

	PRE FINAL EXAMINATIONS X CLASS - SOCIAL STUDIES	B
Time : 3.15 Hours]	Paper I & II	[Max. Marks : 100

- Instructions :**
- 15 minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3.00 hours for writing the answers.
 - All the answers should be written in separate answer booklet.
 - There are four sections in the question paper.
 - There is internal choice in Section - IV.

SECTION - I

Note : 1. If any question is answered more than once in this section, the earlier answer will only be considered.

2. Answer all the Questions.

3. Each Question carries 1 mark.

12 × 1 = 12

1. What is the time in India when it is 8 am in London ?
2. Find the correctly matched set.
(A) Doctor - Secondary sector (B) Farmer - Primary sector
(C) Bank employee - Unorganised sector (D) Hotel worker - Organised sector
3. Put the IT Centres from North to South
(1. Hyderabad 2. Kolkata 3. Noida 4. Bengaluru 5. Mumbai)
4. Match the following.
Group - A
i) Palani
ii) Cardamom
iii) Aroya konda
Group -B
a) Kerala
b) Andhra Pradesh
c) Tamil Nadu
5. Select the odd one which is not fixed capital.
* Agricultural land * Tubewell
* Fertilizers & Pesticides * Farm machinery
6. Krishna : Peninsular river :: Indus : ?
7. Which of the following countries is not a member of the Triple Alliance ?
(A) Germany (B) France
(C) Austria (D) Italy
8. Match the following.
(1) Sun-Yet-Sen () (a) Environmentalist
(2) Ho-Chi-Minh () (b) Founder of Modern China
(3) Ken-Saro-Viva () (c) Long March
(4) Mao-Zedong () (d) Vietnam

9. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological Order.
 A : May 4th China Movement
 B : Establishment of Peking University
 C : End of the Manchu dynasty
10. Find the wrong statement.
 (A) Indian Constitution adopts from experiences of freedom struggle.
 (B) Indian Constitution adopts from already existing Constitutions
 (C) Indian Constitution has remained same since its drafting.
 (D) Indian Constitution provides principles and provisions for ruling the country.
11. See the table and answer the following question.

S.No.	Name of the Party	1952 elections	1962 elections
1.	Indian National Congress	364 seats	361 seats
2.	Communist Party of India	16 seats	29 seats
3.	Socialist Party	12 seats	12 seats

- Q) Which party gained more in 1962 than that of 1952 ?
12. The leader concerned with this region

- (A) Yasser Arafat
 (B) Saddam Hussain
 (C) Bhutto



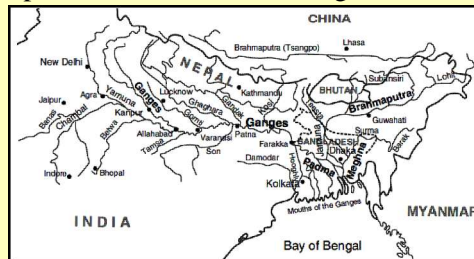
SECTION - II

Note : 1. Answer all the questions.

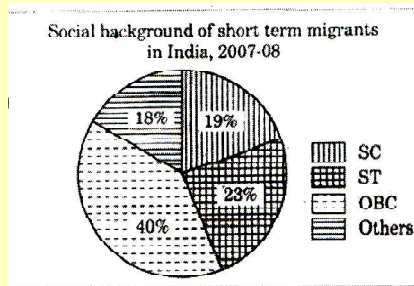
2. Each question carries 2 marks.

8 × 2 = 16

13. What is Infant Mortality Rate ?
 14. Write two slogans to bring awareness on saving of water consumption.
 15. From the given map list out the north - flowing tributaries of the Ganga.



16. Observe the graph below and answer the questions a, b.



- a) Which social background people are migrating more ?
- b) What is the reason for short term migration ?
- 17. Disasters like Bhopal tragedy are man - made mistakes. Comment.
- 18. What is Marshall Plan ?
- 19. Fill the table.

Fascism	
Supporter of Fascism	

- 20. Which were the innovating welfare schemes initiated by N.T. Rama Rao are still continuing with some changes in Andhra Pradesh by the YSRCP Government ?

SECTION - III

Note : 1. Answer all the questions.

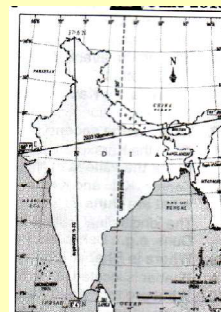
2. Each question carries 4 marks.

8 × 4 = 32

- 21. "The Supreme Court of India directed to all the state governments and Central Government to provide Mid-day-meal to the children studying in all schools."

Prepare a pamphlet on better implementation of Mid-day-meal programme.

- 22. Why has the population of Visakhapatnam grown significantly over the centuries ?
- 23. Write briefly about South-West monsoons.
- 24. Study the given map and answer the questions given below.
 - a) Name the two countries that share their land boundaries with India..
 - b) In between which latitudes, is India located ?



- 25. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

To emphasise the determination for peace, Jawaharlal Nehru formulated his renowned Panchsheel principles:

- a) Respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity.
 - b) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
 - c) Non-aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding.
 - d) Endeavour to achieve cooperation and mutual respect in international relationships.
 - e) Promoting peaceful co-existence.
- i. In between which countries, the Panchsheel was formulated ?
 - ii. Mention any two principles of Panchsheel.
- 26. Write about people's welfare schemes started by present Governments.
 - 27. Write the differences between Regional party and National Party.
 - 28. Explain how RTI Act enriches the Democracy.

SECTION - IV

Note : 1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries 8 marks.

5 × 8 = 40

29. (A) Describe any four of major relief divisions of Indian landmass.

(or)

(B) Explain the Himalayan river systems.

30. (A) "We should be able to integrate environmental concerns with the idea of progress". Explain.

(or)

(B) How is unorganised sector different from organised sector ? Explain.

31. (A) Read the given data and answer the following questions.

(AP, June 2018)

Sl.No.	Item	Details
1	Right to vote.	Switzerland women got it in 1971.
2	Election symbols.	To assist the illiterates.
3	Victory of Congress.	1952, 1957, 1962 Elections.
4	Andhra Mahasabha.	To unite Telugu speaking people in Madras Presidency.
5	State Reorganisation Act	1956
6.	First Five Year Plan.	Agriculture
7	D.M.K.	Tamil Nadu

a) When was first linguistic state formed ?

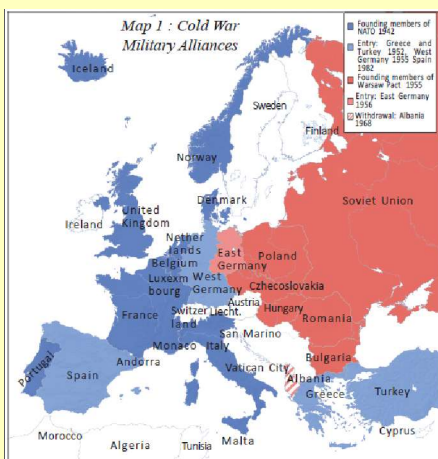
b) Mention one of the challenges faced by Election Commission in conducting First General Elections.

c) In which Five Year Plan, was agriculture given importance ?

d) Which party dominated Indian politics in first 3 decades of independent India ?

(or)

(B) Observe the following map and answer the questions.



- a) Name any two countries of 'NATO' at the founding (establishment) time.
- b) Name any two countries which were under the 'WARSAW'.
- c) What does the above map tell ?
- d) Why is United Kingdom called as island ?

32. (A) "America was very cruel in the Vietnam war" - Comment.

(or)

(B) Read the following and comment on it.

The benefits of globalisation have been unevenly distributed. It has benefited well-off consumers and as well as producers with skill, education and huge amount of wealth. Certain services that are enabled with technology have expanded. On the other hand, thousands of small producers and workers have seen their employment and workers' rights erode. It is important to understand the two-sided nature of globalisation.

33. (A) Locate the following in the given map of India.

- a) The river based port in India.
- b) The capital of Rajasthan.
- c) The old folded mountains of India.
- d) The highest peak in Western Ghats.

(or)

(B) Locate the following in the given map of World.

- 1) Congo
- 2) Germany
- 3) Fascism belongs to this country
- 4) Headquarter's of League of Nations.
- 5) Czechoslovakia
- 6) Romania
- 7) Mediterranean sea
- 8) Burma/Myanmar



ANSWERS

SECTION - I

1. What is the time in India when it is 8 am in London ?

A. 1.30 pm in India when it is 8 am. in London.

2. Find the correctly matched set.

- (A) Doctor - Secondary sector
- (B) Farmer - Primary sector
- (C) Bank employee - Unorganised sector
- (D) Hotel worker - Organised sector

A. B

3. Put the IT Centres from North to South

(1. Hyderabad 2. Kolkata 3. Noida 4. Bengaluru 5. Mumbai)

A. 3, 2, 5, 1, 4

4. Match the following.

Group - A

- i) Palani
- ii) Cardamom
- iii) Aroya konda

Group -B

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu

A. i = c, ii - a, iii - b

5. Select the odd one which is not fixed capital.

- * Agricultural land
- * Tubewell
- * Fertilizers & Pesticides
- * Farm machinery

A. Fertilizers & Pesticides

6. Krishna : Peninsular river :: Indus : ?

A. Himalayan river

7. Which of the following countries is not a member of the Triple Alliance ?

- (A) Germany (B) France (C) Austria (D) Italy

A. B

8. Match the following.

- (1) Sun-Yet-Sen () (a) Environmentalist
- (2) Ho-Chi-Minh () (b) Founder of Modern China
- (3) Ken-Saro-Viva () (c) Long March
- (4) Mao-Zedong () (d) Vietnam

A. 1(b) 2(d) 3(a) 4(c)

9. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological Order.

- A : May 4th China Movement
- B : Establishment of Peking University
- C : End of the Manchu dynasty

A. B, C, A

10. Find the wrong statement.

- (A) Indian Constitution adopts from experiences of freedom struggle.
- (B) Indian Constitution adopts from already existing Constitutions
- (C) Indian Constitution has remained same since its drafting.
- (D) Indian Constitution provides principles and provisions for ruling the country.

A. (C) Indian Constitution has remained same since its drafting.

11. See the table and answer the following questions.

S.No.	Name of the Party	1952 elections	1962 elections
1.	Indian National Congress	364 seats	361 seats
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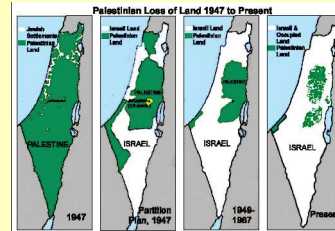
Q) Which party gained more in 1962 than that of 1952 ?

A. Communist party of India

12. The leader concerned with this region

- (A) Yasser Arafat
- (B) Saddam Hussain
- (C) Bhutto

A. A



SECTION - II

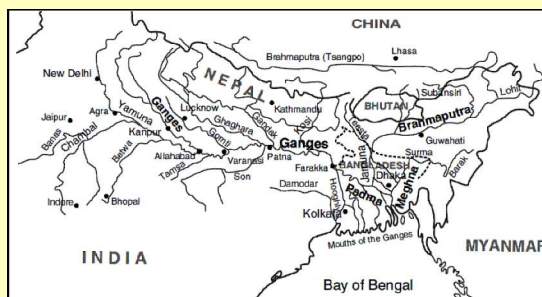
13. What is Infant Mortality Rate ?

A. The rate at which children in a country die within an age of 0-1 year is known as Infant Mortality Rate".

14. Write two slogans to bring awareness on saving of water consumption.

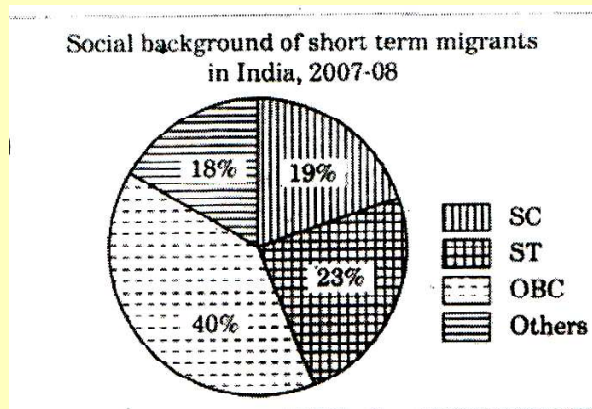
- A. a) Save water - Save future.
 - b) Without water - there's no future.
- (Students can create a few of their own)

15. From the given map list out the north - flowing tributaries of the Ganga.



- A. Northern tributaries of Ganga :** Yamuna, Gomathi, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi
Southern tributaries of Ganga : Chambal, Betwa, Tamsa, Son, Damodar

16 Observe the graph below and answer the questions a, b.



a) Which social background people are migrating more ?

A. OBC are migrating more.

b) What is the reason for short term migration ?

A. The reason for short term migration in rural arfeas is distress caused there.

17. Disasters like Bhopal tragedy are man - made mistakes. Comment.

A. A great disaster occurred in Bhopal in 1984. Poisonous MIC (Methyl Iso Cyanide) gas leaked from the Union Carbide Company and killed thousands of people. They are mistakes by humans due to negligence and irresponsibility.

18. What is Marshall Plan ?

A. (a) Relief to the Victims of depression. (b) Reform of financial institutions. (c) Steps to ensure economic recovery.

19. Fill the table.

Fascism	
Supporter of Fascism	

A.

Fascism	A form of dictatorship
Supporter of Fascism	Mussolini

20. Which were the innovating welfare schemes initiated by N.T. Rama Rao are still continuing with some changes in Andhra Pradesh by the YSRCP Government ?

A. (1) Mid-day meal scheme in the government schools. (2) Sale of rice at subsidy rates to the poor.

SECTION - III

21. "The Supreme Court of India directed to all the state governments and central government to provide Mid-day-meal to the children studying in all schools."

Prepare a pamphlet on better implementation of Mid-day-meal programme.

A. Pamphlet on Mid-day-meal programme.

- 1) Food grains available in local areas are to be used.
- 2) Follow the menu regularly that meet the need of nutritional requirements of the children.
- 3) Cooking in clean and hygienic environment.
- 4) Involvement of staff and children for effective implementation.

22. Why has the population of Visakhapatnam grown significantly over the centuries ?

- A.**
- 1) Over the decades, Visakhapatnam's population has grown significantly.
 - 2) This growth is a result of the importance of Visakhapatnam as a port city.
 - 3) This population increase also indicates growth in economic and social opportunities.
 - 4) Establishment of factories.
 - 5) Pleasant atmosphere.
 - 6) Increase of employment opportunities.

23. Write briefly about South-West monsoons.

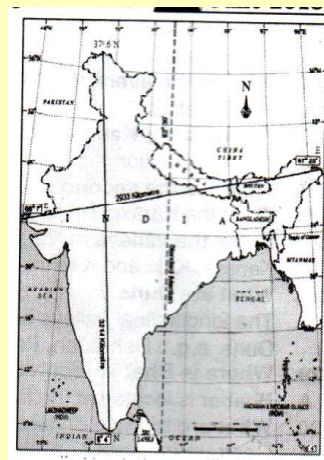
- A.**
- 1) The monsoon forms in the tropical area approximately between 20°N and 20°S latitudes.
 - 2) The heating of land creates low pressure on the landmass of Indian subcontinent.
 - 3) Southwest monsoon 'onset' reaches Kerala and gives rain to western ghats and north-east India except in coromandel coast.
 - 4) It is operated in two branches, Arabian sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch.
 - 5) Retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear sky and rise in temperature.
 - 6) Lower pressure conditions move to Bay of Bengal by early November.
 - 7) Bulk of the rainfall of the coromandel coast is derived from depressions and cyclones.

24. Study the map and answer the questions given below.

- a) Name the two countries that share their land boundaries with India..
- b) In between which latitudes, is India located ?

- A.**
- a) Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar.

- b) 8°4' - 37°6' Northern latitudes



25. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

To emphasise the determination for peace, Jawaharlal Nehru formulated his renowned Panchsheel principles:

- a) Respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- b) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
- c) Non-aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding.
- d) Endeavour to achieve cooperation and mutual respect in international relationships.
- e) Promoting peaceful co-existence.

i. In between which countries, the Panchsheel was formulated ?

A. India and China

ii. Mention any two principles of Panchsheel.

- A.** 1) Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
2) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
3) Non-aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding.
4) Endeavour to achieve co-operation and mutual respect in international relationships.
5) Promoting peaceful co-existence.

26. Write about people's welfare schemes started by present Governments.

- A.** 1) Supply of rice at the cost of Rs. 1/- per kg to the white ration card holders.
2) Pensions for the old age people and widows.
3) Free Text books, uniforms and Midday meal scheme in government schools.
4) Housing schemes for the poor people.
5) Health scheme for the poor people.
6) Fees reimbursement to the poor for higher education etc.,

27. Write the differences between Regional party and National Party.

A. State Party : In a state, if a party wins 3% of valid votes or 3 Assembly seats, it is declared as a regional / state party. A party can be recognised in more than one state.

National Party : If a party is recognized in four states with 6% of valid votes or 11 Loksabha M.P. seats from 4 different states, it is called a national party.

28. Explain how RTI Act enriches the Democracy.

- A.** 1) It ensures the availability of all types of information to the citizen.
2) Democracy requires an informed citizenry.
3) Information should be transparent.
4) This can help to control corruption and make the governments accountable.

Thus RTI act enriches democracy.

SECTION - IV

29. (a) Describe any four of major relief divisions of Indian land mass.

A. I) Himalayas !

- 1) To the north of India, Himalayan mountains extend from west to east at a length around 2400 Kms.
2) There are three parallel ranges viz. Himadri, Himachal and Shivaliks.

II. Indo-Gangetic Plains :

- 1) Indo-Gangetic Plain is formed with the interaction of the rivers Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
2) These fertile alluvial plains are suitable for agriculture.

III. Peninsular Plateau :

- 1) The Indian plateau is also known as the peninsular plateau as it is surrounding by the sea on the three sides.
2) It is broadly divided into two parts : Malwa plateau and Deccan plateau.

IV. Coastal Plains :

- 1) The Western coastal plain is extended between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea. The East coastal plain is extended between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
- 2) These coastal plains are known locally by different names.
Eg: Coast of AP - Circar Coast; Coast of Kerala - Malabar Coast etc.

V. Thar Desert :

- 1) Thar desert lies in the rain shadow region of Aravali mountains.
- 2) Luni is the only river in this region.

VI. Islands :

- 1) Andaman and Nicobar islands are in Bay of Bengal. They are of volcanic origin. 2) Lakshadweep islands are in Arabian Sea. They are of coral origin.

(or)

(b) Explain the Himalayan river systems.

A. Himalayan River Systems

The Indus system, The Ganga system and the Brahmaputra system come under the Himalayan river systems :

The Indus System : The Indus originates in Kailash range near Manasarovar. It enters Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir. The Ravi, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Beas and the sutlej are its tributaries.

The Ganga System: The Ganga is formed joining Bhagirathi with Alakananda which join at Devaprayag. It has large number of tributaries.

The Brahmaputra System: The Brahmaputra rises from Kailash range near Manasarovar. It covers Tibet, and joins Arunachal Pradesh in India. It has different names in different places and is known as Brahmaputra. The Dibang and the Lohit are its tributaries.

30. (a) "We should be able to integrate environmental concerns with the idea of progress". Explain.

- A.**
- 1) We must show concern on the environmental issues while achieving development.
 - 2) The environmental source function will deplete while using the sources in a speedy way.
 - 3) When waste output exceeds the limit, it will cause long-term damage to environment.
 - 4) The big projects may harm bio-diversity.
 - 5) Use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides in modern agriculture leads to a big loss to environment.
 - 6) The fuel used as a part of industrial development causes a lot of air pollution.
 - 7) Ground water levels are being depleted.
 - 8) Deforestation is being occurred.
 - 9) The rights of low income countries, future generations also should be viewed.

(or)

(b) **How is unorganised sector different from organised sector ? Explain.**

A. Organised Sector Centre	Unorganised Sector Centre
1) It has some formal processes and procedures.	1) It has small and scattered units largely outside the control of government.
2) It gives security of employment.	2) Rules and regulations are not enforced here, hence no job security.
3) It has fixed number of work hours, overtime will be paid by the employer.	3) Jobs here are low-paid and non-regular.
4) It provides paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, medical benefits, etc.	4) There is no provision of overtime, paid leave, holidays leave due to sickness, etc.
5) It also ensures pensions.	5) When there is less work, some people are asked to leave.
6) It has workers of government, companies and large establishment.	6) A lot also depends on the whims of the employer or changes in the market situation.

31. a) **Read the given data and answer the following questions.**

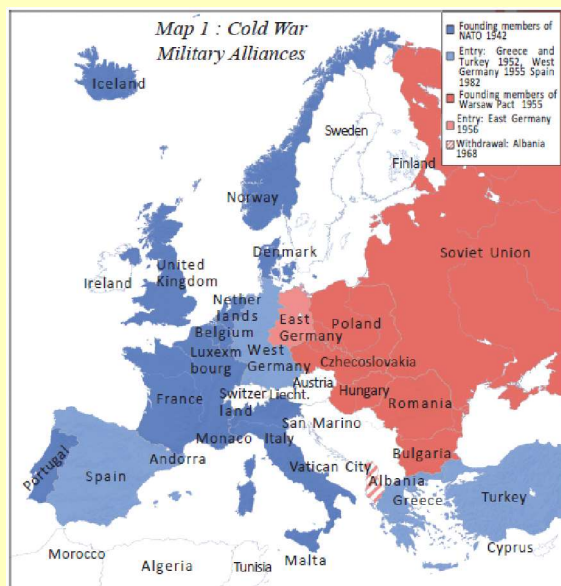
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2	Election symbols.	To assist the illiterates.
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5	State Reorganisation Act	1956
6.	First Five Year Plan.	Agriculture
7	D.M.K.	Tamil Nadu

Questions:

- 1) **When was first linguistic state formed ?**
A. 1953.
- 2) **Mention one of the challenges faced by Election Commission in conducting First General Elections.**
A. Illiteracy.
- 3) **In which Five Year Plan, was agriculture given importance ?**
A. Agriculture was given importance in First Five Year Plan.
- 4) **Which party dominated Indian politics in first 3 decades of independent India ?**
A. Indian National Congress.

(or)

(b) Observe the following map and answer the questions.



a) Name any two countries of 'NATO' at the founding (establishment) time.

A. France and England.

b) Name any two countries which were under the 'WARSAW'.

A. Poland and Czechoslovakia.

c) What does the above map tell ?

A. The given map tells about cold war - military alliances.

d) Why is united kingdom called as Island ?

A. United Kingdom is called as an Island because it is covered by water on all the sides.

32. (a) "America was very cruel in the Vietnam war" - Comment.

A. 1) America behave very wild manner on Vietnam.

2) America with the fear of Communism to stop the spread of Communism in Vietnam, it declared war on Vietnam.

3) It uses chemical bombs and weapons like Agent Orange - B 52s. and Napalm.

4) Agent Orange destroyed plants & trees and made the land barren for a long time.

5) Phosphorous bombs – destroyed many villages and decimated jungles.

6) Civilians died in large numbers.

7) Thousands of troops were used by America.

8) Due to cruelty of America, people of America agitated against the Government and this go worldwide also.

9) Finally America made a peace settlement and withdrawn from the war.

(or)

(b) Read the following and comment on it.

The benefits of globalisation have been unevenly distributed. It has benefited well-off consumers and as well as producers with skill, education and huge amount of wealth. Certain services that are enabled with technology have expanded. On the other hand,

thousands of small producers and workers have seen their employment and workers' rights erode. It is important to understand the two-sided nature of globalisation.

- A.
- 1) The impact of globalisation in India is not uniform.
 - 2) Some large Indian companies have grown as Multi National Companies.
 - 3) On the other hand, most of the small producers are not happy with the globalisation.
 - 4) Many of their factories closed down due to influx of cheap foreign goods.
 - 5) If the globalisation is not fair, economic inequalities will increase in the society.
 - 6) Now, the important question before us is 'how to make globalisation fair' ?

33. (a) Locate the following in the given map of India.

a) The river based port in India.

Ans. Kolkata

b) The capital of Rajasthan.

Ans. Jaipur

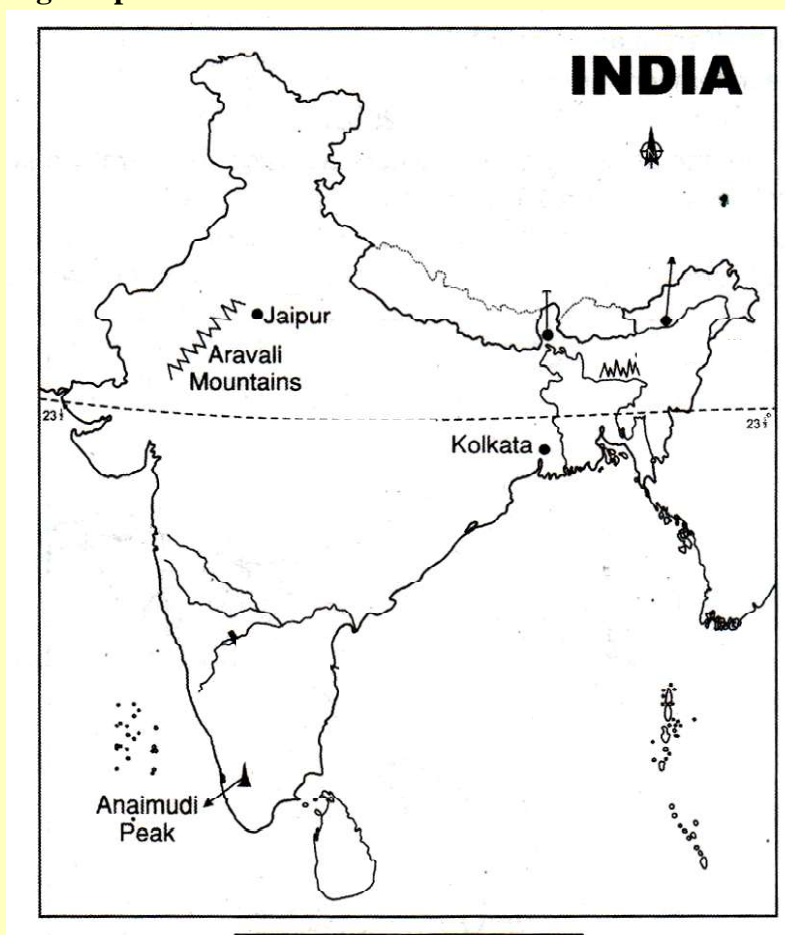
c) The old folded mountains of India.

Ans. Aravallis

d) The highest peak in Western Ghats.

Ans. Anaimudi

A.



(or)

Locate the following in the given map of World.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Congo | 2) Germany | 3) Fascism belongs to this country |
| 4) Headquarter's of League of Nations. | 5) Czechoslovakia | |
| 6) Romania | 7) Mediterranean sea | 8) Burma/Myanmar |

A.

