

CBSE Test Paper - 03

Chapter - 04 The Making of the Global World

1. Give one word for: They link national currencies for purposes of international trade. **(1)**
 - a. Floating rate
 - b. Flexible rate
 - c. Exchange rate
 - d. Fixed rate
2. Which rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of currencies in foreign exchange markets, in principle without interference by governments? **(1)**
 - a. Mortgage exchange
 - b. Monetary exchange
 - c. Floating exchange
 - d. Fixed exchange
3. Which countries were called Allies? **(1)**
 - a. Germany, Japan, Italy
 - b. Britain, France and Russia
 - c. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
 - d. Britain, France and Soviet Union
4. An industrial society based on _____ cannot be sustained without mass consumption. **(1)**
 - a. Total production
 - b. Production by masses
 - c. Mass production
 - d. Gross production
5. What are MNCs? **(1)**

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- a. Mega National Companies
 - b. Medium National Corporation
 - c. Multi National Corporations
 - d. Multi Number Companies
6. What is the difference between the Bretton Woods System and International Monetary System? **(1)**
 7. Which crop was not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago? **(1)**
 8. Which group of countries were known as the 'Central Powers' in Europe? **(1)**
 9. Who popularised Rastafarianism? **(1)**
 10. In what ways did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange? **(3)**
 11. How can you say that ancient silk routes helped in spreading of the values of one place to another? **(3)**
 12. The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples. **(3)**
 13. What role did technology play in shaping the nineteenth-century world? **(3)**
 14. Explain any three effects of the Great Depression 1929-1930 on the United States. **(5)**
 15. What was Rinderpest? State any four effects of the coming of Rinderpest in Africa. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. Exchange rate

Explanation: Exchange rates: They link national currencies for purposes of international trade.

2. c. Floating exchange

Explanation: Flexible or Floating Exchange Rates: These rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of currencies in foreign exchange markets, in principle without interference by governments.

3. b. Britain, France and Russia

Explanation: The First World War, as you know, was fought between two power blocs. On the one side were the Allies – Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US); and on the opposite side were the Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. When the war began in August 1914, many governments thought it would be over by Christmas. It lasted more than four years.

4. c. Mass production

Explanation: An industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without mass consumption.

5. c. Multi-National Corporations

Explanation: Multinational corporations (MNCs) are large companies that operate in several countries at the same time.

6. The Bretton Woods System was based on fixed exchange rates whereas the International Monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system.

7. Potato was not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

8. The countries known as the 'Central Powers' in Europe were Germany, Austria-

Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

9. Rastafarianism, reflecting Indian cultural links was made famous by the Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley.
10. Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. It is believed that noodles travelled to the West from China to become spaghetti. Arab traders took pasta in fifth century Sicily in Italy. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, and sweet potatoes and so on were not known to India until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Columbus accidentally discovered America.
11. The ancient silk routes helped in spreading of the values of one place to another, since:
 - i. These routes helped in spreading science and technology.
 - ii. Spread of religious thoughts and religious practices.
 - iii. Spread of various clothing patterns.
 - iv. Spread of spiritual ideas and moral values.
12.
 - i. Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers, Buddhist monks, all used the silk routes and religions spread from one region to another. These routes were used to spread religions like Buddhism, Christianity and Islam.
 - ii. Historians have identified several silk routes over land and by sea. Now the vast regions of Asia could be connected. It also linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa through trade and culture.
 - iii. Silk routes are known to have existed since before the Christian Era. It continued to thrive almost till the fifteenth century. Chinese pottery also followed the same route, like textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.
 - iv. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the areas they travelled.
 - v. Along with this trade route ideas too travelled to distant places.
13. The role played by technology in shaping the nineteenth-century world is as follows:
 - i. The railways, steamships, the telegraphs were some important inventions without which the transformed 19th-century world could not be imagined.
 - ii. Colonization stimulated new investments and improvements in transport.

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- iii. Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped to move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to final markets.
14. The United States was adversely affected by the Great Depression of 1929-30.
- i. With the fall in prices the US banks had also slashed domestic lending called bank loans.
 - ii. Many houses and businesses collapsed.
 - iii. Faced with falling income, many household were unable to repay their loans.
 - iv. They had to give up their houses, cars and other consumer durables.
 - v. Unemployed soared, people trudged long distances looking for work.
 - vi. Unable to recover investments, collect loans and repay depositors, thousands of banks went bankrupt and were forced to close. By 1933, over four thousand banks had closed and between 1929 and 1932 about 110,000 companies had collapsed.
15. **Rinderpest** is a devastating cattle plague that affected the cattle of Africa. It arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa. Entering Africa in the east, rinderpest moved west 'like forest fire', reaching Africa's Atlantic coast in 1892. It reached the Cape (Africa's southernmost tip) five years later. Along the way rinderpest killed 90 per cent of the cattle.

Reason: In the late nineteenth century Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals and hoping to establish plantations and mines. But they faced a problem of shortage of labour willing to work for wages. Africans had livestock and were not ready and willing to work for wages.

Impact: Rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy, like:

- i. The loss of cattle forced the Africans to come into the labour market and work in plantation and mines as it destroyed African livelihoods.
- ii. Planters, mine owners and colonial governments now successfully monopolised what scarce cattle resources remained, to strengthen their power and to force Africans into the labour market.
- iii. Control over the scarce resource of cattle enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa.