



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : History

Question Paper

Marks : 20

Std. : X (CBSE)

3. The making of a Global world

Time : 45 Min.

SECTION "A"

Q.1 : What were 'Canal Colonies'? 1

- a) Large Colonies b) Sea Ports
c) Large Canals d) Irrigated areas

Q.2 : Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles? 1

- a) Samuel Morse b) Henry Ford
c) T. Cuppla d) Imam Husain

OR

What is IMF?

- a) International Money Fund b) International Monetary Fund
c) International Monetary Finances
d) Indian Monetary Fund

Q.3 : The great Depression begin in 1

- a) 1927 b) 1928
c) 1929 d) 1930

Q.4 : Rinderpest is a? 1

- a) Cattle disease in Africa b) Cattle disease in China
c) Cattle disease in India d) Cattle disease in Russia

Q.5 : Which of the following is not a economic exchange? 1

- a) Flow of Labour b) Flow of Capital
c) Flow of Knowledge d) Flow of Trade

OR

What was the Bretton wood system?

- a) Post war the military system b) Post war political system
c) Post war international economic system d) None of these

SECTION "B"

Q.6 : How Bretton Woods System Worked? 3

OR

What were the advantages of invention of refrigerated ship?

Q.7 : Explain the impacts of the First World War? 3

OR

What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

SECTION "C"

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

4

Silk Routes Link the World : The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. But Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals - gold and silver - flowed from Europe to Asia. Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

1) What is silk route?

1

2) On which transportation way historian have identified about several silk route?

1

OR

Which or things also travelled by the same route in India?

3) How did trade route spread in diferent religion?

2

SECTION "D"

Q.9 : One important feature of the US economy in the 1920's was mass production." Explain.

5

OR

What were the effects of the great Depression on the Indian economy?

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