

## **CBSE Test Paper - 05**

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

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1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested by British government after publishing which of the following poems ? **(1)**
  - a. Resistance
  - b. Bande Matram
  - c. Maratha
  - d. Shivaji's Utterances
2. Bibliotheque Bleue were printed in which country? **(1)**
  - a. Mexico
  - b. Belgium
  - c. France
  - d. China
3. From 1880s Naval kishore Press published numerous religious texts in vernaculars, who founded this Naval Kishore Press ? **(1)**
  - a. Ratan Naval Kishore
  - b. Dinesh Naval Kishore
  - c. Raj Naval Kishore
  - d. Munshi Naval Kishore
4. Who were Bronte sisters? **(1)**
  - a. They were novelists
  - b. They were philosophers
  - c. They were historians
  - d. They were Journalists
5. Offset press was developed in **(1)**
  - a. Eighteenth century

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- b. Sixteenth century
  - c. Nineteenth century
  - d. Seventeenth century

6. Name any four languages in which Indian manuscript was prepared before the age of print. **(1)**
7. How were books produced in ancient India? **(1)**
8. Name some Indian writers who wrote for and about the poor of our society. **(1)**
9. On what material were the manuscripts written in ancient India? **(1)**
10. What do you know about manuscripts of India? **(3)**
11. Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the “Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all, but influence by none”? Explain. **(3)**
12. Can we imagine a world without printed matter? **(3)**
13. How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples. **(3)**
14. How did the ideas of scientists and philosophers become more accessible to common people after the beginning of print revolution in Europe? **(5)**
15. How did China remain a major producer of printed material for a long time? **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. d. Shivaji's Utterences

**Explanation:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote a poem namely Shivaji's Utterences. This poem was published by Tilak in Kesari and for this he was arrested by the British Government.

2. c. France

**Explanation:** Biliotheque Bleue were printed in France. These were low priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.

3. d. Munshi Naval Kishore

**Explanation:** The Naval Kishore Press (NKP) was founded in Lucknow in 1858 by Munshi Naval Kishore and grew in the following decades to one of India's most important publishing houses.

4. a. They were novelists

**Explanation:** The best known novelists in the nineteenth century were Bronte sisters. Their writings became important in defining a new type of women.

5. c. Nineteenth century

**Explanation:** Offset press was developed in the late nineteenth century. This press had a feature of printing up to six colours at a time.

6. Before the age of print, the Indian manuscript was prepared in four languages viz. Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Bengali.

7. The texts were written and illustrated by hand in ancient India.

8. Some Indian writers who wrote for and about the poor of our society were Jyotiba Phule, BR Ambedkar, EV Ramaswamy Naicker, Mahatma Gandhi and Prem Chand.

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9. The manuscripts were written on palm leaves or on handmade paper in ancient India.
  10. India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian as well as in various vernacular languages.
    - ii. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers.
    - iii. Pages were beautifully illustrated. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
    - iv. Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.
  11. Bengal Gazette was a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influence by none.' From 1780 James Augustus Hickey began to edit the magazine. Gradually, it was became private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence that began English printing in India. Hickey published freely, right from the advertisements related to the import and sale of slaves to gossips of company's senior officials in India. As a result, it enraged the colonial masters and Hickey was persecuted by General Warren Hastings.
  12. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter.
    - ii. We find evidences of print everywhere around us-in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings, and also in everyday things like theatre programmes, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters at street corners.
    - iii. We read printed literature, see printed images, follow the news through newspapers, and track public debates that appear in print.
  13.
    - i. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. In China, woodblock was used for hand printing.
    - ii. The print was used only by the scholar-officials upto the 6<sup>th</sup> century but later it became common.
    - iii. The Buddhist missionaries introduced hand printing technology from China to Japan.
    - iv. A great explorer Marco Polo brought printing knowledge of woodblock from China to Italy.
    - v. The invention of the printing press proved great miracle in spreading knowledge.

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14. The ideas of scientists and philosophers became easily accessible to common people after the print revolution in Europe as:
- i. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published. Maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
  - ii. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientific-minded readers by his scientific logic.
  - iii. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read.
  - iv. Those who read these books saw the world through new eyes.
  - v. There was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality.
15. China remained a major producers of printing material for a long time as
- i. Merchants used print in their everyday life as they collected trade information.
  - ii. Text books for the civil services examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
  - iii. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, romantic plays.
  - iv. Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.
  - v. Wives of scholar and officials published their work and courtesans wrote about their lives.