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After the war, Britain borrowed large sums of money from: (a) China and India (b) German banks and the German public (c) Russian banks and the Russian public (d) US banks and the US public. Answer: (d) US banks and the US public. Britain lost heavily during the war, and then after the war borrowed large sums of money from US and US public banks. Question 2. When Britain was concerned with war, the industries had developed into: (a) India and Japan (b) India and China (c) Japan and Korea (d) Japan and China Answer: (a) India and Japan. When Britain was engaged in war, many industries developed in India and China. Question 3. Before the war, Eastern Europe was an important supplier of: (a) Rice in the world market (b) Wheat in the world market (c) Tea in the world market (d) of the above replies. (b) grain in the world market. Wheat was mostly cultivated in Eastern Europe and before the war, Eastern Europe was an important supplier of wheat in the world. Question 4. The US economy has resumed its strong growth in the early years: (a) 1920s (b) 1930s (c) 1940s (d) 1950s Answer: (a) 1920 In the 1920s, the US economy resumed its strong growth. Question 5. A well-known pioneer of mass production was: (a) Car manufacturer General Motors (b) Honda motorcycle manufacturer (c) Car manufacturer Henry Ford (d) None of the above mentioned answers Answer: (c) Car manufacturer Henry Ford. A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford. Question 6. Fordist industrial practices were widely copied in Europe in: (a) 1940s (b) 1930s (c) 1920s (d) 1910s Response: (c) 1920s In the 1920s, Fordist industrial practices were widely copied in Europe. Question 7. Automobile production in the United States has gone from 1919 to more than 1929: (a) 5 million, 4 million (b) 3 million, 5 million (c) 4 million, 5 million (d) 2 million, 5 million Response: (d) 2 million, 5 million. Automotive production in the United States rose from 2 million in 1919 to more than 5 million in 1929. Question 8. The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted until: (a) Mid-1940s (b) Mid-1980s (c) Mid-1950s (d) Mid-1920s Response: (b) Mid-1980s The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted until the mid-1980s. Question 9. In 1933, more than 4,000 banks had closed and between 1929 and 1932: (a) 1,00,000 companies had closed (b) 2,00,000 companies had closed (c) 1,10,000 companies had closed (d) 2,10,000 companies had closed Answer: (c) 1,10,000 companies had closed. In 1933, more than 400 banks had closed and between 1929 and 1932, 1,10,000 companies had closed because of the Great Depression. Question 10. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement at the height of depression in: (a) 1931 (b) 1941 (c) 1951 (d) 1961 Answer: (a) 1931 At the height of depression, Mahatma Gandhi launched the civil disobedience movement in 1931. Question 11. The country that had made huge sacrifices to defeat Germany was: (a) Japan (c) Soviet Union (d) inland response: (c) Soviet Union Soviet Union had made huge losses and sacrifices for Nazi Germany. Question 12. The July 1944 Financial Conference was held in: (a) Bretton Woods in New York, USA (b) Bretton Woods in Sydney, Australia (c) Bretton Woods in Tokyo, Japan (d) Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA Response: (d) Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA The July 1944 Financial Conference was held in Bretton Woods, USA. Question 13. The IMF and the World Bank started financial operations in: (a) 1927 (b) 1937 (c) 1947 (d) 1957 Response: (c) 1947 In 1947, the IMF and the World Bank began financial operations. Question 14. The dollar was anchored in gold at a fixed price of: (a) \$25 per gold ounce (b) \$30 per gold ounce (c) \$35 per gold ounce (d) \$40 per gold ounce Answer: (c) \$35 per gold ounce The dollar was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per gold ounce. Question 15. China had been cut by the world economy after the war by its revolution: (a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1948 (d) 1949 Response: (d) 1949 China had been cut by the world economy after the war by its revolution in 1949. Question 16. Buddhism emerged from Eastern India and spread in different directions through intersecting points on: (a) The western side (b) Maritime routes (c) Silk routes (d) None of the above Answer: (c) Silk routes spread on the silk side. Question 17. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and the colonization of America was decidedly initiated by: (a) half of the fourteenth century (b) half of the fifteenth century (c) half the 16th century (d) half the 17th century Response: (c) half the 17th century. In the middle of the 17th century. Question 18. Almost 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia: (a) In the 19th century (b) In the 3rd century (c) In the 18th century (d) In the 17th century Answer: In the 19th century. In the 19th century. Question 19. The U.S. became a colonial power at the end of 1890 by taking some colonies previously held by: (a) Berlin (b) British (c) France (d) Spain Spain Spain Spain Spain. Question 20. A rapid disease of acceleration of cattle or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on the livelihood of people and the local economy, in Africa in: (a) 1860s (b) 1870s (c) 1880s (d) 1890s Response: (d) 1890s In Africa, in 1890s, a disease of rapid spread of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on local people. Question 21. Since 1890, South Africa has contributed more than 20 percent of the world: (a) iron production (b) copper production (c) silver production (d) gold production Answer: (d) South Africa gold production has contributed more than 20 percent of the world is gold production since the 1890s. Question 22. Most workers living in India came from the current region of: (a) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (b) Central India and Tamil Nadu (c) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and Tamil Nadu Answer: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and Tamil Nadu. Most Indian compensation workers come from the current regions of U.P., Bihar, Central India and Tamil Nadu. These states at that time were poor. Question 23. The recruitment was made by agents engaged by the employer and: (a) Paid a small commission (b) Paid a large commission (c) Date land (d) None of the above replies: (a) Paid a small commission The employers engaged agents for recruitment of workers and paid them a small commission. Question 24. 'Chutney music' became popular in: (a) Trinidad and Guyana (b) Trinidad (c) Guyana (d) none of the above Answer: (a) Trinidad and Guyana During those days, in Trinidad and Guyana 'Chutney music' was very popular. Question 25. (a) 1921 (b) 1931 (c) 1941 (d) 1951 Response: (a) 1921 1921, work was abolished. Insured workers have been linked to contract employees employer. Question 26. Indian traders and money lenders followed the European colonizers in: (a) Great Britain (b) India (c) Africa (d) China Answer: (c) Africa. When European countries tried to colonize Africa, Indian traders and money lenders followed them. Question 27. Between 1812 and 1871, the share of raw cotton exports has risen from: (a) 10 percent to 35 percent (b) 15 percent to 40 percent (c) 5 percent to 35 percent (d) 5 percent to 40 percent Response: (c) 5 percent to 35 percent. Between 1812 and 1871, the share of raw cotton exports has risen from 5 percent to 35 percent. Question 28. Britain grew up in India and exported it to: (a) Japan (b) Africa (c) Germany (d) China Answer: (d) China The British did not want to pay its imports in cash. So the British grew opium in India and exported it to China. Question 29. The First World War was fought mainly between two blocks of power: One side was Britain, France and Russia and the opposite side were: (a) Germany, Japan and China (b) Germany, Austria and Ottoman Turkey (c) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey (d) None of the above. Answer: (c) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. Germany, Austria, Hungary and Ottoman Turkey were opposed to World War I. During the war, the industries were restructured to produce: (a) aid related goods (b) Other weapons (c) Warrelated articles (d) All the above answers Response: (b) More weapons. At the time of the war, more weapons were needed and therefore, the industries were restructured to produce more weapons. Write real (T) or fake (F) 1. Dissenter refers to one that accepts established beliefs and practices. Answer: False 2. In the 18th century, China and India were among the most of the world. Answer: True three. The world did not change deeply in the 19th century. Answer: False 4. Economists identify, three types of movement or "flux" within the international economy Answer: True 5. A good starting point is the changing model of production and consumption of food in the industrial Soviet. Answer: False 6. Population growth for the late 18th century increased demand for food cereals in Britain. Answer: True 7. After corn law has been scraped, food could be imported into the cheaper US than it could be produced within the country. Answer: False 8. Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Answer: True 9. Many foods were presented only in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent. Answer: True 10. The rich Europeans began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. Answer: False 11. In the mid 1950s hundreds of thousands died of hunger. Answer: False 12. The pre-modern world rebelled in the 16th century after European sailors found a sea route in Asia. Answer: True 13. precious metals like silver has increased Europe's wealth and has financed its trade with Asia. Answer: False 14. Many expeditions started looking for El Dorado, the fabulous silver city. Answer: False 15. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and the colonization of America were decisively initiated in the mid-19th century. Answer: True 16. Animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point in America, Australia and New Zealand and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. Answer: True 17. The trade flourished and the markets expanded at the end of the 18th century. Answer: False 18. Britain and France have made great additions to their overseas territories at the end of the 19th century. Answer: True 19. Employers have used many methods to recruit and maintain work. Answer: True 20. Rinderpest arrived in Britain at the end of the years Answer: False 21. In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese workers went to workmines, etc. worldwide. Answer: True 22. The main destinations of Indian indect migrants were the Caribbean, Mauritius and Fiji Islands. Answer: True 23. 19th century compensation was described as a new system of slavery. Answer: True 24. While food prices increased, consumption in Britain increased. Answer: False 25. The railways were necessary to connect the agricultural regions to the ports. Answer: True 26. The job demand in places where work was in a short time, as in America and Australia, led to a greater migration. Answer: True 27. Almost 60 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century. Answer: False 28. The colonies of the Canal were colonized by peasants from other parts of Punjab. Answer: True 29. Colonization has stimulated new investments and improvements in transport. Answer: True 30. Meat was an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the rich Europeans. Answer: False Match the following 1. Column-A Column-B 1. Dissenter (a) A contracted job 2. Unemployment (b) A link between national currencies for international trade. 3. Rate (e) A livestock disease. 4. Exchange rates (d) Tax on imports of a country from the rest of the world. 5. Rinderpest (e) One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices. Answer: Column-A Column-B 1. Dissenter (e) One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices. 2. Insurance work (a) Obligated work on contract. 3. Tariff (d) Tax imposed on imports of a country from the rest of the world. 4. Exchange rates (b) A link of national currencies for international trade. 5. Rinderpest (c) A cattle disease. 2. Column-I Column-II Column-III 1. When exchange rates are fixed and governments intervene to prevent (a) movement (A) China 2. The losses are low infinancial transaction (B) \$ 35 per gold ounce 3. The IMF and the World Bank have started (c) a aprice of (C) Urban India 4. The dollar was anchored in gold to (d) countries like (D) in 1947 5. The Great Depression provided less (e) grain for (E) in their Answer: Column-Column-II Column-III 1. When exchange rates are fixed and governments intervene to prevent (a) movement (E) in them 2. Wages are low in (d) countries like (A) China 3. The IMF and the World Bank started (b) financial operations (D) in 1947 4. The dollar was anchored in gold to (c) a fixed price of (B) \$35 per gold ounce 5. The Great Depression provided less (e) wheat for (C) Urban India 3. Column-A Column-B 1. El Dorado (a) 1849 2. Irish potato famine (b) 1914-18 3. Cattle platform (c) 1929 4. World War I (d) Rinderpest 5. La Grande Depressione (e) City of Gold Fabled Response: Colonna-A Colonna-B 1. El Dorado (e) Fabled Golden City 2. The famine of the Irish potato (a) 1849 3. The plague (d) Rinderpest 4. World War I (b) 1914-18 5. The Great Depression (c) 1929 Filling in Empty Spaces 1. After the war, many .....the economies were also in crisis. Answer: agricultural 2. The ..... was the first world produced by man's car. Answer: T. Model Ford 3. Mass production reduced costs and prices of..... Goods. Engineer 4 answer. The housing and consumer boom of the 1920s created the basis of prosperity in the..... Answer: US 5. The withdrawal of the United States ..... hit most of the world. Answer: city 6. The prosperity of the 1920s has now disappeared in a dust pit. Answer: consumerist 7. Economists and ..... designed two key lessons from interwar economic experiences. Answer: politicians. 8. Since 1900 ..... Nationalist leaders began to oppose the labor migration system as abusive and cruel. Answer: food and other crops for the world market required ..... Answer: capital 10. End ..... produced in India have been exported to Europe. Answer: Cotton 11. .... manufacturers also began to look for markets abroad for their cloth. Answer: English 12. Opium shipments to ..... have grown rapidly since the 1820s to become for a little unique export of India. Answer: China 13. The First World War was fought mainly in..... Answer: Europe 14. During the war, the industries were restructured to produce..... Goods. Answer: 15. The boom transferred the United States from being an international debtor to an international..... Answer: creditors Use the above MCQ NCERT questions for class 10 history Chapter 4 The realization of a global world with free download Pdf responses and get a good grip on the foundations of the real numbers theme. You need any support from our end while preparing a Global World Class 10 MCQs Multiple Choice Questions with answers then leave your comments below. We'll be back soon. Hurry.

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