

**CBSE CLASS X**  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

Code: CBO62Q

Questions: 31

Maximum Marks: 70

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**SELECTIONS USED**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Subject                | Social Science                                      |
| Lessons                | 4 The Age of Industrialisation                      |
| Level of understanding | Initial understanding                               |
| Question selection     | Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section) |
| Model                  | claude-sonnet-4-6                                   |

Composition — Difficulty: 14 straightforward · 17 medium | Types: 22 Short · 6 Very short · 3 MCQ

**Q1.** straightforward initial-understanding § Introduction [1]

What does the term 'proto-industrialisation' refer to?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q2.** medium initial-understanding § Introduction [3]

Why did merchants in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe move their production work to the countryside instead of expanding it within towns?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q3.** straightforward initial-understanding § 1 Before the Industrial Revolution [3]

What is proto-industrialisation? Mention one reason why merchants preferred to organise production in the countryside rather than in towns.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q4.** straightforward initial-understanding § 1 Before the Industrial Revolution [1]

Which of the following best describes why Richard Arkwright's cotton mill was significant?

- (A) It was the first place to use the Spinning Jenny to produce thread.
- (B) It brought all stages of cloth production under one roof and one management.
- (C) It replaced the use of raw cotton with wool as the main textile material.
- (D) It allowed merchants to expand production within town guilds.

- A It was the first place to use the Spinning Jenny to produce thread.
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◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q5.** medium initial-understanding § 1.1 The Coming Up of the Factory [3]

What was the 'putting-out' system of cloth production, and why did factory owners begin to prefer centralised cotton mills over it?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q6.** straightforward initial-understanding § 1.1 The Coming Up of the Factory [1]

Which of the following best describes the role Richard Arkwright played in the development of the cotton industry?

- A He invented the spinning jenny, which allowed one worker to spin multiple threads simultaneously.
- B He created the cotton mill, centralising all production processes under one roof with costly new machines.
- C He improved the steam engine and patented a new model that powered cotton factories.
- D He set up the first proto-industrial network linking town merchants with rural weavers.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q7.** medium initial-understanding § 1.2 The Pace of Industrial Change [3]

Which two industries were the most dynamic and fastest-growing in Britain during the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q8.** medium initial-understanding § 2 Hand Labour and Steam Power [3]

Why did many British industrialists in the nineteenth century prefer hand labour over steam-powered machines, despite the availability of new technology?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q9.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2 Hand Labour and Steam Power [1]

Why did workers in the woollen industry attack the Spinning Jenny when it was introduced?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q10.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2 Hand Labour and Steam Power [1]

Which of the following best explains why industrialists in Victorian Britain often hired workers only for certain months of the year?

- (A) Machines could not operate during winter months
- (B) Seasonal demand for goods meant extra hands were needed only at peak times
- (C) The government restricted year-round employment in factories
- (D) Workers preferred seasonal contracts over permanent jobs

- A Workers refused to work for more than a few months at a time.
- B Many industries had peak demand only in particular seasons, making year-round employment unnecessary.
- C Steam-powered machines replaced workers for the rest of the year.
- D The government restricted the number of months a worker could be employed.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q11.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2.1 Life of the Workers [2]

Why did workers migrating to British cities in the nineteenth century often spend weeks without work, despite the rapid growth of industries during that period?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q12.** medium initial-understanding § 2.1 Life of the Workers [3]

Why did the introduction of the Spinning Jenny face violent resistance from workers in the woollen industry of Britain?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

- Q13.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2.1 Life of the Workers [2]  
How did the growth of construction and railway expansion in British cities from the 1840s onwards change the employment situation for poor workers?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q14.** straightforward initial-understanding § 3.1 The Age of Indian Textiles [3]  
Before European companies gained control over Indian trade, which two major ports connected India to the Gulf, Red Sea, and Southeast Asian ports? What happened to these ports as European colonial power grew?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q15.** medium initial-understanding § 3.1 The Age of Indian Textiles [3]  
Why were Indian merchants unable to maintain their dominant position in international textile markets by the mid-eighteenth century?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q16.** medium initial-understanding § 3.2 What Happened to Weavers? [3]  
What was the 'system of advances' and how did it restrict the freedom of Indian weavers?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q17.** straightforward initial-understanding § 3.2 What Happened to Weavers? [1]  
Why did clashes break out between weavers and gomasthas in many weaving villages?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q18.** medium initial-understanding § 3.2 What Happened to Weavers? [3]  
Indian cotton weavers faced a crisis from two directions during the colonial period. Identify the two problems and explain how each harmed the weaving trade.  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q19.** medium initial-understanding § 3.3 Manchester Comes to India [3]  
Why did the share of Indian cotton piece-goods in India's total exports decline so drastically in the first half of the nineteenth century?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q20.** medium initial-understanding § 3.3 Manchester Comes to India [3]  
Indian cotton weavers in the 1860s faced a crisis in obtaining raw cotton. What caused this sudden shortage, and how did it affect their ability to continue weaving?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q21.** medium initial-understanding § 4 Factories Come Up [3]  
Who was a 'jobber' in the context of Indian textile mills during the colonial period, and what functions did he perform for factory owners as well as for workers seeking employment?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation
- Q22.** straightforward initial-understanding § 4.1 The Early Entrepreneurs [1]  
[very\_short\_answer] What was the common source of capital that many early Indian industrialists used to set up their industries?  
◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q23.** medium initial-understanding § 4.1 The Early Entrepreneurs [2]

Why were Indian merchants and businessmen increasingly unable to expand freely into new areas of trade and industry under colonial rule?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q24.** medium initial-understanding § 4.2 Where Did the Workers Come From? [3]

Where did most workers in Indian factories in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries come from? Name any two regions from which they migrated.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q25.** straightforward initial-understanding § 4.2 Where Did the Workers Come From? [2]

What was the main role of a jobber in Indian factories, and why did workers often have to depend on him to get employment?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q26.** medium initial-understanding § 5 The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth [3]

Handloom weavers in India continued to find buyers for their cloth even after mill-produced cloth became widely available. Give one reason why consumers preferred handloom cloth over mill-made cloth.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q27.** straightforward initial-understanding § 5 The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth [1]

How did the First World War change the pace of industrial growth in India?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q28.** medium initial-understanding § 5.1 Small-scale Industries Predominate [3]

Even as machine-made thread severely damaged India's spinning industry in the nineteenth century, handloom cloth production managed to survive and even expand in the twentieth century. Explain TWO reasons why handloom weavers were able to compete with mill-made cloth.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q29.** medium initial-understanding § 5.1 Small-scale Industries Predominate [2]

Why were Indian weavers who produced fine and specialised varieties of cloth better able to withstand competition from cheap mill-made cloth compared to those who produced coarser cloth?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q30.** medium initial-understanding § 6 Market for Goods [3]

Why did British manufacturers print images of Indian gods, goddesses, and historical figures on the labels of cloth bundles sold in India?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

**Q31.** straightforward initial-understanding § 6 Market for Goods [1]

What kind of message did Indian manufacturers include in their product advertisements to build trust and connect with Indian consumers?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

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