

Fourth Sem MA English (Private Registration)
Multiple Choice Questions
Elective
(EN820403) Indian Poetics: Theories and Texts

Module 1

1. Which among the following is not the meaning of rasa?
 - a. Mercury
 - b. Taste
 - c. Sense perception
 - d. Liquid
2. Samkhya School regards rasa as part of
 - a. purusa
 - b. tanmatra
 - c. jiva
 - d. prakriti
3. Alamkara school focuses on
 - a. Poetic embellishments
 - b. Decorum
 - c. Stylistics
 - d. Suggestion
4. The concept of rasa was first expounded in
 - a. Natyasastra
 - b. Kavyamimamsa
 - c. Dhvanyaloka
 - d. Locana
5. Who among the following synthesized the concept of rasa and dhvani
 - a. Dandin
 - b. Anandavardhana
 - c. Kuntaka
 - d. Ksemendra
6. Vibhava refers to
 - a. Actors
 - b. Stage equipments
 - c. Props
 - d. All of the above
7. The number of vyabhicharibhavas
 - a. 29
 - b. 9
 - c. 33
 - d. 30
8. Latent emotions in human mind are referred to as
 - a. vibhava
 - b. sthayibhava
 - c. samskara
 - d. anubhava
9. Transitory emotions are referred to as
 - a. Vibhava
 - b. Anubhava

- c. Vyabhicharibhava
 - d. Sattvic bhava
10. The state of mind which leads the poet to transform real world experience to objective poetic expression is called
- a. Anubhava
 - b. Kavi-antargata-bhava
 - c. Sthayibhava
 - d. Sattvic bhava
11. The concept of dhvani was introduced by
- a. Abhinavgupta
 - b. Anandavardhana
 - c. Mahimabhata
 - d. Kuntaka
12. Dhvani is synonymous with
- a. Vacya
 - b. Pratiyamana
 - c. Vyanjana
 - d. Lakshana
13. Who among the following claimed that dhvani is no different from anumana?
- a. Abhinavagupta
 - b. Sankuka
 - c. Mahimabhata
 - d. Rajasekhara
14. Denotative meaning is called
- a. Lakshana
 - b. Abidha
 - c. Vyanjana
 - d. Vyangya
15. The potency of words to signify secondary meaning is called
- a. Abidha
 - b. Lakshana
 - c. Vyanjana
 - d. Dhvani
16. Avivaksita-vacya dhvani is based on
- a. Abidha
 - b. Lakshana
 - c. Tatparyavritti
 - d. Vyangya
17. Vivakshitanyapara-vacya dhvani is based on
- a. Abidha
 - b. Lakshana
 - c. Tatparyavritti
 - d. None of the above
18. Suggestion through personal variation in modes of utterance using pitch, intonation or facial expressions is known as
- a. Vastu dhvani
 - b. Alamkara dhvani
 - c. Vaikrita dhvani
 - d. Rasa dhvani
19. Which among the following is not a subject matter of akam poetry

- a. Household
 - b. Love
 - c. War
 - d. Separation
20. Mutal in Tamil poetics deals with
- a. Time and place
 - b. Native elements
 - c. Human feelings
 - d. Seasons
21. Drona becomes the commander of the Kauravas after the fall of ----.
- a. Bhishma
 - b. Bhima
 - c. Duryodhana
 - d. Karna
22. The death of ---- causes great grief to Arjuna.
- a. Ghatotkacha
 - b. Abhimanyu
 - c. Jayadratha
 - d. Bhagadatta
23. Duryodhana asks Drona to capture ---- alive.
- a. Bhima
 - b. Arjuna
 - c. Yudhisthira
 - d. Krishna
24. Ghatotkacha cut off the head of ---- during the Kurukshetra battle
- a. Dushasana
 - b. Duryodhana
 - c. Alamvusha
 - d. Jayadratha
25. Though Ghatotkacha had great powers of illusion, ---- succeeded in killing him.
- a. Drona
 - b. Aswathama
 - c. Karna
 - d. Arjuna
26. Drona faced his death at the hands of ----.
- a. Bhima
 - b. Dhristadyumna
 - c. Satyaki
 - d. Ghatotkacha
27. Drona Parva is the ----- parva in the Mahabharata.
- a. seventh
 - b. eighth
 - c. ninth
 - d. sixth
28. Who is the author of *Kadambari*?
- a. Kalidasa
 - b. Banabhatta
 - c. Bhavabhuti
 - d. Bhasa
29. *Kadambari* is a ----.

- a. poem
 - b. play
 - c. novel
 - d. short story
30. Who is Kadambari's close friend?
- a. Manorama
 - b. Vilasavati
 - c. Mahashveta
 - d. Madira
31. Whose misfortune in a love affair made Kadambari take the decision of not getting married?
- a. Vaishampayana
 - b. Mahashveta
 - c. Chandrapeeda
 - d. Shukasana
32. What is the name of Pundarika's companion?
- a. Shvetaketu
 - b. Kapinjala
 - c. Chandrapeeda
 - d. Keyuraka
33. Mahasweta fell in love with-----.
- a. Pundarika
 - b. Kapinjala
 - c. Chandrapeeda
 - d. Shukanasa
34. Who is Chandrapeeda 's mother?
- a. Manorama
 - b. Vilasavati
 - c. Lakshmi
 - d. Madira
35. The Moon God was born upon the earth as the son of ----.
- a. Shvetaketu
 - b. Tarapeeda
 - c. Shukanasa
 - d. Chandrapeeda
36. Who is the most important character in Sundara Kanda?
- a. Rama
 - b. Ravana
 - c. Seetha
 - d. Hanuman
37. Hanuman locates Sita in ----.
- a. Chitrakoota
 - b. Panchavati
 - c. Ashoka Vatika
 - d. Darukavana
38. Hanuman creates great destruction in ----.
- a. Ayodhya

- b. Lanka
 - c. Hastinapura
 - d. Indraprastha
39. Hanuman goes to Lanka to communicate to----.
- a. Sita
 - b. Rama
 - c. Ravana
 - d. Vali
40. Sundara Kanda is the ---- book in the *Ramayana* .
- a. fifth
 - b. fourth
 - c. third
 - d. second
41. Who is traditionally identified as Vishnugupta.
- a. Rakshasa
 - b. Chanaka
 - c. Chanakya
 - d. Chandandasa
42. Chanakya was chief adviser of
- a. Dhanananda
 - b. Parvateshwara
 - c. Chandragupta
 - d. Malayaketu
43. Events of the play 'Mudrarakshasa' cover the period of
- a. two years
 - b. one year
 - c. three years
 - d. five years
44. Nipunaka found the signet ring of Rakshasa at the house of
- a. Rakshasa
 - b. Chandandasa
 - c. Bhagurayana
 - d. Jivasiddhi
45. Which is the prominent rasa in the play Mudrarakshasa..
- a. Shringar Rasa
 - b. Veera Rasa
 - c. Hasya Rasa
 - d. Shanta Rasa
46. Kutumbini is the name of the wife of
- a. Rakshasa
 - b. Malayaketu
 - c. Dhanananda
 - d. Chandandasa
47. Nipunaka found the signet ring of Rakshasa at the house of
- a. Rakshasa
 - b. Chandandasa
 - c. Bhagurayana
 - d. Jivasidd
48. Which among the following play is set in the ancient city of Ujjayini during the reign of King Palaka.

- a. Mrichakatika
 - b. Raguhuvamsa
 - c. Sri Adi Kala
 - d. None of the above.
49. What is the name of the garden where Charudatta meets Vasantasena.
- a. Kanvasrama
 - b. Pushpakarandaka
 - c. Ashokavana
 - d. Kalpakodyana
50. Mrichakatika falls in the category of ancient Sanskrit play named
- a. Nataka
 - b. Prakarana
 - c. Abhinaya
 - d. None of the above.
51. What is the sub title of the play Mrichakatika.
- a. The Little Clay Cart
 - b. The Little Clay Pot
 - c. The Golden Cart
 - d. None of the above.
52. Who is the brother-in-law of King Palaka.
- a. Sansthanaka
 - b. Sthavaraks
 - c. Aryaka
 - d. Sharvilaka
53. Who is Radanika in the play Mrichakatika
- a. Charudatta's sister
 - b. Charudatta's niece
 - c. Charudatta's wife
 - d. Charudatta's mother
54. In what case will Charudatta, according to Chandanaka, be punished
- a. Charudatta's relationship with Vasanthasena
 - b. For helping Aryaka to run away by offering his carriage
 - c. For stealing the jewels of Vasanthasena
 - d. For making the little clay cart.
55. From which epic did Kalidasa take the character Sakunthala
- a. Mahabharatha
 - b. Ramayana
 - c. Uthararamacharitha
 - d. None of the above
56. Which among the following plays does not take themes from the Mahabharatha
- a. Urubhanga
 - b. Abhinjnana Shakuntalam
 - c. Mudrarakshasa
 - d. None of the above
57. Popular Tales with a moral conforming to Buddhist ethics are called
- a. Nataka
 - b. Prakarana
 - c. Itihasa
 - d. Jatakas
58. Abhijnana Shakuntalam focuses on the tension between two dominant rasas.

- a. Vira rasa and Karuna rasa
 - b. Hasya rasa and Vira rasa
 - c. Sringara rasa and Hasya rasa
 - d. Vira rasa and Sringara rasa
59. Who were the two young friends of Sakuntala.
- a. Sanumati and Caturika
 - b. Anasuya and Priyamvada
 - c. Gautami and Aditi
 - d. None of the above
60. Who found the signet ring?
- a. Sanumati and Caturika
 - b. Januka and Suchaka
 - c. Anasuya and Priyamvada
 - d. Gautami and Aditi
61. Bhasa's Urubhanga focuses on the story of which character in the Mahabharatha.
- a. Bhima
 - b. Krishna
 - c. Baladeva
 - d. Duryodhana
62. In the beginning of the Play Urubhanga the three Soldiers describe the fight between
- a. Bhima and Dushasana
 - b. Arjuna and Karna
 - c. Bhima and Duryodhana
 - d. Bhima and Keechaka
63. Why did Duryodhana refuse to kill Bhima while he was on the ground
- a. Duryodhana was afraid of Bhima
 - b. Duryodhana did not want to violate the rules of gadha yudha
 - c. Bhima cried for help
 - d. None of the above
64. How did Bhima win the battle
- a. Bhima crushed Duryodhana's head
 - b. Bhima crushed Duryodhana's thigh
 - c. Bhima crushed Duryodhana's backbone
 - d. None of the above
65. Who was Duryodhana's guru in gadha yudha.
- a. Krishna
 - b. Baladeva
 - c. Drutharashtra
 - d. Ashwatthama
66. Who was Duryodhana's Son.
- a. Durjaya
 - b. Malavi
 - c. Abhimanyu
 - d. None of the above
67. What gives Duryodhana heroic qualities in the play Urubhanga
- a. Duryodhana asks Bhima to forgive
 - b. Duryodhana asks Krishna's blessings
 - c. Duryodhana blames Krishna and forgives Bhima.
 - d. None of the above
68. Who seeks revenge on the death of Duryodhana

- a. Karna
 - b. Baladeva
 - c. Krishna
 - d. Ashwatthama
69. Who is named as the king of the Kingdom after the death of Duryodhana.
- a. Bhima
 - b. Krishna
 - c. Ashwatthama
 - d. Durjaya
70. What forms the theme of the Sanskrit Play Uttararamacharita.
- a. Rama's meeting with Hanuman
 - b. Rama's exile
 - c. The coronation after Rama's return from exile, to his reunion with Sita and his sons.
 - d. None of the above
71. Who are the Sons of Rama.
- a. Lava and Kusha
 - b. Kunti and Pandu
 - c. Sutasoma and Sarvada
 - d. Angada and Chandraketu
72. What is expressed in the epilogue of the play Urubhanga
- a. War is quintessential
 - b. War cannot create anything good and it destroys civilisation.
 - c. War creates heroes
 - d. None of the above.
73. Who is the author of the Sanskrit play Uttararamacharitam.
- a. Bhavabhuti
 - b. Bhasa
 - c. Kalidasa
 - d. Tulsidas
74. Lava and Kusha are brought up under the guardianship of
- a. Rama
 - b. Lakshmana
 - c. Valmiki
 - d. Janaka
75. Who rebukes Rama for abandoning Sita when he goes to Panchavati to punish Shudra
- a. Valmiki
 - b. Laxmana
 - c. Vasanti
 - d. None of the above
76. Who is the author of Gita Govinda
- a. Valmiki
 - b. Vyasa
 - c. Jayadeva
 - d. Kalidasa
77. Gita Govinda depicts the intimate pastimes of
- a. Sita and Rama
 - b. Radha and Krishna
 - c. Sati and Siva
 - d. None of the above

78. The songs in Gita Govinda are collectively known by the name
- Gurjari Songs
 - Ashtapadi
 - Harinama Keerthana
 - None of the above
79. Which Rasa forms the base of the songs in Gita Govinda?
- Karuna Rasa
 - Sringara Rasa
 - Veera Rasa
 - None of the above
80. What forced Rama to abandon Sita?
- Criticism of the common people
 - Rama's suspicion
 - Sita's affection for Ravana
 - None of the above
81. Who wrote *Cilappatikaram*?
- Ilango Adikal
 - Cenkuttuvan
 - Unknown authorship
 - Kapilar
82. Which among the following is not a setting of *Cilappatikaram*?
- Chera
 - Chola
 - Pandya
 - Pallava
83. Ilango Adikal was a
- Jain prince
 - Buddhist monk
 - Middle class merchant
 - Ruler of Chola kingdom
84. *Cilappatikaram* is
- A novel
 - A play
 - An epic
 - A ballad
85. King Cenkuttuvan belongs to which dynasty?
- Chera
 - Chola
 - Pandya
 - Pallava
86. Who accompanies Kovalan and Kannaki during their journey to Madurai?
- Tevanti
 - Kavunti
 - Manimekalai
 - Mataran
87. Manimekalai is
- Kannaki's maid
 - Godess
 - Jaina nun
 - Matavi's daughter

88. Why was Kovalan executed?
- He was accused of theft
 - He was accused of murder
 - He refused to return the anklet to the queen
 - He abandoned Kannaki
89. The city which bears the brunt of Kannaki's wrath
- Madurai
 - Pukar
 - Vanci
 - Netuvel
90. Kovalan's family were?
- Merchants
 - Goldsmiths
 - Aristocrats
 - Farmers
91. How does Kannaki react to Kovalan's infidelity?
- She is furious
 - She is indifferent
 - She forgives him
 - She refuses to accept him
92. The title *Cilappatikaram* means
- Tale of injustice
 - Tale of revenge
 - Tale of an anklet
 - Anklet of chastity
93. Pattini is goddess of
- Love
 - Chastity
 - Prosperity
 - Wealth
94. Where was Cenkuttuvan camping?
- On the banks of Kaveri
 - On the banks of Godavari
 - On the banks of Periyar
 - On the banks of Ganges
95. Who did Cenkuttuvan fight on his expedition?
- Chola king
 - Pandya king
 - Aryan kings
 - All of the above
96. Who was Matavi?
- Kovalan's mistress
 - Dancer
 - Mother of Manimekalai
 - All of the above
97. Which is the sequel to *Cilappatikaram*?
- Civaka Cintamani
 - Manimekalai
 - Valaypathi
 - Kuntalakeci

98. Desert imagery belongs to which landscape?
- Palai
 - Neytal
 - Mullai
 - Marutam
99. “In this long summer wilderness/ seized and devoured by wildfire”. The lines invoke the landscape of
- Neytal
 - Mullai
 - Marutam
 - Palai
100. “The round blazing sun/creeps in the sky, /raging as fire/ in the forest”. The lines invoke the landscape of
- Neytal
 - Mullai
 - Palai
 - Marutam

Answer Key

- c.
- b.
- a.
- a.
- b.
- d.
- c.
- b.
- c.
- b.
- b.
- c.
- c.
- b.
- b.
- a.
- b.
- c.
- c.
- a.
- a.
- b.
- c.
- c.
- c.
- b.
- a.
- b.

- 29. c.
- 30. c.
- 31. b.
- 32. b.
- 33. a.
- 34. b.
- 35. b.
- 36. d.
- 37. c.
- 38. b.
- 39. a.
- 40. a.
- 41. c.
- 42. c.
- 43. b.
- 44. b.
- 45. b.
- 46. d.
- 47. b.
- 48. a.
- 49. b.
- 50. b.
- 51. a.
- 52. a.
- 53. c.
- 54. b.
- 55. a.
- 56. c.
- 57. d.
- 58. d.
- 59. b.
- 60. b.
- 61. d.
- 62. c.
- 63. b.
- 64. b.
- 65. b.
- 66. a.
- 67. c.
- 68. d.
- 69. d.
- 70. c.
- 71. a.
- 72. b.
- 73. a.
- 74. c.
- 75. c.
- 76. c.
- 77. b.
- 78. b.

- 79. b.
- 80. a.
- 81. a.
- 82. d.
- 83. a.
- 84. c.
- 85. a.
- 86. b.
- 87. d.
- 88. a.
- 89. a.
- 90. a.
- 91. c.
- 92. c.
- 93. b.
- 94. c.
- 95. c.
- 96. d.
- 97. b.
- 98. a.
- 99. d.
- 100. c.