

August

20.7.26

Chapter - 5 (History)

Print Culture and the modern world

I. Answer the following

1. Why did some people fear the effect of easily-available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India

ans: Some people especially those from upper and powerful classes, feared the effect of easily-available printed books. They were afraid that due to the spread of literacy among the common masses, they might lose their position or authority. Some felt that this may lead to the spread of rebellious and irreligious thoughts

(a) In Europe, the Roman Catholic Church tried to curb the printed books through the Index of Prohibited books.

(b) In India, the Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on Indian press and local newspapers.

Some religious leaders and those from upper caste expressed their apprehensions as far as women readers were concerned.

2. ~~7A~~ Explain the main features of the first printed Bible.

ans. Main features of the first printed Bible were.

(a) About 120 copies of the Bible were printed and it took three years to produce them.

(b) The text was printed in the New Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists.

(c) No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. This made everyone possess a copy which they could claim as unique.

(d) Colour was used within the letters in various places. This had two functions. It added colour to the page and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. Colour

(c) on every page was added by hand
Cutenberg printed the text in black
leaving spaces where the colour could
be filled later.

43. Explain the role played by print in
bringing about a division in the
Roman Catholic church.

ans: In 1517, A religious reformer, Martin
Luther, wrote Ninety - Five Theses
criticizing many practices and
rituals of the Roman Catholic
Church. A printed copy of this was
pasted on a Church door in
Wittenberg. It challenged the church
to debate his ideas. Luther's writings
were reproduced in vast numbers
and read widely. This led to a
division within the church and to
the beginning of the Protestant
Reformation. Luther's translation of
the Bible sold 5000 copies in the
first week and soon the second
edition began. The print of his
theses, according to scholars, brought
about new intellectual atmosphere
and spread rapidly the ideas
of Reformation.

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Geography - 5

MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

T. Answer the following

1. Explain with the help of examples, how are minerals classified?

Ans. Minerals are classified as metallic, non-metallic and energy minerals

(a) Metals are obtained from metallic minerals. For example iron ore, bauxite etc

(b) Non-metals that lack lustre and hardness are obtained from non-metallic minerals. For example mica, limestone, gypsum etc

(c) Energy minerals are fossil fuels that are used to generate energy. For example coal, petroleum, and natural gas.

2. What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment.

ans: The impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment are as follows:

- (a) The dust and noxious fumes ^{inhaled} by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
- (b) The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.
- (c) The water resources in the region get contaminated due to mining.
- (d) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.

3. How is coal formed? Describe the qualities of the four different types of coal found in India.

ans: Coal is formed due to the compression of plant material over millions of years. Most of the coal was formed during the Carboniferous period. Following are the different types of coal found in India.

- (a) Peat contains low carbon and is high in moisture
- (b) Lignite is a low grade brown coal, soft and has high moisture content
- (c) Bituminous coal contains high carbon and low moisture and is the most popular coal in commercial use
- (d) Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

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Chapter - 4 Civics : Political parties

I. Answer the following

1. Which two parties were formed after their split with the parent party?

ans: The two parties formed after their split with parent party are
The

(a) Communist party of India-Marxist
(CPI-M) from communist party
of India (CPI) in 1964.

(b) The Nationalist Congress party (NCP)
from the Indian National Congress
(INC) in 1999

2. Explain how the rise of political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

ans(a) Large and complex society like India needs more representatives

(b) Political parties tend to provide the base on which the practice of representative government is built

(i) They work for the collective interest of the society, as a result these representatives form a responsible government will be formed.

3. What is the role of 'opposition' in ~~politic~~ democracy?

ans: The various roles of the opposition parties in a democracy are listed as follows:

(a) It acts like a watchdog of democracy. It keeps a check on the role of the government and restricts them from misusing the power.

(b) It provides to the people alternative policies and criticises government for its failures or wrong policies.

(c) The opposition is always a viable alternative to the ruling government.

4. Highlight the problems faced by a country in the absence of political parties.

ans: > Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So none will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy.

changes

> The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.

> Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency and what they do in the locality.

But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.