

SOLUTIONS

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5

Solved _____

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

1. Henry Ford. OR Masulipatanam. OR Ebenezer Howard. 1
2. Johann Gutenberg. OR Charles Dickens. 1
3. Sri Lanka. 1
4. Jammu and Kashmir. 1
5. Civil Rights Movement. 1
6. Dividing the total income of the country by its total population. 1
7. Primary sector. 1
8. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. 1
9. Europeans fled to America in 19th century because :
 - (i) Until the 19th century, power and hunger were common in Europe.
 - (ii) Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
 - (iii) Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.
 - (iv) In America, plantations were growing cotton and sugar for the European market. These plantations were worked on by slaves. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

OR

- (i) Technological changes occurred slowly.
 - (ii) Machines broke down and repair was costly.
 - (iii) Machines were not as effective as inventors and manufacturers claimed them to be.
 - (iv) There were no buyers for machines.
 - (v) Technology was slow to be accepted by industrialists.
 - (vi) Demand in market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes.
 - (vii) Aristocrats and bourgeoisie preferred things produced by hands.
 - (viii) These were better finished and carefully designed. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3
- (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

OR

- (i) The group of the people who worked for social upliftment and charity, donating time and money for the purpose are called philanthropists.
- (ii) Steps taken to control crime were :
 - (a) The authorities imposed high penalties for crime.
 - (b) They offered work to the deserving poor. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 + 2 = 3

10. 'Accordion Book' is a traditional Chinese book, folded and stitched at the side.

- (i) Chinese Accordion Books were handprinted. They were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.
- (ii) As both sides of the thin, porous sheet would not be printed, the traditional chinese 'Accordion Book' was folded and stitched at the side.
- (iii) These Accordion Books could be duplicated by superbly-skilled craftsmen with remarkable accuracy and the beauty of calligraphy. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 3 = 3

OR

- (i) Jane Austen's novel gives us a glimpse of the world of women in rural society in the early nineteenth century.
- (ii) Her novel makes us think about a society which encouraged women to look for good marriages and wealthy or propertied husbands.
- (iii) In the novel 'Pride and Prejudice', Jane Austen portrays the female characters as pre-occupied with marriage and money and states 'a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife'. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 3 = 3

11. Resources are vital for human survival and it was believed that resources are free gift of nature. The indiscriminate use of resources led to the following problems :

- (i) To satisfy the greed of few individuals, depletion of resources were continued.
- (ii) Due to the accumulation of resources in few hands, the society gets divided into two segments, i.e., rich and poor.
- (iii) Indiscriminate use of resources led to ecological crises, e.g., ozone layer depletion, land degradation, global warming and environmental pollution. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 3 = 3

12. (i) Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.

- (ii) Planting of shelter belts, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dune by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation.
- (iii) Proper management of wastelands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and sub-urban areas. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 3 = 3

13. (i) Habitat destructions agricultural expansion has resulted in destruction of habitat.

- (ii) Hunting is carried out illegally, thereby, decreasing the number of animals.
- (iii) Poaching is done and parts of animals are sold for profit.
- (iv) Over-exploitation of resources, cutting of trees for profit motive without replanting and conserving.
- (v) Environmental pollution caused by industries destroys soil and water.
- (vi) Poisoning the forest. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

14. Sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation were built in various regions of the country.
- (i) A sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of river Ganga was built at Sringerapur near Allahabad in the 1st century B.C.
 - (ii) Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh, Bennur in Karnataka, Kolhapur in Maharashtra and Kalinga in Odisha have evidences of irrigation structures.
 - (iii) In the 11th century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.
 - (iv) The tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish in the 14th century to supply water to Siri Fort Area.

(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

15. Importance of Oilseeds :

- (i) Are edible and used as cooking medium.
- (ii) Used as raw material in production of soap, cosmetics and ointment.
- (iii) India-largest producer.

Groundnut :

- (i) Kharif crop
- (ii) Accounts half of the total oilseed production.
- (iii) State : Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) 3

16. Difference in power sharing of Belgium and Sri Lanka :

- (i) In Belgium, the government does not follow preferential policies in matters of jobs and education. In Sri Lanka, the government follows preferential policies in matters of government, jobs and education.
- (ii) In Belgium, there is a special government called 'community government' to look after the cultural, educational and language related issues. In Sri Lanka, the major political parties are not sensitive to the language and culture of the Tamils.
- (iii) In Belgium, there is no discrimination between different religions. In Sri Lanka, Buddhism is the official religion.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 3 = 3

17.

	Points of Difference	The Civil Rights Movements (1954-1968)	The Black Power Movement (1966 - 1975)
(i)	Focus	The civil rights movement focused on civil rights for all the people. It targeted changes in law, legislation and amendments to the constitution.	The black power movement was an effort to raise the conscious awareness of blacks. It did not focus on much changing in respect of laws.
(ii)	Aim	It refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at legally abolishing racial discrimination against African-Americans	It refers that violence was retaliation with violence. It completely followed the philosophy of Black panthers
(iii)	Led By	It was led by Martin Luther King Junior. This movement practiced non-violent methods.	It was led by honourable Elijah Muhammad and his son W.D. Muhammad , Malcom X. It was more militant and antiracist movement. It advocated even violence when necessary to end racism in the United States.

1 × 3 = 3

18. (i) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within its neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.
 (ii) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
 (iii) New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political area like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups. $1 \times 3 = 3$
19. Kerala has a better human development ranking than Punjab in spite of lower per capita income because
 (i) Kerala has the highest literacy rate, Net attendance ratio and infant mortality rate than Punjab as the government spent the fair amount of money in the field of health and education.
 (ii) The public distribution system functions properly in Kerala and the essential goods are supplied at a lower price than the market prices. Therefore, it has adequate provision of basic health and nutrition facility. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
20. ➤ **Net Attendance Ratio** : Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
 ➤ **Literacy Rate** : Proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 years and above. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

21. **NREGA is also called Right to Work :**

- (i) It has been implemented in 200 poorest of the poor districts of India.
 (ii) NREGA guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people who are able and in need of work.
 (iii) If the government fails to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people.
 (iv) One-third of the jobs are reserved for women.

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

22. G-77 or Group of 77 refers to the developing countries that did not benefit from the fast growth western economies experienced in 1950s and 1960s. So, they organised themselves into G-77.

They demanded :

- (i) A new international economic order that would give them real control over their natural resources.
 (ii) More development assistance.
 (iii) Fairer prices for raw material and
 (iv) Better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 + 4 = 5$

OR

- (i) The First World War created a dramatically new situation. Till then industrial production had been slow.
 (ii) British mills were busy with war production and so their imports into India declined.
 (iii) Indian mills now had a vast home market for supply.
 (iv) As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs, jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents, leather boots, horse and mule saddlers and many other items.
 (v) Many workers were employed as new factories were set up and old ones ran in multiple shifts.
 (vi) Over the war years, industrial production boomed. Manchester would now capture its old position in the Indian market after the war. Cotton production collapsed and export of cotton cloth from Britain fell.

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

OR

Reclamation means reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas for settlement or other use.

- (i) William Hornby approved the building of great sea wall.
 (ii) Several plans by both government and private companies.
 (iii) In 1864 the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim foreshore from Malabar Hill to Colaba.
 (iv) Bombay Port Trust created 22 acre Ballard Eastate. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 + 4 = 5$

23. Impact of print culture on poor people

The spread of education in the 19th century made everyone — rich or poor, man or woman, old or young — crazy about reading.

- (1) Public libraries were opened in big towns, cities and big villages, which made reading accessible to the general public.
- (2) Some mill-workers of Kanpur wrote books about the desperate conditions of the poor. Chief among them were Kashibaba, who wrote 'Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' in 1938 against the caste and class distinctions.
- (3) Poems of another mill-worker, named 'Sudarshan Chakra', between 1935 and 1955 were published as 'Sachchi Kavitaen'. By the 1930s, Bangalore cotton workers also set up libraries to educate themselves.
- (4) Social reformers sponsored these libraries to restrict drinking among the workers and to bring literacy to them.
- (5) Very small books were brought out. They were sold cross roads. The poor people brought these books and read with great interest.

Impact of print culture on Indian women.

- (1) Writers started writing about the lives and features of women and this increased the number of women readers.
- (2) Women writers write their own autobiography. They highlighted the condition of women, their ignorance and how they forced to do hard domestic labour.
- (3) A large section of Hindu writing was devoted to the education of women.
- (4) In the early 20th century the journals written by women become very popular in which women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage were discussed.
- (5) Many writers published how to teach women to be obedient wives. $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

OR

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer was one of the early Muslim writers to gain wide renown as a novelist in Malayalam. Basheer had little formal education.

- (i) Most of his works were based on his own rich personal experience rather than on books from the past.
- (ii) His novels were written in ordinary language of conservation.
- (iii) His books were full of wonderful humour.
- (iv) His novels spoke about details from the everyday life of Muslim households.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 + 4 = 5

24. The print culture had a significant impact on the growth of nationalism in India.

- (i) In spite of passing a Vernacular Press Act, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers.
- (ii) They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.
- (iii) The British government tried to put down nationalized criticism but there were more protests.
- (iv) 'Punjab revolutionaries were deported,' Tilak wrote in Kesari.
- (v) It led his imprisonment in 1908 provoking terms of protest.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 + 4 = 5

OR

Some early English novels were translated into the Indian language, but soon it was realised that the readers were unfamiliar with the English culture of characters in the novel, for instance, their clothes, style of speaking language, manners. So novels were written in Malayalam in the manner of English novel books.

A few early novels were translation of English novels into Indian languages. Later many writers like Chandu Menon and others started to write novels in their own language. Chandu Menon, a subjudge from Malabar tried to translate an English novel called Henrietta Temple written by

Benjamin Disraeli into Malayalam, but he realised that his readers in Kerala were not familiar with the characters of English novels and so he gave up this idea and wrote a story in Malayalam in the manner of English novel books. This novel was called 'Indulekha'. It was published in 1889 and was the first modern novel in Malayalam. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) 5

25. Plantation Agriculture : It is a type of commercial farming practised in tropical and sub-tropical regions. It was introduced by the British in India.

Characteristics :

- (i) A single crop is grown over large area.
- (ii) It is capital intensive and done with migrant labour.
- (iii) All produce is used as raw material in industries such as tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana.
- (iv) Plantation has interface of agriculture and industry both.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) 1 + 4 = 5

26. Advantages of Decentralisation :

- (i) Sharing of power between centre and states and local government reduces conflict.
- (ii) Large number of problems and issues can be best settled at local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- (iii) People have better knowledge of their own problems.
- (iv) They know better on where to spend money and how to manage things efficiently.
- (v) People at the local level will participate directly in decision-making.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 5 = 5

27. Beneficial :

- (i) Influence of religion can make politics value based.
- (ii) Religious communities can politically express their needs and interests.
- (iii) Political authorities can monitor and control religious discrimination and oppression.

Problematic :

- (i) Religion can become the base for the development of nationalist sentiments which can lead to conflicts.
- (ii) Political parties will try to make political gains by pitting one group against the other.
- (iii) State power may be used to establish the domination of one religious group over another.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 2½ + 2½ = 5

28. This statement is given by Mahatma Gandhi :

- (i) It means that the earth has abundant resources to satisfy everyone's needs but in our greed and hurry to develop, we have been recklessly exploiting these natural resources.
- (ii) In the name of development, we have indulged in activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, encroachment into forest lands, overuse of ground water, use of plastics, etc.
- (iii) The exploitation of natural resources not only harms the environment but may cripple the future generations of the development process itself.
- (iv) If fossil fuels are exhausted, the development of all countries would be at risk.
- (v) Thus, there is a need for conservation and judicious use of resources for development.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 1 × 5 = 5

29. Ways to increase employment opportunities in urban areas :

- (i) If credit is provided cheaply and easily, it will encourage the setting up of small-scale business, or self-employment.
- (ii) If educational facilities are improved and schools are set up more jobs in education line will be created and those educated will also find jobs.
- (iii) By improving health facilities, setting up hospitals in rural and urban areas employment will be generated in the health sector.
- (iv) Tourism must be promoted so that ancillary business generated and will bring employment.
- (v) Small scale industries must be encouraged and developed.

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

30.

1 + 1 + 1 = 3

