

KNOWLEDGE TRADITIONS AND PRACTICES OF INDIA

Class XII

KTPI (Code No. 073)

TERM 1 EXAMINATION

Sample Question Paper 2021-22

Time allotted: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 35

General Instructions:

- This question paper contains 40 questions, out of which 35 need to be answered.
- Read the questions carefully two or three times before attempting your answers.
- Choose the most appropriate option for each question.

1. This book deals with Tamil grammar and poetics. It refers to a fivefold division of land, viz. *kurinji*, *mullai*, *marudam*, *neytal* and *palai*. Identify this text from the following options.
(a) *Silappadikaram* (b) *Tolkappiyam*
(c) *Tirukkural* (d) *Manimekalai*
2. The Mahabharata has many long narrations of *mallyayuddha* or wrestling combat. Which one of the following encounters did *not* happen in the Mahabharata?
(a) Bhima and Jarasandha (b) Bhima and Duryodhana
(c) Krishna and Chanura (d) Balarama and Kamsa
3. This flexible curling sword is used in Kalari. Which among the following is this dangerous weapon?
(a) Jarjara (b) Khalaka
(c) Dhanu (d) Urumi
4. Several ancient texts throw light on agriculture. Which of the following texts does not discuss agriculture?
(a) *Krishiparasara* (b) *Vrikshayurveda*
(c) *Aryabhatiya* (d) *Amarakosha*
5. This martial art is very popular in northern parts of India, where a polished stick is used. Which among the following is this martial art?
(a) Kuruntadi (b) Shilambam
(c) Lathi Khela (d) Kusti

6. Since ancient times, this martial art was accorded the status of a respectable sport and enjoyed royal patronage, was one of the sixty-four arts that all could learn, and an entire treatise was dedicated to it. Identify the martial art form.
- (a) Kallaripayattu (b) Silambam
(c) Vajra-mushti (d) Mallayuddha
7. Training of this martial art involves Ayurvedic treatments for body and mind and techniques of therapeutic massages. Identify this form of martial art from the following options.
- (a) Ankavinoda (b) Kalari
(c) Mallakhamba (d) Khalaka
8. is a mixture of five cow products. It works as a biofertilizer, enhancing growth and productivity of crops and increasing resistance to diseases.
- (a) Kunapajala (b) Panchachamaram
(c) Panchagandha (d) Panchagavya
9. The Grand Anicut (Kallanai) was built across which river?
- (a) Godavari (b) Brahmaputra
(c) Kaveri (d) Yamuna
10. The Harappan fired bricks which gave the impression to those who encountered them for the first time that they could not be more than few centuries old, had proportions of:
- (a) 1 x 2 x 3 (b) 1 x 2 x 4
(c) 1 x 4 x 3 (d) 1 x 5 x 2
11. ----- is a simple Kashmiri folk dance performed with a chorus by girls at spring time.
- (a) Rauf (b) Bihu
(c) Dollu Kunitha (d) Padayani
12. The long perforated Harappan beads of carnelian involved the following technological feat:
- (a) drilling the beads lengthwise with special drill bits
(b) polishing with rare chemicals
(c) bleaching with a solution of calcium carbonate
(d) annealing beads with exquisite gold foiling
13. Harappan microbeads measured approximately (diameter x length):
- (a) 10 x 10 microns (b) 1 x 10 millimetres
(c) 1 x 1 millimetres (d) 1 x 2 centimetres

14. Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware were produced:
- by adding coal to clay
 - on fast-spinning wheels using fine clay
 - without the use of a potter's wheel
 - in the region corresponding to today's Pakistan and Afghanistan
15. This classical dance form started in monasteries, being performed initially by male monks before moving to the metropolitan stage. Identify the dance.
- Sattriya
 - Kuchipudi
 - Bharatnatyam
 - Mohiniyattam
16. Identify the folk dance whose music, usually sung in couplets, include daily chores ranging from cleaning of the wheat to thrashing and to spinning, weaving and embroidery, among other activities.
- Purulia
 - Bamboo dance
 - Bihu
 - Giddha
17. Which one of the following is the characteristic feature of Sattriya, one of the classical dance forms?
- It derives its theme from the 12th century Geeta Govinda by Jayadeva.
 - Earlier it was performed by priests and priestess on creation of the world as its theme.
 - It is performed with musical compositions called *borgeets* that are based on *ragas*.
 - It traces its origins to the nomadic storytelling bards of ancient northern India.
18. The sculptures of this temple portray the 108 karanas of the classical dance form:
- Kailasanatha
 - Dwarkadish
 - Chidambaram
 - Kamakhya
19. India's love for these is traceable to the Harappans, who manufactured them in large numbers out of materials like gold, copper, conch-shell, glazed faience, or terracotta. What are we talking about?
- Pots
 - Mirrors
 - Bangles
 - Necklaces
20. What is the predominant sentiment of the *lasya* style of dance?
- Devotion
 - Wonder
 - Compassion
 - Love
21. Which one of the following is not included in the four types of dramatic expressions?
- gharana*
 - angika*
 - vachika*
 - sattvika*

22. Two important daughter technologies of textile technology in ancient times are,
(a) Weaving and printing (b) Dyeing and printing
(c) Weaving and dyeing (d) Knitting and weaving
23. According to *Natyashastra*, the purpose of Indian classical dance and drama is to:
(a) make the audience more religious
(b) transmit a range of emotions to the spectators
(c) provide light entertainment
(d) all of the above
24. In this folk dance form, the *bols* (mnemonics) are accompanied by instruments like *dhol*, *pati-tala*, *taka*, *gagana* and buffalo horn pipe. Name the state from which this form originates from.
(a) Assam (b) Maharashtra
(c) Kerala (d) Himachal Pradesh
25. Varahamihira in his *Brihat Samhita* created a mathematical table to combine 16 fundamental _____ in various ways, resulting in 1820 combinations:
(a) perfumes (b) metallic salts
(c) *nakshatras* (d) manures
26. Harappans invented trapezoid bricks to construct wells that would:
(a) not collapse inward under the pressure of underground infiltrations.
(b) close all gaps in the well's wall.
(c) ensure enough water storage to survive through the year.
(d) enhance the aesthetic appeal of the structure of the well.
27. The masters Chinnayya, Ponniah, Sivanandam and Vedivelu codified and documented Bharatanatyam in the 19th century. They are known collectively by which name.
(a) Tanjore Band (b) Tanjore Quartet
(c) Bharatanatyam Quartet (d) Court Quartet
28. Of these, which spinning folk dance form is performed by men and women standing in separate circles and moving in opposite directions?
(a) Bhangra (b) Kajri
(c) Chaunfla (d) Buiya
29. When was Kalamandalam established by Vallathol Narayana Menon, custodian of Kathakali?
(a) 1930 (b) 1903
(c) 1887 (d) 1959

30. The attire of the folk dance performed by the Kalbelia community mimics which animal.
- (a) Giraffe (b) Snakes
(c) Leopard (d) Tiger
31. Adulteration of seeds for agriculture was sought to be prevented by recommending:
- (a) severe punishment (b) training of farmers
(c) sophisticated methods of seed identification (d) floatation method
32. India had a wide diversity of water structures because:
- (a) Engineering skills were unequal across India
(b) Kings had their own preferences for one structure or another
(c) Environmental conditions varied widely across India
(d) Because of chaos created by warfare
33. Which of the following statements is true:
- (a) Mohenjo-daro had huge reservoirs
(b) India's earliest stepwell was found at Dholavira
(c) Harappans were great builders of canals
(d) Dholavira was destroyed by a massive flood

DIRECTION: In the following five questions (34 to 37), an assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) If both assertion and reason are false.

34. **Assertion:** Though the schools of Kalaripayattu still exist in Kerala, the popularity of this ancient system of physical combat is on the decline.

Reason: Women are also admitted for training in Kalari schools and folklore stories reveal that women are accomplished in Kalari.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

35. **Assertion:** Indian folk dances generally celebrate the arrival of seasons, the birth of a child, a wedding and festivals, hunting and food gathering.

Reason: These dances are a communal celebration or observance by people living in hill or small forest communities.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

36. **Assertion:** The humblest but perhaps most important and efficient water structure was the village pond or reservoir.

Reason: Its being connected to many neighbouring ponds, sometimes in networks extending over hundreds of kilometres.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

37. **Assertion:** There are three main components which make up classical dance viz. *natya*, *nrtya*, *nrtya*.

Reason: These three categories first appear in *Natyashastra* as taught by goddess Sarasvati to Bharata Muni.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

In India, agriculture was an integral part of popular culture and gave rise to annual fairs, cattle melas, festivals and rituals, all of which were occasions for celebration. Almost every part of India had its own dates and customs for the purpose. Akshaya Tritiya, for instance, a Hindu and Jain festival, is now often taken to be an auspicious day for buying gold, but it is also a harvest festival in parts of western and northern India. Lohri in Punjab and neighbouring states, Magh Bihu in Assam, Nabanna in Bengal, Onam in Kerala or Pongal in Tamil Nadu, among others, most of them accompanied with rituals honouring cows and bullocks. Such festivals not only helped to bond local communities together, but have promoted national integration.

A prosperous agriculture being the base of strong kingdoms or empires, it was almost always supported by the multitudes of Indian rulers. The tradition was to impose minimal tax on farmers, rarely exceeding one-sixth of the produce. We probably need to continuously remind ourselves of the wisdom of our ancestors and provide genuine respect and importance to farmers.

38. Why did Indian kings support agriculture?
- a. Agriculture was part of rulers' culture.
 - b. Farmers were friendly with the rulers.
 - c. Agriculture was a major source of wealth for the kingdom
 - d. Farmers used to pay huge tax
39. How much tax farmers used to pay?
- a. All of their income
 - b. A small proportion of their income.
 - c. A large proportion of their income.
 - d. Tax was never levied on farmers.
40. Why do we need to value farmers more in the current scenario?
- a. Farmers take care of cattle.
 - b. Farmers are poor.
 - c. Farmers worship cows and bullocks.
 - d. Agricultural income is one of the main sources of Indian economy.