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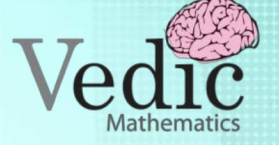
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Chapter – 04

Jainism & Buddhism

1. The first Tirthankara of the Jains was:

- (A) Arishtanemi (B) Parshvanath
(C) Ajitanath (D) Rishabha

2. With which of the following is the classic “Jivaka Chintamani” in Tamil associated?

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism (D) Christianity

3. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last?

- (A) Raajgir (B) Bodh Gaya
(C) Sarnath (D) Kushinagar

4. Gandhara school of art came into existence in

- (A) Hinayana sect (B) Mahayana sect
(C) Vaishnava sect (D) Shaiva sect

5. Who, according to the Budhists, is believed to be the next incarnation of Gautam Buddha?

- (A) Atreya (B) Maitreya
(C) Nagarjuna (D) Kalki

6. Which among the following ‘MATH’ is related with Buddhism?

- (A) Dakhma (B) Chaitya
(C) Khangah (D) Angeri

7. Which among the following is the sacred book of the Buddhists?

- (A) Upanishad (B) Vedas
(C) Tripitaka (D) Jatakas

8. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at

- (A) Pataliputra (B) Magadha
(C) Kalinga (D) Sarnath

9. The tutor of Alexander, the Great was

- (A) Darius (B) Cyrus

(C) Socrates

(D) Aristotle

10. Who propounded the ‘Eight-Fold Path’ for the end of misery of mankind?

- (A) Mahavir
(B) Gautam Buddha
(C) Adi Shankaracharya
(D) Kabir

11. Buddhism made an important impact by allowing two sections of society into its fold. They were

- (A) Merchants and Priests
(B) Moneylenders and Slaves
(C) Warriors and Traders
(D) Women and Sudras

12. ‘Buddha’ means

- (A) The Enlightened one
(B) The Religious Preacher
(C) The Genius
(D) The Powerful

13. Name the clan Buddha belonged to

- (A) Gnathrika (B) Maurya
(C) Shakya (D) Kuru

14. Which of the following is not one of the animals carved on the Sarnath Pillar?

- (A) Humped Bull (B) Deer
(C) Elephant (D) Horse

15. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment

- (A) Sarnath (B) Bodh Gaya
(C) Kapilavastu (D) Rajgriha

16. Which one of the following was the last Buddhist text produced In India?

- (A) Divya Vandana (B) Dohakosa
(C) Vjrachedika (D) Vamsathapakasini





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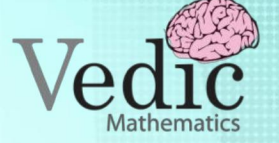
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17. Identify the Buddhist Literature from the following:

- (A) Tripitakas (B) Upanishads
(C) Angas (D) Aranyakas

18. The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in:

- (A) Prakrit texts (B) Pali texts
(C) Sanskrit texts (D) Pictographical texts

19. Gautama Buddha was born at

- (A) Kusinagar (B) Sarnath
(C) Bodha Gaya (D) Lumbini

20. Who was the mother of Mahavira?

- (A) Yasoda (B) Anojja
(C) Trishala (D) Devanandi

21. The paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of

- (A) Ramayana (B) Mahabharata
(C) Jataka (D) Panchatantra

22. Lord Mahavira died at

- (A) Saravana Belagola (B) Lumbini Garden
(C) Kalugumalai (D) Pavapuri

23. Which language was mostly used for the propagation of Buddhism?

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Prakrit
(C) Pali (D) Sauraseni

24. Buddha gave his first religious message at

- (A) Rajagriha (B) Pataliputra
(C) Gaya (D) Sarnath

25. Mahavira was born in a Kshatriya clan by the name of

- (A) Shakya (B) Janatrika
(C) Mallas (D) Lichhavis

26. The Third Buddhist Council was patronised by

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka

(C) Mahakashyap Upali

(D) Sabakarni

27. In which language were the Buddhist-texts 'Pitakas' composed?

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Ardhamagadhi
(C) Pali (D) Prakrit

28. Buddhism in Nepal was introduced during the reign of

- (A) Samudragupta (B) Ashoka
(C) Chandragupta (D) Harshavardhana

29. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists?

- (A) Mahipala (B) Devapala
(C) Gopala (D) Dharampala

30. During whose reign did the Gandhara School of Art blossom?

- (A) Harsha (B) Ashok
(C) Kanishka (D) Chandragupta II

31. Vaishakha Poornima has a great significance because it was on this day

- (A) Buddha was born
(B) Buddha got enlightened
(C) Buddha died
(D) All of the above

32. Which of the following are beliefs of Buddhism?

- (A) The world is full of sorrows.
(B) People suffer on account of desires.
(C) If desires are conquered, nirvana will be attained.
(D) The existence of God and Soul must be recognised.

- (A) A, B, C and D (B) B and C
(C) A, B and C (D) B, C and D

33. Which of the following is not the "Tri Ratna" of Jainism?

- (A) Right faith (B) Right knowledge
(C) Right view (D) Right conduct





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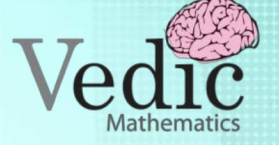
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34. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to

- (A) Fa-Hien (B) Hiuen - tsang
(C) I-tsing (D) Megasthenes

35. The Jaina literature is known as

- (A) Tripitakas (B) Epics
(C) Aryasutras (D) Angas

36. Where was the first Buddhist Council held?

- (A) Vaishali (B) Kashmir
(C) Rajagriha (D) Pataliputra

37. Which of the following ruler was a contemporary of Buddha?

- (A) Udayin (B) Bimbisara
(C) Ajatshatru (D) Mahapadma Nanda

38. What is 'Milind panho'?

- (A) A Buddhist place
(B) One of the names of Buddha
(C) A Buddhist Specimen of Art
(D) Buddhist text

39. Which one of the following is not a sect of Buddhism?

- (A) Mahayana (B) Hinayana
(C) Digambar (D) Theravad

40. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as

- (A) Triratna (B) Trivarga
(C) Trisarga (D) Trimurti

41. Mahavira's first disciple was

- (A) Bhadrabahu (B) Sthulabhadra
(C) Charvaka (D) Jamali

42. Vardhman Mahavira is also known as

- (A) Jina (B) Great teacher
(C) Great preacher (D) Jain

43. Which one of the following is not included in the 'Eight Fold Path' of Buddhism?

- (A) Right Speech (B) Right Effort
(C) Right Desire (D) Right Conduct

44. The Buddhist monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet was

- (A) Nagarjuna (B) Ananda
(C) Asanga (D) Padmasambhava

45. The site of birth (nativity) of Gautam Buddha is marked by:

- (A) a monastery
(B) a "Rummindei Pillar" of Ashok Maurya
(C) a statue
(D) a Peepal Tree

46. Chinese travellers visited India primarily because

- (A) They were interested in Buddhism
(B) They were invited by ten Indian kings
(C) They were interested to study Indian culture
(D) They were interested to stay in India

47. Which of the Kushana ruler patronised Buddhism?

- (A) Ashoka (B) Vikramaditya
(C) Kanishka (D) Kautilya

48. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is

- (A) Prabandhas (B) Angas
(C) Nibandhas (D) Chartis

49. In which of the following mudra did Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at Saranath?

- (A) Abhaya Mudra
(B) Dhyana Mudra
(C) Dharmchakra Mudra
(D) Bhumisparasa Mudra

50. With which religion is Kaivalya associated?

- (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism





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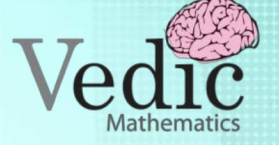
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(C) Hinduism

(D) Sikhism

51. To which Ganarajya Gautam Buddha belonged?

(A) Shibi

(B) Shakya

(C) Saurasena

(D) Shabara

52. In Buddhism, 'Bull' is related to what incident of Buddha's life?

(A) Birth

(B) Mahabhimiskramana

(C) Enlightenment

(D) Mahaparinirvana

53. "Desire is the cause of all sufferings". Which religion promoted this?

(A) Buddhism

(B) Jainism

(C) Sikhism

(D) Hinduism

54. Which one of the following ruler was not contemporary to 'Buddha'?

(A) Udayn

(B) Bimbisara

(C) Ajat Shatru

(D) Mahapadmananda

55. Who was Mahavira?

(A) 21st Tirthankara

(B) 24th Tirthankara

(C) 23rd Tirthankara

(D) 22nd Tirthankara

56. Who was the founder of Jainism in India?

(A) Gautama

(B) Mahavira

(C) Chandra Gupta

(D) Ashoka

57. Which of the following is Parinirvana place of Mahavira?

(A) Pava

(B) Sarnath

(C) Vaishali

(D) Shravanabelagola

58. Who was the last ruler of India that adopted Jainism in his last days?

(A) Samudra Gupta

(B) Bidusara

(C) Chandra Gupta Maurya

(D) Ashoka

59. The first Buddhist Council was held at_____.

(A) Kashmir

(B) Rajagriha

(C) Pataliputra

(D) Vaisali

60. 'Tripitakas' are sacred books of_____.

(A) Hindus

(B) Jains

(C) Parsis

(D) Buddhists

61. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is

(A) Prabandhas

(B) Angas

(C) Nibandhas

(D) Charits

62. The language in which Buddha preached?

(A) Hindi

(B) Urdu

(C) Pali

(D) Hebrew

63. From which monument, Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world?

(A) Humayun's Tomb

(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex

(C) Qutub Minar

(D) Red Fort Complex

64. In which Indian Religion, there are 24 tirthankaras?

(A) Jainism

(B) Buddhism

(C) Hinduism

(D) Sikhism

65. Santhara is a religious ritual of _____ community

(A) Sikhs

(B) Jews

(C) Jain

(D) Buddhists

66. Chandragupta Maurya was an ardent follower of _____.

(A) Sikhism

(B) Jainism

(C) Buddhism

(D) Jewism

67. Who is considered the founder of Buddhism?

a) Mahavira

b) Adi Shankara





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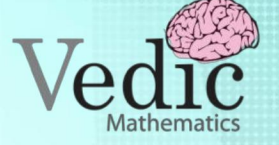
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- c) Gautama Buddha
d) Guru Nanak

68. The first sermon of Gautama Buddha is known as _____.

- a) Dhammapada
b) Tipitaka
c) Mahabharata
d) Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta

69. The core teaching of Buddhism revolves around the concept of _____.

- a) Karma
b) Dharma
c) Nirvana
d) Samsara

70. The Buddhist term for meditation is _____.

- a) Sutta
b) Samsara
c) Nirvana
d) Samadhi

71. The Buddhist community is known as _____.

- a) Sangha
b) Samsara
c) Karma
d) Dharma

72. The Three Jewels of Buddhism are _____.

- a) Buddha, Dharma, Sangha
b) Karma, Dharma, Sangha
c) Buddha, Karma, Sangha
d) Buddha, Nirvana, Dharma

73. The Buddhist path to enlightenment is called the _____.

- a) Dharma
b) Karma
c) Nirvana
d) Eightfold Path

74. The Buddhist scripture containing the teachings of Buddha is known as _____.

- a) Vedas
b) Sutras
c) Upanishads
d) Tripitaka

75. The first Noble Truth in Buddhism is _____.

- a) The truth of suffering (Dukkha)
b) The truth of the cause of suffering (Samudaya)
c) The truth of the end of suffering (Nirodha)
d) The truth of the path to the end of suffering (Magga)

76. The symbol representing Buddhism is called _____.

- a) Om
b) Yin and Yang
c) Wheel of Dharma (Dharmachakra)
d) Lotus flower

77. The Buddhist festival commemorating the birth, enlightenment, and death of Buddha is called _____.

- a) Diwali
b) Vesak
c) Navaratri
d) Holi

78. The doctrine of "Anatta" in Buddhism refers to _____.

- a) Non-attachment
b) Non-violence
c) Non-self
d) Non-duality

79. The concept of "Dukkha" in Buddhism refers to _____.

- a) Suffering
b) Impermanence
c) Non-attachment
d) Compassion

80. The Buddha achieved enlightenment under a _____.

- a) Bodhi tree
b) Peepal tree
c) Banyan tree
d) Neem tree

81. The Buddhist term for loving-kindness or compassion is _____.

- a) Metta
b) Karuna





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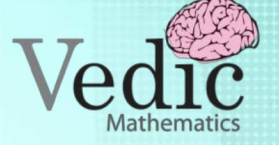
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c) Mudita

d) Upekkha

82. The concept of "Karma" in Buddhism refers to _____.

a) Action or deeds

b) Causality

c) Rebirth

d) Liberation

83. The ancient language in which the original Buddhist scriptures were written is _____.

a) Sanskrit

b) Pali

c) Prakrit

d) Magadhi

84. The Buddhist term for enlightenment or awakening is _____.

a) Samsara

b) Nirvana

c) Dukkha

d) Samadhi

85. The teaching of "impermanence" (Anicca) in Buddhism emphasizes _____.

a) The changing nature of existence

b) The importance of rituals

c) The existence of a permanent self

d) The pursuit of pleasure

86. The Buddhist monastery is known as _____.

a) Vihara

b) Ashram

c) Gurudwara

d) Stupa

87. Who is regarded as the founder of Jainism?

a) Mahavira

b) Buddha

c) Adinatha

d) Chandragupta Maurya

88. Jainism teaches the doctrine of _____.

a) Non-violence (Ahimsa)

b) Non-attachment

c) Non-egoism

d) All of the above

89. What is the Jain concept of "Anekantavada"?

a) Non-violence

b) Non-attachment

c) Non-absolutism

d) Non-egoism

90. The ultimate goal of Jainism is to achieve _____.

a) Moksha

b) Nirvana

c) Samadhi

d) Dharma

91. The holy book of Jainism is called _____.

a) Vedas

b) Tripitaka

c) Agamas

d) Upanishads

92. What is the term used for the Jain community of monks and nuns?

a) Samsara

b) Sangha

c) Vihara

d) Nirvana

93. The principle of non-violence in Jainism extends to _____.

a) Humans only

b) Humans and animals

c) Humans and plants

d) Humans, animals, and even insects

94. The symbol representing Jainism is called _____.

a) Om

b) Swastika

c) Trishula

d) Jain Prateek Chihna

95. What is the Jain term for the practice of fasting to purify the soul?

a) Puja

b) Tapas

c) Sadhana

d) Satsang

96. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Great Vows (Mahavratas) in Jainism?

a) Non-violence (Ahimsa)

b) Truthfulness (Satya)

c) Non-attachment (Aparigraha)

d) Celibacy (Brahmacharya)

97. The term "Tirthankara" in Jainism refers to _____.

a) Spiritual teacher

b) Religious scripture

c) Enlightened being

d) Monastic community





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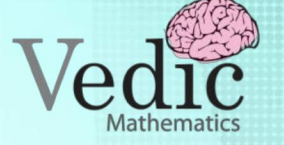
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98. The Jain festival commemorating the birth, enlightenment, and nirvana of Mahavira is known as _____.

- a) Diwali
- b) Navaratri
- c) Mahavir Jayanti
- d) Paryushana

99. The concept of "Samsara" in Jainism refers to _____.

- a) Liberation
- b) Reincarnation
- c) Enlightenment
- d) Nirvana

100. What is the term for the principle of limiting one's desires and possessions in Jainism?

- a) Satya
- b) Aparigraha
- c) Ahimsa
- d) Brahmacharya

