

Chapter – 5 | India, That Is Bharat

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Which of the following texts describes the entire subcontinent?
A. Rig Veda
B. Ramayana
C. Vishnu Purāṇa
D. Upanishads (C)

Explanation: The Vishnu Purāṇa provides a description that includes the entire Indian subcontinent.

2. What does the term 'Jambudvīpa' refer to in Ashoka's time?
A. Only northern India
B. Present-day India and Nepal
C. Present-day India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan
D. Only southern India (C)

Explanation: In Ashoka's time, 'Jambudvīpa' included regions of present-day India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

3. Which regions are listed in the Mahābhārata as part of ancient India?
A. Punjab, Delhi, Goa
B. Kashmir, Kutch, Kerala
C. Gujarat, Bihar, Manipur
D. Assam, Tamil Nadu, Ladakh (B)

Explanation: The Mahābhārata includes regions such as Kashmir, Kutch, and Kerala.

4. Where did the word 'Hindustān' first appear?
A. Greek inscription
B. Persian inscription
C. Sanskrit manuscript
D. Roman text (B)

Explanation: The term 'Hindustān' first appeared in a Persian inscription, not a Greek one.

5. What was the word 'Hindu' originally used for in ancient Persian?
A. Hindu religion
B. Indian scripts
C. A region around Sindhu
D. Buddhist monks (C)

Explanation: In ancient Persian, 'Hindu' was a geographical term derived from 'Sindhu', not associated with religion.

6. Which of the following is false about the name 'Bhārata'?
A. It is mentioned in the Rig Veda
B. It was a name given by foreign travellers
C. It refers to a group of people
D. It became the common name for the subcontinent (B)

Explanation: 'Bhārata' is not a name given by foreigners; it originated within India and refers to a Vedic group.

7. Which belief was common to all Indian philosophical and religious systems mentioned?
A. Belief in Vedas alone
B. Focus on conquest
C. Detachment from material things
D. Worship of nature (C)

Explanation: All belief systems emphasized detachment from material things and understanding ultimate reality.

8. What did Buddhism and Jainism reject from earlier traditions?
A. Use of Sanskrit
B. Authority of the Vedas
C. Concept of Karma
D. Worship of ancestors (B)

Explanation: Buddhism and Jainism moved away from the Vedas and focused on their own values and practices.

9. Why did many traders travel to India in ancient times?
A. To spread their religion
B. To fight wars
C. To trade goods like spices, silk, and indigo
D. To settle permanently (C)

Explanation: Traders came to India to sell or exchange goods such as spices, muslin, silk, and indigo.

10. Which Chinese travellers visited India in search of knowledge?
A. Xuanzang, Fa-Hien, I-tsing
B. Laozi, Confucius, Li Bai
C. Mencius, Sun Tzu, Wang Wei
D. Zheng He, Puyi, Kangxi (A)

Explanation: Xuanzang, Fa-Hien, and I-tsing were Chinese travellers who came to India mainly to study Buddhism.