

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BBA (2011 Admission Onwards)
II Semester
Common Course
CULTURE AND CIVILISATION
QUESTION BANK

1. The deepest level of culture seems to be the held by participants.
(a) Value (b) Belief (c) Attitude
2. gives you an identity which makes you unique and different from people of other cultures.
(a) Knowledge (b) Sub cultures, (c) Civilisation
3. are the physical things that are found and that have particular symbolism for culture.
(a) Artifacts (b) Values (c) Belief
4. Edakkal cave is situated at
(a) Wayanad (b) Edukki (c) Kottayam
5. is necessary for humankind as biodiversity for nature.
(a) Cultural diversity
(b) Cultural competence
(c) Cultural competence
6. is considered as the hallmark of civilisation.
(a) Reading (b) Singing (c) Writing
7. All human civilisations have dependent on..... for subsistence.
(a) Trade (b) Agriculture (c) Commerce

8. The oldest preserved examples of Indian music are the melodies of.....
(a) Samaveda (b) Yajurveda (c) Atharvaveda
9. There are national holidays in India .
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five
10. propagates the eight fold path as the way to salvation.
(a) Sikhism (b) Buddhism (c) Jainism
11. is the largest religion in India.
(a) Hinduism (b) Islam (c) Christianity
12. In ancient India , the..... system education was followed.
(a) Gurukul (b) Distance system (c) School
13. Trade and industry were generally associated with.....class.
(a) Sudra (b) Kshatriya (c) vaisya
14. was popularly known as caravan traders.
(a) Sarthavaha (b) Vanik (c) Guilds
15. is the process whereby a human group is transformed from a pre industrial society to industrial one.
(a) Professionalization
(b) Modernisation
(c) Industrialisation
16. In southern India men wear long, white sheets of cloth called.....
(a) Dhoti (b) Pants (c) Salwar
17. Anthropologists learn about the culture of another society trough fieldwork and first hand observation is called.....
(a) Ethnology (b) Philosophy (c) Ethnography
18. Tamil literature begins with.....
(a) Sangam literature (b) Sopanam (c) Sakunthalam
19. Folk dance bhangra belong to the state
(a) Haryana (b) Punjab (c) Gujarat
20. Classical dance form Kathak belong
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Karnataka

21. Indian television started off in the year.....
(a) 1959 (b) 1969 (c) 1947
22. Under.....rule India followed a non-industrial modal.
(a) Colonial (b) Pre colonial (c) Post colonial
23. is the common greeting or salutation in Indian sub continent.
(a) Good morning (b) Namaste (c) Hello
24. During Roman Empire period was the commercial and political capital of Kerala.
(a) Kodungallur (b) Kasarkode (c) Kollam
25. Kavithrayam includes Ashan, Ulloor,.....
(a) Cherussery (b) Edassery (c) Vallathole
26. The first Malayalam film titled 'Vigathakumaran' was released in.....
(a) 1928 (b) 1925 (c) 1937
27. is the state animal of Kerala
(a) Lion (b) Tiger (c) Elephant
28. is the pattern of behaviour within an organisation
(a) Corporate culture
(b) Organisation culture
(c) Business culture
29. Hinduism derives its basic ideas and tradition from
(a) Vedas (b) Puranas (c) Poems
30. The scheme of basic education was popularly known as.....
(a) Wardha scheme of Education
(b) Samskrithi
(c) Gurukul
31. The philosophy of is to avoid extremes of a life addicted to wrongly pleasure and a life of painful asceticism and self- mortification.
(a) Jainism (b) Hinduism (c) Buddhism
32. consists of learned ways of acting, feeling and thinking, rather than biologically determined ways.
(a) Culture
(b) Civilisations
(c) Professionalization

33. have distinctly different settlement pattern from other societies.
(a) Civilisations (b) Values (c) Beliefs
34. The earliest works of Indian literature were transmitted by.....
(a) Orally (b) Biologically (c) Written words
35.has slow feedback low risk.
(a) Role culture
(b) Process culture
(c) Support culture
36. has slow feedback and high risk.
(a) Bet -the-company culture
(b) Play hard culture
(c) Achievement culture
37. have rapid feedback and high risk.
(a) Role culture
(b) Process culture
(c) Tough-guy macho culture
38. In, there is a rule of law with clear responsibility and reward system
(a) Role culture
(b) Work hard culture
(c) Support culture
39. In strong leaders are not needed to distribute resources.
(a) Process culture (b) Power culture (c) Role culture
40. Creating a positive culture within an organisation begins with an effective Programme.
(a) Recruitment (b) Selection (c) Training
41. Soldiers and administrators were associated to.....class
(a) Vaisya (b) Sudra, (c) Vanik
42. The term culture was first used by
(a) Edward Burnet Tylor (b) Felix (c) Mark Philip
43. Culture within the culture known as
(a) Sub culture (b) Cultural tradition (c) Belief

44. First layer of culture is known as
(a) Body of cultural tradition
(b) Civilisation
(c) Attitudes
45. The movement of things and ideas from one culture to another is known as
(a) Transculturation
(b) Diffusion
(c) Acculturation
46. Immigrants who successfully learn the language and accept as their own cultural patterns of their adopted society is an example of
(a) Acculturation (b) Transculturation (c) Diffusion
47. Diffusion of an alien culture on a large scale is known as
(a) Acculturation
(b) Diffusion
(c) Transculturation
48. Writing was first developed by
(a) Egyptians (b) Sumer (c) Red Indians
49. The variety of human culture in a specific region or in the world as whole is known as
(a) Cultural competence
(b) Civilisation
(c) Cultural diversity
50. Inability of a given society to adapt to culture immediately is known as
(a) Cultural lag
(b) Cultural loss
(c) Cultural shock
51. Who was the founder of Jainism?
(a) Mahavir
(b) Ashoka
(c) Sankaracharya
52. Zoroastrainism came to India from
(a) China (b) America (c) Persia
53. In ancient India many of the professions were organised in to guilds is popularly called as
(a) Srenis (b) Vanik (c) Sarthavasa

54. Organised planning in the economic field is possible through some
(a) Medium of exchange
(b) Credit system
(c) Barter system
55. How many dance forms have got classical dance status in India ?
(a) Ten (b) Eight (c) Six
56. India's first prime minister was
(a) Radhakrishnan
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Rajendraprasad
57. During 1966-77 India was under the prime minister ship of
(a) Indira Gandhi
(b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
58. Kerala's largest religion is
(a) Islam (b) Christianity (c) Hinduism
59. The oldest synagogue in the commonwealth is at
(a) Kottayam
(b) Kochi
(c) Pathanamthitta
60. The first cinema hall in Kerala was opened at
(a) Eranakulam (b) Kollam (c) Trichur
61. Christianity reached in the shores of Kerala in 52CE with the arrival of
(a) St Thomas (b) St Joseph (c) St Antony
62. Kerala school of Astronomy and mathematics founded by
(a) Madhava of sangamagrama
(b) Bhaskara
(c) Ramanuja
63. Official language of government of India is
(a) English (b) Sanskrit (c) Hindi
64. A group of persons with common characteristics is known as
(a) Population (b) Crowd (c) Mass

65. Name the first state which was designated as baby friendly by WHO
(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Andhra Pradesh
66. Name the first 'talkie' in Malayalam
(a) Vigathakumaran (b) Balan (c) Chemmin
67. Which is the martial art of Kerala?
(a) Karate (b) Kalari payattu (c) Judo
68. Full form of UNESCO
(a) United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural Organisation
(b) United Nations Scientific Company
(c) United nations Educational and Social cultural organisation
69. UNICEF
(a) United Nations Cultural Fund
(b) United Nations Children's Fund
(c) United Nations Children Education Fund
70. IRDA
(a) Insurance Regulatory Development Authority
(b) Insurance Regulating Development Authority
(c) Inter Regional Development Authority
71. FERA
(a) Foreign Exchange Regulatory Authority
(b) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
(c) Foreign Exchange Regulation Amendment
72. FEMA
(a) Foreign Exchange Management Act
(b) Financial Exchange management Authority
(c) Fiducially Exchange Management Act
73. GDP
(a) Gross Domestic Product
(b) Government Developmental Policy
(c) Gross Domestic Product price
74. Name the state which is considered as the highest human development index in India
(a) Punjab (b) Kerala (c) Maharashtra

75. Kerala's native music system is known as
(a) Rangoli (b) Gazal (c) Sopanam
76. 'God of small things' written by
(a) Anitha Nair
(b) Madhavikutty
(c) Arundhathy roy
77. Risk and Feedback model developed by
(a) Deal and Kennedy
(b) Charlse Newman
(c) Joseph Benedict
78. Ethical culture was established by
(a) William Joe
(b) Felix Adler
(c) Thomas Hardy
79. Who propounded the philosophy of dvaida or dualism
(a) Madhava (b) Sankara (c) Vivekananada
80. Who founded Sikhism?
(a) Mahavir (b) Ramdev (c) Guru Nanak
81. Who is the founder of Zoroastrianism?
(a) Mohammed
(b) Prophet Zarathustra
(c) Ashoka
82. Two basic aspect of Indian classical dance are
(a) Thandava and Lasya
(b) Pandi and Panchari
(c) Karunam and Sringaram
83. The first fully indigenous silent feature film of India was
(a) Raja Harishchandra
(b) Nilakkuyil
(c) Patther panjali
84. Who is called the father of Indian Cinema?
(a) Dhadasaheb Phalke
(b) Sathyajith Ray
(c) G.Aravindan

85. Marriage to more than one person is known as
(a) Polygamy (b) Olygamy (c) Duo gamy
86. Qutb Minar founded by
(a) Qutbud-Din (b) Akbar (c) Humayun
87. The marriage of one woman to several men is known as
(a) Polygamy (b) Polyandry (c) Duogamy
88. Lalit Kala Academy was established in the year
(a) 1950 (b) 1962 (c) 1954
89. Sangeeth Natak Academy established by government of India in
(a) 1953 (b) 1975 (c) 1984
90. Who introduced new crops in to India like potato, tobacco, pineapples, the chilli etc.....
(a) British (b) Dutch (c) Portuguese
91. Systematic comparisons of similar cultures is known as
(a) Eethnonography (b) Ethnology (c) Ssociology
92. Bharathanatyam born in land of
(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu
93. Kuchipudi belongs to
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Orissa (c) Assam
94. Odissi belongs to state of
(a) Manipur (b) Tripura (c) Orissa
95. Satriya belongs to state of
(a) Assam (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Maharashtra
96. Manipuri belongs to state of
(a) Manipur (b) Bihar (c) Gujarat
97. Technopark is situated at
(a) Kollam
(b) Kozhikkode
(c) Thiruvananthapuram

98. Infopark is situated at
(a) Kottayam (b) Kochi (c) Trichur
99. Kerala Natanam developed by
(a) Guru Gopinath (b) Madhava (c) Sankara
100. MACHA is the musical dance drama of
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Punjab
101. KARYALA is a folk drama of
(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Bengal
102. Yakshagana Bayalata is theatre form of
(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Tamilnadu

ANSWER KEY

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Value | 2. Subculture. | 3. Artifacts |
| 4. Wayanad | 5. Cultural diversity | 6. Writing. |
| 7. Agriculture | 8. Samaveda. | 9. Three. |
| 10. Buddhism. | 11. Hinduism | 12. Gurukul. |
| 13. Vaisya | 14. Sarthavaha | 15. Industrialisation. |
| 16. Dhothi. | 17. Ethnography | 18. Sangam literature. |
| 19. Punjab. | 20. Uttarpradesh | 21. 1959. |
| 22. Colonial. | 23. Namasthe. | 24. Kodungallur. |
| 25. Vallathole . | 26. 1928. | 27. Elephant. |
| 28. Corporate culture. | 29. Vedas | 30. Wardha Scheme of education. |
| 31. Buddhism. | 32. Culture. | 33. Civilisation |
| 34. Orally | 35. Process culture | 36. Bet the company culture |
| 37. Tough guy macho culture | | 38. Role culture |
| 39. Power culture | 40. Recruitment. | 41. Vaisyas |
| 42. Edward Burnet Taylor | 43. Subculture | 44. Body of cultural tradition |
| 45. Diffision | 46. Transculturation | 47. Acculturation |
| 48. Sumer | 49. Culture diversity | 50. Cultural lag |
| 51. Mahavir | 52. Persia | 53. Srenis |
| 54. Medium of exchange | 55. Eight | 56. Javaharlal Nehru |
| 57. Indira Gandhi | 58. Hinduism | 59. Kochi |
| 60. Trichur | 61. St Thomas | 62. Madhava Sangamagrama |

63. Hindi 64. Population 65. Kerala
66. Balan 67. Kalaripayattu 68. United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organisation
69. United Nations Children’s Fund
70. Insurance Development Regulatory Authority
71. Foreign Exchange and Regulation Act
72. Foreign Exchange Management Act
73. Gross Domestic Product
74. Kerala 75. Sopanam 76. Arundhati Roy
77. Deal and Knedy 78. Felix Alder 79. Madhava
80. GuruNanak 81. Prophet Zarathustra 82. Thndava and Lasya
83. Raja Harishchandra 84. Dhadasaheb Phalke 85. Polygamy
86. Quthab-Din 87. Polyandry 88. 1954
89. 1953 90. Portuguese 91. Ethnology
92. Tamilnadu 93. Andhra Pradesh 94. Orissa
95. Assam 96. Manipur 97. Thiruvananthapuram
98. Kochi 99. Guru Gopinath 100. Madhya Pradesh
101. Himachal Pradesh 102. Karnataka

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