

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

Time: 2hrs and 45 Min.

Part - A& B

Maximum marks: 40

Time: 2hrs and 15 Min.

Part - A

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

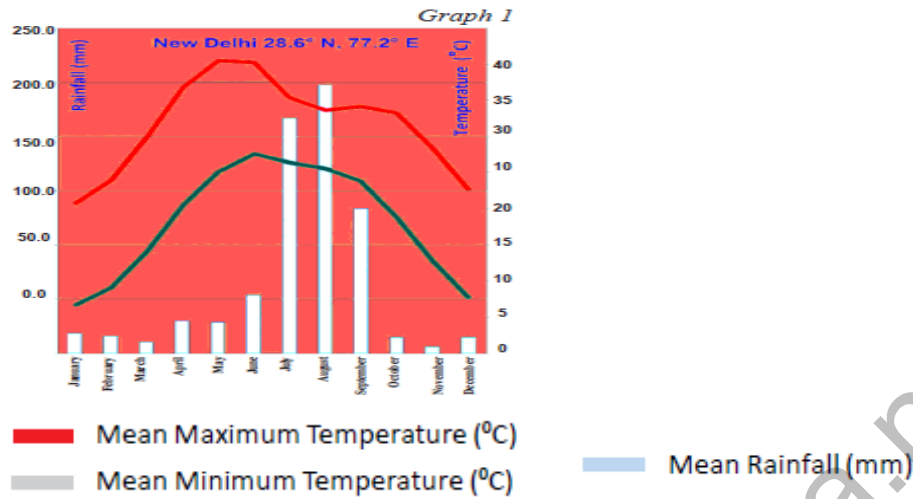
Instructions:

1. Write answer to the FOUR questions in one or two sentences.
2. Each question carries ONE mark.

4x1 = 4 Marks

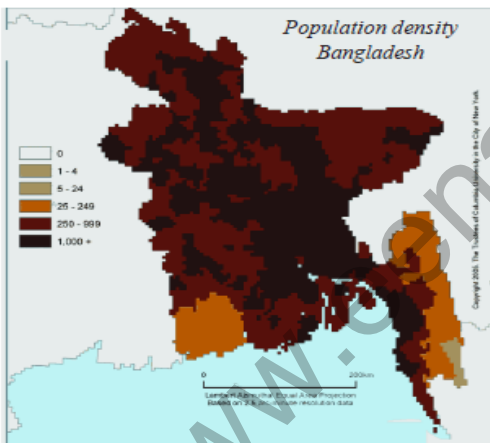
1. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India?
 - A. The major physiographic divisions of Indian landmass can be divided into the following groups.
 - B. 1. The Himalayas 2. The Indo-Gangitic plain 3. The peninsular plateau
4. The coastal plain 5. The desert 6. The Islands.
2. What suggestions you give for the betterment of employment in rural areas?
 - A. 1. We tackle the problem of unemployment by promoting and locating Industries and services in rural and semi rural areas.
2. Setting up of flour mills opening of cold storage points honey collection centres near forest areas setting up of industries for processing of vegetables and agriculture produce like chillies, red gram, fruits etc.

3. Study the following bar diagram and answer the following questions?



1. Which month received highest rainfall?
A. August
2. Which months experience highest and lowest Temperature?
A. Highest – May , lowest temperature- December

4. Observe the map and answer the following questions.



Q. Write down the any two lines population density in Bangladesh?

- A. 1. Bangladesh is an immediate neighbour hood of India on its eastern side
2. Highest population density in Bangladesh is observed in catchment area of Ganga and Brahmaputra.

SECTION – II

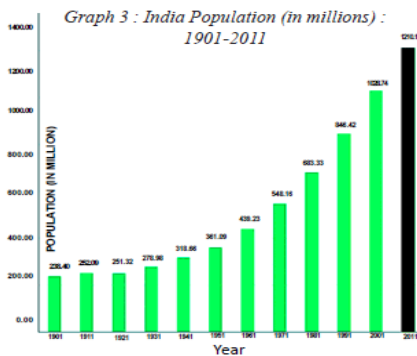
Instructions:

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. In the villages, how fairs are useful to connect them with other settlements?
 - A) 1. Some villages host an annual fair which is a larger market along with many cultural elements. many elements are held including music, dance, theatre, etc.
 2. Both the weekly markets and such fairs are also important to plant and animal genetics in the area because local seeds and livestock breeds are traded here.
 3. These fairs also often result in intermarriage among people from different villages.
 4. The villages that are best connected have the most vibrant markets and fairs.
6. What are the issues of conflict between government and the people living in the regions of nuclear power plant?
 - A. 1.The Government intends to start a Nuclear power plant at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu.
 2. Its Intension is to generate nuclear power to meet the need of the energy is growing day by day and there is demand for the power.
 - 3.They may face troubles with health problems.
 4. The issues of the conflict are development and displacement.
7. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives?
 - A. There are so many important aspects of our lives other than income.
 1. Equal respect from others.
 2. Freedom
 3. Safety and Security
 4. Equal treatment and justice.
 5. Social status etc.

8. Study the following Graph and answer the following question.



1. In which year did the population decrease ?

A. 1921

2. From which year onwards is the population continuously increasing?

A. 1921

9. What measures do you suggest escape from the natural Calamities?

A. 1. There are drastic changes in the climate because of global warming.

2. These changes lead to many natural calamities like cyclones, floods, droughts etc.

3. There is severe loss to the human beings due to these natural calamities.

4. The people in coastal areas and fisherman should be warned before hand about the coming disasters.

5. In drought prone areas, people should be provided free seeds and modern irrigation technology with subsidy.

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). What is aerotropolis? How it is structured?

A. 1. Aerotropolis is defined as a settlement that is centred around large airports.

2. Aerotropolis typically attract industries related to time sensitive manufacturing e-commerce fulfillment. Tele communications and logistics, hotels retail outlets, entertainment complexes and exhibition centres and offices, cluster of business parks. Logistics parks, Industrial parks distributions centres, Informations technology

- complexes and wholesale merchants marts will become parts of the clustered buildings around the airport.
3. Variety residential are often planned to provide solution for companies employees and independent businessmen.
 4. E.g Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad.

(or)

10(b). What are the major reasons of population migration in India?

- A. Migration are caused by a variety of factors including economic, social and political factors.
 1. Economic Factors: people migrate in large numbers from rural to urban areas in search of employment. Urban areas provide vast scope for employment in industries, trade, transport and services.
 2. Social factors:
 - a. Migrate is a very important social factor of migration. Every girl has to migrate to her in laws place of residence after marriage. Thus, the entire female population has to migrate over short or long distance.
 - b. Education : Rural areas by and large lack educational facilities, especially those by higher education and for this purpose rural youths have to migrate to urban centers. Many of them settle down there for livelihood after completing their education.
 3. Political factors: political disturbances and ethnic conflicts drive people away from their homes because of lack of security. Large number of people migrated out of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam during the last few years due to distributed conditions in these states.

11(a) Read the following paragraphs and answer the following questions.

Maharashtra is one of the popular states of India which produce sugar. It has 186 cooperative sugar factories. Large scale sugarcane cultivation began here in the early 1970s after the Koina dam was built. A study estimates that about 6,50,000 labourers migrate from central to western Maharashtra for sugarcane cutting each year. Of these around 2,00,000 are children in the elementary school age group of 6-14 years. They come with their family members.

The sugarcane cutters camp for the season in clearings earmarked by factories. These are in the vicinity of the fields. Each family is provided with a bamboo mat and poles, which are converted into a small conical hut or *kopi*. Tyre centre settlements have 200-500 *kopis* and *Gadi* centres have 50-100 *kopis*. The *kopis* are cramped together, and bullocks are parked in front. Animals and humans live together in congested conditions.

1. How many cooperative sugar factories are there?

a. 186

2. Which dam was built?

A. Koina dam

3. What is kopi ?

A. A small conical hut.

4. How many children are in migration?

A. 2,00,000.

(or)

11(b). Read the following paragraph and write your opinion.

indicator. In India, 103 female babies are born against 100 male babies. However, more female babies die than male babies. The census shows that in the age group 0-5, the number of girls who survive is much lower than boys. This can only happen if there is some discrimination in their care and nutrition because otherwise the physical chance of survival is better for girls.

A. A distressing aspect of gender bias in India is that it shows the preference for boys over girls.

a. One of the worst manifestations of this pro-male bias is the relatively higher mortality rates of girls compared with boys.

b. This is mainly because of the negligence of female babies' health and little care for their illness in comparison with attention that male children receive.

- c. I think the womens literacy and schooling reduce child mortality, discrimination against the girls.
- d. Reservations in jobs, awareness against the age old superstitions, equal rights in the property reduce the female mortality.

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

Population of Visakapatnam		
Year	Population	%change
1901	40,892	
1911	43,414	+6.2%
1921	44,711	+3.0%
1931	57,303	+28.2%
1941	70,243	+22.6%
1951	1,08,042	+53.8%
1961	2,11,190	+95.5%
1971	3,63,467	+72.1%
1981	6,03,630	+66.1%
1991	7,52,031	+24.6%
2001	13,45,938	+123.0%
2011	20,35,690	+51.2%

1. In the population data given above are the numbers reported for every decade? If not which decades data is not reported here?

A. The population data of all decades are given

2. From which decade to which decade has the population increase been the highest (percentage)?

A. The population has been at the highest in 1961 (95.50)

3. From which decade to which decade has the population increase been the least (in percentage)?

A. From 1911 to 1921 the decrease in population has been by 3%.

4. Plot the absolute population of Visakhapatnam on a line graph covering 1901 – 2011. What observations can you make about the changes in the absolute population size?

A.1. A population of 40892 in 1901 took around 50 years to double.

2. The population growth was very fast in the first half of 20th century.

(or)

2. Based on the following table answer the questions below.

World historical and predicted populations (in millions)

Region/ year	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	1950	1999	2012	2050	2150
World	458	580	682	978	1,650	2,521	5,978	7,052	8,909	9,746
Africa	86	114	106	107	133	221	767	1,052	1,766	2,308
Asia	243	339	436	635	947	1,402	3,634	4,250	5,268	5,561
Europe	84	111	125	203	408	547	729	740	628	517
Latin America and the Caribbean	39	10	10	24	74	167	511	603	809	912
Northern America	3	3	2	7	82	172	307	351	392	398
Oceania	3	3	3	2	6	13	30	38	46	51

12(b)

1. Identify roughly how many centuries it took for the world population to double for the first time?
A. 3 centuries (from 1500-1800)
2. In earlier classes you had studies about colonization. Look at the table and identify in which contents the population decreased by 1800?
A. There is no decrease, the rate of increase is just 1% in Africa. It increased 2.5% times in Latin America and no change in Oceania.
3. Which continent has been most populous for most period of time?
A. Asia
4. Is there any continent that is projected to show a significant decrease in population in future?
A. Europe.

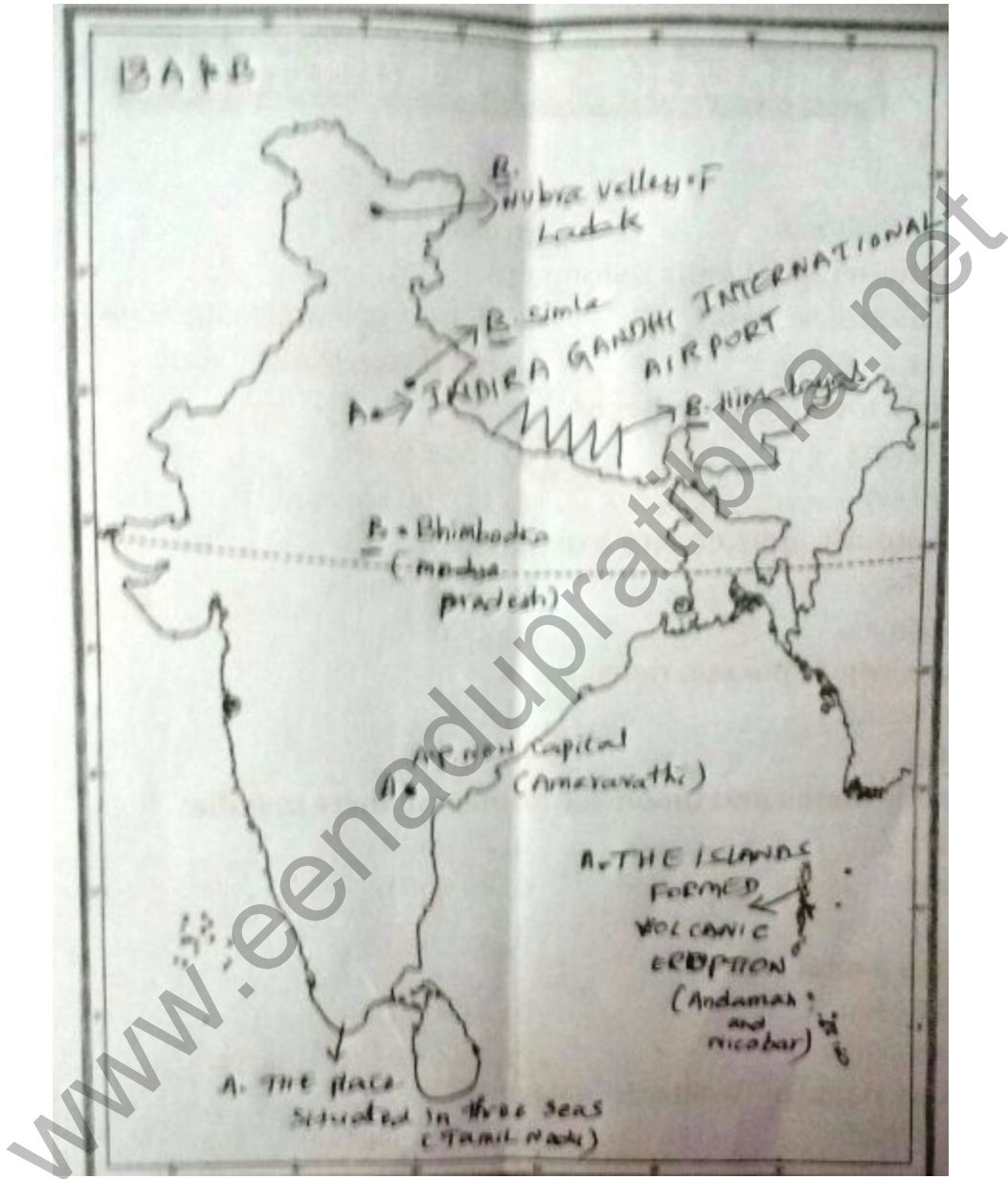
13(a) Locate the following on the India map

- a. Indira Gandhi International Airport.
- b. The Islands formed due to Volcanic eruption.
- c. The place situated on the three seas
- d. Andhra Pradesh new capital

(or)

13(b) Locate the following states point out the India map

The city of *simla* originally designed for a population of 25000 today it has nearly 2 lakh people.
Landslide of *Himalayas*. A village in trans Himalayas , in Nubra valley of *Ladakh*. A rockshelter used by early humans at *Bhimbedka*, *Madya pradesh*



SECTION - IV

Instructions:

1. Answer all questions.
2. Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark. $20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$

14. The Highest peak in Nilagiri hills?

- a. Anaimudi b. Dodabetta c. Gurusikhar D. Aroya konda

15. Kudan Kulam power project is generating electricity from?

- a. Water b. coal c. Nuclear power d. Solar power

16. Human development Report is published by-----?

- A. World Bank B. UNO C. WHO D. UNDP.

17. The percentage of organized workers in India?

- a. 6 b. 8 c. 9 d. 2

18. Financial years means

- a. Januray-December b. February – March
c. April- March d. March- April.

19. Rain shadow region during south west monsoon.?

- a. Delhi
b. Eastern portion of Deccan Plateau
c. Kashmir
d. Brahmaputra Valley.

20. First Population census in India is taken for ____?

- a. 1871 b. 1872 c. 1881 d. 1950

21. Perumatty is in -----state

- a. Andhra Pradesh b Madhya Pradesh
c. Kerala d. Himachala Pradesh

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

- a. 82.14 b.63.48 c.65.46 d 62.36

23. Population Density means

- a. Population Growth b. Total population
c. Number of persons per unit area d. less population.

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

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

25. How do you decide the nativity of a person

- a. Depending on the birth place b. Depending on the birth places of parents
c. The region in which one resides most of ones life d. All of the above.

26. Gannavarm Air port is near to

- A. Kurnool b. Nellore c. Vijayawada d. Vijayanagaram

27. Kempu Gowda international airport is located here

- a. Bengaluru 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.30.7crores 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



See the photo and answer the 32 and 33 questions

32. This Fort is located in

- a. Chittishgargh b. Pratapgad c. Jharkhand d. Bimbedka

33. Who built this Fort

- a. Rana pratap singh b. Sivaji c. Akbar d. Tippu sultan.

Key

14.b 15.c 16.d 17.b 18.c 19.b 20.b 21.c 22.a 23.c 24 .a 25.d 26.c

27.a 28.c 29.a 30.d 31.c 32.b 33.b