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CLASS-10<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN) REVISION

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HISTORY

## The age of industrialisation in India

1. The person who got people from village, 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: d

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2. Why did Manchester export to India decline after the First World War?

- (a) People were busy fighting the war.
- (b) Factories closed down due to security problem.
- (c) Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfill the need of army.
- (d) Export trade was restricted by the government.

Answer: c

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3. Why were workers in England hostile to machines and new technology?

- (a) They did not know how to use these.
- (b) They feared that they would lose their jobs and livelihood.
- (c) The workers were too poor to buy new machines.
- (d) They were scared of machines.

Answer: b

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4. Why were there frequent clashes between the gomastha and the weavers?

- (a) The weavers hated foreigners.
- (b) The gomastha forced the weavers to sell goods at a dictated price.
- (c) Gomasthas were outsiders without long term social link with the village.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: c

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5. From which of the following trade did the early entrepreneurs make a fortune?

- (a) Textile trade
- (b) China trade
- (c) Trade in tea
- (d) Industries

Answer: b

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6. Which of the following was a European managing agency?

- (a) Tata Iron and Steel Company
- (b) Andrew Yule
- (c) Elgin Mill
- (d) Birla industries

Answer: b

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7. Why did the weavers suffer from a problem of raw cotton?

- (a) The cotton crop perished
- (b) Raw cotton exports increased
- (c) Local markets shrank
- (d) Export market collapsed

Answer: b

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8. In Victorian Britain the upper classes- aristocratic class and bourgeoisie preferred handmade goods because:

- (a) they were made from imported material.
- (b) the handmade goods came to symbolize refinement and class.
- (c) they were better finished.
- (d) only upper class could afford the expensive items.

Answer: b

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9. By late 19th century why did the British manufacturers print calendars for advertisements?

- (a) Indian people were fond of using calendars in their houses.
- (b) Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who did not know how to read or write.
- (c) It was cheaper to advertise goods through calendars.
- (d) It used to add beauty to the room.

Answer: b

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10. Which of the following innovations helped the weavers in increasing productivity and compete with mill sector?

- (a) Spining jenny
- (b) Fly shuttle
- (c) Cotton Gin
- (d) Roller

Answer: b

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11. In the 17th century, merchants from towns in Europe moved to the countryside to:
- (a) supply money to peasants and artisans to persuade them to produce for international markets.
  - (b) persuade them to settle in towns.
  - (c) provide them with small workshops.
  - (d) stop them from working for other companies.

Answer: a

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12. Name the first industrial country in the world:

- (a) France
- (b) Japan
- (c) Britain
- (d) Germany

Answer: b

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13. Why couldn't the merchants expand production within towns?

- (a) The powerful guilds did not allow them to do so.
- (b) New merchants were not competent enough to carry on production work and trade.
- (c) New merchants had inadequate capital.
- (d) Competent weavers and artisans were not available in towns.

Answer: a

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14. Where was the first cotton mill established? ;

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Madras

Answer: a

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15. Who devised the Spinning Jenny?

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

Answer: a

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