

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

Time: 2 hrs. 45 mins.

PART – A & B

Maximum Marks: 40

**Instructions:**

- 1) 15 minutes allocated to read question paper, 2.30 hours allocated to write answers.
- 2) PART – A must be answered in a separate answer sheet.
- 3) Students can take PART – A (Question Paper) with them.
- 4) Map and PART – B (Bit Paper) should tag to the answer sheet and give them to the Invigilator.

Time: 2 hrs. 15 mins.

PART – A

Marks: 30

**SECTION – I**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Write answers to the FOUR questions in 1 – 2 sentences.
  - Each question carries ONE mark.  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- Global warming is increasing day by day. Write any two activities of human beings that cause global warming.
  - Write any two points of difference between Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.
  - How can you appreciate Lakshadweep islands?
  - Name any one Environment protection movement and mentioned its main aim?

**SECTION – II**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

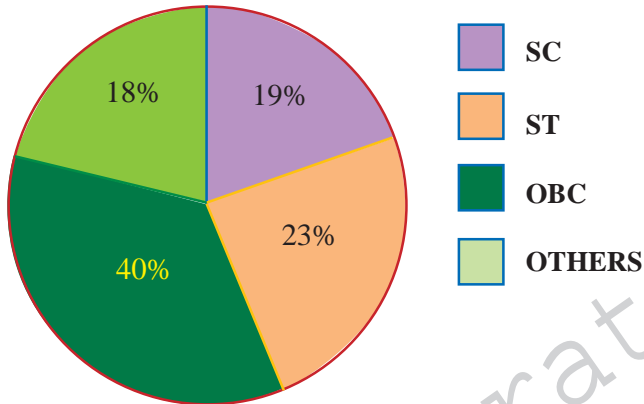
- Write answers to the FIVE questions in 4 – 5 sentences.
  - Each question carries TWO marks.  $5 \times 2 = 10$
- Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau?
  - Draw a Bar Graph based on the information given below.

S.No.	Year	Cultivated Area (in Million Hectors)
1	1950	120
2	1960	130
3	1970	140
4	1980	140
5	1990	140
6	2000	140

7. Study the Graph (diagram) given below and answer the following.

**Graph: Social Background of short term**

**Migrants in India, 2007 – 2008**



- Q. a) What does above graph indicate?  
b) In which year of the Migration is given above?
8. Write a brief note on Andhra Pradesh WALTA Act.
9. What is the importance of the Right to Education Act 2009 for children?

### SECTION – III

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Write FOUR questions given below.
- ii) Each question has Internal Choice. You can choose anyone.
- iii) Each question carries FOUR marks. 4 × 4 = 16
10. What main criterion is used by the world bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the above criterion. If any?

(OR)

Which aspects of farming practices were regulated in the context of Hiware Bazar to improve water conservation?

11. If even the idea of what constitutes development can be varied and conflicting then certainly there can be difference about ways of developing?

Q. Support above statement by taking the example of protest against Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project.

(OR)

Current laws on ground water use are in appropriate because the basic link between access to ground water and landownership on which these rules are based are flawed. Since ground water has to be extracted from the land above, a link was established between land ownership and control. The water drawn from the underground system was assumed to be owned by the land owner. This implies that ground water is mostly controlled by individuals that own the land. Land owners were not restricted in the amount of water they can take out.

Q. Suggest important regulations in the laws on the usage of ground water.

12. Why should focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.

(OR)

What are disagreements between developed and developing countries about AGW?

13. Locate the following in the outline map of India given.

- 1) The ancient mountain ranges in India.
- 2) The state that get rainfall at first from south west monsoon.
- 3) The strait that separates Srilanka from India.
- 4) The southern tip of India is in Nicobar islands.

(OR)

The Eastern Coastal Plains are formed by rivers Mahanadi, Godavari and Cauvery. These Plains are known locally by different names. Utkal coast, Circar coast, Coramandal coast where as the Western Coastal Plains are called by different names locally they are Konkan coast, Canara coast and Malabar coast.

Locate the places underlined in the paragraph given above on the outline map of India.



INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Write 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 the question paper only.
- v) Marks will not be awarded in case of any over writing and rewriting or erased answers.

$$20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$$

SECTION – IV

- 14. The key factor for socio economic growth ( )  
A) Health                      B) Literacy                      C) Income                      D) Culture
- 15. The production of a commodity mostly through the natural process is an activity in .... sector. ( )  
A) Primary                      B) Secondary                      C) Tertiary                      D) None
- 16. Which act allows to promote water saving? ( )  
A) POTA                      B) TADA                      C) WALTA                      D) None
- 17. Which of the following pairs is incorrect? ( )  
A) Kurhad bandi – Ban on felling trees.  
B) Charvai bandi – Ban on free grazing.  
C) Nas bandi – family planning.  
D) Nasha bandi – Ban on drinking water
- 18. Which of the following rivers flows into the direction of East to West? ( )  
A) Narmada and Tapi                      B) Indus and Ganga  
C) Ganga and Yamuna                      D) Indus and Brahmaputra
- 19. Which of the following is incorrect related to soils? ( )  
A) CCTs were dug on hill slopes  
B) A number of water harvesting structures were built  
C) Plantations on forest lands  
D) There is no restrictions on crop pattern
- 20. Indira point was formerly known as ( )  
A) Terai                      B) Pygmalion point  
C) Purvanchal                      D) Mannar gulf
- 21. In which of the following places the Sun rises first? ( )  
A) Dwaraka                      B) Raan of Kutch                      C) Ahmedabad                      D) Itanagar
- 22. Which of the following lake belonged to Kalinga coast ( )  
A) Kolleru                      B) Pulicat                      C) Chilika                      D) Sambar

23. The G.D.P. records the ..... ( )  
 A) market value of final goods and services  
 B) Public and Private consumption  
 C) Government out lays, investments  
 D) All of the above

24. The workers contribution in the organised sector ( )  
 A) 92%                      B) 8%                      C) 74%                      D) 26%

25. We appreciate the Andaman and Nicobar islands because ( )  
 A) They are of coral origin                      B) They are of volcanic origin  
 C) It has a variety of Flora and Fauna                      D) Both A & C

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1972 – 73	74%	11%	15%
2009 – 10	53%	22%	25%

Based on the table (Percentage of workers) choose the correct answers from the following.

26. The workers employed in the primary sector in 2009 – 10 compared with 1972 – 1973 decreased by ( )  
 A) 22%                      B) 21%                      C) 25%                      D) 53%

27. Which sector employees were doubled in 2009 – 10 to compare with 1972 – 73. ( )  
 A) Agriculture                      B) Industry                      C) Tertiary                      D) None

28. Peninsular rivers that helped the formation of Northern Plain is ..... ( )  
 A) Indus                      B) Ganga                      C) Chambal                      D) Sarada

29. Which of the following mines have seriously affected the Tungabhadra reservoir ( )  
 A) Kudremukh                      B) Sandur                      C) Kolar                      D) A & B

30. Living things give off water into the atmosphere through their breathing is called ( )  
 A) Evaporation                      B) Transpiration                      C) Precipitation                      D) None

31. The powerful contributor of global warming is ( )  
 A) CO<sub>2</sub>                      B) CO                      C) Methane                      D) CFC

32. Which of the following measures to minimise the influence of global warming ( )  
 A) Afforestation                      B) Cut down fossil fuels  
 C) Use L.E.D bulbs                      D) All the above

33. The disguised unemployment is seen in ( )  
 A) Primary sector                      B) Secondary sector  
 C) Service sector                      D) None of the above

## ANSWERS

### PART – A

#### SECTION – I

1. **Global warming is increasing day by day. Write any two activities of human beings that cause global warming.**

- A: ★ Deforestation  
★ Burning Fossil Fuels

2. **Write any two points of difference between Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.**

A:

The Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
1) The Himalayan rivers are perinial.	1) The Peninsular rivers are not perinial.
2) These have carved out deep 'V' shaped valleys.	2) These have not formed any 'V' shaped valleys.
3) These have Meanders in their course.	3) These have absence of Meanders.

3. **How can you appreciate Lakshadweep Islands?**

- A: ★ Lakshadweep islands are coral origin.  
★ These islands are famous for great variety of flora and fauna.

4. **Name any one Environment protection movement and mentioned its main aim.**

- A: The people of Tirunelveli protested against the construction of Nuclear Power Project. They have protested on the grounds of safety, security and livelihood.

#### SECTION – II

5. **Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.**

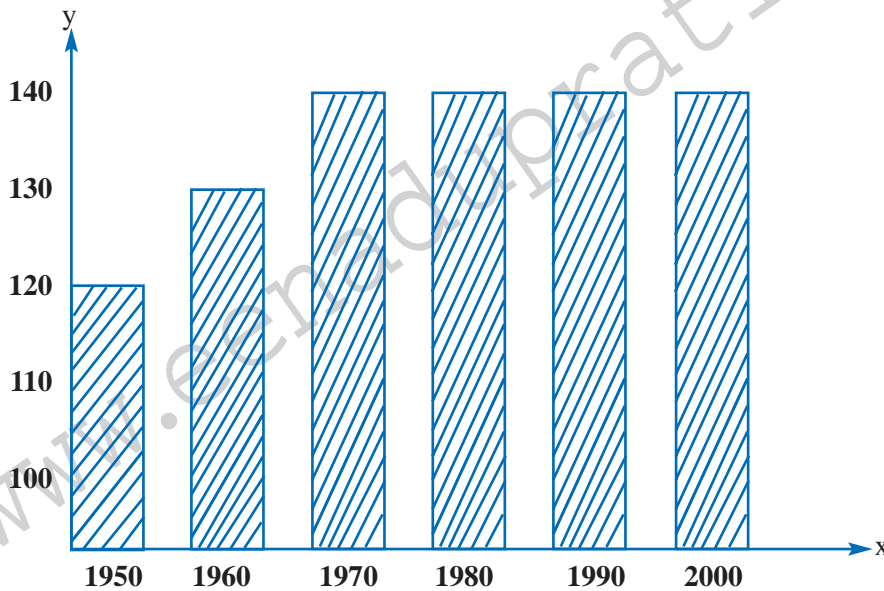
A:

The Himalayan Region	The Peninsular Plateau Region
1) The Himalayan mountains are young folded mountains.	1) The Peninsular mountains are of relict type, a large portion of which have been subjected to extensive denudation.
2) Himalayas are covered with snow and glaciers.	2) We can't see glaciers or snowfall in the Peninsular plateau.
3) The Himalayas are composed of sedimentary rocks.	3) The Peninsular plateau is genarally composed of crystalline rocks.

6. Draw a Bar graph based on the information given below.

S.No.	Year	Cultivated Area (in Million Hectors)
1	1950	120
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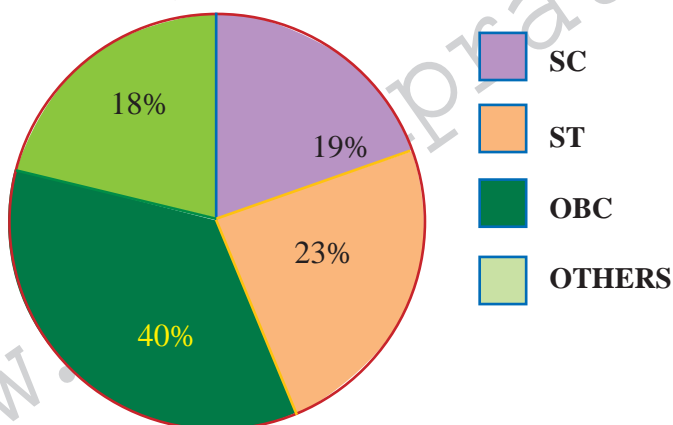
A:



7. Study the Pie diagram given below and answer the following.

Graph: Social Background of short term

Migrants in India, 2007 – 2008



a) What does the above graph indicate?

A: Social Background of short term migrants in India.

b) In which year of Migration is given above?

A: Short term Migration for the 2007 – 2008



8. Write a brief note on Andhra Pradesh WALTA Act.

A: Andhra Pradesh water land trees Act 2002 is a comprehensive law enacted by the government of A.P.

**Objectives:**

- 1) To promote water conservation and tree cover.
- 2) Control on digging of borewells.
- 3) Rain water harvesting.
- 4) To regulate the exploitation and use of ground and surface water.

9. What is the importance of the Right to Education Act 2009 for Children?

- A:
- 1) The Act makes education as a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 – 14.
  - 2) It maintains all private schools to reserve 25% of seats to children belonged to SC and ST groups.
  - 3) The act is the first legislation in the world that puts the responsibility of ensuring enrolment attendance and completion the government.
  - 4) The act prohibits conducting of entrance test for admission, collecting fees for admission etc.

**SECTION – III**

10. What main criterion is used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the above criterion? If any?

- A:
- ★ World Bank considers percapita income as the main criterion to classify the different countries.
  - ★ According to World Bank development report-2013 countries are classified as follows.
    - A) High income group – \$ 12600 and above
    - B) Middle income group \$ 1035 – 12600
    - C) Low income group – less than \$ 1035
  - ★ The other criteria is based on Human Development Index that composed of literacy rate standard of living, purchasing capacity of people, life expectancy, employee rate etc.

**Limitations:** Percapita income is generally considering to classify nations which is generally opposed by economists as this does not consider the extremity of income distribution of a nation and how it can for comparison for countries.

(OR)

Q: Which aspects of farming practices were regulated in the context of Hiware Bazar to improve water conservation?

- A:
- ★ Ban on borewells for irrigation.
  - ★ Ban on growing water intensive crops like sugarcane and banana.
  - ★ Ban on free grazing.
  - ★ Improving livestock economy.
  - ★ Giving loans to small farmers.
  - ★ Promoting the dairy industry.
  - ★ Bringing down the area of rabi crop if the rainfall is less.
  - ★ Keeping rainfall data and using it for crop planning.



11. **If even the idea of what constitutes development can be varied and conflicting then certainly there can be difference about ways of developing.**

**Q.** Support above statement by taking the example of protest against Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project.

**A:** ★ The Government of India established a Nuclear Power Project near Kudankulam in Terunelveli District of Tamilnadu.

★ Kudankulam is a coastal town with fisher folks.

**Developmental goal of the government**

★ The aim is to generate nuclear power to meet the growing energy needs of the country.

**Developmental goal of the local people**

★ The local people want safety, security and livelihood.

**Conflicting developmental goals.**

★ Both the government and the local people have different developmental goals which are conflicting to each other. The local people with the support of scientists, environmentalists and social activists protested against the establishment of power project. But on the other side government said it had taken all the safety measures for the welfare of the local people.

(OR)

**Read the text given and answer the question given below.**

Current laws on ground water use are inappropriate because the basic link between access to ground water and landownership on which these rules are based are flawed. Since ground water has to be extracted from the land above, a link was established between land ownership and control. The water drawn from the underground system was assumed to be owned by the land owner. This implies that ground water is mostly controlled by individuals that own the land. Land owners were not restricted in the amount of water they can take out.

**Q. Suggest important regulations in the laws on usage of ground water.**

**A:** ★ Water is to be recognised as common property of all and not as an individual property.

★ The Panchayats and local self government should be given more powers on regulating local water resources.

★ Strict vigilance by the participation of both Govt. and Private people help in implementing the laws.

★ Indiscriminate use of underground water by digging borewells to be controlled.

★ Contour bunds, water storage, proper checkdams regular maintaining of checkdams can increase the underground storage.

★ Instead of crop varieties that need more water, less water needed crops should be encouraged to minimize underground water consumption.

12. **Why should focus on employment and G.D.P. could there other issues which should be examined? Discuss.**

**A:** ★ One should focus on employment and GDP for each of the sectors that we came across this chapter because employment and GDP are the key issues of development.

★ A focus on employment and GDP helps us to calculate and most important factors like percapita income productivity, changes in employment rate and contribution to GDP by the 3 sectors of economy.

★ The share of GDP is increasing in the three sectors but the growth of GDP in tertiary sector is must faster than primary and secondary sectors. Employment is not increasing as fast as GDP in the tertiary sector.

- ★ Now these two issues are conflicting with each other.
- ★ In this connection the other issues which should be examined are:
  - a) Social welfare
  - b) Healthy living conditions
  - c) Removal of inequalities
  - d) Balanced regional development
  - e) Expanding social, infrastructural needs.

(OR)

**Q. What are disagreements between developed and developing countries about AGW?**

- A:**
- ★ AGW means Anthropogenic Global Warming.
  - ★ Anthropogenic means caused by humans.
  - ★ The disagreements are between the developed countries and developing countries.
  - ★ Developed countries want developing countries to cut down on burning coal and other activities that add green house gases to the atmosphere.
  - ★ Developing countries say that their economic development will be seriously damaged if they don't burn fossil fuels.
  - ★ Developing countries further argue that developed countries developed precisely by burning fossil fuels in their development.
  - ★ Developed countries should do their fair share of work to help find alternatives that can help the developing countries to progress.
  - ★ In the very near future the entire world will face severe problems with this. So both groups should come together to take preventive measures to minimise AGW on the world.

13. Locate the following in the outline map of India given.

- 1) The ancient mountain ranges in India.
- 2) The state that get rainfall at first from south west monsoon.
- 3) The strait that separates Srilanka from India.
- 4) The southern tip of India is in Nicobar islands.

A:



- 1) The ancient mountain ranges in India – Aravali
- 2) The state that get rainfall at first from south west monsoon – Kerala
- 3) The strait that separates Srilanka from India – Pak strait
- 4) The southern tip of India is in Nicobar islands – Indra Point

(OR)

The Eastern Coastal Plains are formed by rivers Mahanadi (A), Godavari and Cauvery (B). These Plains are known locally by different names. Utkal coast, Circar coast (C), Coramandal coast where as the Western Coastal Plains are called by different names locally they are Konkan coast (D), Canara coast and Malabar coast.

Locate the places underlined in the paragraph given above on the outline map of India.

A.



PART - B

ANSWERS

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

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