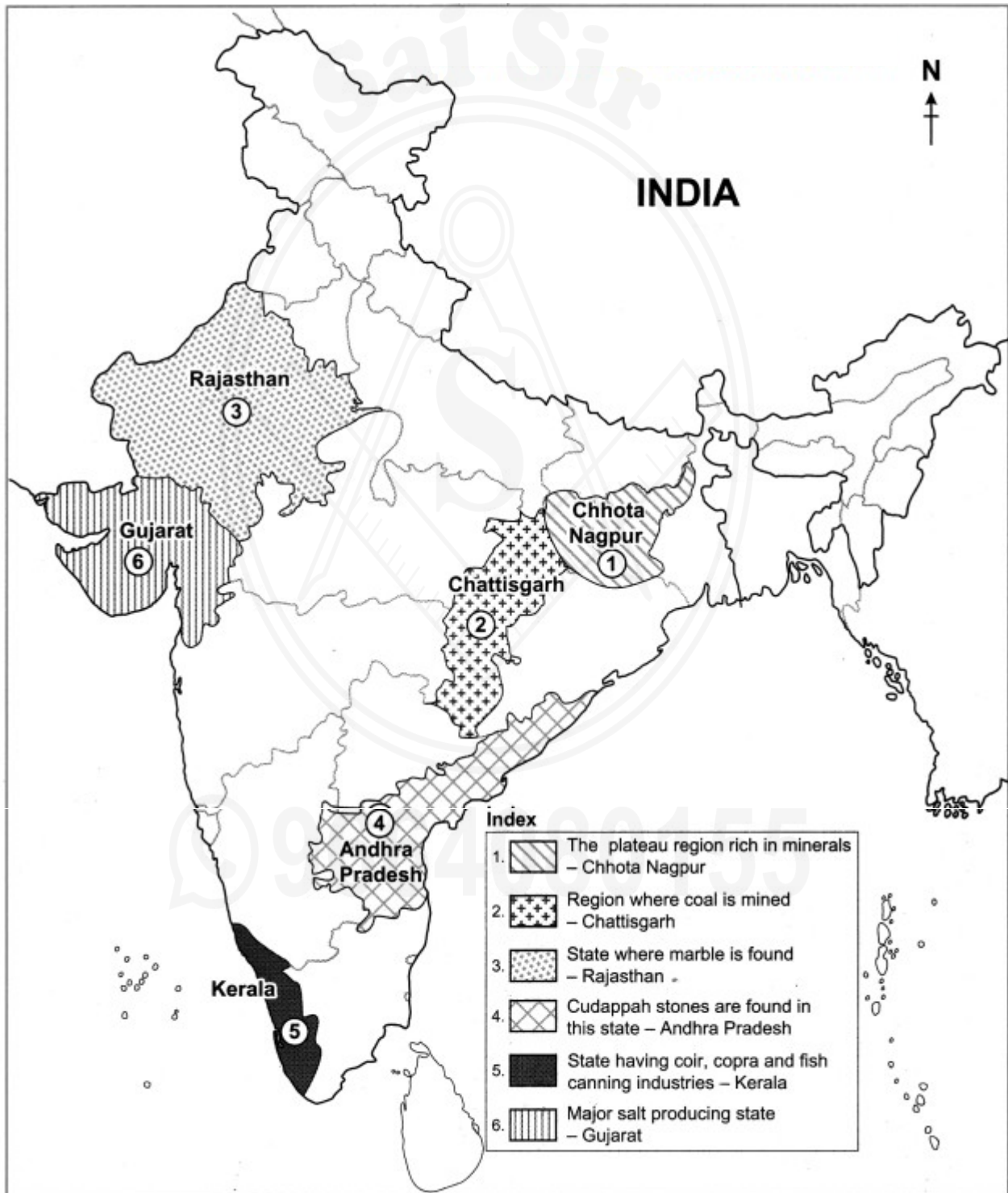
Region where coal is mined.

State where marble is found.

Cudappah stones are found in this state.

The state whose coastal belt has a concentration of coir, copra and fish canning industries.

Major salt producing state.



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Q.3 On the given Political map of Brazil, show the following details (Draw index).

Major coffee producing areas of Brazil.

The cold and warm ocean current near the Brazilian coast.

Important fishing areas in the Northern coast.

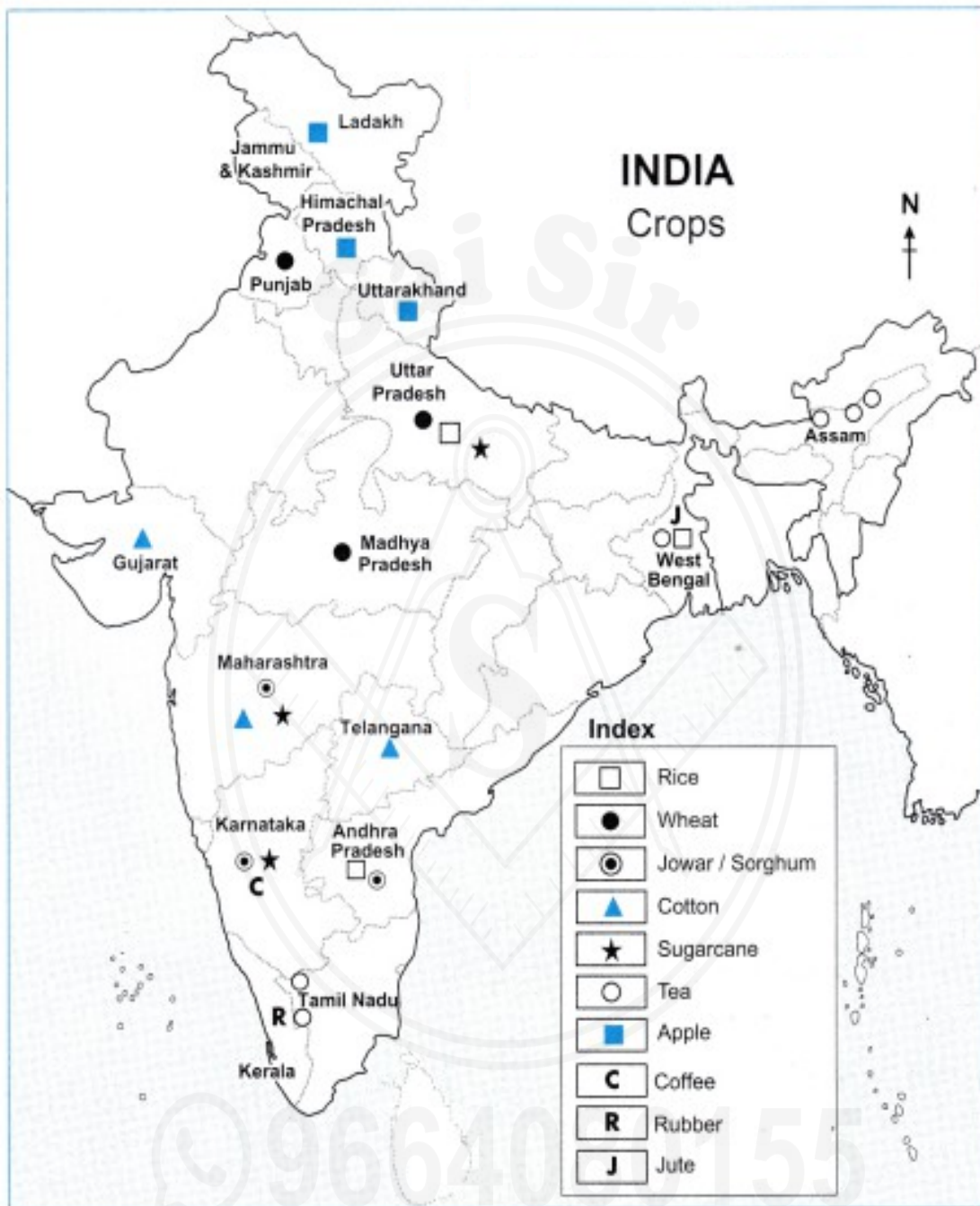
Important fishing areas in the Eastern coast.



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Q.4 Show the distribution of crops like wheat, jowar, rice, cotton, sugarcane, tea, jute, coffee and rubber, apple in the outline map of India using symbols. Name the map.



Q.5 Study the graphs and answer the following questions on

Q.1 In which years did the value of exports to Brazil exceed the imports from Brazil?

In the years 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 the value of exports to Brazil have exceeded the imports from Brazil.

Q.2 In which year was trade with Brazil the most favourable of all?

Trade with Brazil was most favourable in the year 2013.

Q.3 Comment upon the Balance of Trade in the year 2013.

- (i) The value of Balance of Trade between India and Brazil was maximum in the year 2013.
- (ii) Also, the Balance of Trade was in India's favour.

Q.4 From which year the value of exports to Brazil have exceeded the value of import from Brazil?

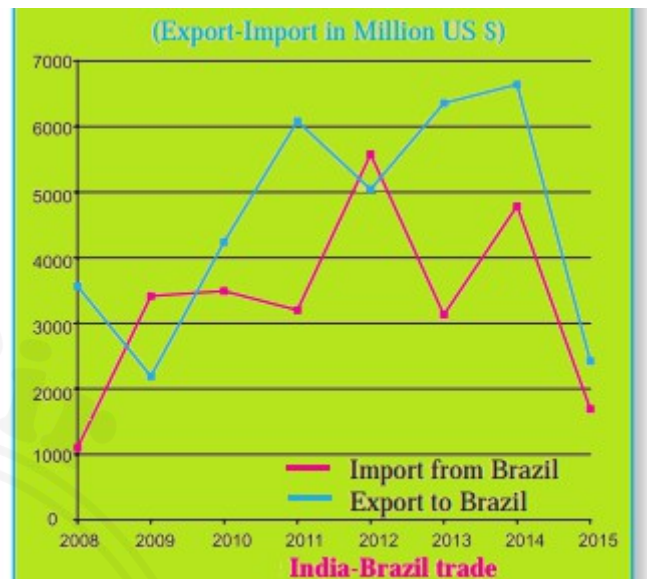
From 2010 to 2015 (except 2012).

Q.5 Write a note on the trade between Brazil and India.

- (i) Trade between India and Brazil has not been consistent.
- (ii) Most of the time the trade has been favourable for India, with exports more than imports.
- (iii) In 2015, India-Brazil trade has shown a downfall with both imports and exports at an all-time low.

Q.6 In which year was the value of exports to Brazil the maximum?

The value of exports to Brazil was the maximum in 2014.



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Q.6 Look at the map given in Fig. The major primary occupations in Brazil are shown here. Discuss the following points and write your observations.



Q.1 In which part of Brazil is coffee mainly produced?

Coffee is mainly produced in the South and South-east part of Brazil.

Q.2 Which food crops are mainly produced in Brazil?

Rice, soyabean and corn are the food crops mainly produced in Brazil.

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Q.3 Can you relate the production of these crops with the climate there?

Brazil has a wide range of climatic variation.

Rice requires hot and humid climate with heavy rainfall. So it is grown in the coastal region.

Corn grows well in the central parts of Brazil, because the climate there is hot and dry.

Q.4 Where are the rubber plantations concentrated?

The rubber plantations are concentrated in the north western part in the Amazon River Basin area.

Q.5 Complete the table.

Types of crops	Crops	Areas of Production
Food crops	Corn / Maize	Central
	Rice	coastal region
Cash crops	Coffee	South east
	Sugarcane	Central, East
	Cocoa	East
	Rubber	North
	Soyabean	South
Fruits and Vegetables	Bananas	coastal region.
	Oranges	East, Central

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Q.7 Observe the logos given and answer the questions.



Logos of Various Industries

Q.1 Identify the industries with which they are associated.

- (i) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation – Oil and natural gas exploration and production .
- (ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) – Steel production.
- (iii) Aarey – Dairy and dairy products.
- (iv) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) – Electric locomotive manufacturing.
- (v) Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation (Limited) MAIDC – Production of pesticides, fertilizers, animal feed, agro-engineering (introducing new kinds of farm implements, sale and repair of tractors, harvesters etc.) and processing food (like jams, jellies and sauces).
- (vi) Khadi and Village industries Commission (KVIC)-Establishment and development of khadi and village Industries in rural areas.
- (vii) Central Silk Board (CSB) – Silk production.
- (viii) Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) Chemical and fertilizer production

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Q.8 Which raw material is used for these industries. Classify them accordingly.

Classification	Industries	Raw materials
Agro-based industries	Maharashtra Agro-industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Seeds, raw materials required for the production of pesticides, fertilisers
	Khadiand Village Industries Commission	Cotton, silk and wool
Animal product – based industries	Aarey	Milk
	Central Silk . Board (CSB)	Silk
Minerals and metal-based industries	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	Crude oil and natural gas
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	Iron ore and coal
	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Iron and steel and aluminium
	Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)	Chemicals and different minerals

Q.9 Which raw material is used for these industries. Classify them accordingly.

(i) Iron ore, coal, limestone etc.: Chhota Nagpur plateau area of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra etc.

(ii) Natural Gas: Krishna-Godavari Basin.

Mumbai High, in Arabian Sea.

(iii) Mineral Oil: Mumbai High in Arabian sea, Digboi in Assam, Ankleshwar in Gujarat.

(iv) Milk: Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat etc.

(v) Cotton: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.

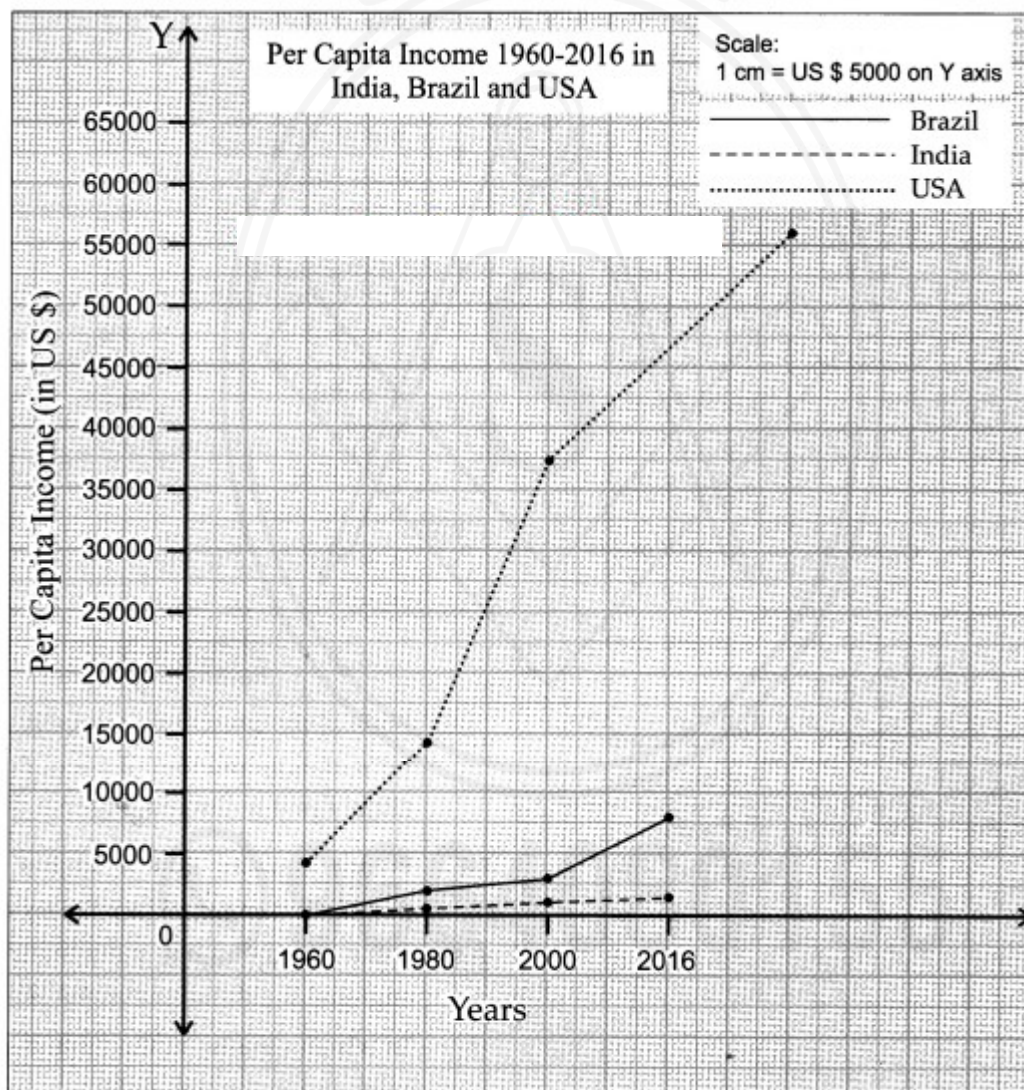
(vi) Silk: Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir.

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Q.10 Use the following table and make a polyline graph with the help of computer

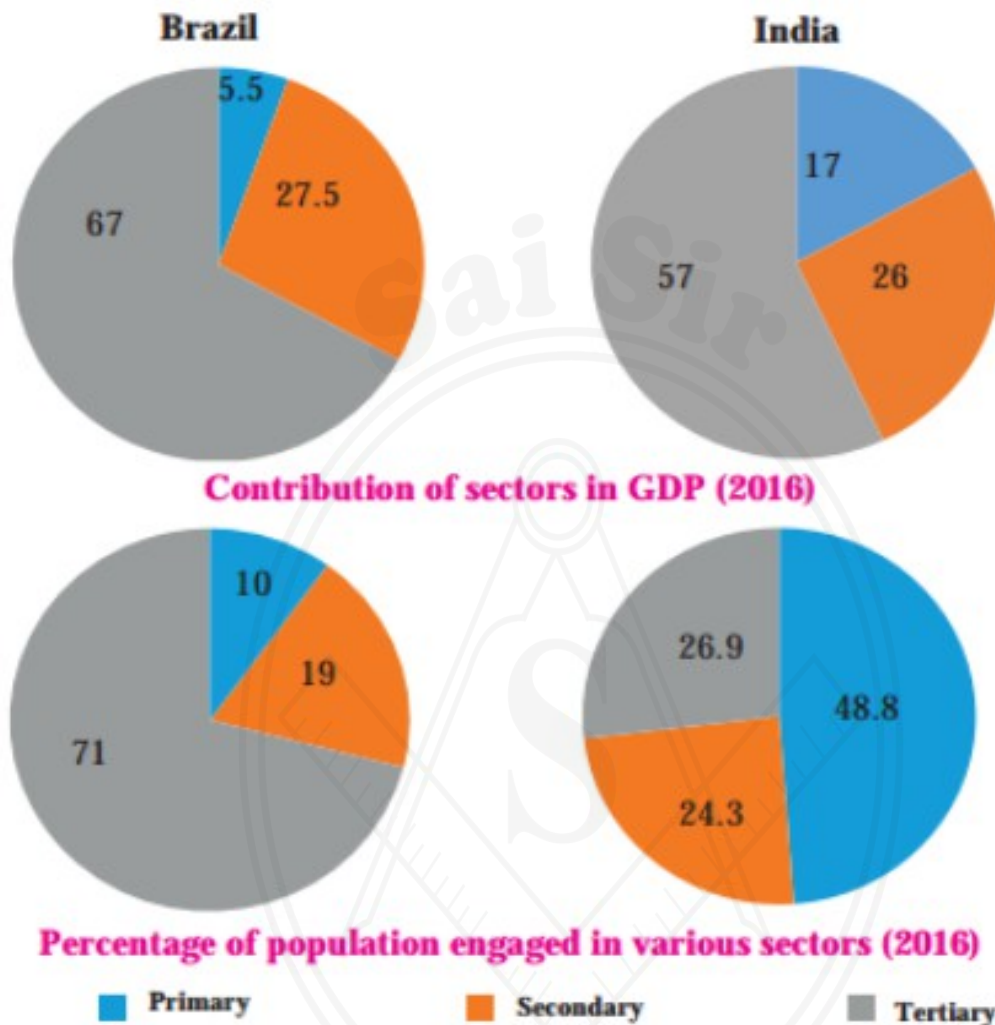
Country Name/Year	1960	1980	2000	2016
Brazil	240	2010	3060	8840
India	90	280	450	1680
USA	3250	14230	37470	56280



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Q.11 Look at the pie-charts carefully and answer the following questions:



Q.1 Which country has a higher percentage of population engaged in primary activities?
India has a higher percentage of population engaged in primary activities (48.8%).

Q.2 In which country is the contribution of tertiary sector greater in the GDP?
The contribution of tertiary sector is greater in Brazil's GDP (67%).

Q.3 In which country is the share of secondary activities more in the GDP?
The contribution of secondary activities is more in Brazil's GDP (27.5%).

Q.4 Can we say that Brazil is an agrarian economy like India? Give reasons

(i) Brazil is not an agrarian economy like India.

(ii) This is because 71% of its population is engaged in the tertiary sector and it contributes 67% in GDP.

Q.12 Read the following table and answer the following questions.

Export, Import and Balance of Trade (Value in US \$)				
	India		Brazil	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
2009-10	178751.4	288372.9	152994.7	127647.3
2010-11	251136	369770	197356.4	180458.8
2011-12	304623.53	489181.3	256038.7	226243.4
2012-13	214099.8,	361271.9	242579.8	223749.1

Q.1 What is balance of trade?

Balance of trade is the difference between the value of a nation's exports and imports for a certain period.

Q.2 Tell the types of balance of trades.

There are three types of balance of trade they are as follows:

Unfavourable balance of trade: The value of imports is more than the value of exports.

Favourable balance of trade: The value of exports is more than the value of imports.

Balanced trade: The value of exports and imports is almost the same.

Q.3 In which country do export exceed the imports in all the years?

In Brazil, export exceeds the import in all the years.

Q.4 Brazil's balance of trade belongs to which type?

Brazil has a 'favourable balance of trade' or 'surplus trade'.

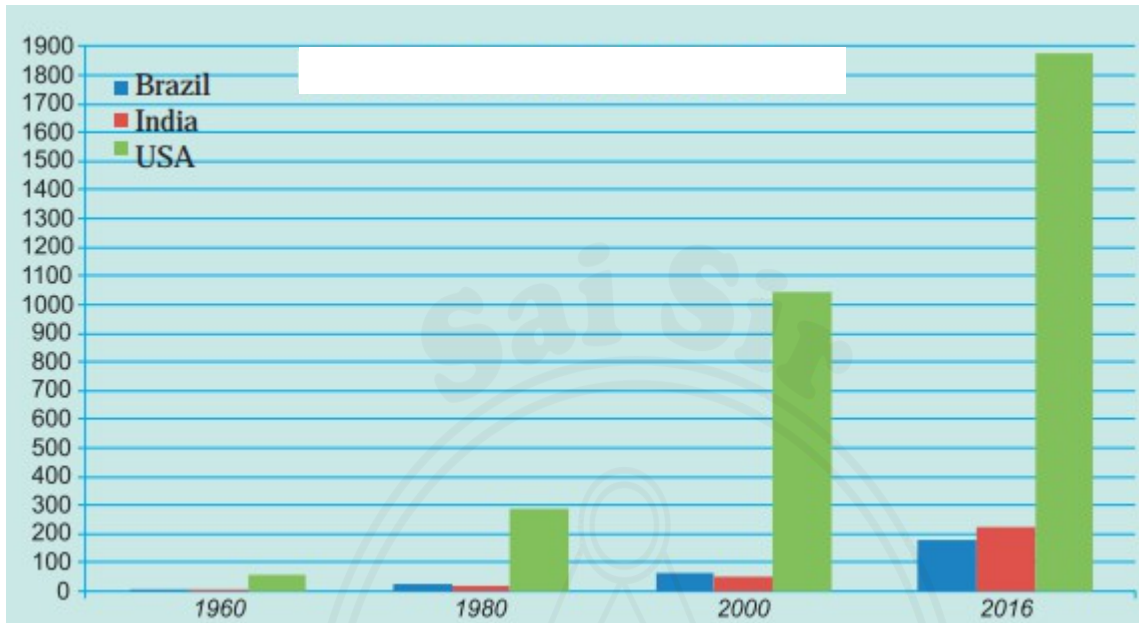
Q.5 India's balance of trade belongs to which type?

India has an 'unfavourable balance of trade' or 'trade deficit'.

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**Q.13 Read the following graph and answer the following questions:
Gross National Incomes (GNI) from 1960 to 2016 (in million US. \$)**



**Q.1 Which country's national income was the highest in 2016 and how much was it?
USA's national income was highest in 2016. It was approx. U.S. \$ 18000 million.**

**Q.2 Comparing India and Brazil, which country had a higher national income in 1980?
Brazil had a higher national income in 1980, as compared to India.**

**Q.3 Comparing India and Brazil, which country had a higher national income in 2016?
Comparing India and Brazil, India had a higher national income.in 2016.**

**Q.4 Tell the difference between the GNP of Brazil and India in 2016.
The difference between the GNP of Brazil and India in 2016 is approximately
US \$ 300 million. (India : \$ 2000 million – Brazil: \$ 1700 million)**

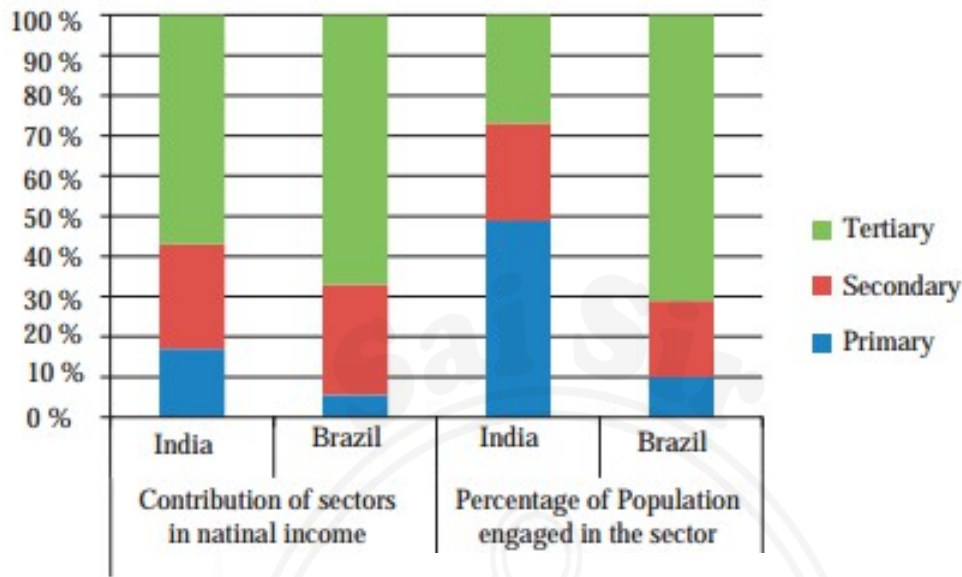
**Q.5 Name the developing and developed economies based on the graph?
India and Brazil are developing economies and the USA is a developed economy.**

Q.6 Calculate the difference between the national incomes of developed and developing countries , in 2016.

The difference between the national incomes of developed and developing countries in 2016 was nearly U.S. \$ 16500 million.

(US: \$18500 million – India, Brazil: \$ 2000 million)

Q.14 Study the following graph and analyse in short.



- (i) This is a compound bar graph showing the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the national income of India and Brazil.
- (ii) It also shows the percentage of population engaged in these sectors.
- (iii) The contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector to India's national income is about 17%, 26% and 57% respectively.
- (iv) Whereas the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector to Brazil's national income is about 5%, 28% and 67% respectively.
- (v) The population engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sector of India is about 49% 24% and 27% respectively.
- (vi) The population engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sector of Brazil is about 10%, 19% and 71% respectively.
- (vii) Thus it is understood clearly from the graph that Brazil is not an agrarian economy like India.

Chapter 9 Tourism, Transport and Communication

Q.1 Show the following on a given outline map of India. Give index:

(A) Ports:

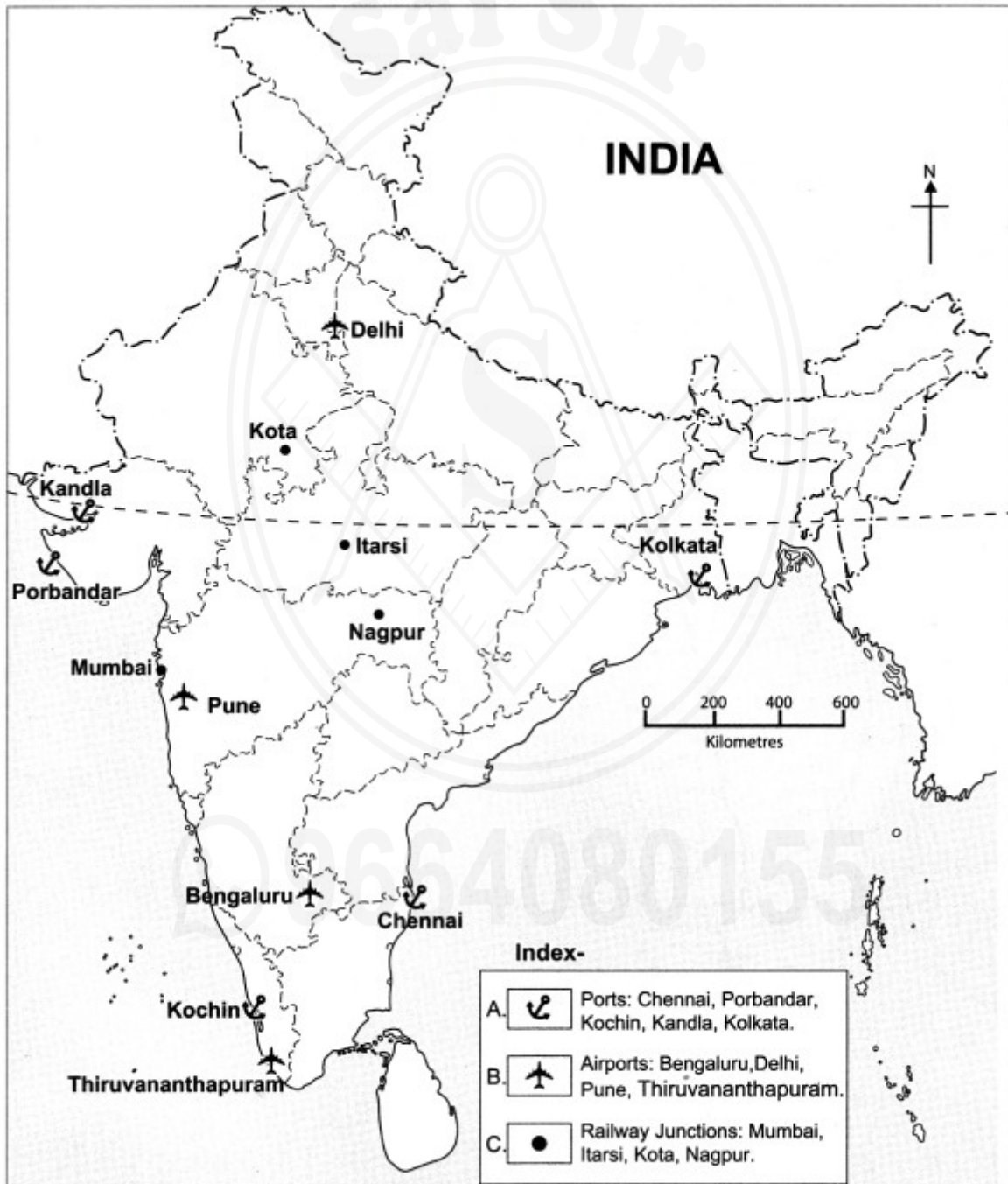
- Chennai
- Porbandar
- Kochin
- Kandla
- Kolkata

(B) Airports :

- Bengaluru
- Delhi
- Pune
- Thiruvananthapuram

(C) Railway Junctions :

- Mumbai
- Itarsi
- Kota
- Nagpur



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Q.2 Show the following on a given outline map of Brazil.

(A) Ports:

- Vitoria
- Manaus

(B) Airports:

- Brasilia
- Campo Grande

(C) Railway Junctions:

- Sao Paulo
- Rio de Janeiro



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Q.3 Mark the following on an outline map of Brazil. Name the following:

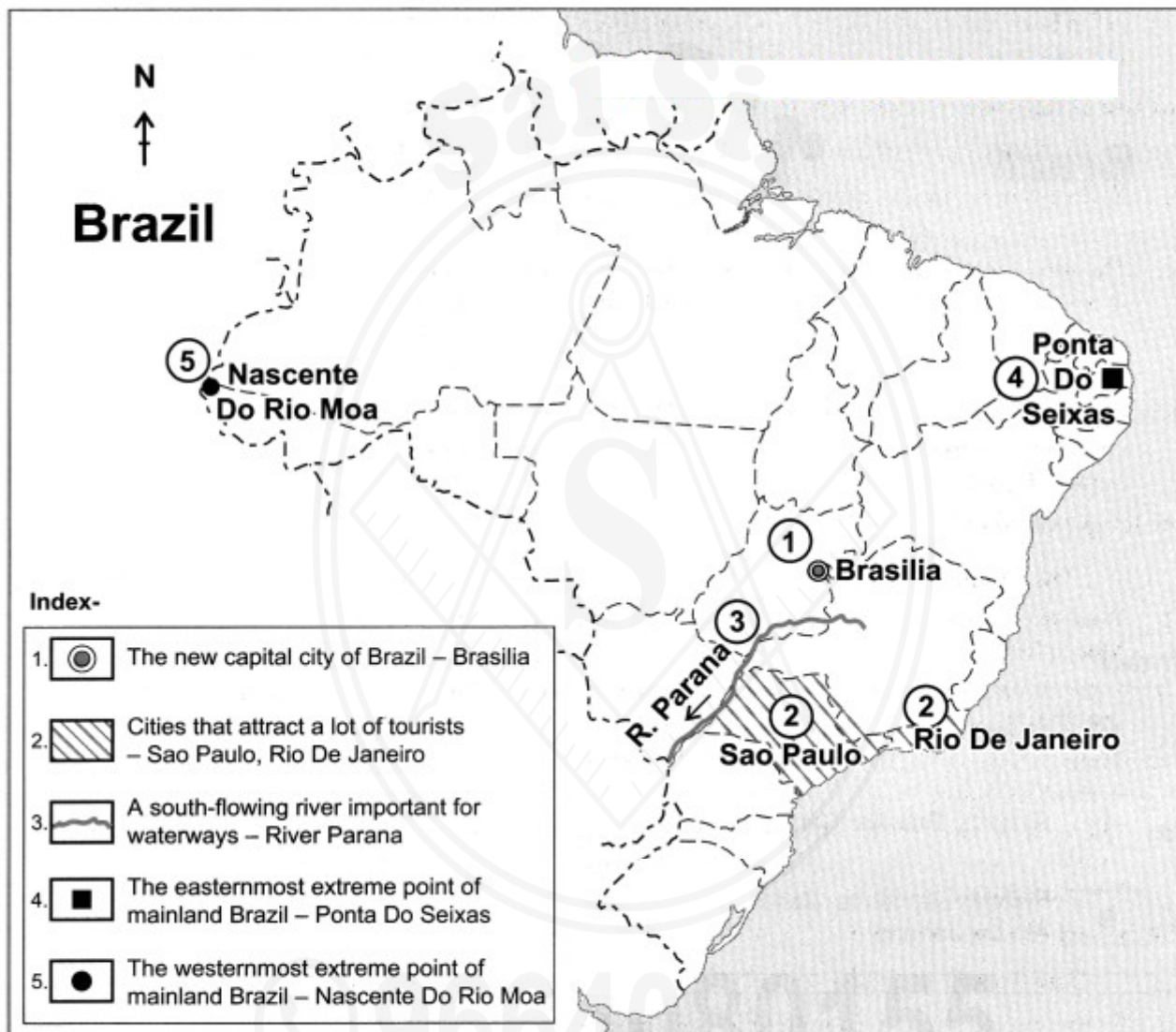
The new capital city of Brazil.

Two cities that attract a lot of tourist.

A south-flowing river important for waterways.

The easternmost extreme point of mainland Brazil.

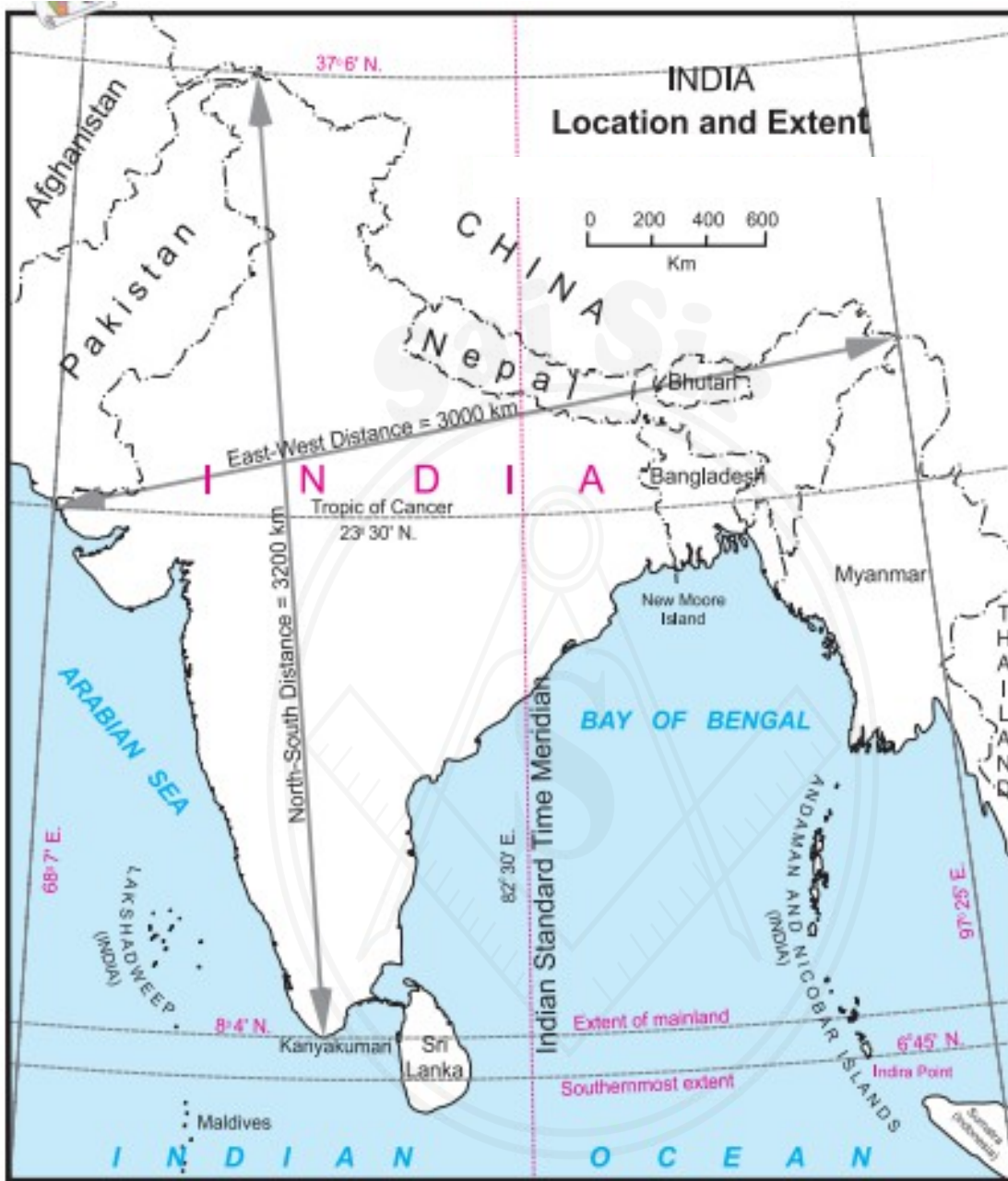
The westernmost extreme point part of mainland Brazil.



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Q.4 Study the map given in figure and answer the following questions:



Q.1 Calculate the difference between the two longitudinal extremes of mainland India.

Is it more than Brazil?

The difference between the two longitudinal extremes of east and west mainland India is about 29° .

Q.2 Which longitude in India is called the Indian Standard Time (IST)?

The $82^\circ 30' E$ longitude is called Indian Standard Time (IST)

Q.3 What is the difference between IST and the GMT?

The IST time is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of the GMT.

Q.4 How many local times are there in India?

There are 29 local times.

Q.5 How much is the time difference between the western most and the eastern most points of India?

Two hours, 120 minutes.

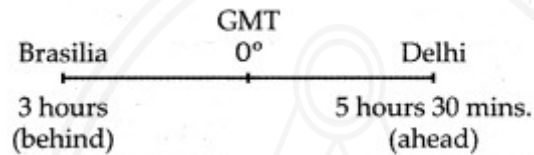
Q.5 A) It is 12 noon at Delhi. What would be the local time in Brasilia?

If it is 12 noon at Delhi, the local time in Brasilia would be 3.30 a.m.

This is because Brasilia is 3 hours behind GMT and Delhi is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT. Therefore Time difference between Brasilia and Delhi is of 8 hours 30 mins

(3 hours + 5 hours 30 mins) Time at Delhi = 12 noon

Time at Brasilia = 12 noon – 8 hours 30 mins = 3.30 a.m.



Q.5 B) Considering the development of transport in a place, which factors do you think are responsible for the development of transport in Brazil? Also, think which means of transport could be used in Brazil given its topography and drainage?

Considering the development of transport in a place, the factors that are responsible for the development of transport in Brazil are:

The physiography, accessibility, population, climatic conditions, availability of power/fuel, funds, etc.

Roads and ports need to be upgraded.

Railways are few and competitive. They can be increased in the central part.

With its topography and drainage Brazil should develop more waterways.

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Q.7 Answer the following questions on the basis of the map given.



Q.1 Name the terminal points of the North-South Corridor of Golden quadrilateral Highway.
North – Srinagar, South – Kanyakumari.

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Q.2 Name the terminal points of East-West corridor Golden Quadrilateral highway.
East – Silchar ; West – Porbandar.

Q.3 Name the three major ports on the western coast.
Porbandar, Mumbai and Cochin are the three major ports on the western coast.

Q.4 Name the three major ports on the eastern coast.
Chennai Vishakhapatnam and Haldia (Kolkata) are the three major ports on the eastern coast.

Q.5 Which parts of India have a sparse network of road transport route? Give reason.
Answer:
The northernmost part of India in the state of Jammu and Kashmir does not have any national highway or other roadways, because it is a mountainous region.

Q.7 Answer the following questions on the basis of the map given.



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Q.1 What does the map indicate ?

The map indicates the important railway routes and airports of India.

Q.2 Which part of India has many airports compared to the others?

The Southern part of India (i.e.) Peninsular India has many airports compared to the other parts of India.

Q.3 Which part of India has a dense network of rail routes?

North Indian plains region has a dense network of rail routes.

Q.4 Name the northernmost important railway station.

Baramulla is the northernmost important railway station.

Q.5 Name the easternmost important railway station.

Tinsukia is the easternmost important railway station.

Q.6 Name the two westernmost important railway stations.

Okha and Naliya are the two westernmost important railway stations.

Q.8 Look at the graph and answer the following questions:

Q.1 Which country attracted more international tourists in the year 1995?

India attracted more international tourists in the year 1995.

Q.2 In which country did more international tourists arrive in the year 2000?

More international tourists arrived in Brazil in the year 2000.

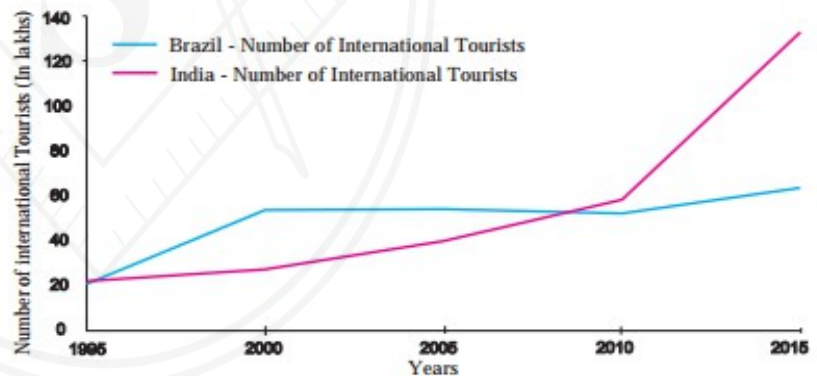
Q.3 In which year can an increase be seen in the number of international tourists in India?
An increase in the number of international tourists in India can be seen from the year 2010.

Q.4 What was the number of international tourists in the year 2015 in both the countries?
What was the difference between them?

The number of international tourists in India in 2015 was approximately 130 lakhs.

The number of international tourists in Brazil in 2015 was 60 lakhs.

The difference between India and Brazil in the numbers of international tourists in 2015 was 70 lakh people. (130 lakhs – 60 lakhs).



Number of International Tourists

Q.5 What could be the reason of increase in tourists in India after the year 2010?

There is an increase in tourists coming to India after 2010 because :Different types of tourism like eco-tourism, health tourism, business tourism, etc.

have been promoted by the Indian Government.

The quality of travel and stay in India has also improved.

Q.6 Name the kind of graph shown above.

Polyline graph.

Q.9 Look at the graph and answer the following questions:

Q.1 What type of graph is shown here?

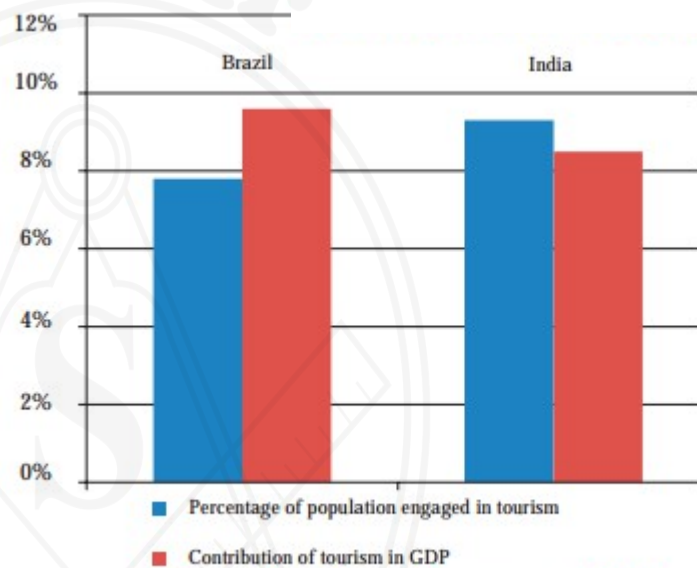
The type of graph shown here is a Joint Bar Graph.

Q.2 What does the graph show?

The graph shows:

The percentage of population engaged in tourism in Brazil and India in 2016.

The contribution of tourism in GDP by both the countries in 2016.



Tourism and economy (2016)

Q.3 Which country's tourism has a larger share in the contribution towards GDP?

Brazil's tourism has a larger share in the contribution towards GDP.

Q.4 Which country has a larger population engaged in tourism sector but contributes lesser in GDP?

India has a larger population engaged in tourism sector but contributes lesser in GDP terms.

Q.5 How much percentage of India's population is engaged in tourism?

Nearly 9.5 percentage of Indian population is engaged in tourism.

Q.6 How much is the contribution of tourism in India's GDP in 2016? .

The contribution of tourism in India's GDP in 2016 is nearly 8.5 per cent.

Q.10 Study the transport map of Brazil and answer the following.



Q.1 Which means of transport are seen on the map?

All the means of transport like roadways, railways, airways, and waterways are seen on the map.

Q.2 Which means of transport has a denser network?

The roadways have a denser network.

Q.3 Which highway can be seen prominently? Which places does it join?

The Trans Amazonian Highway can be seen prominently.

It connects Cruzeiro do sul, Porto Velho, Manaus and Brasilia.

Q.4 What could be the reason for the development of railways in the South-East?

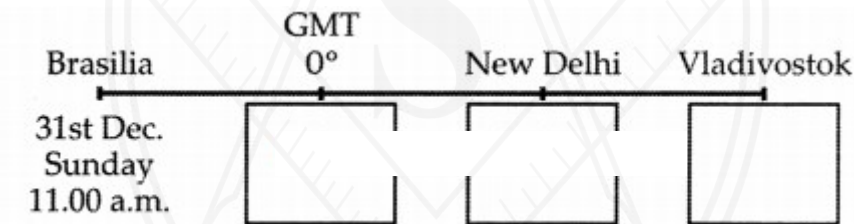
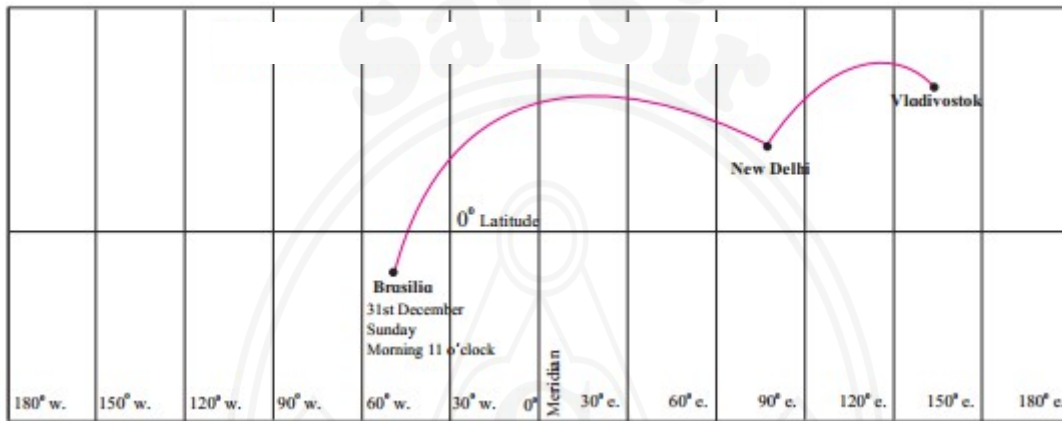
(i) South-east Brazil is the richest and the most populated region of the country.

(ii) Agriculture, mining, and tourism are well developed in this part of Brazil.

Q.5 In which part of Brazil do you see a lesser development of transport network? What could be the reason?

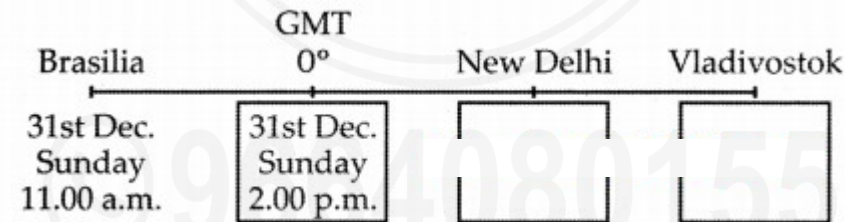
- (i) Amazon in the north and Pantanal in the west have lesser development of transport network.
- (ii) Amazon in the north due to dense forest cover whereas Pantanal is a swampy land.

Q.11 A plane leaves Brasilia at 11 a.m. on 31st December. The plane crosses 0° Meridian and reaches Vladivostok via New Delhi. Tell the local time, date and day at New Delhi and Vladivostok when the plane leaves Brasilia.



Time difference between Brasilia and GMT = 3 hours

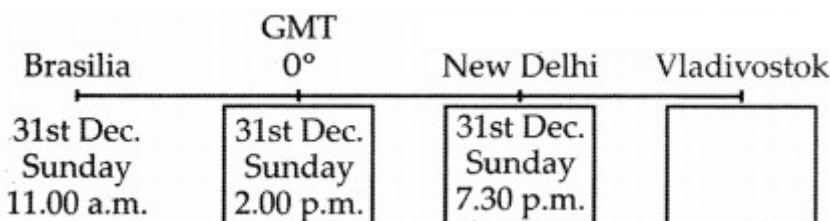
Time at GMT = 11 a.m.+3 hours = 2.00p.m.



Time difference between GMT and New Delhi = 5 hours 30 min.

Time at New Delhi = 2 a.m. + 5 hours 30 min. = 7 hours 30 min.

= 31st December, Sunday, 7.30 p.m.



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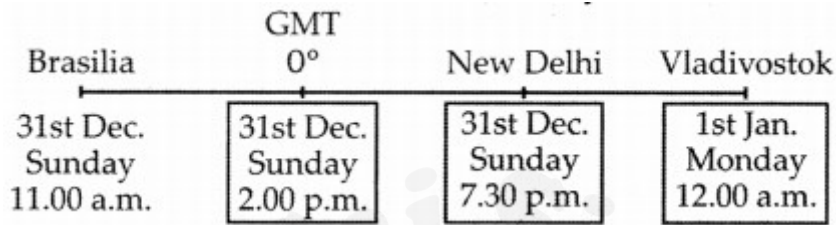
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Time difference between

New Delhi and Vladivostok = 4 hours 30 min.

Time at Vladivostok = 7.30 p.m. + 4 hours 30 min.

= 12.00 am 1st January, Monday.



The local time, date and day at Delhi are 7: 30p.m. , 31st December, Sunday

The local time, date and day at Vladivostok are 12 am. , 1st January, Monday.

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