Maharashtra Board Class 10 Geography Solved Previous Year Question Paper 2019

1. Complete the following sentences by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given and rewrite the sentences in your answer-book: **[4]**

1. Brazil is covered mainly by ………. .

(A) Highlands   (B) Plains
(C) Mountainous regions   (D) Dissected hills

Answer: Brazil is covered mainly by **Highlands**

2. India's climate is of ………. type.

(A) Humid   (B) Monsoon
(C) Equatorial   (D) Cold

Answer: India's climate is of **Monsoon** type.

3. Teak is mainly found in the ………. type of forest.

(A) Coastal   (B) Thorny and bush
(C) Deciduous   (D) Coniferous

Answer: Teak is mainly found in the **Deciduous** forest

4. Brazil is the largest exporter of ………. in the world.

(A) Mineral oil   (B) Tea
(C) Bajra   (D) Coffee

Answer: Brazil is the largest exporter of **Coffee** in the world.

2. Find the odd man out: **[4]**

1. States in India :

(A) Madhya Pradesh   (B) Maharashtra
(C) Meghalaya   (D) Maranhao

Answer: Maranhao

2. With reference to flora of India :

(A) Deodar   (B) Anjan
(C) Orchid   (D) Banyan

Answer: Orchid

3. Members of BRICS :

(A) Brazil   (B) India
(C) China   (D) Saudi Arabia

Answer: Saudi Arabia

4. Favorable factors affecting population distribution :

(A) Nearness to sea   (B) Lack of roads
(C) Cultivable land   (D) New cities and towns

Answer: Lack of roads.

3. State whether the sentences are right or wrong and correct the wrong ones and the rewrite the sentences (any 4)   **[4]**

1. During field visit, vegetation is not the indicator of difference in precipitation.
2. The river Ganga originates from the Yamunotri glacier.
3. Brazil is mainly located in the Southern Hemisphere.
4. The western part of Brazil is densely populated.
5. Like the Indian economy, the Brazil economy is also of mixed type.

Answer 1: The sentence is False. Due to precipitation type the vegetation sustain. High precipitation include evergreen forest and low precipitation include thorn forest.

Answer 2: The statement is False. The river Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier and crosses the Himalayas to become an east flowing river.

Answer 3: The statement is True. Some parts of Brazil lies in the northern hemisphere while most of it lies in the southern hemisphere.
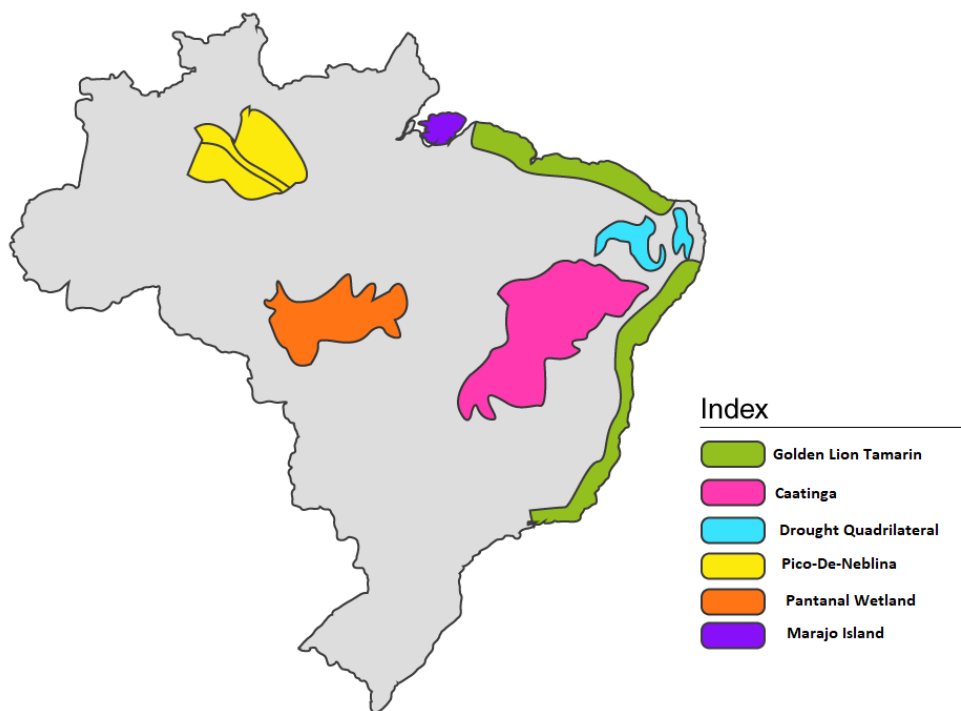
Answer 4: The sentence is False. The majority of Brazilians have concentrated within 300 kilometers of the eastern coastal areas also called the coastal lowlands.

Answer 5: The statement is True. Like Indian Economy, the Brazilian Economy is also a mixed economy because both the countries are developing countries.
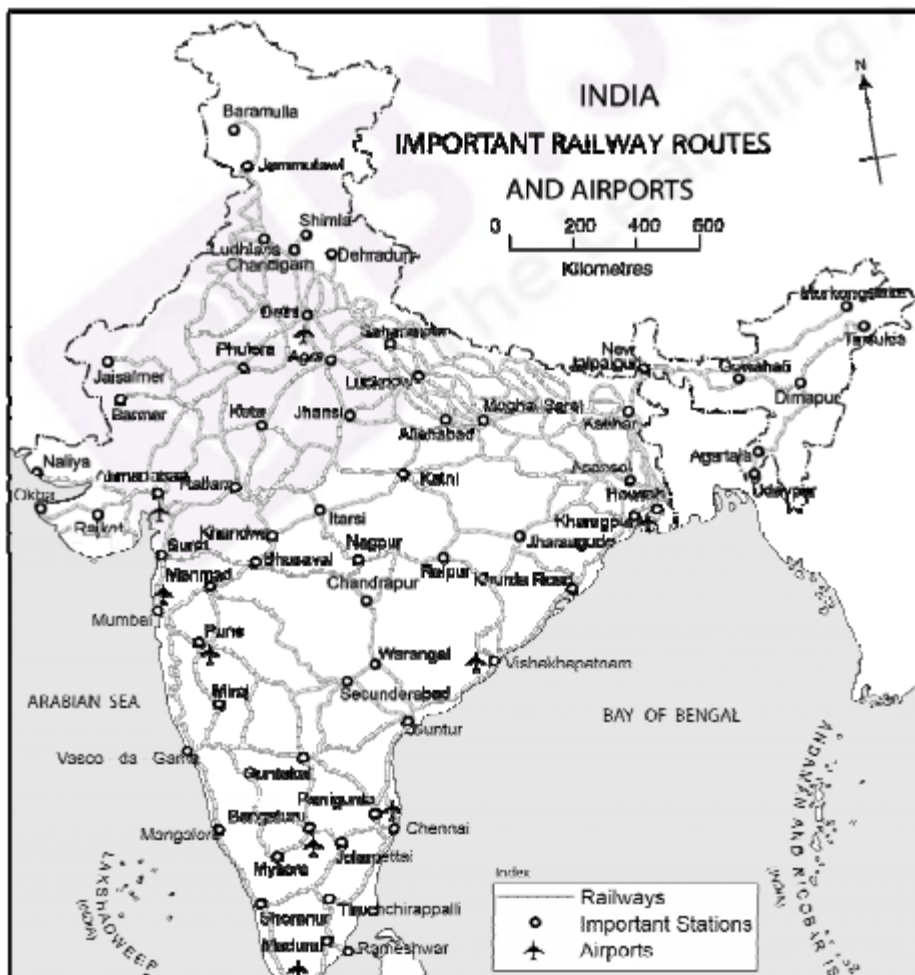
4 (A) Mark the following in the outline map of Brazil supplied to you, write the names and give index (any four) **[4]**

1. Marajo Island
2. Pico-De-Neblina
3. Pantanal Wetland
4. Drought Quadrilateral
5. Caatinga
6. Golden lion-Tamarin

Answer:

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- Golden Lion Tamarin
- Caatinga
- Drought Quadrilateral
- Pico-De-Neblina
- Pantanal Wetland
- Marajo Island

(B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions given below it (any four)   **[4]**

Questions:

1. What does the map show?
2. Name any two airports from Eastern coast.
3. In which states, railway routes does not exist?
4. Name the Southernmost railway station of India.
5. Which is the important railway station on the route of Mumbai-Mangalore?
6. Name the Northernmost airport of India

Answer 1: Railway routes and airports.
Answer 2: Vishakhapatnam and Howrah.
Answer 3: Jammu and Kashmir

Answer 4: Kanyakumari.
Answer 5: Vasco-da-Gama
Answer 6: Delhi.

5. Give geographical reasons for the following (any two):   [6]

1. There are fewer natural ports on the eastern coast of India.
2. The evergreen rain forests in Brazil are rightly called the 'Lungs of the world'.
3. Settlements are sparse in North-eastern Brazil.
4. A dense network of railways has developed in the North Indian plains.

Answer 1: The eastern coast borders the Bay of Bengal which is formed as a result of depositional work of rivers. All the east flowing rivers from all parts of the country empty in the Bay of Bengal on the east coast. Since the slope of the land is gentle, rivers flow at lower velocities and deposit the sediments brought with them at the coast. As a result, deltas are found along this coast. It is therefore difficult for ships to reach the East coast thus indicating less likely conditions favorable for the establishment of natural ports.

Answer 2: In Brazil, rainfall varies due to physiography. In most parts of the equatorial region, it rains throughout the year. Evergreen forests are found in the area where it rains throughout the year. Brazil has the largest number of vegetation species in the world. The evergreen rain forests in Brazil are rightly called the 'Lungs of the world' because it releases a large amount of oxygen in the environment. It helps to reduce carbon dioxide levels.

Answer 3: The distribution of population is very uneven in Brazil. The majority of Brazilians have concentrated within 300 kilometers of the eastern coastal areas also called the coastal lowlands. Settlements are sparse in North-eastern Brazil because of unfavorable climate, heavy rainfall, accessibility and dense forests. The central and western part of Brazil is less populated. The density of population in the highlands of Brazil is moderate.

Answer 4: India has a denser network of transport. About 85 per cent of passenger and 70 per cent of freight traffic are carried by roads every year. Freight and passenger transport has been facilitated due to the development of the railways. Railways are important for the growth of the Indian economy. Railway network is relatively less dense in the hill states, north eastern states, central parts of India and Rajasthan while it is dense in the North Indian Plains, Railways are very important for a vast country where distances are large.

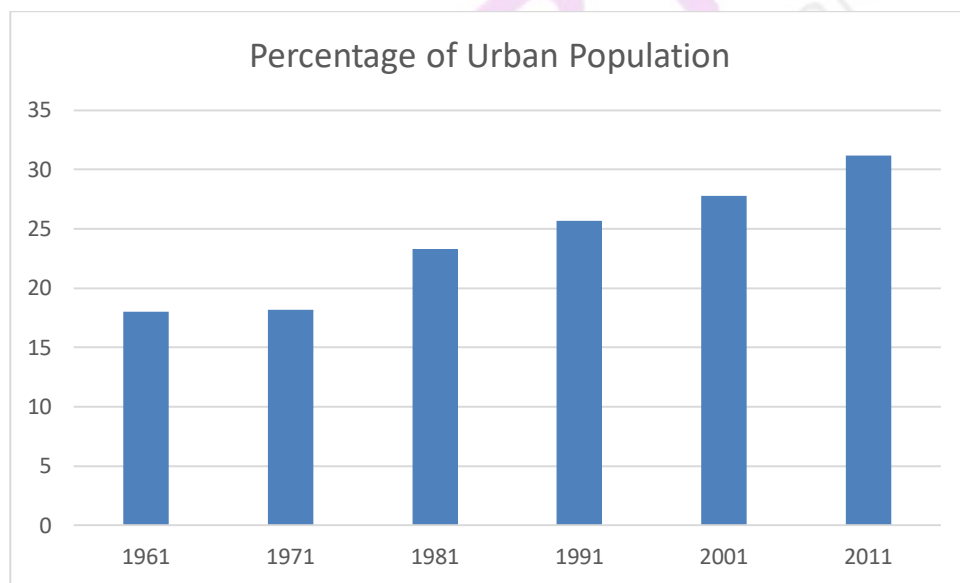**6. (A) With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions:** **[6]**

India– Trend of Urbanisation
(1961–2011)

Year	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 is the interval of the data?
2. Which decade shows slow rate of urbanisation?
3. Which decade shows high rate of urbanisation?

Answer:

Answer 1: Interval data, also called as an integer defined as a data type which is measured along a scale in which each point is placed at equal distance from one another. Interval data always appears in the form of numbers or numerical values where the distance between the two points is standardized and equal.
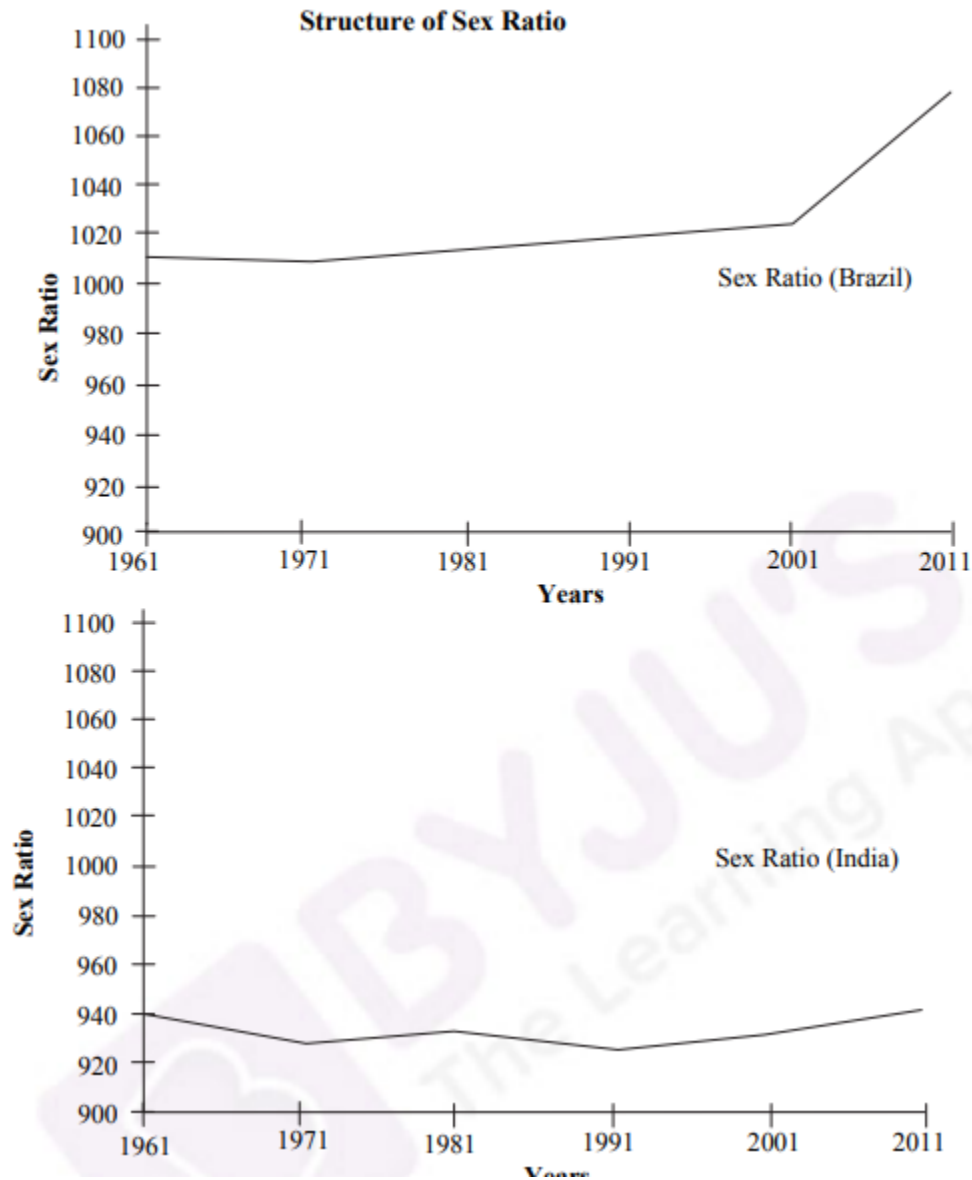
Answer 2: 1961

Answer 3: 2011

<p align="center">**Or**</p>

(B) Observe the following graphs and answer the questions given below them: **[6]**

Structure of Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio (Brazil)

Sex Ratio (India)

Questions:

1. What do the above graphs show?
2. Which country has highest male population?

3. Which country has highest female population?
4. Which country has rapid increase in female population after 2001?
5. What was the female population in India in 1961?
6. Which country has more than 1000 female population?

Answer 1: Sex ratio of Brazil and India
Answer 2: India
Answer 3: Brazil
Answer 4: Brazil
Answer 5: 940
Answer 6: Brazil

7. Answer the following questions in detail (any two): [8]

1. How will you manage the litter during the field visit?
2. How are the Brazil and India different from each other in terms of location?
3. Write the factors affecting climate of Brazil?
4. What are the similarities and differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India?

Answer 1: (a) All litter should be collected and put it inside a big jute carry bag.
(b) Instruction to team member all waste material to put in carry bag which are along with them.
(c) Use bio degradable material that will not harm to nature.

Answer 2: India: India is located in the northern and eastern hemispheres of the Earth. It is located in the southern part of the Asian continent. The extent of the mainland India 80° 4' 28" N to 37° 6' 53" N latitudes and between 68° 7' 53" E to 97° 25' 47" E longitudes. Indira Point is the southernmost tip of India. It is located on 6°45' N parallel.

Brazil: Some part of Brazil lies in the northern hemisphere while most of it lies in the southern hemisphere. Also, it lies in the western hemisphere in the northern part of the South American continent. The extent of the mainland Brazil 5° 15' 20" N to 33° 45' 32" S latitudes and between to 34° 45' 30" W to 73° 48' 32" W longitudes.

Answer 3: The factors affecting climate of Brazil are as follows:

(i) Owing to the vast latitudinal extent of Brazil, it experiences wide range of climatic variations in climate. For example near equator it is hot while temperate type of climate is found near Tropic of Capricorn. Brazil gets rainfall from the South-East Trade winds and the North-east Trade Winds.

(ii) The escarpments act as an obstruction to the winds coming from the sea and cause orographic type of rainfall in the coastal region. Beyond the highlands, the effect of these winds gets reduced.

(iii)   The rainfall is minimal in this region. This region is a rain shadow region. This region is called 'Drought Quadrilateral'.

(iv)   The northern part of Brazil is hot while the temperatures in the southern part are comparatively lower. Seasonal variations are found in this pattern. Near the equator at Brazilian coast, temperature does not vary much.

Answer 4: The similarities and differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India are provided below:

India: Fishing play an important role in the economy of India. 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. India has about 7500 kms of coastline. Marine fishing accounting for about 40 per cent of the total annual production of fish and being confined to coastal waters in the west from Kachchh, Malabar Coast to Coromandal coast in the east. Major fishes are sardines, mackerel, Bombay duck,and prawns. On the eastern coast, the important fish are horse mackerels, clupeids and silver bellies. Freshwater fishing is carried on in rivers, canals, irrigation channels, tanks, ponds, lakes, etc. Silver bellies carp (chopda) etc. are major freshwater varieties. About 60 per cent of the country's total fish production comes from inland fisheries.

Brazil: Brazil has a sea coast of around 7,400 km and excellent fishing grounds off the South Atlantic coast. The meeting of the warm Brazil current and the cold Falkland current off the coast of south-east Brazil makes it a good fishing ground. Traditionally, fishing has been carried on by small groups of individual fishermen using primitive techniques and equipment. But now, large vessels are being used. Swordfish, shrimp, lobsters, sardines are mainly caught. The fish resources of the Amazon River are not exploited much and fishing only take place at a small scale.