## Explore Print Culture and the Modern World MCQs for CBSE Class 10

1) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in $\qquad$ , Japan and Korea, which was a system of hand printing.
a) India
b) Britain
c) China
d) Germany

Answer: (c)
2) Which of the following statements are true about printing?
a) Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.
b) The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material.
c) Both (a) and (b) are true.
d) None of the above are true.

Answer: (c)
3) As Western powers established their outposts in China, $\qquad$ became the hub of the new print culture.
a) Shanghai
b) Beijing
c) Guangzhou
d) Hong Kong

Answer: Option (a)
4) $\qquad$ from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.
a) Buddhist Missionaries
b) Christian Missionaries
c) Scholars
d) Traders

## Answer: Option (a)

5) The oldest $\qquad$ book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.
a) Chinese
b) Indian
c) Japanese
d) Korean

## Answer: Option (c)

6) In the flourishing urban circles at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Edo was later known as $\qquad$ .
a) Kyoto
b) Seoul
c) Beijing
d) Tokyo

## Answer: Option (d)

7) China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him to $\qquad$ .
a) Italy
b) Germany
c) Great Britain
d) France

Answer: option (a)
8) Vellum was a parchment made from the $\qquad$ of animals.
a) Bones
b) Skin
c) Legs
d) None of the above

## Answer: Option (b)

9) Which of the following statements about Manuscripts are true?
a) It was easy to read from Manuscripts.
b) It was easy to carry around the Manuscripts.
c) Manuscripts were not fragile.
d) All the above statements are false.

## Answer: Option (d)

10) By the early fifteenth century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe to
$\qquad$ .
a) To print textiles
b) Playing cards
c) Make religious pictures with simple, brief texts
d) All of the above are true

## Answer: Option (d)

11) Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s, in Strasbourg located in $\qquad$ .
a) Great Britain.
b) Germany
c) USA
d) France

## Answer: Option (b)

12) $\qquad$ is a Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
a) Compositor
b) Galley
c) Platen
d) None of the above

## Answer: Option (b)

13) Which of the following were the result of the invention of the printing press?
a) The time and labour required to produce each book came down
b) Printing reduced the cost of books
c) None of the above
d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option (d)
14) $\qquad$ are the places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, and to meet friends and exchange news.
a) Ballad
b) Taverns
c) Galley
d) Compositor

## Answer: Option (b)

15) In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the $\qquad$ .
a) Roman Catholic Church
b) Protestants
c) Orthodox Church
d) None of the above

## Answer: Option (a)

16) Protestant Reformation was a sixteenth-century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by $\qquad$ .
a) Paris
b) Rome
c) London
d) Marseilles

Answer: option (b)
17) $\qquad$ was a former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics.
a) Heretical
b) Seditious
c) Inquisition
d) Satiety

## Answer: Option (c)

18) $\qquad$ were the beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.
a) Inquisition
b) Satiety
c) Seditious
d) Heretical

Answer: Option (d)
19) $\qquad$ began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.
a) Roman Church
b) Orthodox Church
c) Protestants
d) Monarchs

## Answer: Option (a)

20) $\qquad$ a term used to describe pocket sized books that are sold by travelling peddlers called chapmen, which became popular from the time of the sixteenth-century print revolution.
a) Chapbook
b) Almanac
c) Denominations
d) None of the above

Answer: Option (a)

