

Work, Life and Leisure

Question 1.

Bombay was the major outlet for cotton textiles from:

- (a) Surat
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Gujarat

Bombay was the major outlet for cotton textiles from Gujarat.

Question 2.

Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in:

- (a) 1819
- (b) 1820
- (c) 1821
- (d) 1822

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1819

In 1819, Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency.

Question 3.

By 1921, there were 85 cotton mills with about:

- (a) 1,45,000 workers
- (b) 1,46,000 workers
- (c) 1,47,000 workers
- (d) 1,48,000 workers

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1,46,000 workers

By 1921, there were 85 cotton mills with about 1,46,000 workers.

Question 4.

While every Londoner in the 1840s enjoyed an average 155 square yards, Bombay had a mere square yards.

- (a) 8.5
- (b) 9.5
- (c) 10.5
- (d) 11.5

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 9.5

Since Bombay was not developed, and congested, it had only 9.5 square yards for each person.

Question 5.

More than 70 percent of the working people lived in the thickly populated of Bombay.

- (a) Rural
- (b) Urban
- (c) Roadsides
- (d) Chawls

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Chawls

Chawls were multi-storeyed structures owned by landlords, merchants, etc. These were given on rent to the poor people. Thus more than 70 percent of the working people lived in chawls.

Question 6.

The city of Bombay Improvement Trust was established in :

- (a) 1896
- (b) 1897
- (c) 1898
- (d) 1899

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1898

In 1898, the city of Bombay Improvement Trust was established.

Question 7.

The building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay was approved by the Bombay Governor:

- (a) Henry Hornby
- (b) Thomas Atlee
- (c) William Hornby
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) William Hornby

William Herby was the Governor of Bombay at that time.

Question 8.

In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western

foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of:

- (a) Marine
- (b) Santa Cruz
- (c) Colaba
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Colaba

It extended from Malabar Hill, to the end of Colaba.

Question 9.

Marine Drive was built on land reclaimed for the sea in the:

- (a) Eighteenth century
- (b) Nineteenth century
- (c) Twentieth century
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Twentieth century

Marine Drive was built on land reclaimed from the sea in the twentieth century.

Question 10.

Raja Harishchandra was made in:

- (a) 1913
- (b) 1914
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1916

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1913

The film Raja Harishchandra was made in 1913.

Question 11.

The amount of money invested in about 50 Indian film in 1947 was:

- (a) Rs. 700 million
- (b) Rs. 750 million
- (c) Rs. 756 million
- (d) Rs. 759 million

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rs. 756 million

The amount of money invested in about 50 Indian films was Rs. 756 million.

Question 12.

Two famous writers associated with Hindi cinema during that time were:

- (a) Ismat Singh and Saadat Hassan Khan
- (b) Ismat Chughtai and Saadat Hassan Pathan
- (c) Ismat Chughtai and Saadat Hassan Manto
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Ismat Chughtai and Saadat Hassan Manto

Ismat Chughtai and Saadat Hassan Manto were the two famous writers associated with Hindi films during that time.

Question 13.

An Indian city that had a long history of air pollution is:

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Delhi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Kolkata

Kolkata is the city of India to have a long history of air pollution.

Question 14.

In 1920, the rice mills of Tollygunge, instead of coal, began to burn:

- (a) Petrol
- (b) Wheat husk
- (c) Rice husk
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rice husk

In 1920, to prevent air pollution, the rice mills of Tollygunge, burnt rice husks instead of coal.

Question 15.

A large, densely populated city of a country or state, often the capital of the region was called:

- (a) Capital
- (b) Urbanisation
- (c) Metropolis
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Metropolis

Often the capital of a region with a large, densely population was called as metropolis.

Question 16.

By 1750, London was a colossal city with a population of about:

- (a) 7,75,000
- (b) 6,75,000
- (c) 8,75,000
- (d) 9,75,000

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 6,75,000

By 1750s, most of the people lived in London. It was a colossal city with a population of about 6,75,000.

Question 17.

In the 1870s, about criminals were living in London:

- (a) 10,000
- (b) 15,000
- (c) 20,000
- (d) 25,000

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 20,000

As London grew, crime also flourished. It was estimated that about 20,000 criminals were living in London in the 1870s.

Question 18.

Children were kept out of industrial work after the passage of the Compulsory Elementary Education Act in:

- (a) 1840
- (b) 1850
- (c) 1860
- (d) 1870

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1870

After the passage of the Compulsory Elementary Education Act in 1870, children were kept out of industrial work.

Question 19.

Worker's-mass housing schemes were planned to prevent the London poor from turning:

- (a) Poorer
- (b) Richer

- (c) Rebellious
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rebellious

Worker's mass housing schemes were planned to prevent the London poor from turning rebellious.

Question 20.

Charles Booth, a Liverpool shipowner, conducted the first social survey of low-skilled London workers in:

- (a) 1867
- (b) 1877
- (c) 1887
- (d) 1897

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1887

In 1887.

Question 21.

The principle of the Garden city was planned by:

- (a) Ebenezer Scrooge
- (b) Ebenezer Howard
- (c) Robert Atlee
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Ebenezer Howard

Ebenezer Howard planned the Garden City.

Question 22.

The first section of the Under-ground in the world was opened on 10 January, 1863 between:

- (a) Paddington street and Farrington street
- (b) Paddington street and London street
- (c) Farrington street and London street
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Paddington street and Farrington street

The first section of the underground in the world opened on 10 Jan, 1863 between Paddington and Farrington street in London.

Question 23.

By 1880, the expanded train service was carrying:

- (a) 10 million passengers a year
- (b) 20 million passengers a year
- (c) 30 million passengers a year
- (d) 40 million passengers a year

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 40 million passengers a year.

By 1880, the expanded train service was carrying 40 million passengers a year.

Question 24.

The London tube railway led to a massive:

- (a) Displacement of the London rich
- (b) Displacement of the London poor
- (c) Movement of passengers
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Displacement of the London poor.

To make two miles of railways 900 houses had to be destroyed. Thus the London tube railway led to a massive displacement of the London poor.

Question 25.

Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain faced increasingly:

- (a) Higher levels of education
- (b) Higher levels of isolation
- (c) High levels of enjoyment
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Higher levels of isolation

Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain faced increasingly higher levels of isolation.

Question 26.

The Chartist Movement meant:

- (a) A movement demanding the right to vote for all adult females
- (b) A movement demanding the right to vote for all adult members
- (c) A movement demanding the right to vote for all adult males
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) A movement demanding the right to vote for all adult males.
The Chartist Movement demanded the vote for all adult males.

Question 27.

Over 1 million British people went to the seaside at Black pool is:

- (a) 1853
- (b) 1863
- (c) 1873
- (d) 1883

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1883

Over 1 million British people went to the seaside at Blackpool in 1883.

Question 28.

In November 1887, a riot that was brutally suppressed by the police came to be known as:

- (a) Bloody Monday
- (b) Bloody Tuesday
- (c) Bloody Saturday
- (d) Bloody Sunday

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Bloody Sunday

On a Sunday in November 1887, a riot was brutally suppressed by the police. This riot came to be known as the Bloody Sunday.

Question 29.

In the early twentieth century, no more than percent of Indians were living in cities.

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 11

In the early twentieth century, no more than 11 percent of Indians were living in cities.

Question 30.

In the seventeenth century, Bombay was a group of seven islands under the control of:

- (a) French
- (b) Dutch
- (c) Portuguese
- (d) British

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Portuguese

In the seventeenth century, Bombay was a group of seven islands under the control of the Portuguese.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. The city of Calcutta in the nineteenth century was brimming with opportunities for trade and commerce, education, jobs, etc.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

2. Industrialisation did not change the form of urbanisation in the modern period.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

3. By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

4. The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant populations because of having large factories.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

5. Philanthropists were anxious about public morality, and industrialists wanted a hard-working and orderly labour force.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

6. The 1861 census recorded a quarter of a million domestic servants in London.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

7. Large number of children started working during that time, often against the wishes of the parents.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. Older cities like London did not change inspite of people pouring in after the Industrial Revolution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. Although poverty was not unknown in the countryside, it was more concentrated and starkly visible in the city.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. A variety of steps were taken to clean up London.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. The congestion in the nineteenth- century industrial cities led to a yearning for clean country air.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. Between the two World Wars the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the landlords and rich people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. At the start of the underground railway system people were afraid to travel.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. Women who worked for wages did not have control over their lives.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. The public space became increasingly a male preserve, and the domestic sphere was seen as the proper place for women.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. By the twentieth century, the family consisted of much smaller units.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. For wealthy Britishers also there was no annual 'London Season'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. In the nineteenth century, libraries, art galleries and museums were established to provide people with a sense of history and pride in the achievement of the British.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. The Bloody Sunday of November occurred on 1865.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. In the nineteenth century, Indian cities, mushroomed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

21. The East-India Company shifted its base from Surat to Bombay.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1819, after the Maratha Victory in the Anglo-Maratha war.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

23. The first cotton textile mill was established in 1854.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. The arrival of the textile mills increased the pressure of Bombay's housing.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. Many families could not reside at a time in a tenement.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. During that time, streets of Bombay were also used for different types of leisure activities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Caste and family groups in the mill neighbourhoods were headed by someone who was similar to a village headman.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. By 1918, Trust schemes had deprived 60,000 people of their homes, but only 40,000 were rehoused.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

29. The need for additional commercial space in the mid-nineteenth century led to the formulation of several plans, both by the government and private companies.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

30. By the 1870s, the city of Bombay had expanded to about 22 square miles.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Metropolis	(a) A theory promoting liberty, rights of a person
2. Philanthropist	(b) Suffocation due to lack of oxygen.
3. Tenement	(c) One working for social upliftment and charity.
4. Asphyxiation	(d) A capital of the region, usually densely populated.
5. Individualism	(e) Over-crowded apartment house.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Metropolis	(d) A capital of the region, usually densely populated.
2. Philanthropist	(c) One working for social upliftment and charity.
3. Tenement	(e) Over-crowded apartment house.
4. Asphyxiation	(b) Suffocation due to lack of oxygen.
5. Individualism	(a) A theory promoting liberty, rights of a person

2.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III

1. 20,000 criminals were living in	(a) carrying 40 million passengers by	(A) 1870s
2. One out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in	(b) November	(B) 1750
3. The expanded train service was	(c) London by	(C) 1880
4. The Bloody Sunday took place in	(d) London in the	(D) 1819
5. Bombay became the capital of	(e) Bombay Presidency	(E) 1887

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. 20,000 criminals were living in	(d) London in the	(A) 1870s
2. One out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in	(c) London by	(B) 1750
3. The expanded train service was	(a) carrying 40 million passengers by	(C) 1880
4. The Bloody Sunday took place in	(b) November	(E) 1887
5. Bombay became the capital of	(e) Bombay Presidency	(D) 1819

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. The Bitter Cry of Outcast London	(A) 1917
2. A Liverpool Shipowner	(B) Charles Dickens
3. Russian Revolution	(C) 1863
4. First Underground opened in	(D) Andrew Mearns
5. Dombey and Son	(E) Charles Booth

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. The Bitter Cry of Outcast London	(D) Andrew Mearns
2. A Liverpool Shipowner	(E) Charles Booth
3. Russian Revolution	(A) 1917

4. First Underground opened in (C) 1863

5. Dombey and Son (B) Charles Dickens

Fill in the blanks

1. changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Industrialisation

2. The city of was a powerful magnet for migrant populations.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: London

3. Factories employed large number of in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: women

4. The in the nineteenth-century industrial city also led to a yearning for clean country air.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: congestion

5. Demands were made for new '.....' for the city.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: lungs

6. To make two miles of railway, homes had to be destroyed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 900

7. The city encouraged a new spirit of among both men and women.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: individualism

8. A large city population was both a and an opportunity.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: threat

9. The establishment of mills led to a fresh surge in migration.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: textile

10. The first cotton textile mill in was established in 1854.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Bombay

11. The arrival of the textile mills only increased the pressure on Bombay's

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: housing

12. One of the ways the city of Bombay has developed is through massive projects.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: reclamation

13. Most of the people in the industry were themselves migrants.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: film

14. became the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Calcutta

15. In 1920, the mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal.

▼ Answer

Answer: rice.