

VKM VIDHYALAYA CBSE SCHOOL
4 THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION
WORKSHEET -4
CLASS -10

NAME:

DATE: 28.09.2023

DAY:

THURSDAY

1. From which port the traders traded with Burma during the colonial era?
a) Calcutta. b) Muslipattanam. c) Madras. d) Hooghly.
2. By which of the following phenomena was the pattern of industrial change in India conditioned?
a) Colonial rule. b) The poverty of the countryside.
c) Struggle between the European powers to control India.
d) The weakness of Mughal rulers.
3. Staplers in cloth manufacture are
a) A person who gathers cloth by pleating. b) A person who processes fibre prior to the spin.
c) A person who colour the cloth. d) A person who sorts wool according to fibres.
4. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in the different parts of the world, the demand for goods begins growing. But merchants could not expand production within the town because of the followings except
a) Urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.
b) Associations of producers that trained craftspeople have control over production.
c) There was a restriction of entry of new people into the trade.
d) There was a scarcity of labour.
5. First cotton mill of India in Bombay was established in
a) 1854 b) 1855 c) 1862 d) 1885
6. Who among the following was usually employed by the industrialist to get new recruits?
a) Gomasthas. b) Jobber. c) Sepoy. d) Diwan.
7. Earlier in Seventeenth and were clothes were produced in
a) Small factories. b) Large factories. c) Family farms. d) Merchants workshops.
8. The peasants of the countryside eagerly accept to produce goods for new merchants because
a) Peasants could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots while producing for merchants.
b) Income from eager production helps to improve cumulative income.
c) Merchants family labour force of the peasants could be used.
d) All of the above.
9. Which of the following mechanical devices is used for weaving, with rope and pulleys which helps to weave wide pieces of cloth?
a) Handloom.
b) Power loom.
c) Fly cutter.
d) Fly shuttle.
10. Which among the following cities had the trade links with South Asian parts?
a) Masulipatam and Hooghly. b) Masulipatam and Surat.
c) Surat and Bombay. d) Bombay and Hooghly
11. In Britain, the technological revolution has taken place slowly due to
a) Lack of technological knowledge of merchants.
b) Peoples are not accepting technical changes due to fear of machinery.
c) Peoples are mostly lazy.
d) Merchants were cautious about the frequent failure of machinery and their maintenance.

12. Which industry becomes the largest industry in Britain during the second phase of industrialization?

- a) Chemical industries.
- b) Machine industries.
- c) Agro-based industries.
- d) Iron and steel industries.

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

- a) Bird Heiglers and Company.
- b) Andrew Yule.
- c) IICC.
- d) Jardine Skinner.

14. Who established six joint-stock companies in India during 1830-1840?

- a) Seth Hukumchand.
- b) G D Birla.
- c) Jamsedjee Nusserwanjee Tata.
- d) Dwarakanath Tagore.

15. Who among the following set up the Indian jute in Calcutta in 1917?

- a) Seth Hukumchand.
- b) G D Birla.
- c) Jamsedjee Nusserwanjee Tata.
- d) Dwarakanath Tagore.

16. Where in India was the first cotton mill set up?

- a) Kanpur.
- b) Bombay.
- c) Rishra.
- d) Ahmadabad.

17. The industrial revolution is referred to

- a) Mass production by factories.
- b) Collection of raw materials.
- c) Process of raw materials.
- d) None of these.

18. Which one of the following problems were never faced by Indian weavers?

- a) The export market had collapsed.
- b) They did not have a good quality of cotton.
- c) Imported goods were cheap.
- d) There were frequent strikes in Indian industries.

19. How does advertisement help us to create new consumer?

- a) It makes products appear desirable and necessary.
- b) It tries to shape the minds of people and create new needs.
- c) It helps in expanding the markets for products.
- d) All of the above.

20. Which among the following factories was considered as a symbol of the new era in England in the late eighteenth century?

- a) Iron & Steel.
- b) Metal.
- c) Jute.
- d) Cotton.

21. First North Indian cotton mill was established in

- a) 1871
- b) 1860
- c) 1861
- d) 1874

22. During the late eighteenth-century British export ____ to China and import ____ to England.

- a) Opium, Tea.
- b) Opium, Coffee.
- c) Opium, Gold.
- d) Opium, Silk.

23. First Indian Jute mill was set up in Calcutta in

- a) 1862
- b) 1855
- c) 1874
- d) 1917

24. Most raw cotton for Indian textile industries during the late nineteenth century was supplied from

- a) America.
- b) Russia.
- c) German.
- d) Egypt.

25. While Surat and Hooghly decayed following ports are grows

- a) Bombay and Cochin.
- b) Calcutta and Bombay.
- c) Calcutta and Margao.
- d) Bombay and Mangalore.

26. Cost of raw cotton increased in the Indian market during the later nineteenth century because of

- a) The civil war in America.
- b) The civil war in France.
- c) The restriction imposed by the British towards the export of cotton.
- d) None of the above.

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

- a) Textile industries.
- b) Railway industry.
- c) Shipping industry
- d) Glass industry.



28. Most of the manual labour of Kanpur textile industries were from
 a) Allahabad. b) Kanpur. c) Indore. d) Bombay.
29. Which of the following was not a problem of Indian weavers at the early 19th century?
 a) Shortage of raw materials. b) The collapse of the local and foreign market.
 c) Setting up of factories. d) Clashes with Gomasthas.
30. Which pre-colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and red seaports?
 a) Bombay. b) Surat. c) Hooghly. d) Machhalipattanam.
31. The introduction of which technology in England angered women?
 a) The spinning jenny. b) The underground railways.
 c) The steam engine. d) None of the above.
32. Till independence capital goods manufacturing companies are not developed in India because of
 a) Low interest of Indian manufacturer b) Lack of raw materials.
 c) Mostly capital goods are imported from Europe.
 d) None of the above.

Solution c) Mostly capital goods are imported from Europe.

33. The person who got people from villages ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them with money in times of need was known as
 a) Stapler.
 b) Fuller.
 c) Gomastha.
 d) Jobber
34. In the twentieth century, handloom cloth production expanded mainly due to
 a) The costly machine-made thread does not affect handlooms.
 b) Looms are started using Fly Shuttle.
 c) Increasing demands of handloom products.
 d) All of the above.

SET B

- 1) The paid servants of the East India Company was known as:
 (a) Seth (b) Mamlatdar (c) Gomastha (d) Lambardar
- 2) Who devised the Spinning Jenny?
 (a) Samuel Luck (b) Richard Arkwright (c) James Hargreaves (d) James Watt
- 3) The fly shuttle was used for:
 (a) Washing (b) Weaving (c) Drying (d) Sowing
- 4) When was cotton piece goods production in India doubled?
 (a) 1880-1890 (b) 1900-1912 (c) 1890-1900 (d) None of these
- 5) Which is the pioneer country in industrialisation?
 (a) Russia (b) India (c) England (d) None of these
- 6) Which among these was a pre-colonial sea port?



(a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Chennai (c) Hoogly (d) Cochin

7) Where was the first cotton mill set up?

(a) Surat (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Kerala

8) Who was a 'Jobber' ?

(a) Trusted worker (b) Painter (c) Dancer (d) Soldier

9) Who usually help industrialists to get new recruits in their industries?

(a) Jobbers (b) Weavers (c) Koshtis (d) Exporters

10) Which of the following country is considered to be the first industrial nation of the world?

(a) France (b) Germany (c) Britain (d) Italy

11) Which of the following city was known as a finishing centre of the cloth at the time of proto - industrialisation?

(a) London (b) Berlin (c) Paris (d) Rome

12) What makes Lancashire the best cotton-spinning locality in the world?

(a) Nearness to coal mines (b) Temperate atmosphere (c) Humid atmosphere (d) Abundance of power

13) What does the age of industries indicate?

(a) Economic changes (b) Technological changes (c) Social changes (d) Political changes

14) What did the term 'Orient' refer to?

(a) England (b) Asia (c) Russia (d) America

15) Why were the weavers tied with the company traders?

(a) They were under loans. (b) They had no other place to work. (c) They had less equipments.

15. 18th Century India witnessed the decline of port town?

(a) Surat (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Madras

16. In which of the following decade, the earliest factories in England came up?

(a) 1710-20 (b) 1730-40 (c) 1720-30 (d) 1740-50

17. Which one is the most popular means for creating new consumers?

(a) Branding (b) Pricing (c) Advertisement (d) Promotion

18. Which among the following industrialists began selling cloth in India with labels on cloth bundles?

(a) Manchester industrialists (b) Yorkshire industrialists (c) Lancashire industrialists (d) Glasgow industrialists

19. Which image of a God was most commonly used to popularise baby products?

(a) Ram (b) Shiva (c) Krishna (d) Hanuman

20. Which one of the following Goddess' image was not used on imported cloth labels?

(a) Kartika (b) Saraswati (c) Lakshmi (d) Durga

21. Who invented the steam engine in 1781 in England?



(a) Newcomen (b) C.E. Turner (c) M.Jackson (d) James Watt

22. In the first phase of industrialisation, the most dynamic industries in Britain were

(a) Metals (b) Coal (c) Cotton (d) Both a and c

23. Which of the following companies gradually gained power in the 1750s after the decline of Indian merchant's trade capacity?

(a) Chinese companies European companies (b) Russian companies (c) English companies (d)

24. In the last years of 17th century, the gross value of trade that passed through had been < 16 million. By the 1740 s it had slumped to

(a) Surat, < 3 million (b) Masulipatnam, < 7 million (c) Hoogly, < 9 million (d) Madras, < 9 million

25. Which of the following two ports grew after the European companies gained power in trade?

(a) Surat and Hoogly (b) Madras and Masulipatnam (c) Bombay and Calcutta (d) Kandla and Visakhapatnam

27 Which of the following is not an European managing agency who controlled large sector Indian industries during the First World War?

(a) Bird Heiglers and Company (b) Andrew Yule (c) Jardine Skinner (d) East India Company

28. By the late 19th century, manufacturers were printing to popularise their products.

(a) diaries (b) files (c) calendars (d) clothes

29. Which one product is being used even by people who could not read?

(a) Newspapers (b) Calendar (c) Magazines (d) Journals

30. Apart from images of Gods, which other figures were commonly used in advertisement?

(a) Animals (b) Nature (c) Personages, emperors and nawabs (d) Society

