



1. Match the following :

Anantavarnam	Kerala
Jagannatha	Bengal
Mahodayapurma	Orissa
Lilatilakam	Kangra
Mangalakavya	Puri
Miniature	Kerala

Answer:

Anantavarnam	Orissa
Jagannatha	Kangra
Mahodayapurma	Kerala
Lilatilakam	Kerala
Mangalakavya	Bengal
Miniature	Kangra

2. What is Manipravalam? Name a book written in that language.

Answer: Maftipravalam is a language. The name of a book written in this language is Lilatilakam.

3. Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

Answer: The Mughals were the major patrons of Kathak.

4. What are the Important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?

Answer: Important architectural features of the temples of Bengal are:

- Temples began to copy the double-roofed or four-roofed structure of the thatched huts.
- In the comparatively more complex four-roofed structure,

four triangular roofs placed on the four walls move up to converge on a curved line or a point.

- Temples were usually built on a square platform.
- The interior was relatively plain but the outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.

5. Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?

Answer: Minstrels used to recite poems and songs which depicted the stories of the " Rajputs' heroic deeds. By reciting such poems and songs these minstrels inspired others to follow the examples of Rajputs. Ordinary people were also attracted by these stories.

6. Why do we know much more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people?

Answer: The cultural practices of rulers were carefully preserved in palaces for centuries. Hence we know much more about them. Ordinary men and women also painted on pots, walls, floors, cloth. But they did not survive for long.

7. Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?

Answer: The temple of Jagannatha at Puri gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage. Its authority in social and political matters also increased. Hence, conquerors tried to establish control over the temple. They felt that this would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

8. Why were temples built in Bengal?

Answer: Temple building in Bengal from the late 15th century gained momentum in the 19th century. Individuals or groups built temples to demonstrate their power and affluence. Some of the temples got constructed with the support of several low social groups. Some families belonging to these social groups availed of the new economic opportunities with the arrival of the European trading companies with the improvement in their social and economic position they also built temples to show their status. The local deities once worshipped in thatched huts in villages were now gained recognition of the Brahmanas. This recognition shifted them from the thatched huts to brick-built temples.

9. Describe the most important features of the culture of your region, focussing on buildings, performing arts and painting.

Answer: I live in Delhi. Right from the beginning it has been a land of mixed cultures. In old days, it was invaded by a number of foreign rulers. Some of them stayed here for sometime and some settled down permanently. They all affected its culture, language, religion, society, architecture, art and painting. Still we have buildings and monuments built by Mughal emperors, slave emperors, Rajput rulers and many more. We have temples, mosques and many other such places constructed by different rulers. Differences of cultures can still be seen in the areas of old Delhi and new Delhi.

10. Do you use different languages for (a) speaking, (b) reading, (c) writing? Find out about one major composition in language that you use and discuss why you find it interesting.

Answer: (a) For speaking I use Hindi and Punjabi.

(b) For reading I use Hindi and English.

(c) For writing I use Hindi and English.

Thus, I use different languages for speaking, reading and writing.

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