

CHAPTER 3 MAHABHARAT

Q1 According to Hindu tradition, the author of Mahabharata is

- a. Valmiki.
- b. Tulsidas.
- c. Kalidas.
- d. Vyasa.

Q2 Between 200 BCE and 200 CE, along with Sangam literature, the religious text that was composed was

- a. Ramayana.
- b. Mahabharata.
- c. Manusmriti.
- d. Puranas.

Q3 V.S. Sukthankar was a great scholar of

- a. History.
- b. Anthropology.
- c. Sociology.
- d. Sanskrit.

Q4 The two evils mentioned by Gandhari to her son Duryodhana were

- a. dishonesty and lie.
- b. greed and anger.
- c. violence and deceit.
- d. voracity and lie.

Q5 Marriage within a unit is known as

- a. polygyny.
- b. endogamy.
- c. exogamy.
- d. polyandry.

Q6 The belief of *Kanyadana* emerged out of the marriage practice of

- a. Endogamy.
- b. Exogamy.
- c. Polygyny.
- d. Polyandry.

Q7 Codes of social behaviour were laid down by

- a. Kings.
- b. priests.
- c. merchants.
- d. peasants.

Q8The people of the same kin and of same varna in practice were called the members of the same

- a. jati.
- b. group.
- c. gotra.
- d. community.

Q9The janapada which was inhabited by the cousins Pandavas and Kauravas was that of

- a. Shurasenas.
- b. Mallas.
- c. Sakyas.
- d. Kurus.

Q10The rulers who were described as being of 'low' origin were

- a. Mauryas.
- b. Satavahanas.
- c. Sakyas.
- d. Shungas.

Q11The language that was spoken exclusively by elites was

- a. Pali.
- b. Prakrit.
- c. Sanskrit.
- d. Tamil.

Q12The story “Kunti O Nishadi” was written in the language

- a. Tamil.
- b. Bengali.
- c. Sanskrit.
- d. Prakrit.

Q13The most important literary source to know about the ancient history of South India is

- a. Mahabharata.
- b. Puranas.
- c. Vedas.

d. Sangam texts.

Q14The 'Puranaruru', one of the anthologies of poems of the Tamil Sangam literature, was composed in the

- a. c. first century CE.
- b. c. second century CE.
- c. c. third century CE.
- d. c. fourth century CE.

Q15The number of means of acquiring wealth, as declared by *Manusmriti*, for men, was

- a. five.
- b. six.
- c. seven.
- d. eight.

Q16Kanyadana was an important religious duty of the

- a. brother.
- b. father.
- c. mother.
- d. sister.

Q17The meaning of 'Varna' is

- a. religion.
- b. caste.
- c. language.
- d. occupation.

Q18The practice of women having several husbands was known as

- a. polyandry.
- b. exogamy.
- c. polygyny.
- d. endogamy.

Q19Drupada was the king of

- a. Koshala.
- b. Magadha.
- c. Madradesh.
- d. Panchala.

Q20The practice of polyandry was unusual and undesirable from the point of view of

- a. Brahmanas.
- b. Kshatriyas.
- c. Vaishyas.
- d. Shudras.

Q21 Kanyadana was the gift of a

- a. cow in marriage.
- b. daughter in marriage.
- c. gold in marriage.
- d. land in marriage.

Q22 According to the Sanskrit text *Mahabharata*, Duryodhana plotted to kill

- a. Dhritarashtra.
- b. Draupadi.
- c. Kauravas.
- d. Pandavas.

Q23 The short story titled "Kunti O Nishadi" was written by

- a. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.
- b. Mahashweta Devi.
- c. Mahadevi Verma.
- d. Sarojni Naidu.

Q24 'Ashtadhyayi' of Panini, a work on Sanskrit grammar, was written in

- a. c. 200 BCE.
- b. c. 300 BCE.
- c. c. 400 BCE.
- d. c. 500 BCE.

Q25 People were classified in terms of gotras in Hindu religion from

- a. c. 1300 BCE.
- b. c. 1200 BCE.
- c. c. 1100 BCE.
- d. c. 1000 BCE.

Q26 Satavahana rulers were identified through

- a. varna.
- b. metonymics.
- c. gotra.
- d. patronymics.

Q27 Compilation of Jaina works in Prakrit was done between

- a. c. 400-500 CE.
- b. c. 400-600 CE.
- c. c. 400-700 CE.
- d. c. 400-800 CE.

Q28 Mahashweta Devi, a contemporary novelist and writer, belonged to

- a. Assam.
- b. Bengal.
- c. Rajasthan.
- d. Uttar Pradesh.

Q29 *Charaka* and *Sushruta Samhitas* were the works on the subject of

- a. economics.
- b. history.
- c. medicine.
- d. politics.

Q30 Poems in the Tamil Sangam anthologies reflect the

- a. marriage and love.
- b. politics and war.
- c. socio-economic relations.
- d. religion and culture of people.

Q31 The Mahabharata was originally composed by

- a. Brahmanas
- b. Sutas
- c. Vyasa
- d. Kshatriyas

Q32 For women, the number of means of acquiring wealth, as declared by the *Manusmriti*, were

- a. Five
- b. Six
- c. Seven
- d. Eight

Q33 Each gotra was named after a

- a. vedic seer.
- b. terrestrial god.

- c. celestial god.
- d. town.

Q34 Rulers whose name ended with the term 'Putra' belonged to

- a. Satavahana dynasty.
- b. Shunga dynasty.
- c. Mauryan dynasty.
- d. Kanva dynasty.

Q35 The number of categories into which the Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras divided the ideal occupations were

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Four
- d. Five

Q36 In ancient India, those who were classified as untouchables included

- a. Kshatriyas
- b. Shudras
- c. Chandalas
- d. Vaishyas.

Q37 Before the war became inevitable, Gandhari made one last appeal to

- a. Arjuna.
- b. Yudhishtira.
- c. Duryodhana.
- d. Krishna.

Q38 According to tradition, Vyasa dictated the text of Mahabharata to

- a. Krishna.
- b. Ganesha.
- c. Rama.
- d. Brahma.

Q39 The Buddhist attitude towards Varna is discussed in

- a. Majjhima Nikaya.
- b. Anguttara Nikaya.
- c. Samyutta Nikaya.
- d. Digha Nikaya.

Q40The rulers whose names were derived from that of their mothers were

- a. Shakas.
- b. Satvahanas.
- c. Kurus.
- d. Mauryas.

Q41The social group placed at the very bottom of the social hierarchy was

- a. Chandalas.
- b. Sarthavaha.
- c. Nishada.
- d. Rakshasa

Q42*Mahabharata* was composed over a period of about:

- a. 1000 years
- b. 50 years
- c. 100 years
- d. 500 years

Q43An important lineage described as being of low origin in the Brahmanical texts is

- a. Mauryas.
- b. Kurus.
- c. Satavahanas.
- d. Sungas.

Q44The old name of Mandasor was

- a. Lata.
- b. Shravasti.
- c. Virata.
- d. Dashapura.

Q45Ekalavya was a

- a. nishada.
- b. suvarnakara.
- c. chandala.
- d. priest.

Q46The best-known Shaka ruler who rebuilt Sudarshana lake was

- a. Chastana.
- b. Nahapana.

- c. Rudradaman.
- d. Shodasa.

Q47 Rudradaman was the best-known ruler of the

- a. Kurus.
- b. Kushanas.
- c. Mauryas.
- d. Shakas.

Q48 Shakas were regarded by the brahmanas as

- a. Kshatriyas.
- b. Brahmanas.
- c. Mlechchhas.
- d. Vaishyas.

Q49 Chinese pilgrim who observed that scavengers were forced to live outside the city in India was

- a. Fa Xian.
- b. Xuan Zang.
- c. It Xing
- d. I Qian.

Q50 The archaeologist B.B. Lal excavated at a village named Hastinapura, in Meerut, in

- a. 1955-56.
- b. 1953-54.
- c. 1952-53.
- d. 1951-52.

ANSWER: