1. How many odes are there in the collection entitled *The Odes of Solomon*?
   A) 40  B) 41  C) 39  D) 42

2. In which collection of his hymns did Ephrem write about events connected with the Persian war?
   A) Hymns against Arius  B) Hymns on Church  
   C) Carmina Nisibena  D) Hymns on Fasting

3. Which type of metre (syllable) was first introduced by Harmonius and is frequently found in Syriac poetry?
   A) Penta  B) Dodeca  C) Hepta  D) Tetra

4. Who wrote a historical poem on the invasion of the Huns in 395 A.D.?
   A) Balai  B) Marutha  C) Cyrillona  D) Ephrem

5. Who is known as the “Tongue of the East”?  
   A) Ephrem  B) Narsai  C) Jacob  D) Balai

6. Who is the author of ܒܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥܥ衽 ImportError?
   A) Jacob Bartulli  B) Mar Eliya III  C) Bar Hebraeus  D) Abdisho of Soba

7. At what age did Jacob of Serugh compose his first memra *On the Vision of the chariot by the prophet Ezekiel*?
   A) 19  B) 22  C) 21  D) 25

8. Who composed the memra *On the veil of Moses*?
   A) Jacob of Baradaeus  B) Jacob of Edessa  C) Jacob of Bartulli  D) Jacob Serugh

9. In Ephrem’s Hymns on Faith the last five hymns (nos 81-85) are grouped together under which suggestive title?
   A) ܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܘܬܐܝܬܝܚܝܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܗܐܪܐܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝܝܗܠܝܩܝܚܝ�

10. Who was the first to discover the poetic talents of Simeon the Potter from the North Syrian village of Geshir?
   A) Jacob of Ephesus  B) Philoxenos  C) Jacob of Edessa  D) Jacob of Serugh
11. Who is known as “The Orator of the Syrians”?
   A) Narsai        B) Jacob of Serugh
   C) Ephrem        D) Balai

12. To which literary genre does The Cherub and the Thief belong?
   A) Hagiography  B) Memra
   C) Madrasha     D) Soghitha

13. Who is regarded as the first Syriac hymnographer?
   A) Arius         B) Harmonius
   C) Philip        D) Bardaisan

14. To which syllabic type does “Balait” metre belong?
   A) Octasyllabic  B) Hexasyllabic
   C) Pentasyllabic D) Tetrasyllabic

15. Which Syriac poet composed the work ܪܘܢܐ against the teachings of Mani, Marcion and Bardaisan?
   A) Cyrillona     B) Abdisho
   C) Balai        D) Ephrem

16. For which literary genre are both Jacob of Serugh (West Syriac) and Narsai (East Syriac) famous?
   A) ܪܒܘܬܐ        B) ܡܪܟܘܢܐ
   C) ܒܪܐܝܝܬܐ      D) ܒܪܡܝܐ

17. Of which author is the renowned East Syrian scholar and poet Abdisho Bar Brika of Soba a junior contemporary?
   A) Jacob of Serugh  B) Narsai
   C) Bar Hebraeus    D) Philexenus of Mabbug

18. Who introduced the “oktoechos” into Syriac music?
   A) Balai         B) Semun Kookoyo
   C) Bardaisan     D) Severus of Antioch

19. In which city did Ephrem compose twenty of the seventy two hymns of the Carmina Nisibena collection?
   A) Edessa       B) Nisibis  C) Izla      D) Mosul

20. Which poet was the first to introduce Tetra Syllabic poems?
   A) Bardaisan    B) Arius
   C) Mani        D) Harmonius

21. Which one of the following literary forms was the direct inspiration for the Byzantine syllabic hymn “Kontakion”?
   A) Mimro       B) Madroso  C) Bovuto     D) Sugito
22. ¿ÿÙÄÍè is
   A) Verse homily  B) Odes of Solomon
   C) Syriac Gospels  D) Dialogue poem

23. By whom were the mimre of Jacob of Serugh are edited and published?
   A) T. Kollamparampil  B) Bou Mansour
   C) Louis Hage  D) Paul Bedjan

24. Which type of syllabic couplet did Jacob of Serugh employ?
   A) 5+5  B) 7+7  C) 6+6  D) 12+12

25. Who composed a Syriac version of St Mathew’s Gospel in poetic form?
   A) Fr. Abraham Konat  B) Dr. Jacob Thekkeparampil
   C) Kurian Kaniamparampil  D) Mar Aprem Metropolitan

26. What term is used to designate the melody to which a madrashe is sung?
   A) ܡܝܐ  B) ܡܠܐ
   C) ܡܝܠܐ  D) ܡܠܐ

27. Which Syriac poet is known as the “Doctor of the Church”?
   A) Marutha  B) Cyrillona
   C) Balai  D) Ephrem

28. By whom were the mimre of Narsai edited and published in 1905?
   A) Paul Bedjan  B) David Lane
   C) K. Mc. Vey  D) A. Mingana

29. In whose praises are ܡܠܐ hymns sung?
   A) Jesus Christ  B) The Martyrs and Saints
   C) Biblical figures  D) None of these

30. What term is used to describe the religious songs composed by the 3rd century poet Simeon Bar Saba, which were inserted into the prayer book of the East Syrian Church?
   A) ܠܐ  B) ܠܐ
   C) ܠܐ  D) ܠܐ

31. What is the Syriac word for the 9th hour of prayer?
   A) ܠܐ  B) ܠܐ
   C) ܠܐ  D) ܠܐ

32. Who limited the number of Anaphoras to three (Apostle, Theodore and Nestorius) in the Church of the East?
   A) Isho bar Nun  B) Timothy II
   C) Isho Yabh III  D) Timothy I
33. Who acquired the epithet “of the Sedre” for his compositions of the liturgical prayers called sedre?
   A) George    B) Gregory
   C) Joseph    D) John

34. What is meant by ܐܕܪܘ?
   A) Anamnesis    B) Anaphora
   C) Epiclesis    D) Exorcism

35. By what name is the festal breviary of the Church of the East known?
   A) Thaksa    B) Penkitho
   C) Shihmo    D) Hudra

36. ܐܒܘܐ is a prayer recited by the priest in
   A) Silence    B) Low voice
   C) Loud voice    D) Bowed down

37. The hymn: “You, Lord of all, we confess, and you, Jesus Christ, we glorify; for you are the Quickener of our bodies and the Saviour of our souls” is known as?
   A) Zumara    B) Kushappa    C) Laku Mara    D) Thuye

38. What is meant by ܐܡܝ่าง?
   A) ܢܗܪܝܢ    B) ܢܗܪܝܢ
   C) ܢܗܪܝܢ    D) ܢܗܪܝܢ

39. How many anaphorae are used in the Church of the East?
   A) 3    B) 33    C) 13    D) 23

40. Mor Jacob Aphrahat was called…..
   A) ܐܒܘܐ ܒܝܢܪܝܢ    B) ܐܒܘܐ ܒܝܢܪܝܢ
   C) ܐܒܘܐ ܒܝܢܪܝܢ    D) ܐܒܘܐ ܒܝܢܪﻴܡ

41. Which author wrote the treatise On the Life of Mar Aphrem?
   A) Zenobius    B) Aba    C) Balai    D) None

42. Which author wrote The Acts of the Persian Martyrs?
   A) Bar Hebraeus    B) Marutha
   C) Jacob of Edessa    D) Assemani

43. Which of the following authors is the least Hellenized of the Syriac Fathers?
   A) Aphrahat    B) Narsai
   C) Jacob    D) Theodore
44. Where did St. Ephrem die?
   A) Edessa    B) Nisibis C) Baghdad D) Mardin

45. When was the “golden age” of Syriac Literature?
   A) 3-7 centuries.       B) 5-9 centuries.
   C) 1-5 centuries.       D) 6-13 centuries.

46. In which city was located the Persian school closed by the Emperor Zeno?
   A) Nisibis         B) Selucia-Ctesiphon
   C) Edessa         D) Alkosh

47. Which of the following provides chief source of information about
    Dionysius Bar Salibi?
   A) Chronicle of Seert B) Chronicle of Michel
   C) Chronicle of Bar Hebraeus D) Chronicle of Arbel

48. The Liber Graduum which dates from the 4th century is a collection of how
   many spiritual homilies?
   A) 30            B) 40            C) 20            D) 31

49. Which work of Abdisho is a valuable source of information about the lost
    works of Syriac authors.
   A) Paradise of Eden B) Metrical catalogue of Syriac writers
   C) Nomocanon       D) Pearl

50. Who is the author of A Short History of Syriac Literature?
    A) W. Wright       B) A. Vööbus
    C) S. Brock        D) A. Baumstark

51. Which period of Syriac literature is regarded as the period of “Hellenization”?
    A) 3rd & 4th centuries B) 5th & 6th centuries
    C) 13th century       D) 20th century

52. In Syriac which group of three letters are commonly called the “mothers of
    learning”??
   A) ܐܘܝ     B) ܒܬܢ
   C) ܨܪܫ     D) ܐܬܠ

53. In West Syriac, the system of vowel-signs consists?
    A) Combination of dots B) Greek capital letters
    C) Hebrew vowels       D) Phoenician vowels

54. Which of the following are the gutturals in Syriac?
   A) ܐܘܢܢ     B) ܒܢ
   C) ܙܠיר     D) ܐܘܢܐ
55. In Syriac the three letters Āēī are called
   A) Strong letters  B) Weak letters
   C) Geminates  D) Gutturals

56. The six letters that have sound variations are
   A) ÊÁÄÁ  B) ÊÁÄÁ
   C) ÊÁÄÁ  D) ÊÁÄÁ

57. The dots used to distinguish words of the same letters but with different meanings are called
   A)  B)  C)  D)

58. What is the term for the orthographical specialty by which certain consonants are not pronounced?
   A) Occultation  B) Substitution
   C) Assimilation  D) Metathesis

59. Who composed *The Book of Union*?
   A) Anonymous  B) Michael the Great
   C) Babai the Great  D) Abdisho bar Brika

60. Who is the author of the *Treatise on Eremetism*?
   A) Issac of Nineveh  B) Abraham Barshandad
   C) Dadisho Qatraya  D) John the Elder

61. Unmarried men and women who committed themselves to celibacy are known as
   A)  B)  C)  D)

62. The term ÊÁÄÁ refers to which category of people who lead a celibate life?
   A) Single  B) Married  C) Unmarried  D) None

63. Which period is known as the period of “protomonasticism”?
   C) 7th & 8th century.  D) 9th century.

64. Bar Hebreaus’ contribution to the field of monastic literature is found in his book
   A) Ktobo d yawno  B) Ktobo d Hewat Hekamto
   C) Ktobo d Boboto  D) Ktobo d Tegrat Tegroto

65. Who wrote the *Book of Governors (Book of Monastic Superiors)*?
   A) Thomas of Aquinas  B) Thomas of Marga
   C) John of Ephesus  D) Gregory Abdu’l Faraj
66. Who is the author of *The Book of Holy Hierotheos*?
   A) Stephen Bar Sudhaili       B) Michael Rabo
   C) Babai, the Great           D) Shubhalamaran

67. Who is the most prominent figure in the East Syrian monastic tradition of the 8th century?
   A) John of Sedre               B) John of Dalyatha
   C) John Bar Penkaye            D) John of Dara

68. Which 7th century Syriac author collected Egyptian monastic texts into a single volume known as *The Paradise of the Fathers*?
   A) Evagrius                    B) Isaac of Ninveh
   C) Ananisho                   D) Bar Hebraus

69. In which work are the *Hymns of the Bride (soul)* preserved?
   A) Gospel of Thomas           B) Revelation of St. Paul
   C) Acts of Thomas             D) Acts of Peter

70. In which century was the apocryphal *Gospel of Thomas* composed?
   A) 2nd                        B) 3rd                      C) 4th                D) 1st

71. In which text is found the account of the Apostle Thomas’ mission to India?
   A) Gospel of Thomas           B) Acts of Thomas
   C) Diatessaron                D) Old Syriac gospels

72. Who wrote the *Rampanpattu*?
   A) Manikavasakar              B) Paul Manalil
   C) Niranath Maliekal Thoma Rampan.
   D) Ramanadikal

73. In which place is the tomb of Apostle Thomas located?
   A) Kodungalloor              B) Orthona
   C) Edessa                    D) Mylapore

74. What is the meaning of אֵין?  
   A) twin                      B) single
   C) doubtful                  D) dubious

75. How many sections are there in *The Acts of Thomas*?
   A) 10                        B) 13                      C) 72                D) 22

76. Who is known as the philosopher of the Aramaeans?
   A) Bardaisan                 B) Harmonius
   C) Mani                      D) Marcion
77. A knowledge of which language is essential for the study of Aristotelian philosophy among the Arabs?
   A) Greek     B) Hebrew     C) Persian     D) Syriac

78. What topic did Bar Hebraeus teach in his book ܕܨܡܡܐ ܐܬܘܢܐ 
   A) Legal thoughts     B) Secular literature 
   C) Grammar     D) Philosophy

79. Who wrote The History of Syriac Literature and Sciences?
   A) Ephrem Rahmani     B) G.P. Badger 
   C) Yeshu Samuel     D) Ephrem Barsoum

80. Which collection of delightful Indian animal stories was translated into Middle Persian in the 6th century and thence into Syriac?
   A) The History of Alexander the Great 
   B) The Story of Ahikar 
   C) Aesop’s Fables 
   D) Kalilah & Dimnah

81. Which work by Bar Hebraeus consists of a collection of canon laws arranged thematically for convenient use?
   A) The Book of Hudoye     B) The Book of Ethics 
   C) The Book of the Spark     D) The Book of Splendours

82. Which six volume work of Job of Edessa discusses metaphysics, psychology, medicine, chemistry, physics, mathematics, meteorology and astronomy?
   A) The Book of Scholion     B) The Cave of Treasures 
   C) The Book of Treasures     D) The Book of Union

83. Which Church in the 18th and 19th centuries was ruled by the Padroado Bishops and by the Propaganda bishops?
   A) Marthoma Syrian church     B) Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church 
   C) Syro Malabar Church     D) Malankara Syrian Orthodox Church

84. In which year was Bar Hebraeus raised to the dignity of “Maphrian of the East” by the Patriarch Ignatius III?
   A) 1246     B) 1264     C) 1253     D) 1286

85. Which of the following significant event took place in the year 1599 A.D.?
   A) Coonan Cross     B) Diamper Synod 
   C) Arrival of Rocos     D) Arrival of Mar Gregoris

86. Who undertook an ecumenical dialogue with the Muslim Caliph?
   A) Timothy I     B) Timothy II 
   C) IshoYabh II     D) IshoYabh III
87. Who became the Metropolitan of Mabbug in 485 A.D.?
A) John  B) Marutha  C) Philoxenos  D) George

88. Where in China is the bilingual Chinese-Syriac monument dated 781 A.D.?
A) Alopen  B) Sian  C) Peeking  D) Shanghai

89. The persecution of Syriac people under Ottoman Turkey, culminating in the 1915 massacre, is known as the year of which one of the following?
A) 修士 B) 修士士 C) 修士士 D) 修士士

90. Which denomination came into being on 20th September 1930?
A) Syro Malankara Catholic Church  B) Malabar Independent Syrian Church  
C) Mar Thoma Syrian Church  D) Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church

91. Who was appointed first Maphrian by the Syrian Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch in 629 A.D. in the city of Tagrit?
A) Barslibi  B) Bar Hebraeus  C) Murimattathil Bava  D) Marutha

92. How many bishops participated in the first Ecumenical Council held in Nicaea?
A) 325  B) 321  C) 318  D) 315

93. After the preposition ܕ a noun in the .... state is used.
A) Emphatic  B) None  C) Construct  D) Absolute

94. The numerical value of ܬ is
A) 215  B) 415  C) 315  D) 515

95. ܐܡܢ is which form of the verb ܐܡܢ?  أنحاء
A) Palpel  B) Pael  C) Aphel  D) Paiel

96. ܐܡܢ is the plural of which noun?
A) ܐܡܢ  B) ܐܡܢ  C) ܐܡܢ  D) ܐܡܢ

97. ܡܠܝܚܐ is
A) 3066  B) 276  C) 366  D) 316

98. ܡܠܝܚܐ is which form of the verb ܠܡ
A) 3rd s. fem.  B) imper. fem.  C) 2nd s. fut. fem.  D) 2nd pl. fut. fem.
99. Which of the following is the Syriac word for the imperative?
   A) ܐܬܐܒ B) ܐܬܐܡ C) ܡܕܢܐ D) ܐܒܢܐ

100. The Syriac word for December is
    A) ܒܕܐ B) ܒܕܢ C) ܡܕܢ D) ܒܕܢܐ

101. Which case is expressed by the construct state of a noun?
    A) Genitive B) Dative C) Accusative D) Nominative

102. What is the Syriac word for ‘conjunction’?
    A) ܘܐܒ B) ܒܢܐ C) ܐܒܢ D) ܐܒܢܐ

103. A dot placed over ܐ (Qushaya) makes it
    A) Silent B) Soft C) Hard D) Occult

104. ܠܒܘܒ......ܒܒ
    A) ܘܒܒܒܒ B) ܒܒܒܒ C) ܒܒܒܒ D) ܒܒܒܒ

105. ܡܡܠ is the ……… of ܡܡܠ
    A) Perfect B) Imperative C) Infinitive D) Participle

106. In Syriac the number 315 is written as
    A) ܡܢ B) ܡܢ C) ܡܢ D) ܡ่น

107. In which year was a printed edition of the Syriac New Testament first published?
    A) 1555 B) 1552 C) 1545 D) 1554

108. What is the other name for Tatian’s Diatessaron?
    A) ܐܬܐܒܒܝܬ B) ܒܝܬܐܒܝܬ C) ܒܝܬܐܒܝܬ D) ܒܝܬܐܒܝܬ

109. Who replaced the Harmony of the Four Gospels with the Separate Gospel Book in the Syrian Church?
    A) Bar Quros B) Rabula C) Cyril D) Nestorius
110. Which author wrote a commentary on the Book of Psalms (Psalter)?
   A) John of Dara       B) Daniel of Salah
   C) John of Ephesus    D) John the Elder

111. From which language was the Peshitta Old Testament translated into Syriac?
   A) Aramaic               B) Armenian
   C) Hebrew                D) Greek

112. Which author wrote a commentary on the Diatessaron?
   A) Aphrahat              B) Narsai
   C) Ephrem                D) Rabula

113. Which author composed Scholia on the Old Testament?
   A) John of Dalyatha      B) Jacob of Serugh
   C) John of Ephesus       D) Jacob of Edessa

114. Who wrote *Syriac Studies: A classified Bibliography (1960-1990)*?
   A) K. McVey              B) S. Brock
   C) C. Moss               D) E. Brill

115. Who translated the *Synodicon Orientale* into Malayalam?
   A) T. Koonamakkal        B) E. Thelly
   C) B. Varghese          D) G. Chediyath

116. From where is *Parole de l’Orient* published?
   A) Kaslik               B) Toronto
   C) Oxford               D) Paris

117. Who compiled *The Catalogue of Syriac Printed Books and Related Literature* kept in the British Museum?
   A) J.M Fiey              B) S. Brock
   C) W. Hage               D) C. Moss

118. From where is the CSCO collection published?
   A) Beirut               B) Paris
   C) Louvain             D) Rome

119. To the Syriac version of which biblical book did N. Sprenger compile a concordance?
   A) Pentateuch          B) New Testament
   C) Psalms               D) Prophets

120. Which family in Kerala owns a large collection of Syriac manuscripts?
   A) Panickar           B) Pulikottil
   C) Vattasseril        D) Konat