

Chapter – 5 | India, That Is Bharat

QUIZ
PART-04

1. What does the term 'Sapta Sindhava' mean?

- A. Land of seven kings
- B. Land of seven sages
- C. Land of seven rivers
- D. Land of seven mountains (C)

Explanation: 'Sapta Sindhava' literally means 'land of the seven rivers', as mentioned in ancient texts.

2. Which tree is the Jambul tree also known as?

- A. Banyan
- B. Peepal
- C. Jamun
- D. Malabar plum (D)

Explanation: The Jambul tree is another name for the Malabar plum tree, native to India.

3. Which region is matched correctly with its modern name?

- A. Pragjyotisha – Bengal
- B. Vanga – Assam
- C. Kurukshetra – Haryana
- D. Kaccha – Kerala (C)

Explanation: Kurukshetra corresponds to parts of modern-day Haryana as per ancient records.

4. How is 'Bharata' written in different parts of India?

- A. Bhārat in North, Bhāratam in South
- B. Bharatham in North, Bhārat in South
- C. Bharatvarsha in East, Bhāratam in West
- D. Hindustan in North, Aryavarta in South (A)

Explanation: In North India, it is written as 'Bhārat' and in South India, it is often written as 'Bhāratam'.

5. What name did the Persians use for India?

- A. Yindu
- B. Hindustan
- C. Hindi / Hindu
- D. Indike (C)

Explanation: The Persians adapted the word 'Sindhu' and called the region 'Hindī' or 'Hindu'.

6. What did the ancient Greeks call the Indian region?

- A. Bharat
- B. Indus
- C. Yintu
- D. Indoi / Indike (D)

Explanation: The Greeks borrowed from the Persians and referred to India as 'Indoi' or 'Indike'.

7. What is the meaning of the Chinese word 'Tianzhu'?

- A. Holy mountain
- B. Land of rivers
- C. Heavenly master
- D. Sacred fruit (C)

Explanation: 'Tianzhu' is derived from 'Sindhu' and means 'Heavenly Master', showing ancient Chinese reverence for India.

8. Which phrase is used in the Hindi version of the Constitution to refer to India?

- A. India arthath Bharat
- B. Hindustan arthath Bharat
- C. Bharat arthath India
- D. Bharat ke liye India (C)

Explanation: The Hindi version of the Constitution uses the phrase "Bharat arthath India".

9. Who was the Chinese traveller who came to India in the 7th century CE?

- A. Confucius
- B. Xuanzang
- C. Laozi
- D. Zheng He (B)

Explanation: Xuanzang (also known as Hiuen Tsang) came to India in the 7th century, stayed for 17 years, and translated Buddhist texts.

10. Which ancient text suggested that 'Bharata' became the common name for the Indian subcontinent?

- A. Mahabharata
- B. Upanishads
- C. Vishnu Purāṇa
- D. Ramayana (C)

Explanation: The Vishnu Purāṇa is an ancient text that indicates the use of 'Bharata' for the entire subcontinent.