



# SOLUTIONS

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4

Solved \_\_\_\_\_

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

1. The IMF and the World Bank. OR Jobber. OR Henry Mathew. 1
2. Bible OR Rudyard Kipling. 1
3. Dutch. 1
4. Official language of the concerned state. 1
5. The International Olympic Association. 1
6. Countries with per capita income of ₹ 4,53,000 and above. 1
7. Tertiary Sector. 1
8. Public Sector. 1

9. Major consequences of the Second World war are as follows :
- (i) Death and destruction were enormous. At least 60 million of people or about 3% of the world's population are believed to have been killed directly or indirectly as the result of war.
  - (ii) Millions were injured. Unlike in earlier wars, most of these deaths took place outside the battlefield. Many civilians rather than soldiers died due to war related causes.
  - (iii) Vast parts of Europe and Asia were devastated and several cities were destroyed by aerial bombardment or relentless artillery attacks.
  - (iv) The war caused an immense amount of economic devastation and social destruction. Reconstruction promised to be long and difficult. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
- [CBSE Marking Scheme 2013]

OR

The jobber was a person who had some authority to recruit workers to help industrialists. His functions were as follows :

- (i) He got the people from his village.
  - (ii) He ensured them jobs.
  - (iii) He helped the workers to settle in the cities.
  - (iv) He provided money in time of crisis. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
- [CBSE Marking Scheme 2013]

OR

Underground London Railways became a huge success due to the following reasons :

- (i) By 1880, the expanded train service carried 40 million passengers a year.
- (ii) Population in the city became dispersed
- (iii) Planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled large number of people to live outside Central London.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2013)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

10. Roman Catholic Church began to keep an index of prohibited books due to the following reasons :
- Printed religious literature stimulated a variety of interpretations of faith, even among the little educated working class in the early 16th century.
  - Manocchio, an Italian miller reinterpreted the Bible in a way that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.
  - Such instances worried the Church about people reading the various interpretation of the religion and questioning the Church
  - Hence, it imposed servers controls over publishers and booksellers and thus began to maintain an index of prohibited books.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

OR

- Writing of novels and colonising the world started simultaneously in Europe.
- These novels glorified colonialism. For example, the hero of Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe is an adventurer and slave trader. Shipwrecked on an island, he treats the coloured people as inferior. He rescues a native and renames him as 'Friday' and tries to change him culturally. His behaviour was not seen as unacceptable.
- Most of the writers and readers believed that the colonised people were primitive and barbaric and the colonial rule was essential to civilise them. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

11. Stock :

- They are found in the environment.
- They are not accessed due to the lack of technology.
- Example :** Water is a compound of two inflammable gases – Hydrogen and Oxygen, which can be used as a rich source of energy. But we lack in the proper know-how of the technology.

Potential resources :

- They are found in a region.
- They are not yet utilised or developed.
- Example :** Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy but they are yet to be developed for various reasons.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

12. The three stages involved in Resource Planning in India are :

- Identification of resources across the regions of the country.
- Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- Match the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

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

13. Involvement of different traditional communities to conserve their own natural habitats in India is given below :

- People of Sariska Tiger Reserve are fighting against mining.
- The villagers of five districts of Alwar declared 1,200 hectares to Bhairudev Dakav 'Sanchuri'
- People involved in 'Chipko Movement' resisted deforestation.
- The Mundas and Santhals of Chhota Nagpur region worship some trees.
- People working in some treads involved in joint forest management.

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

14. Post independent India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization.

- Arrival of MNCs** – Apart from fresh water, they require electricity which comes from hydro electric power.
- Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population and urban life style have not only added water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem.
- Large scale migration from rural to urban areas is causing over-exploitation of water resources.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2013)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

15. Pulse crops are mostly grown in rotation with other crops because :
- Pulses need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.
  - Being leguminous crops, all these crops help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.
  - Major pulse producing states are : Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
16. Demands of Sri Lankan Tamils :
- Recognition of Tamil as an official language
  - Equal opportunities for Tamils in government jobs and educational institutions.
  - Provincial autonomy for Tamil dominated provinces. (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
17. Martin Luther King Junior was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement. It was started in 1954 and lasted till 1968.
- Importance of Civil Rights Movement**
- It was a reform movement with the aim to abolish legal racial discrimination against African – Americans.
  - It practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience.(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)  $1 + 2 = 3$
18. Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India. Some of the older aspects of caste which are persisting are as follow :
- Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
  - Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition.
  - Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continued to be felt today.  $1 \times 3 = 3$
19. Objectives of implementing MGNREGA, 2005 :
- To give employment opportunities to the people who live in rural areas.
  - To raise the standard of living of the people.
  - To implement the right to work. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
20. Development goals may be common, different or conflicting :
- Common Goals** : There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.
  - Different Goals** : Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might be irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean employment opportunities, etc.
  - Conflicting Goals** : What may be development for some may become destruction for some others. **Example** : Industrialists may want dams for electricity but such dams would displace the natives of a region by submerging their land. (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
21. **Tertiary Sector** : These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce goods but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
- Four economic activities of this sector are — banking, transport, storage, communication, etc.
- Public sector provides many essential things at a reasonable cost, which private sector cannot provide.
  - The public sector can set up heavy industry which require a lot of money.
  - The purpose of the public sector is not to earn money, but to benefit the people.
  - Public sector is controlled by the government, provides health and educational facilities.
- (Any five)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

22. (i) India's exports and imports nearly halved.  
 (ii) As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged.  
 (iii) Wheat prices in India fell by 50 percent.  
 (iv) Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers.  
 (v) The colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.  
 (vi) India's peasants indebtedness increased.  
 (vii) They used up their savings and sold jewellery and precious metals. The great depression helped the urban people especially the fixed income earners. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$   
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

OR

Proto-industrialisation refers to the system of industries that existed in Europe before the arrival of modern machine run factories. Large scale industrial production took place for an international market. It was based in the countryside, not in factories.

Effects :

- (i) Open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed so common people had no alternative sources of income.  
 (ii) Many had small plots of land which could not provide work for all family members.  
 (iii) Merchants offered them advances for which they agreed.  
 (iv) They got a source of income which supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)  $1 + 4 = 5$

OR

Growth of Crime in London :

- (i) In London there were 20,000 criminals in 1870s.  
 (ii) In the mid 19th century, Henry Mathew wrote several articles on the London labour and those who made their living from crime.  
 (iii) Many criminals were poor, who lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, coal and also clothes.

Control of Crime :

- (i) The police were worried about the law and order situation. So population of criminals were counted, their activities were watched and their ways of life were investigated.  
 (ii) In an attempt to discipline the criminals, authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered 'deserving poor'. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)  $3 + 2 = 5$

23. (i) By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.  
 (ii) Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials.  
 (iii) Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.  
 (iv) The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, auto-biographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.  
 (v) Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.  
 (vi) Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtiers wrote about their lives. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

OR

Main theme of *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens encompasses a tale of a poor orphan who lived in a world of petty criminals and beggars. He was finally adopted by a wealthy man and lived happily. This novel includes many genres. It is a novel that talks about serious issues. It is a mystery story and some chapters can even seem to belong to horror fiction.

The novel emphasizes on the social injustices and the political oppressions that the poor people were subjected to in the England of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Oliver Twist* was the vehement protest against the poor law of 1834. The main function of this law was the punishment to the poor for being poor and ensure that they never could rise out of their poverty.

This novel is a ruthless satire. It effectively pierces the middle class veil of complacency and snobbery and reveals the hypocrisies that plague society. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

24. With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.
- (i) Printing reduced the cost of books.
  - (ii) The time and labour to produce each book came down. Multiple copies could be produced easily.
  - (iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever growing readership.
  - (iv) It created a new culture of reading.
  - (v) Common people could not read books earlier, only the elite could. Common people heard a story or saw a performance collectively.
  - (vi) Instead of a hearing public now there was a reading public.
  - (vii) The rate of literacy in European countries was also low till the 20th century. Publishers reached out to people by making them listen to books being read out.
  - (viii) Printers published popular ballads and folktales, profusely illustrated. These were then sung and recited at village gatherings in taverns in towns. Oral culture thus entered print and printed material was orally transmitted, Hearing and reading public, thus became one.
- (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

OR

The issues raised in by the novel *Indulekha* written in Malayalam were :

- (i) How could the Indians face, under colonial rule, the trouble of safe guarding their cultural identity and traditions. How could they accept modern colonial culture without setting aside their own cultural could they accept modern colonial heritage. The heroine and how of the novel had received western education and were antistic and highly cultural. Besides English, they both knew Sanskrit also. Though he wore western dress, the hero, Madhavan, kept a long lift of hair as was the tradition of his clan, the Nayars.
- (ii) It also was about on issue, hotly debated at that time, the marriage practices of copper caste Hindus in Kerala, specially the Nambuthiri Brahmins and the Nayars. Nambuthiri's were the landlords in Kerala and Nayars' their tenants. In late 19th century Kerala, the younger generations of Nayars, with english education, objected strongly against marriages between Nambuthiris and Nayars. They wanted new laws regarding marriages and property. The Nayars had acquired property and wealth on their own.

Chandu Menon clearly wanted his readers to appreciate new values of hero and heroine and criticise the ignorance of the Nambuthiris and challenge old traditions. 5

25. Roof top water harvesting is important in Rajasthan because :
- (i) It was commonly practised to store drinking water.
  - (ii) The rainwater can be stored in the tankas till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up, particularly in the summers.
  - (iii) Rain water, or palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water.
  - (iv) Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.
  - (v) Some houses still maintain the tanks since they do not like the taste of top water.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

26. (i) Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectation and stereotypes.
- (ii) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is house work and bringing up children.
  - (iii) There is a sexual division of labour in most families where women do all work outside the home.
  - (iv) Majority of women do some paid work in addition to domestic labour both in rural and urban areas but their work is not valued and does not get recognition.
  - (v) Women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics is minimal in most societies.
  - (vi) In our country, women still lag behind men as ours is still a male dominated patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

**27. Need for local government :**

- (i) There are a number of problems and issues that are best settled at the local level, because people have a better knowledge of the problems in their localities.
- (ii) The local people are aware of their needs and can prioritise.
- (iii) It helps to initiate the process of direct decision-making.
- (iv) It helps to inculcate the habit of democratic participation.
- (v) Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 5 = 5

**28. Income is not only the criterion but it is one of the important indicators of economic development. Some of the other attributes are :**

- (i) **Infant Mortality Rate** : It is an indicator of the availability of doctors and medical facilities in the region as well the awareness of the people living there in regard to diseases and their prevention. Low infant mortality rate indicates good medical facilities and all round development in the society. A high rate will be an economic loss for the region as much effort is wasted, which could have been harnessed.
- (ii) **Literacy Rate** : This is an indicator of the number of schools and teachers available in a region and also indicates whether the facilities are being used or not due to societal pressures. Low literacy rate shows backwardness and there will not be fast economic development.
- (iii) **Life Expectancy** : This is also an indicator of available health facilities. Low life expectancy will be a hindrance to economic development. (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 5

**29. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because :**

- (i) In India, about 63% people were engaged in agriculture sector in 2001.
- (ii) Share in GDP was more than 40% in 1973.
- (iii) Raw materials for secondary sectors are mostly supplied by agriculture.  
But now, the share of agriculture is declining in the GDP year by year. So, it is a matter of serious concern for all.
- (iv) Share of agriculture in the G.D.P has declined from 44% to 24% during 1973 to 2003.
- (v) The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even in 2000 but the production has not increased by this rate. 1 × 5 = 5

30.

1 + 1 + 1 = 3

