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Created By Careericons Team

Q1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Vedangas)	List-II (Meanings)	
A. Kalpa	1. Etymology	
B. Siksha	2. Phonetics	
C. Vyakarana	3. Religious practices	
D. Nirukta	4. Astronomy	
E. Chhandas	5. Grammar	
F. Jyotisha	6. Metrics	

- Codes: A B C D E F
- a) 3 2 5 1 6 4
- b) 3 2 5 4 6 1
- c) 1 2 3 4 5 6
- d) 3 2 4 5 1 6

Q2. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in the

- a) Brihadadranyaka Upanishad
- b) Kathopanishad
- c) Chhandogyopanishad
- d) Kenopanishad

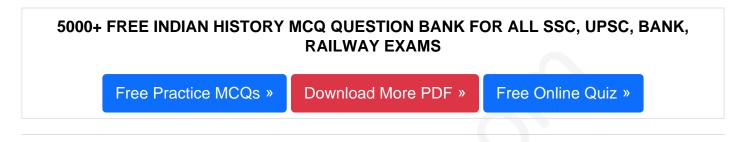
Q3. Which of the following custom emerged during the Tetrad postVedic period?

- a) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
- b) Brahmcharya, Grihasthaashramas, Vanaprastha, Sanyasa

- c) Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra
- d) Indra, Surya, Rudra, Maruta

Q4. King Asvapati of the Upanishadic period was the ruler of

- a) Kashi
- b) Panchala
- c) Kekaya
- d) Videha



Q5. To which Sakha does the publised Rigveda Samhita belong?

- a) Asvalayan
- b) Sawnaka
- c) Sakala
- d) Sankhayana

Q6. The Rigvedic tribal assembly associated with judicial function was

- a) Sabha
- b) Vidhata
- c) Samiti
- d) All of these

Q7. Which one of the following was not known by the Vedic Aryans?

- a) Burnt bricks
- b) Agriculture

c) Bricks

d) Painted grey ware

Q8. In which type of marriage, payment of bride-price was a condition?

- a) Brahma
- b) Asura
- c) Daiva
- d) Gandharva

Q9. The hymns of the Rig Veda were composed in

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Punjab
- c) Bihar
- d) Bengal

Q10. Which one of the following assemblies was also called Narishta meaning a resolution that cannot be broken?

- a) Vidhata
- b) Gana
- c) Sabha
- d) Samiti

Q11. The Vedic Sages said to have been born of jar were

- I. Vashistha
- II. Kanva
- III. Angiras
- IV. Agastya

Select the answer from the codes given below: a) IV and I

- b) III and IV
- c) I and II
- d) II and III

Q12. The 'Wedding Hymn' describing the oldest marriage ritual is found in the

- a) Yajurveda
- b) Rigveda
- c) Samveda
- d) Grihyasutras

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Q13. The ninth Mandala of the Rig Veda Samhita is devoted wholly to

- a) Indra and his elephant
- b) Gods related to plants and drugs
- c) Urvashi and the Heaven
- d) 'Soma' and the god who is named after the drink

Q14. During the Rig Vedic period Nishka was an ornament of

- a) Ear
- b) Arm
- c) Neck
- d) Wrist

Q15. The teacher who taught 'VedVedanga' for livelihood, was called

a) Acharya

- b) Upadhyaya
- c) Adhvaryu
- d) Purohita

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (b)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (b)

In Asura marriage, bridegroom gave as much wealth as he could afford to the bride's relatives, not in accordance with the injunctions of the scriptures because it was like buying the bride, which was prohibited.

Q9. Answer: (b)

Q10. Answer: (c)

The Sabha is called Narishta which meant a 'resolution of many' that cannot be broken. It performed the executive functions. In the later Vedic period it lost its importance due to the rise of royal power.

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (c)

Q15. Answer: (b)

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