



Name	
Current School	

History

Entrance exam for: 16+ (Sample)

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Total marks: 24

Please read this information before the examination starts

- You will have 45 minutes to complete this examination
- You must answer as many questions as you can. There is just under 2 minutes per mark, so use that to manage your time effectively.

For office use only

Marks awarded:	
Comments:	

Please note that this is the practice paper. The real paper may have more or fewer sources but the total word count of the sources will be 300-400 words. The questions may be phrased slightly differently or be in a different order, so read each question and the hints carefully.

The questions aim to test your understanding of the sources and your 'thinking' skills. Question 4 in particular is likely to be phrased differently and check different types of thinking about sources.

This paper focuses on Mahatma Gandhi and Indian independence. There is no need for own knowledge with the paper as the questions are entirely based on source analysis and evaluation.

Mahatma Gandhi was an Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India. As such, he came to be considered the father of his country. Gandhi is internationally esteemed for his doctrine of nonviolent protest (*satyagraha*), or passive resistance, to achieve political and social progress.

Source A - from a letter written by Viceroy Chelmsford {British leader in India} to King George V of England on 21 May 1919

Mr Gandhi is a man of great saintliness of character, an ascetic, but hopelessly unpractical and unversed in everyday affairs. Your Majesty may remember that he was responsible for the Passive Resistance movement amongst the Indians in South Africa some ten years ago, and that it was with the very greatest difficulty that the South African government of the time found themselves able to cope with him. Indeed, they were only able to do so by persuading him to leave South Africa. As a proof of the esteem in which Mr Gandhi is held by even those who most strongly opposed his action, I may say that rumour has it that when he was imprisoned in South Africa, General Smuts [general in the Anglo-Boer War, South African politician and Prime Minister of South Africa 1919-24 and 1933-48] used to visit him in prison to discuss philosophy with him. This is a digression, but it has this importance, that it shows the estimation in which Mr Gandhi is held by everyone who comes across him, and this fact renders the task of dealing with him much more difficult than if he were a mere agitating politician.

Source B - From Arvind Nehra, *Letters of a Indian Judge to an English Gentlewoman*, published in 1934

In India we have a new prophet, this Mr Gandhi. I know little of him save that my family in India write that he is a sincere man and believes implicitly in his own heart that he is acting for the good of the country. The mistakes of the really sincere do so much more harm than the follies of the mischievous and the wilful, that I am a little anxious for Mr Gandhi. His ideals are about as unattainable as those with which I left Cambridge. I also was going to make a new heaven and a new earth and bring about a better understanding between black men and white men, and it all seemed so very easy.

Gandhi preaches that everyone must do without foreign goods and wear only the native manufactured kaddar*. So for interest's sake I sat down and worked this out the other night, only to discover that there would be something like three inches of kaddar per head of the population, and since even the loin cloth of my people requires more than this, lo, another distant Utopia!

**Kaddar is a cotton cloth produced in India*

Read Source A

1. What impression does the source give about Viceroy Chelmsford's opinion of Gandhi? [4]

Hint: Identify an impression, provide precise evidence from the source and explain it.

2. Identify and explain **two** reasons why he thought that British rule in India could have difficulties in dealing with Gandhi? [4]

Hint: Identify and explain with reference to the source. Needs two, explained points.

Read Source B

3. Identify and explain **two** of Arvind Nehra's doubts/concerns about Gandhi? [4]

Hint: Identify two misgivings and support with precise evidence from the source.

4. The 'letters' were originally published anonymously, with the publisher vouching for their authenticity [promising that they were from a real person]. Some critics believe they were a work of fiction. Does it matter whether or not we know who wrote them? Explain your answer. [6]

Hint: you need to think carefully about this question and come up with a developed argument/counter-argument and judgement. It is worth quite a few points so shouldn't be answered in a short sentence. Devise a short argument and counter-argument and then come to a justified conclusion.

Using Sources A and B

5. How similar are the opinions and ideas expressed in the sources? [6]

Hint: Identify and explain valid way(s) in which they are similar and use source evidence to support. Identify and explain valid way(s) in which they differ and use source evidence to support your explanations. Make a judgement of how similar they are and justify it.