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Dance Forms

All types of Indian dance forms

General Knowledge / Indian Arts

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Subcategory: Indian Arts
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Question 1

Which classical dance form is traditionally associated with the temples of Odisha and is known for the distinctive Tribhanga posture?

- **A)** Kathakali
- **B)** Odissi
- **C)** Bharatanatyam
- **D)** Kuchipudi

Question 2

Which dance form originated in the temples and royal courts of Kerala and is traditionally performed with elaborate makeup?

- **A)** Mohiniyattam
- **B)** Kathak
- **C)** Kathakali
- **D)** Manipuri

Question 3

Which feature most clearly distinguishes Kathak from many other Indian classical dance traditions?

- **A)** Elaborate facial makeup
- **B)** Powerful rhythmic footwork
- **C)** Masked performance
- **D)** Temple sculpture poses

Question 4

The famous Lasya style of graceful movement is particularly associated with which classical dance form?

- **A)** Mohiniyattam
- **B)** Kathakali
- **C)** Chhau
- **D)** Sattriya

Question 5

Which classical dance form has a strong connection with the Vaishnavite monasteries called Satras of Assam?

- **A)** Sattriya
- **B)** Manipuri
- **C)** Odissi
- **D)** Kuchipudi

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Question 6

Which dance-drama tradition from Andhra Pradesh takes its name from a village associated with its development?

- **A)** Kuchipudi
- **B)** Bharatanatyam
- **C)** Kathak
- **D)** Sattriya

Question 7

Which classical dance form has a strong connection with Radha, Krishna and the Raslila tradition of Manipur?

- **A)** Manipuri
- **B)** Odissi
- **C)** Kathakali
- **D)** Chhau

Question 8

In Bharatanatyam, which term refers specifically to a basic standing posture with bent knees and turned-out legs?

- **A)** Tribhanga
- **B)** Chowka
- **C)** Araimandi
- **D)** Chali

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Question 9

Which of the following correctly pairs a dance form with its state of origin?

- **A)** Sattriya—Odisha
- **B)** Odissi—Assam
- **C)** Kuchipudi—Andhra Pradesh
- **D)** Manipuri—Kerala

Question 10

Which dance form is particularly known for combining dance with dramatic storytelling, where characters are identified through elaborate makeup and costume?

- **A)** Kathak
- **B)** Kathakali
- **C)** Mohiniyattam
- **D)** Bharatanatyam

Question 11

Chhau is distinctive because some of its traditions incorporate which element more prominently than most classical dance forms?

- **A)** Masked performance
- **B)** Temple sculpture
- **C)** Ghazal singing
- **D)** Devotional singing alone

Question 12

Which classical dance form developed in the cultural environment of Tamil Nadu and was historically associated with the Devadasi tradition before its modern reconstruction?

- **A)** Bharatanatyam
- **B)** Kathak
- **C)** Sattriya
- **D)** Manipuri

Question 13

Which statement best describes the role of mudras in Indian classical dance?

- **A)** They indicate only musical rhythm
- **B)** They represent meanings through hand gestures
- **C)** They identify the dancer's costume
- **D)** They determine performance duration

Question 14

Which dance form is particularly associated with vigorous movements, martial traditions and regional styles from eastern India?

- **A)** Mohiniyattam
- **B)** Chhau
- **C)** Sattriya
- **D)** Kathak

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Question 15

Which pair is incorrectly matched?

- **A)** Kathakali—Kerala
- **B)** Sattriya—Assam
- **C)** Odissi—Odisha
- **D)** Mohiniyattam—Manipur

Question 16

A dancer repeatedly uses rapid spins while maintaining intricate rhythmic footwork and storytelling through gestures. Which classical dance form is most likely being performed?

- **A)** Kathak
- **B)** Odissi
- **C)** Mohiniyattam
- **D)** Manipuri

Question 17

Which classical dance form is especially noted for the use of the Chowka posture, representing a stable, square-like stance?

- **A)** Odissi
- **B)** Kathak
- **C)** Sattriya
- **D)** Mohiniyattam

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Question 18

Which dance form traditionally presents stories through highly stylized facial expressions and eye movements, making acting an essential part of the performance?

- **A)** Kathakali
- **B)** Sattriya
- **C)** Kathak
- **D)** Chhau

Question 19

Which sequence correctly matches the dance form with its traditional cultural association?

- **A)** Sattriya—Vaishnavite monasteries
- **B)** Kathakali—Raslila of Manipur
- **C)** Odissi—Satras of Assam
- **D)** Manipuri—Kerala temple tradition

Question 20

A performance emphasizes graceful torso movements, a three-bend posture and devotional themes. Which dance form best fits this description?

- **A)** Kathakali
- **B)** Odissi
- **C)** Kathak
- **D)** Chhau

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Question 21

What is the primary significance of the Natyashastra in the study of Indian classical dance?

- **A)** It classified every modern dance form
- **B)** It established principles of performance and aesthetics
- **C)** It prescribed all regional costumes
- **D)** It documented only temple dances

Question 22

Which statement best distinguishes Nritta from Nritya?

- **A)** Nritta conveys stories; Nritya uses only rhythm
- **B)** Nritta is pure movement; Nritya adds expression and meaning
- **C)** Nritta uses acting; Nritya excludes gestures
- **D)** Nritta is devotional; Nritya is secular

Question 23

A dancer uses hand gestures, facial expressions and body movements to communicate a character's emotional state. Which aspect of Abhinaya is most directly involved?

- **A)** Aharya
- **B)** Angika
- **C)** Vachika
- **D)** Nritta

Question 24

Which combination correctly represents the four traditional divisions of Abhinaya?

- **A)** Angika, Vachika, Aharya, Sattvika
- **B)** Nritta, Nritya, Natya, Rasa
- **C)** Lasya, Tandava, Mudra, Bhava
- **D)** Rasa, Tala, Laya, Shruti

Question 25

Which statement most accurately distinguishes Rasa from Bhava?

- **A)** Rasa is physical movement; Bhava is rhythm
- **B)** Rasa is experienced by the audience; Bhava expresses emotional states
- **C)** Rasa refers to costume; Bhava refers to stage design
- **D)** Rasa is a gesture; Bhava is a posture

Question 26

Which development played a major role in transforming Sadir into modern Bharatanatyam?

- **A)** Mughal court patronage
- **B)** Twentieth-century revival and institutionalization
- **C)** European ballet alone
- **D)** Decline of temple architecture

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Question 27

Which observation most strongly distinguishes Odissi's Tribhanga from its Chowka posture?

- **A)** Tribhanga emphasizes three bends; Chowka creates a squared stance
- **B)** Tribhanga requires a mask; Chowka requires makeup
- **C)** Tribhanga is purely rhythmic; Chowka is purely dramatic
- **D)** Tribhanga belongs to Kerala; Chowka belongs to Assam

Question 28

Which statement about Kathak's historical development is most accurate?

- **A)** It remained exclusively a temple dance
- **B)** It developed through Hindu and Islamic courtly influences
- **C)** It originated exclusively from Kerala theatre
- **D)** It developed primarily from Manipuri martial training

Question 29

Which feature would most strongly distinguish Kathakali from Bharatanatyam?

- **A)** Use of mudras
- **B)** Narrative themes
- **C)** Elaborate character-specific makeup
- **D)** Percussion accompaniment

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Question 30

Which statement about Mohiniyattam is most appropriate?

- **A)** It emphasizes vigorous martial movements
- **B)** It is characterized by graceful Lasya-oriented movement
- **C)** It primarily uses large masks
- **D)** It developed around Assam's Satras

Question 31

Why is Sattriya historically significant beyond its status as a classical dance form?

- **A)** It originated as Mughal court entertainment
- **B)** It emerged from Assam's Vaishnavite monastic tradition
- **C)** It developed exclusively from martial training
- **D)** It was created mainly for royal coronations

Question 32

Which pairing of dance form and characteristic is INCORRECT?

- **A)** Kathak—Chakkars
- **B)** Odissi—Tribhanga
- **C)** Bharatanatyam—Araimandi
- **D)** Kathakali—Tatkar

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Question 33

Why is Chhau difficult to classify as a single homogeneous tradition?

- **A)** It has no regional traditions
- **B)** It consists of distinct regional styles with different characteristics
- **C)** It is performed exclusively by temple priests
- **D)** It follows one standardized repertoire

Question 34

Which Chhau tradition is particularly notable for performing without masks?

- **A)** Purulia Chhau
- **B)** Seraikella Chhau
- **C)** Mayurbhanj Chhau
- **D)** All Chhau traditions

Question 35

Which statement best explains Lasya and Tandava?

- **A)** They are two musical instruments
- **B)** They represent contrasting qualities of movement and expression
- **C)** They identify two regions
- **D)** They describe stage decoration

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Question 36

A student claims that a dance must tell a story to qualify as classical dance. Which concept disproves this most directly?

- **A)** Nritta
- **B)** Aharya
- **C)** Tala
- **D)** Shruti

Question 37

Which combination correctly connects a dance form with an important literary or performance tradition?

- **A)** Kathakali—Attakatha
- **B)** Sattriya—Mughal chronicles
- **C)** Kathak—Gita Govinda exclusively
- **D)** Bharatanatyam—Attakatha exclusively

Question 38

Which statement demonstrates a sophisticated understanding of Indian classical dance?

- **A)** Each developed independently without cultural exchange
- **B)** All follow exactly the same repertoire
- **C)** They combine shared aesthetic principles with distinct regional histories
- **D)** They differ only in costume

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Question 39

Which dance form originated in Tamil Nadu?

- **A)** Kathak
- **B)** Bharatanatyam
- **C)** Sattriya
- **D)** Manipuri

Question 40

Which dance form is traditionally associated with Odisha?

- **A)** Assam
- **B)** Kerala
- **C)** Odisha
- **D)** Manipur

Question 41

Kuchipudi takes its name from what?

- **A)** A temple
- **B)** A musical instrument
- **C)** A village
- **D)** A dynasty

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Question 42

Which dance is traditionally associated with Punjab?

- **A)** Bhangra
- **B)** Garba
- **C)** Lavani
- **D)** Ghoomar

Question 43

Which dance is most strongly associated with Gujarat?

- **A)** Ghoomar
- **B)** Garba
- **C)** Bihu
- **D)** Lavani

Question 44

Which dance is traditionally associated with Rajasthan?

- **A)** Punjab
- **B)** Rajasthan
- **C)** Maharashtra
- **D)** Assam

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Question 45

Which dance is associated with Assam's harvest and spring celebrations?

- **A)** Bihu
- **B)** Garba
- **C)** Lavani
- **D)** Ghoomar

Question 46

Lavani is primarily associated with which state?

- **A)** Maharashtra
- **B)** Gujarat
- **C)** Haryana
- **D)** Odisha

Question 47

Which of the following is NOT a classical dance form?

- **A)** Kathak
- **B)** Bharatanatyam
- **C)** Bhangra
- **D)** Odissi

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Question 48

Which term in Indian classical dance generally refers to a symbolic hand gesture?

- **A)** Mudra
- **B)** Tala
- **C)** Laya
- **D)** Chakkar

Question 49

Which term refers primarily to a rhythmic cycle in Indian music and dance?

- **A)** Tala
- **B)** Rasa
- **C)** Tribhanga
- **D)** Aharya

Question 50

Which concept refers to the tempo or flow of rhythm?

- **A)** Laya
- **B)** Rasa
- **C)** Mudra
- **D)** Natya

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Question 51

Which statement best distinguishes Garba and Bhangra?

- **A)** Both originated in Kerala
- **B)** Garba is associated with Gujarat, while Bhangra is associated with Punjab
- **C)** Both are classical dances
- **D)** Both require masks

Question 52

Which pair contains two classical dances associated with Kerala?

- **A)** Kathakali and Mohiniyattam
- **B)** Kathak and Sattriya
- **C)** Odissi and Manipuri
- **D)** Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam

Question 53

Which pair contains two dances from eastern or northeastern India?

- **A)** Odissi and Sattriya
- **B)** Kathak and Bharatanatyam
- **C)** Lavani and Garba
- **D)** Bhangra and Ghoomar

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Question 54

Which dance is most closely connected with Maharashtra's traditional performance culture?

- **A)** Lavani
- **B)** Ghoomar
- **C)** Bihu
- **D)** Bhangra

Question 55

Which statement about Indian classical dance forms is most accurate?

- **A)** All originated in royal courts
- **B)** All developed only as religious rituals
- **C)** Many have both religious and secular historical influences
- **D)** All use identical costumes

Question 56

Which dance form is associated with Andhra Pradesh?

- **A)** Kuchipudi
- **B)** Sattriya
- **C)** Odissi
- **D)** Kathakali

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Question 57

Which dance form is strongly connected with Vaishnavite traditions of Assam?

- **A)** Sattriya
- **B)** Kathak
- **C)** Bharatanatyam
- **D)** Mohiniyattam

Question 58

Which dance form is strongly associated with Raslila?

- **A)** Manipuri
- **B)** Kathakali
- **C)** Chhau
- **D)** Mohiniyattam

Question 59

Which dance form has deep connections with Odisha's Jagannath tradition?

- **A)** Odissi
- **B)** Kathak
- **C)** Manipuri
- **D)** Sattriya

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Question 60

Which dance form is historically associated with Kerala and elaborate character makeup?

- **A)** Kathakali
- **B)** Mohiniyattam
- **C)** Sattriya
- **D)** Kuchipudi

Question 61

Which folk dance is associated with agricultural celebrations in Punjab?

- **A)** Bhangra
- **B)** Garba
- **C)** Ghoomar
- **D)** Chhau

Question 62

Which dance is commonly performed during Navratri in Gujarat?

- **A)** Garba
- **B)** Bihu
- **C)** Ghoomar
- **D)** Lavani

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Question 63

Which statement best explains why two Indian dances can depict similar mythological stories yet look very different?

- **A)** Dance has no cultural connection
- **B)** Each tradition developed its own movement, music, costume and expressive vocabulary
- **C)** Mythological stories cannot be shared
- **D)** Classical dance cannot tell stories

Question 64

Which statement best describes the relationship between classical and folk dances?

- **A)** Classical dances are always religious
- **B)** Folk dances are inferior versions of classical dances
- **C)** They developed in different contexts but both represent Indian heritage
- **D)** They have identical histories

Question 65

Which literary work has strongly influenced Odissi's expressive repertoire?

- **A)** Gita Govinda
- **B)** Arthashastra
- **C)** Akbarnama
- **D)** Rajatarangini

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Question 66

Which term refers to the emotional state represented by a performer?

- **A)** Bhava
- **B)** Tala
- **C)** Laya
- **D)** Mudra

Question 67

Which term refers to the aesthetic experience evoked in the spectator?

- **A)** Rasa
- **B)** Nritta
- **C)** Tatkar
- **D)** Araimandi

Question 68

Which form of Abhinaya communicates through costume and external appearance?

- **A)** Angika
- **B)** Vachika
- **C)** Aharya
- **D)** Sattvika

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Question 69

Which form of Abhinaya is connected with speech and vocal expression?

- **A)** Angika
- **B)** Vachika
- **C)** Aharya
- **D)** Sattvika

Question 70

Which form of Abhinaya relates to inner emotional states and their visible manifestations?

- **A)** Angika
- **B)** Vachika
- **C)** Aharya
- **D)** Sattvika

Question 71

Which sequence correctly represents the four divisions of Abhinaya?

- **A)** Angika, Vachika, Aharya, Sattvika
- **B)** Nritta, Nritya, Natya, Rasa
- **C)** Lasya, Tandava, Mudra, Bhava
- **D)** Tala, Laya, Shruti, Rasa

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Question 72

Which sequence moves from pure movement toward dramatic representation?

- **A)** Nritta ? Nritya ? Natya
- **B)** Natya ? Tala ? Nritta
- **C)** Nritya ? Mudra ? Tala
- **D)** Rasa ? Nritta ? Laya

Question 73

Which feature would least likely help identify Kathak?

- **A)** Chakkars
- **B)** Tatkar
- **C)** Intricate rhythmic patterns
- **D)** Elaborate character masks

Question 74

Which feature would be the strongest clue that a performance is Kathakali?

- **A)** Rapid chakkars
- **B)** Elaborate makeup and character costumes
- **C)** Circular Navratri formations
- **D)** Punjab harvest songs

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Question 75

Which clue would most strongly suggest Bharatanatyam rather than Odissi?

- **A)** Tribhanga
- **B)** Araimandi
- **C)** Large masks
- **D)** Circular Navratri formations

Question 76

Which observation would most strongly distinguish Odissi from Kathak?

- **A)** Rhythmic footwork
- **B)** Hand gestures
- **C)** Frequent Tribhanga and Chowka
- **D)** Mythological storytelling

Question 77

A performance contains rapid spins, intricate footwork and storytelling through gestures. Which dance is most likely?

- **A)** Kathak
- **B)** Ghoomar
- **C)** Mohiniyattam
- **D)** Bihu

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Question 78

A performance uses masks, energetic movements and martial-style body actions. Which tradition should a student investigate first?

- **A)** Chhau
- **B)** Mohiniyattam
- **C)** Bharatanatyam
- **D)** Sattriya

Question 79

A dancer uses movement and facial expression to show jealousy, devotion or sadness. Which concept is most relevant?

- **A)** Nritya
- **B)** Tala
- **C)** Chakkar
- **D)** Laya

Question 80

Which statement best explains India's diversity of dance traditions?

- **A)** Every region follows one dance style
- **B)** Dance developed only through royal patronage
- **C)** Dance reflects varied regional, religious, social and cultural traditions
- **D)** Classical and folk dances have identical histories

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Question 81

Which combination contains only classical dance forms?

- **A)** Kathak, Odissi, Sattriya, Manipuri
- **B)** Garba, Bihu, Kathak, Ghoomar
- **C)** Bhangra, Lavani, Ghoomar, Odissi
- **D)** Garba, Chhau, Bihu, Lavani

Question 82

Which combination contains only folk or traditional popular dances?

- **A)** Garba, Bihu, Bhangra, Ghoomar
- **B)** Kathak, Garba, Odissi, Bihu
- **C)** Sattriya, Manipuri, Bhangra, Kathak
- **D)** Bharatanatyam, Lavani, Odissi, Garba

Question 83

Which dance form is associated with the traditional literary texts called Attakatha?

- **A)** Kathakali
- **B)** Sattriya
- **C)** Kathak
- **D)** Bharatanatyam

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Question 84

Which statement about Mayurbhanj Chhau is correct?

- **A)** It traditionally uses large masks
- **B)** It is performed without masks
- **C)** It originated in Kerala
- **D)** It is a Navratri dance

Question 85

Which statement about Purulia Chhau is correct?

- **A)** It is famous for elaborate masks
- **B)** It is performed only without masks
- **C)** It originated in Tamil Nadu
- **D)** It is a classical dance of Assam

Question 86

Which statement best describes the role of rhythm in Kathak?

- **A)** Rhythm is secondary to costume
- **B)** Rhythmic footwork and compositions are central to the form
- **C)** Rhythm is used only in folk performances
- **D)** Kathak avoids improvisation

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Question 87

Which feature is most characteristic of Bharatanatyam's physical vocabulary?

- **A)** Araimandi
- **B)** Chakkars
- **C)** Large masks
- **D)** Circular Garba formations

Question 88

Which feature is most characteristic of Odissi's physical vocabulary?

- **A)** Tribhanga
- **B)** Tatkar
- **C)** Araimandi only
- **D)** Chakkars

Question 89

Which statement best describes the historical significance of Sattriya?

- **A)** It developed in Assam's Satras as part of a Vaishnavite movement
- **B)** It developed mainly in Mughal courts
- **C)** It began as a harvest dance in Punjab
- **D)** It originated in Kerala's martial schools

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Question 90

Which statement best describes the historical development of Kathak?

- **A)** It developed through storytelling, temple traditions and later court patronage
- **B)** It originated only as a harvest dance
- **C)** It developed exclusively in Kerala
- **D)** It was created in the twentieth century

Question 91

Which statement best describes modern Bharatanatyam?

- **A)** It emerged unchanged from one ancient text
- **B)** It was shaped through revival and reconstruction of the Sadir tradition
- **C)** It developed from Bhangra
- **D)** It originated in Assam

Question 92

Which statement best describes Kathakali?

- **A)** It is primarily a dramatic dance-theatre tradition
- **B)** It is mainly a circular harvest dance
- **C)** It avoids facial expression
- **D)** It is traditionally performed without costumes

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Question 93

Which statement best describes Mohiniyattam?

- **A)** It emphasizes graceful and flowing movement
- **B)** It is dominated by martial movements
- **C)** It relies on large masks
- **D)** It developed in Assam's Satras

Question 94

Which statement best describes Manipuri?

- **A)** It has strong Vaishnavite and Raslila traditions
- **B)** It developed mainly in Mughal courts
- **C)** It is primarily a harvest dance
- **D)** It is known mainly for giant masks

Question 95

Which statement best explains why mudras are important?

- **A)** They can communicate meaning without spoken explanation
- **B)** They are only decorative hand positions
- **C)** They determine costume color
- **D)** They replace musical rhythm

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Question 96

A student observes a dancer conveying a story entirely through gestures and facial expression rather than spoken dialogue. Which feature is being demonstrated?

- **A)** Abhinaya
- **B)** Tala
- **C)** Laya
- **D)** Nritta

Question 97

Which statement best distinguishes Nritta from a dramatic dance sequence?

- **A)** Nritta focuses on abstract movement rather than narrative representation
- **B)** Nritta always requires masks
- **C)** Nritta is performed only during festivals
- **D)** Nritta excludes rhythm

Question 98

Which option correctly pairs three folk dances with their states?

- **A)** Garba—Gujarat; Bhangra—Punjab; Ghoomar—Rajasthan
- **B)** Garba—Punjab; Bhangra—Gujarat; Ghoomar—Assam
- **C)** Bihu—Gujarat; Lavani—Punjab; Garba—Maharashtra
- **D)** Ghoomar—Kerala; Bhangra—Assam; Lavani—Odisha

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Question 99

Which option correctly pairs three classical dances with their regions?

- **A)** Odissi—Odisha; Sattriya—Assam; Kathakali—Kerala
- **B)** Odissi—Assam; Sattriya—Odisha; Kathakali—Punjab
- **C)** Kathakali—Tamil Nadu; Sattriya—Kerala; Odissi—Gujarat
- **D)** Sattriya—Manipur; Odissi—Kerala; Kathakali—Assam

Question 100

Which pair correctly contrasts a classical and a folk dance from different regions?

- **A)** Odissi—Odisha; Garba—Gujarat
- **B)** Kathak—Delhi; Bihu—Kerala
- **C)** Sattriya—Punjab; Lavani—Assam
- **D)** Kathakali—Rajasthan; Ghoomar—Kerala

Question 101

Which statement about Indian dance traditions is FALSE?

- **A)** Regional culture has influenced dance styles
- **B)** Some dances have religious roots
- **C)** All Indian dances use identical techniques
- **D)** Many traditions combine music, movement and expression

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Question 102

Which of the following is an example of dance being used for both artistic expression and storytelling?

- **A)** A classical dancer using mudras and abhinaya to portray a character
- **B)** A dancer standing still without movement
- **C)** A costume displayed without performance
- **D)** A musical instrument played without dancers

Question 103

Which concept would be most useful for understanding why a dancer's emotional portrayal affects the audience?

- **A)** Rasa
- **B)** Tala
- **C)** Araimandi
- **D)** Tatkar

Question 104

Which statement best explains why dance forms cannot be identified only by costume?

- **A)** Different traditions can share visual elements while differing in movement, rhythm and expression
- **B)** Costume is never important
- **C)** All dancers wear the same costume
- **D)** Costume has no cultural meaning

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Question 105

A quiz asks students to identify a dance from Kerala that is graceful rather than dramatically masked. Which answer is most appropriate?

- **A)** Mohiniyattam
- **B)** Kathakali
- **C)** Sattriya
- **D)** Chhau

Question 106

A student hears about a dance tradition connected to Satras and Vaishnavism. Which state should the student associate with it?

- **A)** Assam
- **B)** Kerala
- **C)** Gujarat
- **D)** Punjab

Question 107

A student hears about a dance tradition centered on Radha-Krishna Raslila. Which state should the student associate with it?

- **A)** Manipur
- **B)** Maharashtra
- **C)** Rajasthan
- **D)** Tamil Nadu

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Question 108

A student hears about a dance tradition famous for Tribhanga and temple heritage. Which state should the student associate with it?

- **A)** Odisha
- **B)** Assam
- **C)** Punjab
- **D)** Kerala

Question 109

Which comparison is correct?

- **A)** Kathak uses chakkars; Odissi uses Tribhanga
- **B)** Kathak uses Tribhanga; Odissi uses Tatkar
- **C)** Kathakali uses Garba; Odissi uses Bihu
- **D)** Sattriya uses Ghoomar; Manipuri uses Lavani

Question 110

Which statement best captures the role of regional identity in Indian dance?

- **A)** It influences movement, music, costumes, themes and performance context
- **B)** It affects only costume
- **C)** It has no effect on classical dance
- **D)** It determines only the stage size

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