

**SEMESTER -II MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY M.A. PROGRAMME IN
SANSKRIT VEDANTA COURSE X- CORE X MANUSCRIPTOLOGY**

Course code SA040205

1. The places where manuscripts are found are termed -----
(Manuscript a).Custodians, b).Manuscript location, c). Informer,)
2. The owners of manuscripts are referred to as -----
(a).Informer, b).Manuscript Collector, c). Manuscript Custodians,)
3. The person who is engaged in the identification of manuscript locations and he collection of manuscripts is called -----
(a). Manuscript Collector, c). Manuscript Custodians, c). Informer
4. Manuscripts need to be kept in the reputed -----
(a).Manuscript Libraries, b).Manuscript Collector, c). Manuscript Custodians
Ans: Manuscript Libraries
5. The person who is engaged in the collection of manuscripts is called -----
(a).Manuscript location, c). Informer, c). Manuscript Collector
6. The person who inform the manuscript locations can be termed as -----
(a).,Manuscript Custodians, b).Informers, c). Manuscript location
7. The persons who introduce the manuscript collector to the custodians is called -----
(a).Informers, b).Manuscript Collector, c). Manuscript Custodians
8. -----act as a connecting link between the custodian and the collector.
(a).Manuscript Custodians, b).Manuscript location, c). Informer,
9. Before the introduction of printing ----- were the major source for the dissemination and advancement of knowledge.
a).Manuscripts, b).Scholars, c). Informers
10. The custodians of manuscripts can be broadly divided into ----- categories.
(a).Three, b).Two, c). Four
11. ----- custodians are the institutions which possess manuscripts.
a).Non-institutional, b).Institutional, c). Scholars.
12. ----- custodians are certain families and individuals.
a). Non-institutional, b).Scholars, c). Institutional,

13. ----- should have a sound knowledge in the cultural and literary traditions of the region.
a). Scholars, b). Manuscript Custodians c). Manuscript Collector
14. Major centres of manuscript storage are called -----
a). Manuscript libraries, b). Manuscript Collector, c). Manuscript Custodians)
15. An institution at which manuscripts are stocked and facilities are provided for their reference is called -----
(a). Manuscript Collector, b). Manuscript Custodians, c). Manuscript library
16. The serial number given in the accession register is the -----
a). Attendance, b). Library number, c). Accession number)
17. Writing in various styles or decorative lettering comes to be called -----
a). palaeography, b). Calligraphy, c).History
18. The study of writing of ancient times is -----
(a).Archaeology, b). Anthropology, c). palaeography,
19. The history of the alphabet is strictly in the field of -----
a). Calligraphy, b). palaeography, c). Archaeology,
20. ----- script is confined to Kerala
a). Tamil, b). Maithili, c). Malayalam
21. ----- is the inner bark of a tree and not any leaf as the name might indicate.
a). Samucipat, b). Bhurja-patra, c). Palm leaf
22. ----- script was prevalent in the Tamilnadu area.
(a). Grantha b). Oriya, c). Telugu
23. Eastern Bihar and western west Bengal form the location of ----- script.
a). Maithili, b). Granha, c). Malayalam
24. ----- is the running hand of Balabodha.
a). Oriya, b). Modi, c). Grantha,
25. ----- script is a misnomer for Tigrari.
a). Tamil, b). Grantha, c). Tulu
26. The word ----- means a leaf.
a). Bark, b). Patra, c). granthi
27. ----- metal is otherwise called bell-metal.

- a). Silver, b). Brass, c). Bronze,
28. ----- are round or square tablets of clay or mud dried and baked sometimes.
a). Leather, b). Paper, c). Bricks
29. ----- writes about paintings on cloth.
a). Harisena, b). Peterson, c). Bhatanarayana
30. ----- is phalaka.
a). Wooden board, b). Silver, c). Gold
31. ----- is found to be four times as strong as wood or hand-made paper.
a). Birch b). bark, Ink, c). Palm leaf
32. ----- are the particles found in air.
a). Insects, b). Fungus, c). Silver-fish,
33. ----- is silver-grey in colour.
a). Insects, b). Cockroach, c). Silver-fish
34. ----- shuns light and its activity increases in darkness.
a). Insects, b). Silver-fish, c). Cockroach)
35. ----- bores holes in the books.
a). Insects, b). Cockroach, c). Silver-fish
36. ----- is a wonderful creature in that it can squeeze itself in a very small crevice.
a). Cockroach, b). Insects, c). Fungus
37. ----- inhabit all the world over except the snow covered continents.
a). Termites, b). Book-worm, c). Cockroach,
38. ----- are usually called white ants.
a). Insects, b). Cockroach, c). Termites
39. One variety of ----- is called wood-dweller.
a). Fungus, b). Insects, c). Termites
40. ----- do not feed on books.
a). Wasps, b). Insects, c). Cockroach
41. ----- are also called Psocids.
a). Wasps, b). Book-lice, c). Rats
42. ----- attacks manuscripts and books and reduce them to pieces.
a). Rats, b). Cockroach, c). Termites

43. -----is to be avoided where manuscripts are stored.
a). Brightness, b). Darkness, c). extinguishers
44. ----- chamber is an air tight almirah with shelves made of wire mesh and with glass doors.
a). Lamination, b). xerography, c). Fumigation,
45. -----is the process of enclosing each leaf or sheet in cellulose acetate or polythene foil.
a). xerography, b). Lamination, c). Fumigation,
46. In -----catalogue, the information to be provided are typed or written on cards of uniform size and thickness.
a). Book-form Catalogue, b). Sheaf form Catalogue , c). Card Catalogue,
47. -----is very flexible and can easily be manipulated without any hindrance to the system.
a). Book-form Catalogue, b). Sheaf form Catalogue , c). Card Catalogue,)
48. Several copies of the ----- Catalogue may be got at the same time without any appreciable loss of time.
a). Book-form Catalogue, b). Sheaf form Catalogue , c). Card Catalogue,
49. ----- Catalogue combines the features of card form and book form.
a). Accession Register, b). Book-form, c). Sheaf form
50. At the end of a work is given the -----
a). Punctuation, b). Colophon c). Abbreviation,
51. The writing in the margins of manuscripts is called -----
a). Illustration, b). Marginalia, c). Decoration
52. ----- is a professional copyist who copies a manuscript for others.
a). Scribe, b). Manuscript collector, c). Informer,
53. A copy of a text written by the author himself is called -----.
a). Immediate copy, b). Autograph copy, c). Transmitted text
54. The copy of a text made from the autograph copy but not under the supervision of the author is called -----
a). Immediate copy, b). Transmitted text, c). Autograph copy,

55. The text that has passed through several stages of copying is called -----
a). Immediate copy, b). Autograph copy, c). Transmitted text
56. When there are three codices to work on, ----- method is adopted.
a). Siglum, b). Collation, c). Recensio,
57. ----- was invented by Tsai Lun of China.
a). Paper, b). Samucipat, c). Birch Bark,
58. To identify the reading of a particular codex, the several codices consulted are to be given an identification mark. It is called -----
a). Siglum, b). Collation, c). Recensio,
59. The lower criticism can be distinguished into ----- stages
a). Four, b). Two, c). Three,
60. ----- need not necessarily follow the editing of a work.
a). Higher criticism, b). Translation, c). Lower criticism)
61. ----- plates are called tamrapatra.
a). Iron, b). Bronze, c). Copper
62. ----- cannot easily be beaten into sheets and letters cannot be incised on it.
a). Copper, b). Bronze, c). Brass)
63. ----- is regularly used to seal the ring binding copper plates.
a). Bronze, b). Gold, c). Silver,
64. The use of ----- for making vessels or for writing is almost nil.
a). Iron, b). Tin c). Gold,
65. In Srilanka, manuscripts were written in ----- script.
a). Oriya, b). Malayalam, c). Sinhalese,
66. ----- script current in Tibet.
a). Tigrari, b). Tibetan, c). Bengali
67. ----- is subjected to a process of treatment to make it suitable for writing.
a). Palm leaf, b). Samucipat, c). Birch bark)
68. The bark of Aloe tree is called -----
a). Paper, b). Palm leaf, c). Samucipat,
69. ----- is popular mostly in North Eastern part.
a). Samucipat, b). Birch bark, c). Paper,

70. ----- needs to have both courage and patience for encountering unforeseen problems.
a). Manuscript Collector, b). Manuscript Custodians, c). Manuscript library
71. ----- should possess pleasing manners and should be capable enough to impress upon the hearers.
a). Informers, b). Manuscript Collector, c). Manuscript Custodians
72. ----- is prone to visual and psychological errors while copying.
a). Scribe, b). Manuscript collector, c). Informer,
73. Old palm leaf has a pH value of -----
a). Four, b). Three, c). Five,
74. New leaf has a pH value of -----
a). 5, b). 5.5, c). 4.5
75. ----- has a dangerously low pH value.
a). Paper, b). Palm leaf, c). Birch bark,
76. The ----- bundles are bound tightly.
a). Birch bark, b). Palm leaf, c). Paper
77. Capturing high quality images of folios by a digital camera is called-----.
a). Xerography, b). Fumigation, c). Digitization)
78. ----- script is current in Bengal.
a). Tibetan, b). Vanga, c). Grantha)
79. ----- script has two varieties.
a). Tibetan, b). Tulu, c). Bengali
80. ----- ink was for ordinary day-to-day purposes.
a). Delible, b). Coloured, c). Indelible
81. ----- was used for writing manuscripts and documents.
a). Delible, b). Lipyasana, c). Indelible)

ANSWER KEY

1	B	21	B	41	B	61	C
2	C	22	A	42	A	62	C
3	A	23	A	43	B	63	A
4	A	24	A	44	C	64	B
5	C	25	C	45	B	65	C
6	B	26	B	46	C	66	B
7	A	27	C	47	C	67	A
8	C	28	C	48	A	68	C
9	A	29	A	49	C	69	A
10	B	30	A	50	B	70	A
11	A	31	C	51	B	71	B
12	A	32	B	52	A	72	A
13	C	33	C	53	B	73	A
14	A	34	B	54	A	74	B
15	C	35	C	55	C	75	A
16	C	36	A	56	B	76	B
17	B	37	A	57	A	77	C
18	C	38	C	58	A	78	B
19	B	39	C	59	C	79	A
20	C	40	A	60	A	80	A
						81	C