

**GUIDELINES
FOR S.S.C.
STUDENTS TO
SCORE A1 GRADE
IN
SOCIAL STUDIES**

*"Success needs
99% of
perspiration and
1% of inspiration"*

**Thomas Alva
Edison**



Be positive.
Public
Examinations
are also like
terminal
examinations.



**Read
Question
Paper
thoroughly
before going
to write the
exam.**

RM - 124

HALF - YEARLY EXAMINATIONS - 2013 - 2014

SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II

(English Version)

PART - A

Class : X]

(Max. Marks : 35)

[Time : 2 Hrs.

SECTION - I

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE questions, choosing atleast TWO from each group A and B.

2. Each question carries 2 marks.

5 x 2 = 10

Group - A

1. How the name 'India' derived?
2. Distinguish between maritime climate and Continental Climate with example?
3. What are the fuel minerals?
4. Distinguish between a harbour and port.

Group - B

5. What is an organised sector?
6. Explain Various Programmes launched by the Government for the Promotion of employment.
7. Explain the relationship between farm size and Productivity in Indian agriculture.
8. What is economic Planning?

SECTION - II

4 x 1 = 4

Note: 1. Answer any FOUR of the following.

2. Each question carries ONE mark.

9. What is a DUN? Give example.
10. What is an Industrial region?

Give the
first
preference
to the well
known
answers.

1

Ems telegram

1. In 1863 Isabella was the ruler of Spain.
2. People of Spain removed Isabella from the throne and offered to Leopold.
3. But France objected this.
4. Napoleon-3 wanted a promise from William-I, not to interfere in the Spanish throne issue.
5. Prussian king rejected the wish of Napoleon3
6. From Ems, William-1 sent a telegram to Bismarck who was in Berlin mentioning about Napoleon's wish.
7. This was known as Ems Telegram.
8. Bismarck manipulated the message causing hatred between the people of Prussia and France. This led to Fraco-Prussian War.

2

Balkan issue

1. Bosnia, Serbia, Rumania, Albania, Montenegro (ABMSR) were called Balkan countries. They were in Balkan peninsula.
2. These countries were under control of the Sultan of Turkey.
3. The Sultan of Turkey was Muslim.
4. But the Balkan people were Christians.
5. The Balkan people suffered a lot under the regime of the Sultan.
6. The Balkan countries wanted to liberate themselves.
7. They sought the help of neighboring countries.
8. This was called Balkan issue.
9. In this issue Russia supported Serbia.
- 10 Austria and Hungary opposed Serbia.
11. It resulted tensions between Austria and Serbia.
12. The Balkan issue was one of the causes of World War 1.



Reach the examination
centre half an hour
before.

Treaty of Versailles

1. A treaty was signed between allied powers and Germany in the mirrored palace of Versailles in France.

2. It was known as Treaty of Versailles.
Conditions or terms of Treaty of Versailles:

I. Territorial Arrangements:

1. Germany surrendered Alsace – Lorraine to France.

2. Germany agreed to give Saar Valley, a rich coal field to France for a period of 15 years.

3. Germany surrendered Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.

4. Germany lost Schiswig to Denmark.

5. Danzing port in the Baltic sea was kept under the control of League of Nations.

II. Military Clauses:

1. Compulsory military training in Germany was abolished.

2. Germany was made to restrict the production of war material.

3. Germany was permitted to maintain only a small navy without submarines.

III. Economic Clauses:

1. Germany had to pay 660 crores as war indemnity.

2. The allied armies were allowed to occupy the left bank of the Rhine valley.

**Present your
answers in
the form of
points. Each
point is
worth ½
mark.**



The precautions necessary for observance by those that ride motorcycles and scooters

1. Motor cycles and scooters are the most commonly used means of transport in India.
2. We should not drive scooters recklessly.
3. We should not stop suddenly without signaling.
4. We should ensure that our scooter breaks, gears, light and horn are always in good condition.
5. Never ride by the side of a fast moving vehicle.
6. We should drive slowly in the night.
7. We should not drive along the wrong side of the road.
8. We should not carry heavy load on scooters.
9. We should not enter 'No Entry' areas.
10. Never overtake just before the Zebra crossing.
11. Helmet is a must for all motor cyclists and scooterists.
12. Concentration while riding on the road is essential.

Write at least 8 points for 4 mark questions and 4 points for 2 mark questions.

10	Nato NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
12	Secularism <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Delinking of the state from religious matters is known as Secularism.2. In India there is no state religion.3. All religious people should be treated equally by the Government.
13	Scam <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Scam means scandal involving making of money through wrongful schemes or illegal means.2. We can see so many scams now-a-days.
14	Habeas corpus <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The writ of Habeas corpus provides a remedy for wrongful detention of a person.2. The writ provides that a person who is arrested and kept in police custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours.

Answer all
the **1 mark**
questions
on **one**
page.

Very good

Keep it

Section - I

1. వైత జాతి బాధ్యత :

1. దాసుక బడిన తిసియా, తిస్త్రికా ప్రజలకు నాగరికత నేర్పడం తమ బాధ్యత వైత జాతి ప్రజల భావించారు.

2. వైత జాతి బాధ్యత తనను పేరుతో యూరప్

2. దేశాల ప్రజల తిసియా, తిస్త్రికా దేశాలలో వలసల స్థాపించారు.

3. దీనిని వైత జాతి బాధ్యత తని ఉంటారు.

3. ఫాసిజమ్ సిద్ధాంతాలు :

1. ఫాసిజమ్ పార్టీని మున్సేరిని స్థాపించారు.

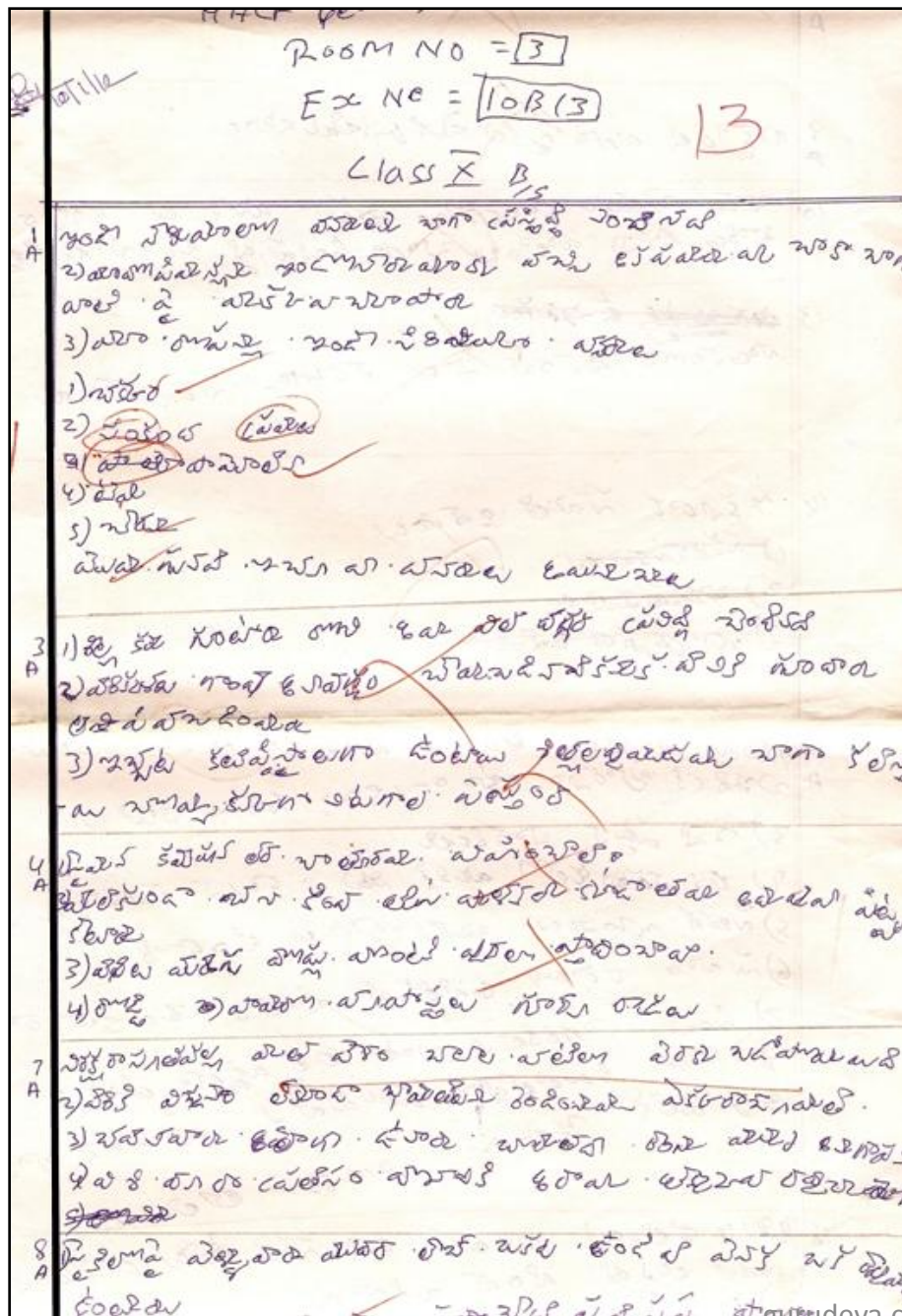
2. ఫాసిజమ్ తనగా కట్టెల కట్ట తని తగ్గం.

3. ఈ సిద్ధాంతం ప్రకారం తమూనిజాన్ని వైస్తి చేయడం.

4. రాజకాన్ని మున్సేరిని తరికట్టాలనుకున్నాడు.

5. మున్సేరిని ప్రపంచాన్ని జయించాలని ప్రయత్నించాడు.

Maintain
neat and
legible
handwriting
throughout.



Leave a
margin of
one inch on
the left-
hand side
of each
page.

**Make no mention of the
year/s if you are
not sure of it.**





**Don't start answering any question
at the bottom of the page.**



Regd.No :



K.P.B.S.Z.P.H.S.
SRINAGALAHAR

RM - 124 A

Marks :



HALF - YEARLY EXAMINATIONS - 2013 - 2014

SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II

(English Version)

PART - B

Class : X]

(Max. Marks : 15)

[Time : ½ Hr.

I. Choose the Correct answer and write its letter in the brackets provided.

1. The Indian Island which is closest to the equator is (A)
A) Great Nicobar B) Little Nicobar C) Andaman D) Lakshadweep
2. River which flows through a rift valley (b)
A) Krishna B) Narmada C) Ganga D) Kaveri
3. National flood control Programme was launched in this year (d)
A) 1951 B) 1952 C) 1953 D) 1954
4. The headquarters of South Central Railway is at (c)
A) Bangalore B) Bhuvanesar C) Secunderabad D) Delhi
5. Tirupathi is located in the mountain ranges of (A)
A) Seshachalam hills B) Nallamala hills
C) Nilgiri hills D) Sahayadri hills
6. East India Company Captured Political Power in (c)
A) 1600 B) 1775 C) 1757 D) 1758
7. Zamindari system was introduced by (c)
A) Dalhousie B) William Bentinck
C) Cornwallis D) Robert Clive
8. The economist who distinguished between involuntary and voluntary unemployment is (c)
A) Dr. Gadgil B) Dadabhai Nauroji C) J.M. Keynes
9. The TeleCommunication Policy of 1994 Proposed to (c)
A) Increase employment B) Increase Private investment
C) Increase Cable lines D) Decrease foreign investment
10. Planning Commission in India was set up in the year (d)
A) 1948 B) 1949 C) 1950 D) 1951

[Turn Over

Avoid
overwriting
while
answering
questions in
the bit
paper.

3

Non – alignment movement

1. India's foreign policy is Non – alignment movement.
2. India was not prepared to join either the American bloc or the Soviet bloc.
3. India desires world peace.
4. The chief architect of this policy was Jawaharlal Nehru.
5. The main aim of this movement is to develop friendly relations among the nations.
6. The countries which follow non-alignment policy are away from the wars.
7. Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Yugoslavia and Ireland are following this non-alignment movement.

The answer
of a **2 mark**
question
should
cover at
least **half**
the **page**.

6

Rights of a child

1. The right to survival:-
It includes the right to life, health, nutrition.
2. The right to protection:-
It includes freedom from all forms of exploitation and abuse.
3. The right to development:-
It includes the right to education, development, care and social security.
4. The right to participation:-
It includes respect for the views of child, freedom of expression and freedom of thought.

Ex.No: 10F/18 G. Purushotham.

Economic Planning

Economic planning is a strategy and Metocium of industrial growth and Centralised of Growth of Economic instament.

3.

Fuel minerals

Fuel minerals are four types. They are.

1. Uranium

2. Thorium

3. Titanium

4. Monozite.

9.

Dun

1. A Dun is stright Valley of narrow longitudinal

2. It Seperate the Sivaliks from the Himalyans range.

eg. 1. Katili Dun

2. patli Dun

3. Dehra Dun.

14.

Planning Commisiem

The chairman of the Planning Commission is Prime Minister.

The given
question
should not
be copied
while
answering
any
question.

SECTION - IV (Marks : 5)

Note :- 1) Answer any ONE of the following questions.

2) Question carries 5 Marks.

23. Mark the following places in the given outline map of World.

1) Mexico

2) Red Sea

3) Japan

4) Rome

5) Jarmany

24. Mark the following places in the given outline map of World.

1) Egypt

2) South Korea

3) Corsica

4) England

5) Newyark

Identifying some points in **part
A and some in **part B** on a
map is not allowed.**



A person wearing a green shirt is shown from the waist down, sitting in a lotus position. Their hands are resting on their knees in a mudra, with the index and thumb fingers touching. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Before commencing the examination take long breathes which gives you more oxygen and make you **stress free.**



Read the question paper
completely and carefully before
attempting to answer the
questions.

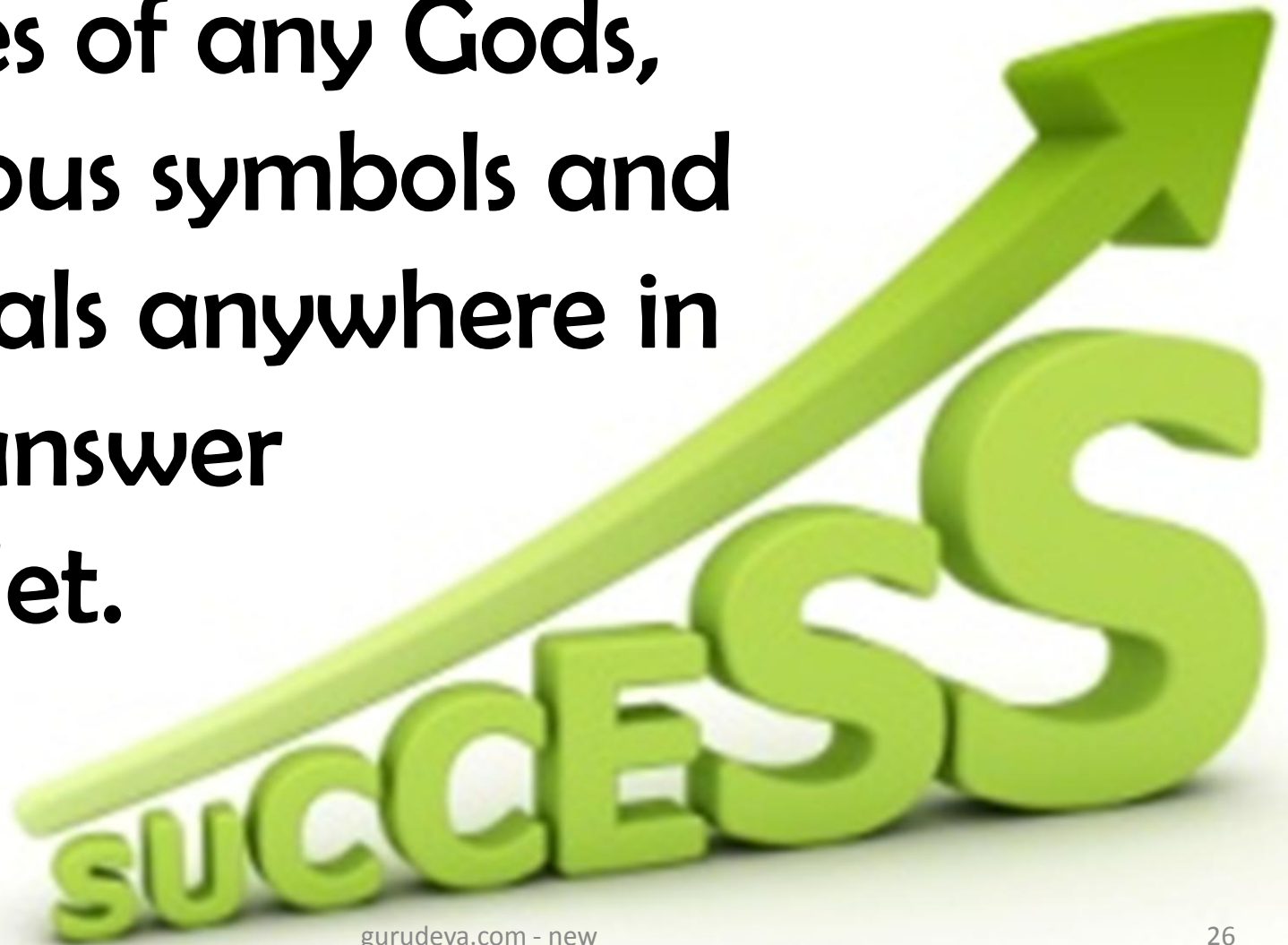
“1947”

Use **quotation marks** for
important dates, years,
incidents names of persons
and titles.

1. Motor cycles and scooters are the most commonly used means of transport in India.
2. We should not drive scooters recklessly.
3. We should not stop suddenly without signaling.
4. We should ensure that our scooter breaks, gears, light and horn are
always in good condition.
5. Never ride by the side of a fast moving vehicle.
6. We should drive slowly in the night.

Wrong answers should be struck out in one or two lines across and “wrong answer” must be written there.

Make **no mention** of the names of any Gods, religious symbols and appeals anywhere in the answer booklet.



India committed to Democracy

1. The people have the supreme powers in democracy.
2. An Indian gets the right to vote at the age of 18 years.
3. Any citizen is eligible to contest for any political office.
4. Every Indian is considered equal before law.

The number of the question which we are answering must be written on the right side of the margin.

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The **number of each **point** in an answer must be written on the right side of the margin.**

CHOICE

The precautions necessary for observance by those that ride motorcycles and scooters

1. Motor cycles and scooters are the most commonly used means of transport in India.
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10. Never overtake just before the Zebra crossing.
11. Helmet is a must for all motor cyclists and scooterists.
12. Concentration while riding on the road is essential.

Choice

questions can be answered only after all the questions are answered. The heading “Choice” must be given.

India committed to Democracy

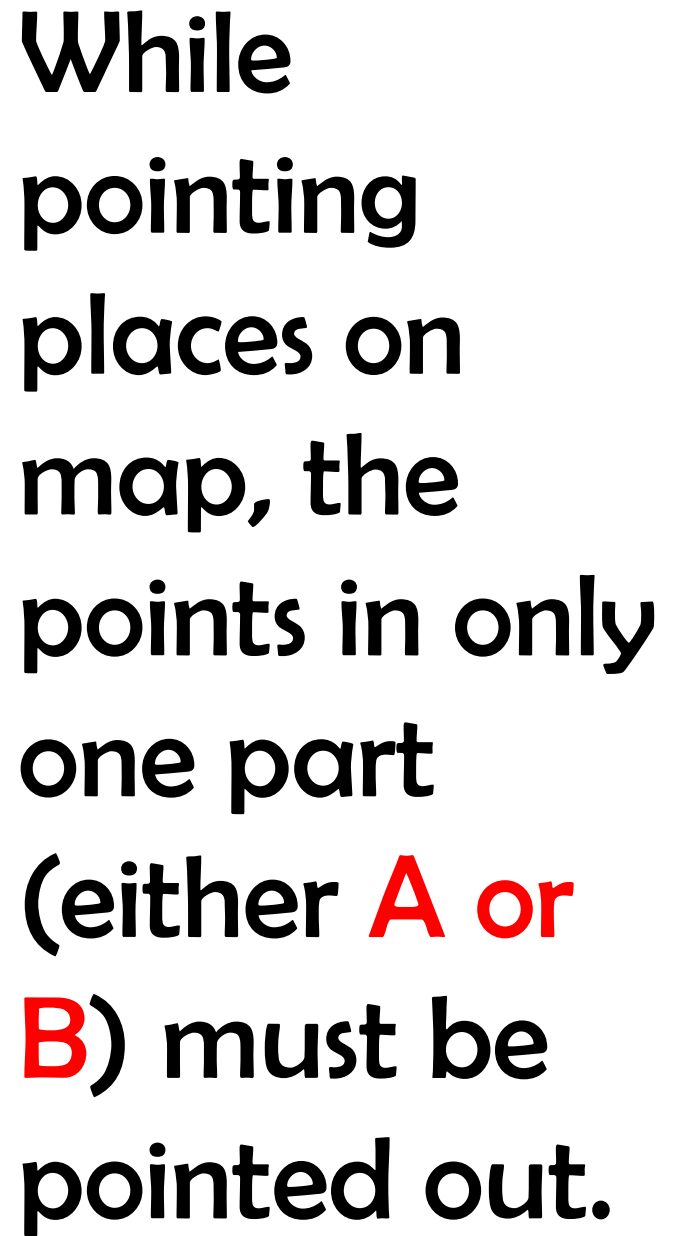
1. The people have the supreme powers in democracy.
2. An Indian gets the right to vote at the age of 18 years.
3. Any citizen is eligible to contest for any political office.
4. Every Indian is considered equal before law.
5. There are no special privileges in favor of any individual.
6. The fundamental rights are provided by the constitution for the citizens of India.
7. The elected representative responsible to the people and govern according to the law. India is a republic which had an elected head.
8. All these features indicate India committed to Democracy.

4 mark
question must
have at least
8 points and
the answer
should cover
at least one
page.

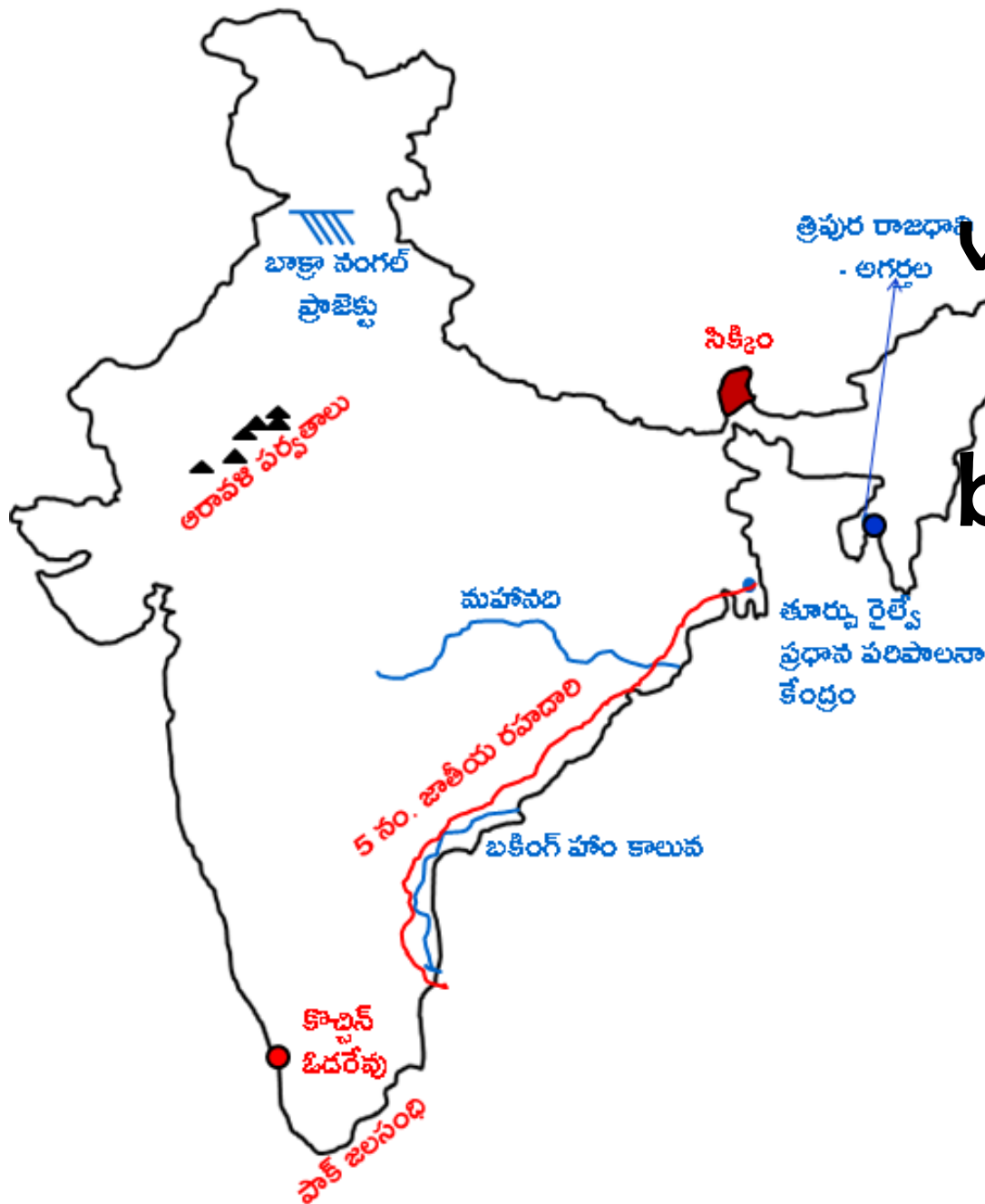
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Each question
must have a
heading and
subheadings
in neat
handwriting.



If any student wishes to point the places in both the parts, he/she can do so by using **two different colours** (Black or Blue).



EUROPE

Political map



66 1/2° Northern latitude
Arctic Circle

North Atlantic
Ocean



In map pointing (Paper – I) thorough preparation must be given to **Europe, Africa and South American** continents.

EUROPE

Political map



66 1/2° Northern latitude
Arctic Circle

Arctic ocean

North Atlantic Ocean



Africa Countries

Gibraltar Strait

Tunisia

Mediterranean Sea,

Suez Canal

Western Sahara

Morocco

Algeria

Libya

Egypt

23 1/2° North Latitude
TROPIC OF CANCER

Mauritania

Mali

Niger

Chad

Sudan

RED SEA

Senegal

Guinea

Nigeria

Camero

C.A.R.

South Sudan

Ethiopia

Somalia

Kenya

0° EQUATOR

Atlantic Ocean

Ivory Coast

0° LONGITUDE
GREENWICH LINE

Gabon

Congo

Zaire

Uganda

Tanzania

Seychelles

Indian Ocean

Angola

Zambia

Mozambique

Madagascar

Namibia

Botswana

Zimbabwe

South Africa

Cape of Good Hope

23 1/2° South Latitude
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN



SURESH

Asian Countries

White Sea

Arctic Ocean

Bering Strait

Russia

Moscow

Kazakhstan

Mongolia

Beijing

China

North Korea

Tokyo

South Korea

Taiwan

23 1/2° North Latitude
TROPIC OF CANCER

Pacific Ocean

Turkey

Iran

Afghanistan

Pakistan

India

Delhi

Bhutan

Nepal

Myanmar

Laos

Thailand

Cambodia

Vietnam

Philippines

Malaysia

Singapore

Sumatra

Java

Sulawesi

Indonesia

New Guinea

Yemen

Saudi Arabia

UAE

Jordan

Mecca Medina

Red Sea

Arabian sea

Bangladesh

Bay of Bengal

Sri Lanka

Maldives

82 1/2°
LONGITUDE

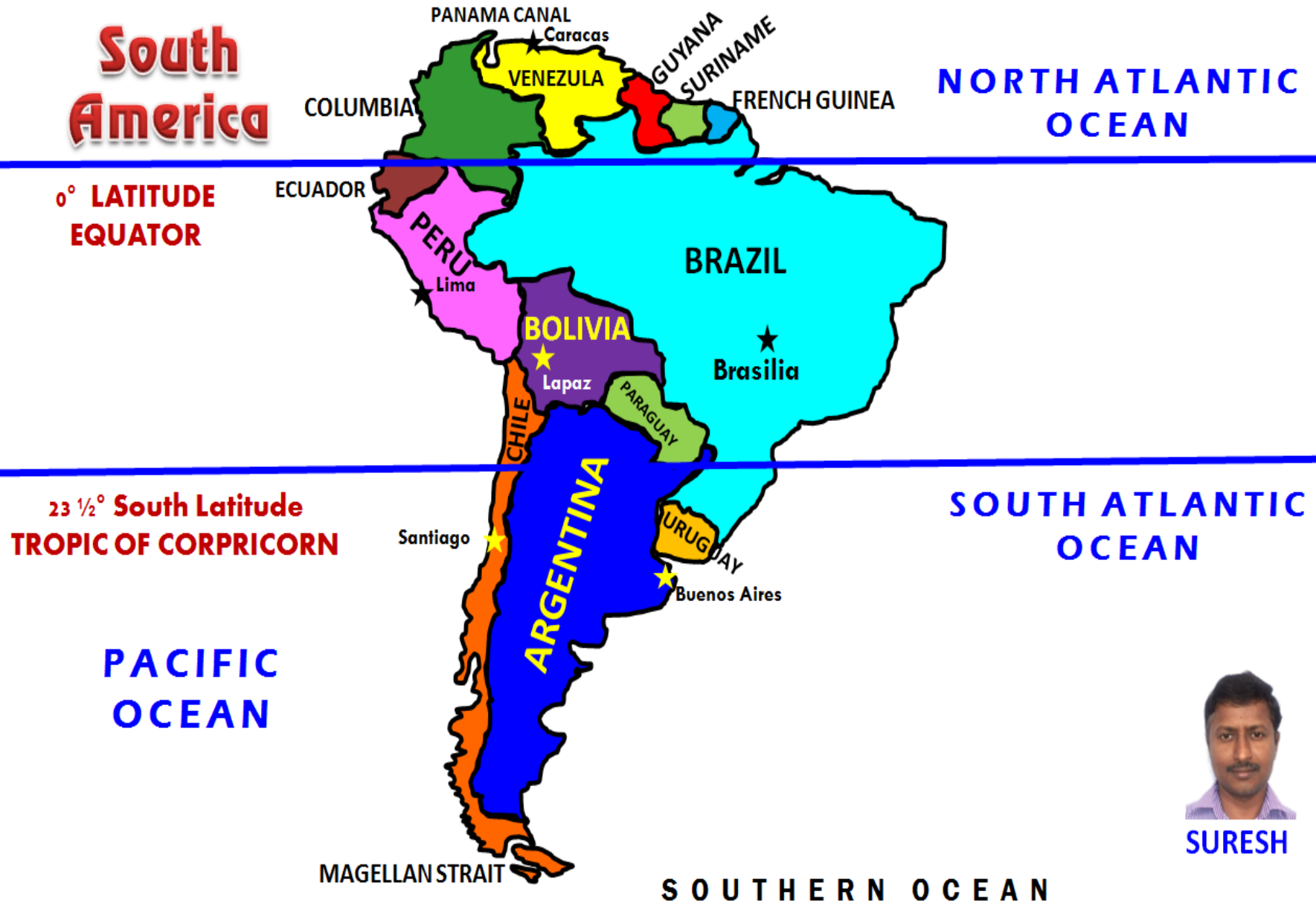
0° EQUATOR

Indian Ocean



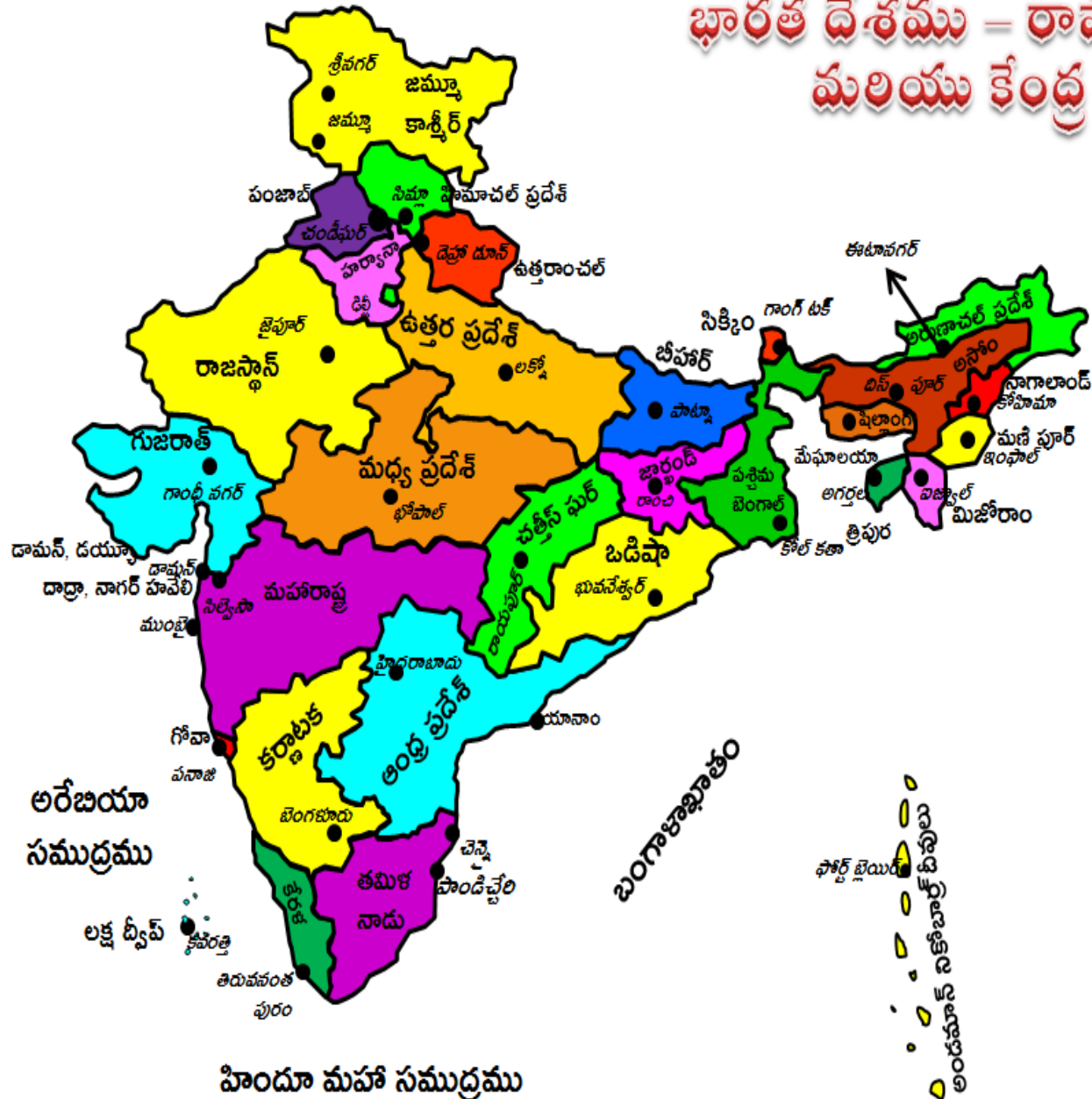
SURESH

South America

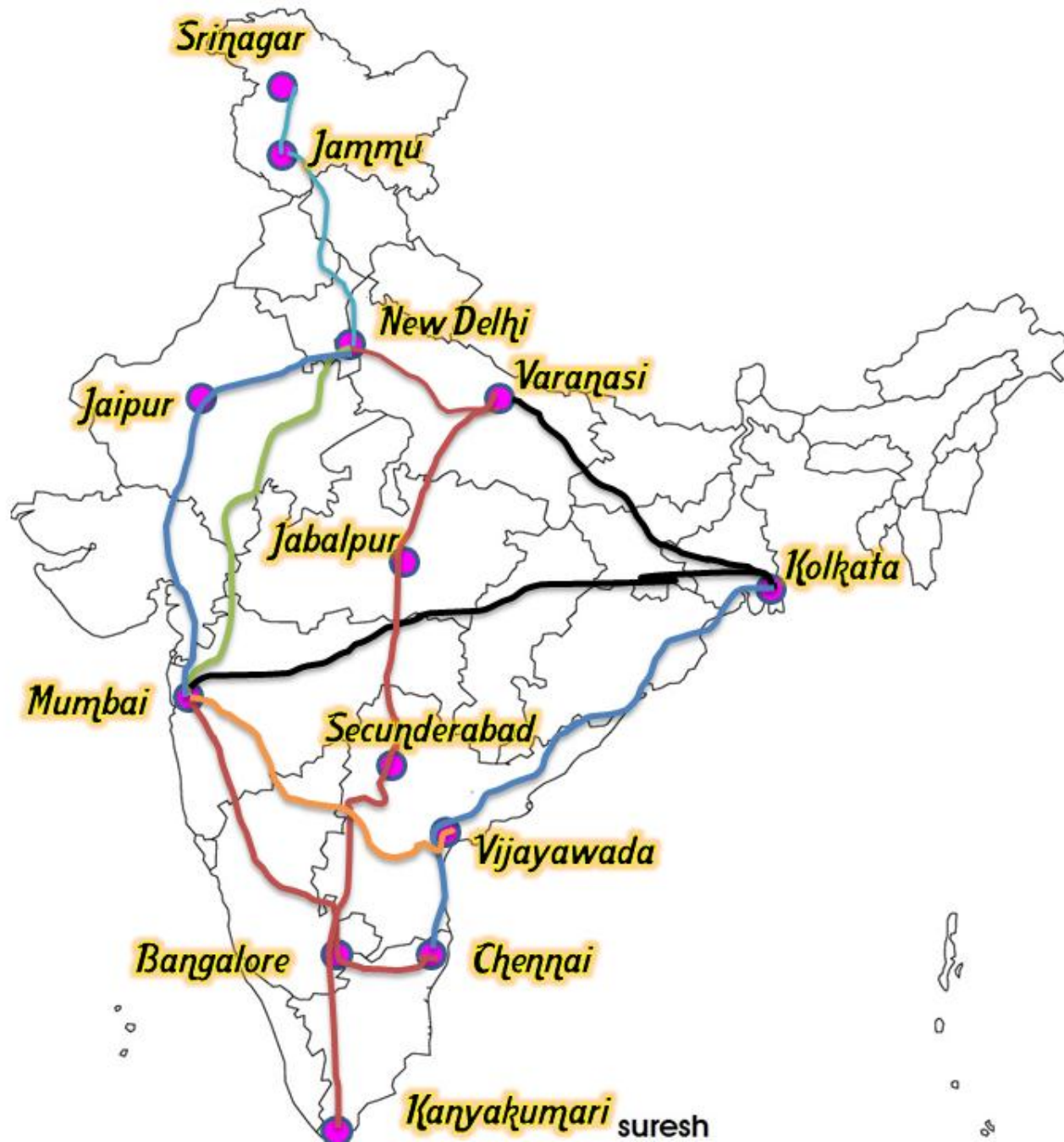


SURESH

**భారత దేశము - రాష్ట్రాలు వాటి రాజధానులు
మరియు కేంద్ర పాలిత ప్రాంతాలు**



India





Make sure that all the questions are answered and question numbers written clearly in the margin before handing in the answer booklet.

III. జతపరుచుము.

i) Group - A

21. అమృతబజార్. పత్రిక
22. నాజర్
23. ద్యూమా
24. చరకుడు
25. బాలగంగాధరతిలక్

(~~డి~~)
(~~బి~~)
(~~సి~~)
(~~డి~~)
(~~ఇ~~)

Group - B

- ఎ) వైద్యము
- బి) ఫ్రెంచ్ అసెంబ్లీ
- సి) ఖగోళశాస్త్రము
- డి) శిశిర్కుమార్ ఘోష్
- ఇ) ఈజిప్టు
- ఎఫ్) కేసరి
- జి) రష్యా అసెంబ్లీ

ii) Group - A

26. సంపదను అందరికీపంచుట
27. కేంద్రరాష్ట్రాల మధ్య అధికార పంపిణీ
28. జాతీయ అక్షరాస్యతా ప్రచార దళాన్ని స్థాపించిన సంవత్సరం
29. భారత్ చైనాల మధ్య యుద్ధం
30. హెబియస్ కార్పస్ రిట్టు

(~~బి~~)
(~~బి~~)
(~~సి~~)
(~~డి~~)
(~~ఇ~~)

Group - B

- ఎ) పౌరహక్కుల రక్షణ చట్టం
- బి) 1988
- సి) 1965
- డి) సామ్యవాదం
- ఇ) లౌకికవాదం
- ఎఫ్) అకారణ అరెస్టులని నియంత్రి
- జి) సమాఖ్యవాదం

Don't write two or more answers in multiple choice questions in bit papers. Put the correct answer in brackets.



“Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life. Think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to Success...” -

Swamy Vivekananda.

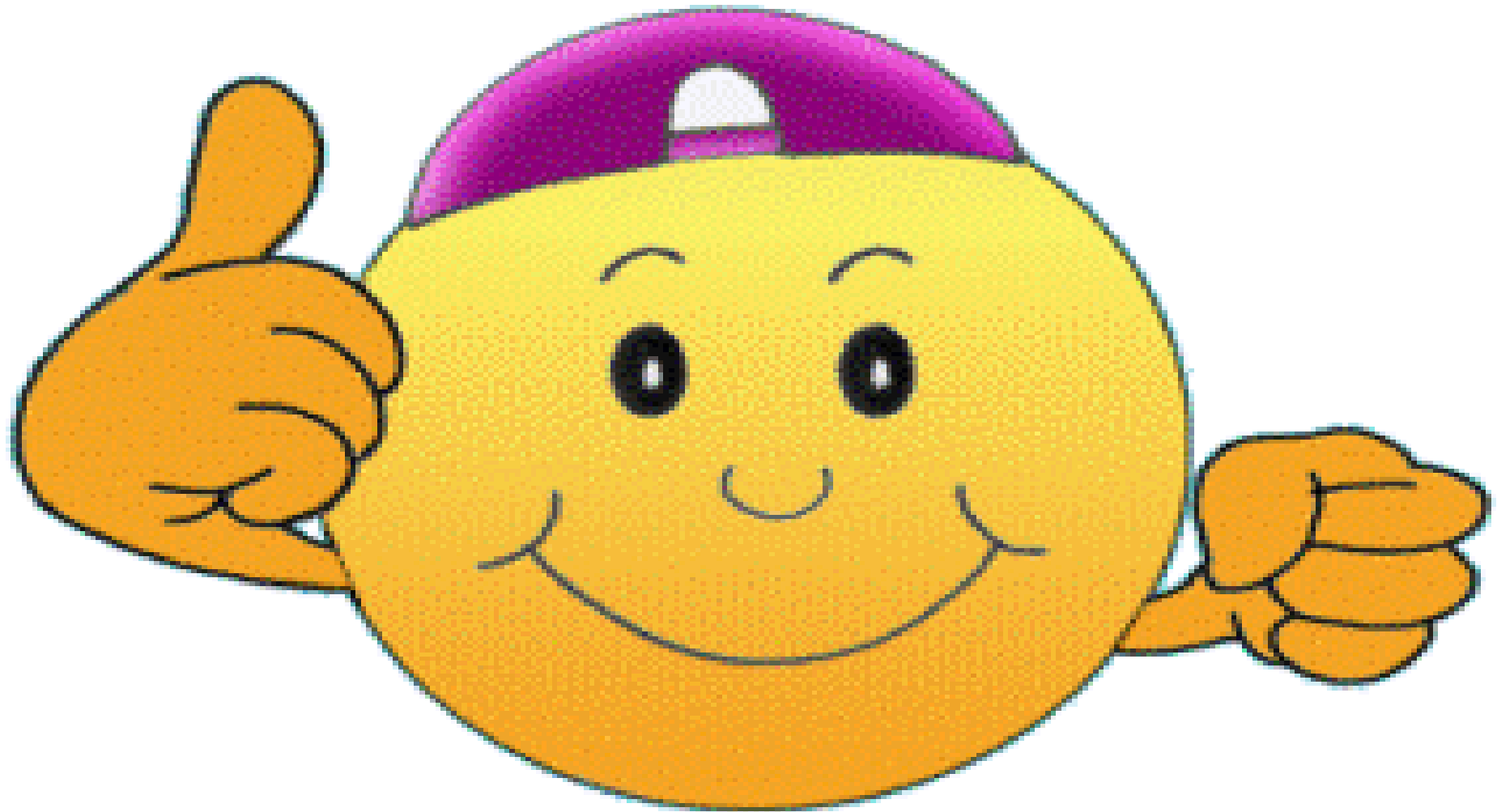
Indian Population Information

S. No.		1991	2001	2011
1.	India population	84.39 Crores	102.7 Crores	1,21.0 Crores
2.	Literacy	52.11	65.38	74.04%
3.	Male Literacy	64.13	75.26	82.14%
4.	Female literacy	39.29	54.16	65.46%
5.	High literacy rae State	90.00	90.92	93.91%
6.	Low literacy rate Bihar	38.48	47.53	63.82%
7.	Male Female Ratio	927	933	940
8.	Density of population	273	324	382
9.	Population growth rate	+23.85 %	+21.34 %	+17.64 %
10.	Andhra Pradesh	6.63 Crores	7.57 Crores	8.46 Crores
11.	Andhra Pradesh literacy	44.09 %	61.11 %	67.77 %
12.	A.P. Density of population	242	275	308
13.	A. P. Male Female Ratio	972	978	992

Specific objectives of planning in India:-

PLAN NO.	DURATION	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
1st	1951-1956	Agriculture.
2nd	1956-1961	Heavy industries development.
3rd	1961-1966	Self - reliance.
3 annual	1966-1969	---
4th	1969-1974	Removal of poverty.
5th	1974-1979	Removal of poverty and self – reliance.
6th	1979-1983	This plan ended in 1980.
6th	1980-1985	Removal of poverty and rural development.
7th	1985-1990	Food production and employment.
2 annual	1990-1992	---
8th	1992-1997	Infrastructure facilities, Primary education.
9th	1997-2002	Rural and agricultural development.
10th	2002-2007	Population, primary education poverty.
11th	2007-2012	comprehensive growth in agriculture and society.
12th	2012-2017	Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth.

GO FOR IT !



GOOD LUCK !



PREPARED BY
K. Suresh, SA, SS,
AS ON 12-01-2014