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**Chapter - 02**

**Vedic Age**

**1. The home of Gargi, Maitrey and Kapila was at**

- (A) Vidisha (B) Ujjain  
(C) Pataliputra (D) Mithila

**2. Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilization of the Early Vedic Age?**

- (A) Rig-veda (B) Yajur-veda  
(C) Atharva-veda (D) Sama-veda

**3. The most important text of vedic mathematics is:**

- (A) Satapatha Brahman  
(B) Atharva Veda  
(C) Sulva Sutras  
(D) Chhandogya Upanishad

**4. Which of the following Craftsmanship was not practised by the Aryans?**

- (A) Pottery (B) Jewellery  
(C) Carpentry (D) Blacksmith

**5. The words "Satyameva Jayate" in the State Emblem of India were taken from-**

- (A) Upanishads (B) Sama Veda  
(C) Rig Veda (D) Ramayana

**6. Who is hailed as the "God of Medicine" by the practitioners of Ayurveda?**

- (A) Susruta (B) Chyavana  
(C) Dhanwantari (D) Charaka

**7. The word 'Veda' means-**

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom  
(C) Skill (D) Power

**8. Which metal was first used by the Vedic people?**

- (A) Silver (B) Gold  
(C) Iron (D) Copper

**9. The caste system of India was created for:**

- (A) Immobility of labour  
(B) Recognition of the dignity of labour  
(C) Economic uplift  
(D) Occupational division of labour

**10. The origins of Indian music could be traced to**

- (A) Rigvedic Samhita  
(B) Yajurvedic Samhita  
(C) Samavedic Samhita  
(D) Atharvavedic Samhita

**11. The crop which was not known to Vedic people is**

- (A) Barley (B) Wheat  
(C) Rice (D) Tobacco

**12. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was**

- (A) Barley and rice  
(B) Milk and its products  
(C) Rice and pulses  
(D) Vegetables and fruits

**13. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called -**

- (A) Bali (B) Vidatha  
(C) Varman (D) Kara

**14. Which one of the following stages of the life of man in Aryan Society, in ascending order of age, is correct?**

- (A) Brahmacharya - Grihashta - Vanaprastha - Sanyasa  
(B) Grihashta - Brahmacharya - Vanaprastha - Sanyasa  
(C) Brahmacharya - Vanaprastha - Sanyasa - Grihashta  
(D) Grihashta - Sanyasa - Vanaprastha - Brahmacharya

**15. The Rig-Vedic Aryans were a pastoral people is born out by the fact that-**







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- (A) There are many references to the cow in the Rig-Veda  
(B) Most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows.  
(C) Gifts made to priests were usually cows  
(D) All of the above

**16. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because**

- (A) They used elephants on a large scale  
(B) They were taller and stronger  
(C) They were from an advanced urban culture  
(D) They used chariots driven by horses

**17. Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga?**

- (A) Patanjali (B) Banabhatta  
(C) Atreya (D) Vrudukanta

**18. Who among the following was not a physician?**

- (A) Sushruta (B) Charaka  
(C) Charvaka (D) Dhanvantari

**19. The first grammarian of the Sanskrit language was**

- (A) Kalhana (B) Maitreyi  
(C) Kalidasa (D) Panini

**20. Which one of the following Vedas contains sacrificial formulae?**

- (A) Sama Veda (B) Rig Veda  
(C) Yajur Veda (D) Atharva Veda

**21. Subject matter which Manu Smriti deals with is related to :**

- (A) Economics (B) Politics  
(C) Law (D) Arts

**22. Name the temple in Combodia where scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharatha are depicted-**

- (A) Borobudur (B) Kailashnath  
(C) Angkor Wat (D) Brihadeshwara

**23. The term 'Upanishad' Literally implies-**

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom  
(C) Sitting near (D) Recitation

**24. The Sage who is said to have Aryanised South India, was-**

- (A) Yagnavalkya (B) Vashistha  
(C) Agastya (D) Vishwamitra

**25. The origin of Indian music can be traced to which of the following Vedic Samhitas?**

- (A) Rigveda (B) Samaveda  
(C) Yajurveda (D) Atharvaveda

**26. The Earliest Settlements of Aryan tribes were at**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bengal  
(C) Sapta Sindhu (D) Delhi

**27. Who compiled the tales of "The Panchatantra"?**

- (A) Valmiki (B) Veda Vyasa  
(C) Vishnu Sharma (D) Tulsidas

**28. The first to invade India were the-**

- (A) Aryans (B) Greeks  
(C) Persians (D) Arabs

**29. Find the odd one:**

- (A) Samveda (B) Yajurveda  
(C) Vishnu Purana (D) Rigveda

**30. The Veda which deals with the rituals is known as-**

- (A) Rigveda (B) Yajurveda  
(C) Samaveda (D) Atharvaveda

**31. From where the famous 'Gayatri Mantra' has been taken?**

- (A) Yajurveda (B) Atharva Veda  
(C) Rig Veda (D) Sama Veda

**32. Recognize the medicinal trio of ancient India from the following options-**

- (A) Charaka, Sushruta, and Bharata







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- (B) Charak, Sushruta and Patanjali  
(C) Charak, Sushruta, and Banabhatta  
(D) Charak, Vatsyayana, and Banabhatta.

**33. The Upanishads are the \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Great Epics  
(B) Story Books  
(C) Source of Hindu Philosophy  
(D) Law Books

**34. Who was the eldest brother among the Pandavas?**

- (A) Yudhishtira (B) Bhima  
(C) Sahadeva (D) Nakula

**35. What is the chronological order of the Vedic texts?**

- a) Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda  
b) Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda  
c) Samaveda, Rigveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda  
d) Atharvaveda, Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda

**36. The term "Veda" originates from which language?**

- a) Sanskrit b) Prakrit  
c) Pali d) Tamil

**37. Who is considered the author of the Rigveda?**

- a) Vyasa  
b) Valmiki  
c) Vishwamitra  
d) Anonymous sages

**38. What are the primary subjects of the Rigvedic hymns?**

- a) Rituals and sacrifices  
b) Metaphysics and philosophy  
c) Social customs and norms  
d) All of the above

Explanation: The Rigvedic hymns mainly deal with rituals, sacrifices, and prayers to various gods.

**39. The Rigvedic society was primarily:**

- a) Rural and agricultural  
b) Urban and industrial  
c) Maritime and trading  
d) Nomadic and pastoral

**40. The term "Dasa" in the Rigveda refers to:**

- a) People belonging to the priestly class  
b) Rulers or kings  
c) Slaves or enemies  
d) Divine beings

**41. The "Soma" mentioned in the Vedic texts refers to:**

- a) A sacred drink  
b) A ritual fire  
c) A type of dance  
d) A musical instrument

**42. Who were the main gods worshipped in the Rigvedic period?**

- a) Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva  
b) Indra, Agni, Varuna  
c) Krishna, Rama, Hanuman  
d) Saraswati, Lakshmi, Parvati

**43. The most important ritual in the Rigvedic period was:**

- a) Yajna  
b) Puja  
c) Havan  
d) Homam

**44. Which river is most frequently mentioned in the Rigveda?**

- a) Ganga  
b) Yamuna  
c) Saraswati  
d) Godavari

**45. The social hierarchy in the Rigvedic period was primarily based on:**

- a) Caste  
b) Wealth





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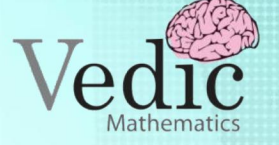
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- c) Occupation  
d) Birth

**46. Which Vedic text deals with the science of rituals and sacrifices?**

- a) Brahmanas  
b) Aranyakas  
c) Upanishads  
d) Samhitas

**47. The term "Ashramas" refers to:**

- a) Stages of life  
b) Places of worship  
c) Priestly families  
d) Sacred scriptures

**48. The concept of "Dharma" in the Vedic texts primarily refers to:**

- a) Moral duty and righteousness  
b) Religious rituals  
c) Social status  
d) Material wealth

**49. The caste system, as we know it today, was fully developed during the Vedic period.**

- a) True  
b) False

**50. Who composed the hymns of the Samaveda?**

- a) Vyasa  
b) Vishwamitra  
c) Yajnavalkya  
d) Anonymous sages

**51. The Samaveda is primarily associated with:**

- a) Music  
b) Rituals  
c) Philosophy  
d) Warfare

**52. Which Vedic text contains prose passages discussing philosophy and mysticism?**

- a) Samaveda

- b) Yajurveda  
c) Aranyakas  
d) Brahmanas

**53. The Yajurveda primarily deals with:**

- a) Sacrificial formulas  
b) Ritual hymns  
c) Philosophical dialogues  
d) Astrological calculations

**54. Who is considered the composer of the Yajurveda?**

- a) Vyasa  
b) Vishwamitra  
c) Vashishta  
d) Anonymous sages

**55. The "Brahmana" texts of the Vedic period primarily focus on:**

- a) Rituals and sacrifices  
b) Philosophy and meditation  
c) Social norms and customs  
d) Epic narratives

**56. The "Upanishads" are primarily concerned with:**

- a) Rituals and sacrifices  
b) Social ethics and morality  
c) Metaphysical questions and spiritual knowledge  
d) Historical events and legends

**57. The term "Atman" in the Upanishads refers to:**

- a) The universal soul  
b) The physical body  
c) The individual soul  
d) The mind

**58. The "Bhagavad Gita" is a part of which epic?**

- a) Ramayana  
b) Mahabharata  
c) Bhagavata Purana  
d) Vedas







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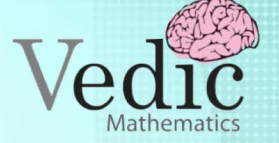
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59. Who is considered the author of the Mahabharata?

- a) Vyasa
- b) Valmiki
- c) Tulsidas
- d) Kalidasa

60. The caste system during the Vedic period was primarily based on:

- a) Birth
- b) Wealth
- c) Occupation
- d) Education

61. Who was the principal deity during the later Vedic period?

- a) Indra
- b) Agni
- c) Varuna
- d) Prajapati

62. The later Vedic period saw the emergence of:

- a) Village republics
- b) Monarchical states
- c) Feudalism
- d) Democratic institutions

63. The term "Janapada" in the later Vedic period refers to:

- a) Religious texts
- b) Urban centers
- c) Tribal territories
- d) Monastic communities

64. Which kingdom was prominent during the later Vedic period?

- a) Magadha
- b) Kuru
- c) Kosala
- d) Vatsa

65. The "Sudras" in the Vedic period were primarily:

- a) Warriors and rulers
- b) Priests and scholars
- c) Merchants and traders
- d) Laborers and servants

66. The term "Brahmin" originally referred to:

- a) Priests
- b) Warriors
- c) Merchants
- d) Laborers

67. The Vedic concept of "Karma" primarily refers to:

- a) Ritual action
- b) Cosmic law of cause and effect
- c) Liberation from samsara
- d) Devotional service to God

68. The "Law of Manu" primarily deals with:

- a) Social hierarchy and duties
- b) Legal procedures and justice
- c) Religious rituals and sacrifices
- d) Moral philosophy and ethics

69. The Vedic texts were transmitted orally for many centuries before being written down.

- a) True
- b) False

70. The decline of the Vedic civilization was partly due to:

- a) Invasion by foreign tribes
- b) Environmental factors
- c) Internal conflicts
- d) All of the above

71. The language of the Vedas is:

- a) Prakrit
- b) Pali
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Tamil

72. The period following the Vedic age is known as:

- a) Epic period





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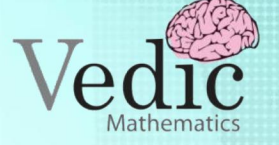
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- b) Mauryan period
- c) Gupta period
- d) Classical period

**73. Which of the following is not a Samhita of the Vedas?**

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Yajurveda
- d) Upanishads

**74. The Aryans during the Vedic period domesticated which of the following animals?**

- a) Elephants
- b) Horses
- c) Cows
- d) Camels

**75. The term "Rishi" in the Vedic texts refers to:**

- a) Kings
- b) Priests
- c) Sages
- d) Merchants

**76. Which of the following rivers is not mentioned in the Rigveda?**

- a) Ganga
- b) Yamuna
- c) Saraswati
- d) Godavari

**77. The term "Sacrifice" (Yajna) in the Vedic context primarily symbolizes:**

- a) Ritual offering to gods
- b) Surrender to fate
- c) Social equality
- d) Economic exchange

**78. Who is considered the preserver god in Hinduism?**

- a) Brahma
- b) Vishnu
- c) Shiva
- d) Krishna

**79. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the later Vedic period?**

- a) Emergence of monarchical states
- b) Decline in ritualism
- c) Spread of Buddhism and Jainism
- d) Rigidity of social hierarchy

**80. The concept of "Varna" in the Vedic period primarily refers to:**

- a) Social class
- b) Caste
- c) Occupation
- d) Education

**81. The term "Samsara" refers to:**

- a) Liberation from the cycle of birth and death
- b) The cycle of birth, death, and rebirth
- c) The ultimate reality or Brahman
- d) The law of karma

**82. The Vedic society was patriarchal, with men holding dominant positions in both family and society.**

- a) True
- b) False

**83. Which river was considered the holiest river in the Vedic period?**

- a) Ganga
- b) Yamuna
- c) Saraswati
- d) Sindhu (Indus)

**84. The Vedic period is associated with which archaeological culture?**

- a) Harappan
- b) Mesopotamian
- c) Egyptian
- d) Chinese

**85. The Rigvedic hymns were primarily composed for:**







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- a) Private meditation
- b) Public recitation and rituals
- c) Philosophical inquiry
- d) Entertainment purposes

**86. The term "Yuga" in Hindu cosmology refers to:**

- a) A ritual offering
- b) A cycle of time
- c) A social class
- d) A type of deity

**87. The term "Dharma" can be best translated as:**

- a) Duty
- b) Religion
- c) Ritual
- d) Charity

**88. The "Purusha Sukta" in the Rigveda describes:**

- a) The creation of the universe from the sacrifice of a cosmic being
- b) The exploits of a heroic figure
- c) Ritual procedures for the worship of gods
- d) Philosophical dialogues between sages

**89. Which of the following is not a type of Vedic sacrifice?**

- a) Agnistoma
- b) Rajasuya
- c) Ashvamedha
- d) Mahabharata

**90. The term "Brahma" in the Vedic texts primarily refers to:**

- a) The creator god
- b) The priestly class
- c) The ritual fire
- d) The sacred scriptures

**91. The later Vedic period saw the emergence of new religious movements such as:**

- a) Jainism
- b) Buddhism
- c) Shaivism
- d) All of the above

**92. Which of the following Vedas is associated with chants and melodies?**

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

**93. The term "Bhakti" in Hinduism refers to:**

- a) Ritual sacrifice
- b) Devotional worship
- c) Yogic meditation
- d) Philosophical inquiry

**94. The term "Vedanta" literally means:**

- a) End of the Vedas
- b) Beginning of the Vedas
- c) Middle of the Vedas
- d) Interpretation of the Vedas

**95. The Vedic civilization was centered around which region?**

- a) Indus Valley
- b) Ganges Valley
- c) Brahmaputra Valley
- d) Deccan Plateau

**96. Which of the following is not considered a significant contribution of the Vedic period?**

- a) Development of Sanskrit language
- b) Preservation of oral tradition
- c) Spread of Buddhism
- d) Establishment of philosophical inquiry

**97. The term "Vedas" is often referred to as:**

- a) Shruti
- b) Smriti
- c) Itihasa
- d) Purana

**98. The Vedic Age is estimated to have begun around:**

- a) 500 BCE





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- b) 1500 BCE
- c) 3000 BCE
- d) 500 CE

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