INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: History
Chapter 3 Worksheet No:3	Topic: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD	Year:2026-27

A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1	**Why was the traditional Chinese book folded and stitched at the side?** A. The paper was thick and difficult to fold. **B. Only one side of the thin paper could be printed effectively.** C. Books were designed mainly for decoration. D. Woodblocks could print only folded pages.
Q2	**Which factor most directly encouraged the imperial state to print textbooks in large numbers?** A. The popularity of accordion books B. The skill of craftsmen in calligraphy **C. The growth of the civil service examination system** D. The invention of paper
Q3	**What major technological change accompanied the development of the new reading culture in China?** A. A shift from paper to cloth printing B. A shift from books to oral literature C. A shift from woodblocks to handwritten manuscripts D. **A shift from hand printing to mechanical printing**
Q4	**Which of the following is a Korean collection of Buddhist scriptures from the mid-13th century?** A. Diamond Sutra **B. Tripitaka Koreana** C. Mahayana Canon D. Lotus Sutra
Q5	**Which sequence correctly describes the production of a ukiyo print?** A. **Publisher selects subject → artist makes outline → carver creates printing block → prints are produced** B. Artist draws → publisher selects subject → carver destroys the block C. Carver selects subject → publisher paints → artist prints the image D. Artist prints → publisher draws → carver publishes the book
Q6	**Luxury handwritten books were mainly meant for _____ circles and rich monastic libraries.** A. Merchant **B. Aristocratic** C. Working-class D. Student
Q7	**In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles of Tokyo …….. had become very popular along with the text in the books.** i. visual material ii. advertising products

	iii. print photography iv. paintings in print **A. i and iv** B. i and ii C. i, ii and iii D. None of the above
Q8	**Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the impact of print?** A. Print made it possible for ideas to circulate among a wider audience. B. Print created new opportunities for debate and discussion. C. Print enabled people who disagreed with established authorities to circulate their ideas. **D. Print was universally welcomed because people believed that wider access to books could only have positive effects.**
Q9	**Observe the picture and identify the two heavenly bodies who accompanies the goddess carrying the printing press.**  A. Minerva - the goddess of wisdom B. Mercury - the messenger of God C. Both A and B D. None of the above
Q10	**Why did the Roman Church begin to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558?** **i**. interference of foreign writers ii. giving too many independent beliefs to people through books iii. troubled by such effects of popular readings and questionings of faith iv. writing and printing of heretical beliefs A. i only B. i and ii C. ii, ii and iv **D. iii and iv**
Q11	**What impact did print have regarding the French Revolution?** i. print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism and reasoning ii. print created a new culture of dialogue and debate iii. by the 1780s there was literature that mocked the royalty and monarchy and criticised their morality, along with cartoons and caricatures iv. people were not affected directly but they did pay attention A. i only B. i and ii **C. All of the above**

	D. None of the above
Q12	**Which were the new literary forms that entered the world of Indian reading ?** A. religious writings B anti British publications C. translations of foreign novels **D. lyrics , short stories , essays about social and political matters**
Q13	**In the 1930s, Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves, who were they sponsored by?** A. millowners **B. social reformers** C. educationists D freedom fighters
Q14	**What regulations did the Calcutta Supreme Court pass by the 1820s?** **A. to control press freedom** B. Freedom to press C. to write only pro British D. no social reform publications
Q15	**What was the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 about?** **A**. No rights for Indians to write B. **It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press** C. Indian writers to be banished D. Only English writings to be published
Q16	**When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, who wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari?** **A. Balgangadhar Tilak** B. Subhashchandra Bose C. Chandrashekhar Azaad D. Udham Singh

Assertion/Reason :

In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R). Mark the correct choice:

1.	**Assertion (A):** Every page of each copy printed by Gutenberg's press was different. **Reason (R):** In each copy, the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. A. **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.** B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.
2.	**Assertion (A):** Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. **Reason (R):** Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. **B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.** C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.
3.	**Assertion (A):** The ideas of scientists and philosophers became more accessible to the common people.

	Reason (R): In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars (chapmen) and sold cheap so the poor could buy them**.** A. **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.** B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

1	**Fear of the book** Erasmus, a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer, who criticised the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Luther, expressed a deep anxiety about printing. He wrote in Adages (1508): 'To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things satiety is most harmful ... [printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.'. **1. Who was Luther?** Ans: Martin Luther was a monk whose writings lead to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. **2. How could the spread of printing technology challenge the authority of religious institutions in Europe?** • Printed books made religious texts and new interpretations more accessible to people. • Reformers could circulate their ideas widely and question the practices of the Church. • Readers could examine religious teachings and develop their own opinions. • This weakened the Church's control over religious knowledge and encouraged debate. **3. If printing had remained under the strict control of religious authorities, how might the Reformation in Europe have developed differently?** • Reformers would have faced greater difficulty distributing their ideas. • Religious authorities could have restricted the circulation of writings that challenged Church practices. • Fewer people might have encountered alternative religious interpretations. • The spread of reformist ideas could have been slower and more limited. • However, reform movements might still have developed through other forms of communication.