

**SEMESTER II**  
**COMPLEMENTARY COURSE I –TEXTILES**  
**FTO2CACO1- TRADITIONAL INDIAN TEXTILES AND HISTORY OF**  
**INDIAN ART AND COSTUME [T]**

1. The first leader of the mughal empire.

a. **Babur**

b. Birbal

c. Jahangir

d. Akbar

2. Earlier times , textiles ,indigo, spices were send westwards and exchanged for -----.

a. Cloth

b. Paintings

c. Taste buds

**d. precious metals.**

3. From west India and particularly from ----- came embroideries, printed cloth and indigo.

a. Rajasthan

b. Madhya Pradesh

**c. Gujarat**

d. Orissa

4. Earlier days, -----and south east was a source of cottons.

a. Balaramapuram

**b. Madras**

c. Pattiala

d. Kanchipuram

5. -----produced a legendary supply of shawls.

- a. Lehar
- b. Kashmir**
- c. Jharkhand
- d. Rajasthan

6. -----produced sugar, silks ,embroideries and fine muslins.

- a. Bengal**
- b. Kerala
- c. Tamil nadu
- d. Kashmir

7. Great quantities of -----weaving as well as printed cloth came from Gujarat.

- a. Tapestry**
- b. Twill
- c. Pile
- d. Jacquard

8. The word 'chint' means-----.

- a. Printed cloth
- b. painted cloth**
- c. Embroidered cloth
- d. Painted and printed cloth

9. -----was the symbol of a homespun independence and self-sufficiency within the village unit.

- a. Cotton
- b. Khadi**
- c. Silk

d. Wool

10.-----cloth hand woven from indigenous handspun cotton.

a. Pashmina

b. Wool

**c. Khadi**

d. Cotton

11.Choose one famous technique of textile decoration in Kerala.

**a. Loom woven textile**

b. Painted textiles

c. Printed textiles

d. Embroidered textiles

12.The finest white embroidery and pulled threadwork on white cotton known as-----.

a. Kantha

b. Asli tus

c. Chinai

**d. Chikan kari**

13.Delightfully embroidered and decorated quilted covers, Kanthas were a folk craft of -----and-----.

a. Bengal and Orissa

b. Bengal and Lucknow

**c. Bengal and Bihar**

d. Bengal and Assam

14.----- is the most famous for producing brocades known as 'Kinkhab'.

a. Maharashtra

**b. Varanasi**

c. Lucknow

d. Kanchipuram

15. Varanasi is the most famous for producing brocades known as ----  
-----.

**a. Kinkhab**

b. Kinkab

c. Kinkabh

d. Kinghab

16. The earliest textile finds were made at -----an archaeological site of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC on the Indus river.

**a. Mohenjo-Daro**

b. Fostat

c. Harappa

d. None of these

17. The most famous of the fine and lightweight patterned cloth is ----  
-----.

**a. Jhamdhani**

b. Pitambari

c. Maheshwari

d. Paithani

18. The presence of -----and -----at the Mohenjo-Daro site testify to an advanced understanding of the processes of colour fixing on cloth.

**a. mordant and dye**

b. mordant and wax

c. mordant and organic

d. None of the above

19. Write any one non-woven traditional material used during early times.

- a. **Leather**
- b. Wool
- c. Mutka
- d. None of these

20. The earliest textile finds were made at Mohenjo-Daro an archaeological site of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC on the -----.

- a. **The Indus river.**
- b. The Sutlej river
- c. River Ganga
- d. None of these

21. The use of ----- made fast with a mordant and dye vats during Indus valley Civilization.

- a. Root dye
- b. Vegetable dye
- c. Indigo dye
- d. **madder dye**

22. The use of madder dye made fast with a ----- and ----- vats during Indus valley Civilization.

- a. **mordant and dye**
- b. mordant and wax
- c. mordant and organic
- d. None of the above

23. The presence of mordant and dye vats at the Mohenjo-Daro site testify to an advanced understanding of the processes of ----- on cloth.

- a. **colour fixing**

- b. vat fixing
- c. None of these
- d. All of these

24. A relief-carved stone sculpture from the dig at ----- clearly depicts figure draped with patterned cloth.

- a. Harappa
- b. Indus valley
- c. **Mohen jo daro**
- d. Sutlej valley

25. ----- found at Mohenjodaro to wind weft threads when working at a wooden loom.

- a. Spools
- b. Spin wheels
- c. Spin rolls
- d. **Spindles**

26. The presence of ----- at the site suggest that Bronze age civilization embellished its woven cloth with embroidery on the loom

- a. Metals
- b. Silver and Bronze
- c. Bronze and Gold
- d. **Bronze**

27. The presence of Bronze needles at the site suggest that ----- embellished its woven cloth with embroidery on the loom .

- a. **Bronze age civilization**
- b. Metal age civilization
- c. None of the above
- d. Both 'a' and 'b'

28. Early stage, Trade cloth were unearthed at ----- near Cairo in Egypt.

- a. Libya
- b. Fostat**
- c. None of these
- d. Kings valley

29. The ----- such as Ramayana and Mahabharata as well as Buddhist sources, chart in detail the processes and use of textiles made of cotton, linen and silk.

- a. Hindi Epics**
- b. Sacred Scriptures
- c. Hindu epics
- d. Sacred writings

30. The Hindu Epics such as ----- and ----- as well as Buddhist sources, chart in detail the processes and use of textiles made of cotton, linen and silk.

- a. Rig Veda and Sama Veda
- b. Yajur Veda and Adharva Veda
- c. Ramayana and Mahabharata**
- d. None of these

31. The Hindu Epics such as Ramayana and Mahabharata as well as Buddhist sources, chart in detail the processes and use of textiles made of -----, ----- and -----.

- a. Cotton, wool and linen
- b. Cotton, silk and wool
- c. Cotton, linen and silk**
- d. All the above

32. In 327 BC, goods flowed to and from the peninsula of India through both-----and -----routes.

- a. **Land and sea**
- b. Land and Air
- c. Air and Sea
- d. Land ,Air and Sea

33. Gangetic Indian Muslims were well known in Europe, lyrically described as -----and -----.

- a. Vhenti and Nebula
- b. **Venti and Nebula**
- c. Venti and Pebula
- d. Venthi and Nebula

34. ----- were well known in Europe lyrically described as ‘venti’ and ‘nebula’.

- a. **Gangetic Indian Muslims**
- b. Gangetic Indian Hindus
- c. Gangetic Indian Christians
- d. All the above

35. The famous -----paintings of the 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> centuries provide an invaluable record of the Indian Textile Industries of the time.

- a. Ajanta paper paintings
- b. Ajanta textile paintings
- c. **Ajanta wall paintings**
- d. All the above

36. The famous Ajanta wall paintings of the 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> centuries provide an invaluable record of the ----- of the time.

- a. **Indian textile industries**
- b. Indian paper industries

- c. Indian Silk Industries
- d. Indian Wool Industries

37. The word 'frescoes' means-----.

- a. Cave painting**
- b. Textile painting
- c. Paper painting
- d. All the above

38. The ----- clearly depict dancers , nobles , servants and musicians clothed in loin clothes and blouses.

- a. Cave frescoes**
- b. Ancient silk textiles
- c. Ancient woollen textiles
- d. None of these

39. The cave frescoes clearly depict dancers , nobles , servants and musicians clothed in ----- and -----.

- a. Drapes and loin clothes
- b. Loin clothes and blouses**
- c. blouses and Drapes
- d. none of these

40. Which one of the following is a traditional textile of Western India?

- a. Bandhani**
- b. Jamdhani
- c. Chanderi
- d. Dacca

41. Which state in India is considered as the home of silk and Brocade weaving?

- a. Gujarat**
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Bengal

- d. Madhya Pradesh
42. Choose the traditional brocade of Gujarat?
- a. **Mochi**
  - b. Dacca
  - c. Pabuji par
  - d. Baluchar butedhar
43. Which one of the following is a Saurashtra style?
- a. Bathipa style
  - b. Pathipa style
  - c. **Kathipa style**
  - d. Hathipa style
44. The domestic embroidery of Gujarat is in -----style.
- a. **Saurashtra style**
  - b. Mocha style
  - c. Kutch style
  - d. Chinai style
45. Mention one traditional embroidery of Gujarat?
- a. Phulkari
  - b. Mata ni pachedi
  - c. Chunari
  - d. **Kutch**
46. Gujarat is a state famous for ----- embroidery.
- a. Pipli
  - b. Bandhej
  - c. **Mochi**
  - d. Bandhani
47. Which of the given region was one of the great textile exporting areas of India?
- a. **Gujarat**
  - b. Rajasthan
  - c. Maharashtra
  - d. West Bengal

48. Ajarakh is-----.

- a. Screen printed textile
- b. Hand woven textile
- c. Block printed textile**
- d. Painted textile

49. The ----- and----- states are famous for hand printed textiles.

- a. Gujarat and Maharashtra
- b. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
- c. Gujarat and Rajasthan**
- d. Gujarat and Raipur

50. The name Ajarakh derived from-----.

- a. Azrak**
- b. Amrak
- c. Abrak
- d. Asrak

51. Resist technique is used for ----- .

- a. Patola**
- b. Jamdhani
- c. Garchola
- d. Bhandhani

52. Which is that embroidery that looks similar to the Kantha of Bengal.?

- a. Phulkari
- b. Kutch
- c. Kasuti**
- d. Chinai

53. Himru is the traditional textile of which among the following state?

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Madhya Pradesh**

d.Rajasthan

54. Which embroidery is that can be done only by counting the threads of the weft and warp?

- a. **Kasuti**
- b. Mocha
- c. Kutch
- d. Chikankari

55. Karnataka is famous for----- work.

- a. **Silk**
- b. Cotton
- c. Linen
- d. Muslin

56. Calicut is famous for its----- cloth.

- a. Caligho
- b. Calligo
- c. **Calico**
- d. Caliko

57. Traditional textile of Kerala is-----.

- a. **Hand loom**
- b. Hand embroidered
- c. Block printed
- d. Painted

58. Banjara is the traditional textile of which part of India?

- a. **South**
- b. North
- c. East
- d. West

59. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of North India?

- a. Benaras
- b. Kanchipuram
- c. Kutch
- d. Pashmina**

60. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of South India?

- a. Benaras
- b. Kanchipuram**
- c. Kutch
- d. Pashmina

61. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of East?

- a. Benaras**
- b. Kanchipuram
- c. Kutch
- d. Pashmina

62. Which among the following is not a traditional textile of West?

- a. Benaras
- b. Kanchipuram
- c. Kutch**
- d. Pashmina

63. Which state is characterized by its use of mirror work?

- a. Tamil Nadu
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. Orissa
- d. Karnataka**

64. Kerala is famous for its-----textiles.

- a. Printed textiles
- b. Painted textiles

c. Printed and Painted textiles

**d. Hand woven textiles**

65. In Kancheepuram silks,-----type of threads are used for brocading.

a. Raw Silk

**b. Raw Mulberry Silk**

c. Zari threads

d. All the above

66. Which one is not a style of tie and dye work?

a. Bandhej

**b. Patola**

c. Pabuji par

d. Leheria

67. Internationally PATOLA technique is known as-----.

**a. Ikat**

b. Ilkat

c. Ilkal

d. Patkal

68. Double Ikat is-----.

**a. Patola**

b. Mashru

c. Bandhani

d. Batik

69. Applique in Gujarat is known as-----.

**a. Katab**

b. Khataab

c. Khutab

d. Khunab

70. Most of the appliqué are decorated by means of ----- pattern.

**a. Katab**

b. Khataab

c. Khutab

d. Khunab

71. Choose the famous beadwork of Gujarat from the following?

- a. Chalka
- b. Chakla**
- c. Chalkal
- d. Chialkal

72. In the western India, colored beads can be worked in to form-----  
-----patterns.

- a. Linear
- b. Angular**
- c. Reflected
- d. Diamond

73. Paintings in the Ajanta caves resemble the tie and dye technique of-----.

- a. Patola**
- b. Mashru
- c. Bandhani
- d. Batik

74. The Marwaris of Rajasthan wore elaborately tied, brightly colored striped turbans, that were made by----- technique.

- a. Mashru
- b. Bandhani
- c. Leheria**
- d. Bandhej

75. Leheria is of ----- technique.

- a. Hand printed
- b. Hand painted
- c. Embroidered
- d. Tye and dye**

76. Pintadoes is -----.

- a. **Painted export clothes**
  - b. Printed export clothes
  - c. Embroidered export clothes
  - d. Hand woven export clothes
77. The telia rumals are the traditional textiles of which part of India?
- a. Easter region
  - b. Western region
  - c. **Southern region**
  - d. Northern region
78. Telia rumals were dyed with----- dyes.
- a. **Alizarin dyes**
  - b. Indigo dyes
  - c. Madder dyes
  - d. Aniline dyes
79. Which among the following is a Traditional textile of Andhra Pradesh ?
- a. Kalam kari
  - b. Mata ni pachedi
  - c. Pabuji par
  - d. **Chitka**
80. Paisley Design or Butti derived from-----.
- a. **Persian**
  - b. Italian
  - c. German
  - d. None of these
81. Which of the following textile has the narrative mural paintings of the temples of the Vijayanagar Empire?
- a. Mural paintings
  - b. **Kalamkari**

- c. Telia rumals
- d. Pabuji Par

82. Traditional textile of Tamil Nadu-----.

- a. Kanchipuram silk**
- b. Chanderi silk
- c. Jhamdhani silk
- d. Maheshwari silk

83. Mochi is from-----state.

- a. Gujarat**
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Maharashtra
- d. Madhya Pradesh

84. Cowrie shell is the unique decorative feature that can be seen only in -----textiles.

- a. Banjara**
- b. Mochi
- c. Kutch
- d. Chinai

85. In kalamkari painting, Gods are painted in ----- colour.

- a. Yellow ochre
- b. Red
- c. Blue**
- d. Orange

86. In Kancheepuram silk, Design and Patterns are woven with-----  
-----.

- a. Jacquard loom**
- b. Pit loom
- c. Ground loom
- d. Back Strap loom

87. Who is the first great mughal emperor?

- a. Akbar
- b. Babur**
- c. Jahangir
- d. Aurangzeb

88. Name any traditional costume used by the Mughals.

- a. Ikat
- b. Izab
- c. Jama**
- d. None of the above

89. The term 'Kulah' means-----.

- a. Cylindrical cap
- b. Conical cap**
- c. Spanish cap
- d. All the above

90. Name the main costume used by Mughals.

- a. Quaba**
- b. Menti
- c. Lehanga
- d. Choli

91. Mention the accessory used by the Mughal emperors

- a. Kamar band**
- b. Kayabandh
- c. Sache
- d. Jama Band

92. Name a costume worn by the great emperor Akbar.

- a. Nim Tanaha**
- b. Panah
- c. Orhni
- d. Lehanga

93. -----an ornamental ball of wool or silk was very much in fashion during Mughal empire.

- a. Pompoms**
- b. Izar

- c. Burq
- d. Jama

94. During which century the sari covered the whole of the northern India.

- a. 18<sup>TH</sup> century
- b. 19<sup>TH</sup> century**
- c. 20<sup>th</sup> century
- d. 17<sup>th</sup> century

95. Mention a few accessories used by men in the Mughal empire.

- a. Orhni
- b. Kaya band
- c. Jama
- d. Duppatta**

96. -----which literally means a covering and used to cover the head and the upper body.

- a. Orhni
- b. Salwaar
- c. Sari**
- d. Choli

97. Choose the odd one out:

- a. Gaghra- Choli
- b. Salwaar –Kameez
- c. Sari
- d. Gowns**

98. Name the garment which appeared during British period that is graceful than any foreign garment.

- a. Gowns
- b. Dresses
- c. Skirts
- d. Sari**

99. The petticoat became an integral part of women's dress in which period?

- a. Mughal period
- b. British Period**
- c. Indus Valley Civilization
- d. Gupta period

100. Name the drape in which the cloth draped around the legs like the antariya.

- a. Machha valak
- b. Hathi sondaka
- c. Kachha style**
- d. Kuchha valak

101. Write any famous draping style during British period.

- a. Kachha Style**
- b. Machha valak
- c. Hathi sondaka
- d. Kuchha valak

102. Choose the odd one out:

- a. Dhoti
- b. Sari
- c. Khadi**
- d. Orhni

103. Name the costume from which sari originated?

- a. Choli
- b. Orhni**
- c. Jama
- d. None of these

104. Name a few costumes worn by the great mughal rulers .

- a. Jama**
- b. Orhni
- c. Kamarbandh
- d. All of these

105. Which is that great Mughal ruler who had adopted a style of dress nearer to that of the Rajputs?
- a. **Akbar**
  - b. Babur
  - c. Shah jahan
  - d. Jahangir
106. Name the important accessory worn by both men and women in the Mughal empire.
- a. Duppatta
  - b. Sword
  - c. **Cap**
  - d. None of these
107. Punjab and Haryana are famous for-----work.
- a. Roghan work
  - b. Mata ni pachedi
  - c. Pabuji par
  - d. **Phulkari**
108. The traditional costume of the rural women in Punjab is-----
- a. **Gaghra-choli**
  - b. Salwaar-Kameez
  - c. Sari
  - d. None of these
109. Which among the following traditional work was both a labour of love and a social occasion?
- a. Chikan kari
  - b. Kutch work
  - c. **Phulkari**
  - d. Pipli work
110. The type of stitch used in Phulkari embroidery is-----.
- a. Satin stitch
  - b. Button hole
  - c. **Darning stitch**

d. Stem stitch

111. In Phulkari work, Embroidery motifs were drawn from-----.

- a. **Nature**
- b. Figuratives
- c. Narratives
- d. Temple art

112. Which among the following is a classification of Phulkari work?

- a. Bagg
- b. **Bagh**
- c. Bhagh
- d. Bahg

113. The most notable textile products of Jammu province are still ----  
-----.

- a. Hand printed Calicoes
- b. Woven Calicoes
- c. Embroidered Calicoes
- d. **Block printed Calicoes**

114. Nowadays in Jammu-Kashmir, which type of dyes are used for dyeing on traditional handwoven cotton sheets?

- a. Alizarin
- b. Alijarin
- c. **Aniline**
- d. Amiline

115. Who introduced the fashion of wearing Kashmiri shawls in pairs?

- a. Zain- Ul Abidin
- b. Khwaja Yusuf
- c. Babur
- d. **Akbar**

116. The classical Kashmir shawl was woven out of ----- wool.

- a. Kashmina wool
- b. Pashmina wool**
- c. Merino wool
- d. All of the above

117. The finest grade of Pashmina is ----- .

- a. Tasli tus
- b. Asmi tus
- c. Asli tus**
- d. Tasmi tus

118. In which of the following textile is woven in the twill tapestry technique?

- a. Pipli
- b. Mashru
- c. Dacca
- d. Pashmina**

119. Kashmir shawls also known as ----- shawls.

- a. Kani**
- b. Amlī
- c. Asli
- d. None of these

120. Rafugar is the ----- in an handloom textile industry.

- a. Artist
- b. Worker
- c. Needle worker**
- d. Ustads

121. Which among the following technique would imitate the loom woven shawl but would be much less expensive to produce?

- a. Amlī**
- b. Ari
- c. Pashmina
- d. None of these

122. In the Kashmir valley shawls are embroidered with a needle, much of the embroidery done is ----- work.

- a. Amlī
- b. Asli
- c. Ari**
- d. All of these

123. Which one of the given is a traditional embroidery work of Kashmir?

- a. Amlī
- b. Asli
- c. Ari**
- d. All of these

124. Unbleached muslin is-----.

- a. Aquoba
- b. Mal-mal**
- c. Asli tus
- d. None of these

125. The word 'Rumal' means -----.

- a. Cover**
- b. Bag
- c. Cloth
- d. All of these

126. Which one of the following textile was used in temples and homes as a back drop or canopy for deity?

- a. Telia rumal
- b. Chamba rumal**
- c. Kalamkari
- d. Pahari

127. What is the name of the school found by the mughal empire painters for miniature paintings?

- a. Paithani
- b. Pitambari
- c. Pahari**
- d. Pattiala

128. Chamba rumals are embroidered in which type of fabrics?

- a. Cotton
- b. Silk**
- c. Wool
- d. Linen

129. Choose the name of a fine woven brocades of precious metals from Varanasi from the following.

- a. Dacca
- b. Benaras**
- c. Kanchipuram
- d. Chanderi

130. Delicate white work of North India is known as-----.

- a. Chinai
- b. Cutwork
- c. Chikan kari**
- d. Kutch work

131. Lucknow Chikankari was used in Bengal to imitate-----  
patterning.

- a. Jamdhani**
- b. Pahari
- c. Bandhani
- d. Chanderi

132. Pulledwork in chikankari is known as-----.

- a. Jali**
- b. Jala
- c. Asli

d. Amlī

133. The demanded brocaded textiles of the type of fineness in Northern India is-----

a. Varanasi brocade

**b. Benarasi brocade**

c. Kanchipuram

d. Pitambari silk

134. The most famous brocaded textile of Varanasi is called-----

**a. Kinkhab**

b. Khinkhab

c. Kinkabh

d. Kinkhabh

135. Mutka is-----fabric.

**a. Silk**

b. Cotton

c. Linen

d. Other

136. The name for brocades without any metal thread work is called-----.

a. Ari work

**b. Amaru**

c. Amlī

d. None of these

137. The fine malmals and Jamdhanis of Dacca and Baluchar Butedar are the textiles of -----

a. North

b. South

**c. East**

d. West

138.The conventional pattern of Bengal Kanthas had a -----  
medallion in center.

- a. Lilly
- b. Jasmine
- c. Rose
- d. Lotus**

139.Which among the following traditional textile has the border  
of Rudraksha bead compositions?

- a. Jhamdhani
- b. Pitambar
- c. Saktapur**
- d. Maheshwari

140.Sujani textile is from-----region.

- a. Eastern**
- b. Northern
- c. Western
- d. Central

141.Khatwa is basically----- technique.

- a. Cut work
- b. Applique**
- c. Depplique
- d. Other

142.Short staple cotton is ----- among the following?

- a. Eri
- b. Muga
- c. Mulberry
- d. Both 'a' and 'b'**

143.Choose the region where the textiles are woven in pit loom ?

- a. Jaipur

**b. Orissa**

c. Maharashtra

d. Rajasthan

144.-----is a wild silk.

a. Eri

b. Muga

c. Mulberry

**d. Both 'a' and 'b'**

145. What is the name of the handwoven towel presented to the beloved in Bihar?

a. Bihua

b. Bihun

c. Bihwan

**d. Bihuan**

146. Which of the following is a non-mulberry silk?

**a. Eri**

b. Muga

c. Mutka

d. None of these

147. Which part of Eastern India has an ancient history of Sericulture?

a. Nagaland

**b. Assam**

c. Arunachal Pradesh

d. Orissa

148. Name the two terms used for lower garments in Vedic Period.

- a. Pattika
- b. Patra
- c. Uttariya**
- d. Kancuka

149. Choose the region where the textiles are woven in backstrap loom ?

- a. Manipur
- b. Nagaland
- c. Assam**
- d. Orissa

150. Which region in India has a traditional textile with a border of Rudraksha bead compositions?

- a. Nagaland
- b. Manipur
- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. Orissa**

151. Which one among the following is not a traditional textile of West Bengal ?

- a. Baluchar Butedhar
- b. Applique Work**
- c. Jandhani Sarees
- d. Dacca Muslins

152. Jamawar is a -----.

- a. Sari
- b. Skirt
- c. Shawl**
- d. Table Cover

153. In which type of traditional textile, design emerges after both tie and dyed weft and warp threads are woven?

- a. Sujani
- b. Bandhej
- c. Patola**
- d. Leheria

153. -----is a long piece of cloth tied around the forehead to keep the hair away with square shaped ornament in centre used during the Indus valley civilization.

- a. Fillet**
- b. Baju band
- c. Angada
- d. Mukuta

154.-----is a six stringed hip belt used in Indus Valley Civilization made of gold and silver beads of different sizes were used.

- a. Kantopa
- b. Bali
- c. Mekhala**
- d. Kancuka

155. Kangan: Bracelet, Kancuka:-----

- a. Armlet
- b. Head gear
- c. Tunic
- d. Cap

156. Indus valley civilization is also known by the name of-----

- a. Harappan Civilization**

- b. Mohen jo daro Civilization
- c. All the above
- d. None of the above

157. Ramayana and Mahabharata was written during-----age.

- a. Satavahana Period
- b. Vedic Period**
- c. Gupta Period
- d. Kushan Period

158. Name the two terms used for upper in Vedic Period.

- a. Anguliya
- b. Antariya**
- c. Angharka
- d. Angada

159. Textile used during Vedic period is-----.

- a. Cotton
- b. Linen
- c. Wool**
- d. Silk

160. 'HATTI SONDAKA' (Elephant Trunk) was the costume used by  
-people during -----.

- a. Vedic period**
- b. Satavahana period
- c. Kushan period
- d. Sunga period

161. The other name for 'MACCHA VALAK' is-----.

- a. Elephant tail

**b. Fish tail**

c. Both a and b

d. None of these

162. During Vedic period, a fluffy blanket called-----was used only by the nobility.

a. Dhobja

b. Khobja

c. Dobja

**d. Kobja**

163. During Vedic period, a woollen chadder called-----was used which is still available in Punjab.

**a. Dusa**

b. Katikinari

c. Bikkus

d. None of these

164. The other name for waist band is-----.

a. Kayabandh

b. Bajuband

c. Jamarbandh

d. All the above

165. Name the next great empire that came after the Mauryan Sunga period.

**a. Satavahana period**

b. Vedic period

c. British period

d. Gupta period

166. The term 'Tiara' refers to-----in historic costumes.

- a. **Crown**
- b. Headgear
- c. Armlet
- d. Footwear

167. The name 'Kancuka' means-----.

- a. Antariya
- b. Uttariya
- c. **Tunic**
- d. Headgear

168. 'Lambanam' is a term used to represent-----.

- a. Long Earring
- b. **Long Necklace**
- c. Headgear
- d. Armlet

169. Textiles used during Satavahana period are----- and -----  
-----.

- a. Cotton and wool
- b. Wool and Silk
- c. **All the above**
- d. None of the above

170. Which is not the religious costume used during the SATAVAHANA PERIOD.

- a. Jata-bhara
- b. **Jhatakua**
- c. Jata-bhara
- d. Jataka

171. Material used for Bandhani is-----.

- a. **Cotton**

- b. Wool
- c. Silk
- d. None of these

172. The term 'Mauli bandha' means-----.

- a. Turban**
- b. Necklace
- c. Sash
- d. Hip Belt

173. Lehnga is -----.

- a. Antariya**
- b. Uttariya
- c. All the above
- d. None of the above

174. Bajuband is-----.

- a. Toe rings
- b. Disc type earring
- c. Pearl necklace
- d. Armlet**

175. Which of the following is an earring?

- a. Bajuband
- b. Bali**
- c. Bindi
- d. Bahu

176. Which is the traditional textile that is yellow in color?

- a. Pitambar**
- b. Narayan peth saris
- c. Chanderi Saris
- d. Maheshwari saris

177. Which among the following is the traditional textile of Bihar?

- a. Ikat
- b. Pipli work
- c. Sujani**
- d. None of these

178. Pipli work is the traditional textile in which part of India?

- a. Northern region
- b. Southern region
- c. Eastern region**
- d. Western region

179. Which of the following traditional textile is woven in pit looms?

- a. Ikat**
- b. Sujani
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

180. Chamba rumal is the traditional textile of which among the following state?

- a. Jammu Kashmir
- b. Punjab
- c. Himachal Pradesh**
- d. Bihar

181. Karigar is -----.

- a. Weaver
- b. Artist**
- c. Needle worker
- d. None of these.

182. Traditional Chanderi sari was made of -----.

- a. Cotton**
- b. Silk

- c. Wool
- d. None of these.

183. Baluchar Butedar is the traditional textile of which among the following state?

- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Orissa
- d. West Bengal**

184. Toranj is -----.

- a. The floral design
- b. The mango design**
- c. The daily life
- d. None of these

185. Bihuan is the traditional textile of which state of India?

- a. Nagaland
- b. Assam**
- c. Manipur
- d. Orissa

186. Kasuti is the traditional embroidery of -----.

- a. Kerala
- b. Karnataka**
- c. Himachal Pradesh
- d. Chandigarh

187. The painted cloth of southeast India had been known as -----.

- a. Pintado**
- b. Tintado
- c. Bintado
- d. Kintado

189.----- is the traditional textile of Andhra Pradesh.

- a. Chamba rumals
- b. Telia rumals**
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

190. Which of the following textile is known as Chitka?

- a. Telia rumals
- b. Ikat weaving**
- c. Sujani
- d. None of these

191. Which among the following textile is distinguished by its intricate four squares jal?

- a. Paithani
- b. Himru**
- c. Amru
- d. Pitambar

192. The needle work quilts of Bihar are known as -----.

- a. Applique
- b. Sujani**
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

193. Which was the empire that came into existence after Kushan Empire?

- a. Satvahana period
- b. Gupta period**
- c. Vedic period
- d. Mauryan Sunga period

194. Kundala is-----.

- a. **Earring**
- b. Necklace
- c. Head gear
- d. Armlet

194. Which among the following is a crown?

- a. Mukuta
- b. **Muraja**
- c. Mauli
- d. Manjira

195. Fillet of hair:

- a. **Opasa**
- b. Putalya
- c. Patka
- d. Rallaka

196. Chikankari is done on which type of fabrics?

- a. Wool
- b. Silk
- c. **Cotton**
- d. All the above

197. The source of most of the design motifs in chikankari is from -----period.

- a. **Mughal**
- b. British
- c. Both of these
- d. None of these

198. The classical Kashmiri shawl was woven out of ----- wool.

- a. Pashmina wool
- b. Merino wool

- c. Both a and b**
- d. None of these

199. Jamdhani Sarees is the traditional textile of -----

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Orissa
- c. Nagaland
- d. West Bengal**

200. Caligo was originated from which part of India?

- a. Northern region
- b. Southern region**
- c. Eastern region
- d. Western region