**SESSION : 2021-22**

**CLASS : X**

**PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD**

**Concepts of the Lesson –**  
1. The classical literature and the knowledge in all the spheres of life were stimulated by printing press.  
2. The earliest printing techniques were developed in China in the second century A.D.  
3. The Chinese thought of carving raised characters on a block of wood, wetting them with ink and pressing a sheet of paper against them until the characters were printed on the papers.  
4. The modern printing presses were established in India by the British. The pioneer of the press in India was Mr. Hicky.  
5. The invention of printing press and the production of cheap paper made the production cost.  
6. Printing has provided a wonderful means of promoting trade; it is an act of spreading information about anything with a commercial object.  
7. Penny Magazine – The magazines were meant especially for women, as manuals were for teaching behaviour and house keeping.  
8. Vellum—A parchment made from the Skim of animals.  
9. Ballad—A historical account of folk tale in verse usually sung or recited.  
10. The press is a very powerful weapon for mouldery and directed public opinion.

**Q.1: - What is calligraphy?**

Ans:- The art of stylish writing.

**Q.2.: - What was Gutenberg‘s first printed book?**

Ans:- Bible

**Q.3: -What were Penny Chapbooks’?**

Ans:- Pocket – sized books

**Q.4: - Who introduced the printing press in India-**

Ans:- Portuguese

**Q.5: - Who wrote ‗My childhood My university’.**

Ans:- Maxim Gorky

**Q.6: - When was the Vernacular press act passed?**

Ans:- 1878

**Q.7: - Who said, ―Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one.’**

**Ans:-** Martin Luther

**Q.8: - Which is the oldest printed book of Japan**

**Ans:-** Diamond Sutra

**Q.9: - Who wrote 95 theses?**

Ans:- Martin Luther

**Q.10:- Who authored ‗Gitagovinda‘?**

Ans:- Jayadeva

**Multiple Choice Questions**

Q.1: - What is calligraphy?

            (a)        Poetry                          (b)        Textbooks

            (c)        Flowers arrangement   (d)       Stylized

Q.2.: - What was Gutenberg’s first printed book?

            (a)        Ballads                                    (b)        Dictionary

            (c)        Bible                                        (d)       None of these

Q.3: -What were ‘Penny Chapbooks’?

            (a)        Pocket – sized books  (b)        Journals

            (c)        Ritual Calendars                     (d)       Newspaper

Q.4: - Who introduced the printing press in India-

            (a)        French                                     (b)        Italian

(c)        Portuguese                              (d) None of these

Q.5: - Who wrote ‘My childhood My university’.

            (a)        Thomas wood                         (b)        Maxim Gorky

            (c)        George Eliot                            (d)       Jane Austen

Q.6: - When was the Vernacular press act passed?

            (a)        1878       (b)     1887           (c)        1867       (d)       1898

Q.7: - Who said, “Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one.”

            (a)        Charles Dickens                      (b)        J. V. Schely

            (c)        Mahatma Gandhi                    (d)       Martin Luther

Q.8: - Which is the oldest printed book of Japan

            (a)        Bible                                        (b)        Diamond Sutra

            (c)        Mahabharta                             (d)       Ukiyo

Q.9: - Who wrote 95 theses?

            (a)        Martin Luther                          (b)        Johann Gutenbery

            (c)        J. V. Schley                             (d)       Charles Dickens

Q.10:- Who authored ‘Gitagovinda’?

            (a)        Jayadeva                                 (b)        Raja Ram Mohan Roy

            (c)        J. A. Hickey                            (d)       Chandu Menon

Q.11:- Who wrote ‘Amar Jibon’?

            (a)        Rockay Hossein                      (b)        Rashsundari Devi

            (c)        Tara Bai Shinde                      (d)       Kailashashini Debi

Q.12:-Which of the following travelers brought back the art of wood block painting to Italy

(a)        Paes                                         (b)        Marco Polo

(c)        Magellon                                 (d)       Dominigos

Q.13: - Printing Press first come to India with—

            (a)        The Dutch                               (b)        Portuguese missionaries

            (c)        The French                              (d)       The English

Q.14: - Name the paper started by Bal Gangashar Tilak

            (a)        The Kesari                               (b)        The Young India

            (c)        The Statesman                         (d)       Amrita Bazar Patrika

Q.15: - The Book gulamgiri dealt with—

            (a)        Restriction on vernacular press           (b)        911 Treatment of widows

            (c)        Injustices of caste system                   (d)       None of these

**Answer**

1. (d)   2. (c)  3. (a)  4. (c)  5. (b)  6. (a)  7.  (d) 8.(b)   9.(a) 10.(a)  11.(b )  12.(d ) 13.(b)  14. (a) 15.(c)

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(b) Textbooks  
(c) Flowers arrangement  
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**Q.12: Which of the following travellers brought back the art of wood block painting to Italy?**  
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(a) The Dutch  
(b) Portuguese missionaries  
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(d) The English  
  
**Q.14: Name the paper started by Bal Gangashar Tilak**  
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(b) The Young India  
(c) The Statesman  
(d) Amrita Bazar Patrika  
  
**Q.15: The Book Gulamgiri dealt with—**  
(a) Restriction on vernacular press  
(b) 911 Treatment of widows  
(c) Injustices of caste system  
(d) None of these  
  
**Q.16: Print technology of China was brought to Italy by the great explorer.**  
(a) Marco Polo  
(b) Columbus  
(c) Vasco Da Gama  
(d) Magellan  
  
**Q.17: An annual publication giving astronomical data was known as**  
(a) Chapbook  
(b) Penny book  
(c) Almanac  
(d) Journal  
  
**Q.18: The Portuguese introduced the printing press in**  
(a) Bombay  
(b) Calcutta  
(c) Madras  
(d) Goa  
  
**Q.19: The oldest Japanese book Diamond Sutra was printed in**  
(a) AD 686  
(b) AD 868  
(c) AD 668  
(d) AD 866  
  
**Q.20: The earliest kind of print technology was first developed in**  
(a) India  
(b) China  
(c) Britain  
(d) None of the above  
  
**Q.21: Metal frames in which types are laid and the text composed is known as**  
(a) Platen  
(b) Galley  
(c) Printing press  
(d) Cylindrical press  
  
**Q.22: Protestant Reformation movement is related to the religion**  
(a) Buddhism  
(b) Hinduism  
(c) Christianity  
(d) Jainism  
  
**Q.23: The Grimm brothers of Germany published**  
(a) Newspapers  
(b) Folk tales  
(c) Ballads  
(d) Novels  
  
**Q.24: The first Indian to publish a newspaper was**  
(a) Ram Mohan Roy  
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya  
(d) Ranade  
  
**Q.25: The newspaper Shamsul Akhbar was published in**  
(a) Hindi  
(b) Persian  
(c) Arabic  
(d) Urdu  
  
**Q.26: Rashundari Debi wrote the autobiography**  
(a) Amar Jibone  
(b) Istri Dharm Vichar  
(c) Saachi Kavitayan  
(d) Ghulamgiri  
  
**Q.27: In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was modelled on the**  
(a) French Press Laws  
(b) British Press Laws  
(c) Irish Press Laws  
(d) Scottish Press Laws  
  
**Q.28: A liberal colonial officer who formulated new rules to restore the freedom of the press in India was**  
(a) Warren Hastings  
(b) William Bentinck  
(c) Thomas Macaulay  
(d) None of the above  
  
**Q.29: The book Chotte Aur Bade Ka Sawal is about the topic of**  
(a) Religion  
(b) Philosophy  
(c) Science  
(d) Caste System  
  
**Q.30: Penny magazines were specially published for**  
(a) Children  
(b) Workers  
(c) Women  
(d) Men