

The Making of Regional Cultures

Question 1.

The word Katha is a word of:

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Malayalam
- (c) Tamil

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Sanskrit

Question 2.

Kathakali is the traditional dance of:

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Kerala

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Kerala

Question 3.

Kannada is the language of:

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Karnataka

Question 4.

Which Purana permitted Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish in Bengal?

- (a) Vishnu Purana
- (b) Brihaddharma Purana
- (c) VarahaPurana

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Brihaddharma Purana

Question 5.

Bengali as a language originated from:

- (a) Sanskrit language
- (b) Malayalam language
- (c) Tamil language

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Sanskrit language

Question 6.

Malayalam language was introduced by:

- (a) Chola Empire
- (b) Mughal Empire
- (c) Chera Empire.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Chera Empire.

Question 7.

Radha-Krishnan is famous for:

- (a) Katha
- (b) Rasalila
- (c) Kathak

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Kathak

Question 8.

Bengali is the language of:

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bihar

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Bengal

Question 9.

Jagannatha temple is related to:

- (a) Shankar Bhagwan
- (b) Ma Durga
- (c) Vishnu

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Vishnu

Question 10.

Ganga dynasty was situated in:

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Rajasthan

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Kerala

Question 11.

What was Basohli?

- (a) Small sized painting
- (b) Bold and intense style of miniature painting
- (c) Old and very distinctive
- (d) Traditions

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Bold and intense style of miniature painting

By the late seventeenth century this region had developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli.

Question 12.

Kuchipudi is a classical dance of which state?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Andhra Pradesh

Dance forms that are recognised as classical at present are Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathakali (Kerala) Odissi (Orissa), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manipuri (Manipur).

Question 13.

Name a book written in Manipravalam language?

- (a) Ramayan
- (b) Gita
- (c) Lilatikalam
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Lilatikalam

Manipravalam is a language. The book written in this language is Lilatikalam.

Question 14.

What was Manipravalam?

- (a) Statue
- (b) Language
- (c) King
- (d) Saint

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Language

Interestingly enough, a fourteenth-century text, the Lilatilakam, dealing with grammar and poetics, was composed in Manipravalam literally, "diamonds and corals" referring to the two languages, Sanskrit and the regional language.

Question 15.

Where is the famous temple of Jagannatha?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Orissa

Jagannatha (literally lord of the world a name for Vishnu) is at Puri, Orissa(a)

Question 16.

Name the gharanas associated with Kathak?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Madras
- (d) Both a and b

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Both a and b

The two gharanas or traditions associated with Kathak are Rajasthan (Jaipur) and Lucknow.

Question 17.

Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

- (a) Mughal emperor
- (b) Rajasthan courtiers
- (c) Nawab of Awadh
- (d) All of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of the above

The Mughal emperors and their nobles, courtiers of Rajasthan and Nawab of Awadh-Wajid Ali Shah were the major patrons of Kathak.

Question 18.

How were the Rajput rulers most distinctive?

- (a) Rajput rulers were apostles of bravery
- (b) Rajput rulers were cowards
- (c) Rajput rulers were rich
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Rajput rulers were apostles of bravery

The Rajput rulers were apostles of bravery. They fought valiantly and often choose death on the battlefield rather than face defeat.

Question 19.

What is Manipravalam?

- (a) Language
- (b) Kingdom
- (c) Dance
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Language

Manipravalam is a language. The book written in this language is Lilatikalam.

Question 20.

What type of traveller was Xuan Zang?

- (a) Japanese
- (b) Nepali
- (c) Burmese
- (d) Chinese

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Chinese

In the seventh century the Chinese traveller Xuan Zang observed that languages related to Sanskrit were in use all over Bengal.

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column I	Column II
1. Bharatanatyam	(a) North India
2. Kuchipudi	(b) Tamil Nadu
3. Kathak	(c) Orissa
4. Kathakali	(d) Andhra Pradesh
5. Odissi	(e) Manipur
6. Manipuri	(f) Kerala

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column I	Column II
1. Bharatanatyam	(b) Tamil Nadu
2. Kuchipudi	(d) Andhra Pradesh

3. Kathak	(a) North India
4. Kathakali	(f) Kerala
5. Odissi	(c) Orissa
6. Manipuri	(e) Manipur

Fill in the blanks

1. built a temple for Purushottama Jagannath(a)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Anantavarman

2. The term Kathak is derived from, a word used in Sanskrit.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: katha

3. Kathak was recognized as one of six in the country after independence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: classical forms of dances

4. literature contains several references to fish.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Bengali

5. The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays known as

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: rasa lila

6. The were ascetics who engaged in a variety of yogic practices.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Naths

7. The were originally a caste of story-tellers in temple of north India who beautified their performances with gestures and songs.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Kathakas

8. and are the chief food items of the Bengalis.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Rice, fish

9. Rajputs are closely associated with the culture of

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Rajasthan

10. In the 19th century, the Rajasthan of today was called by the British.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Rajputana

11. The kathaks were originally a caste of

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Story-tellers

12. The earliest miniatures were written on

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: palm leaves
