



# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARAI

CLASS-10<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 29.07.21.

HISTORY

## The age of industrialisation

Question 1.

Which among the following cities had trade links with South Asian ports?

- (a) Masulipatam and Hoogly
- (b) Masulipatam and Surat
- (c) Surat and Bombay (Mumbai)
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (a) Masulipatam and Hoogly

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Question 2.

Surat and Hooghly were replaced with:

- (a) Bombay and Orissa
- (b) Bombay and Calcutta
- (c) Masulipatam and Calcutta
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (b) Bombay and Calcutta

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Question 3.

Which one of the following European managing agencies did not control Indian industries?

- (a) Bird Heiglers and Company
- (b) Andrew Yule
- (c) Indian Industrial and Commerce Congress
- (d) Jardine Skinner and Company

Answer

Answer: (c) Indian Industrial and Commerce Congress

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Question 4.

Which of the following was the main function of jobber, employed by the industrialists?

- (a) To collect money
- (b) To set up industries
- (c) To get a new recruit
- (d) To supply raw material

Answer

Answer: (c) To get a new recruit

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Question 5.

Which of the following helped the spread of handloom cloth production?

- (a) Import duties
- (b) Government regulations
- (c) Technological changes
- (d) Imposition of export duties

Answer

Answer: (c) Technological changes

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Question 6.

Which of the following were the pre-colonial ports of India?

- (a) Surat and Masulipatam
- (b) Madras and Hoogly
- (c) Madras and Bombay
- (d) Bombay and Hoogly

Answer

Answer: (a) Surat and Masulipatam

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Question 7.

Whom did the British government appoint to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth?

- (a) Jobber
- (b) Sepoy
- (c) Policeman
- (d) Gomastha

Answer

Answer: (d) Gomastha

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Question 8.

Which of the following helped the spread of handloom cloth production?

- (a) Import duties
- (b) Government regulations
- (c) Technological changes
- (d) Imposition of export duties

Answer

Answer: (c) Technological changes

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Question 9.

In which one of the following years did the first cotton mill in Bombay (Mumbai) come up?

- (a) 1854
- (b) 1855
- (c) 1862
- (d) 1874

Answer

Answer: (a) 1854

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Question 10.

Who among the following set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917?

- (a) Seth Hukumchand
- (b) G.D. Birla
- (c) Jamsedjee Nusserwanjee Tata
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (a) Seth Hukumchand

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Question 11.

Where was the first cotton mill set up in India?

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

Answer

Answer: (c) Bombay

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Question 12.

Who established six joint stock companies in India during 1830-40?

- (a) Jamsedji Nusserwanjee Tata
- (b) Dinshaw Petit
- (c) Seth Hukumchand
- (d) Dwarkanath Tagore

Answer

Answer: (d) Dwarkanath Tagore

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Question 13.

Who among the following was usually employed by the industrialists to get new recruits?

- (a) Gomastha
- (b) Policeman

- (c) Sepoy
- (d) Jobber

Answer

Answer: (d) Jobber

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Question 14.

Which of the following mechanical devices used for weaving, with ropes and pullies, which helped to weave wide pieces of cloth?

- (a) Handloom
- (b) Powerloom
- (c) Fly Shuttle
- (d) Spinning Jenny

Answer

Answer: (c) Fly Shuttle

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Question 15.

Where was the first Indian jute mill set up?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bihar

Answer

Answer: (a) Bengal

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Question 16.

What was "Spinning Jenny"?

- (a) A machine
- (b) A person
- (c) An industry
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (a) A machine

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Question 17.

Which were the most dynamic industries in Britain during the 19th century?

- (a) Cotton and metal
- (b) Metal and sugar
- (c) Ship and cotton
- (d) Cotton and sugar

Answer

Answer: (a) Cotton and metal

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Question 18.

In 1911, 67 percent of the large industries were located in which one of the following places in India?

- (a) Bengal and Bombay
- (b) Surat and Ahmedabad
- (c) Delhi and Bombay
- (d) Patna and Lucknow

Answer

Answer: (a) Bengal and Bombay

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Question 19.

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

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Question 20.

In Victorian Britain, the aristocrats and bourgeoisie preferred hand-made goods as:

- (a) they were cheap
- (b) they could be obtained easily
- (c) they were made of better material
- (d) they symbolised refinement and class

Answer

Answer: (d) they symbolised refinement and class

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