

1. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in
(A) Denmark, Australia, England (B) England, France and Russia
(C) Italy, Japan and Korea (D) China, Japan and Korea
2. From _____ onward, books in China were printed by rubbing paper also invented there against the inked surface of woodblocks.
(A) A.D. 444 (B) A.D.590 (C) A.D.594 (D) A.D.654
3. By the _____ Century an urban culture bloomed in China the uses of print diversified Print was no longer used just by scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life as
(A) 18th Century (B) 7th Century (C) 19th Century (D) 20th Century
4. Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late _____ century as western powers established their outposts in China. Shangal became the hub of the new gradual shift to mechanical printing.
(A) 19th Century (B) 20th Century (C) 18th Century (D) 17th Century
5. Calligraphy is the study of
(A) beautiful handwriting (B) bad handwriting
(C) temperature (D) climate
6. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan around
(A) 788-790 A.D (B) 768-770 A.D (C) 888-890 A.D (D) None of the above
7. The Oldest Japanese book printed in A.D 868 is the Buddhist _____ containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.
(A) Anandmath (B) Geetanjali (C) Diamond Sutra (D) None of the above
8. Kitagawa Utamaro born in Edo(later known as Tokyo) in _____ was widely known for his contributions to an art form called uklyo (pictures of the floating world) or depiction of ordinary human experiences, especially urban ones.
(A) 1753 (B) 1754 (C) 1755 (D) 1756
9. For Centuries, Silk and Species from _____ flowed into Europe through the Silk route.
(A) China (B) Bangladesh (C) England (D) Frence
10. In the _____ century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the Silk Route
(A) 14th Century (B) 12th Century (C) 13th Century (D) 11th Century
11. In _____, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.
(A) 1290 (B) 1295 (C) 1293 (D) 1289
12. _____ country had already the technology of woodblock printing
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Bangladesh (C) China (D) Japan
13. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive VELLUM, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university, towns bought the cheaper printed copies. Here Velium means
(A) A parchment made from the skin of Animals (B) Skin of humans
(C) both a and b (D) none of these
14. There was clearly a great need for even quicker and cheaper reproduction of texts. This could only be with the invention of a new print technology. The breakthrough occurred at STRASBOURG, GERMANY where Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in the
(A) 1456 (B) 1430 (C) 1444 (D) None of the above
15. The first Book Gutenberg printed was the
(A) Ramayan (B) Koran (C) Geeta (D) Bible
16. In the hundred years between _____ and _____ printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe. Printers from Germany travelled to other countries seeking work and helping start new presses. As number of printing presses grow, book production boomed.
(A) 1150, 1250 (B) 1550, 1650 (C) 1650, 1750 (D) 1450, 1550
17. The second half of the _____ saw 20 million copies of printed books flooding the markets in Europe. The number went up in the _____ century to about 200 million copies. This shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution
(A) 18th, 19th (B) 18th, 17th (C) 15th, 16th (D) 19th, 20th
18. Gutenberg developed metal types of each of the 26 characters of the Roman alphabet and devised a way of moving them, around so as to compose different words of the text. This CAME TO BE KNOWN AS THE MOVEABLE TYPE PRINTING MACHINE, and IT REMAINED THE BASIC PRINT TECHNOLOGY OVER THE NEXT _____ YEARS. The Gutenberg printing press could print _____ sheets on one side per hour.
(A) 300 Years, 250 sheets (B) 1000 years, 300 sheets
(C) 100 years, 430 sheets (D) 210 Years, 330 sheets

19. Books could be read only by the literate, and the ratio of literacy in most European countries were very low till the _____ century.
 (A) 20th century (B) 17th century (C) 18th century (D) 19th century
20. Taverns means
 (A) Places where people gathered to drink alcohol
 (B) To be served food and to meet friends and exchange news
 (C) both a and b
 (D) none of the above
21. _____ created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now _____ and circulate their ideas.
 (A) Novels (B) Print (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
22. In _____ the religious reformers Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church
 (A) 1520 (B) 1518 (C) 1519 (D) 1517
23. Martin Luther challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther translation of the New Testament sold _____ copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said. "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one". Several scholars, in fact, think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the REFORMATION.
 (A) 5000 copies (B) 6 Lakh Copies (C) 7 Crore copies (D) None of the above
24. Manocchio _____ began to read books that were available in his locality. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that (A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics) to repress heretical (Bellets which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church) Ideas; Manocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed. The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed several controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an index of PROHIBITED BOOKS FROM _____
 (A) A Miller in Italy, 1665 (B) A Miller in England, 1558
 (C) A Miller in Italy, 1558 (D) A Miller in France, 1558
25. Erasmus, a _____ 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)
 (A) Persian (B) Greek (C) Latin (D) None of the above
26. Through the _____ and _____ centuries literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans. By the end of the _____ century in some parts of Europe literacy rates were as high as 60 to 80 percent.
 (A) 12th & 13th, 19th (B) 18th & 19th, 20th (C) 15th & 16th, 19th (D) 17th & 18th, 18th
27. Chapbook a term used to describe pocket size books that are sold by travelling pedlars called Chapmen. These became popular from the time of the _____ century print revolution
 (A) 16th (B) 17th (C) 18th (D) 19th
28. What of the following Statements are correct?
 (a) When Scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers
 (b) The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus, their ideas about science, reason and rationally found their way into popular Literature
 (c) James Lackington, A London Publisher wrote his diary in 1791
 Codes:
 (A) All are correct (B) None is correct
 (C) Only b & c are correct (D) Only a, c are correct
29. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in _____ Century France, declared. "The Printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away".
 (A) 19th Century (B) 18th Century (C) 20th Century (D) 15th Century
30. Robert Damton wrote _____ best sellers of Pre-revolutionary France
 (A) The Forbidden (B) The Social Contract (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above