

**I SEMESTER M A SANSKRIT VEDANTA
CORE COURSE I VEDIC STUDIES , COURSE CODE SA040101
MCQ With ANSWER KEY**

1. Which are the divisions of Vedic Literature?
(a. Rgveda & Samaveda, b. Karmakanda & Jnanakanda, c. Yajurveda & Atharvaveda)
2. Who is the priest in Samaveda?
(a. Udgata, b. Adhvaryu, c. Hota)
3. Which Vedanga contains rules of accent & elementary grammar?
(a. Vyakarana, b. Nirukta, c. Siksha)
4. How many Mantras included in Rgveda?
(a. 1017, b. 1018, c. 1019)
5. 8th Mandala of Rgveda composed by two Priests. Who are they?
(a. Atri & Vamadeva, b. Vasishtha & Vamadeva, c. Kanva & Angiras)
6. Who wrote Rigarthadipika?
(a. Sayana Madhava, b. Venkatamadhava, c. Madhava)
7. The earliest commentary or elucidation of Rgveda is
(a. Kramapatha, b. Pratisakhya, c. Padapatha)
8. Who was the propounder of Akhyana theory?
(a. Prof. Olden Burg, b. Silven Levi, c. Prof. Max Muller)
9. Which is the most important crop of the Vedic period? (a. Barley, b. Rice, c. Wheat)
10. A striking feature of the vedic religion is its practical and utilitarian nature. Whose remark is this? (Prof. Bloomfield, Dr. Ghate, Dr. Haug)
11. इन ऋषियों के जीवन के प्रमुख घटक थे : प्रकाश, उन्मेष एवं कर्म। Who remarked this?
(a. Dr. Ghate, b. Prof. Max Muller, c. Dr. Surya Kanta)
12. Which is the theory propounded by Prof. Max Muller? (a. Henotheism, b. Monotheism, c. Polytheism)
13. Who is the author of Vedic Mythology? (a. Prof. Max Muller, b. Prof. A A Macdonnel, c. Prof. Winternitz)
14. What is meant by Monotheism? (a. God is one, b. God is many, c. There are only three Gods)
15. The deity does not come in the Solar deities is _____. (a. Savitr, b. Mitra, c. Indra)
16. Savitr, Surya, Mitra, Pusan, Vishnu are known as _____. (a. Varuna Deities, b. Agni Deities, c. Solar deities)
17. Low pitched accent is known as _____. (a. Udatha, b. Anudatha, c. Svarita)

18. Two Samhithas of the Sukla Yajurveda are _____. (a. Katha & Taittiriya, b. Kanva & Madhyandina, c. Kauthuma & Jaiminiya)
19. The Purvarchik include the verses of _____. (a. Pavamana, b. Dasaratra, c. Prayaschitha)
20. Hymns for securing all types of prosperity of all types is known as _____.
(a. Prayaschthani, b. Sammanasyani, c. Paushtikani)
21. Samavedic Brahmanas are _____. (a. Aitareya & Kausithaki, b. Pancavimsa and Jaiminiya, c. Taittiriya & Satapatha)
22. Which text teaches the manner of singing of various melodies? (a. Samapratishakhya, b. Pushpasutra, c. Pancavidhasutra)
23. The Grhyasutra of Atharvaveda is _____. (a. Baudhayana Grhyasutra, b. Kausitakasutra, c. Asvalayana Grhyasutra)
24. Who is the author of Sarvanukramani? (a. Kathyayana, b. Panini, c. Saunaka)
25. How the word Indra is understood by Dr. Mangal Dev Sastri? (a. Individual Soul, b. Supreme Soul, c. Purusha)
26. What meaning is given by Sayana to Surya? (a. from Sun rise to Sun set, b. before rising, c. beholds all creatures)
27. Which is the Veda used as manual for the performance of the Vedic rituals?
(a. Rgveda, b. Yajurveda, c. Samaveda)
28. To which veda Aitareya and Kausitaki brahmanas are belonged? (a. Rgveda, b. Yajurveda, c. Atharvaveda)
29. Who represents prominently beneficent side of the Sun's power? (a. Agni, b. Indra, c. Mitra)
30. Who is the God of Pastoral people? (a. Indra, b. Varuna, c. Pusan)
31. Which are the two parts of Samaveda? (a. Padapatha & Kramapatha, b. Purvarchic & Uttararchic, c. Samhitha & Brahmana)
32. Who are the Gods declared by Etymologists? (a. Agni Indra Surya, b. Varuna Agni Vayu, c. Indra Mitra Surya)
33. The realisation of the truth is the fundamental problem which forms the subject matter of the _____. (a. Samhithas, b. Brahmanas, c. Upanisads)
34. How many Upanisads commented by Sankaracharya? (a. 11, b. 10, c. 12)
35. _____ means the entire treatment of the subject of the sacrifice in the form of handy manual.
(a. Siksha, b. Kalpa, c. Vyakarana)
36. In which veda Katyayana Srautasutra is included? (a. Krishnayajurveda, b. Suklayajurveda, c. Rgveda)

37. "The Kalpasutras have the advantage of being clear, short, complete and correct." Who remarked this? (a. Prof. Max Muller, b. Prof. A A Mac Donnell, c. Prof. Winternitz)

38. Which is the shortest Upanishad? (a. Mundakopanisad, b. Mandukyopanisad, c. Maitrayaniyopanisad)

39. What is meant by Samamnaya? (a. Nighantu, b. Nirukta, c. Vyakarana)

40. The origin of grammatical studies can be traced in the _____. (a. Pratisakhya, b. Jaiminiya Srautasutras, c. Paraskara Grhyasutras.)

41. Who remarked this? पदाक्षरपरिमाणं छन्दः इति। (a. Panini, b. Patanjali, c. Katyayana)

42. _____ are systematic indices to various portions of the ancient vedic literature. (a. Anukramanis, b. Madhyandina, c. Aitareya)

43. Which is the Vedanga considered as a supplement to serve the urgent needs of the sacrificer for determining the auspicious hour for the performances of the sacrifices. (a. Metre, b. Nitukta, c. Astronomy)

44. What is the fundamental problem which forms the subject matter of the Upanishads? (a. Realisation of the world, b. Realisation of the individual, c. Realisation of the truth)

45. _____ means what is produced in the forest. (a. Upanishads, b. Aranyaka, c. Samhithas)

46. How many divisions are for Kalpasutras? (a. Three, b. Four, c. Five)

47. पाणिनीयशिक्षानुसारं स्वराः कति सन्ति ? (a. चत्वारः, b. त्रयः, c. द्वौ)

48. वर्णानां उच्चारणस्थानानि कति सन्ति ? (a. सप्त, b. अष्ट, c. नव)

49. के मूर्धन्याः? (a. ऋटुरषाः, b. वृत्तुलसाः, c. इच्युशः)

50. शिक्षाग्रन्थे अष्टादश श्लोकाः कस्मिन् छन्दसि भवति? (a. अनुष्टुप्, b. त्रिष्टुप्, c. गायत्री)

51. सृष्टिसूक्तस्य का देवता? (a. प्रजापतिः, b. अश्विनौ, c. परमात्मा)

52. किमर्थं सृष्टिः? (a. जीवानामुपभोगार्थं, b. जीवनार्थं, c. भोजनार्थम्)

53. अग्रे तम आसीत्। किं तमः? (a. एकः गुणः, b. मायापरसंज्ञं भावरूपम् अज्ञानम्, c. अन्धकारः)

54. कामस्तदाग्रे इति मन्त्रे कवयः इति पदस्य कोऽर्थः? (a. काव्यकर्तारः, b. पण्डिताः, c. अतीतानागतवर्तमानाभिज्ञाः योगिनः)

55. किं सृष्टिसूक्तस्य छन्दः? (a. अनुष्टुप्, b. जगति, c. त्रिष्टुप्)

56. सृष्टिसूक्तः कस्मिन् मण्डले वर्तते? (a. अष्टमे, b. नवमे, c. दशमे)

57. वैदिकसूक्तारम्भे प्राधान्येन केषां प्रतिपादनम् अस्ति? (a. मण्डलसूक्तानाम्, b. अष्टकाध्यायवर्णानाम्, c. ऋषिछन्दोदेवतानाम्)

- 58.पुरुषसूक्तस्य ऋषिः कः? (a.प्रजापतिः, b.नारायणः, c.अरुणः)
- 59.पुरुसूक्तस्य के छन्दसी? (a.त्रिष्टुब्जगत्यौ, b.अनुष्टुप्त्रिष्टुपौ, c.जगतीत्रिष्टुपौ)
- 60.कः दशाङ्गुलम् अत्यधिष्ठत्? (a.पुरुषः, b.देवता, c.जनः)
- 61.सहस्रशीर्षाः इति पदेन कोऽर्थः गृह्यते? (a.सहस्रसंख्याकशीर्षयुक्तः, b. सहस्रपुरुषाः, c.अनन्तशीर्षैर्युक्तः)
- 62.पुरुषस्य पादः (चतुर्थोऽंशः) कः? (a.जगत्, b.विश्वाभूतानि, c.कालत्रयम्)
- 63.विराट् कस्मादजायत? (a.आदिपुरुषात्, b.भूतेभ्यः, c.देवतायाः)
- 64.देवाः केन यज्ञमतन्वत? (a. होमद्रव्येण, b. पुरुषेण हविषा, c. आज्येन)
- 65.देवानाम् यज्ञे आज्यं किमासीत्? (a.वसन्तः, b.ग्रीष्मः, c. शरत्)
- 66.देवाः इध्मरूपेण _____ सङ्कल्पितवन्तः। (a. ग्रीष्मः, b. शरत्, c.वसन्तः)
- 67.ब्राह्मणः यज्ञपुरुषस्य किमासीत्? (a.बाहू, b.ऊरु, c.मुखम्)
- 68.यज्ञपुरुषस्य पादाभ्यां कः अजायत? (a.ब्रह्मणः, b.राजन्यः, c.शूद्रः)
- 69.चन्द्रमाः कस्मात् अजायत? (a.पादाभ्याम्, b.बाहुभ्याम्, c. मनसः)
- 70.कौ मुखादुत्पन्नौ? (a.इन्द्रश्च अग्निश्च, b. इन्द्रश्च वायुश्च, c. इन्द्रश्च सूर्यश्च)
- 71.सूर्यः कस्मात् अजायत? (a.मुखात्, b.चक्षोः, c.मनसः)
- 72.नाभ्याः किम् उत्पन्नम्? (a.वायुः, b.अन्तरिक्षं, c. द्यौः)
- 73.दिशः कस्मात् उत्पन्नाः? (a.पादाभ्याम्, b.श्रोत्रात्, c.मुखात्)
- 74.यज्ञस्य परिधयः कानि आसन्? (a.सप्तछन्दांसि, b. त्रिसप्त समिधः, c.षट् छन्दांसि)
- 75.देवाः केन यज्ञमयजन्त? (a.आज्येन, b.यज्ञेन, c. द्रव्येण)

Answer Key

1	B	26	A	51	C
2	A	27	B	52	A
3	C	28	A	53	B
4	A	29	C	54	C
5	C	30	C	55	C
6	B	31	B	56	C
7	C	32	A	57	C
8	A	33	C	58	A
9	A	34	A	59	B
10	A	35	B	60	A
11	C	36	B	61	C
12	A	37	A	62	B
13	B	38	B	63	A
14	A	39	A	64	B
15	C	40	A	65	A
16	C	41	C	66	A
17	B	42	A	67	C
18	B	43	C	68	C
19	A	44	C	69	C
20	C	45	B	70	A
21	B	46	B	71	B
22	C	47	B	72	B
23	B	48	B	73	B
24	A	49	A	74	A
25	A	50	A	75	B