

**BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (TELANGANA)**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II**  
**TENTH CLASS SOCIAL MODEL PAPER**  
**PAPER – I (ENGLISH VERSION)**

**Time: 2 hrs. 45 mins.**

**PART – A & B**

**Maximum Marks: 40**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i) 15 minutes allocated to read the question paper, 2.30 hours allocated to write the answers.
- ii) PART – A must be answered in a separate answer sheet.
- iii) Students can take PART – A (Question paper) with them.
- iv) Map and Part – B (Bit paper) should tag to the answer sheet and give them to the invigilator.

**Time: 2 hrs.**

**PART – A**

**Marks: 35**

- Note:** i) Answer all the questions from the given three Sections I, II and III of PART – A.  
ii) In Section – III, every question has Internal Choice, Answer any one alternative.

**SECTION – I**

**Note:** i) Answer the following questions in 1 – 2 sentences.

ii) Each question carries ONE mark.

**7 × 1 = 7**

1. What are Buffer Stocks?
2. What are the requirements of production?
3. What is watershed?
4. Give two examples for perennial rivers.
5. Prepare two slogans on population control.
6. What are the reasons for having less average schooling in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan?
7. Why does Darjeeling have pleasant weather as compared to Kolkatta during summer season?

**SECTION – II**

**Note:** i) Answer all the questions.

ii) Each question carries TWO marks.

iii) Write answers in 4 – 5 sentences.

**6 × 2 = 12**

8. If Himalayas would have not been in its present position, how would be the climate conditions of the Indian Sub – Continent?
9. What elements do you incorporate while preparing a pamphlet on food security to bring about awareness among the people of your locality?
10. Draw Telangana Political Map.
11. What are the various ways in which countries can be linked?

12. Read the text and answer the question.

A distressing aspect of gender bias in India that shows little sign of going away is the preference for boys over girls. One of the worst manifestations of this pro – male bias is the relatively higher mortality rates of girls compared with boys.

Q. Why parents are giving more preference for boys over girls? Give reasons.

13. People migrate from rural areas mainly due to insufficient employment opportunities, inadequate income available through rural employment. People also migrate with the expectation of higher incomes and more opportunities for family members and may be better services.

Q. What do you understand by rural – urban migration? Explain in brief about it.

SECTION – III

INSTRUCTIONS:

i) Answer ALL the questions in 8 – 10 sentences.

ii) Each question has Internal Choice. You can choose any ONE.

iii) Each question carries FOUR marks.

4 × 4 = 16

14. a) Describe the similarities and differences between the impacts of internal and international migration.

(OR)

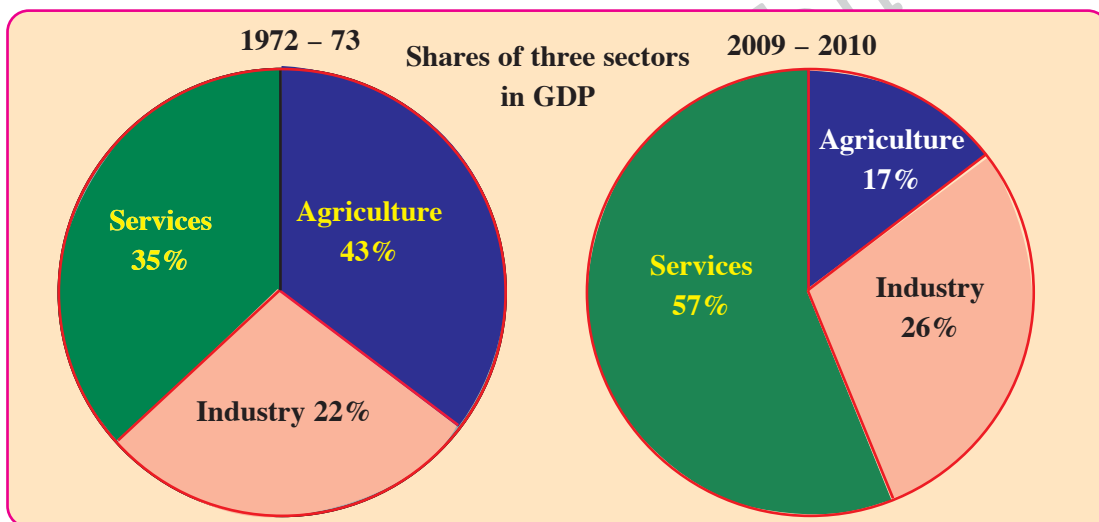
b) What do you know about Peninsular rivers?

15. a) Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.

(OR)

b) How is climate change causing global warming? Suggest measures to minimise the influence of the Global warming?

16. a) Observe the graph and answer the questions given below.



i) Which sector's share is lesser in 1972 – 73 and expands its share in 2009 – 10 in GDP?

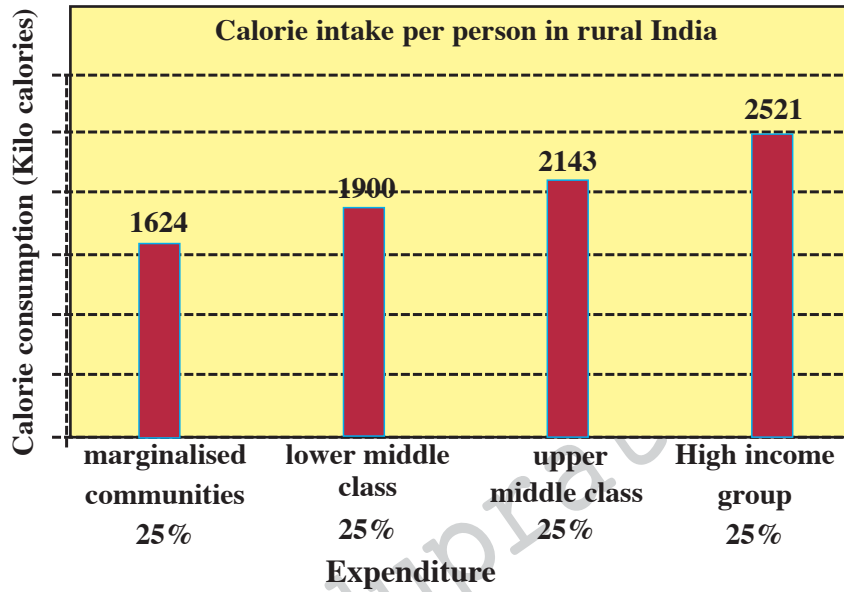
ii) What are the reasons for decreasing of agriculture?

iii) What does above graph tells us?

iv) What is the share of GDP differences in secondary sector from 1972 – 73 to 2009 – 10?

(OR)

b) Observe the below bar graph and analyse it.



17. a) Locate the following in the given map of India.

- i) India point.
- ii) Peak K<sub>2</sub>
- iii) Luni River.
- iv) Indian standard meridian.

(OR)

- b) i) Chota Nagpur
- ii) Aravali Mountains
- iii) Narmada river
- iv) Tropic of cancer.



9. Which of the following reason do you appreciate for WTO ( )
- A) To liberalize International trade.
  - B) Promote the interaction among the countries.
  - C) Enhances the technology access.
  - D) None of the above.
10. Example for fine cereals ( )
- A) Rice and Wheat
  - B) Jowar
  - C) Ragi
  - D) Bajra and other millets

## ANSWERS

### PART – A

#### SECTION – I

**1. What are Buffer Stocks?**

**A:** The stock of food grains mainly wheat and rice procured and maintained by the government through Food Corporation of India is called Buffer Stock.

**2. What are the requirements of production?**

**A:** Land, Labour, Physical and working capital organisation are the requirements of production. They are also known as factors of production.

**3. What is watershed?**

**A:** A watershed is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place.

**4. Give two examples for perennial rivers?**

**A:** The Ganges, Sindhu and Brahmaputra are called perennial rivers.

**5. Prepare two slogans on population control.**

- A:**
- ◆ More population – more problems.
  - ◆ Control the Population – Enjoy the nature.
  - ◆ Small family – Happy family.

**6. What are the reasons for having less average schooling in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.**

**A:** The reasons for having less average in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

- 1) Poverty
- 2) More rural population
- 3) No awareness with regard to literacy.

**7. Why does Darjeeling have pleasant weather as compared to Kolkatta during summer season?**

- A:**
- ◆  $1^{\circ}$  C of Temperature will decrease at every 165 mts. as altitude increase.
  - ◆ Hence Darjeeling which is situated on higher altitude than Kolkatta experience pleasant weather during summer season.

#### SECTION – II

**8. If Himalayas would have not been in its present position, how would be the climate conditions of the Indian Sub – Continent?**

- A:**
- ◆ The Himalayas play a very significant role in influencing the climatic conditions of India.
  - ◆ By virtue of their high altitude, they effectively intercept the summer monsoons coming from Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and precipitation in the form of rain and snow.
  - ◆ The absence of Himalayas may tend to India to become tropical desert, and no possibility for tropical monsoon type of climate.
  - ◆ Had there been no Himalayas, the whole of India would have been a desert in the absence of precipitation.

9. What elements do you incorporate while preparing a pamphlet on food security to bring about awareness among the people of your locality?

A: I will incorporate the following elements while preparing a pamphlet on food security.

- ◆ Need of food for the person.
- ◆ Disparities among the people in getting required food.
- ◆ Need for special actions to bring food available for all.
- ◆ The way of providing food grains for all.

10. Draw Telangana Political Map.

A:



11. What are the various ways in which countries can be linked?

A: ◆ Countries can be linked through Trade, Tourism and Educational institutions.  
◆ Now – a – days Internet and Tele communication are also helping in inter linking different countries of the world.  
◆ International migration.

12. Read the text and answer the question.

**A distressing aspect of gender bias in India that shows little sign of going away is the preference for boys over girls. One of the wrost manifestations of this pro – male bias is the relatively higher mortality rates of girls compared with boys.**

**Q. Why parents are giving more preferrence for boys over girls? Give reasons.**

A: ◆ Parents give less priority to girls education compared to boys.  
◆ The main reason behind this is gender bias.  
◆ Parents believe that boy is their heir and spreads their clan.  
◆ Girls are engaged in taking care of their smaller siblings which obstaructs educational chances.  
◆ In rural areas girls are married off at early ages, which prevents their education.

13. People migrate from rural areas mainly due to insufficient employment opportunities, inadequate income available through rural employment. People also migrate with the expectation of higher incomes and more opportunities for family members and may be better services.

**Q. What do you understand by rural – urban migration? Explain in brief about it.**

**A:** The movement of people from rural area to urban area is known as rural – urban migration. Generally they migrate due to lack of employment, health, education and income opportunities in rural areas. These migrant people mostly work as labour areas in unorganized sector like painters, hawkers, rickshaw pullers etc.,

They are devoid of basic requirements like water sanitation, shelter and so live in congested slum areas in towns and cities. Compared to their place of birth, migrants find better opportunities of education and less discrimination based on caste and gender in towns and cities.

### SECTION – III

14. a) Describe the similarities and differences between the impacts of internal and international migration.

**A: Similarities:**

- 1) Chances of getting a Job.
- 2) Better living standards.
- 3) Enjoyment.
- 4) Education.
- 5) Better medical care.
- 6) Status in the society.

Internal Migration	International Migration
1) Migration of the people within the country is called internal migration.	1) Migration of the people from one country to another country is called international migration.
2) Migrants can work anywhere in the country.	2) Migrants can work in a prescribed mode.
3) Seasonal employment for the unemployed and underemployed.	3) It has an important impact on regions of the migrants.
4) Slums might develop.	4) For the families of migrants, the impact is visible as they are able to pay back loans, buy assets and the standard of life improves.
5) No need of passport and visa.	5) Migrants should have visa and passport.
6) No need of the supervision of government on this issue.	6) It should be under the guidelines of immigration Act.
7) There is no problem of brain drain.	7) It leads to a serious problem of brain drain.
8) Mostly observed in semi – skilled and unskilled labourers.	8) Mostly observed in highly skilled professionals.



(OR)

**b) What do you know about Peninsular rivers?**

- A:**
- ◆ Most of the rivers are rainfed and as a result remain dry or dull during summer and winter dry seasons.
  - ◆ These rivers flow on the plateau and navigation is not possible always. Only in some parts irrigation is possible.
  - ◆ These rivers are old. They cannot change their directions.
  - ◆ Peninsular rivers are characterised by fixed course absence of meanders and largely non – perennial flow of water.
  - ◆ There are few branches of these rivers.  
e.g.: Godavari, Krishna, Penna, Kaveri etc.,

**15. a) Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.**

- A:**
- ◆ Globalisation will continue in the future.
  - ◆ Twenty years from now, the world will be more globally connected and integrated in to one interntional economy, if this process continues on a fair and equitable basis.
  - ◆ Trade and capital flows will increase alongside the mobility of labour.
  - ◆ This will occur because liberalisation will get augmented and MNC will converge with other companies producing the same goods.

(OR)

**b) How is climate change causing global warming? Suggest measures to minimise the influence of the Global warming?**

- A:** As global temperature increases, the Ice in Tundra's melts more. Methane that is trapped under the ice escapes in to the atmosphere, increasing the global temperatures. In turn this causes even more ice to melt releasing even more methane and soon. Releasing of CFC's can destroy the ozone layer.

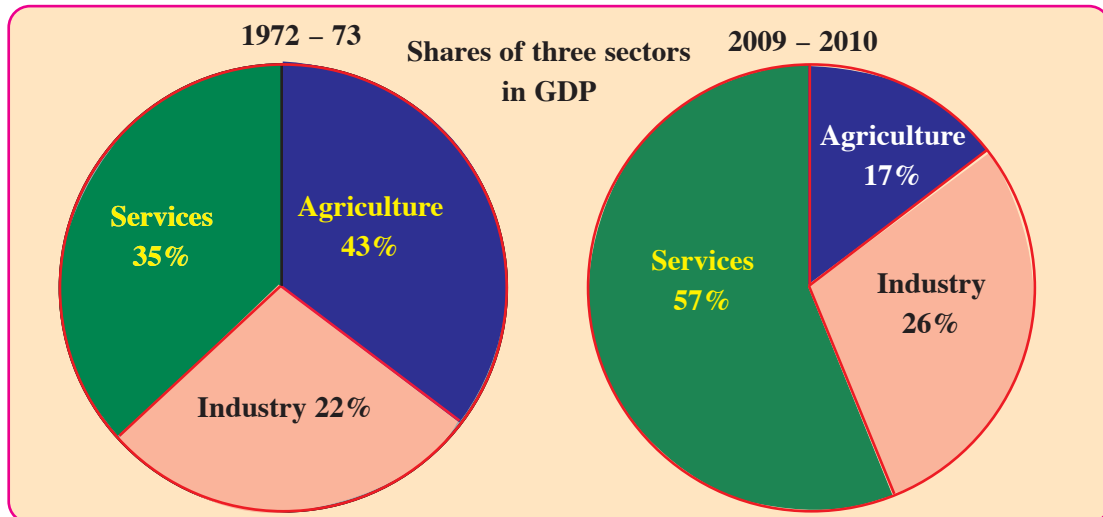
This in turn leads to global warming.

Measures to minimise the influence of global warming.

- ◆ By encouraging the use of non – conservable energy.
- ◆ By encouraging afforestation programmes.
- ◆ By reducing the use of fosil fuels.
- ◆ Diacouraging the use of CFC's.
- ◆ By avoiding the use of fertilisers
- ◆ By re – cycling industrial waste.

By following above methods, global warming can be slowly minimised.

16. a) Observe the graph and answer the questions given below.



i) Which sector's share is lesser in 1972 - 73 and expands its share in 2009 - 10 in GDP?

A: Service Sector.

ii) What are the reasons for decreasing of agriculture?

A: Change in farming methods setting up of new industries, shifting of employment from agricultural sectors to service sector.

iii) What does above graph tells us?

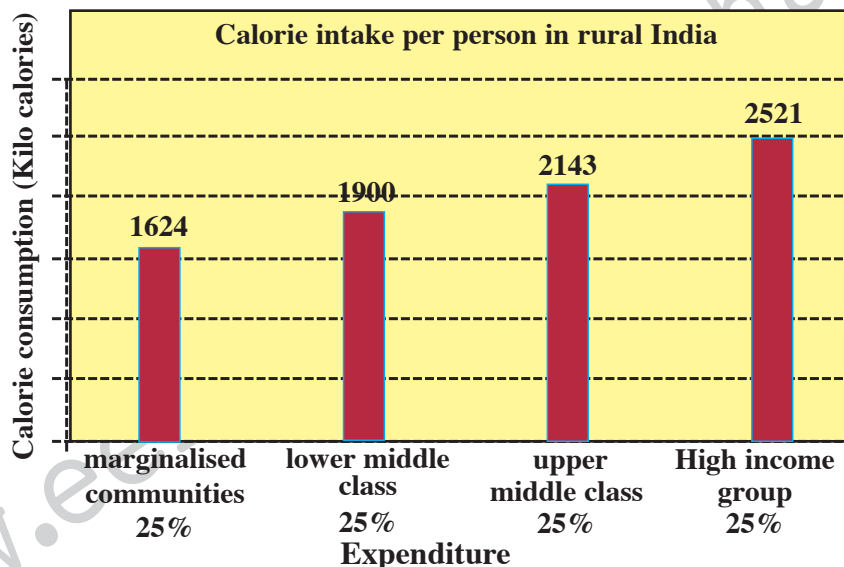
A: Shares of three sectors in GDP is 1972 - 73 and 2009 - 10.

iv) What is the share of GDP differences in secondary sector from 1972 - 73 to 2009 - 10?

A: 4%

(OR)

b) Observe the below bar graph and analyse it.



A: This graph is about calories intake per person in rural India. The bottom quarter consumes 1624 calories where as the top quarter consumes 2521 calories. There is no balance of food.

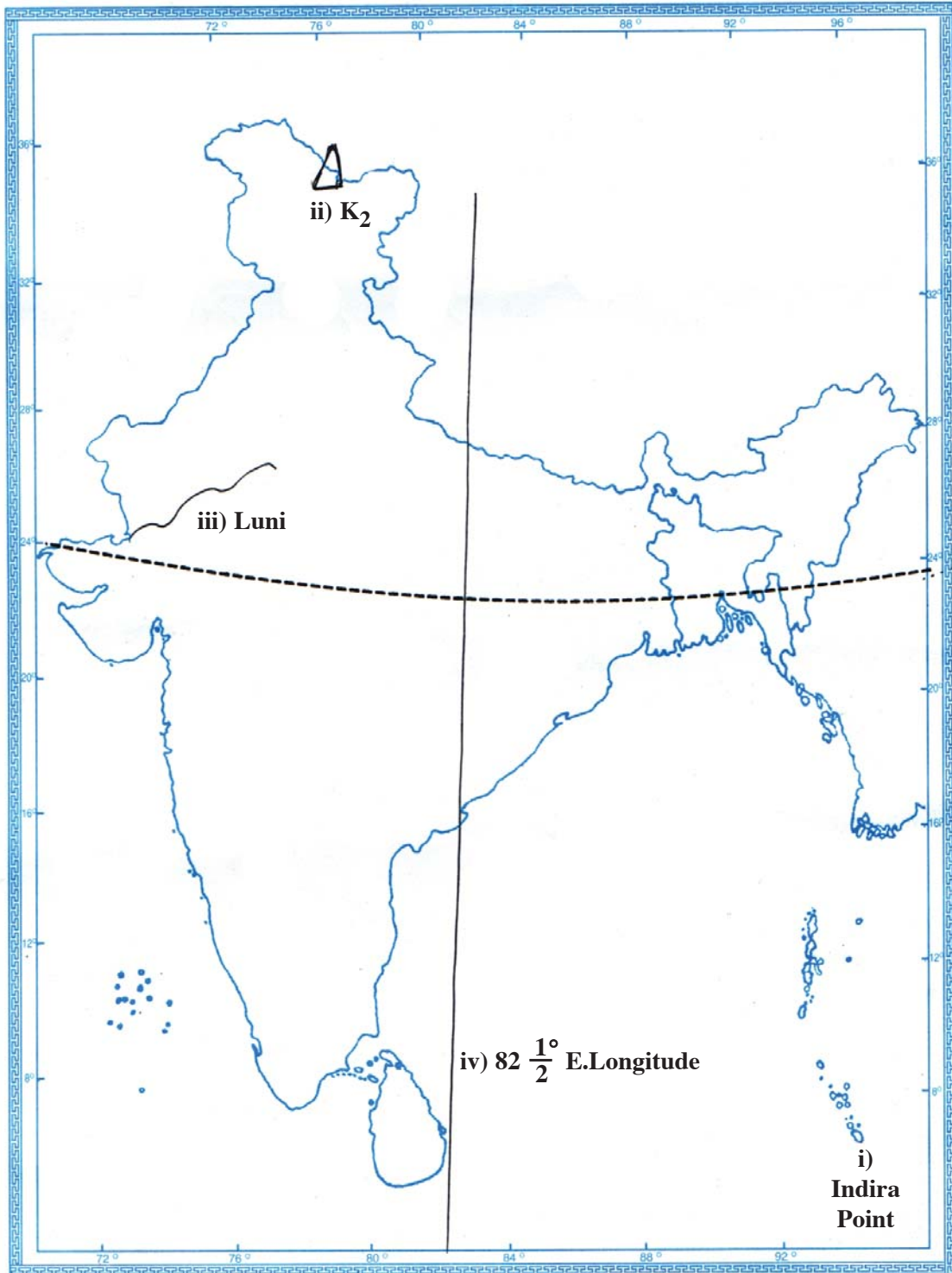
The major reason for low calorie intake is the lack of purchasing power of the people. The people don't have sufficient income to purchase quality food. poverty and unemployment are the problems. Government has to take care of it, provide food to them.

These are reasons for consuming less calories than are required in rural India nearly 20% people in rural India are consuming more calories than are required.

17. a) Locate the following in the given map of India.

- i) India point.
- ii) Peak K<sub>2</sub>
- iii) Luni River.
- iv) Indian standard meridian.

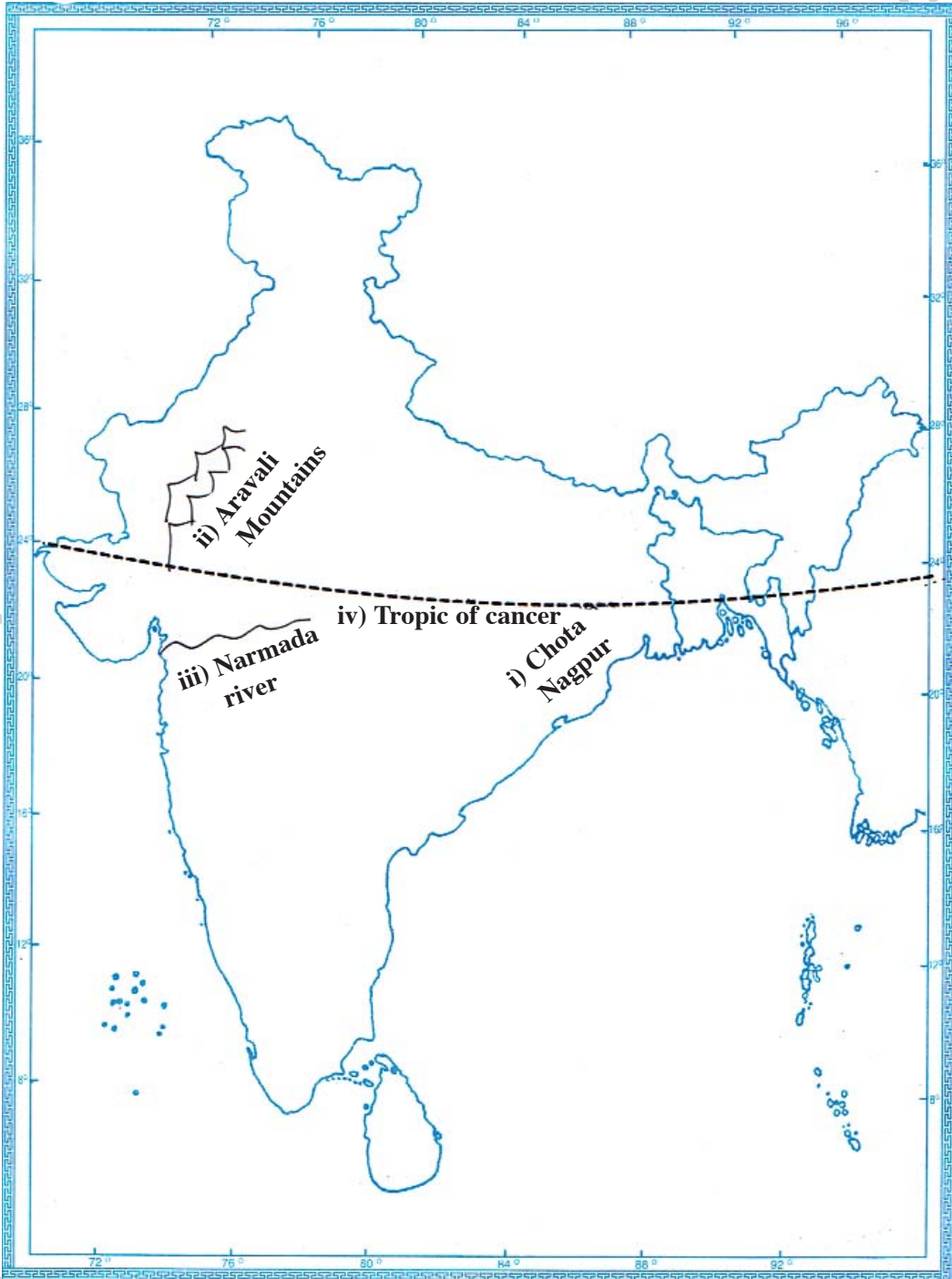
A:



(OR)

- b) i) Chota Nagpur
- ii) Aravali Mountains
- iii) Narmada river
- iv) Tropic of cancer

A:



**PART - B ANSWERS**

1-D; 2-D; 3-C; 4-A; 5-B; 6-D; 7-A; 8-C; 9-D; 10-A.

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