

SRI VIJAY VIDYASHRAM SR.SEC.SCHOOL
DHARMAPURI REGION
CHAPTER-7 :PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

SECTION-A
MCQs (1 X 20)

1. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in _____, Japan and Korea, which was a system of hand printing.

- a) India
- b) Britain
- c) China
- d) Germany

2. As Western powers established their outposts in China, _____ became the hub of the new print culture.

- a) Shanghai
- b) Beijing
- c) Guangzhou
- d) Hong Kong

3) _____ from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.

- a) Buddhist Missionaries
- b) Christian Missionaries
- c) Scholars
- d) Traders

4) The oldest _____ book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

- a) Chinese
- b) Indian
- c) Japanese
- d) Korean

5.Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:



Which art form is Kitagawa Utamaro associated with?

- a) Miniature
- b) Mural
- c) Ukiyo
- d) None of these

6. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (a) Introduction of printing press
- (b) Marco Polo returned to Italy.
- (c) Vernacular Press Act
- (d) Protestant Reformation

- (i) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- (ii) (b), (d), (c), (a)
- (iii) (b), (a), (d), (c)
- (iv) (a), (d), (b), (c)

7. Name the first weekly magazine published in India by Gangadhar Bhattacharya. (a)

- Anandabazar Patrika
- (b) Yugantar
- (c) Sambad Kaumudi
- (d) Bengal Gazette

DIRECTIONS:

- (a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

8. Assertion: The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

Reason: About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.

9. Assertion: Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.

Reason: Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe..

10.Assertion:Children became an important category of readers.

Reason:Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.

11.Assertion:The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

Reason:Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

12.Choose the correct sequence of events from the following:

(i) Establishment of Gutenberg Press

(ii)Buddhist missionaries brought hand printing to Japan

(iii)Print came to India.

(iv)Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses

(a)(ii)-(i)-(iv)-(iii)

(b)(i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)

(c)(i)-(iii)-(ii)-(iv)

(d)(iii)-(i)-(ii)-(iv)

13.Study the picture and the question that follows:



Who printed the famous image of Raja Ritudhwaj and princess Madalsa?

(a)Rabindranath Tagore

(b)RajaRammohan Roy

(c)K.T. Ranade

(d)Raja Ravi Varma

14. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. Almanac | (i) Ritual calendar |
| b. Chap book | (ii) France |
| c. Velum | (iii) Bark of the tree |
| d. Bibliothèque Bleue | (iv) England |

15. Find out the incorrect about woodblock printing.

- (a) It was invented in China.
- (b) It helped to spread printed material at a cheaper rate.
- (c) It was very effective on porous sheets.
- (d) This technology was introduced in Europe by an explorer.

16. Study the picture and the question that follows:



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of 'Ghor Kali'?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (a) Traditional family roles | (b) Destruction of proper family relations |
| (c) Cultural impact of the West | (d) None of the above |

17. Match the following:

Column-A

- 1. The Maratha and Kesari
- 2. Bengal Gazette
- 3. Istri Dharam Vihar
- 4. New India
- 5. Sambad Kaumudi

Column-B

- (A) Rammohan Roy
- (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (D) Ram Chaddha
- (E) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- (i) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A
- (ii) 1-E, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-A
- (iii) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E, 5-B
- (iv) 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 1-C, 5-B
- (v) 4-A, 3-C, 5-B, 1-D, 2-E

18. ----- is a historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.

19. Which is not an innovation of the 20th century?

- (a) Cheap paperback editions
- (b) The dust cover
- (c) Important novels were serialised
- (d) None of these

20. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

SECTION-B (2 Marks)

1. "With the printing press a new public emerged in Europe. Justify the statement.
2. "Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify
3. Why could manuscripts not satisfy the increasing demand for books in Europe during the fourteenth century?
4. How did the Ulemas save muslim laws from foreign influence?
5. "Printing created an appetite for new kinds of writing." Analyze the statement.

SECTION-C (3 Marks)

1. Explain the reasons for the shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.
2. How did print culture create the basis for the French Revolution?
3. Give reasons for the statement: Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.!
4. "The Roman Catholic church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century." Justify
5. How did the printing press help in collecting children as its new readership?

SECTION-D (5 Marks)

1. Trace the evolution and spread of 'woodblock' printing.
2. "Through the nineteenth century there were a series of further innovations in printing technology." Illustrate the statement by giving examples.
3. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.
4. How socio-religious reforms were carried out with the help of printing in India?
5. "With the printing press a new reading public emerges". Examine the statement.