

A.P.R.E.I. SOCIETY (R) HYDERABAD

S.S.C. IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

SOCIAL STUDIES

GEOGRAPHY

1. India – Physical setting

2. The locational and spatial setting

Essay question

1. What is a sub-continent ? Explain why India is called a sub-continent ?

Short questions

1. What are the far fling areas of Indian frontiers ?
2. How many coastal states are there in our country ? what are they ?
3. What is a Mac Mohan line ?
4. Name the countries which share frontiers with India ?

Objective type questions

1. _____ is a land of sun raising in our country.
2. India is separated from Sri Lanka by _____.
3. The border country sharing the largest boundary with India is _____.
4. The smallest state in area in _____.
5. The Indian island closest to the equator is _____.
6. The state stands on three seas is _____.
7. Indian standard time is a head of Greenwich Mean time by _____ House.
8. The capital city of Lakshadweep _____.
9. The capital city of Uttaranchal is _____.
10. Raipur is the capital city of _____.
11. The length of the India's coastal line is _____.
12. The length of AP's coastal line is _____.
13. The largest state in areas in our country is _____.

MAP

1. Draw the political map of India and mark the states and its capital cities on it ?

PHYSICAL FEATURES – RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Essay questions

1. The importance of Himalayas.
2. Compare the coastal plains of East and West ?

The short questions

1. What is a Dun ? Give some examples.
2. What is a pass. Give them some examples.
3. What are the parallel ranges of the Himalayas ? Explain ?

Objective type questions (Full up the blanks)

1. The Himalayas are the young _____ mountainy.
2. Greater Himalayas are also known as _____.
3. K² mountain peak is in _____.
4. Pamir plateaus is located in _____.
5. The Younger alluvium is known as _____.
6. The older alluvium of the flood plain is _____.
7. The highest peak of Garo shikhar is located in the _____ hills.
8. The highest peak in peninsular plateau is _____.
9. The highest peak in Nilgiri hills is _____.
10. In Bangladesh the river Ganga is called _____.
11. The highest mountain peak in India is _____.
12. The Great Indian desert is _____.

MAP

1. Rivers:- 1) Luni, 2) Mahi 3) Narmada 4) Tapti 5) Cauvery
 6) Krishna 7) Godavari 8) Mahanandi 9) Brahmaputra.
2. Mountains: 1) Aravallis 2) Vindhya 3) Satapura 4) Nilgiri's 5) Mahadeva hills.
3. Peaks: 1) K2 peak 2) Dodabetta 3) Anaimudi 4) Everest

CLIMATE

Essay questions

1. Distinguish between maritime climate and continental climate with examples.
2. Describe the mechanism of monsoon in India ?

Bits

1. India received bulk of its rainfall from _____ monsoon.
2. The climate existing in the interior parts of the country is _____.
3. The monsoon which occurs from June to September is _____.
4. The state which receives lowest rain fall in Indian is _____.
5. DPAP means _____.
6. The National flood control programme was started in the year _____.
7. _____ classified climate into six climatic regions on the basis of water balance concept.
8. The retreating monsoons are also knows as _____.
9. The monsoon burst first takes a place in coastal areas in _____.
10. The climate of India can be broadly described as _____.

MAP

1. Rajasthan 2) Kerala 3) Himalayas 4) Meghalayas 5) Jaisalmer

NATURAL VEGETATION

Essay questions

1. Describe the ecological and economic significance of forests.
2. Name the important forest based Industries.
3. Briefly explain the major forest types in India.

Bits

1. _____ state is having the largest area cudu forest.
2. The tridal forests are also know as _____ forests.
3. Sandalwood is produced mainly is _____ forests.
4. _____ percentage of land should be under forest as per the Natural forest policy of 1952.
5. The type of trees that are grown in sivalik mountains.

6. Alpine vegetation is found in _____.

MAP

1. Kachataka 2) Punjab 3) Keral 3) Addaman Nicobar 4) West Bengal
- 5) Sivelik.

SOILS

Essay questions

1. Soils Erosion.
2. Reasons for soils Erosion.
3. Soil conservation.
4. The areas where soil erosion is occurring.

Bits

1. The alluvial soils are rich in _____ and _____.
2. Immature soils generally found in _____.
3. Red soils derived from the weathering of _____ rocks.
4. The tropical chernozems in India are called as _____.
5. _____ erosion is common in siwaliks.
6. _____ soils are most clayey and moisture retentive.
7. _____ type of soil erosion is most prevalent over chambhar region.
8. The black soils are also known as _____.
9. _____ soils developed due to deposition of sediments.
10. The order aluminium called as _____ in India.

MAP

1. Eastern ghaty.
2. Western ghaty
3. Siwaliks.
4. The river Yamuna
5. Chambal river.
6. Gujarat.

POPULATION

1. What are the reasons for population explosion ?
2. What are the problems that arise due to population explosion ?
3. Density of population.

IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY (POWER)

APREIS

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. What is need of developing irrigation in India ?
2. The types of Irrigation.
3. The types of canals: - 1) Inundation canals and 2) Perennical canals.
4. What do you mean by a multi purpose project ? Mention its main objectives.
5. Name the geographical factors favourable for irrigating vast areas.

AGRICULTURE

1. What are the characteristics of Indian Agriculture ?
2. What are the problems that Indian agriculture is facing ?
(or)
3. What are the problems of Indian agriculture ?
4. The father of Green Revolution in India ?
5. The Green Revolution.
6. White Revolution (operation flood project)
7. Blue revolution (fishers development)
8. The achievements in agricultural sector through green revolution.

MAP

1. Nagarjuna Sagar
2. Hirakud project
3. Kosi project.
4. Bhakranangal project.

5. Tunga bhadra project.

MAP

1. Mark the crops of rice, wheat, cotton, coffee and tea growing areas on the out line map in India.

MINERAL WEALTH

1. What types of minerals.
2. The classification of minerals on the basis of their availability.
3. The important mineral belts.

MAP

APREIS
SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Keral.
2. The gold mines in Karnataka.
3. Diamonds available areas in AP.
4. The petroleum belts in MP.
5. Iranore belts in India

INDUSTRIES

1. Why the location of sugar industry in strictly confine to very close vicinity of sugar cane growing area.
2. What is an industrial region?
3. What are the important industrial regions in India?
4. Factors favourable for shipping industry.
5. The raw materials required for cement industry.
6. Which steel industries are located in Orissa, MP, West Bengal and Brihar and with the co-operation of which foreign country.
7. What are the favourable factors for the development of cotton textiles in and around Mumbai and Ahmedabad centres?

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. The different means of transport.
2. Why are the means of transport and communication called the “Life lines of a country.
3. What are the challenges of Indian Railways.
4. Name the different means of communications.

5. Name different types of roads.

PLANTS OF INTEREST

1. The historical significance of Hyderabad.
2. The semi beauty of Sree nagar.
3. The historical significance of Delhi.

APREIS
SOCIAL STUDIES

SEAPORTS AND TOWN

1. What is a port.
2. What is a harbown.
3. Give the important adavantages of Mumbain to become the largest port in the country.
4. What are the problem faced by Kolkatport.

MAP

1. Kochin.
2. Tuticorn
3. Visakhapatnam.
4. Paradeep.
5. Kandy
6. Navasena
7. Mangalore.
8. Mumbai.
9. Kolkata.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. International trade ?
2. The direction of foreign trade.
3. The countries which are importing Indian goods.
4. What are the exports of India.

HISTORY

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS

1. Charles X was responsible for out break of French revolt of 1830. Explain.
2. The role of Buismak in the unification of Germany.
3. What were the reasons for out break of 1848 French revolt.
4. What is First International.
5. What is EMS Telegram ?
6. Young Italy.
7. Cavour's Aims and Methods.
8. The principles of Vienna congress.
9. What is carbonary.
10. What is Battle of Nations ?
11. Who were the thinkens and writens of socialism ?
12. Who played an important role in the unification of Italy.
13. The policy of bismark.

MAP

1. Italy.
2. Sicilies
3. Carsica.
4. Mediteren nean sea.
5. Anstinia.
6. France
7. Switzerlarnd
8. Germany.
9. Hungany.
10. Belgium
11. Holland.

IMPERIALISM

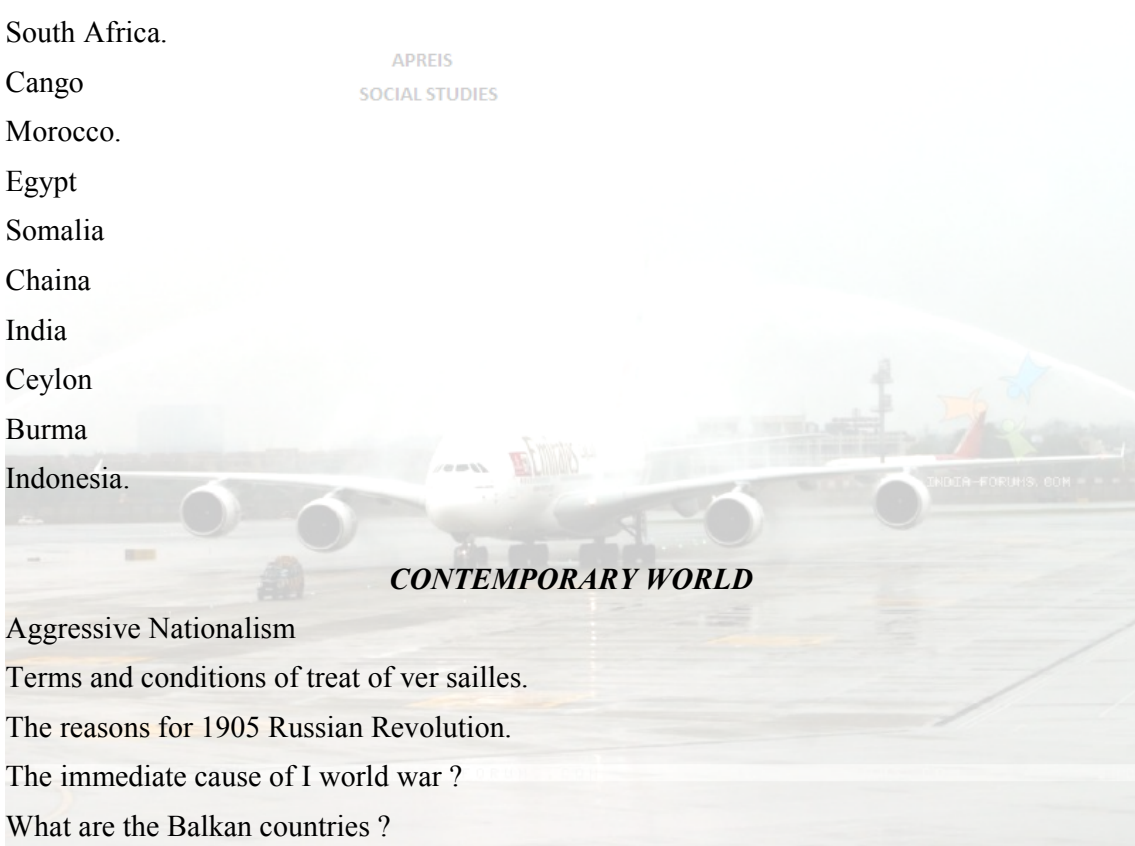
1. The factors responsible for growth of Imperialism.
2. What are the forms and methods of imperialism ?
3. Opium wars.
4. Cutting of chines melon.

5. The natural resources of Indonesia that attracted the European cocutricy.
6. What is the white man's burden ?
7. What do you meanly imperialism.

MAP

1. Germany
2. Italy
3. Dutcon
4. France
5. England
6. South Africa.
7. Cango
8. Morocco.
9. Egypt
10. Somalia
11. Chaina
12. India
13. Ceylon
14. Burma
15. Indonesia.

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CONTEMPORARY WORLD

1. Aggressive Nationalism
2. Terms and conditions of treat of ver sailles.
3. The reasons for 1905 Russian Revolution.
4. The immediate cause of I world war ?
5. What are the Balkan countries ?

MAP

1. Serbia 2) Austria 3) Russia 4) Mancharia 5) Turkey 6) Sweeden
- 7) LItrenia

The World up to II World war

1. What are the reasons for II world war ?
2. What were the economic and political consequences of II world war
3. What is Marshal plan.

4. What are the principles of fascism ?
5. What is a partheid.
6. The reasons for failure of the league of Nations.
7. What is Newdeal policy ?
8. Expand SWAPO.
9. For which word fascism is derived ?
10. What is meant by meji restroration ?

MAP

1. Mexico 2) America 3) Japan 4) Namibia 5) South Africa.

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The World after II World war

1. The role of Non alignment movement in establishing world peace.
2. The problems of disarmament ?
3. The role of UNO in preservation of International peace ?
4. What is marshal plan.
5. What is Truman Doctrine.
6. Expand NATO
7. What do you meant by cold war ?

MAP

1. Portugal 2) Spain 3) France 4) Italy 5) Austria
6) Poland 7) Germany 8) Norcoacy 9) Sweden 10) Britain.

Cultural Heritage of India and Intellectual Awakening

1. What are the factors to promote culture unity of India.
2. What is the contribution of Mughals to Indian architecture ?
3. The principles of Bhakthi movement.
4. The influence of western Educations an Indian society ?
5. Amaravathi school of Art and Architecture.

MAP

CIVIS

India as a Nation

1. How do you say that India is a multicultural society ?
2. Sesularism.
3. What are the factors that promote National integration in India.
4. What is rule of law?
5. How do the political parties promote national integration ?
6. Federalism.
7. Expand IAS
8. Expand IPS

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Indian Democracy

1. The electcian procedure in India.
2. The guiding principles of India Democracy.
3. Differentiate general teltions and midterm poll ?
4. Electian practices.
5. National and state parties.
6. Univeral Adelt franchicse.
7. Define “Democracy”.

Challenges facing our country today

1. Measures to be taken for universalisation of elimentary education in India.
2. What are the steps to be initiated to improve the living conditions of SC and ST.
3. Explain the dangers of drug addition.
4. The rights of children.
5. The acts of children welfare.
6. Scam.
7. Corruption.
8. Regionalism.
9. Anti dowry Act.
10. What are the six freedoms guaranteed under right to freedom ?

India, united Nations and World problems

1. The guiding principles of Indian foreign policy.
2. What is common wealth ?
3. What are the SAARC countries.
4. What is pancha seela.
5. The proposals of New international Economic order.
6. IBRD.
7. Explain the problems that arise line to environmental pollution and ecological decay ?
8. The principal organs of UNO.
9. What is third world countries.

Traffic Education

1. Why are safety measures essential in using roads ?
2. What are the precautions necessary for observation by those that ride motor cycles and scooters.

Indian Economy

Characteristics of Indian Economy

1. The characteristics of Indian economy during British rule.
2. Different systems of Economy
 - 1) Capitalism.
 - 2) Socialistic pattern Economy.
 - 3) Mixed Economy
3. Organised sector.
4. Unorganised sector.
5. The reasons for inequalities in Income and wealth ?
6. What is Mahalwari system ?

Problems of Indian Economy

1. What is poverty line ?
2. What is absolute poverty ?
3. What is relative poverty ?
4. Distinguish between less developed countries and developed countries.

5. Explain the concepts of voluntary employment and involuntary employment.
6. Poverty eradication programmes.
7. Measures to promote employment.
8. What is a demand pull theory ?
9. What is a cost push inflation?
10. The factors causing regional imbalance.
11. Explain the indicators regional disparities.
12. Explain briefly the solid and infrastructural needs of our country.

The structure of the Indian Economy

1. What is an occupational structure ?
2. Explain the significance of service sector in Indian economy ?
3. What is the role of public sector in Indian industrialization ?
4. What is Green Revolution ?
5. The structure of Industry by type of out put Explain ?
6. Structure of Industry by typed ownership Explain ?
7. The industries can be classified into three category of inverstiment Explain ?

Planning: Achivements and Failures

1. Define Economic planning.
2. What are the general objectives of Indian planning ?
3. The specific objectives of Indian planning ?
4. The achievements and failures of Indian five year play.