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(MOOCs) IDC

Paper : MOOCIDC1013

( Indian Culture and Art )

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

( Question carries 1 mark each )  
Please tick (✓) the correct answer

*Use of correction fluid is prohibited \*\* Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.*

1. The Indus Valley Civilization is known for:  
A. Cave paintings  
B. Town planning  
C. Mughal architecture  
D. Buddhist sculptures
2. The 'Nataraja' sculpture represents:  
A. Vishnu  
B. Shiva as cosmic dancer  
C. Brahma  
D. Krishna
3. Ajanta caves are famous for:  
A. Stone temples  
B. Wall paintings  
C. Bronze sculptures  
D. Mughal murals
4. Bharatanatyam originated in the state of:  
A. Kerala  
B. Tamil Nadu  
C. Assam  
D. Rajasthan
5. The Sanchi Stupa was built by:  
A. Ashoka  
B. Akbar  
C. Harsha  
D. Chandragupta I
6. The term 'Natya Shastra' is associated with:  
A. Dance and drama  
B. Music theory  
C. Sculpture  
D. Painting
7. Kathak dance form originated in:  
A. North India  
B. South India  
C. West India  
D. East India
8. The classical music tradition of North India is known as:  
A. Hindustani  
B. Carnatic  
C. Folk  
D. Devotional
9. The famous 'Sun Temple' is located in:  
A. Konark  
B. Madurai  
C. Varanasi  
D. Gaya

10. 'Mohiniyattam' is a dance form of:  
 A. Karnataka  
 C. Tamil Nadu
11. Madhubani painting belongs to the state of:  
 A. Bihar  
 C. Gujarat
12. The Red Fort in Delhi was built by:  
 A. Shah Jahan  
 C. Aurangzeb
13. The Meenakshi Temple is located in:  
 A. Thanjavur  
 C. Hyderabad
14. The oldest Veda is:  
 A. Sama Veda  
 C. Yajur Veda
15. The 'Gita Govinda' was written by:  
 A. Kabir  
 C. Tulsidas
16. Ragamala paintings belong to:  
 A. Mughal art  
 C. Rajput school
17. The world-famous Khajuraho Temples are in:  
 A. Uttar Pradesh  
 C. Rajasthan
18. Odissi is a classical dance from:  
 A. Karnataka  
 C. Punjab
19. The 'Garba' folk dance is from:  
 A. Rajasthan  
 C. Punjab
20. The Taj Mahal is primarily made of:  
 A. Granite  
 C. Sandstone
21. Which script is used in Sanskrit?  
 A. Brahmi  
 C. Kharosthi
22. QutubMinar was started by:  
 A. Qutb-ud-din Albak  
 C. Firoz Shah
23. The dance drama 'Yakshagana' belongs to:  
 A. Odisha  
 C. Karnataka
- B. Kerala  
 D. Odisha
- B. Karnataka  
 D. West Bengal
- B. Akbar  
 D. Jahangir
- B. Madurai  
 D. Mysore
- B. Rig Veda  
 D. Atharva Veda
- B. Jayadeva  
 D. Kalidasa
- B. Pahari school  
 D. Dravidian style
- B. Madhya Pradesh  
 D. Bihar
- B. Odisha  
 D. Maharashtra
- B. Gujarat  
 D. Haryana
- B. Marble  
 D. Limestone
- B. Devanagari  
 D. Pali
- B. Alauddin Khilji  
 D. Iltutmish
- B. Andhra Pradesh  
 D. Tamil Nadu

24. India's national animal is:  
 A. Lion  
 C. Elephant  
 B. Tiger  
 D. Peacock
25. Sitar is a musical instrument belonging to:  
 A. Wind category  
 C. String category  
 B. Percussion category  
 D. Keyboard category
26. Which emperor built the 'BulandDarwaza'?  
 A. Akbar  
 C. Babur  
 B. Shah Jahan  
 D. Aurangzeb
27. The 'Chola Bronzes' are mainly famous for:  
 A. Wood carvings  
 C. Stone idols  
 B. Bronze sculptures  
 D. Gold Jewellery
28. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Painting'?  
 A. Rabindranath Tagore  
 C. Abanindranath Tagore  
 B. Zainul Abedin  
 D. Raja Ravi Varma
29. The festival of Bihu is celebrated in:  
 A. Assam  
 C. Meghalaya  
 B. Manipur  
 D. Nagaland
30. The 'Kalamkari' paintings are from:  
 A. Kerala  
 C. Punjab  
 B. Andhra Pradesh  
 D. Bihar
31. Which is India's oldest theater form?  
 A. Kathakali  
 C. Sanskrit Theatre  
 B. Tamasha  
 D. Yakshagana
32. Bhimbetka caves are famous for:  
 A. Bronze figures  
 C. Buddhist sculptures  
 B. Prehistoric rock paintings  
 D. Mughal murals
33. The 'Blue Pottery' is associated with:  
 A. Kashmir  
 C. Goa  
 B. Rajasthan  
 D. Assam
34. Garhwal School of painting is part of:  
 A. Mughal art  
 C. Bengal school  
 B. Pahari art  
 D. Rajput school
35. The JallianwalaBagh memorial is located in:  
 A. Delhi  
 C. Kanpur  
 B. Amritsar  
 D. Lucknow
36. The traditional dance form of Punjab is:  
 A. Kuchipudi  
 C. Sattriya  
 B. Bhangra  
 D. Dandiya
37. The official language of the Indian Union is:  
 A. Assamese  
 C. Bengali  
 B. Hindi  
 D. Tamil

38. The 'Golden Temple' is the holy shrine of:  
 A. Hindus  
 B. Muslims  
 C. Sikhs  
 D. Buddhists
39. The largest museum in India is:  
 A. National Museum, Delhi  
 B. Indian Museum, Kolkata  
 C. Salar Jung Museum  
 D. Gandhi Museum
40. Who built the Brihadeeswara Temple?  
 A. RajendraChola  
 B. RajarajaChola I  
 C. Krishnadevaraya  
 D. Narasimha Deva
41. The Indian national flower is:  
 A. Jasmine  
 B. Lotus  
 C. Rose  
 D. Sunflower
42. Which dance form uses elaborate masks?  
 A. Bihu  
 B. Chhau  
 C. Garba  
 D. Lavani
43. The origin of Sanskrit drama is credited to:  
 A. Kalidasa  
 B. Bharata Muni  
 C. Patanjali  
 D. Panini
44. KumbhMela is held every:  
 A. 3 years  
 B. 6 years  
 C. 12 years  
 D. 15 years
45. Which of the following is a classical dance of Assam?  
 A. Lavani  
 B. Sattriya  
 C. Kathakali  
 D. Kuchipudi
46. The Lotus Temple is known for its:  
 A. Mughal architecture  
 B. Lotus-like design  
 C. Carved pillars  
 D. Frescoes
47. Vector art of Warli painting originates from:  
 A. Maharashtra  
 B. Gujarat  
 C. Tamil Nadu  
 D. Karnataka
48. The 'Gharanas' are associated with:  
 A. Dance  
 B. Painting  
 C. Classical music  
 D. Sculpture
49. India's national heritage animal is:  
 A. Elephant  
 B. Camel  
 C. Rhino  
 D. Lion
50. The 'Pattachitra' art form is from:  
 A. Punjab  
 B. Odisha  
 C. Bihar  
 D. Maharashtra