

Sub.: History Question Paper Marks: 20

Std.: X (CBSE) Ch-7. Print Culture And The modern world Time: 45 Min.

SECTION-A $(1 \times 5 = 5m)$

Q.1 : What is vellum?

Q.2 : Who were scribes?

OR

What are taverns?

Q.3 : Where did the earliest kind of print technology i.e., the system of hand printing develop?

Q.4 : What was the basis of widespread criticism of the new printed literature?

Q.5 : What were almanacs?

OR

What were ballads?

SECTION-B $(3 \times 2 = 6m)$

Q.6 : Describe the progress of print in Japan.

OR

Mention the shortcomings of manuscripts.

Q.7: Who was Menocchio? Explain.

SECTION- C (4m)

Q.8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate Britsh rule. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

1) What was the order passed by Calcutta Supreme Court?

1m

2) When was the Vernacular Press Act was passed?

1m

OR

Who was Thomas Macaulay?

3) What was the impact of revolt of 1857?

2m |

(5m)

SECTION- D

Q.9 : The imperial state of China was the major producer of printed material'. Support this statement.

OR

Write a short notes on "Gutenberg and the Printing Press".

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