

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: LY5TS5

Questions: 39

Maximum Marks: 80

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 The Age of Industrialisation
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 15 straightforward · 18 medium · 6 deep | Types: 15 MCQ · 7 Short · 6 Very short · 5 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 20Q/20m · B 6Q/12m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following was considered the first symbol of the new industrial era in Britain?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Jute
- (D) Wool

- A Iron
- B Cotton
- C Jute
- D Wool

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q2. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Who invented the Spinning Jenny in 1764?

- (A) Richard Arkwright
- (B) Mathew Boulton
- (C) James Hargreaves
- (D) James Watt

- A Richard Arkwright
- B Mathew Boulton
- C James Hargreaves
- D James Watt

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q3. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

What term do historians use to describe the phase of large-scale industrial production for an international market that existed before the setting up of factories?

- (A) Mercantilism
 - (B) Proto-industrialisation
 - (C) Feudalism
 - (D) Capitalism
- A Mercantilism
 - B Proto-industrialisation
 - C Feudalism
 - D Capitalism

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q4. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following sea trade routes was Surat most prominently connected to before the era of colonial domination?

- (A) Southeast Asian ports
 - (B) Gulf and Red Sea ports
 - (C) East African ports
 - (D) Chinese ports
- A Southeast Asian ports
 - B Gulf and Red Sea ports
 - C East African ports
 - D Chinese ports

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q5. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

By 1850–51, what percentage of India's exports was accounted for by cotton piece-goods?

- (A) 33 per cent
 - (B) 15 per cent
 - (C) 3 per cent
 - (D) 50 per cent
- A 33 per cent
 - B 15 per cent
 - C 3 per cent
 - D 50 per cent

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q6. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which Indian industrialist established the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur?

- (A) Dwarkanath Tagore
 - (B) Seth Hukumchand
 - (C) G.D. Birla
 - (D) J.N. Tata
- A Dwarkanath Tagore
 - B Seth Hukumchand
 - C G.D. Birla
 - D J.N. Tata

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q7. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

What proportion of the total industrial labour force worked in registered factories in India in 1911?

- (A) 10 per cent
- (B) 5 per cent
- (C) 20 per cent
- (D) 25 per cent

- A 10 per cent
- B 5 per cent
- C 20 per cent
- D 25 per cent

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q8. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which mechanical device, when adopted by handloom weavers in the twentieth century, increased their productivity and allowed them to weave wider cloth?

- (A) Power loom
- (B) Spinning Jenny
- (C) Fly shuttle
- (D) Steam-powered spindle

- A Power loom
- B Spinning Jenny
- C Fly shuttle
- D Steam-powered spindle

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q9. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The earliest factories in England came up by the:

- (A) 1690s
- (B) 1730s
- (C) 1780s
- (D) 1810s

- A 1690s
- B 1730s
- C 1780s
- D 1810s

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q10. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following events directly caused a shortage of raw cotton for Indian weavers in the 1860s?

- (A) The Swadeshi Movement
- (B) The American Civil War
- (C) The First World War
- (D) The expansion of Manchester mills

- A The Swadeshi Movement
- B The American Civil War
- C The First World War
- D The expansion of Manchester mills

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q11. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in:

- (A) 1836
- (B) 1854
- (C) 1862
- (D) 1874

- A 1836
- B 1854
- C 1862
- D 1874

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q12. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

In Victorian Britain, handmade goods were preferred by the upper classes because:

- (A) They were cheaper than machine-made goods
- (B) They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed
- (C) Machines could not yet produce any cloth
- (D) The government banned machine-made cloth for domestic use

- A They were cheaper than machine-made goods
- B They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed
- C Machines could not yet produce any cloth
- D The government banned machine-made cloth for domestic use

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q13. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which paid servant did the East India Company appoint to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth?

- (A) Sepoy
- (B) Jobber
- (C) Gomastha
- (D) Stapler

- A Sepoy
- B Jobber
- C Gomastha
- D Stapler

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q14. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Seth Hukumchand, who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, had earlier traded with:

- (A) Southeast Asia
- (B) East Africa
- (C) China
- (D) the Middle East

- A Southeast Asia
- B East Africa
- C China
- D the Middle East

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q15. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

By 1873, Britain was exporting iron and steel worth approximately:

- (A) £ 40 million
- (B) £ 55 million
- (C) £ 77 million
- (D) £ 100 million

- A £ 40 million
- B £ 55 million
- C £ 77 million
- D £ 100 million

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q16. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Indian cotton mills in the early phase focused on producing coarse cotton yarn rather than fabric.

Reason (R): Indian mills could not effectively compete with the finely woven cloth imported from Britain, so they concentrated on yarn, which was sold to handloom weavers in India and exported to China.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q17. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): In nineteenth-century Britain, industrialists often preferred to employ hand labour rather than invest in new machines.

Reason (R): There was an abundant supply of cheap labour migrating from the countryside to cities, making human workers more economical than expensive machines.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q18. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The shift of trade from Surat and Hoogly to Bombay and Calcutta was a sign of growth of colonial power.

Reason (R): Trade through the new ports was controlled by European companies and carried in European ships, edging out Indian merchants.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q19. medium exam-ready [1]

Assertion (A): The demand for iron and steel in Britain increased rapidly from the 1840s onwards.

Reason (R): The expansion of railways both within England and in the colonies created a huge new market for iron and steel.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q20. medium exam-ready [1]

Assertion (A): After the First World War, Manchester could never fully recapture its earlier dominant position in the Indian market.

Reason (R): The British cotton industry was unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, causing cotton exports from Britain to fall dramatically.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q21. medium exam-ready [2]

What were trade guilds, and why did their presence in European towns push merchants to seek workers in the countryside during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q22. medium exam-ready [2]

Explain why the introduction of the Spinning Jenny led to conflicts with women workers who were engaged in hand spinning.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q23. medium exam-ready [2]

Why did the system of advances offered by the East India Company through gomasthas create problems for Indian weavers rather than benefiting them?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q24. medium exam-ready [2]

What role did the 'jobber' play in the recruitment of workers for Indian mills? Mention any one negative consequence of this system.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q25. medium exam-ready [2]

How did Indian manufacturers use advertisements and labels to promote a nationalist message in the early twentieth century? Give one example.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q26. medium exam-ready [2]

State two reasons why the pace of technological change during industrialisation in Britain was slower than is commonly believed.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q27. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain the network of commercial exchanges that characterised the proto-industrial system in Europe. How were merchants, producers, and markets connected in this system?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q28. medium exam-ready [3]

How did Richard Arkwright's cotton mill mark a turning point in the organisation of industrial production in England? What advantages did the mill system offer over the earlier putting-out system?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q29. medium exam-ready [3]

Describe the two major problems that Indian cotton weavers faced between the 1850s and the 1860s that severely affected their survival.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q30. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain how the First World War transformed the pattern of industrial production in India. What new opportunities did it create for Indian industrialists?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q31. medium exam-ready [3]

How did pre-colonial Indian merchants organise the export trade in textiles? Name the key ports and regions involved and explain the role played by supply merchants.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q32. deep exam-ready [3]

Why did some sections of the handloom weaving industry in India manage to survive and even expand in the twentieth century despite competition from mill-produced cloth? Give three specific reasons.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q33. deep exam-ready [3]

Examine the seasonal nature of work in Victorian Britain. How did this seasonality shape the lives of workers, and what does it reveal about the limits of the idea that industrialisation immediately improved workers' living standards?

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q34. deep exam-ready [5]

Analyse the role played by the China trade in the emergence of early Indian industrialists. With reference to at least three specific businessmen, explain how accumulated commercial wealth was channelled into industrial investment in India.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q35. deep exam-ready [5]

Critically examine the position of workers in nineteenth-century Britain. In your answer, discuss the abundance of labour, conditions of employment, the impact of wages and seasonality on welfare, and the workers' responses to technological changes such as the introduction of new machines.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q36. deep exam-ready [5]

Trace the journey of Indian textile weavers from a position of dominance in the international market to one of crisis and decline during the colonial period. In your answer, cover the pre-colonial flourishing of Indian textiles, the impact of East India Company policies, the flooding of Indian markets by Manchester goods, and the strategies some weavers used to survive.

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q37. medium exam-ready [4]

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

'It appears that twenty years ago, a brisk trade was carried on in the manufacture of cloth at Jahanabad, and Behar, which has in the former place entirely ceased, while in the latter the amount of manufacture is very limited, in consequence of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester with which the Native manufactures are unable to compete.'

— Commissioner of Patna

- (i) What does this account reveal about the impact of Manchester goods on local cloth manufacturers in India? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why were Manchester goods cheaper than Indian handloom products? (1 mark)
- (iii) Identify two regions in India where weavers reported stories of decline and desolation by the 1850s as a result of competition with imported goods. (1 mark)
- (iv) Despite the pressure of cheap mill cloth, some Indian weaving communities survived into the twentieth century. State one reason why. (1 mark)

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q38. medium exam-ready [4]

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

'I had always wanted to go to London ... I finally decided to go ... in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey ... we had little money when we started ... Some days we walked as much as twenty miles ... Our money was gone at the end of the third day ... For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed ... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work.'

— Will Thorne, a job-seeker in Victorian Britain

- (i) What does this account reveal about the difficulties faced by workers seeking employment in Victorian Britain? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why were gas works particularly in need of workers during the cold months? (1 mark)
- (iii) How did personal contacts and social networks influence a worker's chances of finding employment in factories or industrial establishments? (1 mark)
- (iv) In many industries, why did industrialists prefer hiring workers on a seasonal basis rather than using machines to replace them? (1 mark)

◆ The Age of Industrialisation

Q39. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

'When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles that not only identified the place of manufacture but also carried colourful images of Indian gods, goddesses, and historical rulers. By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers began printing and distributing calendars featuring such figures alongside their products.'

- (i) Why did Manchester manufacturers include images of Indian gods, goddesses and historical figures on cloth labels and calendars? (1 mark)
- (ii) How did calendars serve as a more effective advertising medium than newspapers or magazines in reaching Indian consumers? (1 mark)
- (iii) How did Indian manufacturers adapt a similar advertising strategy in the early twentieth century to serve a nationalist purpose? Give one example. (1 mark)
- (iv) What does the use of such advertisements reveal about the importance of the Indian market to British manufacturers? (1 mark)

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