

Syriac Language and Literature (Common Course II)

Multiple Choice Questions

for

**BA Degree Programmes (CBCS)
(Private Registration -2021 Admission Onwards)**

Semester - 1

Syriac Poetry, Grammar & History Of Syriac Language & Literature

Choose the correct answer

1. Ancient script of Syriac language is known as....
a. Estrangela b. East Syriac c. West Syriac d. Peshitha
2. In West Syriac letters are used as vowels.
a. Greek b. Hebrew c. Aramaic d. Latin
3. Who is the founder of Nestorian School?
a. Ephrem b. Joseph Houzaya c. Aphrahat d. Narsai
4. The Syriac developed in Edessa is known as
a. Eastern b. Estrangela c. Western d. Nestorian
5. Aphrahat is also known as....
a. The Orator of the Syrians b. Harp of the Holy Spirit
c. Tongue of the East d. Persian Sage
6. The Golden Age of the Syriac literature began early in the.....
a. IV century b. II century c. III century d. VII century
7. 23 Homiletic Discourses of Aphrahat are known as....

- a. Demonstrations b. Oniatha c. Sogiatha d. Memrae

8. Who is the author of 'Diatessaron'?

- a. Tatian b. Bardaisan c. Aphrahat d. Theophilus of Edessa

9. The oldest monument of literary Syriac is....

- a. Targum b. Peshitta c. Diatessaron c. Syro-hexapla

10. The Golden Age of Syriac Literature reached its zenith under

- a. Aphrahat b. Narsai c. Ephrem d. Marutha

11. Who is known as the 'Harp of the Holy Spirit'?

- a. Narsai b. Balai c. Marutha d. Ephrem

12. Which was the most favourite metre of Ephrem?

- a. Tetra Syllabic b. Penta Syllabic
c. Hepta Syllabic d. Dodeca Syllabic

13. The poems of Mar Balai are inmetre

- a. Tetra Syllabic b. Penta Syllabic
c. Hepta Syllabic d. Dodeca Syllabic

14. Who is the author of the poem "On the dedication of the church of Kenneshrin"?

- a. Narsai b. Balai c. Marutha d. Cyrillona

15. Who wrote an historical poem "on the invasion of the Huns" in 395.?

- a. Cyrillona b. Balai c. Marutha d. Aphrahat

16. Which is the chief literary work of Cyrillona?

- a. Acts of the General Council of Selucia b. Farewell of Moses and Aaron
c. Last Supper d. Washing of the feet

17. Which prophet is indirectly mentioned in the Psalm 51?

- a. Isaiah b. Daniel c. Malachi d. Nathan

18. John of Mosul's poems reveal the novelty and beauty of the Syriac Literature ofcentury

- a. 13th century b. 12th century c. 3rd century d. 4th century

19. Who is the author of the poem 'There should be no weeping about the dead'?

- a. John of Mosul b. St. Ephrem c. Mar Yazdin d. Mar Balai

20. The dot used to indicate hard pronunciation is known as

- a. Rukkaka b. Kushaya c. Hamsa d. Seva

21. Who developed East Syriac vowel system?

- a. Ephrem b. Aphrahat c. Joseph Houzaya d. Balai

22. Who founded the school of Edessa?

- a. Narsai b. Jacob of Serug c. Balai d. Ephrem

23. What is the name of the script developed by the school of Nisibis?

- a. Eastern b. Estrangela c. Western d. Serto

24. Who is the greatest among the Nestorian Writers?

- a. Ephrem b. Aphrahat c. Balai d. Narsai

25. Who is known as "the Orator of the Syrians"?

- a. Ephrem b. Narsai c. Balai d. Cyrillona

26. Who is the least Hellenized of Syriac writers?

- a. Ephrem b. Aphrahat c. Cyrillona d. Marutha

27. The first 20 of Ephrems 72 hymns are known as the

- a. Testimonies b. Demonstrations
c. Carmina Nisibena d. Madrashe

28. Which is the important work of Bardaisan?

- a. Dialogue on Destiny b. Harmony of the Gospels
c. Book of Testimonies d. Homilies

29. The Golden Age of Syriac Literature began with....

- a. Ephrem b. Narsai c. Cyrillona d. Aphrahat

30. What is the main cause of decrease for zeal in Syriac Literature in the 7th century?

- a. Lack of Syriac Writers
c. Arabic Conquest
- b. Nestorianism
d. Ephesian Council

31. The first Syriac poet is

- a. Bardaisan b. Ephrem c. Aphrahat d. Narasi

32. Who is the disciple of St. Ephrem?

- a. Mar Balai b. Cyrillona c. Marutha d. Aphrahat

33. Who is the author of the poem "Farewell of Moses and Aaron"?

- a. Ephrem b. Aphrahat c. Cyrillona d. Balai

34. Mar Balai was a Cor-episcopus in....

- a. Aleppo b. Mesopotamia c. Antioch d. Persia

35. Who took part in the general council of Constantinople in 381?

- a. Cyrillona b. Balai c. Ephrem d. Marutha

36. St. Marutha lived in which century?

- a. Fifth b. Second c. Seventh d. Fourth

37. The poem 'Farewell' is taken from?

- a. East Syriac Liturgy b. West Syriac Liturgy
c. Gospel of Mathew d. Antiochean Liturgy

38. Who is the author of the poem 'Upon the Custody of the Senses'?

- a. John of Mosul b. St. Ephrem
c. Mar Yazdin d. Mar Balai

39. In Syriac '⋮' indicates

- a. Full stop b. Semi-colon c. Coma d. Colon

40. The dot used to indicate soft pronunciation is known as

- a. Rukkaka b. Kushaya c. Hamsa d. Seva

41. What is the numerical value of the letter ܐ / ܐ

- a. One b. Nine c. Eleven d. Ten

42. ܐܘܪܝܢܐ / ܐܘܪܝܢܐ is

- a. One b. Nine c. Eleven d. Twenty

43. What is the gender of the demonstrative pronoun $\text{ܐܝܢܐ} / \text{ܐܝܢܐ}$

- a. Masculine b. Feminine c. Neutral d. Common

44. The Syriac equivalent of / killed is

- a. $\text{ܕܘܟܠܐ} / \text{ܕܘܟܠܐ}$ b. $\text{ܕܘܟܠܐ} / \text{ܕܘܟܠܐ}$
 c. $\text{ܕܘܟܠܐ} / \text{ܕܘܟܠܐ}$ d. $\text{ܕܘܟܠܐ} / \text{ܕܘܟܠܐ}$

45. $\text{ܘܗܘܐ} / \text{ܘܗܘܐ}$ means

- a. they ascended b. he ascended
 c. she ascended d. we ascended

46. *Her house* is written in Syriac as

- a. $\text{ܘܗܘܐ} / \text{ܘܗܘܐ}$ b. $\text{ܘܗܘܐ} / \text{ܘܗܘܐ}$
 c. $\text{ܘܗܘܐ} / \text{ܘܗܘܐ}$ d. $\text{ܘܗܘܐ} / \text{ܘܗܘܐ}$

47. What is the difference in meaning between

$\text{ܕܘܟܠܐ} / \text{ܕܘܟܠܐ}$ and $\text{ܕܘܟܠܐ} / \text{ܕܘܟܠܐ}$

- a. no difference b. my book and my books
 c. our book and our books d. he books and their book

48. These three letters $\text{ܐ} / \text{ܐ} / \text{ܐ}$ change their shape when they appear as last letter of a word. This statement is

- a. false b. true c. none d. both true and false

49. The two dots placed over words to indicate plural are known as

- a. Occultation b. Substitution c. Syame d. Metathesis

50. The dot placed over the thaw indicates

- a. III person feminine singular b. III person masculine singular
 c. III person common singular d. III person feminine plural

Answer Key

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| 1. Estrangela | 26. Aphrahat |
| 2. Greek | 27. Carmina Nisibena |
| 3. Narsai | 28. Dialogue on Destiny |
| 4. Western | 29. Aphrahat |
| 5. Persian Sage | 30. Arabic Conquest |
| 6. IV century | 31. Bardaisan |
| 7. Demonstrations | 32. Mar Balai |
| 8. Tatian | 33. Balai |
| 9. Peshitta | 34. Aleppo |
| 10. Ephrem | 35. Marutha |
| 11. Ephrem | 36. Fourth Century |
| 12. Hepta Syllabic | 37. East Syrian Liturgy |
| 13. Penta Syllabic | 38. John of Mosul |
| 14. Balai | 39. Full stop |
| 15. Cyrillona | 40. Rukkaka |
| 16. Acts of the General Council of Selucia | 41. Ten |
| 17. Nathan | 42. Twenty |
| 18. 13 th century | 43. Common |
| 19. John of Mosul | 44. ܐܘܪܘܫܠܡ / ܐܘܪܘܫܠܡ |
| 20. Kushaya | 45. they ascended |
| 21. Joseph Houzaya | 46. ܫܘܒܘܢ / ܫܘܒܘܢ |
| 22. Ephrem | 47. no difference |
| 23. Eastern | 48. true |
| 24. Narsai | 49. Syame |
| 25. Ephrem | 50. III person feminine singular |

