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| Book No  41. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following provides the correct sequence of dynasties ruling at Magadha? |
| Choices   1. Brihdratha, Harayanka, Shisunaga, Nanda 2. Harayanka, Brihdratha, Shisunga, Nanda 3. Harayanka, Shisunga, Nanda, Brihdratha 4. Brihdratha, Shisunga, Harayanka, Nanda | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following kings of Magadha transferred the capital from Girivraja to Pataliputra permanently? |
| Choices   1. Ajatshatru 2. Shisunga 3. Kalashoka 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In the context of Indian society, which one of the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three? |
| Choices   1. Kula 2. Vamsa 3. Kosa 4. Gotra | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Tundiyas and Akasias were the royal officers connected with which of the following works? |
| Choices   1. Supervision of ganikas 2. Supervision of mints 3. Tax collection 4. Judicial pronouncements | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following is not a characteristic of Rig-Vedic Aryans? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. They were acquainted with horses, chariots and the use of bronze 2. They were acquainted with the use of iron 3. They were acquainted with the cow, which formed the most important from of wealth 4. They were acquainted with the use of copper and the modern ploughs -- | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Buddhist Law or Doctrine of Karma meant |
| Choices   1. a man reaps what he sows 2. every individual is the maker of his own destiny 3. prayers to a God or Gods alone cannot change the destiny of man 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements correctly describe the difference between a chaitya and stupa? |
| Choices   1. Chaitya is a place of prayers /worship while stupa is an architectural term for a mound containing a relic of the Buddha and later on of leading Buddhist saints 2. Chaitya is a place of prayers/worship while stupa is a religious term 3. Chaityas were constructed by the monasteries while stupas were constructed by the kings and rich merchants 4. Chaityas represent Mahayanism and stupas Hinayanism | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  On which of the following points both Brahmanism and Buddism are in agreement with each other? |
| Choices   1. On the right of the king to receive taxes 2. On the right of the king to supervise religious centre 3. On the social categories based on varma and jati 4. On the issue of non-killing | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following pairs indicating the contents of the sacred Buddhist pitakas is not correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Vinaya Pitaka : Rules of monastic discipline 2. Abhidhamma Pitaka : Philosophical development of the Buddha’s teachings 3. Sutta Pitaka : Stories of Buddha’s previous births (Jataka stories) 4. Dhamma pada : The original sermon of the Buddha at Sarnath | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Asseration (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements,which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  50. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) The merchants, called Setthis, made handsome gifts to Gautama Buddha and his disciples. Reason (R) Gautama Buddha and his disciples preached non-violence, which would put an end to wars and promote trade and commerce (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Buddhist Council | Place | Chairman | Development | | 1. First 2. Second 3. Third 4. Fourth | (a) Rajagriha  (b) Vaishali  (c) Pataliputra  (d) Kashmir | (i) Maha Kassapa  (ii) Sabbakarni  (iii) Moggaliputta Tissa  (iv) Vasumitra | 1. Vinaya and Dhamma Pitaka compiled  2. Permanent split of Buddhist Church into sthaviras and mahasanghikas  3. Abhidhamma Pitaka compiled  4. Division into Mahayana and Hinayana | |
| Choices  Codes  (a) A-a-(i)-1 B-b-(ii)-2 C-c-(iii)-3 D-d-(iv)-4  (b) A-b-(iii)-1 B-a-(ii)-2 C-c-(i)-4 D-d-(iv)-3  (c) A-d-(i)-2 B-b-(iii)-1 C-a-(ii)-3 D-c-(iv)-4  (d) A-d-(i)-1 B-a-(ii)-2 C-b-(iii)-4 D-c-(iv)-3 | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In the Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisatva Avalokitesvar was also known as |
| Choices   1. Vajrapani 2. Manjusri 3. Padmapani 4. Maitreya | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was the factor behind Magadhan supremacy? |
| Choices   1. Geographical position—Ganga , Gandak and Ghaghra in North and son in South and capital city Rajgriha fortified with five hills 2. Fertile soil and abundance of Iron ore 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was a contemporary of Gautam Buddha? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Nagarjuna 2. Kanishka 3. Kautilya 4. Mahavir | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched?  1. Kumarajiva : Buddhist scholar of Indian origin who propogated Madhyamika Buddhism in China  2. Mahavamsa : Non canonical work of Buddhism provinding information on history of India and Sri Lanka  3. Digha : Contains Nikaya of Mahaparinibbna-Sutta, Sutta Pitaka which is detailed account of the last days of Buddha  4. Khuddaka : Contains Jataka stories Nikaya dealing with previous births of Buddha  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 3 and 4 3. 2 and 4 4. 1, 2, 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Concept of eight-fold path forms the theme of |
| Choices   1. Dipavasma 2. Divyavadana 3. Mahaparinibban Sutta 4. Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Milindapanho is in the form of a dialogue between the king Menander and the Buddhist monk |
| Choices   1. Nagasena 2. Nagarjuna 3. Nagabhatta 4. Kumarilabhatta | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  According to the Buddha, the cause of all human sorrows is trishna which means |
| Choices   1. desire for worldly things 2. desire for material enjoyments and worldly things 3. worldly attachments 4. hyperactivity of mind | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2001)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Events related to Buddha) | List II  (Place) | | 1. Birth of Buddha 2. Enlightenment 3. First Sermon 4. Death of Buddha | 1. Bodh Gaya  2. Lumbini  3. Kusinagar (or Kasia)  4. Sarnath  5.Rajgriha | |
| Choices  A B C D  (a) 2 1 3 4  (b) 1 3 4 5  (c) 2 1 4 3  (d) 4 2 5 3 | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In ancient Indian Buddhist monasteries, a ceremony called Pavarana used to be held. It was the (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. occasion to elect the Sanghaparinayaka and two speakers one on Dhamma and the other on Vinaya 2. confession by monks of their offences committed during their stay in the monasteries during the rainy season 3. ceremony of initiation of new person into the Buddhist Sangha in which the head is shaved and when yellow robes are offered 4. gathering of Buddhist monks on the next day to the full-Moon day of Ashadha when they take up a fixed abode for the next four months of rainy season | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Buddhists in Deccan excavated rock-cut Chaityas and the Vaishnavas, Shaivas and Jainas imitated these in later centuries.  2. The Vaishnavas, Shaivas and Jainas excavated temples at sites far distant from rock-cut Chaityas.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In Buddhism, what does Patiomokkha stand for? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. A description of Mahayana Buddhism 2. A description of Hinayana Buddhism 3. The rules of the Sangha 4. The questions of king Menander | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following kings  1. Ajatshatru  2. Bimbisara  3. Prasenjit  Which of these was/were the contemporary/contemporaries of Gautam Buddha? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following is not a part of early Jain literature? |
| Choices   1. Therigatha 2. Acarangasutra 3. Sutrakritanga 4. Brihatkalpasutra | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The concept of Anuvrata was advocated by |
| Choices   1. Mahayana Buddhism 2. Hinayana Buddhism 3. Jainism 4. the Lokayukta School | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Mahamastakabhisheka, a great religious event, is associated with and done for who of the following? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Bahubali 2. Buddha 3. Mahavir 4. Nataraja | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Among the following who is given the credit of carrying Jainism in South India? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Sudharmana 2. Indrabhuti 3. Bhadrabahu 4. Sthulabhadra | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  68. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The emphasis of Jainism on non-violence (ahimsa) prevented agriculturalists from embracing Jainism. Reason (R) Cultivation involved killing of insects and pests. |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Jainas believe the Jainism is the outcome of the teachings of twenty four Tirthankaras. In the light of this statement which one among the following is correct of Vardhamana Mahavira? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. He was the first Tirthankara and the founder of Jainism 2. He was the twenty third Tirthankara, the first twenty two Tirthankaras being considerd legendary 3. He was the last and twenty fourth Tirthankara, who was not considered as the founder of the new faith but a reformer of the existing religious sect 4. He was not one of the twenty four Tirthankaras | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following statements is not correct? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. The statue of Gomateshwara at Sravanabelagola represents the last Tirthankara of Jains 2. India’s largest Buddhist monastery is in Arunachal Pradesh 3. The Khajuraho temples were built under Chandela kings 4. The Hoysalesvara temple is dedicated to siva | | | |