



Ch.5.Print culture and the Modern World.(Worksheet)

Name: _____	Date: _____	Class: X Sec: ____
-------------	-------------	--------------------

1.	Who began to publish the weekly Bengal Gazette? (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (c) Raja Rammohun Roy (d) Madan Mohan Malviya
2.	Who was James Lackington? (a) Publisher (b) Painter (c) Scholar (d) Reformer
3.	Who wrote My Childhood and My University? (a) Thomas Wood (b) Maxim Gorky (c) George Eliot (d) Jane Austen
4.	Which one of the following began to edit the 'Bengal Gazette' a weekly a magazine? (a) James Augustus Hickey (b) George Eliot (c) Jane Austen (d) William Bolts
5.	Which scholar expressed a deep anxiety about printing? (a) Martin Luther (b) Erasmus (c) Johann Gutenberg (d) None of these
6	Which of the following countries had the earliest kind of print technology? (a) China (b) Korea (c) Japan (d) All of these
7	Who among the following religious reformers wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the religious practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic church? (a) Confucious (b) Kitagawa Utamaro (c) Martin Luther (d) Hi-sang
8	At which of the following places, a children's press was set up in 1857? (a) England (b) Spain (c) France (d) China
9	Which book of Jyotiba Phule was based on the caste system? (a) Amar Jiban (b) Istri Dharam Vichar (c) Sacchi Kavitayen (d) Gulamgiri
10	Which of the following cities became the hub of the Western style-school culture printing? (a) Berlin (b) Shanghai (c) Paris (d) Britain
11	In which of the following years did Buddhist missionaries from China introduce hand-printing technology? (a) 758-760 AD (b) 772-774 AD (c) 768-770 AD (d) 776-778 AD
12	Which of the following books is the oldest Japanese book, printed in 868 AD containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations? (a) Diamond Sutra (b) Harshcharita (c) Brihatsutra (d) Mrichkatika
13	Which of the following countries possessed a huge bureaucratic system that recruited its personnel through Civil Service Examination? (a) China (b) Korea (c) Japan (d) Britain
14	What is calligraphy? (a) Stylised writing (b) Poetry (c) Textbooks (d) Flower arrangement
15	Who introduced the printing press in India? (a) French (b) Italian (c) Portuguese (d) None of these
16	Printing was first developed in: (a) Japan (b) Portugal (c) China (d) Germany
17	Which one of the following, created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion? (a) Print (b) Oral (c) Text (d) Ballad
18	Which of the following classes emerged as a new reading class? (a) Elite class (b) Working class (c) Common people (d) Peasantry class
19	Which class of people normally live in the world of oral culture attain knowledge? (a) Elite class (b) Common people (c) Working class (d) Peasantry class



20	In which of the following countries, the rates of literacy was very low till the 20th century? (a) European countries (b) Asian countries (c) American countries (d) Australian countries
21	At which of the following places, the Grimm Brothers spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants? (a) France (b) England (c) Germany (d) Spain
22	Which of the following is/are some of the best-known women novelist during 19th century? (a) Jane Austen (b) George Eliot (c) Bronte Sisters (d) All of these
23	When did leading libraries come into existence? (a) Fifteenth century (b) Seventeenth century (c) Sixteenth century (d) None of above
24	Which of the following authors from New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press? (a) Richard M. Hoe (b) George Eliot (c) Jane Austen (d) Martin Luther
25	At which of the following places in India, the first printing press was established? (a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Calcutta (d) Goa
26	In which of the two languages, 50 books were published in 1674? (a) Konkani and Kannada (b) Malayalam and Manipuri (c) Telugu and Tamil (d) Oriya and Bhojpuri
27	At which place, Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579? (a) Cuttack (b) Cochin (c) Calcutta (d) Madras
28	What did Menocchio, the miller, do? (a) Commissioned artists (b) Enraged the Roman Catholic Church (c) Wrote the Adages (d) None of these
29	What was Gutenberg's first printed book? (a) Ballads (b) Dictionary (c) Bible (d) None of these
30	Who was Martin Luther? (a) Painter (b) Poet (c) Religious reformer (d) All of these
31	What were Penny Chapbooks? (a) Ritual calendars (b) Journals (c) Newspapers (d) Pocket-sized books
32	DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable : (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) If assertion is true but reason is false. (d) If both assertion and reason are false. Assertion : In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. Reason : This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
33	Assertion : The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology. Reason : From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
34	Assertion : The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Reason : Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.
35	Assertion : The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible. Reason : About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.
36	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,
37	Assertion : As literacy and schools spread in African countries, there was a virtual reading mania. Reason : Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to tribals.
38	Assertion : Children became an important category of readers. Reason : Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.
39	Assertion : There was an intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like-widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. Reason : The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands off at was telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines.