

SY010304 SECULAR LITERATURE IN SYRIAC
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which Greek author describes about Bardaisan's mention about the Indian Brahmins?
 - a. Probas
 - b. Porphyry
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Euclides

2. West Syriac encyclopaedic work in nine books dealing with theology, anthropology and natural sciences is
 - a. Cause of Causes
 - b. Awsar roze
 - c. Mnorath Qudishe
 - d. Cream of wisdom

3. ... chronicle deals with history from 138 B.C. to 540 A.D.
 - a. Zuqnin Chronicle
 - b. Chronicle of Michael
 - c. Chronicle of Seert
 - d. Chronicle of Edessa Rabo

4. Re-narration of Biblical history from creation of the world to Pentecost is found in ...
 - a. Michael Rabo
 - b. Dionysius bar Slibi
 - c. Cave of Treasures
 - d. Philoxenos of Mabbug

5. Who is the author of *Book of the Bee*?
 - a. Sergius of Reshaina
 - b. Shubalamaran
 - c. Solomon of Bosra
 - d. Simon Taibutha

6. Sixth century Syriac writer who translated Greek medical works and Philosophical texts into Syriac is
 - a. Shubhalmaran
 - b. Severus Sebokht
 - c. Sophornius
 - d. Sergius of Reshayna

7. Who is the author of the "Book of the Laws of the Countries"?
 - a. Solomon of Bosra
 - b. Bardaisan
 - c. Ahudemeh
 - d. George, bishop of Arabs

8. What is the original language of the story of Aramean Sage Ahikar?
 - a. Aramaic
 - b. Syriac
 - c. Greek
 - d. Syriac

9. Who is famous for translations of Greek manuscripts into Syriac and then From Syriac to Arabic?
 - a. Hunain ibin Ishaq
 - b. Musa al Habashi
 - c. Fiqh an Nasraniya
 - d. Alexander of Aphrodisias

20. The chronicle of ... is a valuable source for the history of crusades.
 a. John of Ephesus b. Zacharias Rhetor
 c. Dionysius of Telmahre d. Michael the great
21. The period of Syriac Renaissance was ...
 a. 14-15th century b. 16-17-8th century
 c. 7-8th century d. 12-13th century
 zsssss
22. Greek scientific, medical and philosophical works were translated into Syriac from ... onwards.
 a. 10th century b. 4th century
 c. 6th century d. 12th century
23. To which literary genre does *The Cherub and the Thief* belong?
 a. Hagiography b. Soghitha c. Madrasha d. Memra
24. Who is the philosopher of the Aramaeans?
 a. Bardaisan b. Harmonius c. Mani d. Marcion
25. A knowledge of ... is essential for the study of Aristotelian Philosophy among the Arabs.
 a. Greek b. Hebrew c. Persian d. Syriac
26. ... wrote "the History of Syriac Literature and Sciences".
 a. Ephrem Rahmani b. G.P Badger
 c. Ephrem Barsoum d. Yeshu Samuel
27. ... is the collection of delightful Indian animal stories which was translated into Middle Persian in the sixth century and thence into Syriac.
 a. History of Alexander the Great b. Kalilah & Dimnah
 c. Aesop's Fables d. Story of Ahikar
28. Bar Hebraeus' ... is a collection of canon law, arranged thematically for convenience of use.
 a. Book of Hudoye b. Book of Ethics
 c. Book of Spark d. Book of Splendours
29. The monastery of Qenneshrin which played a key role in the transmission of Greek learning in Syriac belongs to ... Tradition.
 a. East Syriac b. Maronite c. West Syriac d. Melkite

30. The school of Nisibis was an ... institution of learning.
 a. Maronite b. East Syriac c. West Syriac d. Melkite
31. Gabriel Bokhtisho was a famous ...
 a. Physician b. Musician c. Philosopher d. Architect
32. ... is a famous Syriac writer on Astronomy.
 a. Jacob of Edessa b. Dionysius of Telmahre
 c. Zacharias Rhetor d. Severus Sebokht
33. The first printed text in 1539 in Syriac language is ...
 a. Syriacae Linguae prima elementa
 b. Introduction in Liguam Chaldaicam
 c. The Syriac New Testament
 d. Zahirre d-babra
34. is the standard resource for ascetic spirituality in the Church of the East.
 a. Palladius' Lausiaca History b. Synodicon Orientale
 c. Enanisho's Paradise of Fathers d. Liber Graduum
35. The school of Edessa was closed in the year.... by Emperor Zeno.
 a. 489 b. 341 c. 451 d. 381
36. A Syriac work attributed to Melito the Philosopher belongs to the second century genre of
 a. Philology b. Monasticism c. Theology d. Apologies
37. What is the name of Ahikar's nephew whom he chose as his son
 a. Nadan b. Monasticism c. Apologies d. Theology
38. Ahikar was the secretary of the king ...
 a. Sarhadum b. Sennacherib
 c. Nebuchadnezzar d. Daris
39. What is the name of the Indian king whom Alexander fought with?
 a. Ashoka b. Babar c. Chandragupta d. Porus
40. What is the name of the Persia king whom Alexander defeated?
 a. Tiglath Pileser b. Sargon c. Darius d. Khusru
41. What is the name of the place where Alexander met the naked Indian sages?
 a. Ratniron b. Hyphasis c. Magadha d. Taxila

42. Which Old Testament character is featured as the close relative of Ahikar?
 a. Nehemia b. Daniel c. Solomon d. Tobit
43. In the Syriac translation 'The Fables of Aesop' the name 'Aesop' is known as ...
 a. Yausep b. Joesphus c. Isop d. Ishop
44. What is the name of Barhebraeus' largest and most important work on Philosophy?
 a. Book of Dove b. Book of the Pupils
 c. Book of the Cream of Wisdom d. Book of Intellectual Ascent
45. In the field of Rhetoric the famous Syriac author is ...
 a. Ahudemme b. Abraham of Nathpar
 c. Zacharias Rhetor d. Anton of Tagrit
46. Ahikar had ... wives
 a. sixty b. fifty c. zero d. one
47. Who is the author of the 'Book of Dialogues' which covers grammar, rhetoric, logic and syllogisms and philosophy?
 a. Ahudemme b. Jacob bar Shakko
 c. Zacharias Rhetor d. Anton of Tagrit
48. What is the name of the horse of Alexander?
 a. Tulpar b. Pegasus c. Bucephalus d. Arion
49. How many brazen images brought to furnace for heating by Alexander?
 a. 50000 b. 10000 c. 100000 d. 24000
50. Who succeeded Ahikar in the post of Secretary of Sennacherib the king of Assyrian and Nineveh?
 a. Nadan b. Eshfagani c. Nabusemakh d. Sarhadum

ANSWER KEY

1	B	11	B	21	D	31	A	41	A
2	A	12	D	22	C	32	D	42	D
3	D	13	A	23	B	33	B	43	B
4	C	14	B	24	A	34	C	44	C
5	C	15	C	25	D	35	A	45	D
6	D	16	D	26	C	36	D	46	A
7	B	17	B	27	B	37	A	47	B
8	A	18	C	28	A	38	B	48	C
9	A	19	A	29	C	39	D	49	D
10	C	20	D	30	B	40	C	50	A