

**TRADITIONAL INDIAN TEXTILES AND HISTORY OF
INDIAN ART AND COSTUME**

BFT OFF CAMPUS

1. The first leader of the mughal empire.

a. **Babur**

b. Birbal

c. Jahangir

d. Akbar

2. Earlier times, textiles, indigo, spices were sent westwards and exchanged for -----.

a. Cloth

b. Paintings

c. Taste buds

d. precious metals.

3. From west India and particularly from ----- came embroideries, printed cloth and indigo.

a. Rajasthan

b. Madhya Pradesh

c. Gujarat

d. Orissa

4. Earlier days, ----- and south east was a source of cottons.

a. Balaramapuram

b. Madras

c. Pattiala

d. Kanchipuram

5. -----produced a legendary supply of shawls.

- a. Lehar
- b. Kashmir**
- c. Jharkhand
- d. Rajasthan

6. -----produced sugar, silks ,embroideries and fine muslins.

- a. Bengal**
- b. Kerala
- c. Tamil nadu
- d. Kashmir

7. Great quantities of -----weaving as well as printed cloth came from Gujarat.

- a. Tapestry**
- b. Twill
- c. Pile
- d. Jacquard

8. The word 'chint' means-----.

- a. Printed cloth
- b. painted cloth**
- c. Embroidered cloth
- d. Painted and printed cloth

9. -----was the symbol of a homespun independence and self-sufficiency within the village unit.

- a. Cotton

b. Khadi

c. Silk

d. Wool

10.-----cloth hand woven from indigenous handspun cotton.

a. Pashmina

b. Wool

c. Khadi

d. Cotton

11. Choose one famous technique of textile decoration in Kerala.

a. Loom woven textile

b. Painted textiles

c. Printed textiles

d. Embroidered textiles

12. The finest white embroidery and pulled threadwork on white cotton known as-----.

a. Kantha

b. Asli tus

c. Chinai

d. Chikan kari

13. Delightfully embroidered and decorated quilted covers, Kanthas were a folk craft of -----and-----.

a. Bengal and Orissa

b. Bengal and Lucknow

c. Bengal and Bihar

d. Bengal and Assam

14.----- is the most famous for producing brocades known as 'Kinkhab'.

a. Maharashtra

- b. Varanasi**
- c. Lucknow
- d. Kanchipuram

15. Varanasi is the most famous for producing brocades known as ----
-----.

- a. Kinkhab**
- b. Kinkab
- c. Kinkabh
- d. Kinghab

16. The earliest textile finds were made at -----an archaeological site of the 3rd millennium BC on the Indus river.

- a. Mohenjo-Daro**
- b. Fostat
- c. Harappa
- d. None of these

17. The most famous of the fine and lightweight patterned cloth is ----
-----.

- a. Jhamdhani**
- b. Pitambari
- c. Maheshwari
- d. Paithani

18. The presence of -----and -----at the Mohenjo-Daro site testify to an advanced understanding of the processes of colour fixing on cloth.

- a. mordant and dye**
- b. mordant and wax
- c. mordant and organic
- d. None of the above

19. Write any one non-woven traditional material used during early times.

- a. **Leather**
- b. Wool
- c. Mutka
- d. None of these

20. The earliest textile finds were made at Mohenjo-Daro an archaeological site of the 3rd millennium BC on the -----.

- a. **The Indus river.**
- b. The Sutlej river
- c. River Ganga
- d. None of these

21. The use of ----- made fast with a mordant and dye vats during Indus valley Civilization.

- a. Root dye
- b. Vegetable dye
- c. Indigo dye
- d. **madder dye**

22. The use of madder dye made fast with a ----- and ----- vats during Indus valley Civilization.

- a. **mordant and dye**
- b. mordant and wax
- c. mordant and organic
- d. None of the above

23. The presence of mordant and dye vats at the Mohenjo-Daro site testify to an advanced understanding of the processes of ----- on cloth.

- a. **colour fixing**
- b. vat fixing
- c. None of these
- d. All of these

24. A relief-carved stone sculpture from the dig at ----- clearly depicts figure draped with patterned cloth.

- a. Harappa
- b. Indus valley
- c. **Mohen jo daro**
- d. Sutlej valley

25. ----- found at Mohenjodaro to wind weft threads when working at a wooden loom.

- a. Spools
- b. Spin wheels
- c. Spin rolls
- d. **Spindles**

26. The presence of ----- at the site suggest that Bronze age civilization embellished its woven cloth with embroidery on the loom

- a. Metals
- b. Silver and Bronze
- c. Bronze and Gold
- d. **Bronze**

27. The presence of Bronze needles at the site suggest that ----- embellished its woven cloth with embroidery on the loom .

- a. **Bronze age civilization**
- b. Metal age civilization
- c. None of the above
- d. Both 'a' and 'b'

28. Early stage, Trade cloth were unearthed at ----- near Cairo in Egypt.

- a. Libya
- b. Fostat**
- c. None of these
- d. Kings valley

29. The ----- such as Ramayana and Mahabharata as well as Buddhist sources, chart in detail the processes and use of textiles made of cotton, linen and silk.

- a. Hindi Epics**
- b. Sacred Scriptures
- c. Hindu epics
- d. Sacred writings

30. The Hindu Epics such as ----- and ----- as well as Buddhist sources, chart in detail the processes and use of textiles made of cotton, linen and silk.

- a. Rig Veda and Sama Veda
- b. Yajur Veda and Adharva Veda
- c. Ramayana and Mahabharata**
- d. None of these

31. The Hindu Epics such as Ramayana and Mahabharata as well as Buddhist sources, chart in detail the processes and use of textiles made of -----, ----- and -----.

- a. Cotton, wool and linen
- b. Cotton, silk and wool
- c. Cotton, linen and silk**
- d. All the above

32. In 327 BC, goods flowed to and from the peninsula of India through both-----and -----routes.

- a. **Land and sea**
- b. Land and Air
- c. Air and Sea
- d. Land ,Air and Sea

33. Gangetic Indian Muslims were well known in Europe, lyrically described as -----and -----.

- a. Vhenti and Nebula
- b. **Venti and Nebula**
- c. Venti and Pebula
- d. Venthi and Nebula

34. ----- were well known in Europe lyrically described as ‘venti’ and ‘nebula’.

- a. **Gangetic Indian Muslims**
- b. Gangetic Indian Hindus
- c. Gangetic Indian Christians
- d. All the above

35. The famous -----paintings of the 5th to 8th centuries provide an invaluable record of the Indian Textile Industries of the time.

- a. Ajanta paper paintings
- b. Ajanta textile paintings
- c. **Ajanta wall paintings**
- d. All the above

36. The famous Ajanta wall paintings of the 5th to 8th centuries provide an invaluable record of the ----- of the time.

- a. **Indian textile industries**
- b. Indian paper industries

- c. Indian Silk Industries
- d. Indian Wool Industries

37. The word 'frescoes' means-----.

- a. Cave painting**
- b. Textile painting
- c. Paper painting
- d. All the above

38. The ----- clearly depict dancers , nobles , servants and musicians clothed in loin clothes and blouses.

- a. Cave frescoes**
- b. Ancient silk textiles
- c. Ancient woollen textiles
- d. None of these

39. The cave frescoes clearly depict dancers , nobles , servants and musicians clothed in ----- and -----.

- a. Drapes and loin clothes
- b. Loin clothes and blouses**
- c. blouses and Drapes
- d. none of these

40. Which one of the following is a traditional textile of Western India?

- a. Bandhani**
- b. Jamdhani
- c. Chanderi
- d. Dacca

41. Which state in India is considered as the home of silk and Brocade weaving?

- a. Gujarat**
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Bengal

- d. Madhya Pradesh
42. Choose the traditional brocade of Gujarat?
- a. **Mochi**
 - b. Dacca
 - c. Pabuji par
 - d. Baluchar butedhar
43. Which one of the following is a Saurashtra style?
- a. Bathipa style
 - b. Pathipa style
 - c. **Kathipa style**
 - d. Hathipa style
44. The domestic embroidery of Gujarat is in -----style.
- a. **Saurashtra style**
 - b. Mocha style
 - c. Kutch style
 - d. Chinai style
45. Mention one traditional embroidery of Gujarat?
- a. Phulkari
 - b. Mata ni pachedi
 - c. Chunari
 - d. **Kutch**
46. Gujarat is a state famous for ----- embroidery.
- a. Pipli
 - b. Bandhej
 - c. **Mochi**
 - d. Bandhani
47. Which of the given region was one of the great textile exporting areas of India?
- a. **Gujarat**
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. West Bengal

48. Ajarakh is-----.

- a. Screen printed textile
- b. Hand woven textile
- c. Block printed textile**
- d. Painted textile

49. The ----- and----- states are famous for hand printed textiles.

- a. Gujarat and Maharashtra
- b. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
- c. Gujarat and Rajasthan**
- d. Gujarat and Raipur

50. The name Ajarakh derived from-----.

- a. Azrak**
- b. Amrak
- c. Abrak
- d. Asrak

51. Resist technique is used for ----- .

- a. Patola**
- b. Jamdhani
- c. Garchola
- d. Bhandhani

52. Which is that embroidery that looks similar to the Kantha of Bengal.?

- a. Phulkari
- b. Kutch
- c. Kasuti**
- d. Chinai

53. Himru is the traditional textile of which among the following state?

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Madhya Pradesh**

d.Rajasthan

54. Which embroidery is that can be done only by counting the threads of the weft and warp?

- a. **Kasuti**
- b. Mocha
- c. Kutch
- d. Chikankari

55. Karnataka is famous for----- work.

- a. **Silk**
- b. Cotton
- c. Linen
- d. Muslin

56. Calicut is famous for its----- cloth.

- a. Caligho
- b. Calligo
- c. **Calico**
- d. Caliko

57. Traditional textile of Kerala is-----.

- a. **Hand loom**
- b. Hand embroidered
- c. Block printed
- d. Painted

58. Banjara is the traditional textile of which part of India?

- a. **South**
- b. North
- c. East
- d. West

59. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of North India?

- a. Benaras
- b. Kanchipuram
- c. Kutch
- d. Pashmina**

60. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of South India?

- a. Benaras
- b. Kanchipuram**
- c. Kutch
- d. Pashmina

61. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of East?

- a. Benaras**
- b. Kanchipuram
- c. Kutch
- d. Pashmina

62. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of West?

- a. Benaras
- b. Kanchipuram
- c. Kutch**
- d. Pashmina

63. Which state is characterized by its use of mirror work?

- a. Tamil Nadu
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. Orissa
- d. Karnataka**

64. Kerala is famous for its-----textiles.

- a. Printed textiles
- b. Painted textiles

c. Printed and Painted textiles

d. Hand woven textiles

65. In Kancheepuram silks,-----type of threads are used for brocading.

a. Raw Silk

b. Raw Mulberry Silk

c. Zari threads

d. All the above

66. Which one is not a style of tie and dye work?

a. Bandhej

b. Patola

c. Pabuji par

d. Leheria

67. Internationally PATOLA technique is known as-----.

a. Ikat

b. Ilkat

c. Ilkal

d. Patkal

68. Double Ikat is-----.

a. Patola

b. Mashru

c. Bandhani

d. Batik

69. Applique in Gujarat is known as-----.

a. Katab

b. Khataab

c. Khutab

d. Khunab

70. Most of the appliqué are decorated by means of ----- pattern.

a. Katab

b. Khataab

c. Khutab

d. Khunab

71. Choose the famous beadwork of Gujarat from the following?

- a. Chalka
- b. Chakla**
- c. Chalkal
- d. Chialkal

72. In the western India, colored beads can be worked in to form-----
-----patterns.

- a. Linear
- b. Angular**
- c. Reflected
- d. Diamond

73. Paintings in the Ajanta caves resemble the tie and dye technique of-----.

- a. Patola**
- b. Mashru
- c. Bandhani
- d. Batik

74. The Marwaris of Rajasthan wore elaborately tied, brightly colored striped turbans, that were made by----- technique.

- a. Mashru
- b. Bandhani
- c. Leheria**
- d. Bandhej

75. Leheria is of ----- technique.

- a. Hand printed
- b. Hand painted
- c. Embroidered
- d. Tye and dye**

76. Pintadoes is -----.

- a. **Painted export clothes**
- b. Printed export clothes
- c. Embroidered export clothes
- d. Hand woven export clothes

77. The telia rumals are the traditional textiles of which part of India?

- a. Easter region
- b. Western region
- c. **Southern region**
- d. Northern region

78. Telia rumals were dyed with----- dyes.

- a. **Alizarin dyes**
- b. Indigo dyes
- c. Madder dyes
- d. Aniline dyes

79. Which among the following is a Traditional textile of Andhra Pradesh ?

- a. Kalam kari
- b. Mata ni pachedi
- c. Pabuji par
- d. **Chitka**

80. Paisley Design or Butti derived from-----.

- a. **Persian**
- b. Italian
- c. German
- d. None of these

81. Which of the following textile has the narrative mural paintings of the temples of the Vijayanagar Empire?

- a. Mural paintings
- b. **Kalamkari**

- c. Telia rumals
- d. Pabuji Par

82. Traditional textile of Tamil Nadu-----.

- a. Kanchipuram silk**
- b. Chanderi silk
- c. Jhamdhani silk
- d. Maheshwari silk

83. Mochi is from-----state.

- a. Gujarat**
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Maharashtra
- d. Madhya Pradesh

84. Cowrie shell is the unique decorative feature that can be seen only in -----textiles.

- a. Banjara**
- b. Mochi
- c. Kutch
- d. Chinai

85. In kalamkari painting, Gods are painted in ----- colour.

- a. Yellow ochre
- b. Red
- c. Blue**
- d. Orange

86. In Kancheepuram silk, Design and Patterns are woven with-----
-----.

- a. Jacquard loom**
- b. Pit loom
- c. Ground loom
- d. Back Strap loom

87. Who is the first great mughal emperor?

- a. Akbar
- b. Babur**
- c. Jahangir
- d. Aurangzeb

88. Name any traditional costume used by the Mughals.

- a. Ikat
- b. Izab
- c. Jama**
- d. None of the above

89. The term 'Kulah' means-----.

- a. Cylindrical cap
- b. Conical cap**
- c. Spanish cap
- d. All the above

90. Name the main costume used by Mughals.

- a. Quaba**
- b. Menti
- c. Lehanga
- d. Choli

91. Mention the accessory used by the Mughal emperors

- a. Kamar band**
- b. Kayabandh
- c. Sache
- d. Jama Band

92. Name a costume worn by the great emperor Akbar.

- a. Nim Tanaha**
- b. Panah
- c. Orhni
- d. Lehanga

93. -----an ornamental ball of wool or silk was very much in fashion during Mughal empire.

- a. Pompoms**
- b. Izar

- c. Burq
- d. Jama

94. During which century the sari covered the whole of the northern India.

- a. 18TH century
- b. 19TH century**
- c. 20th century
- d. 17th century

95. Mention a few accessories used by men in the Mughal empire.

- a. Orhni
- b. Kaya band
- c. Jama
- d. Dupatta**

96. -----which literally means a covering and used to cover the head and the upper body.

- a. Orhni
- b. Salwaar
- c. Sari**
- d. Choli

97. Choose the odd one out:

- a. Gaghra- Choli
- b. Salwaar –Kameez
- c. Sari
- d. Gowns**

98. Name the garment which appeared during British period that is graceful than any foreign garment.

- a. Gowns
- b. Dresses
- c. Skirts
- d. Sari**

99. The petticoat became an integral part of women's dress in which period?

- a. Mughal period
- b. British Period**
- c. Indus Valley Civilization
- d. Gupta period

100. Name the drape in which the cloth draped around the legs like the antariya.

- a. Machha valak
- b. Hathi sondaka
- c. Kachha style**
- d. Kuchha valak

101. Write any famous draping style during British period.

- a. Kachha Style**
- b. Machha valak
- c. Hathi sondaka
- d. Kuchha valak

102. Choose the odd one out:

- a. Dhoti
- b. Sari
- c. Khadi**
- d. Orhni

103. Name the costume from which sari originated?

- a. Choli
- b. Orhni**
- c. Jama
- d. None of these

104. Name a few costumes worn by the great mughal rulers .

- a. Jama**
- b. Orhni
- c. Kamarbandh
- d. All of these

105. Which is that great Mughal ruler who had adopted a style of dress nearer to that of the Rajputs?
- a. **Akbar**
 - b. Babur
 - c. Shah jahan
 - d. Jahangir
106. Name the important accessory worn by both men and women in the Mughal empire.
- a. Duppatta
 - b. Sword
 - c. **Cap**
 - d. None of these
107. Punjab and Haryana are famous for-----work.
- a. Roghan work
 - b. Mata ni pachedi
 - c. Pabuji par
 - d. **Phulkari**
108. The traditional costume of the rural women in Punjab is-----
- a. **Gaghra-choli**
 - b. Salwaar-Kameez
 - c. Sari
 - d. None of these
109. Which among the following traditional work was both a labour of love and a social occasion?
- a. Chikan kari
 - b. Kutch work
 - c. **Phulkari**
 - d. Pipli work
110. The type of stitch used in Phulkari embroidery is-----.
- a. Satin stitch
 - b. Button hole
 - c. **Darning stitch**

d. Stem stitch

111. In Phulkari work, Embroidery motifs were drawn from-----.

- a. **Nature**
- b. Figuratives
- c. Narratives
- d. Temple art

112. Which among the following is a classification of Phulkari work?

- a. Bagg
- b. **Bagh**
- c. Bhagh
- d. Bahg

113. The most notable textile products of Jammu province are still ----
-----.

- a. Hand printed Calicoes
- b. Woven Calicoes
- c. Embroidered Calicoes
- d. **Block printed Calicoes**

114. Nowadays in Jammu-Kashmir, which type of dyes are used for dyeing on traditional handwoven cotton sheets?

- a. Alizarin
- b. Alijarin
- c. **Aniline**
- d. Amiline

115. Who introduced the fashion of wearing Kashmiri shawls in pairs?

- a. Zain- Ul Abidin
- b. Khwaja Yusuf
- c. Babur
- d. **Akbar**

116. The classical Kashmir shawl was woven out of ----- wool.

- a. Kashmina wool
- b. Pashmina wool**
- c. Merino wool
- d. All of the above

117. The finest grade of Pashmina is ----- .

- a. Tasli tus
- b. Asmi tus
- c. Asli tus**
- d. Tasmi tus

118. In which of the following textile is woven in the twill tapestry technique?

- a. Pipli
- b. Mashru
- c. Dacca
- d. Pashmina**

119. Kashmir shawls also known as ----- shawls.

- a. Kani**
- b. Amlī
- c. Asli
- d. None of these

120. Rafugar is the ----- in an handloom textile industry.

- a. Artist
- b. Worker
- c. Needle worker**
- d. Ustads

121. Which among the following technique would imitate the loom woven shawl but would be much less expensive to produce?

- a. Amlī**
- b. Ari
- c. Pashmina
- d. None of these

122. In the Kashmir valley shawls are embroidered with a needle, much of the embroidery done is ----- work.

- a. Amlī
- b. Asli
- c. Ari**
- d. All of these

123. Which one of the given is a traditional embroidery work of Kashmir?

- a. Amlī
- b. Asli
- c. Ari**
- d. All of these

124. Unbleached muslin is-----.

- a. Aquoba
- b. Mal-mal**
- c. Asli tus
- d. None of these

125. The word 'Rumal' means -----.

- a. Cover**
- b. Bag
- c. Cloth
- d. All of these

126. Which one of the following textile was used in temples and homes as a back drop or canopy for deity?

- a. Telia rumal
- b. Chamba rumal**
- c. Kalamkari
- d. Pahari

127. What is the name of the school found by the mughal empire painters for miniature paintings?

- a. Paithani
- b. Pitambari
- c. Pahari**
- d. Pattiala

128. Chamba rumals are embroidered in which type of fabrics?

- a. Cotton
- b. Silk**
- c. Wool
- d. Linen

129. Choose the name of a fine woven brocades of precious metals from Varanasi from the following.

- a. Dacca
- b. Benaras**
- c. Kanchipuram
- d. Chanderi

130. Delicate white work of North India is known as-----.

- a. Chinai
- b. Cutwork
- c. Chikan kari**
- d. Kutch work

131. Lucknow Chikankari was used in Bengal to imitate-----
patterning.

- a. Jamdhani**
- b. Pahari
- c. Bandhani
- d. Chanderi

132. Pulledwork in chikankari is known as-----.

- a. Jali**
- b. Jala
- c. Asli

d. Amlī

133. The demanded brocaded textiles of the type of fineness in Northern India is-----

a. Varanasi brocade

b. Benarasi brocade

c. Kanchipuram

d. Pitambari silk

134. The most famous brocaded textile of Varanasi is called-----

a. Kinkhab

b. Khinkhab

c. Kinkabh

d. Kinkhabh

135. Mutka is-----fabric.

a. Silk

b. Cotton

c. Linen

d. Other

136. The name for brocades without any metal thread work is called-----.

a. Ari work

b. Amaru

c. Amlī

d. None of these

137. The fine malmals and Jamdhanis of Dacca and Baluchar Butedar are the textiles of -----

a. North

b. South

c. East

d. West

138.The conventional pattern of Bengal Kanthas had a ----- medallion in center.

- a. Lilly
- b. Jasmine
- c. Rose
- d. Lotus**

139.Which among the following traditional textile has the border of Rudraksha bead compositions?

- a. Jhamdhani
- b. Pitambar
- c. Saktapur**
- d. Maheshwari

140.Sujani textile is from-----region.

- a. Eastern**
- b. Northern
- c. Western
- d. Central

141.Khatwa is basically----- technique.

- a. Cut work
- b. Applique**
- c. Depplique
- d. Other

142.Short staple cotton is ----- among the following?

- a. Eri
- b. Muga
- c. Mulberry
- d. Both 'a' and 'b'**

143.Choose the region where the textiles are woven in pit loom ?

- a. Jaipur

b. Orissa

c. Maharashtra

d. Rajasthan

144.-----is a wild silk.

a. Eri

b. Muga

c. Mulberry

d. Both 'a' and 'b'

145. What is the name of the handwoven towel presented to the beloved in Bihar?

a. Bihua

b. Bihun

c. Bihwan

d. Bihuan

146. Which of the following is a non-mulberry silk?

a. Eri

b. Muga

c. Mutka

d. None of these

147. Which part of Eastern India has an ancient history of Sericulture?

a. Nagaland

b. Assam

c. Arunachal Pradesh

d. Orissa

148. Name the two terms used for lower garments in Vedic Period.

- a. Pattika
- b. Patra
- c. Uttariya**
- d. Kancuka

149. Choose the region where the textiles are woven in backstrap loom ?

- a. Manipur
- b. Nagaland
- c. Assam**
- d. Orissa

150. Which region in India has a traditional textile with a border of Rudraksha bead compositions?

- a. Nagaland
- b. Manipur
- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. Orissa**

151. Which one among the following is not a traditional textile of West Bengal ?

- a. Baluchar Butedhar
- b. Applique Work**
- c. Jandhani Sarees
- d. Dacca Muslins

152. Jamawar is a -----.

- a. Sari
- b. Skirt
- c. Shawl**
- d. Table Cover

153. In which type of traditional textile, design emerges after both tie and dyed weft and warp threads are woven?

- a. Sujani
- b. Bandhej
- c. Patola**
- d. Leheria

153. -----is a long piece of cloth tied around the forehead to keep the hair away with square shaped ornament in centre used during the Indus valley civilization.

- a. Fillet**
- b. Baju band
- c. Angada
- d. Mukuta

154.-----is a six stringed hip belt used in Indus Valley Civilization made of gold and silver beads of different sizes were used.

- a. Kantopa
- b. Bali
- c. Mekhala**
- d. Kancuka

155. Kangan: Bracelet, Kancuka:-----

- a. Armlet
- b. Head gear
- c. Tunic
- d. Cap

156. Indus valley civilization is also known by the name of-----

- a. Harappan Civilization**

- b. Mohen jo daro Civilization
- c. All the above
- d. None of the above

157. Ramayana and Mahabharata was written during-----age.

- a. Satavahana Period
- b. Vedic Period**
- c. Gupta Period
- d. Kushan Period

158. Name the two terms used for upper in Vedic Period.

- a. Anguliya
- b. Antariya**
- c. Angharka
- d. Angada

159. Textile used during Vedic period is-----.

- a. Cotton
- b. Linen
- c. Wool**
- d. Silk

160. 'HATTI SONDAKA' (Elephant Trunk) was the costume used by
-people during -----.

- a. Vedic period**
- b. Satavahana period
- c. Kushan period
- d. Sunga period

161. The other name for 'MACCHA VALAK' is-----.

- a. Elephant tail

b. Fish tail

c. Both a and b

d. None of these

162. During Vedic period, a fluffy blanket called-----was used only by the nobility.

a. Dhobja

b. Khobja

c. Dobja

d. Kobja

163. During Vedic period, a woollen chadder called-----was used which is still available in Punjab.

a. Dusa

b. Katikinari

c. Bikkus

d. None of these

164. The other name for waist band is-----.

a. Kayabandh

b. Bajuband

c. Jamarbandh

d. All the above

165. Name the next great empire came after the Mauryan Sunga period.

a. Satavahana period

b. Vedic period

c. British period

d. Gupta period

166. The term 'Tiara' refers to-----in historic costumes.

- a. **Crown**
- b. Headgear
- c. Armlet
- d. Footwear

167. The name 'Kancuka' means-----.

- a. Antariya
- b. Uttariya
- c. **Tunic**
- d. Headgear

168. 'Lambanam' is a term used to represent-----.

- a. Long Earring
- b. **Long Necklace**
- c. Headgear
- d. Armlet

169. Textiles used during Satavahana period are----- and -----
-----.

- a. Cotton and wool
- b. Wool and Silk
- c. **All the above**
- d. None of the above

170. Which is not the religious costume used during the SATAVAHANA PERIOD.

- a. Jata-bhara
- b. **Jhatakua**
- c. Jata-bhara
- d. Jataka

171. Material used for Bandhani is-----.

- a. **Cotton**

- b. Wool
- c. Silk
- d. None of these

172. The term 'Mauli bandha' means-----.

- a. Turban**
- b. Necklace
- c. Sash
- d. Hip Belt

173. Lehnga is -----.

- a. Antariya**
- b. Uttariya
- c. All the above
- d. None of the above

174. Bajuband is-----.

- a. Toe rings
- b. Disc type earring
- c. Pearl necklace
- d. Armlet**

175. Which of the following is an earring?

- a. Bajuband
- b. Bali**
- c. Bindi
- d. Bahu

176. Which is the traditional textile that is yellow in color?

- a. Pitambar**
- b. Narayan peth saris
- c. Chanderi Saris
- d. Maheshwari saris

177. Which among the following is the traditional textile of Bihar?

- a. Ikat
- b. Pipli work
- c. Sujani**
- d. None of these

178. Pipli work is the traditional textile in which part of India?

- a. Northern region
- b. Southern region
- c. Eastern region**
- d. Western region

179. Which of the following traditional textile is woven in pit looms?

- a. Ikat**
- b. Sujani
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

180. Chamba rumal is the traditional textile of which among the following state?

- a. Jammu Kashmir
- b. Punjab
- c. Himachal Pradesh**
- d. Bihar

181. Karigar is -----.

- a. Weaver
- b. Artist**
- c. Needle worker
- d. None of these.

182. Traditional Chanderi sari was made of -----.

- a. Cotton**
- b. Silk

- c. Wool
- d. None of these.

183. Baluchar Butedar is the traditional textile of which among the following state?

- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Orissa
- d. West Bengal**

184. Toranj is -----.

- a. The floral design
- b. The mango design**
- c. The daily life
- d. None of these

185. Bihuan is the traditional textile of which state of India?

- a. Nagaland
- b. Assam**
- c. Manipur
- d. Orissa

186. Kasuti is the traditional embroidery of -----.

- a. Kerala
- b. Karnataka**
- c. Himachal Pradesh
- d. Chandigarh

187. The painted cloth of southeast India had been known as -----.

- a. Pintado**
- b. Tintado
- c. Bintado
- d. Kintado

189.----- is the traditional textile of Andhra Pradesh.

- a. Chamba rumals
- b. Telia rumals**
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

190. Which of the following textile is known as Chitka?

- a. Telia rumals
- b. Ikat weaving**
- c. Sujani
- d. None of these

191. Which among the following textile is distinguished by its intricate four squares jal?

- a. Paithani
- b. Himru**
- c. Amru
- d. Pitambar

192. The needle work quilts of Bihar are known as -----.

- a. Applique
- b. Sujani**
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

193. Which was the empire that came into existence after Kushan Empire?

- a. Satvahana period
- b. Gupta period**
- c. Vedic period
- d. Mauryan Sunga period

194. Kundala is-----.

- a. **Earring**
- b. Necklace
- c. Head gear
- d. Armlet

194. Which among the following is a crown?

- a. Mukuta
- b. **Muraja**
- c. Mauli
- d. Manjira

195. Fillet of hair:

- a. **Opasa**
- b. Putalya
- c. Patka
- d. Rallaka

196. Chikankari is done on which type of fabrics?

- a. Wool
- b. Silk
- c. **Cotton**
- d. All the above

197. The source of most of the design motifs in chikankari is from -----period.

- a. **Mughal**
- b. British
- c. Both of these
- d. None of these

198. The classical Kashmiri shawl was woven out of ----- wool.

- a. Pashmina wool
- b. Merino wool

- c. Both a and b**
- d. None of these

199. Jamdhani Sarees is the traditional textile of -----

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Orissa
- c. Nagaland
- d. West Bengal**

200. Caligo was originated from which part of India?

- a. Northern region
- b. Southern region**
- c. Eastern region
- d. Western region