

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

**BA/B Sc.**

(2011 Admn.)

IV SEMESTER

COMMON COURSE IN SANSKRIT

**HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE,  
KERALA CULTURE & TRANSLATION  
QUESTION BANK**

1. The capital of the Kosala Kingdom is called
  - a) Magadha
  - b) Mithila
  - c) Ayodhya
  - d) Vidarbha
2. The name Saketa is given to the Kosala Kingdom by
  - a) Aryans
  - b) Dravidians
  - c) Hindus
  - d) Buddhists
3. Who is 'halabhrt'?
  - a) Sri Rama
  - b) Bhrgurama
  - c) Balarama
  - d) None of these
4. Vasistha Ramayana is said to have composed by
  - a) Vasistha
  - b) Valmiki
  - c) Vyasa
  - d) Narada
5. Adhyatma Ramayana is an extract from
  - a) Visnu Purana
  - b) Brahmanda Purana
  - c) Agni Purana
  - d) Matsya Purana
6. Mula Ramayana describes the importance of
  - a) Rama
  - b) Sita
  - c) Ravana
  - d) Hanuman

7. The most well known commentary on the Ramayana is
  - a) Valmiki Ramayana
  - b) Bhusanam
  - c) Dharmakuta
  - d) Ramayanadvayam
8. Ramayanadipika is written by
  - a) Maheswaratirtha
  - b) Vidyanaatha Diksita
  - c) Hari Pandita
  - d) Nagesa
9. Valmikihrdayam is a commentary on the Ramayana written by
  - a) Ahobala
  - b) Govindaraja
  - c) Bhavanacarya
  - d) Nrsimha
10. .... is a splendid critique on the Ramayana.
  - a) Dharmakutam
  - b) Ramayanabhushanam
  - c) Tirthiyam
  - d) None of these
11. The author of Dharmakutam is
  - a) Tryambaka Makhin
  - b) Gangadhara
  - c) Nrsimha
  - d) Venkatakarya
12. How many verses are there in the Ramayana?
  - a) 24,000
  - b) 25,000
  - c) 1, 00,000
  - d) 22,000
13. How many sargas are there in the Ramayana?
  - a) 200
  - b) 400
  - c) 500
  - d) 300
14. Subodhini is a commentary on the Ramayana written by
  - a) Raghuttamasarma
  - b) Abhinava Ramabhadrasarma
  - c) Varadaraja
  - d) Devarama
15. Ramayanakathavimarsa is a short narrative of the Ramayana written by
  - a) Dharmaraja
  - b) Venkatakarya
  - c) Narayana
  - d) Ranganatha
16. Who was Vyasa's father?
  - a) Narada
  - b) Parasara
  - c) Lord Brahma
  - d) Vasistha
17. What was Vyasa's original name?
  - a) Dvaipayana
  - b) Krsna
  - c) Santanu
  - d) Suka
18. Vyasa's mother was
  - a) Amba
  - b) Ambika
  - c) Satyawati
  - d) Ganga

19. Who wrote the Mahabharata?
  - a) Valmiki
  - b) Vyasa
  - c) Vasistha
  - d) Kalidasa
20. Who is the pupil of Vyasa?
  - a) Vaisampayana
  - b) Suka
  - c) Narada
  - d) Kapila
21. The author of Brahmasutra is
  - a) Patanjali
  - b) Gautama
  - c) Badarayana
  - d) Sri Sankaracarya
22. How many chapters (Parvam) are there in the Mahabharata?
  - a) Twelve
  - b) Sixteen
  - c) Fourteen
  - d) Eighteen
23. Who is the eldest of the Pandavas?
  - a) Bhima
  - b) Yudhisthira
  - c) Arjuna
  - d) Duryodhana
24. How many days did the Mahabharata war last for?
  - a) Sixteen
  - b) Nineteen
  - c) Eighteen
  - d) Fourteen
25. Mahabharata-tatparya-nirnaya is an epitome of the Mahabharata written by
  - a) Vyasa
  - b) Arjunamisra
  - c) Sri Madhvacarya
  - d) Bharatacarya
26. Brhat Pandava Purana is also called
  - a) Mahapurana
  - b) Brhatpurana
  - c) Mahabharata
  - d) Bharata
27. Harivamsa is a work of
  - a) Devaprabhasuri
  - b) Vyasa
  - c) Vardhamana
  - d) Valmiki
28. "Bharata war took place at Dvaparayuga". Who said this?
  - a) S.P.L. Narasimha
  - b) Kalhana
  - c) Megasthenese
  - d) R.C. Dutt
29. Where did the Pandavas disguise themselves during the exile?
  - a) Vidarbha
  - b) Videha
  - c) Virata
  - d) Vidisa
30. What was Bhima during the exile?
  - a) Gambling master
  - b) Master of horse
  - c) Dance master
  - d) Chief cook
31. Who is the earliest commentator of the Mahabharata?
  - a) Kavindra
  - b) Vadiraja
  - c) Sarvajna Narayana
  - d) Devabodha

32. Who is the wife of the Pandavas?  
a) Kunti b) Draupadi  
c) Bhanumati d) Madri
33. In which Parva of the Mahabharata is the Bhagavad Gita included?  
a) Udyoga b) Bhishma  
c) Drona d) Salya
34. Who is the father of the Pandavas?  
a) Vyasa b) Pandu  
c) Dhrtarastra d) Bhishma
35. Who was the Guru of the Pandavas and the Kauravas?  
a) Sakuni b) Drona  
c) Bhishma d) Vidura
36. Who is known as the Pitamaha?  
a) Drona b) Bhishma  
c) Vyasa d) Dhrtarastra
37. The author of Brhatsamhita is  
a) Kalhana b) Varahamihira  
c) Bharata d) Aryabhata
38. Vrkodara is the other name of  
a) Arjuna b) Nakula  
c) Bhima d) None of these
39. This mountain is said to have the abode of Gods  
a) Vindhya b) Meru  
c) Malaya d) None of these
40. According to Mac Donell the date of Mahabharata is  
a) About 400 B.C. b) About 500 B.C.  
c) 700 B.C. d) 200B.C.
41. The author of Rajatarangini is  
a) Rajasekhara b) Kalhana  
c) Ksemendra d) None of these
42. The prevailing sentiment of the Mahabharata is  
a) Vira b) Karuna  
c) Santa d) Srngara
43. Kalhana belonged to  
a) 1100 A.D. b) 1200 A.D.  
c) 1400 A.D. d) None of these
44. Who is the author of Raghunathabhyudaya?  
a) Raghunatha b) Ramabhadramba  
c) Krsnakavi d) Govinda Diksita

45. Bharatasudha is a work of  
a) King Raghunatha b) Madhava  
c) Chokkanatha d) None of these
46. What is the contribution of Atula to Sanskrit Literature?  
a) Naisadhiyacarita b) Musikavamsa  
c) Kavyanusasana d) Rajavali
47. Musika Kingdom is in  
a) North Kerala b) Middle Kerala  
c) South Travancore d) North Travancore
48. Who is famous as Kerala Kalidasa?  
a) A.R. RajarajaVarma  
b) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran  
c) DR. K.N. Ezhuttacchan,  
d) Ravi Varma
49. Who is the author of Visakhavijaya?  
a) Sri Harsa  
b) Atula  
c) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran  
d) None of these
50. The Sandesakavya written by Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran  
a) Kokilasandesa b) Sukasandesa  
c) Mayurasandesa d) None of these
51. Which among the following is not a historical kavya?  
a) Narayaniya b) Musikavamsa  
c) Visakhavijaya d) Angalasamrajya
52. Who is the author of Angalasamrajya?  
a) T. Ganapati Sastri b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma  
c) Visakhadatta d) None of these
53. Who is known as Kerala Panini?  
a) Ravi Varma b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma  
c) Melputtur Narayana Bhattatiri d) None of these
54. What is the theme of Angalasamrajya?  
a) Kerala History b) Indian History  
c) British Indian History d) Vedic Indian History
55. Who is the author of Laghupaniniya?  
a) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran,  
b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma  
c) Kodungallur Kunjikkuttan Tampuran  
d) None of these

56. Who is the author of Keralodaya?  
a) Prof. P.C. Devasya  
b) DR. K.N. Ezhuttacchan  
c) T. Ganapati Sastri  
d) None of these
57. Keralodaya was published in  
a) 1977 A.D.  
b) 1979 A.D.  
c) 1989 A.D.  
d) 1970 A.D.
58. A Mahakavya about Kerala History is  
a) Angalasamrajya  
b) Keralodaya  
c) Navabharata  
d) None of these
59. Raghunathabhyudaya was written in  
a) 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
b) 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
c) 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
d) 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
60. Raghunathabhyudaya was first published in  
a) 1925 A.D.  
b) 1926 A.D.  
c) 1935 A.D.  
d) 1949 A.D.
61. In Musikavamsa which dynasty is described?  
a) Kolattiri  
b) Samootiri  
c) Travancore  
d) None of these
62. A composition with a mixture of prose and poetry is called  
a) Gadya  
b) Padya  
c) Campu  
d) None of these
63. Nalacampu is written by  
a) Srikantha  
b) Trivikrama  
c) Nagadeva  
d) None of these
64. Trivikrama is also known as  
a) Nemaditya  
b) Devaditya  
c) Simhaditya  
d) Sridhara
65. Trivikrama was a court poet of  
a) Rastrakuta King IndraIII  
b) Rastrakuta King IndraII  
c) Rastrakuta King Indra I  
d) None of these
66. The most ancient campu is  
a) Nalacampu  
b) Yasastilakacampu  
c) Ramayanacampu  
d) Mahabharatacampu
67. Nalacampu was written in  
a) 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
b) 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
c) 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
d) None of these
68. Nalacampu is also known as  
a) Nalakatha  
b) Damayantikatha  
c) Damayantiparinaya  
d) None of these

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69. Yasastilakacampu is composed by  
a) Trivikrama b) Nemaditya  
c) Somadeva d) Bhoja
70. Somadeva was a  
a) Buddhist b) Jain  
c) Zorastrian d) Hindu
71. Somadeva was patronized by the king  
a) Arikesari b) Mahipala  
c) Bhoja d) None of these
72. Somadeva wrote Yasastilakacampu in Saka  
a) 831 A.D. b) 881 A.D.  
c) 861 A.D. d) 681 A.D.
73. The definition of campu is given by  
a) Bhamaha b) Mammata  
c) Dandi d) Bharata
74. Yasastilakacampu was written for the popularity of  
a) Buddhism b) Jainism  
c) Hinduism d) None of these
75. Ramayanacampu, which is one of the most popular campus in Sanskrit, was written by  
a) Somadeva b) Bhoja  
c) Ramapanivada d) None of these
76. Bhoja was the King of  
a) Magadha b) Kalinga  
c) Dhara d) Videha
77. Ramayanacampu was completed by  
a) Somadeva b) Vikrama  
c) Bhoja d) Laksmanasuri
78. Which portion of the Ramayanacampu was written by Laksmanasuri?  
a) Balakanda b) Ayodhyakanda  
c) Yuddhakanda d) Sundarakanda
79. The author of Bharatacampu is  
a) Bhoja b) Vikrama  
c) Anantabhatta d) None of these
80. Nilakanthavijayacampu was composed by  
a) Bhanudatta b) Neelakantha Diksita  
c) Melputtur d) Ahobala
81. Nilakanthavijayacampu was written in  
a) 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D. b) 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
c) 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. d) 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
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82. Nilakantha Diksita was the court poet of  
a) Vikramaditya b) Tirumala Naikan  
c) Bhoja d) Harsa
83. Nilakantha was the grandson the famous Sanskrit scholar  
a) Bhattoji Diksita b) Appayya Diksita  
c) Jagannadha Pandita d) Govinda Diksita
84. Viswagunadarsacampu was composed by  
a) Venkatakarya b) Venkatadhvari  
c) Srikrshnakavi d) None of these
85. Viswagunadarsacampu was written in  
a) 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D. b) 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
c) 15<sup>th</sup> century A.D. d) 14<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
86. Which among the following is a yatra campu?  
a) Nalacampu b) Ramayanacampu  
c) Visvaginadarsacampu d) None of these
87. Which is the most remarkable one among the campus from Kerala?  
a) Daksayagam b) Amogharaghavam  
c) Purvabharatam d) Subhadraharanam
88. The author of Purvabharatacampu is  
a) Melputtur b) King Manaveda  
c) Divakarakavi d) Sitaramakavi
89. Another famous work of King Manaveda is  
a) Krsnagiti b) Krsnagatha  
c) Keralabharanam d) None of these
90. Purvabharatacampu was composed in  
a) 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D. b) 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
c) 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. d) 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
91. Who was Sri Sankara's father?  
a) Sivanatha b) Sivaguru  
c) Sivadasa d) Sivasankara
92. Sankaracarya's mother was  
a) Jnanamba b) Aryamba  
c) Varadamba d) None of these
93. Sankaracarya was born at  
a) Aluva b) Kaladi  
c) Kanci d) Sringeri
94. Sankaracarya's birth place was on the bank of the river  
a) Nila b) Curni  
c) Pampa d) Ganga

95. Who was the teacher (Guru) of Sankaracarya ?  
a) Sri Ramakrsna  
b) Vidyadhiraja  
c) Govindapada  
d) None of these

96. The famous doctrine established by Sankaracarya is  
a) Dvaita  
b) Advaita  
c) Visistadvaita  
d) None of these

97. Which of the following does not belong to Prasthanatraya?  
a) Brahmasutra  
b) Gita  
c) Purana  
d) Upanisad

98. How many Peethas or Mutts did Sankaracarya establish?  
a) Two  
b) Three  
c) Four  
d) Five

99. Where is the University in the name of Sankaracarya found?  
a) Thrissur  
b) Kalady  
c) Aruvippuram  
d) Cempazhanti

100. Kanakadharastava is stotrakavya written by  
a) Melputtur  
b) Vilvamangalam  
c) Sankaracarya  
d) Kulasekhara

101. Which Goddess is praised in Kanakadharastavam?  
a) Laksmi  
b) Sarasvati  
c) Parvati  
d) None of these

102. Melputtur Narayana Bhattatiri was born in  
a) 1560AD  
b) 1660AD  
c) 1460AD  
d) 1550AD

103. Melputtur was suffering from  
a) Vataroga  
b) Ksaya  
c) Jvara  
d) None of these

104. Name the famous Stotrakavya in Sanskrit written by Melputtur  
a) Krsniyam  
b) Narayaniyam  
c) Narayanacarita  
d) Ramakatha

105. The campu which was not written by Melputtur is  
a) Kirata  
b) Dutavakya  
c) Rajasuya  
d) Damayantikatha

106. Melputtur composed the campus mainly for of  
a) Scholars  
b) Students  
c) Cakyars  
d) None of these

107. The theme of Narayaniya is selected from  
a) Mahabharata  
b) Bhagavata  
c) Ramayana  
d) Visnupurana

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108. The famous book on grammar written by Melputtur is  
a) Niranunasikaprabandha                      b) Rajasuya  
c) Prakriyasarvasva                              d) None of these
109. What is the peculiarity of Surpanakhapralapa?  
a) No anunasikas                                  b) No ghosaksaras  
c) No consonants                                  d) None of these
110. In which text the term Ayurarogyasaukhyam is used?  
a) Daksayaga    b) Subhadraharana  
c) Narayaniya                                        d) None of these
111. What is the significance of Ayurarogyasaukhyam?  
a) A phrase     b) Kalidinasankhya  
c) A prayer     d) None of these
112. Ramapanivada lived about in the middle of  
a) 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D.                                b) 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
c) 20<sup>th</sup> century A.D.                                d) 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
113. Who among the following was patronised by the king of Ampalappuzha?  
a) Krsnasudhi                                        b) Ramapanivada  
c) Melputtur                                         d) None of these
114. The author of the Mahakavya Raghaviya is  
a) Kumaradasa                                      b) Sukumarakavi  
c) Ramapanivada                                   d) Padmanabha
115. Name one Mahakavya written by Ramapanivada  
a) Mukundastaka                                   b) Usaniruddha  
c) Prakrtaparakasa                                d) Raghaviya
116. The Vithi written by Ramapanivada is  
a) Candrika     b) Visnuvilasa  
c) Bharatacarita                                   d) Kamsavadha
117. Name the prahasana written by Ramapanivada  
a) Gitaramam                                       b) Madanaketucaritam  
c) Lilavati     d) Sitaraghavam
118. The drama written by Ramapanivada is  
a) Candrika     b) Lilavati  
c) Sitaraghavam                                   d) None of these
119. Which work of Melputtur was commented upon by Ramapanivada?  
a) Prakriyasarvasva                                b) Dhatukavya  
c) Narayaniya                                        d) None of these
120. Name the composition of Ramapanivada in Prakrt language  
a) Candrika     b) Kamsavaho  
c) Raghaviya                                         d) Visnuvilasa
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121. The campu written by Ramapanivada
    - a) Bharata campu
    - b) Ramayana campu
    - c) Bhagavata campu
    - d) Nala campu
  122. The composition of Ramapanivada in the field of music is
    - a) Talaprastara
    - b) Vrttaratnakara
    - c) Vrttavartika
    - d) Sangeetapravesika
  123. Among the following Stotrakavyas, which one is not written by Ramapanivada?
    - a) Mukundastaka
    - b) Sivasataka
    - c) Suryasataka
    - d) Amarukasataka
  124. Name the Nrttprabandha written by Ramapanivada
    - a) Gitarama
    - b) Nrtrtarama
    - c) Nrttparavesika
    - d) None of these
  125. With which of the following Malayalam poets was Ramapanivada identified?
    - a) Unnayi Warriar
    - b) Kuncan Nambiar
    - c) Ramapurathu Warriar
    - d) None of these
  126. Cattampi Svamikal was born in
    - a) 1853 A.D.
    - b) 1855 A.D.
    - c) 1864 A.D.
    - d) 1884 A.D.
  127. Among the following name the work written by Cattampi Svamikal are
    - a) Laghubhagavata
    - b) Paramasivastava
    - c) Annadatrstava
    - d) None of these
  128. The former name of Cattampi Svamikal was
    - a) Nanu Pilla
    - b) Kunju Pilla
    - c) Kunjan Pilla
    - d) None of these
  129. The most famous and revolutionary work written by Cattampi Svamikal is
    - a) Tarkarahasyaratna
    - b) Brahmatatvanirbhasa
    - c) Stavaratnavali
    - d) Vedadhikaranirupana
  130. A famous disciple of Cattampi Svamikal
    - a) Sri Narayana Guru
    - b) Sri Sankaracarya
    - c) Ayyankali
    - d) None of these
  131. Sri Narayana Guru was born at
    - a) Cempazhanti
    - b) Aruvippuram
    - c) Varkala
    - d) None of these
  132. Darsanamala is a famous work written by
    - a) Cattampi Svamikal
    - b) Sri Narayana Guru
    - c) SvamiVivekananda
    - d) Sri Sankaracarya

133. Sri Narayana Guru was born in  
a) 1855 A.D. b) 1845 A.D.  
c) 1850 A.D. d) 1852 A.D.
134. Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalanayogam (SNDP) was founded by  
a) Cattampi Svamikal b) Sri Narayana Guru  
c) Svami Vivekananda d) None of these
135. SNDP was founded in  
a) 1902 A.D. b) 1903 A.D.  
c) 1904 A.D. d) 1905 A.D.
136. Darsanamala of Sri Narayana Guru Contains... darsanas  
a) Ten b) Twelve  
c) Fourteen d) Sixteen
137. Sri Narayana Guru became Mahasamadhi at  
a) Cempazhanti b) Varkala  
c) Sivagiri d) None of these
138. Who founded the Sanskrit College at Pattampi?  
a) Punnassery Sridharan Nambi  
b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma  
c) Saktan Tampuran  
d) None of these
139. Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma wrote a lot of books on  
a) Astrology b) Ayurveda  
c) Nyaya d) Vedanta
140. Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma was born in  
a) 1858 b) 1850  
c) 1860 d) 1560
141. Vijnanacintamani was a Sanskrit journal commenced by  
a) Sri Narayanaguru  
b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma  
c) Punnassery Sridharan Nampi  
d) None of these.
142. The commentary by Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma on Raghuvamsa is  
a) Raghuvamsadipika b) Raghuvamsasvada  
c) Raghuvamsasubodhini d) None of these
143. Name a prabandha written by Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma  
a) Puraprabandha b) Bhagavataprabandha  
c) Pattabhisekaprabandha d) None of these
144. Who is known as 'Garbhasriman'?  
a) Tyagaraja Svamikal b) Svati Tirunal  
c) Muttu Svami Diksita d) Syama Sastrikal

145. When was Svati Tirunal born?  
a) 1813 A.D. b) 1913 A.D.  
c) 1823 A.D. d) 1900 A.D.
146. Name the social reformer who was a famous musician as well as a king.  
a) Rani Lakshmi Bhai b) Sri Citira Thirunal  
c) Svati Tirunal d) None of these
147. Who was a member of the court of Svati Tirunal?  
a) Satkala Govinda Marar b) Semmamkuti Srinivasa Iyer  
c) Iravivarman Thampi d) None of these
148. Name the ancient classical art form of Kerala which follows the rules of Natyasastra  
a) Kathakali b) Kutiyattom  
c) Krsnanattom d) Ramanattom
149. The ancient classical art form of Kerala approved by UNESCO  
a) Kathakali b) Kutiyattom  
c) Mohiniattom d) Krsnanattom
150. Kutiyattom is traditionally performed by ..... family  
a) Nambiar b) Marar  
c) Namputhiri d) Cakyar
151. The main instrument used in Kutiyattom is  
a) Centa b) Tabla  
c) Timila d) Mizhavu
152. The instrument which is not used in Kutiyattom  
a) Idakka b) Mizhavu  
c) Timila d) Kuzhitalam
153. The female character in Kutiyattom was performed by  
a) Nambiar b) Cakyar  
c) Nangiar d) None of these
154. How many types of abhinaya are there in Kutiyattom?  
a) One b) Two  
c) Three d) Four
155. Which form of literature is accepted to perform Kutiyattom?  
a) Prose b) Poetry  
c) Drama d) None of these
156. Dramas in which language were selected for Kutiyattom?  
a) Sanskrit b) Tamil  
c) Malayalam d) Kannada

157. How many ragas are there in Kutiyattom?
    - a) Twelve
    - b) Twenty
    - c) Twenty four
    - d) Forty
  158. In ancient days Kutiyattom was performed in
    - a) Uttupura
    - b) Nalampalam
    - c) Kuttampalam
    - d) None of these
  159. The first Sanskrit drama from Kerala is
    - a) Sakuntala
    - b) Ascaryacudamni
    - c) Nagananda
    - d) Kalyanasougandhika
  160. The author of Ascaryacudamani is
    - a) Vyasa
    - b) Kalidasa
    - c) Kulasekhara
    - d) Saktibhadra
  161. Which text is mainly followed in Kutiyattom for performing *mudrabhinaya*
    - a) Natyasastra
    - b) Abhinayadarpana
    - c) Hastalaksanadipika
    - d) Balaramabharata
  162. How many ankas (chapters) are there in Ascaryacudamani?
    - a) Six
    - b) Seven
    - c) Eight
    - d) Nine
  163. Name the drama by Kulasekhara
    - a) Mattavilasa
    - b) Subhadradhananjaya
    - c) Bhagavadajjuka
    - d) Kalyanasougandhika
  164. Bhagavadajjuka is written by
    - a) Kulasekhara
    - b) Bhodhayanakavi
    - c) Saktibhadra
    - d) None of these
  165. Who plays main role in Cakyarkuttu?
    - a) Sutradhara
    - b) Nayaka
    - c) Vidusaka
    - d) None of these
  166. Cakyarkuttu is also known as
    - a) Parakkumkuttu
    - b) Nangiarkuttu
    - c) Prabandhakkuttu
    - d) None of these
  167. In Cakyarkuttu vidusaka uses
    - a) Sanskrit
    - b) Prakrt
    - c) Regional language
    - d) None of these
  168. While narrating Puranic tales the Cakyar adopts the technique of
    - a) Ilakiyattom
    - b) Colliyattom
    - c) Pakarnnattom
    - d) None of these
  169. Which is not an off-shoot of Kutiyattom?
    - a) Kuttu
    - b) Pathakam
    - c) Nangiarkuttu
    - d) Mohiniyattom

170. The female of Cakyar is known as  
a) Nangiar b) Nambiar  
c) Illotamma d) Brahmani Amma
171. The story selected for Nangiarkuttu is  
a) Sri Krsnacarita b) Nalacarita  
c) Sivacarita d) Sakuntala
172. In Sri Krsnacaritam Nangiarkuttu the story of Sri Krsna is enacted by  
a) Sutradhara b) Kalpalatika  
c) Sakuntala d) Damayanti
173. Which abhinaya is given more importance in Nangiarkuttu?  
a) Angika b) Vacika  
c) Aharya d) Satvika
174. The context of Nangiarkuttu is connected with the Drama  
a) Subhadradhananjaya b) Mattavilasa  
c) Ascaryacudamani d) Tapatisamvarana
175. Sri Krsnacaritam Nangiarkuttu is enacted as a part of  
a) Sthapana b) Prasthavana  
c) Nirvahana d) Nandi
176. The ancient classical art form of Kerala purely based on the stories of Sri Krsna is  
a) Krsnanattom b) Kutiyattom  
c) Kathakali d) None of these
177. Krsnanattom is based on the text  
a) Bhagavata b) Krsnagiti  
c) Krsnagatha d) Krsnalila
178. Krsnagiti was written by  
a) Kulasekhara b) Manaveda  
c) Jayadeva d) Saktibhadra
179. Krsnagiti was composed in  
a) 1650 A.D. b) 1651 A.D.  
c) 1652 A.D. d) 1653 A.D.
180. In how many days is the performance of Krsnagiti completed?  
a) Six b) Seven  
c) Eight d) Nine
181. Among the ancient classical art forms of Kerala which one gives importance to Nrta?  
a) Kathakali b) Krsnanattom  
c) Kutiyattom d) None of these

182. Where is Krsnanattom performed in Kerala?  
a) Kodungallur b) Guruvayur  
c) Thrissur d) Thiruvananthapuram
183. Where is Krsnanattom kalari situated?  
a) Palakkad b) Kodungallur  
c) Guruvayur d) Thirunavaya

**Write Sanskrit equivalents**

184. Forest  
a) अरण्यम् b) सागरः  
c) आलयः d) वाटिका
185. Mother  
a) वाणी b) सखी  
c) जननी d) जामाता
186. Bird  
a) प्लवङ्गः b) विहगः  
c) विहायः d) सुरभिः
187. Man  
a) सुरः b) नरः  
c) वानरः d) नृपः

**Write English equivalents**

188. कलालयः  
a) School b) College  
c) Temple d) House
189. भुजः  
a) Hand b) Leg  
c) Food d) None of these
190. मल्लिका  
a) Louts b) Sunflower  
c) Jasmine d) Marigold
191. वारिदः  
a) Sky b) Ocean  
c) Wind d) Cloud

**Translate into Sanskrit**

192. Rama went to the forest.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) रामः वनं गच्छति ।   | b) रामः वनं गमिष्यति । |
| c) रामः वनम् अगच्छत् । | d) रामः वनम् आगच्छति । |

193. He studies Sanskrit.

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) सः संस्कृतं पठति । | b) सः संस्कृतं पठेत् ।    |
| c) सः संस्कृतं पठतु । | d) सः संस्कृतं पठिष्यति । |

194. The students are playing in the playground.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) बालाः क्रीडाङ्कणे क्रीडन्ति ।       | b) छात्राः क्रीडाङ्कणे क्रीडन्ति ।     |
| c) छात्राः क्रीडाङ्कणे क्रीडिष्यन्ति । | d) छात्राः क्रीडाङ्कणं क्रीडिष्यन्ति । |

195. Where are you going?

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) भवात् कुत्र गच्छति? | b) त्वं कुत्र गच्छसि?   |
| c) त्वं कुत्र गच्छति?  | d) त्वं कुत्र गमिष्यसि? |

**Translate into English**

196. वृक्षेभ्य फलानि पतन्ति ।

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) A fruit is falling from a tree   | b) Fruits are falling from trees |
| c) Fruit will be falling from trees | d) None of these                 |

197. सूर्यः पूर्वभागे उदयति ।

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) The sun rises in the East | b) The sun rises in the west     |
| c) The sun sets in the west  | d) The sun will rise in the east |

198. छात्रः विद्यालयं गच्छति ।

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) A student is going to school | b) A students are going to school |
| c) A student will go to school  | d) A student went to school       |

199. आगामिनि मासे परीक्षा आगमिष्यति ।

- |  |
|--|
| a) The Examination will be in the next month |
| b) The examination will be in the next week  |
| c) The examination will be next year         |
| d) None of these                             |

200. सहस्रतमाः जनाः ज्वरेण पीडिताः ।

- |   |
|---|
| a) Hundreds of people are suffering from fever      |
| b) Thousands of people are suffering from fever     |
| c) Thousands of people will be suffering from fever |
| d) None of these                                    |

**ANSWER KEY**

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. c) Ayodhya                   | 39. b) Meru                              |
| 2. d) Buddhists                 | 40. b) About 500 B.C.                    |
| 3. c) Balarama                  | 41. b) Kalhana                           |
| 4. b) Valmiki                   | 42. c) Santa                             |
| 5. b) Brahmandapurana           | 43. b) 1200 A.D.                         |
| 6. d) Hanuman                   | 44. b) Ramabhadramba                     |
| 7. b) Bhusanam                  | 45. a) Raghunatha                        |
| 8. b) Vidyanatha Diksita        | 46. b) Musikavamsa                       |
| 9. a) Ahobala                   | 47. a) North Kerala                      |
| 10. a) Dharmakutam              | 48. b) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran |
| 11. a) Tryambaka Makhin         | 49. c) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran |
| 12. a) 24,000                   | 50. c) Mayurasandesa                     |
| 13. c) 500                      | 51. a) Narayaniya                        |
| 14. b) Abhinavaramabhadra Sarma | 52. b) A.R. Raja Raja Varma              |
| 15. b) Venkatakarya             | 53. b) A.R. Raja Raja Varma              |
| 16. b) Parasara                 | 54. c) British Indian History            |
| 17. b) Krsna                    | 55. b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma               |
| 18. c) Satyavati                | 56. b) DR. K.N. Ezhuttacchan             |
| 19. b) Vyasa                    | 57. a) 1977 A.D.                         |
| 20. a) Vysampayana              | 58. b) Keralodaya                        |
| 21. c) Badarayana               | 59. b) 17 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.     |
| 22. d) 18                       | 60. c) 1935 A.D.                         |
| 23. b) Yudhistira               | 61. a) Kolattiri                         |
| 24. c) 18                       | 62. c) Campu                             |
| 25. c) Madhvacarya              | 63. b) Trivikrama                        |
| 26. c) Mahabharata              | 64. c) Simhaditya                        |
| 27. b) Vyasa                    | 65. a) Rastrakuta King Indra III         |
| 28. b) Kalhana                  | 66. c) Nalacampu                         |
| 29. c) Virata                   | 67. c) 10 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.     |
| 30. d) Chief cook               | 68. b) Damayantikatha                    |
| 31. c) Sarvajna Narayana        | 69. c) Somadeva                          |
| 32. b) Draupadi                 | 70. b) Jain                              |
| 33. b) Bhishma                  | 71. a) Arikesari                         |
| 34. b) Pandu                    | 72. b) 881 AD                            |
| 35. b) Drona                    | 73. c) Dandi                             |
| 36. b) Bhishma                  | 74. b) Jainism                           |
| 37. b) Varahamihira             | 75. b) Bhoja                             |
| 38. c) Bhima                    | 76. c) Dhara                             |

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- |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 77. d) Lakmana Suri                   | 117. b) Madanaketucarita            |
| 78. c) Yuddhakanda                    | 118. c) Sitaraghava                 |
| 79. c) Anantabhatta                   | 119. b) Dhatukavya                  |
| 80. b) Nilakantha Diksita             | 120. b) Kamsavaho                   |
| 81. a) 17 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.  | 121. c) Bhagavata campu             |
| 82. b) Tirumala Naikan                | 122. a) Talaprastara                |
| 83. b) Appayya Diksita                | 123. d) Amarukasataka               |
| 84. b) Venkatadhvari                  | 124. a) Gitarama                    |
| 85. 16 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.     | 125. b) Kuncan Nambiar              |
| 86. c) Visvaginadarsa campu           | 126. a) 1853 A.D.                   |
| 87. c) Purvabharatam                  | 127. b) Paramasivastava             |
| 88. b) King Manaveda                  | 128. c) Kunjan Pilla                |
| 89. a) Krsnagiti                      | 129. d) Vedadhikaranirupana         |
| 90. 17 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.     | 130. a) Sri Narayana Guru           |
| 91. b) Sivaguru                       | 131. a) Cempazhanti                 |
| 92. b) Aryamba                        | 132. b) Sri Narayana Guru           |
| 93. b) Kaladi                         | 133. a) 1855 A.D.                   |
| 94. b) Curni                          | 134. b) Sri Narayana Guru           |
| 95. c) Govindapada                    | 135. a) 1903 A.D.                   |
| 96. b) Dvaita                         | 136. a) Ten                         |
| 97. d) Purana                         | 137. b) Varkala                     |
| 98. c) Four                           | 138. b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma |
| 99. b) Kalady                         | 139. a) Astrology                   |
| 100. c) Sankaracarya                  | 140. a) 1858 A.D.                   |
| 101. a) Laksmi                        | 141. b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma |
| 102. a) 1560 A.D.                     | 142. b) Raghuvamsasvada             |
| 103. a) Vataroga                      | 143. c) Pattabhisekaprabandha       |
| 104. b) Narayaniyam                   | 144. b) Svati Tirunal               |
| 105. d) Damayantikatha                | 145. a) 1813 A.D.                   |
| 106. c) Cakyars                       | 146. c) Svati Tirunal               |
| 107. b) Bhagavata                     | 147. a) Satkala Govinda Marar       |
| 108. c) Prakriyasarvasva              | 148. b) Kutiyattom                  |
| 109. a) No anunasikas used            | 149. b) Kutiyattom                  |
| 110. c) Narayaniya                    | 150. d) Cakyar                      |
| 111. b) Kalidinasankhya               | 151. d) Mizhavu                     |
| 112. a) 18 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. | 152. c) Timila                      |
| 113. b) Ramapanivada                  | 153. c) Nangiar                     |
| 114. c) Ramapanivada                  | 154. d) Four                        |
| 115. d) Raghaviya                     |                                     |
| 116. a) Candrika                      |                                     |
-

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 155. c) Drama               | 194. b) छात्राः क्रीडाङ्कणे क्रीटन्ति ।               |
| 156. a) Sanskrit            | 195. b) त्वं कुत्र गच्छसि?                            |
| 157. c) Twenty four         | 196. b) Fruits are falling from trees.                |
| 158. c) Kuttampalam         | 197. a) The sun rises in the east.                    |
| 159. b) Ascaryacudamani     | 198. a) A student is going to school.                 |
| 160. d) Saktibhadra         | 199. c) The examination will be in the next week.     |
| 161. c) Hastalaksanadipika  | 200. b) Thousands of people are suffering from fever. |
| 162. b) Seven               |   |
| 163. b) Subhadradhananjaya  |   |
| 164. b) Bodhayanakavi       |   |
| 165. c) Vidusaka            |   |
| 166. c) Prabandhakuttu      |   |
| 167. c) Regional language   |   |
| 168. c) Pakarnnattom        |   |
| 169. d) Mohiniyattom        |   |
| 170. c) Illotamma           |   |
| 171. a) Srikrnacarita       |   |
| 172. b) Kalpalatika         |   |
| 173. d) Satvika             |   |
| 174. a) Subhadradhananjaya  | (c)   |
| 175. c) Nirvahana           | Reserved  |
| 176. a) Krsnanattom         |   |
| 177. b) Krsnagiti           |   |
| 178. b) Manaveda            |   |
| 179. a) 1650 A.D.           |   |
| 180. c) Eight               |   |
| 181. c) Krsnanattom         |   |
| 182. b) Guruvayur           |   |
| 183. c) Guruvayur           |   |
| 184. a) अरण्यम्             |   |
| 185. c) जननी                |   |
| 186. b) विहगः               |   |
| 187. b) नरः                 |   |
| 188. b) College             |   |
| 189. a) Hand                |   |
| 190. c) Jasmine             |   |
| 191. d) Cloud               |   |
| 192. c) रामः वनम् अगच्छत्   |   |
| 193. a) संः संस्कृतं पठति । |   |