## Quiz#1

Sep 2, 2025

Hinduism: "Points of Departure"

Marks\*: 9/10

1. The process of Sanskritization refers to:

- a) The translation of Sanskrit texts into English
- (b) The adoption of local deities and practices into Brahmanical frameworks
- c) The rejection of popular religion by elites
- d) The spread of Sanskrit grammar schools
  - 2. The householder and renouncer roles illustrate:
- (a) Two contradictory but coexisting ideals in Hindu life
- b) The superiority of worldly life over renunciation
- c) That women cannot participate in religion
- d) That caste determines liberation absolutely
  - 3. Why is dharma considered a richer concept than "religion" in English?
- (a) Because it includes truth, duty, law, ethics, and cosmic order
- b) Because it means simply "ritual"
- c) Because it only applies to kingship
- d) Because it excludes caste and gender obligations
  - 4. The use of prototype theory in the chapter suggests that Hinduism is best understood as:
- a) A bounded religion with strict borders
- b) A tradition with fuzzy boundaries and degrees of belonging
- c) A religion entirely shaped by colonialism
- d) A philosophy of renunciation only
  - 5. The sacred, as described in the chapter, is best understood as:
- (a) A permanent quality of certain objects or people
- b) A relational quality that emerges in context and ritual
- c) A Western concept imposed on Hinduism
- d) A term used only in philosophical texts
  - 6. The Veda functions less as a text that is widely read, and more as:
- (a) A symbolic point of authority and identity
- b) A rejected scripture among all Hindus
- c) A guide for temple construction only
- d) A manual for renouncers
  - 7. The chapter divides Hindu traditions into three broad strands:
- a) Vedic, Buddhist, Jain
- (b) Brahmanical orthopraxy, renouncer traditions, popular/local traditions
- c) Temple Hinduism, Bhakti, Tantra
- d) North Indian, South Indian, Tribal