

SCHOOL SECTION (SSC BOARD)

- Students Academy, BHANDUP (W) – 81085 11244, 84549 24547
  - Ruchi Tutorials, THANE (W) – 99309 85102, 81690 11344
- Arham's Achievers Academy, DOMBIVLI (E) – 97695 56060, 85917 30679
- Dnyandeep Classes, CHAKAN-PUNE – 84110 39292, 84549 24547



STD. X (SSC BOARD)

GEOGRAPHY

Max. Marks: 40

15/03/2025

ANSWERS WITH MARKING SCHEME

Duration: 2 Hours

Q1) [1 M Each]

- 1) The plains in Rajasthan are known as Thar desert.
- 2) India's climate is of monsoon type.
- 3) In India, salt is produced on a large scale in the state of Gujarat.
- 4) The least urbanized state in Brazil is Para.

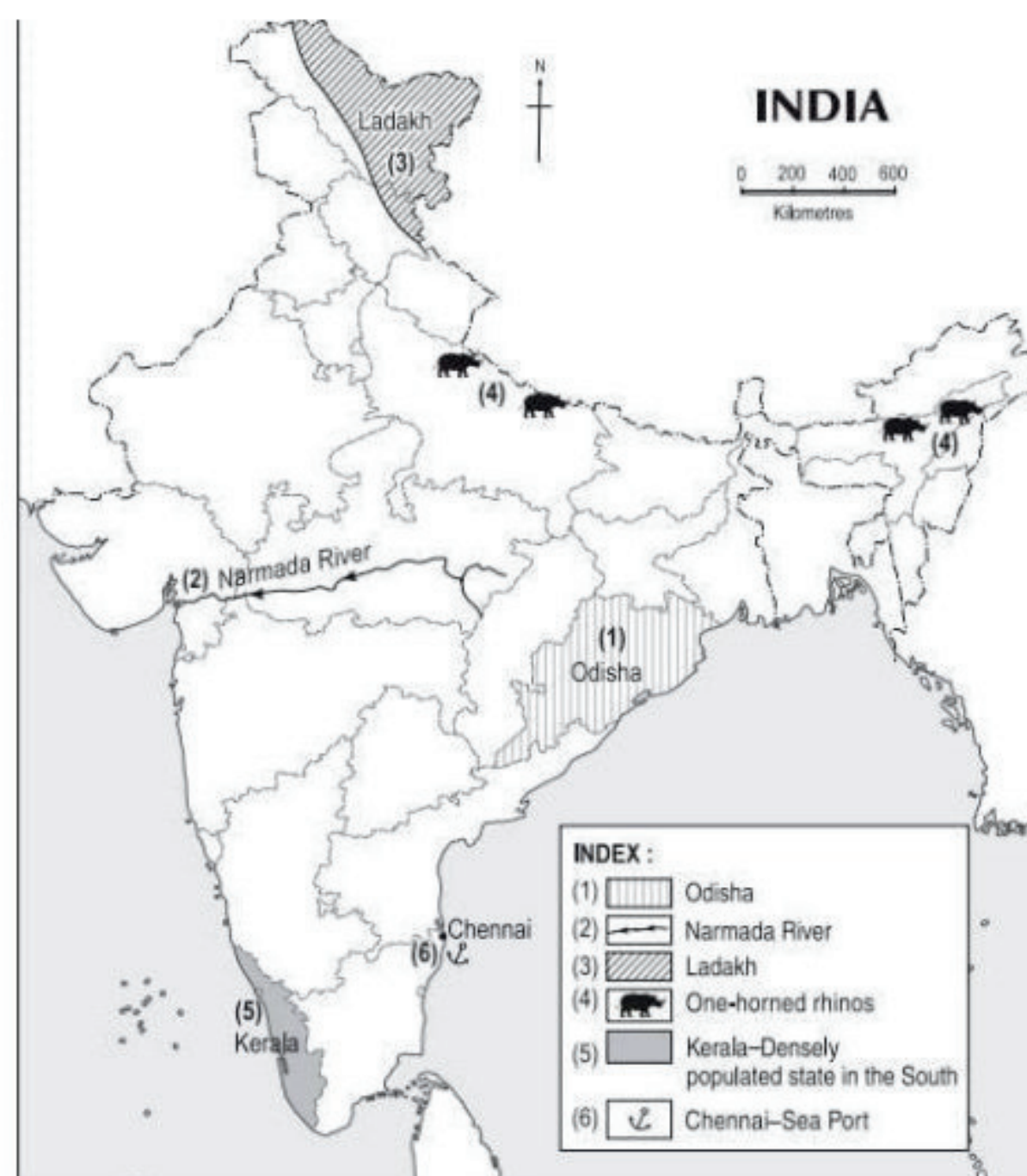
Q2) [1 M Each]

- 1) Plains in India - Fertile soil - Development of agriculture
- 2) Savannah - Rain resistant grass - Brazilian Highlands
- 3) Cash crop in India - Tea - State of Kerala
- 4) Manaus - International tourist place - Football stadium

Q3) [Any 4, 1 M Each]

- 1) Right
- 2) Right
- 3) Wrong
- 4) Right
- 5) Wrong

Q4A) [Any 4, 1 M Each]





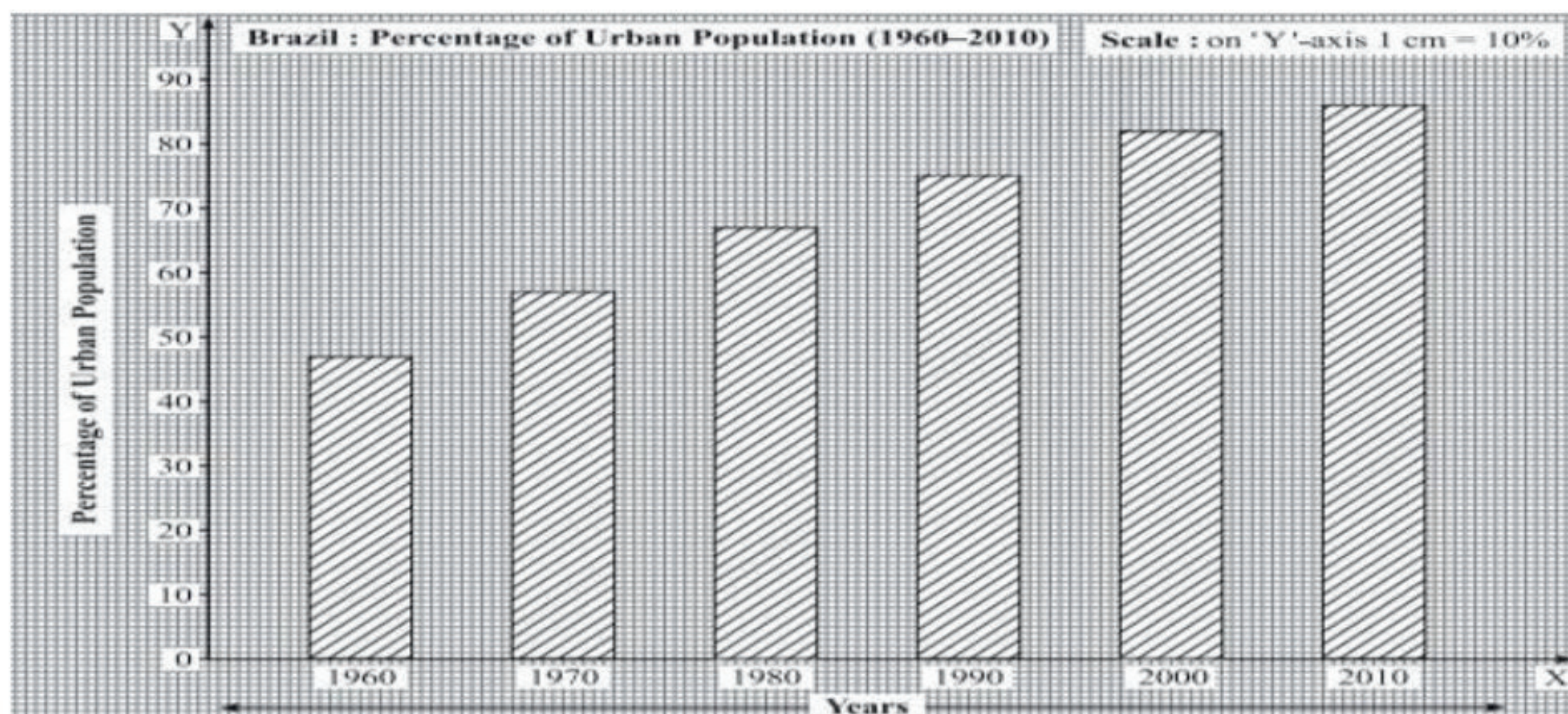
**Q4B) [Any 4, 1 M Each]**

- 1) The names of two forests in Brazil are Equatorial Forests and Hot Deciduous Forests.
- 2) The name of the island shown in the map is Marajo Island.
- 3) Crocodiles are found in Pantanal region.
- 4) Tamairin are found in Amazon River basin in Brazil.
- 5) The name of the grassland to the southernmost part of Brazil is Pampas.

**Q5) [Any 2, 3 M Each]**

- 1) i) Human beings require water to satisfy their various daily needs. Water is required for agriculture as well as industries. **[1 M]**  
ii) Due to unavailability of water, the agriculture and industries do not flourish. As its effect, human settlements do not grow in such areas. **[1 M]**  
iii) Due to availability of water, the agriculture and industries gets developed. Many employment opportunities are generated. As its effect, human settlements get developed in such areas. In this way, availability of water is a major factor affecting settlements. **[1 M]**
- 2) i) Many things like containers or bags, a bottle of drinking water, papers, maps, etc. are used during field visit. If these things are thrown here and there after their use, it leads to generation of litter. **[1 M]**  
ii) Litter leads to pollution. It harms the surrounding environment. **[1 M]**  
iii) Visiting a field following discipline is very essential. Therefore, it is important to manage the waste generated during field visit. **[1 M]**
- 3) i) The economic and social growth and development of any country depends upon its quantity and quality of population. **[1 M]**  
ii) If a country has excess of population or if it has less population than required. it results in slow economic growth and development of country. **[1 M]**  
iii) If a country has optimum and quality population, its economic growth and development speeds up. In this way, population is an important resource. **[1 M]**
- 4) i) In the northern coastal region near equator, the differences in the temperatures are negligible. **[1 M]**  
ii) In this region, the winds move vertically. **[1 M]**  
iii) The convergence zone of the trade winds is also found to be weak in this region. Therefore, tropical cyclones occur rarely in Brazil. **[1 M]**



**Q6A) [3 M]****Simple Bar Graph**

- 1) The above simple bar graph shows the percentage of urban population in Brazil from the years 1960 to 2010. **[1 M]**
- 2) Urbanization occurred slowly in the decade of 2000 to 2010. **[1 M]**
- 3) The percentage of increase in urbanization during the period from 1980 to 1990 was 8.6%. **[1 M]**

**OR****Q6B)**

- 1) The average life expectancy in India in the year 2016 is 68 years. **[1 M]**
- 2) In the year 1990, an increase (excess) in life expectancy in Brazil as compared to India was of 7 years. **[1 M]**
- 3) The average life expectancy in 1980 in India (54 years) was found in 1960 in Brazil. **[1 M]**
- 4) Brazil shows a greater increase in life expectancy during the period from 2010 to 2016. **[1 M]**
- 5) High life expectancy is found in Brazil. **[1 M]**
- 6) India's life expectancy was lesser than Brazil by 13 years in the year 1960. **[1 M]**

**Q7) [Any 2, 4 M Each]**

- 1) We will take care of the following when we visit a seashore
  - i) While going for a field visit to a seashore we will confirm the timings of high and low tides. **[1/2 M]**
  - ii) We will take a local guide while visiting a seashore or a mountainous region. We will not go to an unknown place. **[1/2 M]**
  - iii) We will avoid taking a selfie near risky areas like sea cliffs or any other places in the deep sea. **[1 M]**
  - iv) We will not enter deep sea for swimming. **[1/2 M]**
  - v) We will keep the seashore clean. We will not litter. **[1/2 M]**
  - vi) We will follow all the instructions given by our teacher and written on the boards near the seashore. **[1 M]**



- 2) The climates of Brazil and India can be compared with the help of the following points
- i) Brazil's climate is of tropical type. On the other hand, monsoon type of climate is seen in India. **[1 M]**
  - ii) In Brazil, the temperature is comparatively higher in the northern part and lower in the southern part. On the other hand. In India, the temperature is comparatively lower in the northern part and higher in southern part. **[1 M]**
  - iii) In Brazil, the amount of rainfall is comparatively higher in the northern part and lower in the southern part. On the other hand, In India, the amount of rainfall is comparatively lower in the northern part and comparatively higher in the southern part. **[1 M]**
  - iv) In Brazil, mild and humid climate is found near the coastal regions. On the other hand. in India, hot and humid climate is found near the coastal regions. **[1 M]**
- 3) i) Himalayas is one of the young fold mountains in the world. It extends from Pamir Knot in Tajikistan in the west to the east. Himalayas is one of the major mountain systems of the continent of Asia. **[1 M]**
- ii) In India. Himalayas extends from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the northeast. Himalayas as well as many other parallel mountain ranges get included in Himalayas Mountain system. Shivalik is the southernmost mountain range of Himalayas. It is the youngest mountain range of Himalayas. **[1 M]**
  - iii) As we move from Shivalik range in the south to the north, we come across Lesser Himalayas, Greater Himalayas and Trans Himalayan ranges respectively. These ranges are young to old respectively. **[1 M]**
  - iv) The Himalayan Mountain ranges can also be divided from the west to the east into Western Himalayas (or Kashmir Himalaya), Central Himalaya (or Kumaun Himalayas) and Eastern Himalaya (Assam Himalayas). **[1 M]**

**ALL THE BEST !!!!**



# OUR STAR PERFORMERS

JEE

ABHJIT K.



99.20%ile

G.D. TEJA



99.00%ile

SHIRIHARI V.



94.32%ile

ANMOL R.



92.34%ile

NEET (UG)

SHLOK G.



650/720

SHRUTIKA G



645/720

TARUN M.



626/720

ANU K.



612/720

MHT-CET

MIHIR C.



99.59%ile

PRAVEEN V.



99.44%ile

SHIVAM G.



98.94%ile

NAVEEN K.



98.62%ile

XII BOARDS

SAMEER M.



Agg: 98%

RITESH T.



Agg: 97.22%

SUMIT S.



Agg: 95.75%

SANJANA M.



Agg: 95.20%

X BOARDS

ABHISHA S.



97.60%

SHARVARI Z.



95.60%

YUGAM S.



95.60%

VARSHA G.



94.80%

These . . . & many MORE!