

1. What was not a reason for providing mass housing scheme for the workers?
(A) Concern for the poor (B) Fear of social disorder
(C) Threat to public health (D) None of the above
2. Bombay was first under which control?
(A) Portuguese (B) English (C) French (D) Dutch
3. Which of the following not a presidency city?
(A) Madras (B) Bombay (C) Calcutta (D) Lucknow
4. When was the first underground railway established in the world?
(A) 10th Jan, 1893 (B) 11th Jan, 1793 (C) 10th Jan, 1863 (D) 11th Feb, 1863
5. Which of the following cities has developed in a planned manner?
(A) Delhi (B) Madras (C) Singapore (D) Lucknow
6. Which movie did Dada Saheb Phalke make?
(A) CID (B) Raja Harishchandra (C) Guest House (D) Tezab
7. When did Bombay become the capital city of Bombay Presidency?
(A) In 1718 (B) In 1818 (C) In 1918 (D) In 1819
8. Who was the chief architect of Paris?
(A) Baron Haussman (B) Charles Dickens (C) Charles Booth (D) None of these
9. Who designed the garden city of New Earswick?
(A) Baron Haussman (B) Charles Dicken (C) Barry Parker (D) All of the above
10. Name a famous writer associated with Hindi cinema
(A) Ismal Chughtal (B) Sadat Hassan Manto
(C) (A) & (B) both (D) None of these
11. When was the Rent Act passed in Bombay?
(A) 1917 (B) 1918 (C) 1818 (D) None of these
12. Who was the architect of London?
(A) Ebenzer Howard (B) Baron Haussman (C) Charles Booth (D) Charles Dicken
13. When did the Bombay film industry make its first appearance?
(A) 1913 (B) 1915 (C) 1917 (D) 1918
14. When did the incident of bloody Sunday happen?
(A) Oct, 1887 (B) Sept, 1887 (C) Nov, 1887 (D) Dec, 1887
15. Who wrote several volumes on London labour?
(A) Henry (B) Mayhew (C) Henry Mayhew (D) Danny Mayhew
16. About which city did Durga Charan Rai write a novel?
(A) Delhi (B) Calcutta (C) Jaipur (D) Bombay
17. Who wrote the novel 'Debgoner marte agaman'?
(A) Peabudh Rai (B) Durga Charan Rai (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
18. When did Durga Charan Rai write a novel on Calcutta?
(A) 1870 (B) 1880 (C) 1872 (D) 1876

19. What does 'Debgoner marte agaman' mean?
 (A) The Gods descend on earth (B) Gods descend in London
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
20. Who was leading this group of Gods?
 (A) Brahma (B) Vishnu (C) Indra (D) Shankar
21. How does the group of gods reach the city?
 (A) By train (B) By bus (C) By car (D) By bullock cart
22. Which was the capital of British India at that time?
 (A) Delhi (B) Calcutta (C) Bombay (D) Madras
23. Among the group of Gods which God takes the others around the city?
 (A) Brahma (B) Vishnu (C) Varun (D) Indra
24. Lord Varun is the God of which natural form?
 (A) Fire (B) Food (C) Animals (D) Rain
25. Which sight surprises the Gods?
 (A) Massive ships (B) Multi-storied buildings
 (C) Large Bridges (D) All of these
26. Where do the Gods wish to set up a city like Calcutta?
 (A) On earth (B) In heaven (C) In Delhi (D) All of them
27. When did modern cities come up all over the world?
 (A) 400 years ago (B) 600 years ago (C) 200 years ago (D) 800 years ago
28. What promoted the process of urbanization most?
 (A) Imperialism (B) Colonialism (C) Industrialisation (D) All
29. In 19th century which opportunities were available in abundance in Calcutta?
 (A) Commerce (B) Education (C) Employment (D) All
30. Which sight used to upset the Gods in Calcutta?
 (A) Cheating and theft (B) Poverty (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
31. Which shopkeeper cheats Brahma himself?
 (A) Shoes (B) Fruit (C) Spectacles (D) Clothes
32. All the Gods were upset seeing the social differences?
 (A) Caste (B) Religion (C) Man-woman (D) All
33. Which factors played an important role in shaping up modern urbanization?
 (A) Industrial capitalism (B) Colonial rule
 (C) Democratic ideals (D) All of these
34. Name some early cities:
 (A) Urr (B) Nippur (C) Mohenjo-Daro (D) All
35. Which were the large industrial towns of Britain?
 (A) Manchester (B) Leeds (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
36. Which cities attracted labor in search of employment?
 (A) Industrial towns (B) Rural (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
37. What was the population of London in 1750?
 (A) 6, 75, 00 (B) 6, 75, 000 (C) 6750 (D) 6, 75, 0000
38. What was the increase in population of London between 1810 and 1880?
 (A) One time (B) Four times (C) Two times (D) Three times

39. What was the population of London in 1810?
 (A) 10 Lacs (B) 20 Lacs (C) 70 Lacs (D) 60 Lacs
40. What was the population of London in 1880?
 (A) 40 Lacs (B) 50 Lacs (C) 70 Lacs (D) 60 Lacs
41. Which industries developed quickly during the First World War?
 (A) Motor cars (B) Electrical appliances (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
42. Who are usually the centres of political governance?
 (A) Villages (B) Cities (C) Districts (D) All
43. What is the densely populated modern city called?
 (A) Town (B) District (C) Metropolis (D) City
44. From where can the political and economic functioning be observed?
 (A) From city (B) From town (C) Metropolis (D) From district
45. Which two metropolis have been mentioned in this chapter?
 (A) Delhi, London (B) Delhi, Bombay (C) London, Bombay (D) None of these
46. Of which continent was Bombay the largest city in 19th century?
 (A) Europe (B) America (C) Asia (D) None of these
47. How many criminals were living in London in 1870s?
 (A) 200000 (B) 2000 (C) 2000000 (D) 20,000
48. What was the reason behind women unemployment?
 (A) Industrial development (B) Urbanization
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Technical development
49. What was the form of western cities before 1850s?
 (A) Urban (B) Rural (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
50. Who were the workers in Manchester in 1851?
 (A) Laborers (B) Migrant labor (C) Unemployed (D) None of these
51. Which event helped women regain employment?
 (A) Economic depression (B) Economic development
 (C) World War (D) All
52. Who built cheap accommodation for migrant labor?
 (A) Government (B) Social workers
 (C) Personal property holders (D) All
53. What was the average life-span of labor living in London?
 (A) 20 years (B) 40 years (C) 29 years (D) 53 years
54. In 19th century who wrote numerous books on lives of laborers of London?
 (A) Henry Rozer (B) Karley Maton (C) Henry Mathew (D) None of these
55. Who have been discussed in Henry Mathew's book?
 (A) Labor (B) Criminals (C) Mill-owners (D) All
56. According to 1861 censuses how many domestic servants were there in London?
 (A) 1 lac (B) 2 lacs (C) 1.50 lacs (D) 2.50 lacs
57. Who presented the plan of 'Garden city'?
 (A) Ebenezer Harvard (B) Eleanor Lord (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
58. Who took the responsibility of residential arrangements of labor between 1919 and 1939?
 (A) Social workers (B) British government (C) Society (D) All

59. Which single factor solved the housing problem in London to some extent?
 (A) Industry (B) Factories
 (C) Underground railways (D) All
60. When was the first section of underground railway in the world inaugurated?
 (A) 1860 (B) 1861 (C) 1863 (D) 1862
61. Why did people fear travelling in underground railways?
 (A) Asphyxiation (B) Heat (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
62. The famous novelist Charles Dickens opposed?
 (A) Industries (B) Underground railways
 (C) Factories (D) All
63. Novelist Dombi and sons opposed?
 (A) Industries (B) Underground railways
 (C) Factories (D) All
64. Which movement was initiated for general voting rights?
 (A) Chartist (B) Protest (C) Luther (D) All
65. What was the voting age suggested for general voting rights?
 (A) 16 years (B) 19 years (C) 18 years (D) 21 years
66. In 20th century what percentage of total population was living in Indian cities?
 (A) 3% (B) 11% (C) 5% (D) 9%
67. When did British get Bombay?
 (A) 1655 (B) 1661 (C) 1657 (D) 1659
68. Who received Bombay in the form of dowry?
 (A) Charles I (B) Charles II (C) Charles III (D) None of these
69. Bombay was given as a dowry gift to princess of?
 (A) Spain (B) England (C) America (D) Portugal
70. Who was the Emperor of England at that time?
 (A) Charles I (B) Charles III (C) Charles II (D) None of these
71. When did the city of Bombay become the capital of Bombay presidency?
 (A) 1817 (B) 1815 (C) 1819 (D) 1821
72. Where was the first cotton mill set up?
 (A) Delhi (B) Surat (C) Bombay (D) Calcutta
73. When was the first cotton mill set up in Bombay?
 (A) 1854 (B) 1856 (C) 1860 (D) 1858
74. What were the tenements called where laborers lived in small rooms?
 (A) Call (B) Pal (C) Chawl (D) None of these
75. According to the 1981 consensus what percentage of people lived in single room accommodations?
 (A) 60% (B) 70% (C) 80% (D) 90%
76. What is the term used when land is made usable for cultivation or housing?
 (A) Land reorganization (B) Land planning (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Land reclamation
77. Which Indian city is the centre of film-production?
 (A) Surat (B) Bombay (C) Calcutta (D) Delhi
78. Which city is known as the Magical world "Mayanagri"?
 (A) Delhi (B) Jaipur (C) Calcutta (D) Bombay

79. Which city is famous by the name of Bollywood?
 (A) Delhi (B) Jaipur (C) Calcutta (D) Bombay
80. Which city is called the city of dreams?
 (A) Delhi (B) Jaipur (C) Calcutta (D) Bombay
81. The movies showing the problems of migrants were?
 (A) C. I. D (B) Guest House (C) Gaddar (D) All
82. Which problem was aggravated due to development of cities?
 (A) Unemployment (B) Poverty (C) Environment (D) All
83. What were the factors polluting the environment?
 (A) Industry (B) Means of transport (C) Garbage (D) All
84. What is the process of development of a city called?
 (A) Town (B) City (C) Urbanization (D) District
85. A large city which is the capital of neighbouring regions:
 (A) Metropolis (B) City (C) Town (D) District
86. Small, over-crowded, dilapidated houses are called?
 (A) House (B) Chawl (C) Hutments (D) Call
87. The process in which there is loss of breath due to shortage of oxygen is called?
 (A) Loss of breath (B) Asphyxiation (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
88. What is the principle called when an individual is given more importance than the group?
 (A) Socialism (B) Capitalism (C) Individualism (D) Communism
89. Which was the prime presidency at the time of British rule?
 (A) Bombay (B) Madras (C) Calcutta (D) All
90. What were the small houses built for the craftsmen in Bombay called?
 (A) City (B) Chawl (C) Town (D) District
91. The marshy or submerged land when made usable for farming or housing?
 (A) Land planning (B) Land reclamation (C) Land development (D) All
92. These are set up for the physical and mental development of youth:
 (A) Schools (B) Colleges (C) Wrestling centres (D) Universities
93. What is shifting from one country to another or from one place to another is called?
 (A) Moving (B) Migration (C) Shifting (D) All
94. In India from past how many years has the process of urbanization speeded up:
 (A) 100 (B) 106 (C) 200 (D) 300
95. The capital of England in 18th century was?
 (A) Manchester (B) London (C) Paris (D) None of these
96. The towns in the ancient civilization were?
 (A) Urr (B) Nippur (C) Mohenjo-Daro (D) All
97. Which city was the centre of Imperialist activity during 19th century?
 (A) London (B) Paris (C) Bombay (D) New York
98. The urbanization of Bombay was carried out during the rule of?
 (A) Mughal rule (B) Gupta dynasty (C) British rule (D) Maurya dynasty
99. Which city is the centre of commercial activity of the Indian sub-continent?
 (A) Surat (B) Bombay (C) Delhi (D) Calcutta

100. Which was the largest city of the world during 18th century?
 (A) Bombay (B) London (C) New York (D) Paris
101. Which was the first capital of the British Empire in India?
 (A) Delhi (B) Calcutta (C) Bombay (D) Madras
102. What was the structure of urban life?
 (A) Simple (B) Troublesome (C) Normal (D) None of these
103. The cities with a large population are usually made the:
 (A) Town (B) Capital (C) City (D) District
104. It can happen due to lack of oxygen:
 (A) Disease (B) Death (C) Blindness (D) None of these
105. Which movement was started to stop consumption of liquor?
 (A) Sit-in (B) Liquor-ban (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
106. What is the term used for suppressed people:
 (A) Poor (B) Dalit (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
107. Which people are considered untouchable?
 (A) Peasants (B) Dalit (C) Labor (D) All
108. The term 'Dalit' is a result of _____ thought.
 (A) Liberal (B) Orthodox (C) Constructive (D) None of these
109. Who were upset with the morals of the society?
 (A) States (B) Government (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Social reformers
110. What is a person called who spends his time and money for the benefit of the society?
 (A) Social worker (B) Rich (C) Reformer (D) Socialist
111. When was the compulsory primary education law imposed in London?
 (A) 1875 (B) 1870 (C) 1878 (D) 1880
112. When was the factory law imposed?
 (A) 1890 (B) 1902 (C) 1895 (D) 1899
113. In which period did women step out of the house once again?
 (A) Industrial (B) World War (C) Imperialist (D) All
114. How many houses were required for labor during the end of 19th century?
 (A) 40, 000 (B) 4, 00, 000, 000 (C) 4000 (D) 4, 00, 000

KEY

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. A | 13. A | 14. C | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. B | 18. B | 19. A | 20. A |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. C | 24. D | 25. D |
| 26. B | 27. C | 28. C | 29. D | 30. C |
| 31. C | 32. D | 33. D | 34. D | 35. C |
| 36. A | 37. B | 38. B | 39. A | 40. A |
| 41. C | 42. B | 43. C | 44. C | 45. C |
| 46. B | 47. D | 48. D | 49. B | 50. B |
| 51. C | 52. C | 53. C | 54. C | 55. C |
| 56. B | 57. D | 58. A | 59. B | 60. C |
| 61. C | 62. C | 63. B | 64. B | 65. A |
| 66. C | 67. B | 68. B | 69. B | 70. D |

71.	C	72.	C	73.	C	74.	A	75.	C
76.	C	77.	D	78.	B	79.	D	80.	D
81.	D	82.	D	83.	C	84.	D	85.	C
86.	A	87.	C	88.	A	89.	C	90.	D
91.	B	92.	C	93.	C	94.	B	95.	B
96.	B	97.	D	98.	A	99.	C	100.	B
101.	B	102.	B	103.	B	104.	B	105.	B
106.	B	107.	B	108.	B	109.	B	110.	D
111.	A	112.	B	113.	B	114.	B		