

## CBSE Test Paper - 04

### Chapter - 5 The Age of Industrialization

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1. Give one word for - "The process in which fibers, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning" **(1)**
  - a. Weaving
  - b. Carding
  - c. Fuller
  - d. Spinning
2. What are horizontal threads in Flying shuttle called? **(1)**
  - a. Weft
  - b. Wrinkle
  - c. Warp
  - d. Wrap
3. What are vertical threads in Flying shuttle called? **(1)**
  - a. Warp
  - b. Weft
  - c. Wrap
  - d. Wrinkle
4. The given are the factors which led to the growing demands for goods. Choose the incorrect factor
  - i. With the expansion of world trade
  - ii. The reduction of world trade
  - iii. The acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world **(1)**
  - a. ii only
  - b. ii and i
  - c. i only
  - d. iii only

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5. European Managing Agencies were interested in which type of factories? **(1)**
    - a. Opium and Indigo
    - b. Sugar and Chemical
    - c. Tea and Coffee
    - d. Silk and Cotton
  6. Which industries were the dynamic industries of England during its earliest phase of industrialization? **(1)**
  7. Name the first country to undergo Industrial Revolution. **(1)**
  8. In which year did the first cotton mill in Bombay (Mumbai) come up? **(1)**
  9. Name some industries where labour demand was seasonal. **(1)**
  10. How were machines and technology glorified in England in the early twentieth century through pictures on the cover pages of some books? **(3)**
  11. Why were most of the producers reluctant to use new technology? Give any three reasons. **(3)**
  12. Explain the meaning of the term 'Industrial Revolution'. **(3)**
  13. Explain the position of Indian Textiles in the international market before machines were introduced in India. **(3)**
  14. Why were there frequent clashes between Gomasthas and weavers in the villages? Explain five reasons. **(5)**
  15. Explain the five causes of Industrial Revolution in England. **(5)**

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**Answer**

1.     b. Carding  
      **Explanation:** The process in which fibers, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning.
2.     a. Weft  
      **Explanation:** Horizontal threads in Flying shuttle is called Weft
3.     a. Warp  
      **Explanation:** Vertical threads in Flying shuttle are called Warp
4.     a. ii only  
      **Explanation:** With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing
5.     c. Tea and Coffee  
      **Explanation:** European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products. They established tea and coffee plantations.
6. Silk and footwear were the dynamic industries of England during its earliest phase of industrialization.
7. The first country to undergo the Industrial Revolution is Britain.
8. The first cotton mill in Bombay (Mumbai) came up in the year 1854.
9. Industries like wine breweries, book-binding, gas works, ship-repairing and printing were some industries where labour demand was seasonal.
10. Machines and technology glorified in England in the early twentieth century through pictures on the cover pages of some books. For instance,
  - i. The cover page of a music book published by a popular music publisher E.T. Paull

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in 1900 had a picture announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'. It shows the sign of progress as there are pictures of railway, camera, machines, printing press and factory on the cover page.

- ii. The glorification of machines and technology is even more marked on the cover page of a trade magazine. The trade magazine shows two magicians. Aladdin is shown as representing the East and the past. Where the one is the mechanic with modern tools and builds bridges, ships, towers and high-raised buildings. He represented the west and modernity.

11. Most of the producers were reluctant to use new technology because:

- i. Technological changes occurred slowly. They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape.
- ii. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it.
- iii. The machines often broke down and repair was costly. They were not as effective as their inventors and manufacturers claimed.
- iv. The reason was that the typical workers in the mid-nineteenth century were not a machine operator but the traditional craftsperson and labour.
- v. In the industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists preferred hand labour than machines.

12. a. The 'Industrial Revolution' is the term given to the massive social, economic, and technological change in 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century Great Britain.

- b. It stands for those developments and inventions which revolutionised the technique and organisation of production in the later half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- c. It commenced with the introduction of steam power (fuelled primarily by coal) and powered automated machinery (primarily in textile manufacturing). The technological and economic progress of the Industrial Revolution gained momentum with the introduction of steam-powered ships, boats and railways.
- d. In place of manual and animal power, new machines and steam power were used for producing things. This revolution replaced cottage industries by factories, hand labour by machine work and craftsmen and artists by capitalists and factory owners.

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13. The Indian Textiles held a leading position in the international market before machines were introduced in India.
- i. Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.
  - ii. Coarser cotton was produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India.
  - iii. Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the North West frontier. Also, a vibrant sea trade operated through main pre-colonial ports - Surat, Masulipatnam and Hoogly.
14. The following were the reasons for the frequent clashes between the gomasthas and the weavers in the villages.
- a. Earlier, supply merchants often belonged to the same villages and had a close relationship with the weavers.
  - b. The company's appointed Gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the villagers.
  - c. They were arrogant and marched into the village with sepoy and peons and punished weavers for delays.
  - d. The weavers could no longer bargain for prices or sell to other buyers in place of the British who paid them low wages.
  - e. The weavers could not sell their cloth to other buyers because they had to sell to the company due to the loans they took from them.
  - f. They had to accept the price offered by the company to them, although it was very low.
15. The five causes of Industrial Revolution in England are:
- i. Inventions: A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process and paved the way for industrialization in England.
  - ii. Overseas trade: There had been enormous expansion in overseas trade of Britain. This was one of the major causes of technological revolution.
  - iii. Surplus benefit: The vast amount of capital which England had accumulated out of

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profits of her growing trade enabled her to make large expenditure on the machinery and building. This led to new technological developments.

- iv. Geographical location: The geographical location of England greatly helped in industrial revolution. It had extensive coastline and many navigable rivers when water was the easiest means of transportation.
- v. Factories: In the early nineteenth century, factories increasingly became an intimate part of the English landscape. So visible were the imposing new mills, so magical seemed to be the power of new technology, that contemporaries were dazzled.