

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (AP)

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II

TENTH CLASS SOCIAL STUDIES 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 and 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 be tag to the answer sheet and handover it to the invigilator.

Time: 2 hrs.

PART – A

Marks: 30

SECTION – I

INSTRUCTIONS:

i) Write answers to the FOUR questions in 1 – 2 sentences.

ii) Each question carries ONE mark.

4 × 1 = 4

1. What is sink function?
2. Prepare two slogans on water conservation.
3. How do you appreciate the Western disturbances?
4. What is called working capital?

SECTION – II

INSTRUCTIONS:

i) Write answer to the FIVE questions in 4 – 5 sentences.

ii) Each question carries TWO marks.

5 × 2 = 10

5. What are the reasons for multiple cropping in a rural area?
6. Read the following paragraph and explain about agricultural diversification. Explain why these are essential for Indian farmers.

Around half of the population in Midnapore is poor. It is monocrop region. Yields are low. Many answers are possible, but without a plan and good government effort it would be cruel joke to talk about agricultural diversification.

7. Coastal palces were immense significance for colonial powers. what do you think were the reasons?
8. 'The importance of the service sector is going on increasing day by day'. Do you support this statement. Why?
- 9.



From the above map list out the North – flowing and South – flowing tributeries of the Ganga.

SECTION – III

INSTRUCTIONS:

i) Write answers to the FOUR 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

10. a) Imagine the Himalayas are not on the North but on the South. What will be the effects on India?

(OR)

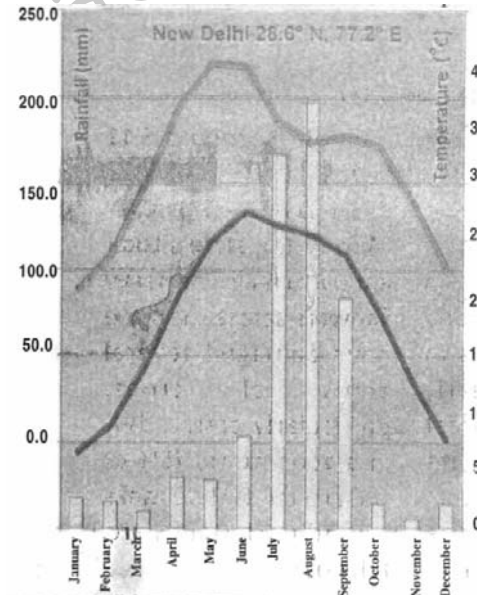
b) 'Development for the one might not be development for another'. How do you justify the above statement.

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

(OR)

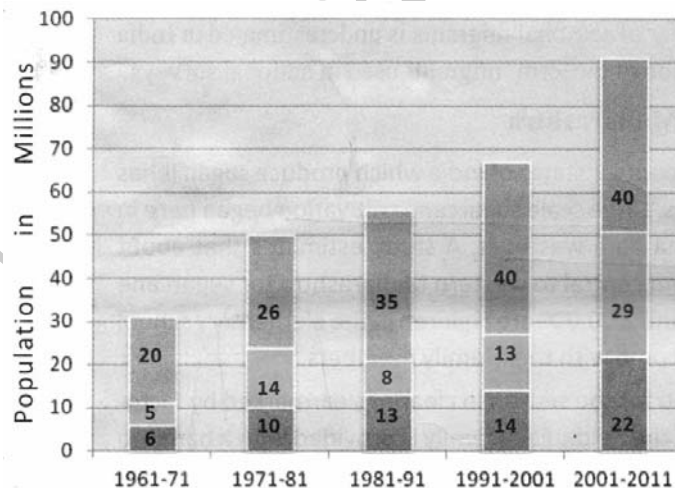
b) Identify and list arguements that would support or oppose use of ground water in various contexts such as Agriculture, Industry etc.

12. a) What do you observe in the climograph of Delhi given below?



(OR)

b) Study the following graph and fill in the table.



Expansion of Urban Population in India, 1961- 2011

■ Natural increase

■ Due to decleration of rural areas as urban areas and expansion of urban areas

■ Due to migration of people from Rural to Urban area.

13. a) Locate the following places in the India map.

- i) Uttar Pradesh
- ii) Palk Strait
- iii) $82^{\circ} 30'$ East longitude
- iv) Ganga river

(OR)

b)

- i) The highest peak in Western Ghats
- ii) Chilka lake
- iii) Malabar coast
- iv) The Eastern Plains

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INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Write the CAPITAL LETTERS (A, B, C, D) showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against each question.
- ii) Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.
- iii) Answer ALL the questions.
- iv) Answers are to be written in question paper only.
- v) Marks will not be awarded in any case of overwriting, rewriting or erased answers. $20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$
14. The mountain ranges that are called sahyadri are ()
A) Satpura Mountains B) Vindhya Mountains
C) Aravali Mountains D) Western Ghats
15. Active Mahila Mandals can be found in many villages in which state? ()
A) Punjab B) Andhra Pradesh C) Himachal Pradesh D) Bihar
16. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Organised sector? ()
A) workers are exploited B) salaries are fixed
C) working hours are fixed D) paid leaves
17. Which one of the following show the average monthly values of maximum and minimum temperatures. ()
A) Isohyets B) Isotherms C) Climographs D) Bar graphs
18. River Krishna and Godavari flows towards East. The reason is ()
A) Their origin is in Western Ghats.
B) Deccan plateau is slanting towards East.
C) Bay of Bengal is located in the East.
D) Their origin is in Eastern Ghats.
19. While averages are useful for comparison, they also hide ()
A) Disparties B) Quality
C) Development D) None of the above
20. According to National census, every person in India is a Migrant. ()
A) Second B) Third C) Fourth D) Fifth
21. There are no boundaries in the flowing of water. ()
A) Lake B) River
C) Tank D) Underground
22. Visakhapatnam has been constantly expanding. Reason is ()
A) Historical background
B) Well connected to other places
C) Coast
D) All of the above

23. Which of the following statements are true? ()
1) Work in Assam plantations – saora tribals.
2) Work in mining sites in Odisha – munda and santhal.
3) Technical skills and professional expertise – USA, Canada, UK, Japan.
4) Unskilled workers – West Asian countries, UAE, Saudi Arabia.
A) Only 1 is true B) Only 2 is true
C) 1 and 2 are true D) 1, 2, 3, 4 are true
24. Rampur lies in the fertile alluvial plains of the gangetic basin in the western part of ()
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Madhya Pradesh
C) Uttar Pradesh D) Himachal Pradesh
25. The ill effect of globalisation in India is ()
A) Closure of small units B) Greater choice for urban people
C) Goods of improved quality and lower price D) Emergency of India MNC's
26. The describes an environment's ability to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution. ()
A) Strong function B) Sink function
C) Nature function D) Source function
27. In which of the following aspects do you appreciate for Chipko Movement? ()
A) Fight for reduce CFC's B) NGO
C) Water conservation D) Environment protection
28. are institutions where young children are taken care of. ()
A) Upper primary schools B) Anganwadis
C) Hospitals D) Primary schools
29. The important aspect in the mid day meal programme because of the judiciary instructions is that ()
A) Warm food should be prepared at the schools.
B) Priority should be given to the women who don't have any other source of income.
C) Nutritional values should be maintained.
D) All of the above

Read the passage and answer the following.

Peninsular rivers characterised by fixed course of absence of meanders and largely non – perennial flow of water.

30. Which of the following is a peninsular river? ()
A) Ganges B) Sindhu C) Tapti D) Tsanpo
31. Which of the following is not a feature of a peninsular river? ()
A) Fixed course B) Absence of meanders
C) Non perennial flow of water D) U shaped valleys

Read the following paragraph and answer questions that given below.

The Thar desert is located on the leeward side of Aravalis and receives very low amount of rain fall ranging from 100 to 150 mm per year. It occupies much of Western Rajasthan.

32. The ancient mountains in the world are ()
A) Himalays B) Vindhayas C) Western Ghats D) None
33. The Thar Desert largely occupies in ()
A) Eastern Rajasthan B) Western Rajasthan
c) Northern Rajasthan D) All of the above

ANSWERS

PART – A

SECTION – I

1. What is sink function?

A: The sink function describes an environment's ability to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution.

2. Prepare two slogans on water conservation.

A: ♦ Save water – save for future.
♦ Each drop we save – Gift to future.

3. How do you appreciate the Western disturbances?

A: The Western disturbances cause low to moderate rainfall over Northern India. This rainfall is boon to wheat crop which generally cultivated in Rabi.

4. What is called working capital?

A: Raw materials and money form part of working capital. The capital which is used for production is known as working capital.

SECTION – II

5. What are the reasons for multiple cropping in a rural area?

A: ♦ To increase the food crops production to meet the increasing demand.
♦ Usage of hybrid seeds reduced the duration of crop.
♦ It helps to maximum utilising of water, fertilizers.
♦ Land is limited source of production and to utilize the resource multiple cropping is necessary.

6. Read the following paragraph and explain about agricultural diversification. Explain why these are essential for Indian farmers?

Around half of the population in Midnapore is poor. It is a monocrop region. Yields are low. Many answers are possible, but without a plan and good government effort it would be cruel joke to talk about agricultural diversification.

A: Diversification is a major proportion of the increasing labour force in the agricultural sector needs to find alternate employment opportunities in other non – farm sectors.

Diversification towards new areas is necessary to reduce the risk from agriculture sector and to provide sustainable livelihood options to rural people. It is an emerging challenge in the context of rural development. So these are essential for Indian farmers.

7. Coastal places were immense signification for colonial powers. What do you think were the reasons?

A: ♦ The imperial country could build ports in coastal areas.
♦ These ports were used as gateways to get exports and imports done for exploitation of resources.
♦ Colonial places were used to promote the trade of imperial powers.
♦ They were also used to move their military from their mother country.

8. 'The importance of the service sector is going on increasing day by day' Do you support this statement. Why?

- A:
- ◆ Yes, I support the statement that the importance of the service sector is going on increasing day by day.
 - ◆ Though service sector does not produce goods, it strengthens the needs of other two sectors.
 - ◆ The basic services like community, social, personal services, finance, insurance and real estate, trade hotels, transport and communication are very essential and provides wide range of employment opportunities and large share of GDP.

9.



From the above map list out the North – flowing and South – flowing tributaries of the Ganga.

A: North flowing rivers:

- 1) Tamsa
- 2) Son
- 3) Chambal
- 4) Karmanasa
- 5) punpun
- 6) Damodar
- 7) Betwa.

South flowing rivers:

- 1) Yamuna
- 2) Ramganga
- 3) Gomati
- 4) Ghaghra
- 5) Gandhak
- 6) Kosi
- 7) Burhi Gandhak

SECTION – III

10. a) Imagine the Himalayas are not on the North but on the South. What will be the effects on India?

- A:
- ◆ The Himalayas are the natural boundaries to India on the North.
 - ◆ If the Himalayas are located on the South, instead of North, many drastic changes will come in the climatic conditions of India.
 - ◆ The total North India becomes a cold desert because of the cold winds from Central Asia during severe winter.
 - ◆ The perennial rivers which act as the lifelines of India, will not be there.
 - ◆ The beautiful valleys, hill stations covered with Ice be on South.
 - ◆ On the other side, if the Himalayas are present on the South, they prevent the entry of the moistureladen winds that cause rainfall blowing from the Indian ocean and the seas.
 - ◆ Then the total South India becomes rain shadow region without rainfall.
 - ◆ There will be no peninsular rivers also. On the total, India would become desert if the Himalayas present on the South.

(OR)

b) 'Development for the one might not be development for another'. How do justify the above statement.

- A:
- ◆ It is true that development for one may be development for the other.
 - ◆ More wages means development for a worker but it can go against entrepreneur.
 - ◆ Construction of a dam means generation of cheap power supply, but some people will lose their habitat.
 - ◆ A rich farmer or trader wants to sell food grains at a higher price, but a poor worker wanted to purchase it for low price.
 - ◆ Widening a road is a development for some people but not a development to the people who will lose the land.

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

- A:
- ◆ I think after twenty years from now, the world will face damaged democracy affected workers rights.
 - ◆ The small producer, retailers would disappear.
 - ◆ The above will impact in the gradual dilution of the feeling of nationalism.
 - ◆ Also there is a possibility of cultural homogenization or cultural diversity.
 - ◆ M.N.C's world trade organisation IMF etc., influence the internal and financial matters of a country.

Favourable factors for globalization:

- ◆ Availability of human resources both quantity wise and quality wise.
- ◆ Broad resource and Industrial base of major countries.
- ◆ Growing entrepreneurship and availability of qualitative products.
- ◆ Growing domestic market.
- ◆ Improving their governmental relationships cultural transformation across the country.
- ◆ The world would undergo a positive change.

(OR)

b) Identify and list arguments that would support or oppose use of ground water in various contexts such as Agriculture, Industry etc.

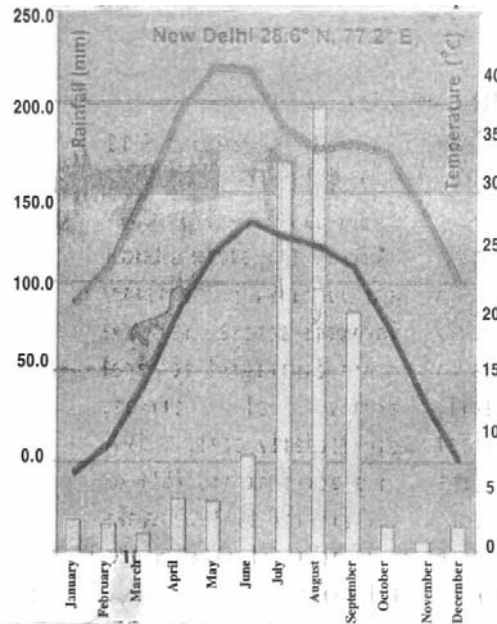
A: **Support Contexts:**

- ◆ Ground water is essential in the places of arid regions to control the adverse effects of ground water.
- ◆ To provide irrigation to the cultivable land even in sufficient water areas.
- ◆ To meet the need of increasing population.
- ◆ Industries need the ground water for their productive process.

Oppose Contexts:

- ◆ Over extraction of ground water may lead to extinct the valuable resource.
- ◆ MNC's like Cocacola etc., exploit the ground water resources to a large extent.
- ◆ It is not suitable to grow crops like paddy, sugarcane which consume more ground water.
- ◆ The Industries consume more water and discharge the wastage to rivers causing severe water pollution.
- ◆ Uncontrolled digging of borewells, lead to dried up of tube wells of surrounding areas.

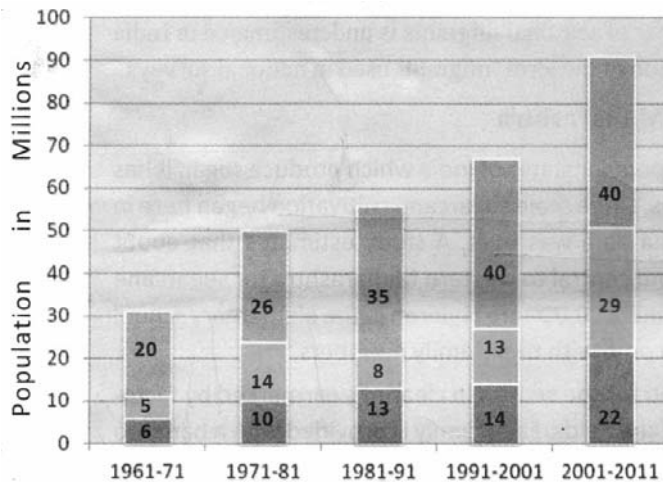
12. a) What do you observe in the climograph of Delhi given below?



- A:**
- ◆ In the above climograph of New Delhi, the monthly wise average temperatures and mean rainfall from January to December are given.
 - ◆ In temperatures it self mean maximum and minimum temperatures are given.
 - ◆ In the months of July, August and September maximum rainfall is recorded.
 - ◆ From January to June there is gradual increase in the temperatures where as from July to December, there is a gradual decrease.
 - ◆ In the months of may and June, the maximum temperatures are recorded.

(OR)

b) Study the following graph and fill the table.



Expantion of Urban Population in India, 1961- 2011

- Natural increase
- Due to decleration of rural areas as urban areas and expantion of urban areas
- Due to migration of people from Rural to Urban area.

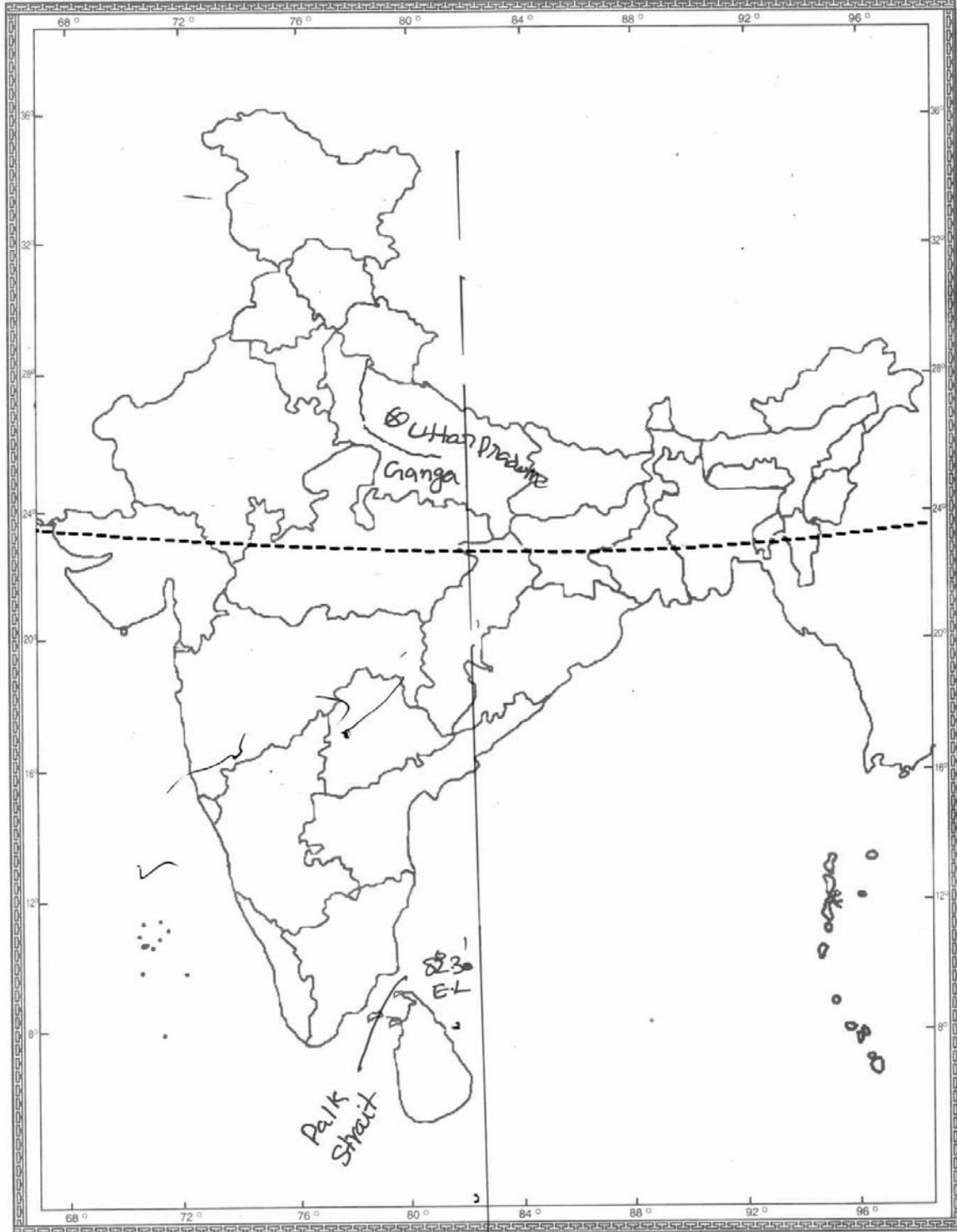
A:

Year of census	Natural increase	Expansion of urban areas	Migration	Total
1961-1971	20 Millions	5 Millions	6 Millions	31 Millions
1971-1981	26 Millions	14 Millions	10 Millions	50 Millions
1981-1991	35 Millions	8 Millions	13 Millions	56 Millions
1991-2001	40 Millions	13 Millions	14 Millions	67 Millions
2001-2011	40 Millions	29 Millions	22 Millions	91 Millions

13. a) Locate the following places in India map.

- i) Uttar Pradesh
- ii) Palk Strait
- iii) $82^{\circ} 30'$ East longitude
- iv) Ganga river

A:

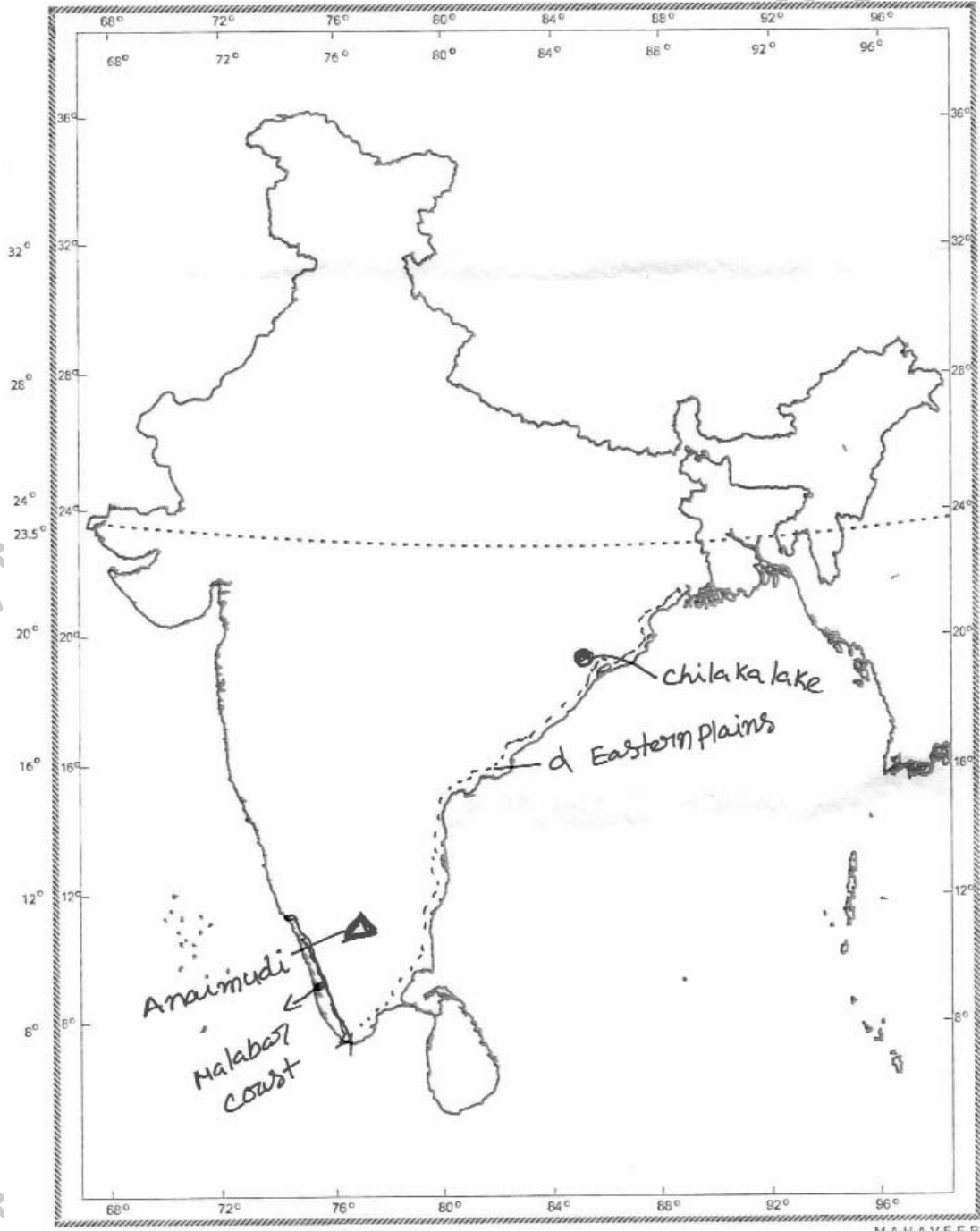


(OR)

b)

- i) The highest peak in Western Ghats
- ii) Chilka lake
- iii) Malabar coast
- iv) The Eastern Plains

A:



PART - B ANSWERS

14-D; 15-C; 16-A; 17-C; 18-B; 19-A; 20-C; 21-D; 22-D; 23-D; 24-C; 25-A; 26-B; 27-D; 28-B; 29-D; 30-C; 31-D; 32-D; 33-B.

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