

Print Culture and the Modern World

Question 1.

Penny magazines were especially meant for:

- (a) Children
- (b) Adults
- (c) Men
- (d) Women

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Women

Penny magazines were especially meant for women.

Question 2.

Leading libraries in England became instruments for educating:

- (a) White-collar workers and artisans
- (b) Artisans and lower-middle class people
- (c) While-collar workers
- (d) White-collar workers artisans and lower-middle class people

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) White-collar workers artisans and lower-middle class people

Leading libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle class people.

Question 3.

By the late eighteenth century the press came to made up of:

- (a) Paper
- (b) Stone
- (c) Metal
- (d) Wood

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Metal

By the late eighteenth century the press came to be made up of metal.

Question 4.

The power-driven cylindrical press was capable of:

- (a) Printing 6,000 sheets per hour
- (b) Printing 7,000 sheets per hour
- (c) Printing 8,000 sheets per hour
- (d) Printing 9,000 sheets per hour

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Printing 8,000 sheets per hour
It was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour.

Question 5.

In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the:

- (a) Dollar series
- (b) Pound Series
- (c) Shilling Series
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Shilling Series
In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series called the shilling series.

Question 6.

India had a very rich and old tradition of hand-written manuscripts in:

- (a) Sanskrit, Arabic and various vernacular languages
- (b) Arabic, Persian and various vernacular languages
- (c) Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian
- (d) Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and various vernacular languages

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and various vernacular languages
In India most of the manuscripts were written in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and various vernacular languages.

Question 7.

Manuscripts were highly:

- (a) Expensive and fragile
- (b) Decorated and fragile
- (c) Expensive
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Expensive and fragile
Since manuscripts were written by hand, they were expensive and fragile.

Question 8.

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the:

- (a) Mid-fourteenth century
- (b) Mid-sixteenth century
- (c) Mid-seventeenth century
- (d) Mid-eighteenth century

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Mid-sixteenth century
In the mid-sixteenth century.

Question 9.

Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in at Cochin.

- (a) 1549
- (b) 1559
- (c) 1569
- (d) 1579

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 1579
In 1579, Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book at Cochin.

Question 10.

The Deoband Seminary was founded in:

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1867
- (c) 1877
- (d) 1887

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 1867
In 1867.

Question 11.

Amar Jiban was the autobiography of:

- (a) Rashsundari Debi
- (b) Kalpana Debi
- (c) Mahasundari Debi
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Rashsundari Debi
Amar Jiban was the autobiography of Rashsundari Debi.

Question 12.

Istri Dharm Vichar was published by:

- (a) Shyam Chaddha
- (b) Sohan Chaddha
- (c) Mohan Chaddha
- (d) Ram Chaddha

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Ram Chaddha

Ram Chaddha published Istri Dharma Vichar to teach women how to be obedient wives.

Question 13.

Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal was written and published by:

- (a) Kashi baba
- (b) Kali baba
- (c) Sohan baba
- (d) Mohan baba

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Kashi baba

Kashi Baba, a Kanpur mill worker, wrote and published Chotte Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938.

Question 14.

Kesari was owned by:

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Kesari, a newspaper was owned by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Question 15.

Bal Gangadhar was imprisoned in:

- (a) 1908
- (b) 1909
- (c) 1910
- (d) 1911

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1908

When Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote about the Punjab revolutionaries he was imprisoned in 1908.

Question 16.

The earliest kind of print technology was developed in:

- (a) China, Japan and India
- (b) China, Japan and Russia
- (c) China, Japan and Korea
- (d) None of the above.

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) China, Japan and Korea

The earliest system of hand-printing was developed in China, Japan and Korea.

Question 17.

The major producer of printed material was:

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Korea
- (d) India

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) China

China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examination. Thus the major producer of print material was China.

Question 18.

Buddhist Missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around:

- (a) AD 769-779
- (b) AD 768-770
- (c) AD 777-870
- (d) AD 758-760

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) AD 768-770

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.

Question 19.

The earlier name of Tokyo was:

- (a) Ido
- (b) Ado
- (c) Edo
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Edo

The earlier name of Tokyo was Edo.

Question 20.

Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in:

- (a) 1285
- (b) 1275

- (c) 1295
- (d) 1765

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1295

In 1295, Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.

Question 21.

Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in the:

- (a) 1420s
- (b) 1430s
- (c) 1440s
- (d) 1450s

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1430s

The first printing press was developed by Johann Gutenberg in the 1430s.

Question 22.

The first printed book was the:

- (a) Bible
- (b) Ramayana
- (c) Mahabharata
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Bible

Bible was the first printed book.

Question 23.

The shift from hand-printing to mechanical printing led to the:

- (a) Book revolution
- (b) Print revolution
- (c) Mechanical revolution
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Print revolution

The shift from hand-printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

Question 24.

A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited is called a:

- (a) Travern
- (b) Ballad

- (c) Verse
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Ballad

A ballad is a historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.

Question 25.

Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices or rituals of the Roman Catholic Church was written by:

- (a) Martin Luther
- (b) Mark Twain
- (c) Mark Henry
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Martin Luther

Martin Luther wrote the Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices of rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

Question 26.

A Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics was called:

- (a) Heretical
- (b) Inquisition
- (c) Seditious
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Inquisition

Inquisition was a former Roman Catholic Court for identifying and punishing heretics.

Question 27.

By the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries literacy rates:

- (a) Went down in most parts of Europe
- (b) Remained same in most parts of Europe
- (c) Went up in most parts of Europe
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Remained same in most parts of Europe

In most parts of Europe, literacy rates went up by the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Question 28.

The ritual calenders were called:

- (a) Almanacs
- (b) Holy calenders
- (c) Chap books
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Almanacs

Almanacs were the ritual calendars.

Question 29.

Pocket size books that were sold by travelling pedlars were called:

- (a) Almanacs
- (b) Story books
- (c) Chap books
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Chap books

Chapbooks were the pocket size books sold by travelling pedlars.

Question 30.

A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in:

- (a) 1837
- (b) 1847
- (c) 1857
- (d) 1867

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1857

It was set-up in 1857 to promote children education.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. The production of handwritten manuscripts could satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. About 190 copies of the Bible were printed and it took three years to produce them.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. Printed books at first did not resemble the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. Between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Access to books created a new culture of reading.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of Calligraphy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. Japan, possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late eighteenth century.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, was the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. In 1295, Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in Japan.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. Many people believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions due to which the Russian Revolution occurred.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. Print directly shaped the minds of the people and opened up the possibility of thinking differently.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

21. Production of schools textbooks became critical for the publishing industry.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. Penny magazines were especially meant for children, giving them knowledge about the environment.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

23. Leading libraries have been in existence from the seventeenth century onwards.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. In 1517, Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. In the seventeenth century, Manocchio began to read books that were available in his locality.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. The Roman Church began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

28. In England, penny chap books were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs and politics.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

30. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire, etc. were widely printed and read.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Match the following

1.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Calligraphy	(a) beliefs which did not follow the teachings of the church
2. Vellum	(b) the state of being fully satisfied
3. Taverns	(c) a speech, opposing the government
4. Protestant Reformation	(d) Legal scholars of Islam
5. Heretical	(e) a legal pronouncement on Islamic law
6. Satiety	(f) a movement to reform the Catholic Church
7. Seditious	(g) a place where people gathered to drink
8. Ulema	(h) a parchment made from the skin of a animals
9. Fatwa	(i) the art of beautiful and stylised writing

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Calligraphy	(i) the art of beautiful and stylised writing
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9. Fatwa	(e) a legal pronouncement on Islamic law

2.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. A children's press was set-up in	(a) readers as well	(A) in 1857
2. Women became important as	(b) England	(B) 1930S
3. Shilling Series were sold in	(c) in the	(C) J.A. Hickey

4. The Great Depression occurred	(d) France	(D) in the 1920s
5. Bengal Gazette was edited	(e) by	(E) as writers

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. A children's press was set-up in	(d) France	(A) in 1857
2. Women became important as	(a) readers as well	(E) as writers
3. Shilling Series were sold in	(b) England	(D) in the 1920s
4. The Great Depression occurred	(c) in the	(B) 1930S
5. Bengal Gazette was edited	(e) by	(C) J.A. Hickey

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Oldest Japanese Book	(a) 1430s
2. Kitagawa Utamaro	(b) ballad
3. The first printing press	(c) galley
4. A historical accent or folk tale	(d) Diamond Sutra
5. Metal frame in which types are laid	(e) born in Eolo

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Oldest Japanese Book	(d) Diamond Sutra
2. Kitagawa Utamaro	(e) born in Edo
3. The first printing press	(a) 1430s
4. A historical accent or folk tale	(b) ballad
5. Metal frame in which types are laid	(c) galley

Fill in the blanks

1. Ram Mohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from

▼ Answer

Answer: 1821

2. From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, Jan-i-Jahan and

▼ Answer

Answer: Shamsul Akhbar

3. In north India, the were deeply anxious about the collapse of Muslim dynasties.

▼ Answer

Answer: Ulema

4. The Deoband Seminary published thousands upon thousands of telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives.

▼ Answer

Answer: fatwas

5. Among print encouraged the readings of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.

▼ Answer

Answer: Hindu

6. Some social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in lives and emotion.

▼ Answer

Answer: women's

7. In a folk literature was widely printed from the early twentieth century.

▼ Answer

Answer: Punjab

8. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in

▼ Answer

Answer: 1878.

9. The self-educated working class people wrote tracts and auto-biographies in large numbers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: political

10. The press was capable of printing 8000 sheets per hour.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: cylindrical

11. The of several individual mechanical improvements transferred the appearance of printed texts.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: accumulation

12. Printers and continuously developed new strategies to sell their products.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: publishers

13. had a very rich and old tradition of hand-written manuscripts.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: India

14. From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Bengal Gazette

15. Printed tracts and not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: newspaper

