

**CBSE Test Paper - 03**

**Chapter - 07 Print Culture and the Modern World**

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1. Which among the following is an autobiography of Rashundari Devi **(1)**
  - a. Amar Jawan
  - b. Amar zindagi
  - c. AmarJyoti
  - d. Amar Jiban
2. Which of the following was the first Hindi newspaper? **(1)**
  - a. Bharat Mata
  - b. Kesri
  - c. Bande Mataram
  - d. Uddant Martand
3. Istri Dharm Vichar was published by **(1)**
  - a. Ravi verma
  - b. Rammohun Roy
  - c. Ram Chaddha
  - d. B. R. Ambedkar
4. Bombay Samachar made its appearance in the year **(1)**
  - a. 1864
  - b. 1857
  - c. 1828
  - d. 1822
5. Raj Ravi Varma was a/an **(1)**
  - a. Journalist
  - b. Editor
  - c. Novelist

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d. Painter

6. What was the meaning of the art form Ukiyo? **(1)**
7. What did political leaders and reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedker and Periyar Ramaswamy oppose? **(1)**
8. Give the ancient name of Tokyo. **(1)**
9. Name the chapbooks which were famous in France. **(1)**
10. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter. Justify the statement giving any three suitable arguments. **(3)**
11. Explain any three reasons due to which women became large readers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe. **(3)**
12. Write about the different innovations in the printing technology during the 19th century. **(3)**
13. How print was diversified by the seventeenth century in China? **(3)**
14. "Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy." Support the statement with example. **(5)**
15. Explain the main features of the first book printed by Gutenberg. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. d. Amar Jiban  
**Explanation:** Amar Jiban, published in 1876, is the name of Rashundari Devi's autobiography and is the first autobiography written by an Indian woman.
2. d. Uddant Martand  
**Explanation:** The first hindi newspaper was Uddant Martand and it was published in the year 1826.
3. c. Ram Chaddha  
**Explanation:** Ram Chaddha published the fast selling Istri Dharm Vichar to teach women how to be obedient wives.
4. d. 1822  
**Explanation:** Bombay Samachar made its appearance in the year 1822. It was established by Fardunjee Marzban.
5. d. Painter  
**Explanation:** Raj Ravi Varma was a painter who produced innumerable mythological paintings that were printed at the Ravi Varma Press.
6. Ukiyo is a Japanese art movement that flourished from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is a picture of the floating works or depiction of ordinary human experiences, especially urban ones.
7. The political leaders and reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswamy opposed discrimination against the outcaste groups, caste inequalities.
8. The former name of Tokyo was Edo. It was also romanized as Jedo, Yedo or Yeddo.
9. The chapbooks famous in France were Bibliotheque Bleue.
10. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter because:

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- i. We find print everywhere around us in books, newspapers, journals, magazines, famous paintings, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements and cinema posters.
  - ii. We read printed literature, books, novels and stories. Newspapers are being read every day and track public debates.
  - iii. Printed matter helps in preservation and dissemination of history, scientific knowledge and culture, etc.

11. Women became large readers in the nineteenth century Europe because:

- i. Certain magazines, especially penny magazines were published to attract the women readers.
- ii. Penny magazines were manuals teaching proper behaviors and housekeeping.
- iii. In the nineteenth century there was vast leaps in mass literacy in Europe, due to which women readership rose.
- iv. Some of the best known novelists were women.

12. There was a series of new innovations in printing technology through the 19th century:

- i. By the mid-19th century, Richard M Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. It was capable of printing 8000 sheets per hour which was specially useful for printing newspapers.
- ii. In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed which could print upto six colours at a time.
- iii. From the beginning of the 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations.
- iv. Later, some other improvements were developed e.g. methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced.
- v. The 19th century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels.

13. By the seventeenth century as urban culture bloomed in China, the use of print diversified. Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials. Merchants used print in

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their everyday life, as they collected trade information. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.

14. Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.
  - i. In Bengal as the debate developed tracts and newspapers proliferated circulating a variety of arguments.
  - ii. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of local people.
  - iii. Raja Rammohan Roy published the '*Sambad Kaumud*' from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the '*Samachar Chandrika*' to oppose the opinions of Rammohan Roy.
  - iv. From 1822 two Persian newspapers were published, '*Jam-i-Jahan Nama*' and '*Shamsul Akhba*'.
15. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing press. The first book printed by John Guttenberg was the holy book Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. These printed books has following features:
  - i. It closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
  - ii. The types of metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
  - iii. Borders of the Bible were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.
  - iv. Printing of books for the commons and for elites was different.