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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · HISTORY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

HISTORY · CHAPTER 4 MODEL ANSWERS

The Age of Industrialisation

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 85 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

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HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH Chapter Booklet, History Ch 4

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks History

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The History section of the 2027 paper

Section A · 20 marks

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q1–Q4	MCQs: statements, matching, picture-based, chronology, assertion–reason	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q5	Very short answer, (A) **or** (B)	2	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q6	Short answer, (A) **or** (B)	3	60	3 points × 1 mark
Q7	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q8	Source-based: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the source + chapter facts
Q9	Map: two places of the national movement (Nationalism in India)	2	–	Locate and label

No board question from this chapter appeared in the papers we read; recent curricula keep it for periodic tests. Use the same marking pattern for the school chapter test.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme accepts “any other relevant point”, so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** Official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers sometimes add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like “(b) Only a, b and d”.
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage’s own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write “(A)” or “(B)” in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date / number.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ Optional opening line that answers the question in short.
1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.
→ Optional closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time, or from cause to result.

Source-based 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

(i) One line, from the passage.
(ii) One line: passage clue + chapter fact.
(iii) Two separate points, one line each.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	Explain the proto-industrial system and why it developed in …	[5]	C3	"Technological changes occurred slowly in Britain." Explain …	[5]
C4	Why did some industrialists in 19th-century Europe prefer …	[5]	C5	Describe the life of workers in Britain in the 19th century.	[5]
C6	How did the East India Company establish control over …	[5]	C7	How did weavers respond to the Company's system?	[3]
C8	Explain the decline of Indian cotton textiles in the 19th …	[5]	C15	How did advertisements help create new consumers?	[5]
D1	Source: Work at Home for the Merchant	[4]	D2	Source: Five Hundred Hammers	[4]

Link words that make an answer flow

as a result · this led to · because · therefore · in turn · this made it possible to · on the other hand · however

ANSWERS · PART A

A Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

Before factories

A1. What is meant by proto-industrialisation? [2]

1. **Before factories:** large-scale production for international markets before factories were set up.
2. **Rural, merchant-controlled:** done by peasants and artisans at home, financed by town merchants.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A2. Why did merchants in 17th–18th century Europe move to the countryside? [3]

1. **Demand:** world trade and colonies increased demand for goods.
2. **Guilds:** powerful urban guilds controlled production and prices and restricted new entrants.
3. **Monopolies:** rulers gave guilds monopoly rights, so merchants could not expand in towns.

34 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A3. Why did poor peasants and artisans agree to work for merchants? [3]

1. **Enclosures:** commons were enclosed, so cottagers lost a source of survival.
2. **Small plots:** their tiny plots could not employ the whole family.
3. **Extra income:** advances let them stay in the village and add to falling farm income.

37 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A4. Explain the stages through which a merchant clothier got cloth produced. [3]

1. **Wool:** he bought wool from a stapler and gave it to spinners.
2. **Weaving:** the yarn went to weavers, then to fullers and dyers.
3. **Finishing:** cloth was finished in London before export.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Factories and the pace of change

A5. What advantages did the cotton mill bring? [3]

1. **One roof:** all processes came under one roof and one management.
2. **Supervision:** production and quality could be watched carefully.
3. **Labour control:** workers could be regulated, which was hard when work was spread over villages.

34 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A6. Why was the spread of new technology slow in 19th-century Britain? [3]

1. **Cost:** machines were expensive, and industrialists were cautious.
2. **Breakdowns:** machines often broke down and repairs were costly.
3. **Doubtful gain:** they were less effective than inventors claimed; only 321 steam engines existed.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A7. Give three reasons why Victorian industrialists preferred hand labour. [3]

1. **Cheap labour:** many poor migrants were available at low wages.
2. **Seasonal work:** gas works, breweries and printers needed workers only for some months.
3. **Variety and class:** intricate designs needed skill; the upper classes preferred hand-made goods.

36 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A8. Why did women workers in Britain attack the Spinning Jenny? [2]

1. **Machine:** one worker could spin several threads at once, so fewer spinners were needed.
2. **Fear:** women who lived by hand spinning feared losing their jobs.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A9. Describe the difficulties of job-seekers in early 19th-century British cities. [3]

1. **Contacts:** jobs depended on networks of friends and relatives.
2. **Waiting:** many waited weeks, sleeping under bridges, in Night Refuges or Casual Wards.
3. **Seasonal:** work was seasonal; real wages fell as prices rose.

32 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

India: textiles, weavers and mills

A10. How were Indian textiles traded before the 1750s? [3]

1. **Overland:** Armenian and Persian merchants took goods from Punjab to Central Asia.
2. **Sea:** Surat, Masulipatam and Hoogly linked India to West and Southeast Asia.
3. **Network:** supply merchants gave advances to weavers; brokers sold to exporters at the ports.

38 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A11. Why did Surat and Hoogly decline while Bombay and Calcutta grew? [2]

1. **Company power:** European companies won monopoly rights; credit dried up and local bankers failed.
2. **New ports:** trade shifted to Bombay and Calcutta, controlled by Europeans and carried in their ships.

30 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A12. How did the East India Company ensure a regular supply of cloth? [3]

1. **Gomasthas:** paid agents supervised weavers and checked quality.
2. **Advances:** loans bound weavers to sell only to the Company.
3. **No rivals:** old traders and brokers were removed, ending competition.

28 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A13. Why did weavers clash with gomasthas? [3]

1. **Outsiders:** gomasthas had no social link with the village.
2. **Harshness:** they came with sepoys and peons and flogged weavers for delays.
3. **Low prices:** weavers lost the right to bargain and got very low prices.

34 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A14. Explain two problems Indian cotton weavers faced in the 19th century. [2]

1. **Lost markets:** exports collapsed and cheap Manchester cloth flooded the home market.
2. **Raw cotton:** in the 1860s raw cotton went to Britain, so prices soared.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A15. Name three sources of capital of early Indian industrialists. [3]

1. **China trade:** Dwarkanath Tagore and G.D. Birla's family traded with China.
2. **Cotton exports:** Dinshaw Petit and J.N. Tata exported raw cotton to England.
3. **Other networks:** Madras merchants traded with Burma, the Middle East and East Africa.

36 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A16. Who was a jobber? How did his role change? [2]

1. **Recruiter:** an old trusted worker who got villagers jobs and helped them settle.
2. **Power:** later he demanded money and gifts and controlled workers' lives.

24 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A17. Why did early Indian cotton mills produce yarn rather than cloth? [2]

1. **Avoid Manchester:** they did not want to compete with British cloth in India.
2. **Market:** yarn was not a big British import; it sold to handloom weavers and China.

28 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A18. Why did manufacturers print calendars to advertise their products? [2]

1. **Reach:** even people who could not read used calendars, in tea shops and homes.
2. **Daily reminder:** people saw the advertisement every day of the year.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(b) production in rural homes controlled by merchants**	Merchants gave advances to peasants and artisans.
B2	**(c) powerful guilds controlled production**	Guilds restricted entry and had monopoly rights.
B3	**(a) II, III, I, IV**	1764 → 1781 → 1854 → 1917.
B4	**(d) Richard Arkwright**	Hargreaves – Spinning Jenny; Watt – steam engine.
B5	**(a) 321**	80 in cotton, 9 in wool, the rest in mining, canals and iron works.
B6	**(b) Only II is correct**	The upper classes preferred hand-made goods; machine goods went to the colonies.
B7	**(b) The West and modernity**	Aladdin = East and past; mechanic = West and modernity.
B8	**(c) Surat**	Masulipatam and Hoogly traded with Southeast Asia.
B9	**(d) a paid servant of the Company who supervised weavers**	He collected supplies and checked quality.
B10	**(a) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii**	Tagore–companies; Hukumchand–jute; Petit–Parsi; Yule–agency.
B11	**(c) no more than 3%**	31% and 50% are shares of imports (1850, 1870s).
B12	**(b) the American Civil War made Britain buy Indian cotton**	Raw cotton exports rose and prices shot up.
B13	**(c) Only a, b and c**	Tariffs on handloom cloth were not a help.
B14	**(d) Ratnagiri**	A neighbouring district.
B15	**(d) steam locomotives for Britain**	The others are listed in the chapter.
B16	**(a) make foreign goods look familiar and divinely approved**	Divine approval and familiarity.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B18	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B19	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true; R does not explain A.
B20	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false – it reduced the demand for labour; R is true.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

Before factories: proto-industrialisation

★★★ NCERT exercise · 3–5 marks

C1. Explain the proto-industrial system and why it developed in the countryside. [5]

1. **Meaning:** production for international markets in rural homes before factories.
2. **Demand:** world trade and colonies increased the demand for goods.
3. **Guilds:** urban guilds and monopolies stopped merchants expanding in towns.
4. **Peasants willing:** enclosures and tiny plots made peasants accept merchants' advances.
5. **Merchant control:** a merchant clothier controlled every stage, with finishing in London.

53 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C2. "The earliest factories did not end proto-industrial production at once." Explain. [3]

1. **Slow spread:** factories multiplied only in the late 18th century.
2. **Small share:** less than 20% of workers were in advanced industries even in the late 19th century.
3. **Domestic units:** much textile output still came from homes.

36 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Hand labour, steam power and workers

★★★ NCERT exercise · 3–5 marks

C3. "Technological changes occurred slowly in Britain." Explain with examples. [5]

1. **Cost:** new machines were expensive, so industrialists were cautious.
2. **Repairs:** machines broke down often and repairs were costly.
3. **Doubtful:** they were not as effective as inventors claimed.
4. **Steam engines:** only 321 existed in England at the start of the 19th century.
5. **Typical worker:** in the mid-19th century the typical worker was a craftsperson, not a machine operator.

57 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C4. Why did some industrialists in 19th-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? [5]

1. **Cheap labour:** poor peasants and vagrants crowded into cities, keeping wages low.
2. **No capital:** machines needed large investment that industrialists avoided.
3. **Seasonal demand:** gas works, breweries, printers and docks needed workers only in season.
4. **Variety:** intricate designs, like 500 kinds of hammers, needed human skill.
5. **Upper-class taste:** aristocrats preferred hand-made goods; machine goods went to colonies.

56 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C5. Describe the life of workers in Britain in the 19th century. [5]

1. **Job hunt:** jobs depended on friends and relatives; others slept under bridges or in Night Refuges.
2. **Seasonal work:** long spells without work after the busy season.
3. **Real wages:** prices rose during the Napoleonic Wars, so real wages fell.
4. **Poverty:** 10% were very poor; unemployment reached 35–75% in the 1830s.
5. **Fear:** fear of losing jobs made workers attack machines like the Spinning Jenny.

63 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

India: trade, weavers and Manchester

★★★ NCERT exercise · 3–5 marks

C6. How did the East India Company establish control over Indian weavers? Explain. [5]

1. **Political power:** power in Bengal and the Carnatic gave it monopoly over trade.
2. **Removed rivals:** old traders and brokers were eliminated.
3. **Gomasthas:** paid agents supervised weavers, collected supplies and checked quality.
4. **Advances:** loans bound weavers to sell only to the Company.
5. **Full-time weaving:** weavers leased out land and the whole family worked at weaving.

54 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C7. How did weavers respond to the Company's system? [3]

1. **Migration:** many deserted villages and set up looms where they had relatives.
2. **Revolt:** elsewhere they revolted with village traders against Company officials.
3. **Gave up:** many refused loans, closed workshops and became farm labourers.

33 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C8. Explain the decline of Indian cotton textiles in the 19th century. [5]

1. **Import duties:** Britain taxed Indian cloth to protect Manchester.
2. **Exports fell:** piece-goods fell from 33% of exports (1811–12) to 3% (1850–51).
3. **Imports rose:** Manchester cloth rose to over 50% of India's imports by the 1870s.
4. **Cheap competition:** machine-made cloth was cheaper than handloom cloth.
5. **Raw cotton:** in the 1860s raw cotton went to Britain; weavers paid very high prices.

61 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C9. Why did the old ports of Surat and Hoogly decline? [3]

1. **Company monopoly:** European companies won concessions and monopoly rights.
2. **Credit:** exports fell, credit dried up and local bankers went bankrupt.
3. **New ports:** trade moved to Bombay and Calcutta, carried in European ships.

32 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Factories and industrial growth in India

★★☆ NCERT exercise · 3–5 marks

C10. Explain the limits on Indian businessmen in colonial India. **[3]**

1. **Restricted trade:** they could not trade manufactured goods with Europe.
2. **Shipping:** they were edged out of shipping.
3. **Managing agencies:** European agencies took decisions; Indians could not join their chambers of commerce.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C11. How did the First World War help Indian industries grow? **[5]**

1. **Imports fell:** British mills were busy with war production, so Manchester imports declined.
2. **Home market:** Indian mills got a vast home market.
3. **War orders:** they supplied jute bags, uniform cloth, tents, boots and saddles.
4. **Expansion:** new factories came up and old ones ran multiple shifts.
5. **After the war:** Manchester never recovered; Indian industrialists captured the home market.

57 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C12. "Small-scale industries continued to predominate in India." Explain. **[3]**

1. **Concentrated:** about 67% of large industries were in Bengal and Bombay.
2. **Few in factories:** only 5% (1911) and 10% (1931) of workers were in registered factories.
3. **Handloom grew:** handloom production almost trebled between 1900 and 1940.

36 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C13. How did handloom weavers survive competition from mills? **[3]**

1. **Fly shuttle:** it raised productivity; by 1941 over 35% of looms used it.
2. **Fine cloth:** demand for fine cloth like Banarasi saris stayed stable.
3. **Special weaves:** mills could not copy woven borders or Madras lungis.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C14. Why did the jobber become powerful? **[3]**

1. **Too many seekers:** job-seekers always outnumbered jobs.
2. **Control of entry:** industrialists relied on him to recruit from his village.
3. **Dependence:** he gave jobs and loans, then demanded money and gifts.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Market for goods

★★★ NCERT exercise · 3 marks

C15. How did advertisements help create new consumers? Explain. [5]

1. **Desire:** they made products appear desirable and created new needs.
2. **Labels:** 'Made in Manchester' labels marked quality.
3. **Gods:** images of gods gave divine approval and made foreign goods familiar.
4. **Calendars:** even people who could not read saw them every day.
5. **Royalty and nation:** royal figures implied quality; Indian firms spread the swadeshi message.

53 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C16. How did Indian manufacturers use advertisements differently from British ones? [2]

1. **British:** used gods and royal figures to sell foreign goods.
2. **Indian:** spread swadeshi: if you care for the nation, buy Indian goods.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

D

ANSWERS · PART D

Source-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Source-Based · Work at Home for the Merchant (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name the system described. [1]

Proto-industrialisation.

(ii) Why had the family lost access to the land? [1]

Common lands were being enclosed.

(iii) Give two reasons why the family accepted the merchant's offer. [2]

(i) Their tiny plot could not support or employ the whole family.
(ii) Advances added to a shrinking farm income while they stayed in the village.

32 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D2. Source-Based · Five Hundred Hammers (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which country and period does the source describe? [1]

Victorian Britain, mid-19th century.

(ii) Why were workers hired only for part of the year? [1]

Demand was seasonal.

(iii) Give two reasons why he refused the machine. [2]

(i) Machines made uniform goods, but his customers wanted many varieties needing skill.
(ii) Labour was cheap and plentiful, so a costly machine was not worth it.

34 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D3. Source-Based · The Company's Man (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) What was this agent called? [1]
Gomastha.

(ii) Why could the weavers not sell to other buyers? [1]
They had taken advances, which bound them to the Company.

(iii) Give two ways weavers responded to such treatment. [2]
(i) They deserted villages and set up looms elsewhere.
(ii) Some revolted; others refused loans and became farm labourers.

30 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D4. Source-Based · A Mill in the Making (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name one industrialist of Bombay who built wealth in this way. [1]
Dinshaw Petit or Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata.

(ii) Why did early mills make thread rather than cloth? [1]
To avoid competing with Manchester cloth in India.

(iii) Why did orders pour in during the war? Give two reasons. [2]
(i) Manchester imports fell as British mills made war goods.
(ii) Indian mills supplied army needs like uniform cloth and tents.

35 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D5. Source-Based · Gods on the Wall (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Why were calendars an effective advertisement? [1]
Even people who could not read used them and saw them daily.

(ii) Why were gods shown on such calendars? [1]
To suggest divine approval and make a foreign product look familiar.

(iii) How did Indian manufacturers advertise differently? Give two points. [2]
(i) They used a nationalist, swadeshi message.
(ii) They urged people who cared for the nation to buy Indian goods.

43 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

2 ANSWERS · PART 2 KEY WORDS & LINKS
Link Drills – Answers

Watch how each answer joins cause to result with a link word. Copy this habit into every History answer.

Drill 1 · Explain how X led to Y

link words in bold

L1. Explain how **enclosures** led to **proto-industrialisation**. [2]

Commons were enclosed, so cottagers lost a means of survival. **As a result**, they accepted merchants' advances and produced goods at home.

23 words · limit 40

L2. Explain how **cheap labour** led to **slow mechanisation** in Britain. [2]

> Poor migrants filled the cities and wages were low. **Therefore** industrialists saw no need for costly machines and kept using hand labour.

22 words · limit 40

L3. Explain how the **Spinning Jenny** led to **attacks on machines**. [2]

> The Spinning Jenny let one worker spin many threads, cutting the need for spinners. **Because** they feared losing their jobs, women attacked the machines.

24 words · limit 40

L4. Explain how **Company political power** led to **control of weavers**. [2]

> Political power gave the Company a trade monopoly. **This led to** gomasthas and advances that bound weavers to sell only to it.

22 words · limit 40

L5. Explain how **Manchester imports** led to the **decline of weavers**. [2]

> Cheap machine-made Manchester cloth flooded India. **As a result**, weavers lost both export and home markets and many gave up weaving.

22 words · limit 40

L6. Explain how the **American Civil War** hurt **Indian weavers**. [2]

> The war cut US cotton supplies, so Britain bought Indian raw cotton. **Therefore** cotton prices soared and weavers could not get supplies.

22 words · limit 40

L7. Explain how the **First World War** led to **growth of Indian industry**. [2]

> British mills made war goods and Manchester imports fell. **As a result**, Indian mills captured the home market and supplied the army.

23 words · limit 40

L8. Explain how the **fly shuttle** helped **handloom weavers**. [2]

> The fly shuttle raised output per weaver and reduced labour. **Because of** this, handlooms could compete, and production trebled by 1940.

21 words · limit 40

Drill 2 · Three words in one answer

the three words underlined

L9. Write a 60-word answer using: **guild · merchant · countryside**. [3]

> In European towns, every guild controlled production and stopped newcomers. So the merchant moved to the countryside, giving advances to peasants and artisans to produce for the world market.

30 words · limit 60

L10. Write a 60-word answer using: **gomastha · advance · weaver**. [3]

> The Company's gomastha supervised each weaver and collected cloth. A weaver who took an advance had to sell only to the Company at low prices.

25 words · limit 60

L11. Write a 60-word answer using: **Ratnagiri · jobber · Bombay**. [3]

> In 1911 over half of Bombay's mill workers came from Ratnagiri. A jobber recruited them from his village, helped them settle, and later demanded money and gifts.

29 words · limit 60

L12. Write a 60-word answer using: **label · Krishna · Manchester**. [3]

> Each label on Manchester cloth showed where it was made. Images of gods like Krishna gave the product divine approval and made it look familiar to Indians.

27 words · limit 60

Drill 3 · The missing link

1 mark each

L13. Missing step between "Company wins political power in Bengal" and "Weavers bound to sell only to the Company". [1]

> Old traders removed; gomasthas appointed and advances given.

8 words

L14. Missing step between "Yarn exports to China fall (1906)" and "Cotton piece-goods output doubles by 1912". [1]

> Indian mills shift from making yarn to making cloth.

9 words

L15. Missing step between "Price rises during the Napoleonic Wars" and "Workers become poorer". [1]

> Real wages fall although money wages rise slightly.

8 words

Drill 4 · Odd one out

1 mark each

L16. Find the odd one out and give the link that joins the other three: **Surat · Hoogly · Masulipatam · Bombay** [1]

> Odd one out: **Bombay** (a new colonial port). The other three were **pre-colonial ports** that declined.

16 words