

**OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS**

1. The name Silk Route was first associated with:  
(A) Japanese people (B) Chinese people  
(C) Iranian people (D) British people
2. At present, Nalanda is located in:  
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar  
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Orissa
3. Fa Xian began his journey back home from:  
(A) Madras (B) Bengal  
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Jammu
4. The most fertile river valley in southern India was:  
(A) Godavari (B) Kaveri  
(C) Tapi (D) Narmada
5. Fa Xian, Xuan Zang and I-Qing were:  
(A) Chinese Traders (B) Chinese Priests  
(C) Chinese Pilgrims (D) Japanese pilgrims
6. Two major centres of power of Kushanas were:  
(A) Mathura and Peshawar  
(B) Taxila and Peshawar  
(C) Madurai and Peshawar  
(D) Taxila and Mathura
7. The three chiefs mentioned in Sangam poems were the:  
(A) Cholas, Cheras and Satavahans  
(B) Satavahanas, Cheras and Pandyas  
(C) Cholas, Cheras and Pnadyas  
(D) Choals, Kakatiyas, and Pandyas
8. Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh is famous for the historic:  
(A) University (B) Vihara  
(C) Stupa (D) Chaitya
9. The most valued export commodity to the Roman Empire from India was:  
(A) Gold (B) Pepper  
(C) Precious stones (D) Cardamom
10. The Greek Buddhist art or Indo-Green Art was the name given to:  
(A) Mathura style (B) Gandhara style  
(C) Gupta style (D) Chola style

**SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS**

1. Name some articles for which South India was famous.
2. How did the chiefs of the sangam period gather their resources?
3. How do we get the information about Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni?
4. Who composed the Buddhacharita?
5. Name some of the countries where Bodhisttvas became popular.
6. What do the accounts of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims throw light on?
7. What was the basis of belief in the system of Bhakti?
8. Who were the Kushanas?
9. What does the term Sangam Age signify?
10. Name the most famous centre for Buddhist learning.
11. Describe the Mahayana & the Hinayan forms of Buddhism?
12. What do you mean by the term 'muvendar'?