

SWK 30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-4

THINKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS

1 Where did Buddha attain enlightenment?

- (a) Lumbini
- (b) Sarnath
- (c) Gwalior
- (d) Bodh Gaya

2 What was the name of the gana to which Buddha belonged to?

- (a) Licchavi
- (b) Sakya
- (c) Koliyas
- (d) Kamboj

3 What is the meaning of 'Three baskets'?

- (a) Tirthankara
- (b) Triratna
- (c) Tipitaka
- (d) Trishula

4 The Sangha was an association of whom?

- (a) Bhikkus
- (b) merchants
- (c) traders
- (d) dancers

5 According to which Buddhist text Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them?

- (a) Ashokavadana
- (b) Mahaparinibbana Sutta
- (c) Sutta Pitaka
- (d) Vessantara Jataka

6 Sanchi Stupa is situated

- (a) Near to Bhopal
- (b) Near to Indore
- (c) Near to Delhi
- (d) Near to Agra

7 Which of these was not the Begum of Bhopal?

- (a) Shahjehan Begum
- (b) Sultanjehan Begum
- (c) Noorjehan Begum
- (d) (a) and (b) both

8. 24 great teachers of Jainism are known as __

- (a) Tirthankars
- (b) Jataks
- (e) Jinas
- (d) Vardhmanas

9 __ is the birth place of Gautama Buddha.

- (a) Kalinga
- (b) Sarnatha
- (c) Lumbini
- (d) Kushinagara

10 At which place Lord Buddha attained true enlightenment?

- (a) Lumbini
- (b) Kushinagara
- (e) Sarnath
- (d) Bodhgaya

11 New tradition of Buddhism was called as _

- (a) Shwetambar
- (b) Digambar
- (c) Hinayana
- (d) Mahayana

12 The most splendid stupa was at _

- (a) Amravati
- (b) Sanchi
- (c) Bhoomra
- (d) Shahjidheri

13 Choose the correct option:

New tradition of Buddhism was called as

- (a) Shwetambar
- (b) Digambar
- (c) Hinayana
- (d) Mahayana

14 Choose the correct option:

- (a) Sanchi Stupa situated near to Bhopal.
- (b) Sanchi Stupa was preserved by the Beghums of Bhopal.
- (c) Sanchi Stupa belong to Buddhism.
- (d) All of these.

15 What does the symbol of 'empty seat' symbolise?

- (a) First Sermon of the Buddha
- (b) An event in the life of Buddha
- (c) Wisdom of the Buddha
- (d) Meditation of the Buddha

16 Which of the following is the most important idea in Jainism?

- (a) Observing celibacy
- (b) Entire world is animated
- (c) Belief in non-violence
- (d) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.

17 Who provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa?

- (a) John Marshall
- (b) Begums of Bhopal
- (c) Alexander Cunningham
- (d) None of the above

18 What was the balcony-like structure in a stupa called?

- (a) Anda
- (b) Harmika
- (c) Yashti
- (d) Chhatri

19 Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the lively discussions and debates in the Buddhist texts?

- (a) Debates took place in the kutagarashala.
- (b) Many of the teachers questioned the authority of the Vedas.
- (c) In these debates the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
- (d) If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples.

20 Consider the following statements:

1. Jainism was started by Rishabhdev.
2. Lord Mahavira was 24th Tirthankar of Jainism.
3. Teachings of Jainism are given in Angar.
4. Jainism started Sanghas to spread its message.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 1, 2, 3
- (c) 2, 3, 4
- (d) 1, 3, 4

21. How many avatars of Vishnu were identified by the Vaishnavas?

- (a) eight
- (b) nine
- (c) ten
- (d) eleven

22. During the mid-first millenium BC, the religious philosophy of Zarathustra prevailed in

- (a) Greece.
- (b) China.
- (c) India.
- (d) Iran.

23. Hagiography is the biography of a/an:

- (a) king
- (b) brahmin
- (c) scholar
- (d) saint

24. Vardhamana came to be known as

- (a) Buddha.
- (b) Kalhana.
- (c) Kalidasa.
- (d) Mahavira.

25. After Buddhism reached East Asia, pilgrims travelled to India, in search of Buddhist texts, from:

- (a) Tibet
- (b) China
- (c) Korea
- (d) Japan

26. A form of Hinduism within which Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity is known as

- (a) Brahmanism.
- (b) Vaishnavism.
- (c) Shaivism.
- (d) Bhagavatism.

27. The famous Buddhist centre Amaravati is located in the modern Indian State of

- (a) Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) Assam.
- (c) Karnataka.
- (d) Tamil Nadu.

28. In cities of Taxila and Peshawar, Indo-Greek rulers had established kingdoms in the

- (a) second century BCE.
- (b) third century BCE.
- (c) fourth century BCE.
- (d) fifth century BCE.

29. According to Jainism, the last tirthankara was:

- (a) Makkhali Gosala
- (b) Siddhartha
- (c) Mahavira
- (d) Ajita Kesakambalin

30. _____ consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.

- (a) The Rigveda
- (b) The Yajurveda
- (c) The Samaveda
- (d) The Atharvaveda

ANSWER KEY

1. (d) Bodh Gaya
2. (b) Sakya
3. (c) Tipitaka
4. (a) Bhikkus
5. (a) Ashokavadana
6. (a) Near to Bhopal
7. (c) Noorjehan Begum
8. (a) Tirthankars
9. (c) Lumbini
- 10.(d) Bodhgaya
- 11.(d) Mahayana
- 12.(a) Amravati
- 13.(d) Mahayana
- 14.(d) All of these.
- 15.(d) Meditation of the Buddha
- 16.(b) Entire world is animated
- 17.(b) Begums of Bhopal
- 18.(b) Harmika
- 19.(c) In these debates the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
- 20.(b) 1, 2, 3
- 21.(c) ten
- 22.(d) Iran.
- 23.(d) saint
- 24.(d) Mahavira.
25. (b) China
26. (b) Vaishnavism.
27. (a) Andhra Pradesh.
- 28.(a) second century BCE.
- 29.(c) Mahavira
- 30.(a) The Rigveda

STUDYSHIPWITHKRATI