

Here are **50 MCQs with Answers** on  
**UNIT I: Introduction to Indian Knowledge System (IKS)**  
(Based on the given syllabus topics)

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## Meaning and Scope of IKS

1. Indian Knowledge System (IKS) primarily refers to:

- A. Western scientific traditions
- B. Ancient and classical Indian intellectual traditions
- C. Modern European philosophy
- D. Colonial education system

**Answer: B**

2. The scope of IKS includes:

- A. Only religious texts
- B. Only philosophical systems
- C. Science, arts, literature, governance, ecology, and spirituality
- D. Only mythology

**Answer: C**

3. Which of the following is a component of IKS?

- A. Ayurveda
- B. Artificial Intelligence
- C. Rocket Science
- D. Modern Robotics

**Answer: A**

4. IKS emphasizes knowledge that is:

- A. Fragmented and isolated
- B. Integrated and holistic
- C. Limited to rituals
- D. Only theoretical

**Answer: B**

5. The Indian Knowledge System is best described as:

- A. Static and rigid
- B. Oral and textual tradition based
- C. Colonial in nature
- D. Industrial revolution based

**Answer: B**

6. Which field is NOT traditionally part of IKS?

- A. Yoga
- B. Astronomy

- C. Corporate Banking
- D. Grammar

**Answer: C**

7. IKS promotes harmony between:

- A. Humans and technology only
- B. Humans and nature
- C. Humans and machines
- D. Government and citizens

**Answer: B**

8. The Indian Knowledge System is rooted in:

- A. Materialism only
- B. Spiritual and experiential wisdom
- C. Industrialization
- D. Capitalism

**Answer: B**

9. IKS integrates which of the following?

- A. Science and spirituality
- B. Politics and warfare only
- C. Trade and commerce only
- D. Industrial economy

**Answer: A**

10. The knowledge in IKS was preserved through:

- A. Printing press only
- B. Universities only
- C. Oral and written traditions
- D. Internet

**Answer: C**

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## **Bharatavarsha: Unique Geographical, Ecological & Cultural Endowments**

11. The ancient name for India is:

- A. Aryavarta
- B. Bharatavarsha
- C. Hindustan
- D. Jambudvipa

**Answer: B**

12. Bharatavarsha is known for its:

- A. Desert-only geography
- B. Single climate system
- C. Diverse geographical features
- D. Lack of rivers

**Answer: C**

13. The Himalayan mountains provided Bharatavarsha with:

- A. Mineral oils
- B. Natural protection
- C. Seaport facilities
- D. Desert climate

**Answer: B**

14. The Indian subcontinent is surrounded by:

- A. Only mountains
- B. Only deserts
- C. Oceans on three sides
- D. Forests only

**Answer: C**

15. Ecological diversity in Bharatavarsha includes:

- A. Tundra only
- B. Desert only
- C. Forests, mountains, rivers, plains, coasts
- D. Polar region

**Answer: C**

16. Cultural diversity in India includes:

- A. One language only
- B. One tradition only
- C. Multiple languages and traditions
- D. No traditions

**Answer: C**

17. The monsoon system contributes to:

- A. Snowfall only
- B. Agricultural prosperity
- C. Desertification
- D. Volcanic eruptions

**Answer: B**

18. Bharatavarsha's geographical unity promoted:

- A. Cultural interaction
- B. Isolation from within
- C. Loss of traditions

D. Economic decline

**Answer: A**

**19.** Rivers in Bharatavarsha are considered:

- A. Only water sources
- B. Sacred and life-giving
- C. Industrial waste channels
- D. Political boundaries only

**Answer: B**

**20.** The fertile Indo-Gangetic plain supports:

- A. Heavy industries
- B. Agriculture
- C. Mining only
- D. Desert economy

**Answer: B**

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## **Importance of Rivers, Seasons, Biodiversity, Minerals & Social Prosperity**

**21.** Rivers in IKS symbolize:

- A. Destruction
- B. Life and purity
- C. Industrial waste
- D. Political conflict

**Answer: B**

**22.** The six seasons (Rituchakra) reflect:

- A. Climate uniformity
- B. Cyclical understanding of time
- C. Industrial calendar
- D. Lunar eclipse

**Answer: B**

**23.** Biodiversity contributes to:

- A. Ecological balance
- B. Pollution
- C. Climate change only
- D. Desert formation

**Answer: A**

**24.** Ayurveda uses biodiversity mainly for:

- A. Industrial use

- B. Medicinal purposes
- C. Military purposes
- D. Transport

**Answer: B**

**25. Seasonal cycles influence:**

- A. Agriculture and festivals
- B. Internet usage
- C. Military operations only
- D. Banking systems

**Answer: A**

**26. Minerals in Bharatavarsha supported:**

- A. Craft and metallurgy
- B. Software development
- C. Digital currency
- D. Online trade

**Answer: A**

**27. Rivers like the Ganga support:**

- A. Only religious activities
- B. Agriculture and settlements
- C. Desert life
- D. Volcanic zones

**Answer: B**

**28. Indian agricultural practices were based on:**

- A. Seasonal rhythms
- B. Industrial cycles
- C. Foreign imports
- D. Artificial lighting

**Answer: A**

**29. Biodiversity in India is significant because of:**

- A. Monoculture farming
- B. Diverse ecosystems
- C. Single crop patterns
- D. Desert dominance

**Answer: B**

**30. Social prosperity in IKS is linked to:**

- A. Exploitation of nature
- B. Sustainable living
- C. Industrial pollution
- D. Consumerism

**Answer: B**

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## Geographical Isolation & Civilizational Uniqueness

31. The Himalayas contributed to:

- A. Cultural isolation from within India
- B. Protection from invasions
- C. Desert expansion
- D. Sea trade only

**Answer: B**

32. Oceans surrounding India helped in:

- A. Complete isolation
- B. Trade and cultural exchange
- C. Desertification
- D. Earthquakes

**Answer: B**

33. India's civilizational continuity is due to:

- A. Frequent cultural breaks
- B. Strong knowledge traditions
- C. Colonial rule
- D. Industrial revolution

**Answer: B**

34. Geographical features encouraged development of:

- A. Local cultures
- B. Uniform culture only
- C. Foreign rule
- D. Cultural destruction

**Answer: A**

35. The concept of "Unity in Diversity" is rooted in:

- A. Industrialization
- B. Civilizational experience
- C. Colonial policies
- D. Modern globalization

**Answer: B**

36. India remained culturally distinct because of:

- A. Isolation and continuity
- B. Lack of trade
- C. No rivers
- D. No mountains

**Answer: A**

**37.** Maritime trade connected India with:

- A. Africa and Southeast Asia
- B. Antarctica
- C. Arctic
- D. Only Europe

**Answer:** A

**38.** Indian civilization is considered one of the:

- A. Newest civilizations
- B. Oldest continuous civilizations
- C. Short-lived civilizations
- D. Industrial civilizations

**Answer:** B

**39.** Geographic barriers helped preserve:

- A. Ecological destruction
- B. Cultural traditions
- C. Industrialization
- D. Colonial control

**Answer:** B

**40.** The diversity of landscapes resulted in:

- A. Cultural monotony
- B. Rich cultural expressions
- C. No traditions
- D. Economic isolation

**Answer:** B

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## **Cultural Continuity through Oral & Textual Traditions**

**41.** Oral traditions were preserved through:

- A. Printing press
- B. Memorization and recitation
- C. Internet
- D. Television

**Answer:** B

**42.** The Vedas were transmitted primarily through:

- A. Printed books
- B. Oral recitation
- C. Newspapers
- D. Radio

**Answer:** B

**43.** Guru-Shishya tradition ensured:

- A. Commercial education
- B. Knowledge continuity
- C. Industrial training
- D. Political control

**Answer:** B

**44.** Indian epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata were:

- A. Only written texts
- B. Both oral and written
- C. Modern novels
- D. Colonial texts

**Answer:** B

**45.** Sanskrit grammar was systematized by:

- A. Aryabhata
- B. Panini
- C. Chanakya
- D. Charaka

**Answer:** B

**46.** Oral tradition ensured:

- A. Loss of knowledge
- B. Accurate preservation through chanting methods
- C. Cultural decline
- D. No education

**Answer:** B

**47.** Textual traditions include:

- A. Shruti and Smriti literature
- B. Only newspapers
- C. Industrial manuals
- D. Software documentation

**Answer:** A

**48.** Cultural continuity in India spans:

- A. Few centuries
- B. Several millennia
- C. Only 100 years
- D. Only medieval period

**Answer:** B

**49.** Storytelling traditions helped in:

- A. Cultural transmission
- B. Industrial growth
- C. Political revolutions

D. Desert formation

**Answer: A**

**50.** Indian Knowledge System is best characterized by:

A. Discontinuity

B. Colonial imitation

C. Continuous cultural evolution

D. Technological isolation

**Answer: C**

## UNIT II: Indian Language Sciences

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### (i) Varnamala and Classification of Sounds in Indian Languages

**51.** The Indian alphabet (Varnamala) is primarily based on:

A. Meaning

B. Sound

C. Script

D. Grammar rules

**Answer: B**

**52.** The Sanskrit alphabet is classified on the basis of:

A. Length of letters

B. Place and manner of articulation

C. Meaning

D. Writing style

**Answer: B**

**53.** The consonants ka, kha, ga, gha belong to which group?

A. Palatal

B. Retroflex

C. Guttural

D. Labial

**Answer: C**

**54.** The cha group of consonants is articulated from:

A. Throat

B. Palate

C. Cerebral region

D. Teeth

**Answer: B**

55. ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ḍha belong to which group?

- A. Dental
- B. Retroflex
- C. Palatal
- D. Labial

**Answer: B**

56. ta, tha, da, dha are classified as:

- A. Dental
- B. Guttural
- C. Palatal
- D. Labial

**Answer: A**

57. pa, pha, ba, bha belong to which class?

- A. Palatal
- B. Retroflex
- C. Labial
- D. Guttural

**Answer: C**

58. Vowels in Sanskrit are mainly classified into:

- A. One type
- B. Two types (short and long)
- C. Three types
- D. Four types

**Answer: B**

59. Anusvara and Visarga are classified as:

- A. Vowels
- B. Consonants
- C. Ayogavaha (auxiliary sounds)
- D. Conjunct letters

**Answer: C**

60. A key feature of Indian phonetics is:

- A. Unscientific classification
- B. Scientific and systematic arrangement
- C. Based only on writing
- D. Foreign influence

**Answer: B**

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## (ii) Introduction to Vyakarana, Siksha, Nirukta, and Chandas

61. The primary objective of Vyakarana (Grammar) is to:

- A. Compose poetry
- B. Systematize and purify language
- C. Tell stories
- D. Translate texts

**Answer: B**

62. Siksha (Phonetics) is concerned with:

- A. Meaning
- B. Sound and pronunciation
- C. Meter
- D. Etymology

**Answer: B**

63. Nirukta deals with:

- A. Grammar rules
- B. Etymology and word meanings
- C. Meter
- D. Writing style

**Answer: B**

64. Chandas is related to:

- A. Pronunciation
- B. Grammar
- C. Meter and rhythm
- D. Word derivation

**Answer: C**

65. The number of Vedangas is:

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Seven

**Answer: C**

66. The purpose of Siksha is:

- A. Correct pronunciation
- B. Composing poetry
- C. Understanding meaning
- D. Story writing

**Answer: A**

67. The author of Nirukta is:

- A. Panini
- B. Yaska
- C. Patanjali
- D. Katyayana

**Answer: B**

68. The principal text of Chandas is:

- A. Ashtadhyayi
- B. Nirukta
- C. Chandas Sutra
- D. Mahabhashya

**Answer: C**

69. The importance of Vyakarana lies in:

- A. Understanding language structure
- B. Warfare
- C. Medicine
- D. Music

**Answer: A**

70. Siksha is especially helpful in:

- A. Correct recitation of the Vedas
- B. Writing poetry
- C. Trade
- D. Politics

**Answer: A**

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### (iii) Panini and the Purpose of Grammar

71. The author of Ashtadhyayi is:

- A. Patanjali
- B. Panini
- C. Katyayana
- D. Yaska

**Answer: B**

72. The Ashtadhyayi contains approximately:

- A. 1000 sutras
- B. 2000 sutras
- C. 4000 sutras
- D. 8000 sutras

**Answer: C**

73. Panini's grammar is based on:

- A. Narrative style
- B. Sutra method
- C. Poetic style
- D. Prose style

**Answer: B**

74. The main objective of Panini was to:

- A. Create a new language
- B. Preserve and systematize Sanskrit
- C. Teach foreign languages
- D. Write literature

**Answer: B**

75. The author of Mahabhashya is:

- A. Panini
- B. Patanjali
- C. Katyayana
- D. Yaska

**Answer: B**

76. A key feature of Panini's grammar is:

- A. Complexity
- B. Scientific precision and brevity
- C. Lengthy explanation
- D. Narrative style

**Answer: B**

77. Panini's grammar is world-famous because:

- A. It is the oldest
- B. It is highly scientific
- C. It is simple storytelling
- D. It is foreign

**Answer: B**

78. Katyayana composed:

- A. Vartikas
- B. Nirukta
- C. Chandas
- D. Vedas

**Answer: A**

79. Panini is believed to have lived:

- A. In modern times
- B. After the Vedic period
- C. During colonial period

D. In medieval times

**Answer: B**

**80.** Panini's contribution was mainly in:

A. Mathematics

B. Medicine

C. Linguistics

D. Astronomy

**Answer: C**

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### **(iv) Role of Language Sciences in Preserving the Vedic Corpus**

**81.** The Vedas were preserved mainly through:

A. Manuscripts

B. Oral tradition

C. Internet

D. Printing press

**Answer: B**

**82.** Padapatha and Kramapatha were meant for:

A. Understanding meaning

B. Ensuring accurate recitation and preservation

C. Translation

D. Meter composition

**Answer: B**

**83.** Siksha helped in:

A. Meter composition

B. Preserving correct pronunciation

C. Interpretation

D. Story writing

**Answer: B**

**84.** Grammar helped preserve:

A. Meaning

B. Sound

C. Language structure

D. Script

**Answer: C**

**85.** Chandas is helpful in:

A. Maintaining rhythm of Vedic hymns

- B. Medicine
- C. Trade
- D. Warfare

**Answer: A**

**86.** Nirukta assists in:

- A. Grammar
- B. Understanding meanings
- C. Meter
- D. Politics

**Answer: B**

**87.** Correct pronunciation in Vedic tradition was considered:

- A. Secondary
- B. Unnecessary
- C. Extremely important
- D. Modern

**Answer: C**

**88.** The Vedic preservation system was characterized by:

- A. Inaccuracy
- B. Multiple recitation methods
- C. Written-only format
- D. Foreign control

**Answer: B**

**89.** Due to linguistic sciences, the Vedas remained:

- A. Corrupted
- B. Preserved
- C. Lost
- D. Incomplete

**Answer: B**

**90.** The Guru–Shishya tradition contributed:

- A. Minimally
- B. Significantly
- C. Not at all
- D. Recently

**Answer: B**

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## **(v) Growth of Navya-Nyaya and Navya-Vyakarana**

**91.** The major center of Navya-Nyaya was:

- A. Kashi

- B. Nalanda
- C. Mithila and Navadvipa
- D. Takshashila

**Answer: C**

**92.** Navya-Nyaya is primarily related to:

- A. Poetry
- B. Logic
- C. Medicine
- D. Mathematics

**Answer: B**

**93.** Navya-Vyakarana developed during:

- A. Modern period
- B. Medieval period
- C. Vedic period
- D. Colonial period

**Answer: B**

**94.** A feature of Navya-Nyaya is:

- A. Simple language
- B. Subtle logical analysis
- C. Narrative style
- D. Poetic style

**Answer: B**

**95.** Gangesha Upadhyaya is associated with:

- A. Navya-Nyaya
- B. Chandas
- C. Nirukta
- D. Siksha

**Answer: A**

**96.** The author of Tattvacintamani is:

- A. Panini
- B. Gangesha Upadhyaya
- C. Patanjali
- D. Katyayana

**Answer: B**

**97.** The aim of Navya-Vyakarana was:

- A. Detailed grammatical analysis
- B. Creating a new language
- C. Writing poetry
- D. Translation

**Answer: A**

**98.** Navya-Nyaya influenced:

- A. Philosophy and logic
- B. Agriculture
- C. Medicine
- D. Industry

**Answer:** A

**99.** Navya-Vyakarana flourished mainly in:

- A. Bengal and Mithila
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Punjab
- D. Gujarat

**Answer:** A

**100.** A defining feature of Indian language sciences is:

- A. Lack of scientific method
- B. Deep analytical tradition
- C. Inconsistency
- D. Limited development

**Answer:** B

## UNIT III: Indian Mathematics

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### (i) Numbers, Fractions, and Geometry in the Vedas

**101.** Mathematical concepts in the Vedas are mainly found in:

- A. Samhitas only
- B. Brahmanas
- C. Sulba Sutras
- D. Upanishads

**Answer:** C

**102.** The Sulba Sutras are primarily related to:

- A. Algebra
- B. Geometry
- C. Trigonometry
- D. Statistics

**Answer:** B

**103.** Early references to large numbers are found in:

- A. Vedic literature
- B. Medieval texts
- C. Colonial documents

D. Modern books

**Answer: A**

**104.** The term “Sulba” means:

A. Thread or cord

B. Number

C. Zero

D. Circle

**Answer: A**

**105.** Vedic geometry was mainly used for:

A. Astronomy only

B. Construction of fire altars

C. Trade

D. Banking

**Answer: B**

**106.** The concept similar to the Pythagorean theorem appears in:

A. Arthashastra

B. Sulba Sutras

C. Vedas only

D. Mahabharata

**Answer: B**

**107.** Fractions in ancient India were known as:

A. Bhaga

B. Shunya

C. Rekha

D. Sutra

**Answer: A**

**108.** Vedic mathematics includes knowledge of:

A. Only addition

B. Arithmetic and geometry

C. Calculus only

D. Algebra only

**Answer: B**

**109.** The Sulba Sutras provided methods for:

A. Solving equations

B. Constructing geometric shapes

C. Writing poetry

D. Medical treatment

**Answer: B**

**110.** Ancient Indian texts mention numbers as large as:

- A. Thousands only
- B. Millions only
- C. Billions and beyond
- D. Hundreds only

**Answer:** C

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## **(ii) Decimal Place Value System, Concept of Zero and Infinity**

**111.** The decimal place value system is based on:

- A. Base 2
- B. Base 8
- C. Base 10
- D. Base 16

**Answer:** C

**112.** The invention of zero is attributed to:

- A. Greek mathematicians
- B. Roman scholars
- C. Indian mathematicians
- D. Chinese scholars

**Answer:** C

**113.** The Sanskrit term for zero is:

- A. Ananta
- B. Shunya
- C. Bhaga
- D. Sutra

**Answer:** B

**114.** The concept of infinity in Sanskrit is called:

- A. Shunya
- B. Ananta
- C. Purna
- D. Rekha

**Answer:** B

**115.** The place value system allows representation of:

- A. Only small numbers
- B. Very large numbers efficiently
- C. Fractions only

D. Roman numerals

**Answer: B**

**116.** Zero as a number was first systematically used in:

A. Europe

B. Arabia

C. India

D. China

**Answer: C**

**117.** The decimal system later spread to:

A. Only Asia

B. Europe through Arabs

C. Africa only

D. America directly

**Answer: B**

**118.** Without zero, it is difficult to perform:

A. Addition

B. Place value notation

C. Counting

D. Subtraction

**Answer: B**

**119.** Infinity in Indian mathematics is closely linked with:

A. Philosophy

B. Politics

C. Trade

D. Warfare

**Answer: A**

**120.** The decimal system is also known as:

A. Binary system

B. Hindu-Arabic numeral system

C. Roman system

D. Greek system

**Answer: B**

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### **(iii) Sulba Sutras and Basic Constructions**

**121.** The Sulba Sutras belong to which category of literature?

A. Vedangas

B. Upanishads

C. Epics

D. Puranas

**Answer: A**

**122.** The authors of Sulba Sutras include:

A. Aryabhata

B. Baudhayana

C. Ramanujan

D. Bhaskara

**Answer: B**

**123.** The Sulba Sutras describe:

A. Algebraic equations

B. Geometric constructions

C. Trigonometric tables

D. Calculus

**Answer: B**

**124.** The Baudhayana Sulba Sutra contains a statement equivalent to:

A. Law of gravitation

B. Pythagorean theorem

C. Law of motion

D. Law of reflection

**Answer: B**

**125.** Fire altars were constructed in shapes such as:

A. Square and rectangle

B. Circle only

C. Triangle only

D. Hexagon only

**Answer: A**

**126.** The Sulba Sutras provided approximations for:

A.  $\sqrt{2}$

B.  $\pi$  only

C.  $e$

D. log values

**Answer: A**

**127.** Rope geometry refers to:

A. Algebra

B. Sulba methods

C. Calculus

D. Statistics

**Answer: B**

**128.** Sulba geometry was practical because it was used in:

- A. Ritual constructions
- B. Trade accounts
- C. Astronomy only
- D. Warfare

**Answer:** A

**129.** The word “Sutra” means:

- A. Thread or aphorism
- B. Number
- C. Circle
- D. Rule of trade

**Answer:** A

**130.** Sulba Sutras show early knowledge of:

- A. Trigonometry
- B. Geometry
- C. Statistics
- D. Probability

**Answer:** B

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### **(iv) Contributions of Aryabhata, Bhaskaracharya, Madhava, Kerala School**

**131.** Aryabhata is known for his work:

- A. Aryabhatiya
- B. Lilavati
- C. Tattvacintamani
- D. Sulba Sutra

**Answer:** A

**132.** Aryabhata proposed that the Earth:

- A. Is flat
- B. Rotates on its axis
- C. Is stationary
- D. Is hollow

**Answer:** B

**133.** Bhaskaracharya wrote:

- A. Aryabhatiya
- B. Lilavati
- C. Sulba Sutra

D. Vedas

**Answer: B**

**134.** Madhava of Sangamagrama is associated with:

- A. Calculus
- B. Geometry only
- C. Statistics
- D. Algebra only

**Answer: A**

**135.** The Kerala School is known for:

- A. Infinite series
- B. Roman numerals
- C. Binary system
- D. Greek geometry

**Answer: A**

**136.** Bhaskaracharya contributed to:

- A. Algebra and astronomy
- B. Medicine
- C. Politics
- D. Trade

**Answer: A**

**137.** Aryabhata calculated the value of:

- A.  $\sqrt{3}$
- B.  $\pi$  (Pi)
- C. e
- D.  $\log_{10}$

**Answer: B**

**138.** The Kerala School flourished during:

- A. Ancient period
- B. Medieval period
- C. Colonial period
- D. Modern period

**Answer: B**

**139.** Madhava's work anticipated:

- A. Differential calculus
- B. Statistics
- C. Geometry only
- D. Arithmetic only

**Answer: A**

**140.** The Kerala School made advances in:

- A. Astronomy and mathematics
- B. Medicine
- C. Agriculture
- D. Trade

**Answer:** A

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## **(v) Legacy of Ramanujan**

**141.** Srinivasa Ramanujan was a:

- A. Physicist
- B. Mathematician
- C. Astronomer
- D. Engineer

**Answer:** B

**142.** Ramanujan collaborated with:

- A. Newton
- B. Hardy
- C. Einstein
- D. Euler

**Answer:** B

**143.** Ramanujan made contributions to:

- A. Number theory
- B. Chemistry
- C. Biology
- D. Politics

**Answer:** A

**144.** Ramanujan's work includes:

- A. Infinite series
- B. Medical research
- C. Trade laws
- D. Grammar

**Answer:** A

**145.** Ramanujan's notebooks contained:

- A. Experimental data
- B. Theorems and formulas
- C. Political speeches
- D. Poems

**Answer:** B

**146.** Ramanujan was elected Fellow of:

- A. Royal Society
- B. Indian Parliament
- C. UN Council
- D. NASA

**Answer:** A

**147.** Ramanujan's work influenced:

- A. Modern mathematics
- B. Medicine
- C. Agriculture
- D. Politics

**Answer:** A

**148.** Ramanujan's famous number 1729 is known as:

- A. Prime number
- B. Hardy-Ramanujan number
- C. Perfect number
- D. Even number

**Answer:** B

**149.** Ramanujan's mathematical style was:

- A. Experimental
- B. Highly intuitive
- C. Political
- D. Mechanical

**Answer:** B

**150.** The legacy of Indian mathematics is characterized by:

- A. Isolation
- B. Innovation and continuity
- C. Lack of development
- D. Borrowed knowledge only

**Answer:** B

## **UNIT IV: Indian Astronomy**

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### **(i) Observations in Vedic Corpus: Sun, Moon, Nakshatras, Grahas**

**151.** In the Vedic corpus, the Sun is referred to as:

- A. Soma

- B. Surya
- C. Agni
- D. Vayu

**Answer: B**

**152.** The Moon in Vedic literature is known as:

- A. Indra
- B. Varuna
- C. Soma
- D. Mitra

**Answer: C**

**153.** The term “Nakshatra” refers to:

- A. Planets
- B. Constellations or lunar mansions
- C. Comets
- D. Meteors

**Answer: B**

**154.** In ancient Indian astronomy, “Graha” means:

- A. Star
- B. Satellite
- C. Planet
- D. Galaxy

**Answer: C**

**155.** The number of Nakshatras traditionally recognized is:

- A. 12
- B. 24
- C. 27
- D. 30

**Answer: C**

**156.** The movement of the Moon through Nakshatras was used to measure:

- A. Years
- B. Months
- C. Days
- D. Centuries

**Answer: B**

**157.** The Sun is central to the concept of:

- A. Lunar calendar
- B. Solar year
- C. Nakshatra cycle
- D. Eclipse theory

**Answer: B**

**158.** Vedic observations were primarily based on:

- A. Telescopes
- B. Naked-eye observation
- C. Satellites
- D. Computers

**Answer:** B

**159.** The study of celestial bodies in ancient India was called:

- A. Jyotisha
- B. Ganita
- C. Ayurveda
- D. Shilpa

**Answer:** A

**160.** The Rigveda contains references to:

- A. Solar eclipses
- B. Modern astronomy
- C. Telescopic discoveries
- D. Space travel

**Answer:** A

---

## **(ii) Astronomy as the Science of Time, Place, and Direction**

**161.** Ancient Indian astronomy helped determine:

- A. Trade routes only
- B. Time and seasons
- C. Industrial growth
- D. Warfare

**Answer:** B

**162.** The science of determining directions using celestial bodies is known as:

- A. Geometry
- B. Navigation
- C. Astronomy
- D. Astrology only

**Answer:** C

**163.** The concept of “Kala” in astronomy refers to:

- A. Space
- B. Time
- C. Direction
- D. Distance

**Answer:** B

**164.** Sunrise and sunset observations help determine:

- A. Latitude
- B. Longitude
- C. Time of day
- D. Planetary mass

**Answer:** C

**165.** The Pole Star (Dhruva) was used to determine:

- A. Time
- B. Direction
- C. Eclipse
- D. Seasons

**Answer:** B

**166.** Astronomy was essential for fixing:

- A. Religious rituals and festivals
- B. Industrial production
- C. Political events
- D. Military campaigns

**Answer:** A

**167.** The measurement of shadows was used to calculate:

- A. Time and direction
- B. Rainfall
- C. Temperature
- D. Humidity

**Answer:** A

**168.** The gnomon (Shanku) was used to measure:

- A. Eclipses
- B. Height of stars
- C. Shadow lengths
- D. Lunar phases

**Answer:** C

**169.** Determination of equinoxes helps in identifying:

- A. Equal day and night
- B. Lunar eclipse
- C. Solar eclipse
- D. Comets

**Answer:** A

**170.** Astronomy was closely linked with:

- A. Architecture
- B. Calendar making
- C. Medicine

D. Poetry

**Answer: B**

---

### **(iii) Aryabhata's Planetary Model and Nilakantha's Revision**

**171.** Aryabhata proposed that the Earth:

- A. Is stationary
- B. Rotates on its axis
- C. Moves around the Moon
- D. Is flat

**Answer: B**

**172.** Aryabhata's planetary model was described in:

- A. Lilavati
- B. Aryabhatiya
- C. Surya Siddhanta
- D. Sulba Sutra

**Answer: B**

**173.** Aryabhata explained eclipses as:

- A. Mythological events
- B. Caused by shadows
- C. Divine punishment
- D. Random events

**Answer: B**

**174.** Nilakantha Somayaji belonged to:

- A. Gupta period
- B. Kerala School
- C. Mughal period
- D. Colonial period

**Answer: B**

**175.** Nilakantha revised Aryabhata's model by:

- A. Rejecting planetary motion
- B. Proposing a quasi-heliocentric model
- C. Supporting geocentric only
- D. Ignoring astronomy

**Answer: B**

**176.** The Kerala School made improvements in:

- A. Planetary calculations

- B. Medicine
- C. Trade
- D. Agriculture

**Answer: A**

**177.** Aryabhata calculated the length of:

- A. Lunar month
- B. Solar year
- C. Century
- D. Eclipse cycle

**Answer: B**

**178.** Nilakantha's work is associated with:

- A. Tantrasangraha
- B. Tattvacintamani
- C. Aryabhatiya
- D. Mahabhashya

**Answer: A**

**179.** Aryabhata's model emphasized:

- A. Earth's rotation
- B. Flat Earth
- C. Mythology
- D. Astrology only

**Answer: A**

**180.** The Kerala School anticipated ideas similar to:

- A. Copernican model
- B. Newton's laws
- C. Einstein's theory
- D. Quantum mechanics

**Answer: A**

---

#### **(iv) Indian Calendars, Equinoxes, Solstices**

**181.** The Indian solar calendar is based on:

- A. Moon's phases
- B. Sun's movement
- C. Stars only
- D. Eclipses

**Answer: B**

**182.** The lunar calendar is based on:

- A. Sun's movement

- B. Moon's phases
- C. Nakshatras only
- D. Comets

**Answer: B**

**183.** An equinox occurs when:

- A. Day is longer
- B. Night is longer
- C. Day and night are equal
- D. Eclipse happens

**Answer: C**

**184.** Solstice refers to:

- A. Equal day and night
- B. Longest or shortest day
- C. Lunar eclipse
- D. Meteor shower

**Answer: B**

**185.** Makar Sankranti marks:

- A. Lunar eclipse
- B. Sun's transition into Capricorn
- C. Full Moon
- D. New Moon

**Answer: B**

**186.** The Hindu calendar is primarily:

- A. Solar
- B. Lunar
- C. Lunisolar
- D. Gregorian

**Answer: C**

**187.** Panchanga includes:

- A. Five elements
- B. Six elements
- C. Seven elements
- D. Eight elements

**Answer: A**

**188.** The calculation of tithis is based on:

- A. Sun's position
- B. Moon's position
- C. Stars only
- D. Comets

**Answer: B**

**189.** The concept of Uttarayana relates to:

- A. Sun's northward movement
- B. Moon's movement
- C. Eclipse
- D. Comets

**Answer:** A

**190.** Dakshinayana refers to:

- A. Sun's southward movement
- B. Lunar eclipse
- C. Equal day
- D. Shortest night

**Answer:** A

---

### **(v) Observations, Eclipses, Instruments, and Revival (18–19th Century)**

**191.** A solar eclipse occurs when:

- A. Earth comes between Sun and Moon
- B. Moon comes between Sun and Earth
- C. Sun disappears
- D. Stars block the Sun

**Answer:** B

**192.** A lunar eclipse occurs when:

- A. Moon blocks Sun
- B. Earth comes between Sun and Moon
- C. Sun blocks Moon
- D. Comets block Moon

**Answer:** B

**193.** Ancient Indian astronomers used instruments like:

- A. Telescope
- B. Shanku
- C. Microscope
- D. Radar

**Answer:** B

**194.** Jantar Mantar observatories were built by:

- A. Akbar
- B. Jai Singh II
- C. Shivaji

D. Ashoka

**Answer: B**

**195.** Jantar Mantar is located in:

A. Delhi and Jaipur

B. Mumbai

C. Chennai

D. Kolkata

**Answer: A**

**196.** The 18th-century revival of astronomy was marked by:

A. Construction of observatories

B. Abandonment of studies

C. Mythological focus

D. Trade expansion

**Answer: A**

**197.** Observatories were used to measure:

A. Planetary positions

B. Rainfall

C. Temperature

D. Wind speed

**Answer: A**

**198.** The Samrat Yantra is used to measure:

A. Time

B. Distance

C. Weight

D. Speed

**Answer: A**

**199.** The revival of Indian astronomy in the 18–19th century was influenced by:

A. Scientific reforms

B. Political decline

C. Agriculture

D. Warfare

**Answer: A**

**200.** Indian astronomy is characterized by:

A. Myth only

B. Observational and mathematical tradition

C. Lack of calculations

D. Isolation from science

**Answer: B**

# UNIT V: Indian Health Sciences (Ayurveda)

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## (i) Vedic Roots of Ayurveda

**201.** Ayurveda is traditionally considered an Upaveda of:

- A. Rigveda
- B. Samaveda
- C. Yajurveda
- D. Atharvaveda

**Answer:** D

**202.** The word “Ayurveda” means:

- A. Science of plants
- B. Knowledge of life
- C. Study of body
- D. Science of surgery

**Answer:** B

**203.** Early healing practices are mentioned in:

- A. Arthashastra
- B. Atharvaveda
- C. Ramayana
- D. Manusmriti

**Answer:** B

**204.** Ayurveda emphasizes harmony between:

- A. Body and machine
- B. Body, mind, and spirit
- C. Politics and society
- D. Trade and industry

**Answer:** B

**205.** The divine physician associated with Ayurveda is:

- A. Agni
- B. Dhanvantari
- C. Indra
- D. Varuna

**Answer:** B

**206.** Ayurveda is primarily based on:

- A. Chemical drugs
- B. Natural and holistic principles
- C. Surgery only

D. Modern laboratories

**Answer: B**

**207.** The ultimate aim of Ayurveda is:

- A. Wealth
- B. Disease only
- C. Health and longevity
- D. Power

**Answer: C**

**208.** Ayurveda considers health as:

- A. Absence of disease only
- B. Balanced state of body and mind
- C. Physical strength only
- D. Social status

**Answer: B**

**209.** Ayurveda originated in:

- A. Medieval Europe
- B. Ancient India
- C. China
- D. Arabia

**Answer: B**

**210.** The philosophical basis of Ayurveda includes:

- A. Sankhya philosophy
- B. Marxism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Existentialism

**Answer: A**

---

## **(ii) Tridosha Theory, Panchamahabhuta, Sapta Dhatu, Agni**

**211.** The Tridosha theory includes:

- A. Blood, bone, muscle
- B. Vata, Pitta, Kapha
- C. Air, water, fire
- D. Skin, nerves, fat

**Answer: B**

**212.** Vata is associated with:

- A. Water
- B. Air and movement
- C. Fire

D. Earth

**Answer: B**

**213.** Pitta represents:

A. Cold

B. Heat and metabolism

C. Stability

D. Structure

**Answer: B**

**214.** Kapha represents:

A. Motion

B. Digestion

C. Stability and lubrication

D. Heat

**Answer: C**

**215.** Panchamahabhuta refers to:

A. Five diseases

B. Five elements

C. Five organs

D. Five medicines

**Answer: B**

**216.** The five elements are:

A. Earth, Water, Fire, Air, Ether

B. Fire, Water, Soil, Gas, Metal

C. Blood, Bone, Fat, Skin, Muscle

D. Sun, Moon, Earth, Sky, Air

**Answer: A**

**217.** Sapta Dhatus are:

A. Seven tissues

B. Seven bones

C. Seven herbs

D. Seven organs

**Answer: A**

**218.** Agni in Ayurveda refers to:

A. Fire ritual

B. Digestive and metabolic energy

C. Sun

D. Light

**Answer: B**

**219.** Balanced Agni leads to:

- A. Disease
- B. Poor digestion
- C. Good health
- D. Weakness

**Answer: C**

**220.** Imbalance of Doshas causes:

- A. Wealth
- B. Disease
- C. Happiness
- D. Strength

**Answer: B**

---

### **(iii) Concepts of Health, Disease, Dinacharya, Ritucharya**

**221.** The Ayurvedic definition of health includes balance of:

- A. Doshas only
- B. Doshas, Dhatus, and Agni
- C. Muscles only
- D. Bones only

**Answer: B**

**222.** Dinacharya refers to:

- A. Seasonal routine
- B. Daily routine
- C. Surgery
- D. Meditation

**Answer: B**

**223.** Ritucharya refers to:

- A. Daily habits
- B. Seasonal regimen
- C. Surgery
- D. Exercise

**Answer: B**

**224.** Disease in Ayurveda is caused by:

- A. External infection only
- B. Dosha imbalance
- C. Fate only
- D. Climate only

**Answer: B**

**225.** Proper sleep is considered:

- A. Unnecessary
- B. Essential for health
- C. Harmful
- D. Optional

**Answer: B**

**226.** Yoga complements Ayurveda by:

- A. Increasing imbalance
- B. Promoting physical and mental health
- C. Causing disease
- D. Ignoring diet

**Answer: B**

**227.** Prevention is emphasized in Ayurveda through:

- A. Surgery only
- B. Lifestyle management
- C. Chemicals
- D. Machines

**Answer: B**

**228.** Ritucharya helps adapt to:

- A. Climate changes
- B. Politics
- C. Trade
- D. War

**Answer: A**

**229.** Ayurveda recommends diet based on:

- A. Dosha constitution
- B. Social status
- C. Wealth
- D. Age only

**Answer: A**

**230.** Mental health is considered part of:

- A. Physical health only
- B. Complete health
- C. Social life
- D. Wealth

**Answer: B**

---

#### **(iv) Ancient Surgeries: Cataract, Plastic Surgery**

**231.** The pioneer of ancient Indian surgery was:

- A. Charaka
- B. Sushruta
- C. Patanjali
- D. Nagarjuna

**Answer:** B

**232.** Sushruta Samhita mainly deals with:

- A. Medicine
- B. Surgery
- C. Grammar
- D. Astronomy

**Answer:** B

**233.** Cataract surgery was described in:

- A. Charaka Samhita
- B. Sushruta Samhita
- C. Vedas
- D. Arthashastra

**Answer:** B

**234.** Plastic surgery techniques were known in:

- A. Ancient India
- B. Modern Europe only
- C. China
- D. Arabia

**Answer:** A

**235.** Rhinoplasty (nose reconstruction) was described by:

- A. Charaka
- B. Sushruta
- C. Aryabhata
- D. Bhaskara

**Answer:** B

**236.** Surgical instruments mentioned in Sushruta Samhita were:

- A. Few
- B. Numerous and detailed
- C. None
- D. Imported

**Answer:** B

**237.** Sushruta emphasized:

- A. Anatomy knowledge
- B. Politics
- C. Trade

D. Astronomy

**Answer: A**

**238.** Dissection was practiced for:

A. Ritual only

B. Understanding anatomy

C. Worship

D. Trade

**Answer: B**

**239.** Ancient surgery included treatment of:

A. Fractures

B. Grammar

C. Astrology

D. Music

**Answer: A**

**240.** Sushruta is often called:

A. Father of Surgery

B. Father of Yoga

C. Father of Grammar

D. Father of Mathematics

**Answer: A**

---

## **(v) Texts: Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita**

**241.** Charaka Samhita mainly focuses on:

A. Surgery

B. Internal medicine

C. Grammar

D. Astronomy

**Answer: B**

**242.** Charaka emphasized:

A. Prevention of disease

B. Warfare

C. Trade

D. Politics

**Answer: A**

**243.** Sushruta Samhita contains details of:

A. Herbal medicine only

B. Surgical techniques

C. Grammar rules

D. Calendar making

**Answer: B**

**244.** Ayurveda classifies diseases based on:

A. Dosha imbalance

B. Wealth

C. Climate only

D. Social status

**Answer: A**

**245.** The concept of immunity in Ayurveda is called:

A. Agni

B. Ojas

C. Dosha

D. Dhatu

**Answer: B**

**246.** Ayurveda suggests detoxification therapy called:

A. Yoga

B. Panchakarma

C. Surgery

D. Fasting

**Answer: B**

**247.** Modern revival of Ayurveda includes:

A. Research institutions

B. Abandonment

C. Mythology only

D. No education

**Answer: A**

**248.** International Yoga Day is celebrated on:

A. 1 January

B. 21 June

C. 15 August

D. 2 October

**Answer: B**

**249.** Ayurveda today is recognized as:

A. Alternative system only

B. Traditional system of medicine

C. Unscientific

D. Obsolete

**Answer: B**

**250.** The relevance of Ayurveda in modern times lies in:

- A. Holistic health approach
- B. Political system
- C. Industrial growth
- D. Trade

**Answer:** A

## **UNIT VI: Indian Architecture & Fine Arts**

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### **(i) Sthapatya Veda and Town Planning (Indus Valley, Jaipur)**

**251.** Sthapatya Veda is associated with:

- A. Medicine
- B. Architecture and construction
- C. Astronomy
- D. Grammar

**Answer:** B

**252.** The Indus Valley Civilization is known for:

- A. Random city layout
- B. Planned urban design
- C. Forest settlements
- D. Nomadic culture

**Answer:** B

**253.** The cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro had:

- A. Unplanned streets
- B. Grid pattern layout
- C. Circular roads only
- D. No drainage system

**Answer:** B

**254.** A major feature of Indus cities was:

- A. Poor sanitation
- B. Advanced drainage system
- C. Wooden houses only
- D. No wells

**Answer:** B

**255.** Jaipur city was planned by:

- A. Raja Man Singh

- B. Maharaja Jai Singh II
- C. Akbar
- D. Shivaji

**Answer: B**

**256.** Jaipur's city planning was based on:

- A. Random design
- B. Vastu Shastra principles
- C. European model only
- D. Modern engineering only

**Answer: B**

**257.** The concept of Vastu relates to:

- A. Music
- B. Architecture and spatial harmony
- C. Surgery
- D. Mathematics

**Answer: B**

**258.** The Great Bath is located at:

- A. Harappa
- B. Mohenjo-daro
- C. Lothal
- D. Dholavira

**Answer: B**

**259.** Indus Valley houses were mainly built of:

- A. Stone
- B. Wood
- C. Baked bricks
- D. Mud only

**Answer: C**

**260.** Town planning in ancient India emphasized:

- A. Disorder
- B. Scientific layout
- C. Isolation
- D. Temporary settlement

**Answer: B**

---

## **(ii) Symbolism in Temple Architecture**

**261.** The temple tower in North India is called:

- A. Gopuram

- B. Shikhara
- C. Mandapa
- D. Vimana

**Answer: B**

**262.** In South India, the temple tower is known as:

- A. Shikhara
- B. Mandapa
- C. Gopuram
- D. Sabha

**Answer: C**

**263.** The Garbhagriha represents:

- A. Outer courtyard
- B. Sanctum sanctorum
- C. Entrance gate
- D. Pillar hall

**Answer: B**

**264.** The temple structure symbolizes:

- A. Mountain (Meru)
- B. River
- C. Forest
- D. Ocean

**Answer: A**

**265.** Mandapa in a temple is used for:

- A. Cooking
- B. Assembly or prayer hall
- C. Storage
- D. Sleeping

**Answer: B**

**266.** The Kalasha on the top of a temple symbolizes:

- A. Wealth
- B. Completion and auspiciousness
- C. War
- D. Agriculture

**Answer: B**

**267.** Temple orientation is usually towards:

- A. West
- B. North
- C. East
- D. South

**Answer: C**

**268.** Temple carvings often depict:

- A. Only animals
- B. Mythological stories and deities
- C. Political events
- D. Modern art

**Answer:** B

**269.** The Dravida style of temple architecture developed in:

- A. North India
- B. South India
- C. West India
- D. East India

**Answer:** B

**270.** Nagara style temples are mainly found in:

- A. South India
- B. North India
- C. Kerala
- D. Tamil Nadu

**Answer:** B

---

### **(iii) Natyashastra and the Science of Aesthetics**

**271.** Natyashastra was written by:

- A. Kalidasa
- B. Bharata Muni
- C. Panini
- D. Patanjali

**Answer:** B

**272.** Natyashastra deals with:

- A. Architecture
- B. Drama and performing arts
- C. Medicine
- D. Astronomy

**Answer:** B

**273.** The concept of “Rasa” in Natyashastra means:

- A. Juice
- B. Emotional flavor or aesthetic experience
- C. Music only
- D. Dance step

**Answer:** B

**274.** The number of classical Rasas traditionally recognized is:

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 8 or 9
- D. 12

**Answer: C**

**275.** “Bhava” refers to:

- A. Instrument
- B. Emotion
- C. Architecture
- D. Painting

**Answer: B**

**276.** Natyashastra integrates:

- A. Dance, music, and drama
- B. Only music
- C. Only dance
- D. Only acting

**Answer: A**

**277.** Abhinaya refers to:

- A. Singing
- B. Expression
- C. Painting
- D. Sculpture

**Answer: B**

**278.** The science of aesthetics in India is called:

- A. Rasa theory
- B. Geometry
- C. Ayurveda
- D. Jyotisha

**Answer: A**

**279.** Natyashastra influenced:

- A. Indian classical dance
- B. Surgery
- C. Trade
- D. Astronomy

**Answer: A**

**280.** Bharata Muni described:

- A. Temple plans
- B. Acting techniques
- C. Mathematical formulas

D. Medical theory

**Answer: B**

---

### **(iv) Indian Dance, Music, Sculpture, and Painting**

**281.** Bharatanatyam originated in:

- A. Kerala
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Gujarat
- D. Punjab

**Answer: B**

**282.** Kathak is mainly associated with:

- A. North India
- B. South India
- C. East India
- D. West India

**Answer: A**

**283.** Odissi dance belongs to:

- A. Odisha
- B. Bengal
- C. Assam
- D. Bihar

**Answer: A**

**284.** Hindustani music developed in:

- A. North India
- B. South India
- C. Kerala
- D. Tamil Nadu

**Answer: A**

**285.** Carnatic music is mainly associated with:

- A. North India
- B. South India
- C. West India
- D. East India

**Answer: B**

**286.** The Ajanta caves are famous for:

- A. Sculpture only
- B. Paintings
- C. Music

D. Dance

**Answer: B**

**287.** Classical sculpture often depicts:

A. Daily life only

B. Deities and mythological themes

C. Political leaders

D. Modern art

**Answer: B**

**288.** Raga in Indian music refers to:

A. Instrument

B. Melodic framework

C. Dance style

D. Sculpture

**Answer: B**

**289.** Tala in music refers to:

A. Melody

B. Rhythm

C. Painting

D. Architecture

**Answer: B**

**290.** The Natya tradition connects art with:

A. Entertainment only

B. Spiritual expression

C. Politics

D. Trade

**Answer: B**

---

## **(v) Classical Instruments and Regional Schools of Art**

**291.** The Veena is a:

A. Wind instrument

B. String instrument

C. Percussion instrument

D. Metal instrument

**Answer: B**

**292.** The Tabla is a:

A. String instrument

B. Wind instrument

C. Percussion instrument

D. Electronic instrument

**Answer: C**

**293.** The Sitar belongs to:

A. Percussion

B. String

C. Wind

D. Brass

**Answer: B**

**294.** The Mridangam is mainly used in:

A. Hindustani music

B. Carnatic music

C. Western music

D. Folk music only

**Answer: B**

**295.** The flute (Bansuri) is a:

A. Wind instrument

B. String instrument

C. Percussion instrument

D. Electronic instrument

**Answer: A**

**296.** The Mughal school of painting is known for:

A. Abstract art

B. Miniature paintings

C. Sculpture only

D. Architecture only

**Answer: B**

**297.** The Bengal School of Art emerged in:

A. 10th century

B. 19th–20th century

C. Ancient period

D. Medieval period

**Answer: B**

**298.** Regional schools reflect:

A. Uniform style

B. Local culture and tradition

C. Foreign dominance only

D. No identity

**Answer: B**

**299.** Contemporary revival of fine arts includes:

- A. Art institutions and festivals
- B. Abandonment
- C. No education
- D. Isolation

**Answer:** A

**300.** Indian architecture and fine arts are characterized by:

- A. Lack of symbolism
- B. Integration of spirituality and aesthetics
- C. Isolation from culture
- D. Purely decorative purpose

**Answer:** B

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