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**1. Which of the following Vedic literature where the Varna system was discussed?**

- A. Rigveda
- B. Samaveda
- C. Yajurveda
- D. Atharvaveda

**Ans: A**

**Explanation:** Ninth Mandal of Rigveda contains hymns called Purusha Sukta from where Varna system was discussed. Hence, A is the correct option.

**2. Which of the following Vedic literature contains Gayatri Mantra?**

- A. Rigveda
- B. Samaveda
- C. Yajurveda
- D. Atharvaveda

**Ans: A**

**Explanation:** Third Mandal of Rigveda contains the Gayatri Mantra which was compiled in the praise of sun god Savitri. Hence, A is the correct option.

**3. Match the following**

Set I

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

Set II

- 1. Ayurveda
- 2. Adhvaryu

3. Udgatri

4. Hotra or Hotri

Code:

a b c d

A. 1 2 3 4

B. 3 4 2 3

C. 2 3 4 1

D. 4 3 2 1

**Ans: D**

**Explanation:** Rishi who were experts in Rigveda were called hotra or hotri. Udgatri was the experts of Samaveda. Adhvaryu was the experts of the knowledge of Yajurveda. Indian medicinal science i.e. Ayurveda has its origin from Atharvaveda. Hence, D is the correct option.

**4. Which of the following Vedic literature is the collection of sacrificial formulae?**

A. Rigveda

B. Samaveda

C. Yajurveda

D. Atharvaveda

**Ans: D**

**Explanation:** The Atharvaveda is composed in Vedic Sanskrit, and it is a collection of 730 hymns with about 6,000 mantras, divided into 20 books. It is the collection of sacrificial formulae which were written both in prose and poetry. Hence, D is the correct option.

**5. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Aranyakas.**

I. Written in forests for the hermits and students of the Vedas.

II. Initiated a changeover from materialistic religion to spiritual religion. Hence, they formed a tradition that culminates in the Upanishads.

Code:

A. Only I

- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

**Ans: C**

**Explanation:** The Aranyakas were written in forests and are concluding parts of the Brahmanas. They are like a bridge between Vedas cum Brahamanas and Upanishads. They don't lay much emphasis on rites, ritual and sacrifices, but have philosophy and mysticism. So they have moral science and philosophy. Hence, C is the correct option.

**6. Assertion (A):** Vedangas are known as limbs of Vedas.

**Reason (R):** The Vedangas were sciences that focused on helping understand and interpret the Vedas that had been composed many centuries earlier.

Codes:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A & R is not true

**Ans: A**

**Explanation:** The Vedangas are known as limbs of the Veda because they are six auxiliary disciplines in Vedic culture that developed in ancient times, and has been connected with the study of the Vedas. Hence, A is the correct option because both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.

### 7. Match the following

Set I

- a. Shiksha
- b. Kalpa
- c. Nirukta
- d. Chhanda

Set II

- 1. Metrics, rules of poetic composition

2. Etymology (Origin of words)
3. Rituals and ceremonies
4. Phonetics of Science of Pronunciation

Code:

a b c d

A. 1 2 3 4

B. 3 4 2 3

C. 2 3 4 1

D. 4 3 2 1

**Ans: D**

**Explanation:** The Vedanga are six auxiliary disciplines in Vedic culture are as:

(A)Shiksha- Phonetics of Science of Pronunciation

(B) Kalpa- Rituals and ceremonies

(C)Vyakarana - Grammar

(D)Nirukta – Etymology (Origin of words)

(E)Chhanda – Metrics, rules of poetic composition

(F)Jyotisha- Astronomy

Hence, D is the correct option.

**8. Which of the following Vedic literature refers to the ‘to sit near the feet of’?**

A. Vedangas

B. Upanishads

C. Aranyakas

D. Brahamanas

**Ans: B**

**Explanation:** The Upanishads are a collection of texts of religious and philosophical nature, written in India. Etymologically, the name Upanishad is composed of the terms upa (near) and shad (to sit), meaning something like “sitting down near”. Hence, B is the correct option.

**9. Which of the following Vedic literature contains details about the meanings of Vedic hymns, their applications, and stories of their origins?**

- A. Vedangas
- B. Upanishads
- C. Aranyakas
- D. Brahmanas

**Ans: D**

**Explanation:** The Brahmanas are the prose texts which explain the hymns in the Vedas, give explanation and applications and related stories of their origin. Hence, D is the correct option.

**10. Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

- A. Aitareya or Kaushitaki Brahmanas- Yajurveda
- B. Tandya and Jaiminiya Brahmanas-Samveda
- C. Taittiriya and Shatapatha Brahmanas- Yajurveda
- D. Gopath Brahmanas- Atharvaveda

**Ans: A**

**Explanation:** The Brahmanas are the prose texts which explain the hymns in the Vedas, give explanation and applications and related stories of their origin. They also have some stories related to the certain persons related to the Vedic Text. Aitareya or Kaushitaki Brahmanas were allotted to the Rigveda for detailing. Tandya and Jaiminiya Brahmanas to Samveda for detailing. Taittiriya and Shatapatha Brahmanas to Yajurveda for detailing. Gopath Brahmanas to the Atharvaveda for detailing. Hence, A is the correct option.