

Chapter – 7 | India's Cultural Roots

QUIZ
PART-05

1. What does the word "Veda" mean in Sanskrit?
A. Prayer B. Knowledge
C. Ritual D. Religion (B)

Explanation: The word Veda is derived from the Sanskrit root vid, which means "knowledge."

2. Which UNESCO recognition was given to Vedic chanting in 2008?
A. World Heritage Site
B. Masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity
C. Intangible Cultural Heritage of India
D. Ancient Knowledge Award (B)

Explanation: Vedic chanting was recognized by UNESCO in 2008 as a masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity.

3. What is the primary focus of the Upanishads?
A. Ritual practices
B. The ātman and brahman
C. Worship of deities
D. Writing sacred texts (B)

Explanation: The Upanishads focus on philosophical concepts like ātman (self) and brahman (ultimate reality).

4. Who was the founder of Buddhism?
A. Mahāvīra B. Siddhārtha Gautama
C. Yājñavalkya D. Śhvetaketu (B)

Explanation: Buddhism was founded by Siddhārtha Gautama, who later became known as the Buddha.

5. What does "ahimsa" originally mean in the context of Jainism and Buddhism?
A. Peace
B. Non-injury
C. Forgiveness
D. None of the above (B)

Explanation: Ahimsa means non-injury or non-violence in thought, word, and deed.

6. Which of the following best defines "Anekāntavāda" in Jain philosophy?
A. Detachment from material possessions
B. The belief that truth has many aspects
C. The conquest of ignorance
D. Refraining from harm (B)

Explanation: Anekāntavāda refers to the idea that reality and truth are complex and can be viewed from multiple perspectives.

7. What is the supreme reality referred to in the Vedas in the hymn "ekam sat viprā bahudhā vadanti"?
A. The ātman B. Karma
C. Brahman D. Ritam (C)

Explanation: Brahman is the ultimate reality mentioned in this Vedic hymn, meaning "The truth is one, but the wise call it by many names."

8. Which tribal deity is worshipped by the Santhal and Munda tribes?
A. Singbonga
B. Donyipolo
C. Khandoba
D. Sarasvatī (A)

Explanation: Singbonga is worshipped by the Santhal and Munda tribes as a supreme deity and creator.

9. What does "aparigraha" in Jainism advise?
A. Practicing non-violence
B. Practicing non-possession
C. Accepting multiple perspectives
D. Following daily rituals (B)

Explanation: Aparigraha promotes detachment from material possessions and encourages a simple life.

10. What common value is shared by Vedic, Buddhist, and Jain schools of thought?
A. Ritual practices
B. Belief in tribal deities.
C. Search for an end to suffering
D. Worship of nature (C)

Explanation: All three systems seek to eliminate human suffering through spiritual, ethical, and philosophical approaches.