

SOLUTIONS

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3

Solved _____

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

1. Trinidad and Guyana. OR Mathew Boulton. OR Andrew Mearns. 1
2. Governor General Bentinck OR Thomas Hardy. 1
3. Brussels. 1
4. United States of America / Australia. 1
5. The Black Power Movement. 1
6. Three 1
7. Tertiary Sector. 1
8. Scheduled tribes and backward communities. 1
9. The Group of 77 or G-77 demanded a New International Economic Order (NIEO). NIEO was a :
 - (i) Actual control over their natural resources.
 - (ii) More development assistance.
 - (iii) Fair prices for their raw materials.
 - (iv) Better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries markets.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

OR

- (1) **Shortage of raw material** : As the export of raw cotton from India increased the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.
- (2) **Clashes with Gomasthas** : the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So, the weavers clashed with them.
- (3) **System of Advances** : The Britishers started the system of advances to regularise the supply. The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

OR

Reasons :

- (i) Bombay was the principal port of the East India Company.
- (ii) It was an important centre for cotton textiles from Gujarat.
- (iii) It became an important administrative centre of western India.
- (iv) It emerged as a major industrial centre in the 19th century.
- (v) The opening of the suez canal in 1809, brought the west close to Bombay.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

10. (i) Many Asian and European countries began to adopt hand printing technology that had developed originally in China in the first century A.D.
 (ii) A major breakthrough in print technology took place in Germany in Europe when in the 1430s Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press.
 (iii) By 1448, letter press system of printing had been perfected.
 (iv) The world of print was gradually moving away from hand printing to mechanical printing, although the new technology did not displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

OR

- (i) Over the course of its history both in the west and in India, the novel became part of the lives of different sections of people.
 (ii) Developments in print technologies helped to make it popular all over the world.
 (iii) Novels successfully produce a sense of sharing and promote an understanding of different people, different values and different communities.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

11. (i) Climatic conditions along with present rock materials are important factors for making of black soil. The parent rock is volcanic rock.
 (ii) It is ideal for growing cotton because of the following reasons :
- (a) It has capacity to hold moisture.
 - (b) It is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate and potash.
 - (c) Deep cracks in the soil help in aeration.

(Any two) $1 + 2 = 3$
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

12. **Alluvial soil** : It is soil formed by the sediments deposited by river water.

S. No.	Khadar soil	Bangar soil
(a)	It is a new alluvial soil.	It is an old alluvial soil.
(b)	Lower concentration of kankar nodules.	Higher concentration of kankar nodules.
(c)	It has more fine particles.	It has less fine particles.
(d)	It is more fertile.	It is less fertile.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 3

13. Measures taken by the Indian government to protect forest and wild life are :
- (i) The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972 with various provisions for protecting habitats.
 - (ii) An All-India list of protected species was also published.
 - (iii) To protect the remaining population of certain endangered species government has banned hunting, given legal protection of the habitats of those species and restricted trade in wildlife.
 - (iv) Central and many state governments have established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
 - (v) Mass media like newspaper, radio, television and cinema can help a lot in this direction. We should bring more and more areas under forests (at least upto 33%) for the balanced development of the country.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

14. (i) In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like 'gul' or 'kul' in Western Himalaya for agriculture.
 (ii) Roof-top rain water harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water particularly in Rajasthan.
 (iii) In West Bengal, people develop inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
 (iv) In semi-arid regions agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures called Khadins and Johads that allowed the water to stand and moist the soil.

(Any three)
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 \times 3 = 3$

15. (i) **Current fallow land** : Left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year.
 (ii) **Other than current fallow** : Left uncultivated for past 1 to 5 agricultural years.
 (iii) **Cultural waste land** : Left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years.
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) $1 \times 3 = 3$

16. Power sharing keeps up with the 'Spirit' of Democracy as :
 (i) Power sharing ensures that all people have share in government.
 (ii) Power sharing ensures maximum participation. It upholds the concept of people's rule. It always brings better outcomes in democracy. It ensures the political stability in democracy.
 (iii) Power sharing accommodates diverse groups. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 \times 3 = 3$

17. (i) The International Olympics Committee took back the medals of Carlos and Smith.
 (ii) There was a severe criticism of Carlos and Smith in the USA.
 (iii) Norman was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympics.
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 \times 3 = 3$

18. It is so because :
 (i) India is a secular state, there is no official religion in our country.
 (ii) The constitution provides freedom to all to profess, to preach, to practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
 (iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion. There is no state-religion.
 $1 \times 3 = 3$
19. (i) Apart from income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others.
 (ii) They resent discrimination. All these are important goals.
 (iii) In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.
 (iv) Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends.
 (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

20. Human development index is the cumulative measurement of the overall development of the people of a country. It was prepared by United Nation Development Organization and it is published by UNDP.

The importance human development index(HDI) are as follow :

- **Life expectancy at birth** : It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. It is measured in terms of life expectancy in years.
- **Literacy** : It is measured by gross enrollment ratio for three levels means enrolment ratio for primary school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary school.
- **Per capita income** : It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

21. **Public Sector** :
 (i) The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.
 (ii) The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits but also to raise the welfare of the economy. Government raises money through taxes to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.
 (iii) Railways or post office is an example of the public sector.

Private Sector :

- (i) Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
 (ii) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit. To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.
 (iii) Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Ltd.(RIL) are privately owned.
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

22. Some of the important factors given here under :

- (i) US dollar no longer commanded confidence.
- (ii) US dollar could not maintain its value in relation to gold.
- (iii) Collapse of fixed exchange rates on floating exchange rates.
- (iv) International financial system changed, and developing countries were forced to borrow from Western commercial banks.
- (v) Industrial world was hit by unemployment.
- (vi) MNCs turned to China due to its low wages.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

OR

- (i) Due to the expansion of world trade, the merchants wanted to expand their production. But trade and craft guilds were very powerful.
- (ii) They could create money problems for the merchants in their town.
- (iii) Rulers had granted different guilds and the monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific products. So merchants were handicapped in towns.
- (iv) Guilds regulated competition and prices.
- (v) In the countryside, peasants and artisans were available for work.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 + 5 = 5$

OR

- (i) For the wealthy Londoners, there was the annual 'London Season' where elite groups could enjoy several cultural events such as the opera and theatre.
- (ii) Working classes too had their own means of entertainment. They used to meet in pubs and enjoy a drink, exchange news and discuss political events.
- (iii) The establishment of libraries, museums and art galleries provided entertainment to common people.
- (iv) Music halls and later cinema houses became a source of mass entertainment.
- (v) Industrial workers spent holidays by the sea shore and enjoyed both sun and the wind which was a great source of entertainment.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 \times 5 = 5$

23. Some of the important strategies adopted by the printers and publishers to sell books are :

- (i) They bring out serialised novels. The first serialized novel was shilling series. It was a cheap series that was very popular and was sold in England in 1920s.
- (ii) The advertisers put up advertisements at strategic public locations such as buildings, railway stations, etc. to attract buyers and improve sales.
- (iii) The dust cover or the book jacket is a 20th century innovation.
- (iv) One of the great innovations was the introduction of cheap paper back books in the 1930s, during the Great depression in order to keep the steady sale of books at the time of recessions. Cheap paper back editions were brought to counter the effect of the Great depression in the 1930s.
- (v) The shilling series was also considered an important innovation at this time.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

OR

(i) Issues :

- (a) The time in which Thomas Hardy wrote this novel was a time when large farmers fenced off land, bought machines and employed labourers.
- (b) The old rural culture with independent farmers was dying.
- (c) In his novel, Hardy mourns the loss of the personalised world.
- (d) He also highlights the advantages and disadvantages of the new order. (Any three)

- (ii) The novel uses vernacular language spoken by different groups of people. This created the sense of a shared world between diverse people in a nation. $3 + 2 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

24. Print culture, *i.e.*, Press and literature played a crucial role in growth and spread of nationalism in India :

- (i) In the 19th century, huge quantity of national literature was created. Revolutionised minds of people inspired them to throw away the British yoke.
- (ii) India Mirror, Bombay Samachar, The Hindu, Kesari-Indian newspapers exerted deep imprint on the minds of people.
- (iii) Nationalist press reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. For example, when Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them.
- (iv) Gandhiji spread his ideas of Swadeshi in a powerful way through newspaper. Many vernacular newspapers came up in India to spread nationalism.

British attempt to check them :

- (i) In the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed regulations to control freedom of press.
- (ii) Vernacular Press Act provided government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular press. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) 3 + 2 = 5

OR

The novel 'Godan' by Munshi Premchand was published in 1936. It has been revered as one of the greatest Hindi novels of the Indian literature. The main theme of 'Godan' was based on Indian peasantry.

The theme includes :

- (i) socio-economic deprivation.
- (ii) exploitation of rural people.
- (iii) caste segregation.
- (iv) varied concept of dharma as held by different people.
- (v) impact of industrialisation on the various sections of Indian community.
- (vi) condition of women in society, child marriage and dowry.

'Godan' is an epic of Indian peasant Hori and his wife Dhaniam who were cheated by the landlords, moneylenders, priests and colonial bureaucrats. They formed a network of oppression, robbed their land and converted them to landless labourers. At the end, the couple died with dignity.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) 5

25. The four important fiber crops of India are :

Cotton, Jute, Hemp and Natural silk.

Cotton :

- (a) India is known as the original home of the cotton plant.
- (b) India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world. (c) Cotton grows well in the drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.
- (d) It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210-frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.
- (e) It is Kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
- (f) Major Cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Jute :

- (a) Jute is known as the golden of fiber.
- (b) It grows well on well-drained fertile soil in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- (c) High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- (d) Major jute producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya.
- (e) It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artifacts.

5

26. In 'holding together federation' a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations. In such type of federation, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers such as Jammu and Kashmir in India. Indians who are not the permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir cannot buy land and house there.

Smaller units called Union territories do not have the powers of a state. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas. 5

27. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since Independence. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways :

- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men.
- (ii) Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls are performing as well as boys in school. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
- (iii) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man everyday.
- (iv) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- (v) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- (vi) Women face harassment, exploitation and violence on the domestic front. **(Any five) 1 × 5 = 5**
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

28. If one gets a job in a far off place, before accepting it one would try to consider many factors, apart from income such as :

- (i) **Facilities for the family** : I would have to check if there is good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in, good medical facilities should also be available.
- (ii) **Jobs security** : I should have clear terms of employment in my appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom.
- (iii) **Opportunity to learn** : There should be opportunity for personal career growth, so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
- (iv) **Working atmosphere needs to be cooperative and healthy** : There should be good team spirit and the seniors should look after the newcomers and guide them. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. A safe and secured environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.
- (v) **Time for your family** : Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave facility must be there as well.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 1 × 5 = 5

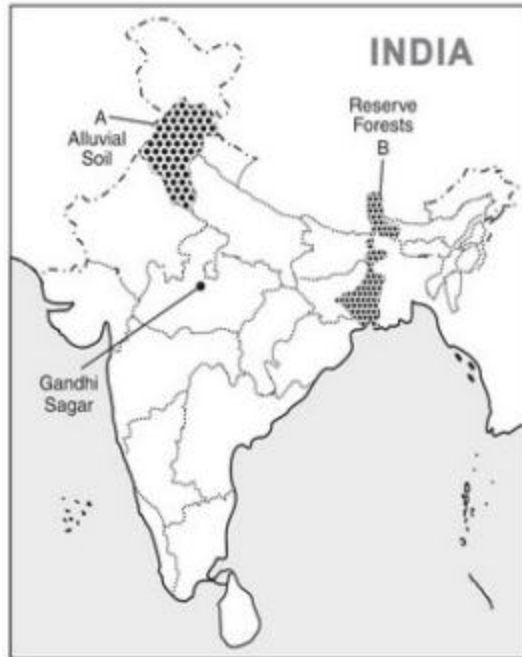
29. (i) In the initial stages of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, people began to take up other activities.

- (ii) New methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding.
- (iii) The Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.
- (iv) With the development of areas like transport and administration the service sector kept on growing. In the past 100 years, there has been a shift from the secondary to the tertiary sector in developed countries.
- (v) The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production and employment. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 1 × 5 = 5

30.

1 + 1 + 1 = 3



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