



GRADE: X

QUESTION BANK (2023-24)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Ch:Print,Culture and the Modern World.

Qn. No	All Questions are Compulsory	Marks allocated
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS	1 Mark Each
1	The printing press 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	1
2	Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo? (a) Osaka (b) Nagano (c) Edo (d) Gifu	1
3	What is Calligraphy? (a) Poetry (b) Textbooks (c) Flowers Arrangement- (d) Stylized form of writing	1
4	Who started to edit the Bengal Gazette weekly in 1780. (a) James Augustus Hickey (b) Richard M Hoe (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) None of the above	1
5	The earliest kind of print technology was developed in: (a) Japan and Korea (b) India, Japan and Korea (c) China, Japan and Korea (d) India, China and Arabia	1
6	The first to use wood-block printing in Europe were: (a) The French (b) The Spaniards (c) The Italians (d) The Germans	1
7	Protestant Reformation was: (a) A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome (b) A challenge to the authority of Rome (c) A new religion started by Martin Luther (d) The French Revolution	1
8	Print culture, according to many historians, made people critical and rational because: (a) Enlightened thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, judging everything with reasons (b) The thinkers attacked sacred authority of the Church and despotism of the State (c) People who read the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau saw the world through different eyes (d) All of these	1
9	The contribution of Grimm Brothers of Germany to children's literature was : (a) Publishing stories for them (b) Spending years on compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants, editing and publishing them as a collection in 1812 (c) Having a new shape to rural folktales (d) All the above	1

10	Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'? (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Jyotiba Phule (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Bankim Chandra	1
	SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	
11	What repressive measures were adopted by them to control the freedom of press after the revolt of 1857?	3
12	Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.	3
13	Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India. Examine the statement.	3
14	Write short notes to show what you know about: The Vernacular Press Act.	3
15	Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from nineteenth century onwards.	3
	LONG ANSWER	
16	Evaluate the impact of print technology on the poor people in India.	5
17	"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th Century." Analyse the statement.	5
18	Explain briefly the initial efforts made by foreigners to introduce printing press in India.	5
19	Explain how the print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.	5
20	Why did some people in the eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?	5
	SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS	4

21	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions:</p> <p>New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them. In France, were the 'Biliotheque Bleue', which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests. The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment. Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places</p> <p>(i) What is chapbook?</p> <p>(ii) Who were pedlars?</p> <p>(iii) When did the periodic press develop?</p>	4
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