



HISTORY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

HISTORY (HINGLISH)

SPORTS AND CLOTHING

Elementary Questions

1. India entered the world of Test cricket in

A. 1922

B. 1942

C. 1932

D. 1947

Answer: C



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2. Imperial Cricket Conference (ICC) was renamed the International Cricket Conference as late as

A. 1955

B. 1965

C. 1976

D. 1980

Answer: B



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3. The first written 'Laws of Cricket' were drawn up in

A. 1644

B. 1844

C. 1944

D. 1744

Answer: D



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4. The first Indian club, the Calcutta Cricket Club, was established in

A. 1890

B. 1992

C. 1792

D. 1900

Answer: C



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5. The first Indian community to start playing the game was the small community of the Parsis.

A. Zoroastrians

B. Goans

C. Collens

D. Jews

Answer: A



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6. The stumps must be 22 inches high and the
bail across them

A. Eight inches

B. Six inches

C. Four inches

D. Five inches

Answer: B



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7. _____ was a slow-paced, elegant game considered suitable for women, especially of the upper class

A. Cricket

B. Football

C. Croquet

D. Baseball

Answer: C



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8. Learie Constantine was one of the best-known cricketers of the

A. West Indies

B. India

C. England

D. Australia

Answer: A



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9. First One day International World Cup was successfully staged in

A. 1979

B. 1970

C. 1975

D. 1978

Answer: C



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10. India was represented in the hockey competition of the Olympic Games for the first time in

A. 1920

B. 1944

C. 1904

D. 1928

Answer: D



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11. Many women reformers changed back into traditional clothes as

- A. Faced by persistent attacks, they decided to conform to conventions
- B. They found the new style of clothing too stylish
- C. New style of clothing did not fit them well
- D. There were no good tailors to stitch the new style of clothing

Answer: A



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12. Which of the following options best explains the sumptuary laws?

A. The laws that prohibited wearing short skirts

B. The laws that declared that silk clothes could not be used by peasants

C. The laws that controlled the behaviour of the 'social inferiors'

D. The laws that prohibited the socially superior class from wearing cotton dresses

Answer: C



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13. Which of the following dresses is not associated with Gandhiji?

A. Lungi and kurta

B. Khadi loincloth or dhoti

C. Sherwani

D. Western style suit

Answer: C



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14. Which of the following events had an impact on the dressing style of women?

- A. Women working in industries during I and II World Wars
- B. Gymnastics and games entered the school curriculum for women
- C. The Battle of Waterloo
- D. Schools emphasised importance of plain dressing

Answer: A



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15. Which of the following was the official residence of British King George V?

A. White House

B. Buckingham Palace

C. 10 Downing Street

D. Winter Palace

Answer: B



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16. In France which of the following was the only class who could use materials like ermine, fur and silk?

A. Royalty

B. Nobility

C. Clergy

D. Commons

Answer: A



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17. Women usually wore traditional dresses because

- A. They were dutiful and docile
- B. These clothes helped in creating the expected image of girls
- C. Women were trained to bear and suffer
- D. Women looked graceful in these dresses

Answer: D



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18. Simplicity of cloths was the symbol of which of the following?

A. Liberty

B. Fraternity

C. Equality

D. All of these

Answer: A



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19. Suffrage Movement refers to a movement for

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Vote
- C. Right to Freedom
- D. Right to Religion

Answer: B



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20. Why was there a demand in America to reform traditional feminine dresses? Which of the following is the most plausible reason?

Reform was needed because

A. The dresses were voluminous and difficult to handle

B. These dresses were uncomfortable and hampered movement

C. Comfortable clothes would allow women to work, earn their living and be

independent

D. All of these

Answer: C



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. There were revision of laws by MCC between 1770s and 1780s. They were:

- A. The weight of the ball and the width of the bat were specified
- B. The first leg-before law was published in 1774
- C. The third stump became common, and the first six seam cricket ball was created
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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2. When did women in England start agitating for democratic rights?

A. 1820s

B. 1830s

C. 1840s

D. 1850s

Answer: B



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3. The existing dress codes in Europe were swept away by

A. American Revolution

B. French Revolution

C. Russian Revolution

D. The First World War

Answer: B



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4. The West Indies win in Test Series against England in 1950, had two ironical features.

They were:

A. The victory was considered a national achievement, a way of demonstrating that West Indians were equals of white English men

B. The captain of the winning West Indies team was a white Englishman

C. West Indies cricket team represented not one nation but several dominions which became independent countries later

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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5. Which one of the following is the most appropriate definition of Sumptuary Laws?

A. Laws on taxes framed by the government

B. Laws giving privileges to higher sections of society

C. Laws meant to emphasise the social hierarchy

D. All the above

Answer: C



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6. There was a quarrel between the Bombay Gymkhana (a Whites only club) and the Parsi Club, because

A. The Parsis complained that the public park was left unfit for cricket because the Polo ponies of the Gymkhana Club dug up the surface

- B. The colonial authorities were prejudiced
in favour of their own White compatriots
- C. The White cricket elite in India offered
no help to the enthusiastic Parsis
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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7. The simplicity of clothing of 'Sans-Culottes' was meant to express

- A. the poverty among the common people
- B. the prosperity of textile industries
- C. the idea of equality
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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8. England passed a law which compelled all persons over 6 years of age, except those of high position, to wear woollen caps made in England on Sundays and on all holy days.

What does this mean?

A. All sumptuary laws were meant to emphasise social hierarchy

B. Some sumptuary laws were passed to protect home production against imports

C. Some sumptuary laws were made to promote religion

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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9. On what grounds were the traditional feminine clothes criticised in the USA?

- A. Long skirts swept the grounds collecting filth and causing illness
- B. The skirts were voluminous and difficult to handle
- C. They hampered movement and prevented women from working and earning
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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10. Who was the first American dress reformer to launch loose tunics?

A. Mrs Amelia Bloomer

B. Martha Somerville

C. Queen Victoria

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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11. Which of the following events had an impact on the dressing style of women?

A. Women working in industries during the

First and Second World Wars.

B. Gymnastics and games entered school

curriculum for women

C. The Battle of Waterloo

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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12. When were the first written "Laws of Cricket" drawn up?

A. 1703

B. 1744

C. 1750

D. 1760

Answer: B



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13. When was the Marylebone Cricket Club founded?

A. 1760

B. 1787

C. 1788

D. 1895

Answer: B



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14. Radical changes in women's clothing came about due to

A. The Russian Revolution

B. World War I

C. World War II

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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15. The reason that cricket has originated from the villages is/are

A. Cricket matches had no time limit

B. Vagueness of the size of the cricket ground

C. Cricket's most important tools are all made of pre-industrial materials

D. All the above

Answer: D





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16. What were the rich who played cricket for pleasure called?

- A. Amateurs
- B. Professionals
- C. Commons
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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17. The poor who played cricket for a living were called

A. needy

B. entertainers

C. professionals

D. commons

Answer: C



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18. Who wrote a novel titled 'Tom Brown's School Days' which became popular in 1857?

- A. Thomas Arnold
- B. Kim Hughes
- C. Thomas Hughes
- D. John Middleton

Answer: C



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19. Which of the following were among other important changes that came about for women?

A. Trousers became a vital part of western women's clothing

B. Women took to cutting their hair short for convenience

C. As women took to gymnastics and games, they had to wear clothes that did not hamper Movement

D. All the above

Answer: D



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20. Which of these features for cricket were laid down in the 1970s and 1780s?

A. First leg-before law was published

B. A third stump became common

C. Creation of first six-seam cricket ball

D. All the above

Answer: D



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