

**HISTORY-CORE- CULTURE TRANSITION PRE MODERN
KERALA
FOR PRIVATE REGISTRATION TO BA HISTORY**

1. Musika Kingdom is in

- a) North Kerala
- b) Middle Kerala
- c) South Travancore
- d) North Travancore

2. Who is famous as Kerala Kalidasa?

- a) A.R. RajarajaVarma
- b) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran
- c) DR. K.N. Ezhuttacchan,
- d) Ravi Varma

3. Who is the author of Visakhavijaya?

- a) Sri Harsa
- b) Atula
- c) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran
- d) None of these

4. The Sandesakavya written by Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran

- a) Kokilasandesa
- b) Sukasandesa
- c) Mayurasandesa
- d) None of these

5. Which among the following is not a historical kavya?

- a) Narayaniya
- b) Musikavamsa
- c) Visakhavijaya
- d) Angalasangraha

6. Who is the author of Angalasangraha?

- a) T. Ganapati Sastri
- b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma
- c) Visakhadatta

d) None of these

7. Who is known as Kerala Panini?

- a) Ravi Varma
- b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma
- c) Melputtur Narayana Bhattatiri
- d) None of these

8. What is the theme of Angalasangraha?

- a) Kerala History
- b) Indian History
- c) British Indian History
- d) Vedic Indian History

9. Who is the author of Laghupaniniya?

- a) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran,
- b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma
- c) Kodungallur Kunjikkuttan Tampuran
- d) None of these

10. Who is the author of Keralodaya?

- a) Prof. P.C. Devasya
- b) DR. K.N. Ezhuttacchan
- c) T. Ganapati Sastri
- d) None of these

11. Keralodaya was published in

- a) 1977 A.D.
- b) 1979 A.D.
- c) 1989 A.D.
- d) 1970 A.D.

12. A Mahakavya about Kerala History is

- a) Angalasangraha
- b) Keralodaya
- c) Navabharata
- d) None of these

13. Raghunathabhyudaya was written in

- a) 16th century A.D.
- b) 17th century A.D.
- c) 18th century A.D.
- d) 19th century A.D.

14. Raghunathabhyudaya was first published in

- a) 1925 A.D.
- b) 1926 A.D.
- c) 1935 A.D.
- d) 1949 A.D.

15. In Musikavamsa which dynasty is described?

- a) Kolattiri
- b) Samootiri
- c) Travancore
- d) None of these

16. A composition with a mixture of prose and poetry is called

- a) Gadya
- b) Padya
- c) Campu
- d) None of these

17. Nalacampu is written by

- a) Srikantha
- b) Trivikrama
- c) Nagadeva
- d) None of these

17. Trivikrama is also known as

- a) Nemaditya
- b) Devaditya
- c) Simhaditya
- d) Sridhara

19. Trivikrama was a court poet of

- a) Rastrakuta King IndraIII
- b) Rastrakuta King IndraII
- c) Rastrakuta King Indra I
- d) None of these

20. The most ancient campu is

- a) Nalacampu
- b) Yasastilakacampu
- c) Ramayanacampu
- d) Mahabharatacampu

21. Nalacampu was written in

- a) 7th century A.D.
- b) 9th century A.D.
- c) 10th century A.D.
- d) None of these

22. Nalacampu is also known as

- a) Nalakatha
- b) Damayantikatha
- c) Damayantiparinaya
- d) None of these

23. Yasastilakacampu is composed by

- a) Trivikrama
- b) Nemaditya
- c) Somadeva
- d) Bhoja

24. Somadeva was a

- a) Buddhist
- b) Jain
- c) Zorastrian
- d) Hindu

25. Which is the most remarkable one among the campus from Kerala?

- a) Daksayagam
- b) Amogharaghavam
- c) Purvabharatam
- d) Subhadraharanam

26. The author of Purvabharatacampu is

- a) Melputtur
- b) King Manaveda
- c) Divakarakavi
- d) Sitaramakavi

27. Another famous work of King Manaveda is

- a) Krsnagiti
- b) Krsnagatha
- c) Keralabharanam
- d) None of these

28. Purvabharatacampu was composed in

- a) 17th century A.D.
- b) 16th century A.D.
- c) 18th century A.D.
- d) 19th century A.D.

29. Who was Sri Sankara's father?

- a) Sivanatha
- b) Sivaguru
- c) Sivadasa
- d) Sivasankara

30. Sankaracarya's mother was

- a) Jnanamba
- b) Aryamba
- c) Varadamba
- d) None of these

31. Sankaracarya was born at

- a) Aluva
- b) Kaladi
- c) Kanci
- d) Sringeri

32. Sankaracarya's birth place was on the bank of the river

- a) Nila
- b) Curni
- c) Pampa
- d) Ganga

33. Who was the teacher (Guru) of Sankaracarya ?

- a) Sri Ramakrsna
- b) Vidyadhiraja
- c) Govindapada
- d) None of these

34. The famous doctrine established by Sankaracarya is

- a) Dvaita
- b) Advaita
- c) Visistadvaita
- d) None of these

35. Which of the following does not belong to Prasthanatraya?

- a) Brahmasutra
- b) Gita
- c) Purana
- d) Upanisad

36. How many Peethas or Mutts did Sankaracarya establish?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

37. Where is the University in the name of Sankaracarya found?

- a) Thrissur
- b) Kalady
- c) Aruvippuram
- d) Cempazhanti

38. Kanakadharastava is stotrakavya written by

- a) Melputtur
- b) Vilvamangalam
- c) Sankaracarya
- d) Kulasekhara

39. Which Goddess is praised in Kanakadharastavam?

- a) Laksmi
- b) Sarasvati
- c) Parvati
- d) None of these

40. Melputtur Narayana Bhattatiri was born in

- a) 1560AD
- b) 1660AD
- c) 1460AD
- d) 1550AD

41. Melputtur was suffering from

- a) Vataroga
- b) Ksaya
- c) Jvara
- d) None of these

42. Name the famous Stotrakavya in Sanskrit written by Melputtur

- a) Krsniam

- b) Narayaniyam
- c) Narayanacarita
- d) Ramakatha

43. The campu which was not written by Melputtur is

- a) Kirata
- b) Dutavakya
- c) Rajasuya
- d) Damayantikatha

44. Melputtur composed the campus mainly for of

- a) Scholars
- b) Students
- c) Cakyars
- d) None of these

45. The theme of Narayaniya is selected from

- a) Mahabharata
- b) Bhagavata
- c) Ramayana
- d) Visnupurana

46. The famous book on grammar written by Melputtur is

- a) Niranunasikaprabandha
- b) Rajasuya
- c) Prakriyasarvasva
- d) None of these

47. What is the peculiarity of Surpanakhapralapa?

- a) No anunasikas
- b) No ghosaksaras
- c) No consonants
- d) None of these

48. In which text the term Ayurarogyasaukhyam is used?

- a) Daksayaga
- b) Subhadraharana
- c) Narayaniya
- d) None of these

49. What is the significance of Ayurarogyasaukhyam?

- a) A phrase
- b) Kalidinasankhya

- c) A prayer
- d) None of these

50. Ramapanivada lived about in the middle of

- a) 18th century A.D.
- b) 19th century A.D.
- c) 20th century A.D.
- d) 16th century A.D.

51. Who among the following was patronised by the king of Ampalappuzha?

- a) Krsnasudhi
- b) Ramapanivada
- c) Melputtur
- d) None of these

52. The author of the Mahakavya Raghaviya is

- a) Kumaradasa
- b) Sukumarakavi
- c) Ramapanivada
- d) Padmanabha

53. Name one Mahakavya written by Ramapanivada

- a) Mukundastaka
- b) Usaniruddha
- c) Prakrtaprakasa
- d) Raghaviya

54. With which of the following Malayalam poets was Ramapanivada identified?

- a) Unnayi Warriar
- b) Kuncan Nambiar
- c) Ramapurathu Warriar
- d) None of these

55. Chattampi Svamikal was born in

- a) 1853 A.D.
- b) 1855 A.D.
- c) 1864 A.D.
- d) 1884 A.D.

56. Among the following name the work written by Chattampi Svamikal are

- a) Laghubhagavata
- b) Paramasivastava
- c) Annadatrstava
- d) None of these

57. The former name of Chattampi Svamikal was

- a) Nanu Pilla
- b) Kunju Pilla
- c) Kunjan Pilla
- d) None of these

58. The most famous and revolutionary work written by Chattampi Svamikal is

- a) Tarkarahasyaratna
- b) Brahmatatvanirbhasa
- c) Stavaratnavali
- d) Vedadhikaranirupana

59. A famous disciple of Chattampi Svamikal

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
- b) Sri Sankaracarya
- c) Ayyankali
- d) None of these

60. Sri Narayana Guru was born at

- a) Cempazhanti
- b) Aruvippuram
- c) Varkala
- d) None of these

61. Darsanamala is a famous work written by

- a) Cattampi Svamikal
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Svami Vivekananda
- d) Sri Sankaracarya

62. Sri Narayana Guru was born in

- a) 1855 A.D.
- b) 1845 A.D.
- c) 1850 A.D.
- d) 1852 A.D.

63. Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalanayogam (SNDP) was founded by

- a) Cattampi Svamikal

- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Svami Vivekananda
- d) None of these

64. SNDP was founded in

- a) 1902 A.D.
- b) 1903 A.D.
- c) 1904 A.D.
- d) 1905 A.D.

65. Darsanamala of Sri Narayana Guru Contains... darsanas

- a) Ten
- b) Twelve
- c) Fourteen
- d) Sixteen

66. Sri Narayana Guru became Mahasamadhi at

- a) Cempazhanti
- b) Varkala
- c) Sivagiri
- d) None of these

67. Who founded the Sanskrit College at Pattampi?

- a) Punnassery Sridharan Nambi
- b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma
- c) Saktan Tampuran
- d) None of these

68. Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma wrote a lot of books on

- a) Astrology
- b) Ayurveda
- c) Nyaya
- d) Vedanta

69. Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma was born in

- a) 1858
- b) 1850
- c) 1860
- d) 1560

70. Vijnanacintamani was a Sanskrit journal commenced by

- a) Sri Narayanaguru
- b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma

- c) Punnassery Sridharan Nampi
- d) None of these.

71. The commentary by Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma on Raghuvamsa is

- a) Raghuvamsadipika
- b) Raghuvamsasvada
- c) Raghuvamsasubodhini
- d) None of these

72. Name a prabandha written by Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma

- a) Puraprabandha
- b) Bhagavataprabandha
- c) Pattabhisekaprabandha
- d) None of these

73. Who is known as 'Garbhasriman'?

- a) Tyagaraja Svamikal
- b) Svati Tirunal
- c) Muttu Svami Diksita
- d) Syama Sastrikal

74. When was Svati Tirunal born?

- a) 1813 A.D.
- b) 1913 A.D.
- c) 1823 A.D.
- d) 1900 A.D.

75. Name the social reformer who was a famous musician as well as a king.

- a) Rani Laksmi Bhai
- b) Sri Citira Thirunal
- c) Svati Tirunal
- d) None of these

76. Who was a member of the court of Svati Tirunal?

- a) Satkala Govinda Marar
- b) Semmamkuti Srinivasa Iyer
- c) Iravivarman Thampi
- d) None of these

77. Name the ancient classical art form of Kerala which follows the rules of Natyasastra

- a) Kathakali

- b) Kutiyattom
- c) Krsnanattom
- d) Ramanattom

78. The ancient classical art form of Kerala approved by UNESCO

- a) Kathakali
- b) Kutiyattom
- c) Mohiniattom
- d) Krsnanattom

79. Kutiyattom is traditionally performed by family

- a) Nambiar
- b) Marar
- c) Namputhiri
- d) Chakyar

80. The main instrument used in Kutiyattom is

- a) Chenta
- b) Tabla
- c) Timila
- d) Mizhavu

81. The instrument which is not used in Kutiyattom

- a) Idakka
- b) Mizhavu
- c) Timila
- d) Kuzhitalam

82. The female character in Kutiyattom was performed by

- a) Nambiar
- b) Cakyar
- c) Nangiar
- d) None of these

83. How many types of abhinaya are there in Kutiyattom?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

84. Which form of literature is accepted to perform Kutiyattom?

- a) Prose
- b) Poetry

- c) Drama
- d) None of these

85. Dramas in which language were selected for Kutiyattom?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Tamil
- c) Malayalam
- d) Kannada

86. How many ragas are there in Kutiyattom?

- a) Twelve
- b) Twenty
- c) Twenty four
- d) Forty

87. In ancient days Kutiyattom was performed in

- a) Uttupura
- b) Nalampalam
- c) Kuttampalam
- d) None of these

88. The first Sanskrit drama from Kerala is

- a) Sakuntala
- b) Ascharyacudamani
- c) Nagananda
- d) Kalyanasouandhika

89. The author of Ascharyacudamani is

- a) Vyasa
- b) Kalidasa
- c) Kulasekhara
- d) Saktibhadra

90. Which text is mainly followed in Kutiyattom for performing *mudrabhinaya*

- a) Natyasastra
- b) Abhinayadarpana
- c) Hastalaksanadipika
- d) Balaramabharata

91. How many ankas (chapters) are there in Ascharyacudamani?

- a) Six
- b) Seven

- c) Eight
- d) Nine

92. Name the drama by Kulasekhara

- a) Mattavilasa
- b) Subhadradhananjaya
- c) Bhagavadajjuka
- d) Kalyanasougandhika

93. Bhagavadajjuka is written by

- a) Kulasekhara
- b) Bhodhayanakavi
- c) Saktibhadra
- d) None of these

94. Who plays main role in Chakyarkuttu?

- a) Sutradhara
- b) Nayaka
- c) Vidusaka
- d) None of these

95. Chakyarkuttu is also known as

- a) Parakkumkuttu
- b) Nangiarkuttu
- c) Prabandhakkuttu
- d) None of these

96. In Chakyarkuttu vidusaka uses

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Prakrt
- c) Regional language
- d) None of these

97. While narrating Puranic tales the Chakyar adopts the technique of

- a) Ilakiyattom
- b) Colliyattom
- c) Pakarnnattom
- d) None of these

98. Which is not an off-shoot of Kutiyattom?

- a) Kuttu
- b) Pathakam
- c) Nangiarkuttu

d) Mohiniyattom

99. The female of Cakyar is known as

- a) Nangiar
- b) Nambiar
- c) Illotamma
- d) Brahmani Amma

100. The story selected for Nangiarkuttu is

- a) Sri Krsnacarita
- b) Nalacarita
- c) Sivacarita
- d) Sakuntala

101. In Sri Krsnacaritam Nangiarkuttu the story of Sri Krsna is enacted by

- a) Sutradhara
- b) Kalpalatika
- c) Sakuntala
- d) Damayanti

102. Which abhinaya is given more importance in Nangiarkuttu?

- a) Angika
- b) Vacika
- c) Aharya
- d) Satvika

103. The context of Nangiarkuttu is connected with the Drama

- a) Subhadradhananjaya
- b) Mattavilasa
- c) Ascaryacudamani
- d) Tapatisamvarana

104. Sri Krsnacaritam Nangiarkuttu is enacted as a part of

- a) Sthapana
- b) Prasthavana
- c) Nirvahana
- d) Nandi

105. The ancient classical art form of Kerala purely based on the stories of Sri Krsna is

- a) Krsnanattom
- b) Kutiyattom
- c) Kathakali

d) None of these

106. Krsnanattom is based on the text

- a) Bhagavata
- b) Krsnagiti
- c) Krsnagatha
- d) Krsnalila

107. Krisnagiti was written by

- a) Kulasekhara
- b) Manaveda
- c) Jayadeva
- d) Saktibhadra

108. Krisnagiti was composed in

- a) 1650 A.D.
- b) 1651 A.D.
- c) 1652 A.D.
- d) 1653 A.D.

109. In how many days is the performance of Krisnagiti completed?

- a) Six
- b) Seven
- c) Eight
- d) Nine

110. Among the ancient classical art forms of Kerala which one gives importance to Nrta?

- a) Kathakali
- b) Krsnanattom
- c) Kutiyattom
- d) None of these

111. Where is Krsnanattom performed in Kerala?

- a) Kodungallur
- b) Guruvayur
- c) Thrissur
- d) Thiruvananthapuram

112. Where is Krsnanattom kalari situated?

- a) Palakkad
- b) Kodungallur
- c) Guruvayur

d) Thirunavaya

ANSWER KEY

1. a) North Kerala
2. b) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran
3. c) Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Tampuran
4. c) Mayurasandesa
5. a) Narayaniya
6. b) A.R. Raja Raja Varma
7. b) A.R. Raja Raja Varma
8. c) British Indian History
9. b) A.R. Rajaraja Varma
10. b) DR. K.N. Ezhuttacchan
11. a) 1977 A.D.
12. b) Keralodaya
13. b) 17th Century A.D.
14. c) 1935 A.D.
15. a) Kolattiri
16. c) Campu
17. b) Trivikrama
18. c) Simhaditya
19. a) Rastrakuta King Indra III
20. c) Nalacampu
21. c) 10th Century A.D.
22. b) Damayantikatha
23. c) Somadeva
24. b) Jain
25. c) Purvabharatam
26. b) King Manaveda
27. a) Krsnagiti
28. 17th Century A.D.
28. b) Sivaguru
29. b) Aryamba
30. b) Kaladi
31. b) Curni
32. c) Govindapada
33. b) Dvaita
34. d) Purana
35. c) Four

36. b) Kalady
37. c) Sankaracarya
38. a) Laksmi
39. a) 1560 A.D.
40. a) Vataroga
41. b) Narayaniyam
42. d) Damayantikatha
43. c) Cakyars
44. b) Bhagavata
45. c) Prakriyasarvasva
46. a) No anunasikas used
47. c) Narayaniya
48. b) Kalidinasankhya
49. a) 18th Century A.D.
50. b) Ramapanivada
51. c) Ramapanivada
52. d) Raghaviya
53. b) Kuncan Nambiar
54. a) 1853 A.D.
55. b) Paramasivastava
56. c) Kunjan Pilla
57. d) Vedadhikaranirupana
58. a) Sri Narayana Guru
59. a) Cempazhanti
60. b) Sri Narayana Guru
61. a) 1855 A.D.
62. b) Sri Narayana Guru
63. a) 1903 A.D.
64. a) Ten
65. b) Varkala
66. b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma
67. a) Astrology
68. a) 1858 A.D.
69. b) Punnassery Nilakantha Sarma
70. b) Raghuvamsasvada
71. c) Pattabhisekaprabandha
72. b) Svati Tirunal
73. a) 1813 A.D.
74. c) Svati Tirunal
75. a) Satkala Govinda Marar
76. b) Kutiyattom

77. b) Kutiyattom
78. d) Cakyar
79. d) Mizhavu
80. c) Timila
81. c) Nangiar
82. d) Four
83. c) Drama
84. a) Sanskrit
85. c) Twenty four
86. c) Kuttampalam
87. b) Ascaryacudamani
88. d) Saktibhadra
89. c) Hastalaksanadipika
90. b) Seven
91. b) Subhadradhananjaya
92. b) Bodhayanakavi
93. c) Vidusaka
94. c) Prabandhakuttu
95. c) Regional language
96. c) Pakarnnattom
97. d) Mohiniyattom
98. c) Illotamma
99. a) Srikrnacarita
100. b) Kalpalatika
101. d) Satvika
102. a) Subhadradhananjaya
103. c) Nirvahana
104. a) Krsnanattom
105. b) Krsnagiti
106. b) Manaveda
107. a) 1650 A.D.
108. c) Eight
109. c) Krsnanattom
110. b) Guruvayur
111. c) Guruvayur