

## Chapter – 7 | India's Cultural Roots

QUIZ  
PART-01

1. Which is the oldest of the four Vedas?

- A. Yajur Veda
- B. Sāma Veda
- C. Ṛig Veda
- D. Atharva Veda (C)

**Explanation:** The Ṛig Veda is the oldest of the four Vedas and consists of hymns composed as early as the 2nd millennium BCE.

2. The hymns of the Vedas were composed in which region?

- A. Brahmaputra Valley
- B. Sapta Sindhava
- C. Deccan Plateau
- D. Western Ghat (B)

**Explanation:** The Vedas were composed in the Sapta Sindhava region, meaning "land of seven rivers."

3. Which organisation recognised Vedic chanting as a masterpiece of oral heritage?

- A. WHO
- B. UNESCO
- C. UNICEF
- D. WTO (B)

**Explanation:** UNESCO recognised Vedic chanting in 2008 for its meticulous oral transmission over thousands of years.

4. The word "Veda" comes from which Sanskrit root?

- A. Vid – to know
- B. Ved – to write
- C. Vaad – to speak
- D. Van – to live (A)

**Explanation:** "Veda" comes from the Sanskrit root "Vid," which means 'to know', hence the meaning 'knowledge'.

5. Who composed the Vedic hymns?

- A. Kings and Priests
- B. Merchants and Warriors
- C. Rishis and Rishikas
- D. Foreign travelers (C)

**Explanation:** Vedic hymns were composed by Rishis (male seers) and Rishikas (female seers).

6. What concept introduced by the Upanishads explains rebirth?

- A. Dharma
- B. Moksha
- C. Karma
- D. Yajña (C)

**Explanation:** The Upanishads introduced the concept of Karma—actions and their results, which is closely linked with rebirth.

7. Who debated with Yājñavalkya in the Bṛihadāraṇyaka Upaniṣhad?

- A. Nachiketa
- B. Śhvetaketu
- C. Gārgī
- D. Janaka (C)

**Explanation:** Gārgī, a learned rishika, engaged in a philosophical debate with Yājñavalkya about the nature of brahman.

8. Which Vedic deity is associated with fire and offerings?

- A. Varuna
- B. Indra
- C. Agni
- D. Mitra (C)

**Explanation:** Agni is the Vedic deity associated with fire and is central to rituals and offerings.

9. What philosophical idea is central to Vedanta?

- A. Nature worship
- B. Social reform
- C. One divine essence – Brahman
- D. Devotion to a single deity (C)

**Explanation:** Vedanta teaches that everything—life, nature, and the universe—is one divine essence called Brahman.

10. What was Śhvetaketu unable to explain to his father Uddālaka?

- A. The rituals of yajña
- B. The value of meditation
- C. The nature of Brahman
- D. The role of kingship (C)

**Explanation:** Śhvetaketu could not explain the nature of Brahman, leading his father Uddālaka to teach him through analogies.