



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2020 - 21
Programme – Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in English
Course Name – Indian Classical Literature
Course Code - BELS101

Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) The earliest surviving kavya was written by ____.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Dandin | b) Kalidasa |
| c) Banabhatta | d) Ashvaghosa |

(ii) Choose the work which is an example of Katha Gadya Kavya.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) Harshacharita | b) Buddhacarita |
| c) Kadambari | d) The Ramayana |

(iii) Which of the following is / are the features of Mahakavya?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Narrating a noble story | b) Sublime characters |
| c) Eloquent speeches | d) All of these |

(iv) How can we categorise Vedas, Aryankas, Brahmanas and Upanishads?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Old English Literature | b) Drshya Kavya |
| c) Shruti Literature | d) Epics |

(v) Identify the work by Ashvaghosa.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Kadambari | b) Meghaduta |
| c) Saundarananda | d) None of these |

(vi) I: Katha narrates historical deeds of kings and heroes. II: Dashakumaracharita is an example of Katha Gadya Kavya.

- a) I is correct but II is not
b) II is correct but I is not
c) Both I and II are correct
d) Both I and II are incorrect

(vii) I: Kavi refers to one who through his intuitional perception (prathibha), sees the unseen and gives expression to his vision (Darshana). II: His main task was to entertain the King.

- a) I is true but II is false
b) I is false but II is true
c) Both I and II are true
d) Both I and II are false

(viii) Who held the view that drama is an artistic production, where music, dancing, acting and the dress, dyeing, and the stage environment etc., all come together in the dramatic performance?

- a) Dhananjaya
b) Abhinavagupta
c) Dandin
d) None of these

(ix) The plot of a drshya kavya includes ____.

- a) The main theme (adhikarika)
b) The subordinate (angam)
c) The incidental events (prasangika)
d) All of these

(x) With which stage does the action of a drshya kavya conclude?

- a) Prayatna
b) Prapthya
c) Niyathapthi
d) Phalayoga

(xi) I: The vidushaka is the jester or clown in Sanskrit drama. II: The essential contribution of the vidushaka is laughter.

- a) I is true but II is false
b) Both I and II are true
c) I is false but II is true
d) Both I and II are false

(xii) The earliest use of Alankara can be traced to ____.

- a) Bhamaha
b) Panini

c) Dandin

d) Bharata

(xiii) Bharata discusses Alankara in _____.

a) Kavyadarsha

b) Kavyalankara

c) Natyashastra

d) None of these

(xiv) How did Bhamaha and Dandin explain Alankara?

a) As a figurative use of language

b) As a poetic principle

c) As a critical investigation into the virtues of diction

d) All of these

(xv) Dandin discusses Alankara in _____.

a) Kavyadarsha

b) Kavyalankara

c) Natyashastra

d) None of these

(xvi) When similar kind of word repeats more than once, but appears with different meaning is known as _____.

a) Slesha

b) Yamaka

c) Anupras

d) Upama

(xvii) In all there are _____ shlokas in The Ramayana.

a) 12000

b) 20000

c) 22000

d) 24000

(xviii) What does the title of The Ramayana mean?

a) The Family of Rama

b) The Battle of Rama

c) The Journey of Rama

d) The Wife of Rama

(xix) Ramayana is a _____ that illuminates the path of righteousness.

a) Legend

b) Dharmagrantha

c) Epic

d) Story

(xx) Lord Rama is the incarnation of ____.

- a) Brahma, the Creator
- b) Vishnu, the Preserver
- c) Shiva, the Destroyer
- d) None of these

(xxi) Under whose influence did Kaikeyi conspired against Rama?

- a) Jatayu
- b) Sugriva
- c) Manthara
- d) Kaushalya

(xxii) Identify the narrative technique of Valmiki's The Ramayana.

- a) Frame Narrative
- b) Omniscient Narrative
- c) First Person Narrative
- d) None of these

(xxiii) The central conflict in The Ramayana is between ____.

- a) Sugriva and Bali
- b) Rama and Ravana
- c) Dasharatha and Janaka
- d) Kaikeyi and Kaushalya

(xxiv) Who is Narad?

- a) The son of Brahma
- b) The messenger God
- c) The king of all sages
- d) All of these

(xxv) What does 'om' signify?

- a) A mystical incantation
- b) A sacred symbol
- c) It refers to 'atman' and 'brahma'
- d) All of these

(xxvi) What is the second book of The Ramayana?

- a) Bala Kanda
- b) Ayodhya Kanda
- c) Aranya Kanda
- d) Sundara Kanda

(xxvii) Janaka was the king of ____.

- a) Ayodhya
- b) Mithila

c) Lanka

d) Kishkindha

(xxviii) What does the word 'Sita' mean?

a) Beauty

b) Sacrifice

c) Furrow

d) Fulfilment

(xxix) What is the time lapse between book 1 and book 2 of The Ramayana?

a) 11 years

b) 13 years

c) 12 years

d) 14 years

(xxx) Who turns himself into a golden deer to draw the attention of Rama?

a) Khara

b) None of these

c) Dushan

d) Maricha

(xxxi) From whom does Rama get to know about Sita's abduction?

a) Kabandha

b) Jatayu

c) Bali

d) Hanuman

(xxxii) Silappadikaram is attributed to a sage named

a) Valmiki

b) Vyas

c) Ilango Adigal

d) Tolkappiyar

(xxxiii) Silappadikaram was probably composed during

a) 5th–6th century CE

b) 5th–6th century BC.

c) 15th–16th century CE.

d) 15th–16th century BC.

(xxxiv) The parts of Silappadikaram are known as

a) Kandam

b) Parvam

c) Bhagam

d) Adhyayam

(xxxv) The name of the central male character in Silappadikaram is

- a) Ilango
- b) Kovalan
- c) Murugan
- d) Madhavan

(xxxvi) Madurai was in

- a) the Chola kingdom
- b) the Pandya kingdom
- c) the Chera kingdom
- d) the Kovalan kingdom

(xxxvii) What does Silappadikaram mean?

- a) The story of a bracelet
- b) The story of an anklet
- c) The story of an amulet
- d) The story of a jewel

(xxxviii) Identify the first book of Silappadikaram.

- a) Puharkkandam
- b) Maturaikkandam
- c) Vanchikkandam
- d) None of these

(xxxix) The long narrative of Silappadikaram has ____ song cycles.

- a) 5
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 4

(xl) Name the god who brings Kannaki to heaven.

- a) Varuna
- b) Vishnu
- c) Indra
- d) Surya

(xli) Who was Madhavi?

- a) Kovalan's wife
- b) A courtesan
- c) Kovalan's sister
- d) A deity

(xlii) What does the history of drama state?

- a) Two theories of Rasas and Bhavas
- b) Drama is inspired from dance

c) Drama is not an art

d) Drama is made by Bharata

(xlili) What does natyashatra mean?

a) Book on Performing arts

b) Fiction book

c) Comic book

d) Teaches you how to dance

(xliv) How many Rasas are there?

a) 10

b) 11

c) 8

d) 9

(xlv) What is a Bhava?

a) Rasa

b) Facial expression

c) Movement

d) Fundamental human emotions

(xlvi) Which of the following best describes the change in the meaning Rati from ancient to modern Sanskrit?

a) Hatred to love

b) Love to respect

c) Platonic love to sexual love

d) Sexual love to platonic love

(xlvii) Vismaybhava is represented in art through _____.

a) Adbhuta Rasa

b) Shringara Rasa

c) Vira Rasa

d) None of these

(xlviii) Mrichhakatikam translates to English as _____.

a) Little Clay Cart

b) Little Wood Cart

c) Little Glass Cart

d) Little Tin Cart

(xlix) Who is the King of Ujjaini when the story of Mrichhakatikam is set?

a) Maurya

b) Sena

c) Palaka

d) Lodi

(lvi) Bhayanaka Rasa is a representation of _____ in art?

- a) Fear
- b) Terrible
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

(lvii) Tirukkural is a collection of

- a) 1033 verses
- b) 1303 verses
- c) 1330 verses
- d) 1333 verses

(lviii) The verses of Tirukkural mostly contain

- a) Hindu religious preaching.
- b) Buddhist religious preaching
- c) Ethical or moral preaching
- d) Erotic preaching

(lix) The poet of Tirukkural is known to the world as

- a) Tiruvalluvar
- b) Ilango
- c) Murugan
- d) Tiruvasakam

(lx) Linguistic analysis of Tirukkural suggests that the date of its composition is

- a) 50 to 500 CE
- b) 40 to 500 CE
- c) 1450 to 1500 CE
- d) 450 to 500 CE