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CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 01.08.21

HISTORY

The age of industrialisation

Question 1.

Which of the following was not a problem of Indian weavers at the early 19th century?

- (a) Shortage of raw material
- (b) Clashes with Gomasthas
- (c) Collapse of local and foreign market
- (d) Setting up of new factories

Answer

Answer: (b) Clashes with Gomasthas

Question 2.

Production processes involving carding, twisting, rolling and stapling are associated with:

- (a) Textile Industry
- (b) Railway industry
- (c) Shipping industry
- (d) Glass industry

Answer

Answer: (a) Textile Industry

Question 3.

Who improved the 'Steam Engine' produced by Newcomen?

- (a) Marcopolo
- (b) James Watt
- (c) Hargreaves
- (d) Richard Arkwright

Answer

Answer: (b) James Watt

Question 4.

The person who got people from villages, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money in times of need was known as:

- (a) Stapler
- (b) Fuller
- (c) Gomastha
- (d) Jobber

Answer

Answer: (d) Jobber

Question 5.

Who was Dwarkanath Tagore?

- (a) A social reformer
- (b) Musician
- (c) Industrialist
- (d) Painter

Answer

Answer: (c) Industrialist

Question 6.

The picture of the "Two Magicians" shows

- (a) Aladdin from the orient who built a beautiful palace with his magic lamp
- (b) A modern mechanic who with his magic tool builds bridges, ships, towers and high-rise buildings
- (c) The difference between East and West, Aladdin represents the East and the past and the mechanic, the West and modernity
- (d) All the above

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 7.

Who are called Staplers and Fullers?

- (a) A Fuller 'fulls' or gathers cloth by pleating
- (b) Stapler 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Staplers and Fullers are dyers

Answer

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 8.

The new merchants could not set up business in the towns in Europe, because :

- (a) the rules did not allow them to do so
- (b) there were not enough products to start business with, as guilds had monopoly
- (c) the powerful trade guilds and urban crafts made it difficult for new merchants to start business in towns and restricted their entry
- (d) the merchants wanted to do business with village people

Answer

Answer: (c) the powerful trade guilds and urban crafts made it difficult for new merchants to start business in towns and restricted their entry

Question 9.

Where and when did the earliest factories come up?

- (a) In the beginning of the 18th century in England
- (b) In the 1730s in England
- (c) In the late 18th century in Europe
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (b) In the 1730s in England

Question 10.

How can we prove that the first symbol of factory system was cotton?

- (a) Its production boomed in the late 18th century
- (b) In 1760, Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton for its cotton industry
- (c) By 1787, its import soared to 22 million pounds
- (d) All the above

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 11.

Who invented the first steam engine and who improved upon it?

- (a) James Watt produced the first steam engine and Newcomen improved it
- (b) Richard Arkwright produced the first steam engine which Newcomen improved it
- (c) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (c) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen

Question 12.

Carding is a process :

- (a) in spinning
- (b) in weaving
- (c) in which cotton or wool fibres are prepared for spinning
- (d) in which finishing of cloth is done

Answer

Answer: (c) in which cotton or wool fibres are prepared for spinning

Question 13.

The women in the woollen industry attacked the introduction of spinning jenny because

- (a) fear of unemployment made the women workers hostile to the introduction of new technology

- (b) the women did not know how to work the machine
- (c) the women depended on hand-spinning
- (d) all the above

Answer

Answer: (d) all the above

Question 14.

The typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century, according to historians, was:

- (a) a machine operator
- (b) traditional craftsperson and labourer
- (c) unskilled labourers
- (d) a technology expert worker

Answer

Answer: (b) traditional craftsperson and labourer

Question 15.

Which of the following statements is not true about how the Company prevented weavers from dealing with other buyers?

- (a) The Company offered their weavers the highest rates
- (b) The Company gave loans to weavers to purchase raw materials for their production
- (c) Those who took loans had to sell the cloth they produced to the Gomasthas
- (d) The weavers could not sell their product to any other trader

Answer

Answer: (a) The Company offered their weavers the highest rates

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