

B.A Sanskrit-Complimentary-III-Semester

Cultural Heritage of India

QUESTION BANK

1. Harappan inscriptions were written in -----.
a. Kharoshti b. Aramaic c. Pictographic d. Greek
2. Which of the following dates regarding the composition of the Rigveda is mostly accepted?
a. 1000 BC b. About 4500 BC c. 1500 BC d. 1500 BC to 1000 BC
3. The famous Vedic saying, 'War begins in the minds of men', is stated in the -----
a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
4. The pre-Harappan phase at Kalibangan in Rajasthan and Banawali in Haryana is distinctly -----.
a. Neolithic b. Chalcolithic c. Mesolithic d. Palaeolithic
5. A hoard of Copper images, generally assigned to the Harappan culture phase, has been found at -----.
a. Daimabad b. Brahmagiri c. Inamgaon d. Nasik
6. The Indus Valley civilization is -----.
a. About ten thousand years old b. Seven thousand years old
c. Five thousand years old d. Three thousand years old
7. The biggest building at Mohanjodaro was the -----.
a. Assembly hall b. Great Granary
c. Rectangular Building d. Great bath
8. The ratio of measurement of the Harappan bricks are -----.
a. 1:2:3 b. 1:2:4 c. 1:3:4 d. 1:2:5
9. The most important Harappan crop was -----.
a. Wheat b. Barley c. Mustard d. Rice
10. Which is the port city of Indus Valley culture?
a. Mohenjodaro b. Lothal c. Harappa d. Kalibangan
11. In most of the Indus seals, there is a representation of -----.
a. Tiger b. Elephant c. Humped bull d. Humpless bull or Unicorn
12. Where have been the Persian stamp found?
a. Harappa b. Kalibangan c. Surkotada d. Lothal
13. On the banks of which river, the excavations of Mohanjodaro were conducted?
a. Sutlej b. Beas c. Ravi d. Sindhu
14. The polity of the Indus Valley was -----.
a. Secular federalism b. Oligarchy

- c. Theocratic federalism d. Theocratic unitary
15. One of the Harappan deities not represented in later Hindu religion is
- a. Pashupati Siva b. Unicorn c. Seven Mothers d. Compound creatures
16. Which of the following birds was worshipped by the Harappan people?
- a. Crow b. Peacock c. Pigeon d. Eagle
17. In which of the following respects, the various Harappan sites have marked uniformity?
- a. Agricultural practices b. Crafts c. Town planning d. Seals
18. The largest number of Harappan sites in post independence India have been discovered in -----.
- a. Gujarat b. Punjab and Haryana c. Rajasthan d. Uttarpradesh
19. Traces of which of the following has not been found in the Indus civilization?
- a. Mustard b. Barley c. Sugarcane d. Sesamum
20. How many granaries are there in Harappa?
- a. Six b. Four c. Eight d. Seven
21. The Indus Valley civilization specialized in -----.
- a. Town planning b. Architecture c. Craftsmanship d. Weaving
22. The Harappan towns and cities were divided into large ----- blocks?
- a. Square b. Rectangular c. Circular d. Semi-circular
23. In the Bronze Age civilization which of the civilization covered in the largest area?
- a. Indus Valley b. Sumerian c. Minoan d. Cret
24. Indus Valley people worshipped -----.
- a. Peepal tree b. Sami tree c. Coconut tree d. Neem tree
25. The most important item of import for the Harappan was -----.
- a. Metals and precious stones b. Foodgrains c. Textiles d. Pottery
26. The Indian script which appears to be the close to the Harappan script is -----.
- a. Brahmi b. Kharoshti c. Dravidian d. Devanagari
27. The Harappan people conducted brisk trade with -----.
- a. Afghanistan b. Mesopotamia c. Sind d. Beluchistan
28. The most common type of Harappa seals is -----.
- a. Square b. Cylindrical c. Oval d. Round
29. A hoard of copper images, generally assigned to the Harappan cultural phase, has been found at -----.
- a. Daimabad b. Mehargarh c. Inamgao d. Rangpur
30. Which of the Indus site was destroyed by fire?
- a. Banawali b. Kotdiji c. Kalibangan d. Chanhudaro
31. To which of the following periods of human history does the Harappan civilizations belong?
- a. Palaeolithic Age b. Neolithic Age c. Chalcolithic Age d. Iron Age
32. Trade was carried on from which Harappan site?
- a. Harappan b. Lothal c. Balibangan d. Surkotada
33. The cereal not grown by the Harappan people was -----?

- a. Pulses b. Rice c. Wheat d. Barley
34. The Harappan site Sutkagendor is located on the bank of which river?
a. Sind b. Saraswathi c. Dasht d. Jhelum
35. The most important industry of the Harappans at Lothal and Chanhudaro was ----
a. Ship building b. Bead making c. Handlooms d. Metallurgical industries
36. Which of the following conservancy measures had not been taken by the Harappans?
a. System of Drainage b. Dustbins c. Rubbish chutes d. Public toilets
37. Which of the following was a station of Harappan cattle breeders?
a. Nesadi b. Daimabad c. Desalpur d. Rangpur
38. Largest concentration of Harappan sites has been found along the -----.
a. Sutlej b. Indus c. Ghaggar Hakra d. Ravi
39. The Harappan civilization roughly extended over an area of -----.
a. 1.3 million sq. km b. 2.5 million sq. km
c. 0.75 million sq. km d. 0.65 million sq. km
40. Two most thickly populated cities of the Harappan civilization were -----.
a. Mohanjodaro and Harappa b. Kalibangan and Lothal
c. Ropar and Rangpur d. Lothal and Dasalpur
41. The largest settlement in India is -----.
a. Lothal b. Kuntasi c. Kalibangan d. Dholavira
42. Largest Harappan site discovered in Gujarat is -----.
a. Kuntasi b. Dholavira c. Manda d. Lothal
43. Which of the following were most likely the authors of the Harappan civilization?
a. Sumerians b. Aryans c. Australoids d. Dravidians or Mediterraneans
44. Copper, used most widely by the Harappans was obtained from -----.
a. Mesopotamia b. Baluchistan and Khetri mines c. Pakistan d. Bengal
45. Which one of the following types of Harappan pottery is said to be the earliest example of its kind in the world?
a. Knobbed b. Perforated c. Glazed d. Polychrome
46. A highly advanced water management system of Harappan times has been unearthed at -----.
a. Dholavira b. Lothal c. Alamgirpur d. Kalibangan
47. Who worked on the decipherment of the Indus Script?
a. I. Mahadevan b. H. D. Sankalia c. V. D. Smith d. B. B. Lal
48. The Harappan cities were ruled by -----.
a. Monarchs b. Not known c. Priest kings d. Merchants Oligarchy
49. The granary discovered at Harappa was located -----.
a. Within the citadel b. in the lower town
c. near the river Ravi d. beside the western gate of the city
50. An Anthropomorphic figure of copper has been reported from the Harappan levels at -----.
a. Lothal b. Kalibangan c. Harappa d. Rojdi
51. The citadel found at Harappa and Mohanjodaro were occupied by -----.

- a. Priestly class b. granary workers
c. goldsmiths d. artisans and metal specialists
52. Which of the following was not a contemporary of the Indus or Harappan civilization?
a. Egypt b. Mesopotamia c. Sumer d. Greek
53. At which of the following sites has a pre-Harappan settlement not been found?
a. Rangpur b. Kot Diji c. Kalibangan d. Harappa
54. Which of the following metal was not used by the Harappans?
a. Copper b. Gold and Copper c. Iron and tin d. Silver and Bronze
55. The figurine models of fire-baked earthen clay in Indus Valley civilization are commonly called -----.
a. Pottery b. Terracotta c. Seals d. Metal
56. Which of the following Indus sites had a culture called Jhangar culture, in its late Harappan phase?
a. Amri b. Lothal c. Harappa d. Chanhudaro
57. Which one of the following sites contains the evidence of cemetery in Harappan culture?
a. Chanhudaro b. Harappa c. Mohanjedaro d. Kalibangan
58. Which one of the following was the most westerly outpost of the Harappan culture?
a. Lothal b. Sutkagendor c. Rangpur d. Manda
59. The civilization succeeding Harappan civilization was -----.
a. Chalcolithic b. Vedic c. Mauryan d. Magadha
60. Which of the following is not considered an Indo-Aryan language?
a. Persian b. English c. Avesta d. Arabic
61. Which of the following was not one of the distinguished tribes of the later Vedic period?
a. Kurus b. Panchalas c. Bharatas d. Videhas
62. Which of the following Vedas is the oldest?
a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
63. The Veda which is partly a prose work, is -----.
a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
64. The Veda which talks of charms and spells is -----.
a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
65. Prose texts containing speculation on the meaning of the hymns are -----.
a. Vedas b. Upanisads c. Brahmanas d. Aranyakas
66. Collection of the Vedic hymns or mantras were known as -----.
a. Samhitas b. Aranyakas c. Brahmanas d. Upanisads
67. The inscription of 1400 BC which describes the Vedic gods were found in Asia Minor is located at -----.
a. Boghaz-koi b. Cilicia c. Hitti d. Euphratide
68. Which of the following dates regarding the age of the Rig Veda is widely accepted?

- a. 1000 BC b. About 4500 BC c. 1500 BC d. 1500 BC to 1000 BC
69. Who of the following was not the Vedic atmospheric god?
a. Varuna b. Indra c. Vayu d. Parjanya
70. Who of the following was not the Vedic sun god?
a. Savita b. Savitri c. Visvakarma d. Visnu Urukrama
71. The Brahmanas of the Rigveda emphasize the importance of the work of -----.
a. Udgatri priests b. Hotri priests
c. Adhvaryu priests d. Brahma priests
72. The term Vedanta is used for which Vedic texts?
a. Aranyakas b. Upanisads c. Brahmanas d. Smritis
73. Who of the following woman did not compose hymns?
a. Apala b. Lopamudra c. Ghosha d. Svayamvara
74. The name 'Ahanya' mentioned in many passages of the Rigveda applies to ----.
a. Priests b. Women c. Cows d. Brahmanas
75. Staple diet of the Rigvedic Aryans was -----.
a. Barli and Rice b. Vegetable and fruits
c. Rice and Pulses d. Milk and its products
76. The Sage who is said to have Aryanised south India was -----.
a. Visvamitra b. Vasistha c. Agastya d. Yajnavalkya
77. The term 'vis' refers to -----.
a. district b. villages c. people d. tribe
78. The tax paid by the subjects to the king was -----.
a. Bali b. Vidatha c. Varman d. Kara
79. Which of the following was not one of the basic point of difference between the Aryans and Non-aryans?
a. Language b. Religion c. Food/eating habits d. Colour
80. Who among the following enjoyed a high status?
a. Metal Worker b. Weaver c. Potter d. Rathakara
81. Which of the following institutions emerged in the later Vedic period?
a. Slavery b. Gotra c. Widow Remarriage d. Varna
82. The distinctive pottery of the later Vedic period is called -----.
a. Painted Grey Ware b. Black and Red Ware
c. Ochre Coloured Pottery d. Northern Black Polished Ware
83. A Rigvedic painted Grey Ware site excavated recently in Haryana is -----.
a. Alamgirpur b. Hastinapur c. Bhagavanpur d. Kurukshetra
84. Which of the following Gods was believed to belong to the terrestrial plane?
a. Pushan b. Agni c. Savitri d. Mitra
85. Which of the following Gods was believed to belong to the celestial plane?
a. Agni b. Vayu c. Indra d. Varuna
86. Gayatri Mantra is addressed to which solar deity?
a. Savitri b. Vishnu c. Mitra d. Pushan
87. Which of the following sacrifices was not one of the elaborate sacrifices of the later Vedic period?

- a. Rajasuya b. Vajapeya c. Agnihotra d. Ashvametha
88. Which of the following deities was of abstract nature?
a. Prajapati b. Indra c. Agni d. Savitri
89. Which Veda points out Sat or Brahma is the supreme God who is sexless and formless and is known by various names such as Varuna, Agni, Indra, etc.?
a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
90. The term Ganapati or Jyeshtha meant -----.
a. Head of the family b. Head of the tribe
c. Head of the tribal republic d. Head of the sabha
91. Rules relating to domestic rights performed from conception to cremation of man have been described in the -----.
a. Dharmasutras b. Grihyasutras c. Srautasutras d. Sulbasutras
92. Which sutra deals with the rules relating to big sacrifices?
a. Dharmasutras b. Grihyasutras c. Srautasutras d. Sulbasutras
93. What was the system of government in Vedic period?
a. Monarchy b. Republic c. Democracy d. Parliamentary
94. Which sutra is regarded as a manual of the rituals?
a. Dharmasutras b. Grihyasutras c. Srautasutras d. Kalpasutra
95. The tax which the king used to collect from his subject was paid in -----.
a. Cash b. Kind c. Gold d. Silver
96. In peace times the duties discharged by the Senani were -----.
a. Military duties b. Civil duties c. Spying d. Ambassador to other states
97. In Rigveda which assembly is mentioned as 'Body of the elders'?
a. Sabha b. Samiti c. Vidatha d. Yoga
98. Which of the following functionaries was also known as the king maker?
a. Purohitha b. Mahishi c. Gramani d. Ganapati
99. The most important functionary appointed by the king was -----.
a. Senani b. Spies c. Purohitha d. Prajapati
100. Lowest unit of administration in the tribal kingdom of the Vedic society was ----
a. Kula b. Vis c. Grma d. Jana
101. Which of the designations was not adopted by the kings of later Vedic period?
a. Ganapati b. Virat c. Adhiraj d. Samrat
102. The 'Frog hymn' in the Rig Veda throws light on the Vedic ----- systems?
a. Sacrificial b. Educational c. Ecological d. Agricultural
103. Which of the following was not among the crafts and profession practiced during the Rigvedic period?
a. Carpentry b. Pottery c. Metal Workers d. Ivory Works
104. The term 'panis' in the Vedic period refers to -----.
a. Weavers b. Traders c. Cabinet makers d. Metal Workers
105. Trade in the Rig Vedic days mainly consisted of barter and standard unit of exchange was -----.
a. Chariots b. Horses c. Grains d. Cow
106. The rich traders organized themselves into guilds were known as -----.

- a. Kshatri b. Suta c. Sreshthin d. Savarat
107. The ploughed land in the Vedic period was termed as -----.
- a. Urvara b. Yava c. Dhanya d. Ushara
108. Which of the Veda mentions five seasons in the Vedic period?
- a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
109. The Rigveda is divided into -----.
- a. Twenty books b. Nine Mandalas
c. Fourty chapters d. Ten Mandalas
110. The term 'forest books' is used for which Vedic texts?
- a. Upanisads b. Samhitas c. Aranyakas d. Brahmanas
111. By the term 'nivi' we mean -----.
- a. Under garment b. over garment c. woolen garment d. upper garment
112. Embroider garments in the Vedic period were called -----.
- a. Ajina b. Mala c. Pesas d. Vasas
113. The reference to foreign trade by way of sea in mentioned in which veda?
- a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
114. The scholars wandering in quest of knowledge were called -----.
- a. Brahmachari b. Charaka c. Pravahana d. Jaivali
115. Who gave the theory that Rigveda originated not in north-western India but in Iran?
- a. Max Muller b. Prof. Jacobi c. J. Hertel d. G. Husing
116. Prof. Jacobi is of the view that Rigveda must have been written in -----.
- a. Before 1000 BC b. 2nd Century BC c. 1200 BC d. 3rd Millennium BC
117. A branch of Vedic science which has been highly appreciated and revived by the modern scientists recently is -----.
- a. Mathematics b. Astrology c. Astronomy d. Chemistry
118. The first reference to the goddess of forests Aranyani is made in -----.
- a. Rig Samhita b. Atharvaveda c. Aranyakas d. Upanisads
119. The Nasadiya Sukta referring to creation is found in -----.
- a. Rigveda b. Yajurveda c. Samaveda d. Atharvaveda
120. The rebirth of Soul is mentioned in -----.
- a. Aitareyopanisad b. Kaushitaki Upanisad,
c. Taittiriopanisad d. Kenopanisad
121. Varuna is mentioned as elite and Marutas commoner in -----.
- a. Aitareya Brahmana b. Satapatha Brahmana,
c. Chandogya d. Kaushataki
122. Which Upanisad is not related to Atharva Veda?
- a. Prasna Upanisad b. Mundaka Upanisad
c. Mandukya Upanisad d. Svetasvatara Upanisad
123. The first classification of 'Prana' is available in -----.
- a. Rigveda b. Aitareya Brahmana
c. Chandogyopanisad d. Isavasyopanisad
124. In which book the lending of money on interest is condemned?

- a. Dharmasutra b. Ritisutra c. Buddhist texts d. Jain texts
125. Which is the brightest chapter in the Chalcolithic period in India is -----.
- a. Harappan civilization b. Neo-Lithic civilization
c. Bronze Age d. Copper Age
126. Harappan civilization was discovered in -----.
- a. 1920–22 b. 1947-50 c. 1325-40 d. 1860-75
127. Which were the two important rivers mentioned in the Harappan and Indus valley civilizations?
- a. Ravi and Indus b. Ganga and Yamuna
c. Godavari and Kaveri d. Pampa and Jhala
128. On the basis of the archaeological findings the Harappan civilization has been dated between -----.
- a. 2600 BC–1900 BC b. 50 AD -100 AD
c. 4000 BC-3250 BC d. 500 AD-1500 AD)
129. Who discovered Mohenjodaro?
- a. R.D. Bannerji b. D. R. Sahani c. Max Muller d. R. K. Narayanan
130. Harappa is located on the banks of which river?
- a. Ganga b. Ravi c. Godavbary d. Kavery
131. The citadel in Harappan towns was normally located in which direction.
- a. Northern b. Western c. Eastern d. Southern
132. What kind of bricks were used for building the houses?
- a. Burnt bricks b. Clay bricks c. Unburnt Bricks d. Plain bricks
133. Where was the ‘Great Bath’ discovered?
- a. Harappa b. Mohenjodaro c. Kalibangan d. Western Ghats
134. What is the major structure found at Lothal?
- a. Dockyard b. Pyramid c. Courtyard d. Gothic
135. Besides agriculture which economic activity was practiced by Harappan people?
- a. Pastoralism (cattle-rearing) b. Weaving
c. Chappal making d. Poultry
136. Which is the place from where we got evidence of rice as a food crop during the Harappan period?
- a. Mohenjodaro b. Lothal c. Kalibangan d. Haryana
137. ----- are the first texts in the library of mankind.
- a. Vedas b. Puranas c. Itihasas d. Dharmasastras
- Ans. Vedas
138. ----- are universally acknowledged to be the most precious Indian Heritage.
- a. Itihasas b. Dharmasastras c. Vedas d. Puranas
139. In which year, the environment protection act comes into force?
- a. 1986 b. 1976 c. 1996 d. 2006
140. In Sanskrit, the word *Paryavarana* is used for-----.
- a. Environment b. Sound pollution c. Water pollution d. Circumstances
141. Who is S. R. N. Murthy?
- a. Geologist b. Cardiologist c. Scientist d. Activist

142. Earth is described as a ----- in Rig-veda.
a. Goddess b. Pilgrim c. Viewer d. Protector
143. Who called Dayananda Saraswati, one of the 'makers of Modern India'.?
a. S. Radhakrishnan b. P. C. Devasya c. Narayana Guru d. Mahatma Gandhi
144. Who was the founder of India House in London?
a. Shyamji Krishna Varma b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Ambedkar d. Sankara
145. One of the Dayananda Saraswati's notable disciples was -----.
a. Shyamji Krishna Varma b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Ambedkar d. Sankara
146. Who is the author of Satyarth Prakasha?
a. Dayananda Saraswati b. Aurobindo c. Sankara d. Narayana Guru
147. Which work of Dayananda was contributed to Indian independence movement?
a. Jnanappana b. Narayaneeya
c. Satyarth Prakasha d. Atmopadesasatakam
148. Dayananda advocated the doctrine of ----- and Reincarnation?
a. Karma b. Bhakti c. Vairagya d. Ignorance
149. Who was the first to give the word of Swadeshi long before Mahatma Gandhi?
a. Dayananda b. Sankara c. Ambedkar d. Chattambi Swami
150. What is the original name of Dayananda?
a. Mool Shankar b. Vidyadhara c. Nanu d. Ayyappan
151. Which is considered by the Arya Samaj to be the highest and most proper name of God.
a. Aum b. Svasti c. Svaha d. Prajapati
152. In which year Sree Narayana Guru was born?
a. 1854 b. 1855 c. 1856 d. 1857
153. Who is the father of Sree Narayana Guru?
a. Madan Asan b. Taikkattu Ayyavu c. Nanu Pillai d. Pazhassi
154. Who introduced Nanu to Shri?
a. Kunjan Pillai Chattambi b. Sankara c. Saktibhadra d. Vayalar
155. Who visited Sri Lanka in 1918 and started an organization "Vignanodayam"?
a. Sree Narayana Guru b. Chattambi Svamikal
c. Sree Sankara d. P. C. Devasya
156. "Gain strength through organization" –who teacher of this message?
a. Narayana Guru b. Chattambi Svamikal
c. Sree Narayana Guru d. Vallathol
157. In which year Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam established?
a. 1903 b. 1904 c. 1905 d. 1906
158. Who was the first Vice-President of SNDP yogam?
a. Dr. Palpu b. Sree Narayana Guru c. Ambedkar d. Sankara
159. Who was the first Secretary of SNDP Yogam?
a. Kumaranasan b. Vallathol c. Ambedkar d. Sankara
160. Who introduced the message "Gain freedom through education"?

- a. Dr. Palpu b. Sree Narayana Guru c. Ambedkar d. Sankara
 161. “One caste, one religion, one God for man” – Whose message is this?
 a. Sree Narayana Guru b. Dr. Palpu c. Ambedkar d. Sankara
 162. Who started Sree Narayana Gurukulam in 1932?
 a. Sri Nataraja Guru b. Chattambi Svamikal c. Sankara d. P.C. Devasya
 163. Who Considered as Father of Indian National Movement?
 a. Bala Gangadhar Tilak b. Vinoba bhava
 c. Gopalakrishna Gokhale d. Indira Gandhi
 164. Who is the founder of “Deccan Education Society”?
 a. Bala Gangadhara Tilak b. Vinoba bhava
 c. Gopalakrishna Gokhale d. Indira Gandhi
 165. In which year Bal Gangadhar Tilak joined the Indian National Congress?
 a. 1890 b. 1891 c. 1892 d. 1893
 166. The place of Buddha’s birth was a grove known as -----.
 a. Lumbini b. Goa c. Gujrat d. Ksalady
 167. The city Kapilavastu stood on the bank of the river -----.
 a. Rohini b. Ganga c. Godavari d. Kaveri
 168. Buddha’s original name was -----.
 a. Siddhartha b. Arjuna c. Madan d. Gadadhara
 169. In which teaching of Buddha interprets the secret of ‘true life’?
 a. Suttapitaka b. Vinayapitaka c. Abhidhammapitaka d. Rgveda
 170. Buddhism developed as a reform movement in response to the rigidity of the -----religion.
 a. Brahmanical b. technological c. Upanisadic d. freedom
 171. Who was the greatest exponent of the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta?
 a. Sankaracharya b. Narayanaguru
 c. Chattambi Swamikal d. Chinmayananda
 172. In which year the Advaita propounder was born?
 a. AD 780 b. AD 789 c. AD 790 d. AD 791
 173. Sankara defeated in argument -----, author of Khandana Khanda Khadya?
 a. Harsha b. Kalidasa c. Mandana d. Suresvara
 174. Who was the chief Pundit of the court of Mahishmati?
 a. Mandana Misra b. Suresvara c. Padmapda d. Hastamalaka
 175. Who was the incarnation of Sarasvati, the goddess of Learning?
 a. Bharati b. Ganga c. Bhamati d. Durga
 176. Bharati decided to defeat Sankara by means of the science of -----.
 a. Kamasashtra b. Sikshashtra c. Advaitashtra d. Dvaitashtra
 177. In which place Sankara established his first Mutt?
 a. Sringeri b. Badri c. Dvaraka d. Puri
 178. Who is known as Prasthanatrayabhasyakara?
 a. Sankara b. Ramanuja c. Maddva d. Vallabha
 179. Brahmasatyam jaganmithya, jeevo brahmaiva napaarah-Whose message is this?
 a. Sankara b. Ramanuja c. Vallabha d. Nimbarka

180. Sankara preached the Vada, which is known as -----.
- a. Vivartavada b. Parinamavada c. Arambhavada d. Anuvada
181. In Sankara's philosophy, the Atman is -----.
- a. Svatah siddha b. Vivarta c. Mitthya d. Aneka
182. In Sankara's philosophy, sat-chit-ananda constitutes the very essence of -----.
- a. Brahman b. Karman c. Yogic d. Tatastha
183. What is the absolute real in Advaita Vedanta?
- a. Brahman b. Jagat c. Mitthya d. Maya
184. What is the relatively real in Advaita Vedanta?
- a. Brahman b. World c. Mitthya d. Maya
185. In Advaita philosophy, Samsara exists due to -----.
- a. Avidya b. Parinama c. Vivarta d. Brahman
186. In which village, Visistadvaita exponent Ramanuja was born?
- a. Lumbini b. Sreeperumputtur c. Kalady d. Annamalai
187. Sri Ramanujacharya is regarded as the father of the ----- philosophy.
- a. Vaishnava b. Suddhadvaita c. Dvaita d. Saiva
188. According to Ramanuja's teachings, who is the Supreme Being?
- a. Lord Narayana b. Siva c. Brahman d. Hiranyagarbha
189. What is the most famous work of Ramanujacharya?
- a. Sreebhasya b. Sarirakabhasya c. Atmabodha d. Vivekachudamani
190. Who is the founder of Dvaita school of philosophy?
- a. Ramanuja b. Maddhva c. Vallabha d. Sankara
191. In which year Maddhvacharya was born?
- a. 1199 AD b. 1200 AD c. 1201 AD d. 1202 AD
192. Vallabhacharya is regarded as an incarnation of -----.
- a. Agni b. Vayu c. Marut d. Chandra
193. Vallabha was the exponent of ----- school of philosophy.
- a. Suddhadvaita b. Advaita c. Dvaita d. Dvaitadvaita
194. Vallabha spent his last days at -----.
- a. Varanasi b. Kashmir c. Kalady d. Karnataka
195. Who is the disciple of Sree Ramakrishna?
- a. Vivekananda b. Sankara c. Narayanaguru` d. Chattambisvamikal
196. Who was the founder of Ramakrishna Mission?
- a. Swami Vivekananda b. Sankara c. Narayana d. Tilak
197. Who was known as the messenger of Indian wisdom to the Western world?
- a. Vivekananda b. Sankara c. Ramanuja d. Vallabha
198. Guru Nanak invented the ----- characters by simplifying the Sanskrit characters.
- a. Gurumukhi b. Devanagari c. Magadhi d. Ardhamagadhi
199. The holy Granth, Granth Sahib, popularly known as -----.
- a. Adi Granth b. Purana c. Itihasa d. Kavya
200. Who has been regarded as the morning star of renaissance India?
- a. Rajaram Mohan Roy b. Vallabha c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak d. Gandhi

201. Who was the founder of Brahma Sabha?
a. Rajaram Mohan Roy b. Jawaharlal Nehru c. Gandhi d. Tilak
202. Who was known as the founder of Deccan Education Society?
a. Balgangadhar Tilak b. Rajaram Mohan Roy c. Sankara d. Vivekananda
203. Who is considered as Father of Indian National Movement?
a. Balgangadhar Tilak b. Rajaram Mohan Roy
c. Vivekananda d. Sree Ramakrishna
204. In which year Balgangadhar Tilak joined the Indian National Congress?
a. 1890 b. 1891 c. 1892 d. 1893
205. 'Oru jati oru matam oru daivam manusyan' Whose message is this?
a. Narayana Guru b. Sankara c. Vallabha d. Nimbarka
206. "Gain freedom through education" was a clarion call made by -----.
a. Narayana Guru b. Vivekananda c. Sankara d. Vallabha
207. Who is the founder of Arya Samaj?
a. Dayananda Sarasvati b. Rajaram Mohan Roy
c. Vivekananda d. Sankara
208. Which is considered by the Arya Samaj to be the highest and most proper name of God?
a. Aum b. Siva c. Brahma d. Devi
209. In modern Sanskrit, what word is used for environment?
a. Paryavarana b. Paritasthiti c. Sahacharya d. Prakrti
210. ----- is considered the mother in the Vedas?
a. Prithivi b. Vayu c. Agni d. Jala
211. ----- is considered the father in the Vedas.
a. Dyau b. Prithvi c. Vayu d. Agni
212. ----- is described as a goddess in Rig-veda.
a. Prithvi b. Agni c. Vayu d. Varuna
213. In which year, the Environment Protection Act, comes to force?
a. 1986 b. 1987 c. 1988 d. 1989
214. Who wrote the book 'Origin of Species'?
a. Charles Darwin b. R. K. Narayan c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Gandhi

ANSWER KEY

1. c
2. d
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. d
10. c

11. a
12. c
13. a
14. a
15. d
16. c
17. d
18. b
19. d
20. c
21. a
22. b
23. d
24. d
25. a
26. c
27. b
28. a
29. b
30. d
31. c
32. a
33. d
34. c
35. b
36. d
37. a
38. c
39. a
40. a
41. b
42. b
43. d
44. b
45. c
46. b
47. a
48. b
49. c
50. a
51. a
52. d
53. a
54. c

55. b
56. a
57. b
58. b
59. b
60. d
61. c
62. a
63. b
64. b
65. c
66. c
67. a
68. d
69. a
70. c
71. b
72. b
73. d
74. c
75. a
76. c
77. b
78. a
79. c
80. d
81. b
82. b
83. c
84. b
85. d
86. a
87. c
88. a
89. a
90. c
91. b
92. c
93. a
94. d
95. b
96. b
97. a
98. c

99. c
100. a
101. a
102. b
103. d
104. b
105. d
106. c
107. a
108. a
109. d
110. c
111. a
112. c
113. a
114. b
115. c
116. d
117. a
118. a
119. a
120. b
121. b
122. d
123. c
124. a
125. a
126. a
127. a
128. a
129. a
130. b
131. b
132. a
133. b
134. a
135. a
136. a
137. a
138. c
139. a
140. a
141. a
142. a

143. a
144. a
145. a
146. a
147. c
148. a
149. a
150. a
151. a
152. a
153. a
154. a
155. a
156. a
157. a
158. a
159. a
160. b
161. a
162. a
163. a
164. a
165. a
166. a
167. a
168. a
169. a
170. a
171. a
172. a
173. a
174. a
175. a
176. a
177. a
178. a
179. a
180. a
181. a
182. a
183. a
184. b
185. a
186. b

187. a
188. a
189. a
190. b
191. a
192. a
193. a
194. a
195. a
196. a
197. a
198. a
199. a
200. a
201. a
202. a
203. a
204. a
205. a
206. a
207. a
208. a
209. a
210. a
211. a
212. a
213. a
214. a