



Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

**STD 10 Social Studies**  
**Chapter Based Test**

Total Marks : 50

**SECTION - A****\* Multiple choice questions.****[7]**

- In Africa, in the 1890s which disease had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy?  
(A) Smallpox.  
(B) Plague.  
(C) Hayfever.  
(D) Cattle plague also known as rinderpest.
- Name the two nations that were among the world's richest countries till the 18th century.  
(A) North America, South America. (B) China, India.  
(C) China, Japan. (D) India, Mexico.
- What methods did the Europeans use to recruit and retain labour in Africa?  
(A) Paid heavy wages.  
(B) Heavy taxes were imposed, Inheritance laws were changed to their disadvantage, confinement in the compound.  
(C) Inheritance laws were changed to their advantage.  
(D) Low taxes to win their minds over.
- What was the problem that the Europeans faced in Africa to carry out the work of plantations?  
(A) Shortage of water.  
(B) Shortage of labour-willing to work for wages.  
(C) Lack of technology.  
(D) Rinderpest.
- What was the important feature of the US economy in the 1920s?  
(A) Stock Market boost. (B) Agriculture products profit.  
(C) Mass Production. (D) Profit in Trade.
- Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading \_\_\_\_\_ in East Africa.  
(A) Ethiopia. (B) Sudan. (C) Kenya. (D) Eritrea.
- Consumption of food rose in the late eighteenth century Britain was due to?  
(A) Food prices fell. (B) Population grew.  
(C) Food prices increased. (D) All of these.

**\* State Whether The Sentences Are True Or False.[1 Marks Each] [2]**

8. The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. (True /False)
9. Britain was the world's leading economy during the pre-First World War period. (True/ False)

**\* Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each] [5]**

10. Where did most Indian indentured workers come from?
11. What was Bretton Woods system?
12. Which was the most powerful weapon used by the Spanish to conquer America?
13. What was the effect of abolition of Corn Laws?
14. How did Europeans handle the problem of shortage of labour in Africa?

**SECTION - B**

**\* VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [10]**

1. "The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all". Justify the above statement by giving two reasons.
2. Why was Britain burdened with huge external debts after World War-I?
3. What enhanced Europe's wealth for trade in Asia?
4. Which important inventions transformed 19<sup>th</sup> century world?
5. Who forced the government of Britain to abolish Corn Laws?

**SECTION - C**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each] [12]**

1. Which institutions were known as 'Bretton Woods twins'?
2. Describe briefly the effects of Rinderpest in Africa in the 1890s.
3. What was the main destination of Indian indentured migrants?
4. How were jute producers of Bengal affected by economic crisis?

**SECTION - D**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each] [10]**

1. Give three examples to show that the world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America.
2. Imagine that you are an indentured Indian labourer in the Caribbean. Drawing from the details in this chapter, write a letter to your family describing your life and feelings.

**SECTION - E**

**\* CASE BASED QUESTIONS [4]**

1. Observe the picture below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Name the building in Soviet Russia which was devastated in the Second World War.
- ii. When did this war break out? Between which two powers was this war fought?

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