

Fourth Semester MA Sanskrit – General

(Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

SA010402 – MANUSCRIPTOLOGY

1. The term 'Manuscript' is derived from which word?
(a.Greek, b.Roman, c. Latin d. German)
2. The meaning of the word scripts
(a.to draw, b. to write, c. to speak d. to translate)
3. Which is the scientific study of manuscripts ____
(a.Paleography, b.Manuscriptology, c.Psychology d.Phonology)
4. Kautilya divided the entire field of knowledge into ____ branches.
(a.4, b.6, c.32 d. 36)
5. provides authentic records for tracing the cultural, social, political and economic history of the people of a region or a country.
(a.Paleography, b.Manuscriptology, c.Museology d. Psychology)
6. Which was the writing system of the Tamil language.
(a.Devanāgarī, b.Brāhmī, c.Pali, d.Vaṭṭezhuttu, l)
7. The inscriptions of Idakkal in Kerala is situated in which district..?
(a.Palakkad, b.Wayanad, c.Thiruvananthapuram, d.Kollam)
8. Which are the two scripts found in Aśoka inscriptions
(a.Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī, b.Kharoṣṭhī and Devanāgarī, c.Devanāgarī and Brāhmī d.Devanagari and Pali)
9. Kharoṣṭhī script are prevalent in
- (a. all over India, b.in Southern Part, c.North Eastern Part, d.in North western Part)
10. .Script is a particular system of style of
- (a.Painting, b.Dancing, c.Writing d. Crafting)
11. is a set of visual symbols representing language depending upon public Convention.
(a.Writing, b.Script, c.Narration d. Crafting)
12. Howmany Languages are there in eighth schedule of the Constitution of India
(a.18, b.21, c.22 d. 24)

13. Which is the branch of learning concerned with the searching, collecting, cataloging, preserving, transcribing, reading, collating, editing and publishing of manuscripts.
(a. Dermatology, b.Ornithology, c.Palaeography, d. Manuscriptology)
14. Earliest available inscription found in India is ...
(a.Gupta, b.Aśoka, c. Pallava d. Chalukya)
15. The Sukraniti devided knowledge into ____ branches
(a. 32, b. 4, c. 8, d.10)
16. Is considered as the mother of all Indian Languages.
(a.Kharoṣṭhī, b. Brahmi, c. Tamil, d. Prakrita)
17. The royal grants written on copper plates known as _____.
(a.Silaphalakam, b. Tamrasasana c.Lohasasna, d.Rajasasana)
18. The Drāvidi script has how many sub-divisions
(a.Three, b.Five c.Two, d. Six)
19. A French traveller,Dutreuil de Rhins, acquired from in 1892 a brich bark is ____MS
(a.Nalanda collection, b. Trivandrum MSS, c. Macarteny collection
d. Kharoṣṭhī Dhammapada)
20. Malayalam is the script of which state of India.....?
(a.Tamil Nadu, b.Kerala, c.Andhra Pradesh, d. Gujarat)
21. Malayalam started to develop as a separate language from the centuryCE.
(a.13th, b.15th, c.16th, d. 9th)
22. Telugu script employed in the area.
(a. Andhra Pradesh, b.Orissa,c.Bengal, d.Kannada)
23. _____ MSS are those with pictures illustrating the events described in it.
(a. Illuminated, b. illustrated, c. Bower d. Carved)
24. _____manuscripts were dug out of a Stupa -like Structure near Kuchar in Central Asia
(a. Bakshali, b. Mackenzie, c. Bower, d. Keplin)
25. _____ are the best and complete as well as the oldest manuscripts for the restroration of Avasta text
(a. Godfrey, b. Avasta Codex k5, c. Gilgit, d. Gothic)
26. The Palm leaf manuscripts are cleaned using oil.
(a. coconut, b.lemon grass, c.sesame, d. Olive)
27. The coloured cloths are used since they are supposed to be not attractive to insects.
(a.Green or white, b.Red or Black, c. Grey or White, d. Red or Blue)
28. The dried leaves are spread inside at the bottom of the boxes in which manuscripts are kept.
(a.Tulsi, b.Neem, c.Beetle, d. Garnish)
29. Black cumin and dry tobacco leaves are placed in small cloth bags called....
(a. Kizhi, b. Kuzhi, c. Pothi, d. Petty)
30. Which is useful for protecting the manuscripts from fungi and insects.
(a. Camphor, b. Black Pepper, c. Tulsi leaves, d. Palm Leaves)

31. 70% of manuscripts are in the language.
(a. Gujarati, b.Hindi, c. Kashmiri, d. Sanskrit)
32. Which. is considered as the mother of all the later scripts of India
(a.Brahmi b. Kharoṣṭhī, c. Konkani, d. Dravida)
33. Vaṭṭezhuttu was the writing system of the Tamil language and when Malayalam became a separate language it was used also to write.....
(a.Malayalam, b. Tamil, c. Kannada, d. Telug)
34. The Mehrauli Iron pillar bearing an inscription of _____'
(a. Samudragupta, b. Chandragupta, c. Asoka, d. Chitragupta)
35. The date of early Brāhmī inscriptions go back to BCE .
(a. 5th century, b. 6th century, c. 7th century, d. 4th Century)
36. Kharoṣṭhī inscriptions come next in antiquity having inscriptions from.....
(a. 3rd century BCE, b.4th century BCE, c.5th century BCE, d. 9th Century BCE)
37. The inscriptions in early Telugu-Kannada script are obtained from onwards. (a.6th century, b. 7th century, c.5th century, d. 8th Century)
38. The Nāgari in South India developed into what is called.....
(a. Telugu, b. Nandināgari, c. Nepāli, d. Pali)
39. is the script employed in the Andhra Pradesh area.
(a. Devanagari, b. Nandināgari, c. Telugu, d. Tigalāri)
40. State documents were written in Karnataka which was made of cotton pieces is known as
(a. Kaditam, b. Bhurja, c. Talapatra, d. Tamrapatra)
41. Eastern Bihar (Tirhut) and western West Bengal form the location of script.
(a. Maithili, b.Kharoṣṭhī, c. Devanāgarī, d.Saurashtra)
42. Indian language scripts like Sāradā, Nakri, Lānda and Gurumukhi originated from the variety of Gupta characters
(a.Eastern, b.North western, c.Western, d. southern)
43. Script is employed mostly in the coastal Karnataka
(a.Tigalāri, b.Devanagari, c.Kannada, d. Tamil)
44. The Western sub-variety of Gupta characters developed into ...
(a.Siddhamāṭṛkā, b.Kuṭīlalipi, c.Kaithi, d. Vattezhuthu)
45.script used by the Kāyastha community
(a.Bihāri, b.Siddhamāṭṛkā, c.Kaithi, d. Kolezhuthu)
46. ___the script of Marathi language has close affinity with both Nandināgari and Devanāgarī.
(a.Vysali, b.Kaithi, c.Nāgari, d. Modi)
47. Kalidasa has referred ___as writing material
(a. Bhurjapatra, b. Talapatra, c. Palmleaf, d. Silaphalaka)
48.scripts originated from Proto-Bengali.
(a.Newari, b.Odia, c.Kaithi, d. Modi)

49. An epitaph found at belonging to 4th century CE is the earliest Vaṭṭezhuttu inscription.
(a.Thiruvannamiyur, b.Tirunāṭarkunru, c.Mahabalipuram, d. Rameswaram)
50. The origin of Tamil script according to is of 4th or 5th century CE.
(a. A.B. Keith, b. Tigalāri, c. Max Muller, d. Bühler)
51. Maithili is the script of
(a.Bihar, b.Punjab, c.Kerala, d. Bengali)
52. Odia Script is used for writing Language.
(a.Bengali, b.Odia, c.Kaithi d. Modi)
53. The oldest palm leaf manuscript ever written is found in ____
(a. Nepal, b. America, c. Chiana d.Nagaland)
54. The earliest inscriptions in the Odia language have been dated to written in the Kalinga script.
(a.1021 CE, b.1051 CE, c.1082 CE d.1210CE)
55. Bengali is the script of which state
(a.Orissa, b.Kerala, c.Bengal d.Tamilnadu)
56. What is a Silver Fish...
(a.a fish, b. a metal, c. an insect d. an animal)
57. Termites are usually called ...
(a.Ants, b.White ants, c.Black ants, d.Cockroach)
58. The traditional way of keeping manuscripts is in Amirah
(a.Steel, b. Clay, c. Iron d. Wooden)
59. The wooden boxes in which the manuscripts are to be kept are generally out of....
(a.Sandal wood, b.Teak-wood, c.Mahogany wood, d. Oak Wood)
60. Around the wooden stands the powder is sprinkled.
(a.Chilli, b.Turmeric, c.Sugar d. Salt)
61. The place where manuscript in Kerala is preserved as
(a.Poojamuri, b.Tattinpuram, c.Adukkala d. Bed Room)
62. Naphthalene balls or camphor may be kept with paper manuscripts, as it works against
(a.Cockroach, b.Rat, c. Silver fish d. Aunt)
63. Among all the moisture absorbents is the most efficient and is considered to be very safe. (a. Camphor, b.Anhydrous Calcium Chloride, c. Silica gel d. Carbon dioxide)
64. Who formulated the five laws of Library Science. ?
(a.S.M Katre , b. PV Kane , c.Jagadeesh Misra d. S.R Ranganathan)
65. Manuscript Library is Library .
(a.Lending , b.Digital c.Consulting d.none of the above)
66. The Arthasastra of Kautilya makes mention about libraries as
(a.Prabandha Pusthakasthana b.Nibadha PustakaSthana c.Nitya pustaka Sthana d. none of the above)

67. Whose diary gives information about the first stage in the history of ancient Indian Libraries ?
 (a. I-Tsing , b. Fa-Hein , c. Hiuen Sang d. Marco polo)
68. Under which patronage Nalanda was developed ?
 (a. Palaka, b. Chola , c. Gupta d. Mourya)
69. Library of Nalanda was known as
- (a. Dharma Ganja b. Dharmodadhi , c. Dharma Sagara d. Ganapati sastrikal)
70. Who was the founder of Vikramasila Monastery ?
 (a. Vikrama pala b. Dharma pala c. Bhupala d. Sisupala)
71. gives information about the Library of Vikramasila University .
 (a. Fa-Hein b. Kosambi c. Magati, d. Tabaqat – i Nasari
72. Which served as a model for the first Tibetan monastery Bsam ye ?
 (a. Odantapuri , b. Mithila c. Vallabhi, d. Nalanda)
73. Who established the Jaggadal monastery ?
 (a. King Rajanaka b. King Mahimapala c. King Ramapala, d. Samudragupta)
74. The process of textual criticism has ... stages .
 (a. Three b. Four , c. Five, d. Six)
75. The purpose of is to fix the inter –relationship of the materials .
 (a. Heuristics b. Emendation c. Renovation, d. Recommendation)
76. is concerned with the text from its content point .
 (a. Suggestion, b. Lower Criticism c. Higher Criticism d. Textual Criticism)
77. Who is called as the father of modern Indian textual criticism.
 (a. D.D Kosambi b. V.S Sukthankar c. P.V Kane, d. TS Sivakumar)
78. Who is the author of “ Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism” ?
 (a. S.M. Katre b. G.H Khair c. S.R. Ranganathan d. Max Muller)
79. Who edited the TrikalaGita ?
 a. Ramakrishna b. Vivekananda c. Sankaracharya, d. G.S Khair
80. Who wrote the Myth and Reality ?
 (a. D.D Kosambi b. Sukthankar c. M.R. Kale, d. Bühler)

Answer Key - SA010402

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