
DISTRICT COMMON EXAMINATION BOARD, SRIKAKULAM

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS JULY - 2020
SOCIAL STUDIES MODEL PAPER REVISION TEST 2
PAPER I & PAPER II
(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

Time: 3hrs15mins

Maximum marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Answer ALL the questions in a separate answer Booklet
 2. The question paper consists of 4 sections and 33 questions
 3. There is an internal choice in Section -IV
 4. Write the answers neatly and legibly
-

SECTION 1

Note: 1. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN ONE WORD OR PHRASE

2. EACH RIGHT ANSWER CARRIES 1 MARK

3. IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED MORE THAN ONCE THE FIRST
ANSWER ONLY WILL BE CONSIDERED

12X1=12

1. Find the odd one out from the following regarding greater Himalayas:

(A) Its average height ranges from 3,700 - 4,500 meters.

(B) The pirpanjal and the Mahabharata ranges are the in it.

(C) It is the source for the perennial rivers.

(D) The kangra and kulu valleys are there in it.

2. Which of the following are wrongly paired?

(A) silent valley – Kerala

(B) chipko – uttarakhand

(C) Narmada Bachao – Karnataka

(D) the state that practice organic farming – Sikkim

3. In which country is the Cairo international airport situated?
4. write the name of a river that originates in the Himalayas, flows down through our country and ultimately joins in the sea in our neighbouring country.
5. Arrange the following states – (Karnataka, Odissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Haryana); from north to south basing on their location on India map.
6. Role of organised and unorganised Sectors?

SECTOR	CONTRIBUTION (% OF Total)	
	EMPLOYMENT	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
ORGANISED	8	50
UNORGANISED	92	50
TOTAL	100	100

Q: Which one of the above sectors provides a lots of job opportunities but its production is low?

7. What is Slogan given by Mahatma Gandhi in “QUIT INDIA” Movement?
8. What is the Movement that was named after a Ship?
9. Which of the area/country is considered by the Jews as their “Promised Land”?
10. Find out the odd Pair from from the following?
 - A. UNESCO – PARIS
 - B. WHO – GENEVA
 - C. UNICEF - WASHINGTON
 - D. INTERNATION COURT OF JUSTICE – THE HAGUE.
11. Who is the famous leader that gave his historic speech, “I have a dream “during The Civil Rights Movement in America?
12. Expand “S A L T”?

SECTION II

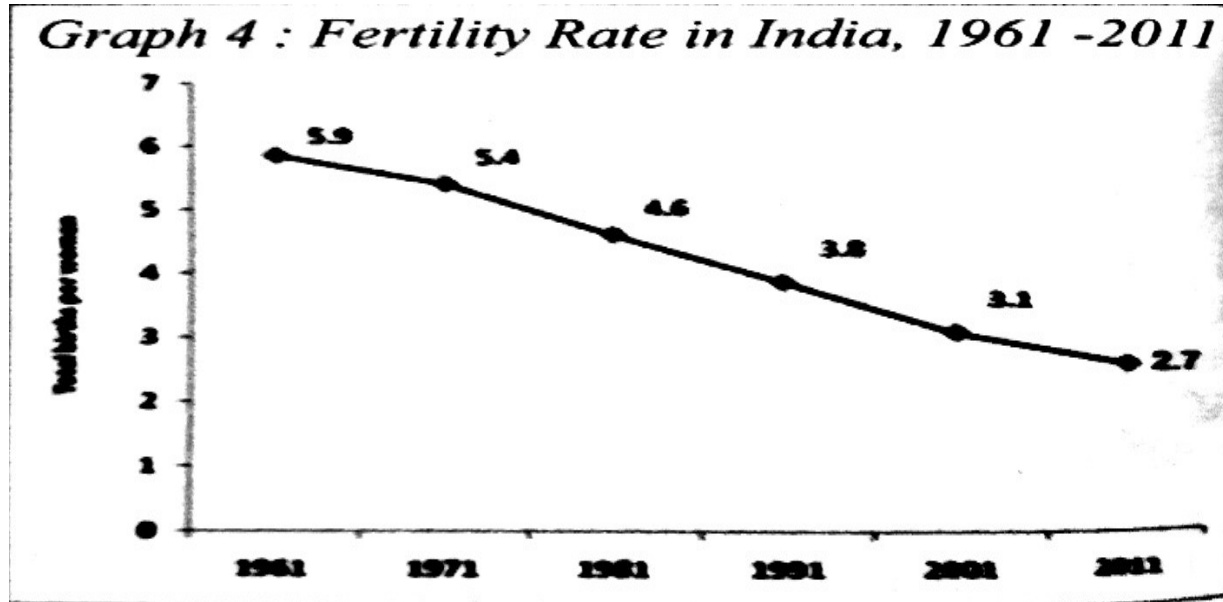
Note: 1. ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

2. EACH RIGHT ANSWER CARRIES 2 MARKS

8X2=16

13. Give two suggestions on how to conserve water resources.

14. LOOK AT THE GRAPH GIVEN BELOW AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.



a. In which year was the highest fertility rate recorded?

b. What would be the reason for decline in fertility rate?

15. What are “Purvanchal”?

16. Write any two problems that raise due to urbanisation.

17. what is ‘PAN AFRICANISM’?

18. What are the benefits of Lok Adalat?

19. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order.

a. Cripps Mission

b. Establishment of the Muslim League

c. Assassination of Gandhiji

d. Direct Action Day.

SECTION III

Note: 1. ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

2. EACH RIGHT ANSWER CARRIES 4 MARKS

8x4=32

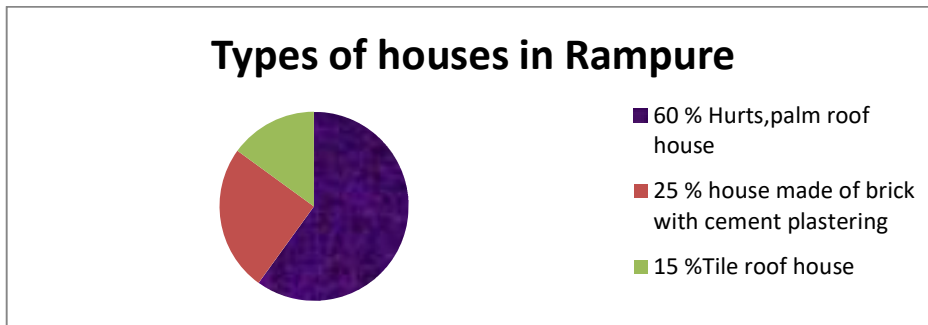
20. Answer the following basing on the given map



- a. What is the tribal community that lives in the south west corner of Nigeria?
- b. What is the chief mineral available in the country?

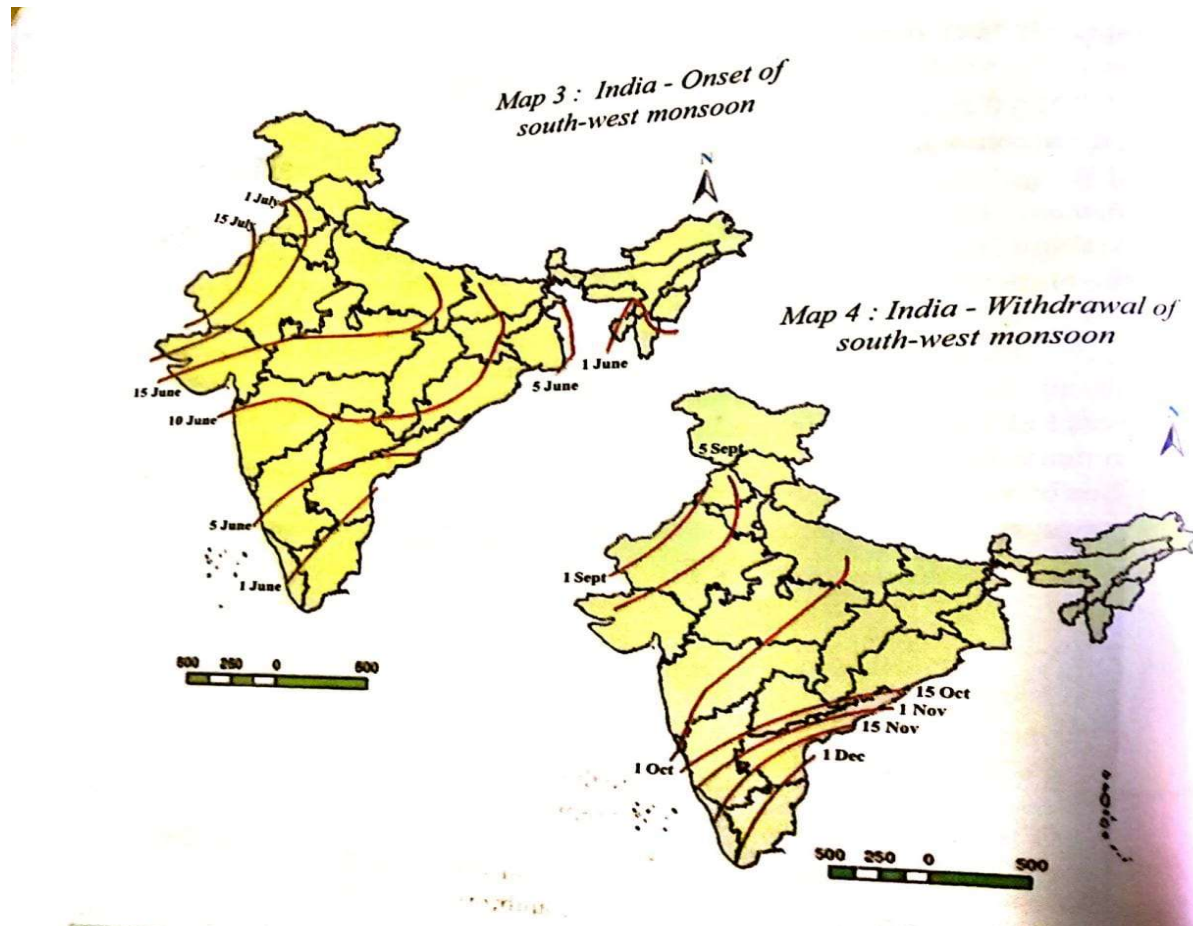
21. What are the measures taken by the government of India to contain the spread of the corona virus in India?

22. Look at the information given in the pie chart and answer the following questions.



- a. What type of houses in Rampur village is high in number?
- b. Which class of population constitute 60% in Rampur village?
- c. Probably how much population of the middle class is there in Rampur?
- d. Which families in Rampur liv in the houses made of bricks with cement plastering?

23. Observe the map given below and answer the following:



(i) In which month does the south west monsoon begin in India?

(ii) In which month does the southwest monsoon retreat from our country?

(iii) when do the monsoons reach the capital, Delhi?

(iv) when do the monsoons retreat from Tamil Nadu?

24. The Public distribution system can ensure better food security for people, justify it.

25. Distinguish between unitary government and federal government.

26. what suggestions do you give to a country that wants to maintain a friendly relationship with its neighbouring countries?

27. Observe the given graph and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which country had more nuclear stock piles during 1955-2005
- (ii) Why was the stock of nuclear weapons decreased after 1985?

28. According to the Right to Information Act, if any public information officer denies providing the required information to the petitioner concerned, such officer has to pay the fine. Do you agree with it?

SECTION IV

Note: 1. ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

2. EACH RIGHT ANSWER CARRIES 8 MARKS

3. EACH QUESTION CONTAINS INTERNAL CHOICE 5x8=40

29. compare and contrast the features between the coastal plains of east and west.

(or)

Why don't the people in general want to be engaged in the unorganised sector?

30. {A} some data regarding Indian and its neighbouring countries for 2013

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

- (i) How to calculate the per-capita income?
 - (ii) What is the life expectancy rate?
 - (iii) Which of the two countries have the same phase in the HDI?
 - (iv) What are those countries that have the same rate of life expectancy?
- (or)

Read the following table and the questions given below.

{B} some comparative data of select states

Table : 4 Some Comparative data of Select States

State	IMR per 1000 (2006)	Literacy rate (%) (2011)	Net Attendance Rate (2006)
Punjab	42	77	76
Himachal Pradesh	36	84	90
Bihar	62	64	56

- (i) What is the literacy rate?
- (ii) In which state is the net attendance rate low?
- (iii) What would be the reason for the highest literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh?
- (iv) In which state the lowest infant mortality rate is recorded?

31. who called the 20th century as “the age of extremes” and why?

(or)

Write an essay on the basic principles of the Indian constitution.

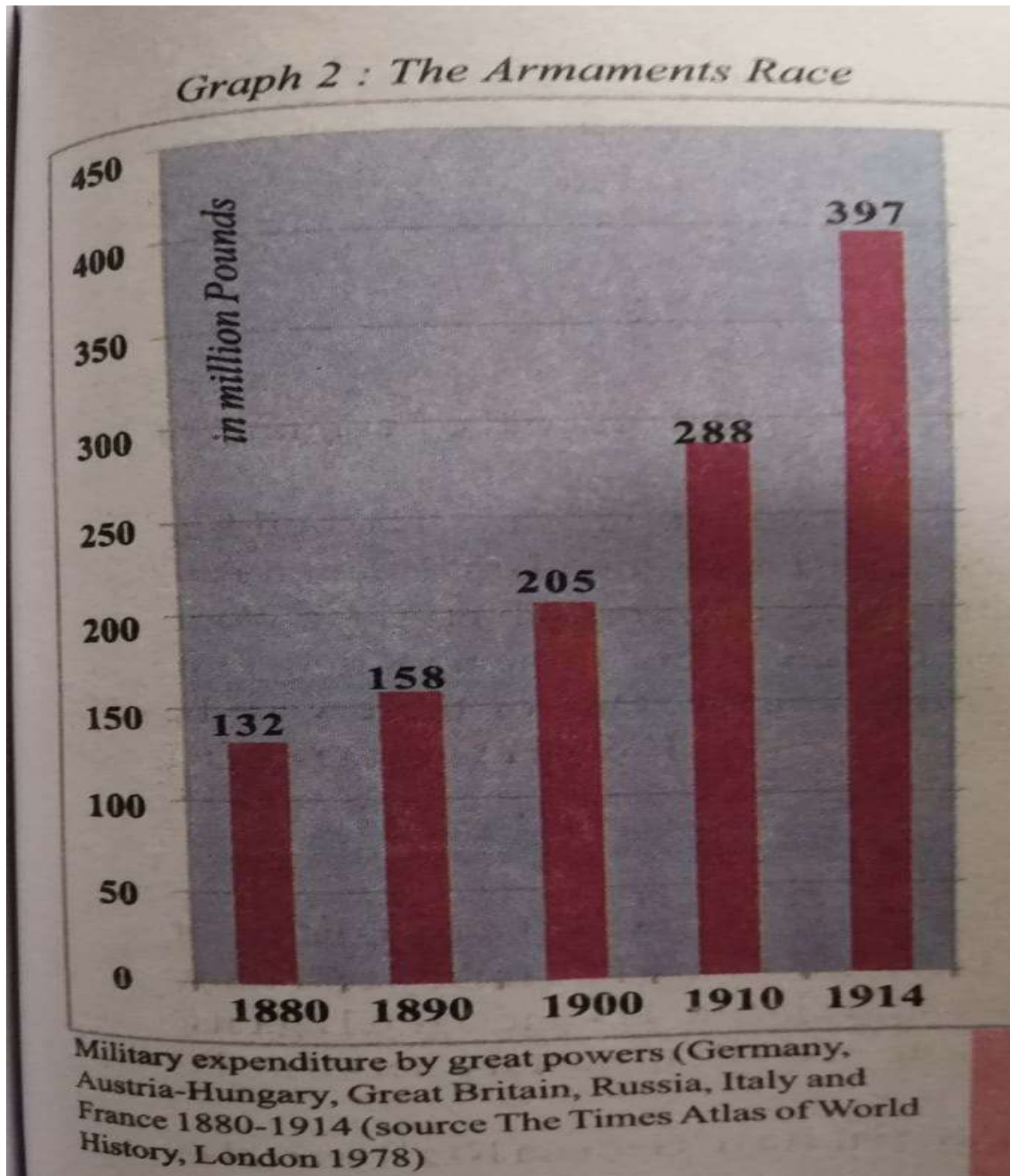
32. {A} Observe the following time line chart and answer the following questions.



- (i) Who was the Tsar (emperor) of Russia during the Russian revolution?
- (ii) What was the immediate cause for the world war-ii?
- (iii) Who played a key role behind the establishment of the league of nations?
- (iv) On which of the two cities of japan did America attack with nuclear bombs during the world war-II.

(or)

{B} Observe the following graph and analyse the weapon competition raised among the various nations of the world.



33. (A) locate the following on the outline map of India.



A i) kerala

B i) the Eastern Ghats

ii) Anai mudi peak

ii) West Bengal

iii) Meghalaya (OR)

iii) Sikkim

iv) The river Godavari

iv) Himachal Pradesh

(B) Locate the following countries on the outline map of world.



Locate the following countries on the outline map of world.

A

B

(i) Vietnam

(i) Bangladesh

(ii) Italy

(ii) Brittan

(iii) Pacific Ocean (OR) (iii)Nigeria

Iv Japan

(iv)India

DCEB SRIKAKULAM
REVISION TEST 2 - ANSWER KEY
ENGLISH MEDIUM

SECTION - I

1. C. It is the source for the perennial rivers
2. Narmada bachao andolan- Karnataka
3. Egypt
4. Indus
5. Haryana, madhya pradesh, odisha and Karnataka
6. Un organised sector
7. Do or die
8. Greenpeace movement
9. Palestine
10. C. UNICEF- Washington
11. Martin Luther King Jr
12. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks

SECTION - II

13. Stop pollution caused by factories
Maintain proper distance between two bore wells.
Not misusing water
14. A. 1961
b. Due to family planning programme implementation
15. The Eastern part of the Himalayan ranges which mostly extends in North East part of India is known as purvanchal. It has many local names.
16. A. Over usage of available resources.
b. Increase in pollution levels.
C. Increase of slums
D.traffic problems
17. Is the idea to unite all the African countries to fight against European colonisation.
It was started by Nkwame Nkrumah.
18. A. They provide free legal services to the poor.
B. Speedy solution to common civil Cases.
C. Reduce the burden of cases on higher courts.
D. People can directly interact with judges unlike in normal cases.
19. B. establishment of muslim league 1906.
A. Cripps mission 1942
D. Direct action day 1946
C. Assassination of gandhiji 1948

20. a. Yoruba

b. Crude oil

III Roman answers

21. Measures taken by government to contain the spread of corona virus:

- a. To impose lockdown and restrictions the movement of people from one place to another.
- b. To make masks and sanitisers compulsory in all places.
- c. To conduct tests to as many people as possible.
- d. To create awareness among the people about the virus.
- e. To provide medical assistance to the victims of vivid 19.
- f. To divide the country into zones to accommodate needs of the people.

22. a.huts and palm roof houses

b. Small and marginal farmers.

c. 25%

d. Middle class

23. a. June

b. September

c. July

d. December

24. Public distribution system can ensure better food security in the following ways:

- a. It provides food grains at lower cost to the people.
- b. It ensures minimum availability of food grains
- c. It helps in feeding the children in government schools.
- d. It helps to fight against malnutrition.
- e. It provides food grains even in the difficult times like droughts, floods etc.

25. Differences between unitary and federal government systems:

- a. Unitary government:
- b. Single citizenship
- c. Uniformity of laws in the country.
- d. Absence of subsidiary governments.
- e. Federal governments:
- f. Dual polity
- g. Existence of both state and central government.
- h. Sovereignty to states in making laws.
- i. Separate civil services for each state.

26. Suggestions to maintain good relationship with neighbouring countries.

- a. To have friendly relationship.
- b. To solve disputes by making agreements.
- c. To respect the culture and tradition of each other.
- d. To not interfere in their internal affairs.
- e. To encourage Trade between two countries.
- f. To support in difficult times.

27. A former USSR now Russia.

B. Because of anti nuclear and antiwar movements. Also due to agreements like SALT and START.

1. Yes, I agree with the agreement.
 - a. under the RTI Act of 2005, the PIO should provide the information within the prescribed period.
 - b. If fails to provide the information in time, it may be because of some corruption or the information was not filed properly.
 - c. If the officer is given punishment, then the other official work more efficiently and effectively.

SECTION - IV

28. A. Both east and west coastal plains are close to the sea.

Both are found in peninsular India.

Differences.

1. West coastal plains:
2. They are found between Arabian sea and Western Ghats.
3. They are narrow.
4. They have no deltas formed in them.
5. They have lagoons.
6. They are densely populated.

East coastal plains :

1. They are found between bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats.
2. They are wider.
3. They have deltas formed by rivers.
4. They have lakes formed.
5. Agriculturally more prosperous.

29 B. People generally don't want to engage in unorganized sector because of the following reasons.

1. There is no fixed income.
2. No paid holidays.
3. No job security.
4. No medical allowances.
5. No fixed working hours.
6. No facilities like EPF, ESI etc.
7. Difference in wages because of gender.

29. A. To calculate per capita income we have to divide the national income with population
 $PCI = \frac{\text{national income}}{\text{population}}$

II. The average life span of a person in a country is called life expectancy rate.

III. Pakistan and Bangladesh

IV. Pakistan and Myanmar

30 b.

- I. The ability of a person to read and write any language who is above 7 years of age.
- II. Bihar
- III. Better implementation of government educational schemes and more children going to schools.
- IV. Himachal Pradesh.

31 a. Eric Hobsbawm, a famous historian called 20th century as the age of extremes because of the following reasons.

1. Two great wars were fought.
2. Rise of dictatorship in Europe
3. massive unemployment due to the great depression.
4. Millions have died in wars.
5. Use dangerous weapons in wars.
6. Some of the positive outcomes:
7. Establishment of new international organisations.
8. Hundreds of countries marched towards democracy.
9. Development of science and arts.
10. Increase in life expectancy rate and literacy rate.
11. Enfranchisement of rights to women.

31 . b.

1. Indian constitution is the largest written Constitution of the world.
2. Our constitution has been designed to accommodate the needs of people from all sections of the society.
3. Some of the basic principles of our constitution are :
4. Fundamental rights : the people of India are given some rights they are applicable to all without any discrimination.
5. Popular sovereignty: the country can take its own decisions without the interference of any other country.
6. Directive principles: the Constitution includes some important provisions for the governments to implement welfare programs for the people.
7. Parliamentary system : the country should be run by the parliament constituting representatives of the people.
8. Secularism : the state has no official religion. All religions are equal.
9. Socialism : the governments strive to achieve social and economic equality in the society.
10. Quasi federal: the Constitution includes both federal as well as unitary features in it.
11. Independent judiciary: the judiciary in the country is completely independent and can take its decisions without influence of anyone.
12. Rigid and flexible: the Constitution is flexible in some issues where as it requires approval of majority states in some issues.

32 a.

- I. Tsar Nicholas ii
- II. Hitler's invasion on Poland.
- III. Woodrow Wilson of USA
- IV. HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

32 b.

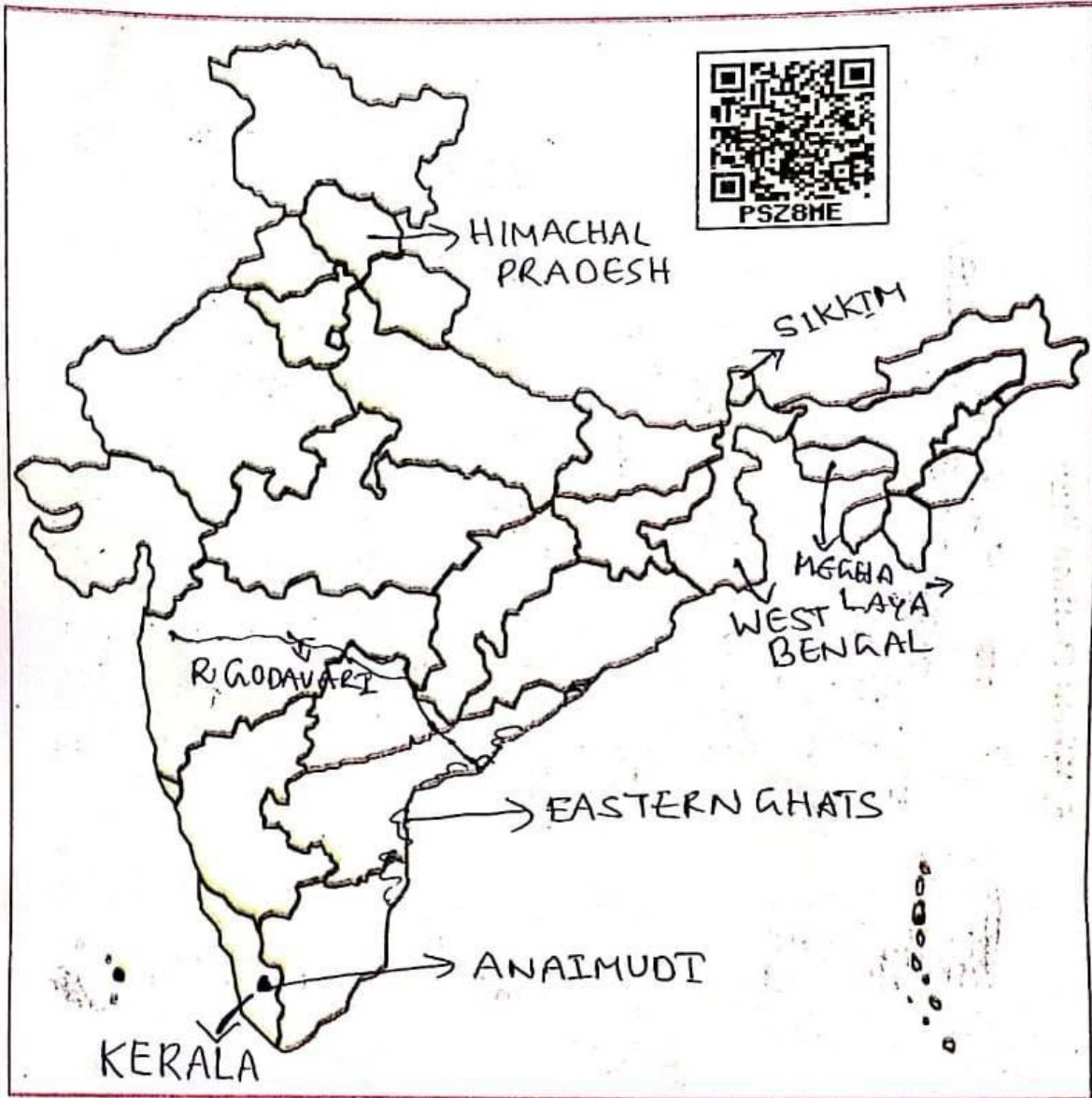
My observation

1. One of the important causes of the world wars is militarism.
2. Militarism is nothing but increasing the expenditure on military activities like Army and weapons.
3. In the last phase of the 19th century major European countries started increasing their military power.
4. For example, the military expenditure of six big powers of Europe rose from 132 million to 397 million pounds.
5. It is 300% of increase by these countries.
6. The main reason for this is competition among these countries to dominate the world.
7. As the armaments race continued further, all European countries lived in armed peace.
8. This has ultimately led to the breaking of world wars in future.

33 (A) answer

33 answers (A)

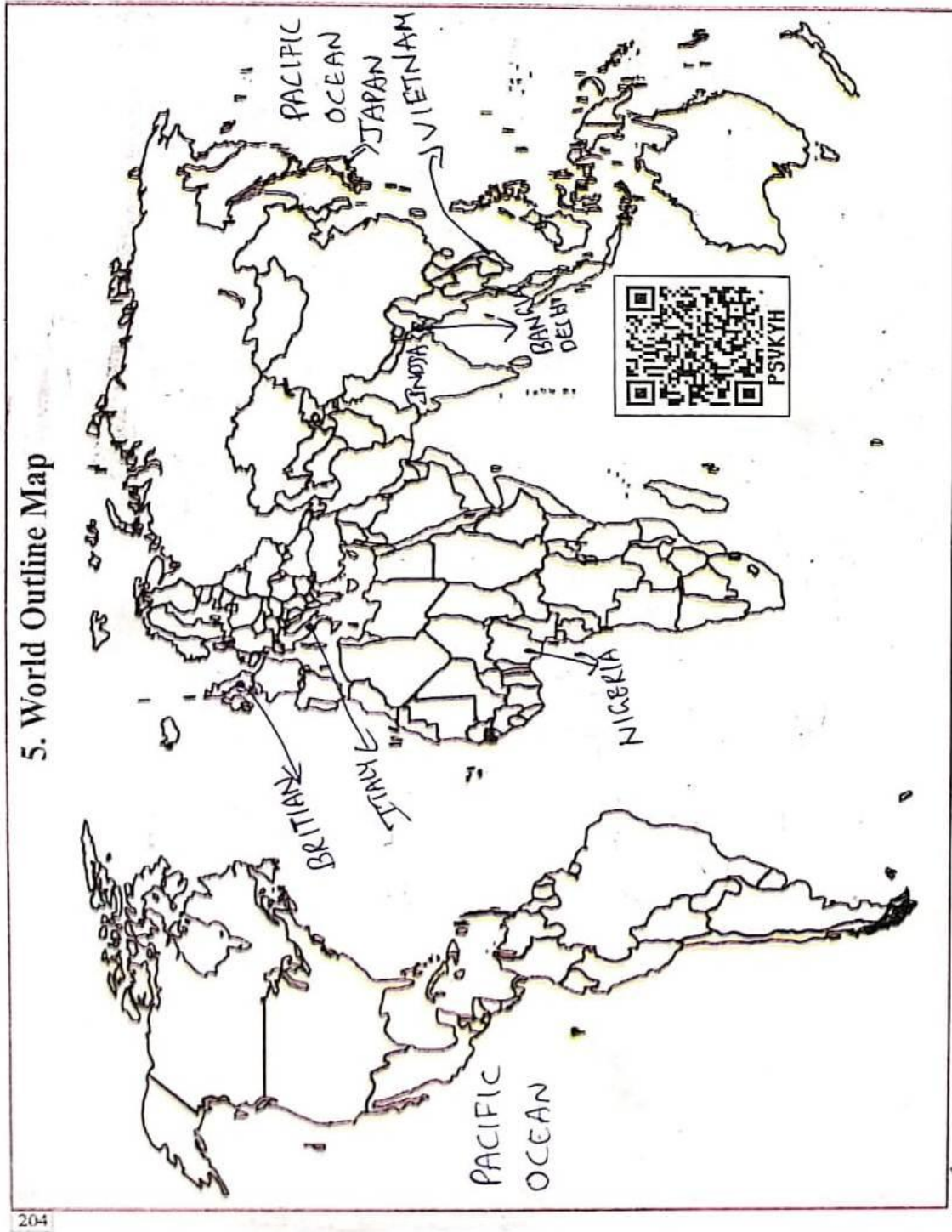
6. Indian Outline Map



KEY PREPARED BY K SANTHOSH KUMAR, MANDASA, SRIKAKULAM.

33 (B) answer

33 answer (b)



KEY PREPARED BY K SANTHOSH KUMAR, MANDASA, SRIKAKULAM.