EXERCISE

A. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- **Q.1** What is calligraphy ?
- Q.2 How was the use of print diversified in 17th century China ?
- Q.3 When and by whom was the hand printing technology was introduced in Japan ?
- Q.4 Who was Marco Polo ? What did the Italians learn from him regarding printing ?
- **Q.5** What is referred to as wood block printing ?
- **Q.6** Who was Johann Gutenberg ? What was his main contribution ?
- Q.7 What was the first printed book after the invention of the printing press ? How many copies of book were printed in first three years ?
- **Q.8** What is meant by Print revolution ?
- Q.9 How did the printing press bring change in reading culture ?
- **Q.10** Why were the printed books popular even among illiterate people ?
- Q.11 Why were some people scared about printed books ?
- **Q.12** Mention any two strategies adopted by printers and publishers to sell their books ?
- Q.13 Why were manuscripts not used widely in everyday life?
- Q.14 By whom and in which part of India was the first printing press set up ?
- Q.15 Name the first weekly paper published in India ? By whom was it brought out ?
- Q.16 Name two Persian newspapers published in India in 1822.
- **Q.17** Name the first two mill workers who published books written by them in 20th century ?

- Q.18 Name two governor generals who passed laws to give greater freedom to press ?
- **Q.19** Why did the British government in India try to clamp the press ?
- Q.20 Are the new painters better than the previous one ?
- **Q.21** Name the countries where the earliest kind of print technology was developed.
- **Q.22** Who was the major producer of printed material in China ?
- Q.23 For what purpose was this material used ?
- Q.24 Why the print industry boomed in China in the 17th century ?
- Q.25 Which was the oldest book to be printed in Japan ?
- Q.26 Which material was used to print pictures in Japan ?
- Q.27 Who developed the first printing press ?
- Q.28 Name the first book published by Johann Gutenberg in Europe.
- Q.29 Name any four languages in which Indian manuscripts were prepared before the age of print.
- Q.30 When did the first printing press come to India ?
- **Q.31** Who printed the first Tamil book ?
- Q.32 Who was the author of Amar Jiban ?
- Q.33 Who wrote Istri Dharam Vichar?
- Q.34 Name a book written by Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low caste.
- **Q.35** Name an Act which was passed by the British government to keep a regular track of the vernacular newspapers.

B. Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 Where did the earliest form of paint technology develop ? How were the early books printed ?
- **Q.2** Describe the roll of scribes in the production of books in early medieval period ?
- **Q.3** Explain the factors responsible for the invention of new printing technology.
- **Q.4** How did Gutenberg use his early experience in inventing printing press ?
- **Q.5** How did the knowledge of printing spread to all parts of Europe ? What were its effects.
- Q.6 Describe the main features of the first printed Bible ?
- Q.7 What was the impact of Print Revolution ?
- **Q.8** What were the main effects of the invention of the Printing press ?
- Q.9 Before the age of print, how did the common people learn about the sacred texts ?
- Q.10 When was the first children's press set up ? What were its affects ?
- **Q.11** What role did lending libraries play in educating comment people in 19th century ?
- Q.12 Examine the various innovations in print technology in late 19 century and early 20th century ?
- Q.13 Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India ?
- Q.14 How did religious texts encourage religions debates and discussion ?
- Q.15 How did the ancient Indian copy and preserve manuscripts ?
- **Q.16** Why the British government curtailed the freedom of press ?
- Q.17 How press is helpful in social and religious reform movement?

- Q.18 How did Johann Gutenberg learn the art of print ?
- Q.19 Explain the main features of the first printed Bible.
- Q.20 In North India, the 'Ulemas' were deeply anxious about the collapse of the Muslim dynasties. They feared that colonial rulers would encourage conversion, change the Muslim personal laws'. Mention any three steps taken by them to counter this.

C. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 Examine the reasons for a virtual reading 'mania' in Europe in 18th century ?
- Q.2 To what extent did the print culture create conditions for the spread of revolutionary ideas before the French Revolution of 1789?
- Q.3 How did the print technology help to being about a new intellectual atmosphere in Europe and help Martin Luther in the Reformation movement ?
- Q.4 Discuss the impact of mass media on culture?
- Q.5 What are the factors which do or can, act against the independence of mass media ?
- Q.6 What measures have been taken to tackle the issue of communication imperialism by the UNO ?
- **Q.7** 'The shift from handprinting to mechanical printing led to the print revolution'. Explain.
- **Q.8** 'Print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers'. Explain.
- Q.9 Mention some of the important characeristics of print culture of Japan.
- **Q.10** Trace the history of print in Europe.
- **Q.11** What were the features of the new books which were produced in Europe after the invention of the Gutenberg's press ?

- Q.12 'Print not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India.' Explain.
- Q.13 "By the end of the 19th century a new visual culture was taking shape." Write any three features of this new visual culture.
- Q.14 How did the women writers use the print to express their opinions regarding the status of women in India? Explain.
- **Q.15** Explain the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.
- Q.16 'Not everyone welcomed the printed books, and those who did also had fears about it.' Explain by giving examples.
- **Q.17** Explain the factors which were responsible for creating a virtual reading mania in Europe.
- Q.18 How did the print culture change the way of life of women in late nineteenth century in India.
- Q.19 How was the print used to spread the religious texts by various communities? Explain by giving examples.
- Q.20 Explain the impact of print culture on Indian women.

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1 The first printing press was developed by
 (A) Marco Polo
 (B) Kitagawa Utamaro
 (C) Johann Gutenberg
 - (D) Erasmus
- Q.2 Which religious reformer was responsible for the Reformation movement ?(A) Martin Luther(B) The Grimm Brother
 - (C) George Elliot
 - (D) None of these

- Q.3 Who among the following was not a women novelist (A) Jane Austern
 (B) Bronte sister
 (C) George Eliot
 (D) Maxim Gorky
- Q.4 Who among the following wrote her autobiography ?
 (A) Kailashbasini Debi
 (B) Tarabai Shinde
 (C) Pandita Ramabai
 - (D) Rashundari Debi
- Q.5 The book Gulamgiri wrote about -
 - (A) The link between caste and class exploitation
 - (B) The injustices of the caste system
 - (C) Illtreatment of windows
 - (D) Restrictions on the vernacular press
- Q.6 Church began to maintain an index of prohibited books from (A) 1556 (B) 1558 (C) 1560 (D) 1562
- Q.7 The book "Chote Aur Bade ka Sawal" was written by (A) Sudarshan Chakr (B) Kashibaba
 (C) Gandhiji (D) S.C. Bose
- Q.8 Where was the first printing press set up in India -(A) Pune (B) Kanpur (C) Goa (D) Bombay
- Q.9 What was the first printed books after the invention of the printing press (A) Ramayan (B) Gita
 (C) Kuran (D) Bible
- Q.10 A legal scholars of Islam and the Sharia -(A) Ulamas (B) Kazi
 - (C) Maulvi (D) Fatwa
- Q.11The earliest kind of print technology was
developed in Japan, Korea and(A) China(B) India
(C) Germany(D) France
- Q.12 The paper was invented in

	(A) India(B) England(C) China(D) France
Q.13	 Who was the major producer of printed material in China ? (A) The Imperial State (B) The Novel Industry (C) The Buddhist Monks (D) None of the above
Q.14	What is calligraphy ?(A) The art of beautiful and stylish writing(B) A type of building(C) A type of writing used during neolithic age(D) A type of writing used in Egypt
Q.15	When was handprinting technology introduced in Japan ? (A) 1002-1008 A.D. (B) 768-770 A.D. (C) 1008-1012 A.D. (D) 1012-1014 A.D.
Q.16	 Who among the following brought hand - printing technology into Japan around 768-770 AD ? (A) Buddhist missionaries (B) Japanese Traders (C) European Traders (D) None of the above
Q.17	Which is the oldest printed book of Japan ?(A) Bible(B) Diamond Sutra(C) Mahabharata(D) Ukiyo
Q.18	Who wrote 95 Theses ?(A) Martin Luther(B) Johann Gutenberg(C) J.V. Schley(D) Charles Dickens
Q.19	Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?

(A) Osaka (B) Nagano

- (C) Edo (D) Gifu
- Q.20 By the mid 19th century, had perfected the power driven cylindrical press -(A) Johann Gutenberg
 - (B) S. Richard
 - (C) Richard M. Hoe
 - (D) Vivian Richard
- Q.21 Who authored 'Gitagovinda' ?
 - (A) Jayadeva
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) Munshi Premchand
 - (D) Chandu Menon
- Q.22 The printing press first came to India in with missionaries (A) Bombay, Portuguese
 - (B) Goa, Portuguese
 - (C) Surat, East India Company
 - (D) Calcutta, East India Company
- Q.23 Which of the following is the meaning of 'Biliotheque Bleue'?(A) An author
 - (B) Low price small books
 - (C) Monuments
 - (D) None of these
- Q.24 The printing was first introduced in India by which one of the following ?(A) East India Company officials(B) Indian reformers
 - (C) Portuguese missionaries
 - (D) Arabic traders
- Q.25 James Augustus Hickey was persecuted by
 - (A) Governor-General Warren Hastings
 - (B) Governor-General William Bentick
 - (C) Governor-General Lord Dalhousie
 - (D) Governor-General Mountbatten

ANSWERS

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	Α	Α	D	D	В	В	В	С	D	Α	А	С	Α	А	В	А	В	А	С	С
Q.No	21	22	23	24	25															
Ans.	А	В	В	С	А															