

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (AP)
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II
TENTH SOCIAL STUDIES MODEL PAPER
PAPER – I (ENGLISH VERSION)

Time : 2 hrs 45 min.

PART – A & B

Max. Marks :40

Time : 2 hrs 15 min.

PART – A

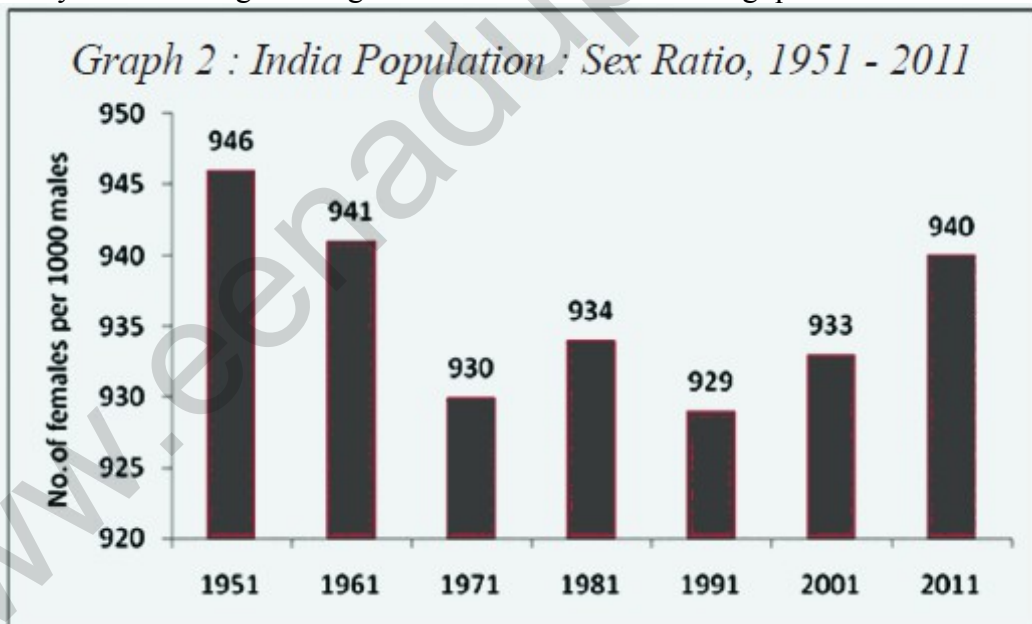
Max.Marks :30

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

SECTION-I

- Instructions:**
1. Write answer to the FOUR questions in one or two sentences.
 2. Each question carries ONE mark. (4x1 = 4 marks)

1. Write the time in india when it is 10 AM in London?
2. Suggest the reforms for betterment of unorganized sector workers?
3. Study the following bar diagrams and answer the following questions?



1. Which year has the highest number of females?
2. What do you mean by sex ratio?

4. Observe the map and answer the following questions.

Q.1 When do monsoons reach Maharashtra?



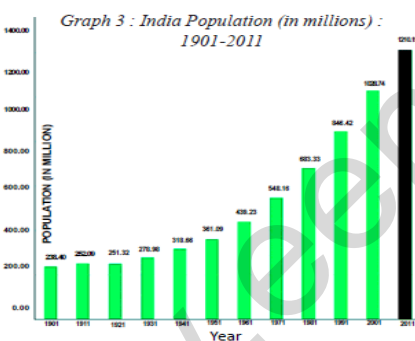
2. When do monsoons reach Kerala?

SECTION –II

Instructions: 1. Write the answers to the five questions in two or four sentences.

2. Each question carries two marks. (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

5. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachala Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west. But the watches show the same time. How does this happen ?
6. What are some other ways in which human action contributes to global warming?
7. Prepare a pamphlet on population control.



8. Answer the following questions based on the graph given below

1. What is the present population of India?
2. For how many years is the census being taken in India?
9. What are the categories of Age structure? Discuss?

SECTION-III

Instructions: 1. Write four questions given below.

2. You have internal choice for this section

3. Each question carries four marks.

(4 x 4 = 16 marks)

10 (a). Distinguish between population growth and population change.

(or)

10(b). "How did human styles change with settlement?."

11(a). Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

In India, according to census 2001, about 307 million people have been reported as migrants. Migrations can happen due to many reasons. While females report marriage as the most common reason for migration, employment or seeking employment is the most common reason for males to migrate. Dissatisfaction with employment opportunities in the native place, better opportunity for studies, loss in business, family feuds etc are also some of the other reasons that people have stated as reasons for migration in the census surveys

Q. What consequences do you think would happen due to migration?

(or)

11(b). Read the following paragraph and answer the question

We notice that the number of females in India has consistency been lower than that of men. This female male ration the sex ratio is a cause of concern since it indicates a hidden form of discrimination. Women and girls in particular face unequal opportunities to education and development.

Q. Do you think this discrimination has decreased over the years? Why do you think so?

12(a) Observe the below Table and answer the following questions

Type of Settlement	Est Population in 2000 ('000s)	Percentage of Total Population of City
<i>Juggi Jhopdi</i> clusters	20.72	14.8
Slum designated areas	26.64	19.1
Unauthorised colonies	7.4	5.3
<i>Juggi Jhopdi</i> resettlement colonies	17.76	12.7
Rural villages	7.4	5.3
Regularised-unauthorised colonies	17.76	12.7
Urban villages	8.88	6.4
Planned colonies	33.08	23.7
Total	139.64	100

Source: Statement 14.4 of the Delhi Economic Survey 2008-09 (Government of Delhi 2009)

1. Which settlements occupy major share of population in delhi?
2. which two settlements occupy same percentage of population?
3. What is least occupied settlement ?
4. What is share of regularized unauthorized colonies in 2000?

(or)

12(b) Study the table and answer the following questions.

Table 5 Some data regarding India and its neighbours for 2013

Country	Per Capita Income in \$	Life expectancy at birth (Years)	Average years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world
Sri Lanka	5170	75.1	9.3	12.7	92
India	3285	65.8	4.4	10.7	136
Pakistan	2566	65.7	4.9	7.3	146
Myanmar	1817	65.7	3.9	9.4	149
Bangladesh	1785	69.2	4.8	8.1	146
Nepal	1137	69.1	3.2	8.9	157

1. Which country has the highest average years of schooling?
2. Which country has the best HDI rank in the table?
3. What is the per capita income of India?
4. What is the lowest life expectancy at birth in the table?

13(a) Locate the following on the India map

- a. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport.
- b. Third biggest city in India
- c. Biggest class 1 city in AP
- d. Andhra Pradesh new capital.

(or)

13(b) Locate the following Italic words on the India map.

The 10 largest flows of Inter state migration are in the *Uttara pradesh*, *Madya Pradesh*, *Haryana* and *Delhi* and east *Bihar* and West Bengal with significant flows between *Tamil nadu* and *Kerela*.

Time : 30 min.

PART – B

Max.Marks :10

Instructions: 1. Write the CAPITAL LETTERS showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against each question.

2. Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

3. Answer all questions

4. Answers are to be written in the question paper only.

5. Marks will not be awarded in case of any over writing and rewriting or erased answers.

SECTION -IV

Instructions: 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

(20 x $\frac{1}{2}$ =10)

14. The siwaliks are called Mishmi hills in?

a. Jammu and kashmir b. Rajasthan C. Assom d. Arunachala pradesh

15. How many states and union territories are there in India?

a. 29 and 7 b. 27 and 9 c. 28 and 7 d. 29 and 6

16. Which of the following are correct?

A. Development goals are different for different persons. b. Development goals are always complementary to each other C. Developmental goals are always conflictory to each other d. None of the above is correct.

17. The percentage of unorganized workers in india?

a. 94 b. 98 c. 96 d. 92

18. The month which is termed as the month of cyclones is

a. june b August c. October d. December.

19. Most of the peninsular rivers except –and Tapati flow from west to east.?

a. Narmada b. Godavari c. Krishna d. Cauvery

20. Population census in India is taken for ___?

a. 10 b. 8 c. 5 d. 9

21. The reason why boys education is preferred to girls education

a. Unable to find suitable alliance b. How much ever she is educated her earning is not for parents sake

c. Girls have no proper protection. D. All of these.

22. The literacy levels in female according to 2011 census is

a. 82.14 b. 63.48 c. 65.46 d 62.36

23. Statement I – Fertility rate in india is 2.5

Statement II- Fertility rate in ap is 2.7

Which of the above statement is correct?

a. Statement I correct b. Statement II is correct c. Both are correct d. Bothe are wrong

24. The number of deaths per thousand persons in a year is called

a. Birth rate b. Population size c. Total fertility rate d. death rate

25. Fort provides this kind of security

a. Military b. Financial c. commercial d. National.

26. Aerotropolis means

A Airport city b. Aeroplane centres c. places where aeroplanes are banned

27. Indira Gandhi international airport is located here

a. Hyderabad b. Chennai c. Hyderabad d. New Delhi

28. -----describes the connections with other places

a. Site B. Agglomeration c. Migration d. situation

Read the paragraph given and answer the questions 29 and 30.

According to the census 2001, 30.7 crores of the people migrated to other places.

Migrations done by many reasons The basic reason for migration of women is marriage and for men it is seeking employment as per the survey of the census .

29. According to the 2001 census ,how many people migrated to other places?

a.18 crores b.37crores c.20crores d. 91crores

30. Migration done by many reasons which is the best reason?

a. health b.education c.employment d. Marriage

31. Migrations are commonly occur from

a. Urban to rural b. Rural to rural c. Rural to urban d. Urban to Urban

Table 3 : Indian settlements in hierarchy

Settlement type	Criteria used	Examples
Mega Cities	Cities having more than 10 million people	* Greater Mumbai UA (population 18.4 million) * Delhi UA (population 16.3 million) * Kolkata UA (population 14.1 million).
Metropolitan Cities / Million Plus cities	Cities having population between one million to 10 million	* Chennai (8.6 million) * Hyderabad (7.8 million) * Ahmedabad (6.2 million)

32. Limitation to mega cities

a. 10 million people b.1 million to 10 million c. 1 million d. 100 million.

33. Which is not belongs to Metropolitan cities

a. Mumbai b. Chennai c. Hyderabad d. Ahmedabad.

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