

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Zero was an:
(A) Invention of Arabs
(B) Invention of England
(C) Invention of China
(D) Invention of India
2. Stupas were erected by Ahsoka throughout his empire to enshrine the relics of:
(A) Mahatma Budha (B) Mahavira Jaina
(C) Lord Rama (D) Lord Shiva
3. The word "Stupa" means a:
(A) mound (B) hill
(C) river (D) sea
4. The Aryabhatium was written by:
(A) Aryabhata (B) Arabians
(C) Aaravali Gupta (D) Arikam Gupta
5. Epics are:
(A) traditional dance forms
(B) are grand, long compositions, about heroic men and women, and include stories about gods
(C) are biographies written by devotees about their ideals
(D) are traditional songs
6. We find stories about gods and goddesses and accounts about the creation of the world and about the kings in the:
(A) Puranas (B) Brahmanas
(C) Vedas (D) Jatakas
7. Meghaduta was written by:
(A) Kalidasa (B) Tulsidasa
(C) Akbar (D) Birbal
8. The language in which puranas were written was:
(A) Pali (B) Prakrit
(C) Sanskrit (D) Marathi
9. The two greatest Sanskrit epics are the:
(A) Mahabharata and Ramayana
(B) Silappadikaram and Manimekalai
(C) Abhijana Shakuntalam and Meghaduta
(D) Puranas and Brahmanas
10. The famous iron pillar is located in:
(A) Delhi (B) Patna
(C) Agra (D) Fatehpur

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. What are epics? Mention two famous Tamil epics which were written around 1800 years ago.
2. Write about the features of the iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi.
3. What are common features of the stupas?
4. What is the garbhagriha?
5. What are the two famous Sanskrit epics?
6. Who wrote the Aryabhatiyam?
7. What are main features of the Hindu temples built around 1800 years ago?
8. What is a relic casket?
9. What are common features of the stupas.
10. Write a note on Silappadikaram?
11. Write a note on any two famous Sanskrit epics.