

# A

16132

120 MINUTES

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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 *ܩܘܪܒܢܐ*?  
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) *ܩܘܪܒܢܐ*                      B) *ܩܘܪܒܢܐ*  
C) *ܩܘܪܒܢܐ*                      D) *ܩܘܪܒܢܐ*
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) Madrasa    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 “Balaité” metre belong?  
 A) Octasyllabic                                    B) Hexasyllabic  
 C) Pentasyllabic                                  D) Tetrasyllabic
15. Which Syriac poet composed the work *ܐܘܘܠܘܬܐ* 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) *ܘܩܝܠܘܬܐ*                                      B) *ܘܘܢܝܘܬܐ*  
 C) *ܠܘܓܬܐ*    D) *ܘܘܪܘܟܐ*
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. ܩܕܝܫܐ 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. Kollampampil  
 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 Kaniampampil  
 D) Mar Aprem Metropolitan
26. What term is used to designate the melody to which a *madrashe* is sung?  
 A) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 B) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 C) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 D) ܩܕܝܫܐ
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 ܩܕܝܫܐ 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 3<sup>rd</sup> century poet Simeon Bar Saba, which were inserted into the prayer book of the East Syrian Church?  
 A) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 B) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 C) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 D) ܩܕܝܫܐ
31. What is the Syriac word for the 9<sup>th</sup> hour of prayer?  
 A) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 B) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 C) ܩܕܝܫܐ  
 D) ܩܕܝܫܐ
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  $\text{ܠܟܠܝܢܟܘܢܝܐ}$
- 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.  $\text{ܠܥܘܠܐ}$  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  $\text{ܠܓܘܠܬܐ}$
- A)  $\text{ܠܚܝܘܢܝܐ}$  B)  $\text{ܠܗܝܐ}$   
C)  $\text{ܠܠܐ}$  D)  $\text{ܠܠܐ}$
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)  $\text{ܠܗܝܘܢܝܐ}$  B)  $\text{ܠܗܝܘܢܝܐ}$   
C)  $\text{ܠܗܝܘܢܝܐ}$  D)  $\text{ܠܗܝܘܢܝܐ}$
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) 3-7centuries.                            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-Cteciphon  
 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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) 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> centuries                        B) 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> centuries  
 C) 13<sup>th</sup> century                                    D) 20<sup>th</sup> century
52. In Syriac which group of three letters are commonly called the “mothers of learning”?  
 A) ܐܘܪ    B) ܡܫܢ  
 C) ܐܘܪ    D) ܡܫܢ
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) ܥܘܟܘܪ                                        B) ܥܘܟܘܪ  
 C) ܥܘܟܘܪ                                        D) ܥܘܟܘܪ

55. In Syriac the three letters ܘܘܪ are called  
A) Strong letters B) Weak letters  
C) Geminates D) Gutturals
56. The six letters that have sound variations are  
A) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ B) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪ  
C) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ D) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ
57. The dots used to distinguish words of the same letters but with different meanings are called  
A) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ B) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ  
C) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ D) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ
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) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ B) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ  
C) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ D) ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ
62. The term ܘܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪܘܪ 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”?  
A) 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> century. B) 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> century.  
C) 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> century. D) 9<sup>th</sup> century.
64. Bar Hebraeus’ 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 8<sup>th</sup> century?  
 A) John of Sedre                                      B) John of Dalyatha  
 C) John Bar Penkaye                              D) John of Dara
68. Which 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Hebraeus
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) 2<sup>nd</sup>    B) 3<sup>rd</sup>    C) 4<sup>th</sup>    D) 1<sup>st</sup>
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 ܛܘܛܐ?  
 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 *مفاتيح العلوم*?  
 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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) ܠܘܐܝ B) ܠܚܘܨܐ  
C) ܠܘܠܐ D) ܠܝܘܢܝܐ
90. Which denomination came into being on 20<sup>th</sup> 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 ܠ a noun in the .... state is used.  
A) Emphatic B) None  
C) Construct D) Absolute
94. The numerical value of ܘܟܠܐ is  
A) 215 B) 415 C) 315 D) 515
95. ܘܚܘܦܐ is which form of the verb ܘܚܘܦ?  
A) Palpel B) Pael C) Aphel D) Paiel
96. ܠܘܠܘܐܘܪܐ is the plural of which noun?  
A) ܠܘܠܐ B) ܠܘܠܘܐ C) ܠܘܠܘܐܘܪܐ D) ܠܘܠܐܘܪܐ
97. ܕܘܚܘܦܐܘܪܘܠܘܐܘܪܘܠܘܐܘܪܘܠܘܐ is  
A) 3066 B) 276 C) 366 D) 316
98. ܘܚܘܦܐܘܪܘܠܘܐܘܪܘܠܘܐܘܪܘܠܘܐ is which form of the verb ܘܚܘܦ?  
A) 3<sup>rd</sup> s. fem. B) imper. fem.  
C) 2<sup>nd</sup> s. fut. fem. D) 2<sup>nd</sup>. pl. fut. fem.

99. Which of the following is the Syriac word for the imperative?  
 A) ܦܩܘܢܐ B) ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 C) ܦܩܘܢܐ D) ܦܩܘܢܐ
100. The Syriac word for December is  
 A) ܦܩܘܢܐ B) ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 C) ܦܩܘܢܐ D) ܦܩܘܢܐ
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) ܦܩܘܢܐ B) ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 C) ܦܩܘܢܐ D) ܦܩܘܢܐ
103. A dot placed over ܐ (Qushaya) makes it  
 A) Silent B) Soft C) Hard D) Occult
104. ܦܩܘܢܐ.....ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 A) ܦܩܘܢܐ B) ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 C) ܦܩܘܢܐ D) ܦܩܘܢܐ
105. ܦܩܘܢܐ is the ..... of ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 A) Perfect B) Imperative  
 C) Infinitive D) Participle
106. In Syriac the number 315 is written as  
 A) ܦܩܘܢܐ B) ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 C) ܦܩܘܢܐ D) ܦܩܘܢܐ
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) ܦܩܘܢܐ B) ܦܩܘܢܐ  
 C) ܦܩܘܢܐ D) ܦܩܘܢܐ
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) Rabulla
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. Chediya
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
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