

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: ZUHWM2

Questions: 95

Maximum Marks: 283

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	5 Print Culture and the Modern World
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 5 straightforward · 48 medium · 42 deep | Types: 68 Short · 14 Long · 10 MCQ · 3 Very short

Q1. medium thorough-understanding § Introduction [3]

Before the age of print, knowledge among common people was transmitted largely through oral traditions, hand-copied manuscripts, and the church. Analyse how the arrival of printed books disrupted each of these channels, and assess whether this disruption was liberating or destabilising for society.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World**Q2.** deep thorough-understanding § Introduction [3]

Print technology did not simply add a new way of making books — it transformed people's relationship with information, institutions and authority. Do you agree? Justify your answer with reference to at least two different areas of life.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World**Q3.** medium thorough-understanding § 1 The First Printed Books [3]

Early Chinese books were printed using the 'accordion' fold rather than being printed on both sides of a sheet. What property of the paper used made this format necessary, and what does this tell us about the relationship between available materials and the development of print technology?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World**Q4.** medium thorough-understanding § 1 The First Printed Books [3]

By the seventeenth century, print culture in China had diversified significantly beyond its early uses. Analyse how the expansion of the reading public in China changed both the content produced and the kinds of people who engaged with printed material. Support your answer with specific examples.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World**Q5.** deep thorough-understanding § 1 The First Printed Books [3]

The spread of print technology across Asia and into Europe was rarely accidental — it followed specific human actors and motivations. Using examples from at least two different regions or time periods, analyse the key forces that drove the transmission of print technology across cultures. What does this pattern reveal about the relationship between print and power?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q6. deep thorough-understanding § 1.1 Print in Japan [3]

[short_answer] Buddhist missionaries introduced hand-printing technology to Japan centuries before printed books became widely available there. What does the slow spread of this technology within Japanese society suggest about the factors that determine whether a new technology is adopted rapidly or gradually by a civilisation? Support your answer with relevant examples from the chapter.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q7. medium thorough-understanding § 1.1 Print in Japan [3]

In the late eighteenth century, ukiyo prints produced in Edo depicted courtesans, artists, and teahouse gatherings. What does the subject matter of these prints reveal about the society that produced and consumed them?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q8. deep thorough-understanding § 1.1 Print in Japan [5]

[long_answer] Ukiyo prints originated in Edo, Japan, as popular woodblock prints depicting everyday urban life, yet they eventually crossed oceans and deeply influenced European art movements in the nineteenth century. Using this example and others from the chapter, evaluate the role of print technology in enabling the exchange of artistic and cultural ideas across different societies and time periods.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q9. medium thorough-understanding § 2 Print Comes to Europe [3]

Woodblock printing reached Europe well before Gutenberg, yet handwritten manuscripts continued to be produced and even grew in volume for some time after its introduction. Why did manuscript culture persist and even expand despite the availability of this new technology? Give two reasons.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q10. deep thorough-understanding § 2 Print Comes to Europe [3]

Luxury editions of books in early Europe were handwritten on vellum and sought after by aristocrats, who dismissed cheaper printed copies as 'vulgar'. Yet Gutenberg's printed Bible was deliberately designed to closely resemble handwritten manuscripts — with ornamental metal type, hand-painted borders and illustrated pages. What does this deliberate imitation reveal about the challenges a new technology faces when it enters a society that values the old?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q11. medium thorough-understanding § 2 Print Comes to Europe [1]

Between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up across most of Europe, and the number of printed book copies rose from about 20 million in the latter half of the fifteenth century to around 200 million in the sixteenth century. Which of the following best explains the primary driver behind the rapid geographic spread of printing presses during this period?

- (A) European monarchs funded the establishment of presses in every country to promote literacy among common people.
- (B) German printers travelled to other countries seeking work, actively helping to set up new presses across Europe.
- (C) The Catholic Church sponsored the production of religious texts in all European languages to counter heresy.
- (D) Italian merchants imported Chinese woodblock technology and adapted it for use across European trade routes.

A European monarchs funded the establishment of presses in every country to promote literacy among common people.

B German printers travelled to other countries seeking work, actively helping to set up new presses across Europe.

C The Catholic Church sponsored the production of religious texts in all European languages.

D Booksellers organised international book fairs that made it profitable to open presses in new locations.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q12. medium thorough-understanding § 2 Print Comes to Europe [3]

Johann Gutenberg did not invent his printing press from scratch — he adapted technologies already familiar to him. Identify any TWO existing crafts or tools that directly shaped the design of his printing press, and explain what specific element of the press each one contributed to.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q13. deep thorough-understanding § 2 Print Comes to Europe [5]

The transition from handwritten manuscripts to Gutenberg's printed books is often described as a 'print revolution'. Evaluate the appropriateness of calling this transition a revolution. Support your answer with specific evidence from Europe between the mid-fifteenth and end of the sixteenth century.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q14. straightforward thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [1]

[very_short_answer] Gutenberg adapted an existing technology from everyday agricultural life to build his printing press. Name that technology and briefly explain what principle of printing it made possible.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q15. medium thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [2]

Gutenberg's background as a goldsmith and his experience with lead moulds both contributed to his printing press. How did these two skills come together in the actual working of the press?

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q16. medium thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [1]

Which of the following best explains why no two copies of Gutenberg's Bible were identical, even though they were produced on the same printing press?

- A The metal type used for printing wore down differently for each copy, producing slight variations in the text.
- B Each purchaser chose a different painting school to hand-illuminate the borders and illustrations, making every copy unique.
- C Gutenberg deliberately varied the layout of each copy to prevent counterfeiting.
- D The paper used was handmade and of uneven quality, distorting the printed text differently each time.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q17. deep thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [3]

Elites of the time preferred that no two copies of a printed book were exactly the same. What does this preference reveal about how they valued printed books compared to what the printing press was actually designed to achieve?

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q18. medium thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [2]

[short_answer] Within about a century of Gutenberg's invention, the number of printed books in Europe multiplied dramatically. Identify and explain TWO factors that drove this rapid expansion in the output of printed books across Europe between the mid-15th and mid-16th centuries.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q19. medium thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [3]

[short_answer] The introduction of moveable metal type was a fundamental improvement over the earlier woodblock method of printing books. Explain the key limitations of woodblock printing that moveable type overcame, and why this made large-scale book production feasible.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q20. deep thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [5]

Despite the printing press being a new mechanical technology, the first printed books were deliberately made to look like handwritten manuscripts. Why would printers make this choice, and what does it suggest about the challenges of introducing a radically new technology into society?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q21. straightforward thorough-understanding § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press [1]

[very_short_answer] The printing press spread from Germany to most of Europe within roughly a century of its invention. Apart from the technology itself, what was the primary human factor responsible for this rapid geographical diffusion?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q22. deep thorough-understanding § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact [5]

Erasmus feared that the flood of printed books would destroy the value of good literature, while Luther celebrated print as 'the ultimate gift of God.' Using these two contrasting views, explain how the same technology — the printing press — could be seen as both a threat and a blessing during the Reformation period. What does this tell us about the relationship between print and the control of ideas?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q23. medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 A New Reading Public [3]

Printing dramatically reduced the cost and time required to produce books in early modern Europe, yet the spread of print culture among ordinary people was not immediate. Identify the key challenge that continued to limit access to printed books, and explain how publishers attempted to address it.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q24. medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 A New Reading Public [3]

Before the age of print, reading was largely a privilege of the elite, while common people participated in an oral culture. How did the coming of print transform this relationship between oral and written culture? Was the boundary between the two cleanly removed?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q25. medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print [3]

[short_answer] Martin Luther's ideas spread across Germany within weeks of his writing them, a speed unimaginable before the printing press. Explain the specific role print played in transforming Luther's theological protest into a continent-wide religious movement, and why he viewed the press as a tool of divine providence.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q26. medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print [3]

The Roman Catholic Church imposed an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558. What sequence of events in the preceding decades made such a measure seem necessary to Church authorities?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q27. medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print [1]

[short_answer] Menocchio was an obscure miller in sixteenth-century Italy, yet the Roman Catholic Church launched an Inquisition against him. What does this reveal about the Church's understanding of the relationship between print culture and the spread of heterodox ideas among ordinary people?

A Menocchio had used the printing press to publish and widely circulate a rival Bible translation.

B Print had made books accessible to ordinary people like Menocchio, enabling individual reinterpretation of scripture that threatened Church authority over religious truth.

C Menocchio was a government official whose views influenced public policy directly.

D The Church feared that Menocchio's ideas would reach aristocratic circles and undermine royal support for Catholicism.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q28. deep thorough-understanding § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print [3]

Both monarchs and religious authorities feared the effects of print, yet so did some scholars and writers. Using the example of Erasmus, explain what distinguished a scholar's fear of print from the fear expressed by the Church and monarchs.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q29. deep thorough-understanding § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print [5]

[long_answer] Using the career of Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation as your central case study, analyse the dual-edged nature of print culture in early modern Europe: how did the same technology simultaneously empower individuals to challenge authority and create new forms of social and religious instability?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q30. medium thorough-understanding § 3.3 Print and Dissent [3]

The Roman Catholic Church introduced the Index of Prohibited Books in the sixteenth century. What fundamental threat did widespread print pose to the Church's religious and social authority that compelled such a drastic measure? Support your answer with relevant examples.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q31. medium thorough-understanding § 3.3 Print and Dissent [1]

Consider the case of Menocchio, the miller from Italy. Which of the following best explains why his case was seen as particularly threatening to the Roman Catholic Church?

A He printed and distributed illegal copies of the Bible without Church permission.

B An ordinary, little-educated person had used widely available books to form his own views on God and Creation that contradicted Church teachings.

C He publicly organised protests against the Church's collection of taxes from peasants.

D He translated religious scriptures into the local language, making them accessible to common people.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q32. deep thorough-understanding § 3.3 Print and Dissent [3]

Martin Luther welcomed print enthusiastically, while the Roman Catholic Church moved to restrict it. Yet both were responding to the same fundamental property of print. What was that property, and why did it lead these two sides to such opposite reactions?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q33. deep thorough-understanding § 3.3 Print and Dissent [3]

Erasmus, a humanist scholar who himself criticised certain Catholic practices, expressed deep anxiety about the unchecked spread of print. The Roman Catholic Church also sought to control print during the same period. Were their concerns about print fundamentally the same or different? Justify your answer with specific reference to what each found threatening about the printed book.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q34. medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Reading Mania [3]

Despite the rapid growth of print in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe, publishers faced a major obstacle in reaching the majority of the population. What was this obstacle, and what specific strategies did printers and publishers adopt to overcome it?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q35. deep thorough-understanding § 4 The Reading Mania [3]

A historian argues: 'The spread of print in eighteenth-century Europe blurred the boundary between those who read and those who could not read.' Do you agree? Justify your answer with evidence.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q36. medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Reading Mania [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why novels became so central to nineteenth-century print culture in Europe? ((A)) Novels were the only genre that could be serialised in newspapers, making them cheaper to produce than poetry or essays.

((B)) The novel's focus on private, individual lives resonated with a growing urban middle class that consumed print for leisure and self-reflection.

((C)) Governments actively promoted novel-reading because it kept citizens away from politically dangerous pamphlets.

((D)) Novels required no prior literary education, so they replaced all earlier forms of print among working-class readers.

A Novels were cheaper to produce than newspapers and journals.

B Novels reflected readers' own lives, experiences, emotions and relationships, catering to the desires of a growing literate public.

C Novels replaced religious texts as the primary reading material for the educated elite.

D Novels were the only literary form that could be serialised in periodicals.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q37. deep thorough-understanding § 4 The Reading Mania [3]

Eighteenth-century European thinkers like Louise-Sebastien Mercier believed that print would end despotism and usher in an age of reason. What was the reasoning behind this conviction, and what caution must a historian apply when evaluating such a claim?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q38. medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Reading Mania [3]

[short_answer] Technological improvements in printing across the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries did not merely speed up production — they fundamentally changed who could afford and access print. Substantiate this statement by referring to at least three specific technological developments and explaining the social consequence of each.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

- Q39.** deep thorough-understanding § 4 The Reading Mania [3]
[short answer] Publishers in the nineteenth century adopted several commercial strategies to maintain and expand readership in the face of economic constraints and limited literacy. Explain any two such strategies and analyse how each one addressed a specific challenge faced by the publishing industry.
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World
- Q40.** medium thorough-understanding § 4.1 "Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!" [3]
Louise-Sebastien Mercier declared, 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.' Explain the reasoning behind this belief: how did the spread of print culture in eighteenth-century Europe challenge the authority of rulers and traditional power structures?
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World
- Q41.** medium thorough-understanding § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution [3]
Historians argue that print 'created a new culture of dialogue and debate' that contributed to the French Revolution. Explain what this means and why such a culture was dangerous to the existing social order.
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World
- Q42.** medium thorough-understanding § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution [3]
Louise-Sebastien Mercier declared, 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.' What connection was Mercier making between the printed word and political change?
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World
- Q43.** deep thorough-understanding § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution [3]
In pre-revolutionary France, cartoons and caricatures of the monarchy circulated underground rather than being published openly. What does this tell us about both the power and the limits of print as a tool of political change?
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World
- Q44.** deep thorough-understanding § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution [3]
Enlightenment texts by Voltaire and Rousseau and underground pamphlets mocking the king both circulated in pre-revolutionary France. Compare the ways in which each type of printed material challenged the existing political and social order.
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World
- Q45.** deep thorough-understanding § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution [5]
Some historians claim that print culture caused the French Revolution, while others are cautious about this claim. Evaluate both sides of this argument, using specific evidence from the role of print in eighteenth-century France.
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World
- Q46.** deep thorough-understanding § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution [3]
Both Enlightenment literature and pro-monarchy propaganda circulated through print in pre-revolutionary France. Does the existence of competing printed viewpoints suggest that print had little real influence on public opinion, or does it strengthen the argument for print's role in bringing about revolutionary change? Justify your answer with specific examples.
- ◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q47. deep thorough-understanding § 5 The Nineteenth Century [3]

[short_answer] Publishers in nineteenth-century England used serialisation in periodicals and shilling series to boost sales, while in the 1930s they introduced cheap paperback editions. What does this pattern reveal about the relationship between the economic conditions of the reading public and the strategies publishers adopted to sustain and expand print culture?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q48. deep thorough-understanding § 5.1 Children, Women and Workers [3]

When the Grimm Brothers published their collection of folk tales in 1812, they edited out content considered vulgar or unsuitable for children. What does this editorial choice reveal about the relationship between print and the transmission of oral/folk traditions?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q49. medium thorough-understanding § 5.1 Children, Women and Workers [1]

[mcq] Lending libraries became widespread in nineteenth-century England during a period when books were expensive. Which of the following best explains their most significant social impact?

- (A) They allowed wealthy readers to avoid purchasing books outright
- (B) They enabled artisans and lower-middle-class workers to access books they could not afford to buy
- (C) They helped publishers control the circulation of radical literature
- (D) They replaced the role of the Church in promoting literacy among the poor

A They provided workers with official government documents and legal tracts free of charge.

B They gave access to books and knowledge to people who could not afford to buy them, enabling self-improvement outside working hours.

C They replaced formal schooling for children of the working class.

D They were set up by the government to spread nationalist ideas among the working population.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q50. deep thorough-understanding § 5.1 Children, Women and Workers [5]

[long_answer] By the late nineteenth century, the reading public in Europe had expanded dramatically beyond the educated elite. Analyse the social and economic developments that drove this expansion and evaluate how they collectively transformed the publishing industry and the nature of printed material produced during this period.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q51. medium thorough-understanding § 5.2 Further Innovations [3]

Printing technology underwent several major improvements between the early nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Arrange the following developments in the correct chronological order and briefly explain what each contributed to the growth of print culture:

- (i) Power-driven cylindrical press
- (ii) Electrically operated press
- (iii) Offset press

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q52. medium thorough-understanding § 5.2 Further Innovations [3]

Publishers in the nineteenth century used several strategies to keep books selling even during difficult economic times. Describe any two such strategies and explain, in each case, why that particular strategy would have been effective.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q53. deep thorough-understanding § 6 India and the World of Print [3]

Despite having a rich tradition of handwritten manuscripts, students in pre-colonial Bengal's village schools often learnt to write without actually reading any texts. What does this tell us about the limitations of manuscripts as a tool for spreading literacy, and how did the arrival of print technology address these limitations?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q54. medium thorough-understanding § 6.1 Manuscripts Before the Age of Print [3]

In pre-colonial Bengal, village schools often produced students who could recite texts fluently but had never personally read or owned a book. How did the nature of manuscript production make this kind of rote, oral-centred education almost inevitable? What does this reveal about the relationship between manuscript culture and the spread of knowledge?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q55. medium thorough-understanding § 6.1 Manuscripts Before the Age of Print [3]

Manuscripts in India continued to be produced well into the late nineteenth century even after print technology had arrived. Yet they were never widely used in everyday life. What were the key reasons for this, and why could print solve these problems where manuscripts could not?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q56. deep thorough-understanding § 6.1 Manuscripts Before the Age of Print [3]

A historian argues: 'In pre-print India, the limited reach of manuscripts was not merely a technical problem — it was a social and structural one.' Using your knowledge of how manuscripts were produced, copied, and used in India, evaluate this claim. Do you agree that the barriers were structural rather than simply technological? Support your answer with specific evidence.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q57. medium thorough-understanding § 6.2 Print Comes to India [3]

The printing press first arrived in India through Portuguese missionaries in Goa, yet English-language printing took much longer to establish itself. What does this suggest about the primary motivation behind early printing in India — was it commercial, religious, or colonial? Justify your answer with evidence.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q58. deep thorough-understanding § 6.2 Print Comes to India [3]

James Augustus Hickey described his Bengal Gazette as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none.' Yet Governor-General Warren Hastings moved to persecute him. What was the real conflict here, and how did Hastings's reaction ultimately shape the Indian newspaper landscape of the late eighteenth century?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q59. medium thorough-understanding § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates [3]

Why did religious scholars in nineteenth-century north India adopt print technology to disseminate Islamic teachings, and what does their choice of medium and language reveal about the changing relationship between religious authority and the wider community of believers?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q60. medium thorough-understanding § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates [3]

Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi while the Hindu orthodoxy responded with the Samachar Chandrika. What does this episode reveal about how print changed the nature of religious and social debate in early nineteenth-century India?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q61. medium thorough-understanding § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates [1]

Which of the following best explains why nineteenth-century Indian social reformers chose to publish in vernacular languages rather than in Sanskrit or Persian?

- (A) Sanskrit and Persian typefaces were not available on printing presses at the time
- (B) Reaching a wider public of ordinary readers required writing in languages people actually spoke
- (C) The colonial government banned publications in classical languages
- (D) Vernacular texts were cheaper to print than texts in classical scripts

A Sanskrit and Persian scripts were incompatible with the new printing presses available in India.

B Colonial authorities had banned the use of classical languages in the press.

C To reach the widest possible audience and draw more people into public debate.

D Ordinary languages were considered more prestigious than classical ones by the orthodoxy.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q62. medium thorough-understanding § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates [3]

How did the Deoband Seminary use print as a tool to guide Muslim daily life, and what does this suggest about print's role beyond just spreading 'new' or reformist ideas?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q63. deep thorough-understanding § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates [3]

The debates around widow immolation, monotheism and idolatry in Bengal were not just religious — they were also political. Justify this statement with reference to the role print played in these controversies.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q64. deep thorough-understanding § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates [5]

Evaluate the statement: 'Print in nineteenth-century India was a double-edged weapon — it was used both to challenge tradition and to defend it.' Use evidence from the religious reform debates to support your answer.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q65. medium thorough-understanding § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates [2]

How did the printing of religious texts in vernacular languages in affordable, portable formats transform religious practice in nineteenth-century India? In what ways was this a departure from the traditions associated with hand-copied manuscripts?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q66. deep thorough-understanding § 8 New Forms of Publication [3]

Rashsundari Debi and Tarabai Shinde both wrote about women's lives in nineteenth-century India. Compare their contexts and motivations, and explain what their ability to write and publish reveals about the relationship between print culture and women's social position during this period.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q67. deep thorough-understanding § 8 New Forms of Publication [3]

Jyotiba Phule, B.R. Ambedkar, and Kashibaba — a Bombay millworker — all used print to challenge social inequality, yet they came from very different positions in society. What does this suggest about how print culture changed the relationship between social power and public voice in nineteenth and early twentieth-century India?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q68. medium thorough-understanding § 8 New Forms of Publication [3]

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons in Indian journals simultaneously mocked educated Indians who imitated Western culture AND criticised British imperial rule. How does the existence of both types of cartoon in the same period reflect the complex tensions within Indian society that print culture was both expressing and shaping?

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q69. medium thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [3]

Rashsundari Debi wrote *Amar Jiban* in nineteenth-century Bengal. What was significant about this work in the context of Indian literary history, and why are the conditions under which she produced it considered particularly remarkable?

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q70. medium thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [3]

Conservative Hindus and orthodox Muslims both opposed female literacy in nineteenth-century India, yet their specific fears were different. What did each group fear, and what do these different fears reveal about the social role print had come to play?

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q71. straightforward thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [1]

[short answer] Before women's schools became widely available in nineteenth-century India, some liberal Hindu and Muslim husbands and fathers began educating their wives and daughters at home. What motivated them to take this step, and why was such private education considered a safer alternative by many families?

A The colonial government legally required home education for women before school enrolment.

B Women's reading had grown enormously due to novels and social reform writing, creating demand for literacy.

C Penny magazines were exclusively designed for home-based learning and required a tutor.

D Women's schools charged fees that only wealthy families could afford.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q72. medium thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [3]

How did the content of journals written for and sometimes edited by women in early twentieth-century India reflect the broader tensions of that era? Give at least two specific examples of the issues they addressed.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q73. medium thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [3]

Kailashbhashini Debi and Tarabai Shinde both wrote about women's lives in the latter half of the nineteenth century, but their focus was somewhat different. Compare what each of them highlighted in their writings.

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q74. deep thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [3]

A character in a Tamil novel says, 'For various reasons, my world is small ... More than half my life's happiness has come from books.' Why would this statement resonate so powerfully for women in nineteenth-century India specifically, as opposed to men of the same period?

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q75. straightforward thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [2]

Battala in Calcutta became a hub for printing popular literature aimed at women in the nineteenth century. What kinds of content did these publications include, and how did the manner in which they were sold or distributed reflect the social restrictions women faced at the time?

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Q76. deep thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [3]

Hindi printing gained momentum only from the 1870s, and a significant proportion of early Hindi publications focused on women's education. What does this combination — a late start and a strong emphasis on women — suggest about the social and cultural priorities of those who championed Hindi print culture?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q77. deep thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [3]

The girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India insisted on learning Urdu rather than only reading the Arabic Quran. What does this act of defiance reveal about the relationship between language, comprehension and the desire for education among women at the time?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q78. deep thorough-understanding § 8.1 Women and Print [5]

Across the nineteenth century, women shifted from being only the subjects of writing to also becoming its authors and editors. Identify two women writers from different regions of India and explain what their writing contributed — both in terms of what they wrote about and what their act of writing itself represented.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q79. medium thorough-understanding § 8.2 Print and the Poor People [1]

[1m, mcq] In early twentieth-century India, wealthy patrons and mill-owners funded public libraries primarily because:

- (A) The colonial government mandated private funding for public education
- (B) Libraries served as centres for spreading nationalist ideas and social reform alongside literacy
- (C) Printed books had become too expensive for individual ownership
- (D) The colonial government had banned the sale of political pamphlets in public spaces

- A It allowed them to profit from the sale of cheap books to the poor.
- B It was a way of gaining social prestige in their communities.
- C It helped them avoid paying taxes to the colonial government.
- D It gave them direct control over what the poor were allowed to read.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q80. medium thorough-understanding § 8.2 Print and the Poor People [3]

Jyotiba Phule, B.R. Ambedkar, and Periyar all used print to address a common social problem. What was that problem, and why was print a particularly powerful tool for their cause compared to earlier forms of communication?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q81. deep thorough-understanding § 8.2 Print and the Poor People [3]

[3m, short_answer] In 1938, Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*. What does this example reveal about the relationship between print culture and the self-expression of marginalised communities in colonial India? Support your answer with at least one other example from this period.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q82. deep thorough-understanding § 8.2 Print and the Poor People [5]

[5m, long_answer] 'Libraries set up by workers and reformers in colonial India served purposes far beyond providing access to books.' Evaluate this statement by examining the social, political, and educational roles these institutions played. How did they reflect the broader relationship between print culture, social reform, and the nationalist movement?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q83. straightforward thorough-understanding § 9 Print and Censorship [1]

Before 1798, the East India Company's censorship measures were directed not against Indian writers but against Englishmen in India who criticised Company rule. What was the Company's primary reason for wanting to suppress such criticism?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q84. medium thorough-understanding § 9 Print and Censorship [3]

The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on the Irish Press Laws and gave the government sweeping powers over Indian-language newspapers. Describe the step-by-step process the government used under this Act to deal with a newspaper that published material it considered seditious.

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Q85. medium thorough-understanding § 9 Print and Censorship [3]

In 1835, Governor-General Bentinck revised the press laws to restore earlier freedoms. Yet just over two decades later, after 1857, the colonial government moved sharply in the opposite direction. What changed after 1857 that caused this reversal in colonial press policy?

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q86. deep thorough-understanding § 9 Print and Censorship [3]

[short_answer] Balgangadhar Tilak was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in 1908 after his newspaper Kesari published articles that the colonial government deemed seditious. Analyse what the public reaction to his arrest revealed about the relationship between press censorship and the growth of nationalist consciousness in India.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q87. deep thorough-understanding § 9 Print and Censorship [3]

[short_answer] Gandhi argued that the fight for Swaraj was inseparable from the freedom of the press and liberty of speech. Using evidence from the chapter on how print culture shaped nationalist consciousness in India, explain why control over the press was seen as central to both colonial domination and anti-colonial resistance.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q88. deep thorough-understanding § 9 Print and Censorship [5]

During both the First and Second World Wars, the colonial government used wartime emergency laws to impose severe restrictions on the Indian press — including requiring newspapers to deposit securities and censoring reports on specific movements. Evaluate how these wartime censorship measures reflected the colonial state's broader attitude towards the Indian press throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q89. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Print technology travelled from East Asia to Europe and eventually to India, but the social impact it produced differed at each stage. Trace how the spread of print transformed society differently in China/Japan, in early modern Europe, and in nineteenth-century India, identifying ONE key social change specific to each region.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q90. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Both in Reformation Europe and in colonial India, religious authorities tried to control what people read. Compare the methods used by the Roman Catholic Church in Europe with those used by the colonial government in India to suppress unwanted printed material, and explain why neither effort was fully successful.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q91. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[1]

Consider the following two statements:

Assertion (A): The arrival of the printing press in Europe initially alarmed both the Church and ruling monarchs.

Reason (R): Print made it possible for ideas critical of established authority to reach a wide audience quickly, reducing the ability of those in power to control what people thought.

Choose the correct option:

- (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.

- 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.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q92. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[5]

A historian argues: 'Print did not create revolution or reform on its own — it only opened up the possibility of thinking differently.' Using evidence from BOTH the French Revolution and the religious reform debates in nineteenth-century India, assess how far this statement is justified.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q93. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[3]

[short_answer] Printing technology underwent several major transformations between the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries. For any TWO such technological developments in the history of print, explain what specific limitation of the previous method each new development addressed, and how overcoming that limitation changed the reach or speed of print culture.

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Q94. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[3]

Women in both Europe and India faced barriers to reading and writing, yet print culture eventually expanded their world significantly. Identify ONE barrier women faced in Europe and ONE in India, and for each explain how print helped overcome or work around that barrier.

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Q95. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[3]

[short_answer] Jyotiba Phule, B.R. Ambedkar, and Kashibaba each used print to challenge social injustice, yet they came from different backgrounds and addressed different aspects of oppression. What common function did print serve for all three of them? Explain why access to low-cost print was particularly important for this function to be effective.

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