**THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD**

Peoples livelihood and local economy of which one of the following was badly affected by the disease named Rinderpest  
(a) Asia  
(b) Europe  
(c) Africa  
(d) South America

2. Which of the following powerful weapons were used by the Spanish Conquerors to colonise America during mid 17th century.   
(a) Coventional Military weapons  
(b) Modern Military weapons  
(c) Biological weapons  
(d) Nuclear weapons

3. Why did the wheat price fall down by 50 per cent between 1928 and 1934?   
(a) Due to less production  
(b) Due to floods  
(c) Due to great depression  
(d) Due to droughts

4. Most Indian indentured workers came from   
(a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh  
(b) North-eastern states  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir  
(d) None of these

5. Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles ?  
(a) Henry Ford  
(b) T. Cuppola  
(c) V.S. Naipaul  
(d) Samuel Morse

6. In ancient period the cowries were used as  
(a) jewellery  
(b) currency  
(c) unit of Weight  
(d) utensil

7. Which of the following diseases killed the majority of America’s original inhabitants ?  
(a) Cholera  
(b) Small Pox  
(c) Typhoid  
(d) Plague

8. In which place of India were the ‘canal colonies’ set up ?  
(a) Punjab  
(b) Haryana  
(c) Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Assam

9. The fast spreading disease of cattle plague is known as  
(a) cattle fever  
(b) bubonic plague  
(c) rinderpest  
(d) chicken pox

10. Which of the following place was an important destination for indentured migrants ?  
(a) Florida  
(b) Melbourne  
(c) Carribbean island  
(d) Mexico

11. At which of the following states in USA was the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held in 1944?  
(a) New Hampshire  
(b) New York  
(c) San Francisco  
(d) New Jersey

12. Which two institutions are well-known as Bretton Wood Institution ?  
(a) UNICEF and IMF  
(b) WHO and World Bank  
(c) IMF and World Bank  
(d) UNESCO and UNICEF

13. Who introduced the assembly line method for producing automobiles on a large scale ?  
(a) V.S. Naipaul  
(b) Henry Morton Stanley  
(c) Henry Ford  
(d) James Watt

14. Newly irrigated areas to settle peasants of Punjab were known as  
(a) Watered colonies  
(b) Canal colonies  
(c) Punjab colonies  
(d) Canalised colonies

15. The group of powers collectively known as the Axis power during the 2nd World War were  
(a) Germany, Italy, Japan  
(b) Austria, Germany, Italy  
(c) France, Japan, Italy  
(d) Japan, Germany, Turkey

16. Who among the following is a Nobel prize winner ?  
(a) V.S. Naipaul  
(b) J.M. Keynes  
(c) Shivnarine Chanderpaul  
(d) Ramnaresh Sarwan

17. Which of the following combination correctly indicates the three flows of international economic exchange ?  
(a) Capital, goods, raw material  
(b) Goods, metal, labour  
(c) Goods, labour, capital  
(d) Labour, capital, food grains

18. Which of the following statement correctly identifies the corn laws ?  
(a) Restricted the import of corn to England.  
(b) Allowed the import of corn to England.  
(c) Imposed tax on corn.  
(d) Abolished the sale of corn.

19. Which of the following refers to El Dorado ?  
(a) A mythical animal  
(b) A legendary god  
(c) A fabled city of gold  
(d) A sacred place of worship

20. Until 18th century which two countries were considered the richest in the world ?  
(a) India and China  
(b) China and Japan  
(c) England and France  
(d) England and Italy

21. Which of the following reflects the cultural fusion between India and Trinidad ?  
(a) Native dancing  
(b) Chutney music  
(c) Religious practices  
(d) Cottage industries

22.Transport of perishable goods over long distance was possible because of  
(a) improved railways  
(b) airline services  
(c) refrigerated ships  
(d) steamships

23. Which of the following sustained the African lives for centuries ?  
(a) Industries and mines  
(b) Mines and agriculture  
(c) Land and livestock  
(d) Production of consumer goods

24. In Trinidad what was referred as Hosay ?  
(a) Annual Muharram procession marking a carnival  
(b) Christmas Celebration  
(c) Easter Festival  
(d) New Year Celebration

25. What is meant by tariff ?  
(a) Tax imposed on goods.  
(b) Tax imposed on a country’s import from the rest of the world.  
(c) Tax imposed on countries’ export to other countries.  
(d) Tax imposed on handmade goods.

26. The World Bank was set-up to  
(a) finance rehabilitation of refugees.  
(b) finance post war construction.  
(c) finance industrial development.  
(d) help third world countries.

27. Mark the correct response out of the following :  
(a) The silk route acted as a link between different countries.  
(b) The silk route helped in cultural and commercial exchange.  
(c) The silk route acted as a route for west bound silk cargos from China.  
(d) All the above.

28. Why was the 19th century indenture described as a system of slavery ? Mark the most suitable statement.  
(a) Lots of slaves worked in the plantation.  
(b) The living and working condition of the indentured labourers were harsh.  
(c) The indentured labourers did not have any rights and lived like slaves.  
(d) The indentured labourers were not paid any salary.

29. Why did the export of fine Indian textile to England decline in 19th century ?  
(a) Production of cotton declined  
(b) Demand of Indian textile in England declined  
(c) British government imposed heavy tariff on import of cotton textile  
(d) Indian merchants refused to sell cotton to the British merchants

30. Which of the following resulted in Britain’s trade surplus ?  
(a) British export to India was much higher than British imports from India.  
(b) Britain’s export of opium from India increased.  
(c) British import from India became higher than British export to India.  
(d) Import of cotton from India was profitable for the British merchants.

31. Which of the following factor compelled the Africans to work for wages ?  
(a) Poverty  
(b) Loss of livestock  
(c) Oppression by colonisers  
(d) Willingness to work for wages

32. Which of the following is the most important cause for the Great Depression ?  
(a) Decline in agricultural production  
(b) Agricultural overproduction leading to fall of prices in agricultural goods  
(c) Loss of employment leading to poverty  
(d) Closure of banks and factories

33. Why were the Europeans attracted most to Africa ?  
(a) By its natural beauty  
(b) By the opportunities for investment  
(c) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth  
(d) For recruitment of labour

34. Which of the following enabled the Europeans to conquer and control the Africans ?  
(a) Victory in war  
(b) Control over the scarce resource of cattle  
(c) Death of Africans due to rinderpest  
(d) Lack of weapons in Africa to fight against the Europeans

35. Which of the following is the direct effect of Great Depression on Indian Trade ?  
(a) Peasants and farmers suffered  
(b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934  
(c) Peasants’ indebtedness increased  
(d) Led to widespread unrest in rural India

