

- Q1.

What was Manipravalam?

1 Mark
- A

Statue.
- B

Language.
- C

King.
- D

Saint.
- Q2.

The major patrons of Kathak were:

1 Mark
- A

Mongols.
- B

Pandayan.
- C

Mughals.
- D

Rajput.
- Q3.

Bengal also witnessed a temple-building spree from the late _____ century, which culminated in the _____ century.

1 Mark
- A

15th, 19th.
- B

14th, 17th.
- C

16th, 17th.
- D

16th, 19th.
- Q4.

Anantavarman decided to erect the Jagannatha temple in the _____ century.

1 Mark
- A

10th
- B

11th
- C

12th
- D

13th
- Q5.

Buddhist monasteries are called as _____.

1 Mark
- A

Stupa
- B

Vihara
- C

Vimana
- D

Shikhara
- Q6.

In which painting style the miniature painting started?

1 Mark
- A

Ajanta
- B

Bagh
- C

Jain
- D

Bengal School
- Q7.

What is Manipravalam?

1 Mark
- A

Language.
- B

Kingdom.
- C

Dance.
- D

None of these.
- Q8.

Which of the following pairs is wrong?

1 Mark
- A

Pongal - Tamil Nadu
- B

Bihu- Assam
- C

Onam - Kerala
- D

Gangaur - Punjab
- Q9.

Which state of India has Kathak as its places of origin?

1 Mark
- A

Uttar Pradesh.
- B

Punjab.
- C

Delhi.
- D

Karnataka.
- Q10.

Which of the following classical dances developed in Andhra Pradesh?

1 Mark
- A

Bharatanatyam
- B

Kathak
- C

Kathakli
- D

Kuchipudi
- Q11.

'Kalak Acharya Katha' This is a _____ handwritten picture.

1 Mark
- A

Buddhist
- B

Jain
- C

Shiv
- D

Vaishnava
- Q12.

Under which of the following rulers did Delhi first become a capital?

1 Mark
- A

Chauhans of Ajmer
- B

Tomara Rajputs
- C

Iltutmish Dynasty
- D

Khilji Dynasty
- Q13.

By the early nineteenth century, in Rumania school textbooks began to be written in _____ rather than in _____.

1 Mark
- A

Latin, Rumanian.
- B

Rumanian, Latin.
- C

Rumanian, Greek.
- D

Greek, Rumanian.
- Q14.

In Bengal Officials and functionaries received land and often set up _____ that served as centres for religious transformation in these areas.

1 Mark
- A

Buildings.
- B

Fort.
- C

Temple.
- D

Mosques.
- Q15.

Bengal is a riverine plain and produces plenty of _____.

1 Mark
- A

Rice only
- B

Fish only
- C

Cotton and Rice
- D

Both A and B
- Q16.

Bengali language was derived from:

1 Mark
- A

Hindi.
- B

Sanskrit.
- C

Persian.
- D

Urdu.
- Q17.

Which language is likely to be spoken in the Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram in the 9th century?

1 Mark
- A

Hindi
- B

Tamil
- C

Telugu
- D

Malayalam
- Q18.

Rajatarangini was written by:

1 Mark
- A

Devadatta
- B

Kalhana
- C

Dhandi
- D

Bharavi
- Q19.

Who were Kathaks?

1 Mark
- A

A caste of story-tellers
- B

A caste of tribes
- C

A caste of craftsmen
- D

A caste of labourers
- Q20.

Which kingdom was established in Mahodayapuram in the 19th century?

1 Mark
- A

Vatsa
- B

Avanti
- C

Chera
- D

Kosala
- Q21.

1 Mark

In the seventh century the _____ traveller Xuan Zang observed that languages related to Sanskrit were in use all over Bengal.				
A Korean	B Chinese	C Japanese	D Tibetan	
Q22. Select the Classical Dance from the options below.				1 Mark
A Bhangra	B Ghoomar	C Kathakali	D Dandiya	
Q23. The _____, dealing with grammar and poetics, was composed in Manipravalm.				1 Mark
A Lilatilakam	B Inscriptions	C Anamitras	D Literature	
Q24. Which of the following Mughal Emperors patronised highly skilled painters?				1 Mark
A Akbar	B Jahangir	C Shah Jahan	D All of the above	
Q25. With what do we associate each region?				1 Mark
A Food.	B Language.	C Clothing.	D All of these.	
Q26. Miniatures are _____ paintings.				1 Mark
A Small sized	B Large sized	C 3 Dimensional	D Medium sized	
Q27. What was LILATILAKAM?				1 Mark
A Dress pieces	B Jewellery	C Text	D Plants	
Q28. Dochala and Chauchala are terms associated with _____.				1 Mark
A Roof of a structure	B Priest in the Temples	C Rulers	D Gateway to a temple	
Q29. Basohli style of painting developed in and around the state of _____.				1 Mark
A Gujrat	B Uttar Pradesh	C Himachal Pradesh	D Rajasthan	
Q30. Jagannath Puri is also known as:				1 Mark
A Purushottam Kshetre	B Konark Kshetre	C Shurparak kshetre	D Parushuram Kshetre	
Q31. Consider the following statements regarding Pala art:				1 Mark
1. The Pala painting is characterized by sinuous lines and subdued tones of color.				
2. The paintings are in the form of a large number of manuscripts on palm-leaf relating to the Jainism themes.				
Which among the following above given statements is/are incorrect?				
A 1 only	B 2 only	C Both 1 and 2	D Neither 1 nor 2	
Q32. From the sixteenth century, as people began to migrate eastwards in Bengal, they cleared forests and brought the land under _____ cultivation.				1 Mark
A Rice	B Wheat	C Jowar	D Pulses	
Q33. The Mughal artistic tastes in painting influenced the courts of?				1 Mark
A Deccan kingdoms	B Rajputs	C Both A and B	D None of these	
Q34. Who decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri?				1 Mark
A Ashoka	B Anantavarman	C Anangabhima III	D Mahendra	
Q35. Which sanstrit text from Bengal permitted Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish?				1 Mark
A Bhawat Purana.	B Brihaddharma Purana.	C Garuda Purana.	D Vishnu Purana.	
Q36. Bengal produces plenty of ____.				1 Mark
A Wheat	B Rice	C Fish	D Both b and c	
Q37. The kathaks were originally a caste of _____ in temples of north India, who embellished their performances with gestures and songs.				1 Mark
A Sculptors	B Story-tellers	C Gate keepers	D Carpenters	
Q38. Who attempted to gain control over the Jagannatha temple?				1 Mark
A The Mughal		B The Marathas		
C The English East India Company		D All of above		
Q39. Xuan Zang was a.				1 Mark
A Chinese travellers.	B English travellers.	C Afghani travellers.	D Japanese travellers.	
Q40. Which Rajput clan once ruled over Bundelkhand?				1 Mark
A Rathores	B Paramaras	C Chauhans	D Chandelas	
Q41. Old Chera inscriptions were written in which of these languages?				1 Mark
A Hindi	B Sanskrit	C Malyalam	D Kannadi	
Q42. Pirs were _____ .				1 Mark
A Teachers		B Adjudicators		
C People sometimes ascribed with supernatural powers		D All		

Q43. Which type of emotions were there in Rajputs?	1 Mark		
A Bravery.	B Valour.	C Loyalty.	D All of these.
Q44. The term, Pirs included _____.	1 Mark		
A Saints or Sufis	B Daring colonisers and deified soldiers		
C Hindu and Buddhist deities	D All		
Q45. Who proclaimed himself as deputy of God?	1 Mark		
A Shankara.	B Ramanuja.	C King Anangbhima.	D Ruler of Mahodayapuram.
Q46. From the _____ centuries BCE, commercial ties began to develop between Bengal and Magadha (south Bihar).	1 Mark		
A 4th - 3rd	B 2nd - 1st	C 5th - 4th	D 6th - 5th.
Q47. The sequence of steps and movements in Dance.	1 Mark		
A Accent	B Choreography	C Freestyle	D Dancing
Q48. Sudarshan chakra on top of Jagannath temple is also called as:	1 Mark		
A Padma chakra	B Sona chakra	C Neel chakra	D None of the above
Q49. By doing Kathak, what is displayed?	1 Mark		
A Little pieces of stories called kathas.	B Physical stress		
C Sleepy expressions	D Fascinating dance piece		
Q50. The legends of _____ were enacted in folk plays called 'Rasa Lila'.	1 Mark		
A Shiva - Parvati	B Ram - Sita	C Radha - Krishna	D None
Q51. The word Katha is a word of?	1 Mark		
A Tamil.	B Hindi.	C Sanskrit.	D Malayalam.
Q52. How many Nayanars were belonged to different caste backgrounds such as potters, untouchable workers, peasants, hunters, soldiers, Brahmanas and chiefs.	1 Mark		
A 50	B 63	C 62	D 52
Q53. Between whom of the following the famous Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576 A.D.?	1 Mark		
A Akbar - Uday Singh	B Akbar - Rana Pratap		
C Mansingh - Uday Singh	D Mohammed Adil Shah- Rana Pratap		
Q54. The conquerors tried to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri because.	1 Mark		
A They were very devoted to God Jagannatha.	B The temple was very beautiful.		
C The temple had huge wealth.	D None of the above.		
Q55. We tend to associate each region with the different types of distinctive types of _____.	1 Mark		
A Food	B Clothes	C Dance	D All of the above
Q56. Fourteenth-century text of Sanskrit which deals with grammar and poetry was called.	1 Mark		
A Lilatilakam.	B Miniature.	C Basohil.	D Dialect.
Q57. Name the Rana of Mewar who employed Baksariya Muslims in his army:	1 Mark		
A Rana Kumbha	B Rana Udai Singh	C Rana Pratap	D Rana Raj Singh
Q58. _____ is a popular regional deity, often worshipped in the form of a stone or a piece of wood.	1 Mark		
A Chaitanyadeva.	B Gopichandra.	C Dharma Thakur.	D Maynamati.
Q59. _____ was the last Nawab of Awadh.	1 Mark		
A Wajid Ali Shah	B Shuja - ud - Daula	C Asaf - ud - Daula	D Asif Jah Mirza
Q60. Find the incorrect statement on the Mughal school of painting?	1 Mark		
A The Mughal paintings reached its zenith during the reign of Emperor Jahangir.	B The two most celebrated works accomplished during the times of Akbar was Tuti-Nama and Hamza Nama.		
C They focused on hunting scenes, historical events and other court-related paintings.	D The Mughal school of painting declined during the reign of Akbar.		
Q61. Which of the following pairs of kings of ancient and medieval periods of Indian history and the works authored by them is correctly matched?	1 Mark		
A Krishnadevaraya : Samaranganassutrad-hara	B Mahendravarman : Mattavilasa Prahasana		
C Bhojadeva: Manasollasa	D Somesvara : Amuktamalyada		
Q62. Brihaddharma Purana permitted which caste to eat certain variety of fish?	1 Mark		
A Kshatriyas.	B Brahamanas.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.
Q63. Kathakali and Mohiniyattam are originated from_____.	1 Mark		
A Tamil Nadu	B Kerela	C Assam	D Andhra Pradesh

Q64. In the nineteenth century, the region that constitutes most of the present-day _____, was called Rajputana by the British.	1 Mark
A Rajasthan	B Gujrat
C Madhya Pradesh	D Uttar Pradesh
Q65. Nadir Shah invaded Delhi in the year_____.	1 Mark
A 1739	B 1757
C 1742	D 1735
Q66. Which of the following is the language of 13th century Brihaddharma Purana of Bengal?	1 Mark
A Persian.	B Hindi.
C Urdu.	D Sanskrit.
Q67. When did Maharana Pratap establish his new capital at Chavand?	1 Mark
A 1576 AD	B 1594 AD
C 1582 AD	D 1585 AD
Q68. Who was the founder of Chauhan dynasty of Jalore?	1 Mark
A Hamirdev	B Kanhaddev
C Kirtipal	D Ratan Singh
Q69. Who were the major patrons of Kathak?	1 Mark
A Mughal emperor.	B Rajasthan courtiers.
C Nawab of Awadh.	D All of the above.
Q70. In which school of art Palm leaves were used as painting support?	1 Mark
A Pahari	B Company
C Babur	D Pal
Q71. Rajputs built temples at:	1 Mark
A Khajuraho	B Konark
C Puri and Bhuvaneswar	D All the above
Q72. The Jagannatha cult is mainly followed in the state of _____.	1 Mark
A Assam	B West Bengal
C Odisha	D Telangana
Q73. Name a book written in Manipravalam language?	1 Mark
A Ramayan.	B Gita.
C Lilatikalam.	D None of these.
Q74. What was the capital of Bengal under the Mughal control?	1 Mark
A Dhaka.	B Murshidabad.
C Calcutta.	D Awadh.
Q75. What type of traveller was Xuan Zang?	1 Mark
A Japanese.	B Nepali.
C Chinese.	D Burmese.
Q76. Sahibdin and Manohar belongs to which of the following school of painting in Rajasthan?	1 Mark
A Bundi School of Painting	B Kota School of Painting
C Mewar School of Painting	D Bikaner School of Painting
Q77. Which of the following styles of paintings are also known for Panchatantra Paintings?	1 Mark
A Bundi	B Kota
C Marwar	D Dhundhar
Q78. Who dedicated his kingdom to deity and proclaimed himself as the "Deputy" of the god?	1 Mark
A King Anantavarman	B King Anangabhima III
C King Ashoka	D King Bhimsen
Q79. Miniature paintings are done on _____.	1 Mark
A Cloth	B Paper
C Palm Leaves	D All of the above
Q80. Mahodayapuram was the kingdom of the _____.	1 Mark
A Cholas	B Cheras
C Pandyas	D Rashtrakutas
Q81. What was the role of women in stories of Rajput heroes?	1 Mark
A Cause for conflict	B Cause of expansion
C Cause of decline	D All of above
Q82. Kathak Dance is originated from_____.	1 Mark
A Tamil Nadu	B Uttar Pradesh
C Assam	D Andhra Pradesh
Q83. Select the correct combination from the following:	1 Mark
A Brilliant colours- Mughal miniature paintings	B Soft colours- Kangra painting
C Brilliant colours- Kangra painting	D Both a and b
Q84. Stories about the Rajput heroes were recorded in _____.	1 Mark
A Poems	B Songs
C Both A and B	D None of these
Q85. Who took control over the Jagannath temple?	1 Mark
A Rajputs	B East India Company
C Mongols	D Arabians
Q86. A 14th century text Lilatilakam dealt with which of the following?	1 Mark
A Grammar	B Poetics
C Dances	D Both 1 and 2
Q87. Lilatilakam, was composed in	1 Mark
A Mannnipravalam.	B Manipravalam.
C Manipurvalam.	D Manipravolam.
Q88. Which of the following classical dances developed in Kerala?	1 Mark

	A Kathak	B Kathakali	C Bharatanatyam	D Kuchipudi	
Q89.	Who was the Shahi ruler of Panjab defeated by Muhammad Ghazni?				1 Mark
	A Nagabhatta	B Prithviraj	C Jayapala	D Mahipala	
Q90.	Some of the most beautiful miniatures in western India were used to illustrate _____ texts.				1 Mark
	A Buddhist	B Jain	C Islamic	D Hindu	
Q91.	By the third quarter of 19th century, kathak spread to which of the following areas?				1 Mark
	A Punjab	B Bihar	C Madhya Pradesh	D All of the above	
Q92.	Which Instrument out of these is not used in any of the Classical Dances?				1 Mark
	A Drum	B Harmonium	C Bansuri	D Manjira	
Q93.	Indian Mughal paintings flourished during the rule of which Mughal Emperor?				1 Mark
	A Humayun	B Akbar	C Jahangir	D Shah Jahan	
Q94.	_____ defeated Mahmood Khilji and erected the tower of victory (Vijay Stambha) in Chittorgarh.				1 Mark
	A Prithviraj Chauhan	B Jai Chand Gadhawak	C Rana Sangram Singh	D Rana Kumbha	
Q95.	Who is the Kathak exponent?				1 Mark
	A Pt. Birju Maharaj	B Rukmani Devi Arundale	C Sonal Mansingh	D Yamini Reddy	
Q96.	Kannada is the language of?				1 Mark
	A Kerala.	B Karnataka.	C Andhra Pradesh.	D Tanil Nadu.	
Q97.	Where did the development of miniature paintings of Indian heritage NOT happen at the followings?				1 Mark
	A Mewar	B Junagarh	C Kishangarh	D Bundi	
Q98.	Attribution of living soul to plants, inanimate objects, and natural phenomena.				1 Mark
	A Animism.	B Anemesm.	C Anemism.	D Amimesim.	
Q99.	Who is lord Jagannath?				1 Mark
	A Lord Krishna	B Lord Shiva	C Lord Brahma	D Lord Indra	
Q100	The area in which the body moves.				1 Mark
	A Pathways	B Space	C Time	D Body	
Q101	What al are the 3 deities installed in Jagannath Puri?				1 Mark
	A Radha Krishna		B Jagannath Baldev Subhadra		
	C Shiv, Parvati, Ganesh		D Ram,Lakshman,Sita		
Q102	The Jagannath temple was built by the _____ dynasty.				1 Mark
	A Ganga	B Chalukya	C Chola	D Chera	
Q103	World's largest kitchen is:				1 Mark
	A Guruvayur temple's kitchen		B Jagannath temple's kitchen		
	C Tirupati balaji temple's kitchen		D Ahobilam Temple's kitchen		
Q104	Who DID NOT attended the Hurda Conference?				1 Mark
	A Sawai Jai Singh	B Maharana Jagat Singh	C Rao Ummed	D Abhay Singh	
Q105	Mughal miniature painting reached its peak during the rule of _____.				1 Mark
	A Aurangzeb	B Shah Jahan	C Akbar	D Jahangir	
Q106	Dance is the hidden language of the _____of the _____.				1 Mark
	A Hand,Legs	B Soul,Body	C Mouth,Body	D Soul	
Q107	Jagannatha Temple of Puri is located in which presnt day state of India?				1 Mark
	A Bengal.	B Bihar.	C Tamil Nadu.	D Odisha.	
Q108	Name the Ruler of Jaipur who served the Mughal Court constantly during the reign of Mughal Emperors viz, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.				1 Mark
	A Raja Man Singh		B Mirza Raja Jai Singh		
	C Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh		D Raja Bhagwan Das		
Q109	Which of the following classical dances developed in North East India?				1 Mark
	A Kuchipudi	B Odissi	C Manipuri	D Kathak	
Q110	Jagannath is the name of which of the following Gods.				1 Mark
	A Shiva	B Ganesha	C Vishnu	D Brahma	
Q111	Who introduced Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions?				1 Mark
	A The Cheras	B The Mauryas	C King Anangabhima III	D None of these	

Q112	The Brihaddharma Purana is a thirteenth-century _____ text.				1 Mark
	A Sanskrit	B Telugu	C Bengali	D Malayalam	
Q113	Kathak is the principal classical dance form of _____.				1 Mark
	A Eastern India	B Western India	C Southern India	D Northern India	
Q114	Kathak began evolving in the ____ and ____ centuries.				1 Mark
	A 11th - 12th	B 12th - 13th	C 14th - 15th	D 15th - 16th	
Q115	By which other name can we call lord Vishnu?				1 Mark
	A Jamna	B Jaggannath	C Purma	D Krimshu	
Q116	The most famous Chera ruler was _____.				1 Mark
	A Udiyanjeral	B Nedunjeraladan	C Senguttuvan	D Sengannan	
Q117	The miniature painting developed in Himachal Pradesh was called as the _____ type of painting.				1 Mark
	A Malwa	B Basohli	C Deccan	D None	
Q118	Mangalakavyas were auspicious poems written in Sanskrit dealing with _____.				1 Mark
	A Local Kings	B Mughal Emperors	C Local Deities	D Courageous warriors	
Q119	'Pichwai' art is related to:				1 Mark
	A Meera bai	B Ram-Sita	C Mahadev	D Shree krishna	
Q120	Which of the following are the characteristics of Mughal miniature paintings?				1 Mark
	A Brilliant colours	B Court scenes	C Hunting scenes	D All of the above	
Q121	Consider the following statements regarding Mughal Paintings:				1 Mark
	1. The Mughal painting style was not influenced by European paintings.				
	2. Tuti-Nama is considered to be the earliest painting of Mughals.				
	3. Mughal Paintings were mostly revolved around the themes of battles with exception of portraits.				
	Which among the following above given statements is/are incorrect?				
	A 1 only	B 2 only	C 1 and 2 only	D 1 and 3 only	
Q122	Basohli was.				1 Mark
	A Small sized paintings.		B Bold and intense style of miniature paintings.		
	C Old and very distinctive.		D Traditions.		
Q123	Where is Jagannath Puri located?				1 Mark
	A Uttarakhand	B Maharashtra	C Orissa	D Kerala	
Q124	The Mughal emperors _____ patronised highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry.				1 Mark
	A Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan.		B Akbar, Jahangir and Aurangzeb.		
	C Babar, Jahangir and Aurangzeb.		D Babar, Jahangir and Shah Jahanu.		
Q125	The First Battle of Tarain was fought in the year_____.				1 Mark
	A 1204	B 1191	C 1213	D 1157	
Q126	Who is Baldev:				1 Mark
	A Indra	B Balaram	C Ram	D None of the above	
Q127	Bengali is now recognised as a language derived from _____.				1 Mark
	A Sanskrit	B Hindi	C Odiya	D Urdu	
Q128	The language spoken in the Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was.				1 Mark
	A Sanskrit.	B Urdu.	C Malayalam.	D Persian.	
Q129	Many of the modest brick and terracotta temples in Bengal were built with the support of several low social groups, such as the _____.				1 Mark
	A Kolu	B Kansari	C Both	D None	
Q130	By the late _____ century, the Basohli style of miniature painting developed in Himachal Pradesh.				1 Mark
	A 15th	B 16th	C 17th	D 18th	
Q131	The kathaks were originally a caste of?				1 Mark
	A Dancers.	B Singers.	C Story tellers.	D Musicians.	
Q132	Mughal miniature painting reached its peak during the rule of which of the following ruler?				1 Mark
	A Jahangir	B Aurangzeb	C Shah Jahan	D Akbar	
Q133	The word Rajputana meant.				1 Mark

	A The Rajput tradition. C Group of Rajputs.	B In 19th century the region of present day Rajasthan. D None of the above.	
Q134	Jagannatha temple is located in?		1 Mark
	A Mahabalipuram B Punjab C Gujarat D Orrisa		
Q135	Under the patronage of _____ Kathak grew into a major art form.		1 Mark
	A Wajid Ali Shah B Akbar C Shah Jahan D Alauddin Khalji		
Q136	Name the gharanas associated with Kathak?		1 Mark
	A Rajasthan. B Lucknow. C Madras. D Both (a) and (b).		
Q137	During the fourth century the _____ rulers established political control over north Bengal and began to settle Brahmanas in the area.		1 Mark
	A Gupta B Kushan C Palas D Naga		
Q138	Miniature themes from mythology and poetry were depicted in which of the following centres?		1 Mark
	A Mewar B Bundi C Kishangarh D All of the above		
Q139	Which state was called Rajputana by the British.		1 Mark
	A Madhya Pradesh. B Rajasthan. C Punjab. D Gujarat.		
Q140	Where the local tribal people make the wooden image of the deity, who was later identified with Vishnu?		1 Mark
	A Kedarnath B Cult of Jagannatha C Badrinath D None of these		
Q141	Under the _____ and their nobles, Kathak was performed in the court, where it acquired its present features.		1 Mark
	A Mughal emperors B Delhi Sultans C Maratha rulers D Tribal kings		
Q142	Which Rajput ruler of Mewar in 1576 fought the Battle of Haldighati and then fled the field on his horse, Chetak?		1 Mark
	A Maharana Pratap B Rana Amar Singh C Maharaja Udai Singh D Raja Man Singh		
Q143	The first literary works in Malayalam are dated to the _____.		1 Mark
	A Tenth Century B Eleventh Century C Twelfth Century D Fourteenth Century		
Q144	Miniatures are small sized paintings generally done in water color on _____.		1 Mark
	A stone or brass B stone or bronze C cloth or paper D wood or stone		
Q145	Who composed Ananda Math?		1 Mark
	A Rabindranath Tagore C Mahatma Gandhi B Munsii Premchand D Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay		
Q146	Which of the following emotions were depicted in the stories about the Rajput heroes?		1 Mark
	A Loyalty B Friendship C Love D All of these		
Q147	Who was the Governor General of India when treaties of 1818 were concluded with the princely states of Rajputana?		1 Mark
	A Warren Hastings B Lord Wellesley C Lord Hastings D Lord William Bentinck		
Q148	How many gates are there in Jagannath temple?		1 Mark
	A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4		
Q149	In which state, generally there is a small pond in the rear of the house, fish is reared for daily use in their meals?		1 Mark
	A Kerala B Tamil Nadu C West Bengal D Haryana		
Q150	Lilatilakam deals with		1 Mark
	A Drama and poetics. B Drama only. C Poetics only. D Grammar and poetics.		
Q151	Kathak, now associated with several parts of		1 Mark
	A North India. B West India. C East India. D South India.		
Q152	Who wrote Prithviraj Raso?		1 Mark
	A Kalhana B Vishakadatta C Rajasekara D Chandbaradai		
Q153.	_____ was decorated in the temples having four-roofed structure?		1 Mark
	A Only the interior B Outer walls C Both a and b D None of the above		
Q154	Which ruler of Ganga dynasty decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri?		1 Mark
	A Anangabhimba III. B Adinatha. C Anantvarman. D Pushyamitra.		
Q155	Which of the following classical dances developed in East India?		1 Mark
	A Odissi B Kuchipudi C Bharatanatyam D Kathak		
Q156	Kathakali is a traditional dance of?		1 Mark
	A Karnataka. B Maharashtra. C Kerala. D Andhra Pradesh.		
Q157	How many pots are cooked at once in Jagannath temple?		1 Mark

A 7	B 0	C 4	D 8	
Q158 Chariot of Lord Jagannath is called:				1 Mark
A Taladhwaja	B Nandigosh	C Darapadalana	D None of the above	
Q159 The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in the _____ century.				1 Mark
A 8th	B 9th	C 10th	D 12th	
Q160. _____ began evolving in north india into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with the spread of the bhakti movement.				1 Mark
A Kathak	B Kuchipudi	C Bharatanatyam	D Kathakali	
Q161Literature contains several references to fish?				1 Mark
A Rajasthani.	B Punjabi.	C Bengali.	D Orissa.	
Q162 How many beats are in Teentaal?				1 Mark
A 8	B 9	C 12	D 16	
Q163 Which dynasty of Rajputana took part in the tripartite struggle for the control over the city of Kannauj?				1 Mark
A Chauhan	B Gurjar Prathihar	C Parmar	D Gehlot	
Q164 In 1230, Who dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the deputy? of the god				1 Mark
A King Anangabhima IV.	B King Anangabhima III.	C King Anangabhima II.	D King Anangabhima I.	
Q165 Jagannatha temple is in				1 Mark
A Kerala.	B Maharashtra.	C Odisha.	D Karnataka.	
Q166 The earliest miniatures were on:				1 Mark
A Palm leaves or wood.	B Glass.	C Plastic.	D Paper.	
Q167 Bengali is the language of:				1 Mark
A Bengal.	B Assam.	C Bihar.		
Q168 Rajputras are mentioned as Agnikula Kshatriyas in:				1 Mark
A Prithviraj Raso	B Rajataranini	C Vikramankadeva Charita	D Dasakumara Charita	
Q169 How were the Rajput rulers most distinctive?				1 Mark
A Rajput rulers were apostles of bravery.		B Rajput rulers were cowards.		
C Rajput rulers were rich.		D None of these.		
Q170 Prithviraj was a ____ ruler.				1 Mark
A Mughal	B Chola	C Rajput	D Maratha	
Q171 Chariot festival is called:				1 Mark
A Rath Yatra	B Tirth yatra	C Padh yatra	D None of the above	
Q172. 1. Tutinama belongs to the Mughal School of Painting. 2. It is a compilation of 52 stories in 250 miniature paintings. 3. The work was commissioned by Jahangir. Which of the following statements is correct?				1 Mark
A 1 and 2 only	B 2 and 3 only	C 1 and 3 only	D 1, 2 and 3	
Q173 Chera kingdom was established in.				1 Mark
A 9th century.	B 10th century.	C 11th century.	D 12th century.	
Q174 Dance form of Jaipur, Banaras and Lucknow is?				1 Mark
A Ghoomar	B Kathak	C Bihu	D Bharatanatyam	
Q175 Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the _____.				1 Mark
Q176 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: _____ paintings are done in water colour on cloth or paper.				1 Mark
Q177 The women of defeated kings sometimes committed _____.				1 Mark
Q178. _____ are considered as contributors to the distinctive culture of Rajasthan.				1 Mark
Q179 In Persian language, spiritual guide is known as _____.				1 Mark
Q180 Kerala is known for the dance form of _____.				1 Mark
Q181 Fill in the blank. Bengal is a riverine plain which produces plenty of _____ and _____.				1 Mark
Q182 Fill in the blank. Mangalakavyas literally means _____ poems.				1 Mark

- Q183

The songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra together makes _____.

1 Mark

Q184

Jagannatha temple is located in _____.

1 Mark

Q185

Official records were kept in regional language by _____.

1 Mark

Q186

Fill in the blank.
_____ established the kingdom at Mahodayapuram.

1 Mark

Q187

Fill in the blank.
_____ is a Persian word meaning a spiritual guide.

1 Mark

Q188

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was a part of present day _____.

1 Mark

Q189

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Lilatilakam was composed in _____.

1 Mark

Q190

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Bengali now recognized as a language was derived from _____.

1 Mark

Q191

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
The legends of _____ were enacted in folk plays called rasa lila.

1 Mark

Q192

Fill in the blank.
King _____ dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the _____ of the god.

1 Mark

Q193

The traditions that inspired the Kangra paintings due to which it developed into miniature paintings were _____.

1 Mark

Q194

Fill in the blank.
The Lilatilakam, dealing with grammar and poetics, was composed in _____.

1 Mark

Q195

"Lilatilakam" deals in grammar and _____.

1 Mark

Q196

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Ruler Anantvarman erected a temple for lord _____ at Puri, Orissa.

1 Mark

Q197

The region that constitutes most of present-day Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the British. True/ False

1 Mark

Q198

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Kathaks developed into two traditions or Gharanas- Rajasthan and Lucknow.

1 Mark

Q199

The term, Ras-lila was used to describe folk dance. True/ False

1 Mark

Q200

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Brahmanas were allowed to eat fish by Brihaddharma Purana from Bengal.

1 Mark

Q201

State whether the given statements are true or false:
Malayalam was the first regional language to be used in official record.

1 Mark

Q202

Jagannatha temple was dedicated to God Vishnu. True/ False

1 Mark

Q203

The Brahmins of Bengal were allowed to eat fish. True/ False

1 Mark

Q204

Chaitanyadeva was the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement. True/ False

1 Mark

Q205

Jagannatha temple is located in Punjab. True/ False

1 Mark

Q206

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Nath literature includes songs of Mayanmati and Gopichandra.

1 Mark

Q207

Kathak was recognized and was performed in the Court of Mughal Empire. True/ False

1 Mark

Q208

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Kangra style of miniature was inspired by Shaivite traditions.

1 Mark

Q209

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
The Kathaks were originally a caste of priests in temples of North India.

1 Mark

Q210

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B:

6 Marks
- | S.No. | Column A | | Column B |
|-------|---------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. | kathakali | (a) | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. | Kuchipudi | (b) | Orissa |
| 3. | Odissi | (c) | Tamil nadu |
| 4. | Bharatanatyam | (d) | Kerala |
| 5. | Dochala | (e) | Four roofed |
| 6. | Chauchala | (f) | Double roofed |

- Q211Describe the growth of Kathak as a dance form.

8 Marks
- Q212How did regional cultures grow around religious traditions?

8 Marks
- Q213Describe the fish as food.

8 Marks
- Q214What was the effect of migration of people from West Bengal to South east Bengal?

8 Marks
- Q215Give an account of miniature painting in the Himalayan foothills or Kangra Art.

8 Marks
- Q216Trace the growth of Bangla as a regional language.

8 Marks
- Q217Match the following:

6 Marks

(a)	Anantavarman	(i)	Kerala
(b)	Jagannatha	(ii)	Bengal
(c)	Mahodayapuram	(iii)	Orissa
(d)	Lilatilakam	(iv)	Kangra
(e)	Mangalakavya	(v)	Puri
(f)	Miniature	(vi)	Kerala

- Q218Describe classical dances.

5 Marks
- Q219Which region attracted miniature painting artists displaced due to decline of Mughal empire?

5 Marks
- Q220How did the tradition of kathak emerge?

5 Marks
- Q221What was called Rajputana by the British? Was it true?

5 Marks
- Q222What developments took place in Bengal in 16th century?

5 Marks
- Q223Give a detailed description ofKathak, a popular classical dance form of north India.

5 Marks
- Q224Describe the art of miniature painting.

5 Marks
- Q225How did Bengali grow as a regional language?

5 Marks
- Q226How did fish become a popular food in Bengal?

5 Marks
- Q227How did Bengali develop as a regional language?

5 Marks
- Q228What artistic style developed after decline of Mughals?

5 Marks
- Q229How were Rajputs special for Rajasthan?

5 Marks
- Q230What were the divisions of Bengali Literature?

5 Marks
- Q231Who were Pirs? What were the temple styles popular in Bengal?

5 Marks
- Q232Give a short note on temple construction activity in Bengal?

4 Marks
- Q233Write a short note on Kathak, a popular classical dance form of north India.

4 Marks
- Q234What is the origin of the term 'Kathak'.

4 Marks
- Q235What attracted the ordinary people to stories of Rajputs?

4 Marks
- Q236What do you know about Rajput tradition of heroism? Write in brief.

4 Marks
- Q237Explain the meaning of the term Animism?

4 Marks
- Q238What are the important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?

4 Marks
- Q239Why were temples built in Bengal?

4 Marks
- Q240Write a short note Bengali Literature.

3 Marks
- Q241Explain the teachings of Saint Kabir.

3 Marks
- Q242How did Cheras help in evolution of Malayalam?

3 Marks
- Q243Who built Jagannath temple at Puri and which deities are worshipped over there?

3 Marks
- Q244List all six “classical” forms of dance.

3 Marks
- Q245What are regional cultures?

3 Marks
- Q246How were miniatures part of traditions?

3 Marks
- Q247Mention the role of Cheras in the development of Malayalam.

3 Marks
- Q248Describe the most important features of the culture of your region, focusing on buildings, performing arts and painting.

3 Marks
- Q249How did miniature painting develop under the Mughal patronage?

3 Marks

Q250 Why were temples constructed in large numbers in Bengal?	3 Marks
Q251 What was the style of miniature that developed in Himachal Pradesh?	3 Marks
Q252 What do you know about Rajput tradition of heroism?	3 Marks
Q253 Write short notes on miniature paintings.	3 Marks
Q254 Did Kathak survive British disfavour?	3 Marks
Q255 Write about the architecture of the temples in Bengal.	3 Marks
Q256 Write a short note on classical dances of India.	3 Marks
Q257 Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?	3 Marks
Q258 How did Rajputs and women emerge with heroic traditions?	3 Marks
Q259 Do you use different languages for: 1. Speaking. 2. Reading. 3. Writing. Find out about one major composition in language that you use and discuss why you find it interesting.	3 Marks
Q260 Write a short note on Kangra School of painting.	3 Marks
Q261 Explain in brief the gharanas of Kathak dance form.	3 Marks
Q262 How have the memories of heroes been preserved in Rajasthan? Did women find a place in these?	3 Marks
Q263 How is Bengali literature divided?	3 Marks
Q264 Write a brief note on early Bengali literature.	3 Marks
Q265 What were the great achievements of Malyalam literature?	3 Marks
Q266 How did Kathak reach its present form?	3 Marks
Q267 Who were the pirs? What was their position in the society?	3 Marks
Q268 Choose another set of five states from each of these regions and prepare a list of clothes that are generally worn by women and men in each. Discuss your findings.	3 Marks
Q269 How have regional cultures evolved?	3 Marks
Q270 Name the regions that attracted the miniatures.	3 Marks
Q271 Choose one state each from north, west, south, east and central India. For each of these, prepare a list of foods that are commonly consumed, highlighting any differences and similarities that you notice.	3 Marks
Q272 Bengali literature can be divided into how many categories?	3 Marks
Q273 How are women depicted in the stories about Rajput heroes?	2 Marks
Q274 What do we tend to associate one region with?	2 Marks
Q275 When was the Chera Kingdom established?	2 Marks
Q276 What is one of the commonest ways of describing people?	2 Marks
Q277 How did the Cheras draw upon Sanskritic traditions?	2 Marks
Q278 Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?	2 Marks
Q279 Where was the Lilatilakam composed?	2 Marks
Q280 Why do we know much more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people?	2 Marks
Q281 Why were the Bengal Brahmanas allowed to eat fish?	2 Marks
Q282 Mention all the six dance forms that are recognised as classical.	2 Marks
Q283 How did regional cultures evolve?	2 Marks
Q284 Which region was called the Rajputana?	2 Marks
Q285 Mention the role of the Chercis in the development of Malayalam.	2 Marks
Q286 Which people were included in the term 'Pir'?	2 Marks
Q287 What were dochala and chauchala?	2 Marks
Q288 What is Animism?	2 Marks
Q289 What was the Kangara school of painting?	2 Marks

Q290	Write a short note on Rajput women.	2 Marks
Q291	Briefly write about ideals of Rajput rulers.	2 Marks
Q292	Define classical dances? Name some of the classical dances and their states?	2 Marks
Q293	Name the dance form popular in the state of Orissa.	1 Mark
Q294	What do terracotta plaques on the walls of temples and viharas depict?	1 Mark
Q295	Who were the Kathaks?	1 Mark
Q296	Why was the second category of the early Bengali literature not written down?	1 Mark
Q297	What are the chief food items of the Bengalis?	1 Mark
Q298	Name the ruler who dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the "deputy of God" in the year 1230.	1 Mark
Q299	Katak is a callssical of which state of India?	1 Mark
Q300	Lilatilakam deals with _____ and _____.	1 Mark
Q301	What was called Rajputana by the British?	1 Mark
Q302	What was name of the text that was illustrated in the miniature paintings of Himachal Pradesh?	1 Mark
Q303	Who was Anantavarman?	1 Mark
Q304	Who built Jagannath temple at Puri?	1 Mark
Q305	What are miniatures?	1 Mark
Q306	Who was the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement in Bengal?	1 Mark
Q307	Name the source of inspiration in kangra paintings.	1 Mark
Q308	Which dances are recognised as classical dances? Explain.	1 Mark
Q309	Name the state where Jagannatha temple is located.	1 Mark
Q310	What does animism mean?	1 Mark