

Unit 1 MCQ Set - 2

Results



#1. Q1. Ayurveda is traditionally considered an upaveda of which Veda?

- ☐ Ṛg Veda
- ☐ Yajur Veda
- ☐ Sāma Veda
- ☐ Atharva Veda

Explanation: Ayurveda is often referenced as an upaveda of Atharva Veda due to numerous hymns related to healing practices.

#2. Q2. The Vedic references to medicinal herbs and disease management primarily appear in:

- ☐ Purusha Sūkta of Ṛg Veda
- ☐ Kaṭha Upaniṣad
- ☐ Atharvaveda's Bhaiṣajya hymns
- ☐ Śukla Yajur Veda exclusively

Explanation: Atharvaveda extensively contains Bhaiṣajya hymns relating to health and healing.

#3. Q3. Chronologically, the oldest period in Ayurvedic history is considered to be:

- ☐ Saṃhitā Kāla
- ☐ Nighaṇṭu Kāla
- ☐ Vedic Kāla
- ☐ Tantrayuktī Kāla



Explanation: The earliest references to Ayurveda originated during the Vedic Kāla.

#4. Q4. The classical description of branches of Ayurveda enumerated as:

- ☐ Pancha Indriya school
- ☐ Six Samhitas school
- ☐ Aṣṭāṅga Ayurveda (eight specialized branches)
- ☐ None of these

Explanation: Ayurveda is divided into eight branches (Aṣṭāṅga) covering major medical specialties.

#5. Q5. The Atreya School of Ayurveda mainly focuses on:

- ☐ Surgical interventions
- ☐ Internal medicine (Kāyācikitsā)
- ☐ Pediatrics
- ☐ Toxicology

Explanation: Atreya is primarily associated with internal medicine, especially in Caraka Saṃhitā.

#6. Q6. The Dhanvantari School is predominantly recognized for:

- ☐ Rasashastra
- ☐ Pharmacognosy
- ☐ Surgery (Śalya Tantra)
- ☐ Yoga and mental health

Explanation: Dhanvantari tradition mainly deals with surgery, prominently in Suśruta Saṃhitā.

#7. Q7. Which disciple is not listed among Punarvasu Atreya's students:

- ☐ Bhela
- ☐ Jatukarna
- ☐ Hārīta
- ☐ Jīvaka

Explanation: Jīvaka belonged to Buddhist medicine, not directly to the classical Ayurvedic disciples of Atreya.

#8. Q8. Bhūtavidyā in Ayurveda covers:

- ☐ Pediatrics
- ☐ Psychological and spiritual afflictions
- ☐



Infertility
☐
Geriatrics

Explanation: Bhūtavidyā addresses psychiatric conditions and supernatural influences.

#9. Q9. Kaumāra-Bhṛtya specializes in:

☐
Pediatrics and neonatal care
☐
Geriatrics
☐
ENT disorders
☐
Joint disorders

Explanation: Kaumāra-Bhṛtya specifically deals with child healthcare.

#10. Q10. Caraka Saṃhitā primarily focuses on:

☐
ENT and surgery
☐
Internal medicine (Kāyācikitsā)
☐
Pediatrics
☐
Gynecology

Explanation: Caraka Saṃhitā is a foundational treatise on internal medicine.

#11. Q11. Suśruta Saṃhitā predominantly focuses on:

☐
Rasāyana
☐
Surgery (Śalya) and ENT (Śālākya)
☐
Diagnosis only
☐
Pediatrics

Explanation: Suśruta Saṃhitā covers extensive surgical techniques and ENT.

#12. Q12. Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya is composed by:

☐
Mādhavakara
☐
Vāgbhaṭa
☐
Dalhaṇa
☐
Hemādri

Explanation: Vāgbhaṭa authored Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya as a concise consolidation of earlier texts.



#13. Q13. Mādhava Nidāna mainly emphasizes:

- ☐ Surgery
- ☐ Diagnosis (Nidāna)
- ☐ Pediatrics
- ☐ Panchakarma

Explanation: Mādhava Nidāna is authoritative for systematic disease diagnosis.

#14. Q14. Ayurveda Deepika commentary on Caraka was written by:

- ☐ Sārṅgadharma
- ☐ Cakrapāṇi Datta
- ☐ Dalhaṇa
- ☐ Bhāvamiśra

Explanation: Cakrapāṇi Datta provided an authoritative commentary, Ayurveda Deepika, on Caraka.

#15. Q15. Dalhaṇa's commentary on Suśruta Saṃhitā is titled:

- ☐ Ayurveda Deepika
- ☐ Nibandha Saṃgraha
- ☐ Bhāvaprakāśa
- ☐ Sharṅgadharma Saṃhitā

Explanation: Dalhaṇa's Nibandha Saṃgraha clarifies Suśruta's teachings.

#16. Q16. Bhāvaprakāśa was authored by:

- ☐ Bhāvamiśra
- ☐ Mādhavakara
- ☐ Dalhaṇa
- ☐ Jejjata

Explanation: Bhāvaprakāśa, by Bhāvamiśra, is renowned for medicinal plant details.

#17. Q17. Sharṅgadharma Saṃhitā focuses primarily on:

- ☐ Pediatrics
- ☐ Surgical instruments
- ☐ Pharmaceuticals and dosage forms
- ☐ ENT disorders



Explanation: Sharrṅgadhara Saṃhitā is a pivotal text on Ayurvedic pharmacy and standardization.

#18. Q18. Which group of texts constitutes the Bṛhatrayī?

- ☐ Caraka, Suśruta, Mādhava
- ☐ Caraka, Suśruta, Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya
- ☐ Caraka, Bhāvaprakāśa, Śārṅgadhara
- ☐ Mādhava, Bhāvaprakāśa, Bhela

Explanation: These three foundational texts form the classical Bṛhatrayī.

#19. Q19. Laghutrayī refers to:

- ☐ Vedas of Ayurveda
- ☐ Shorter classical Ayurvedic texts
- ☐ Commentaries on Bṛhatrayī
- ☐ Surgical texts only

Explanation: Laghutrayī includes concise texts like Mādhava Nidāna, Bhāvaprakāśa, Śārṅgadhara.

#20. Q20. A Nighaṇṭu is essentially a:

- ☐ Disease catalogue
- ☐ Surgical manual
- ☐ Materia medica (herbal dictionary)
- ☐ Ayurvedic biography

Explanation: Nighaṇṭus list medicinal plants, their synonyms, and properties.

#21. Q21. Match the following Ayurveda texts with their commentators: Caraka Saṃhitā, Suśruta Saṃhitā, Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya

- ☐ Dalhaṇa – Caraka, Cakrapāṇi – Suśruta, Arunadatta – Aṣṭāṅga
- ☐ Dalhaṇa – Suśruta, Cakrapāṇi – Caraka, Arunadatta – Aṣṭāṅga
- ☐ Arunadatta – Caraka, Dalhaṇa – Aṣṭāṅga, Cakrapāṇi – Suśruta
- ☐ Dalhaṇa – Aṣṭāṅga, Arunadatta – Suśruta, Cakrapāṇi – Caraka

Explanation: Dalhaṇa commented on Suśruta, Cakrapāṇi on Caraka, Arunadatta on Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya.

#22. Q22. _____ Saṃhitā is particularly noted for emphasizing pharmaceutical formulations and dosage forms.

- ☐ Caraka



- ☐ Mādhava
- ☐ Śārṅgadhara
- ☐ Bhela

Explanation: Śārṅgadhara Saṃhitā is specifically recognized for its detailed pharmaceuticals.

#23. Q23. “Bhāvaprakāśa Nighaṇṭu” is authored by:

- ☐ Mādhavakara
- ☐ Bhāvamiśra
- ☐ Śārṅgadhara
- ☐ Vāgbhaṭa

Explanation: Bhāvamiśra authored Bhāvaprakāśa, renowned for its medicinal herbs.

#24. Q24. The primary focus of Mādhava Nidāna is on:

- ☐ Therapeutics
- ☐ Diagnosis (Nidāna)
- ☐ Panchakarma
- ☐ Pharmaceuticals

Explanation: Mādhava Nidāna is a foundational text for disease diagnosis.

#25. Q25. Which among the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Ayurvedic specialties?

- ☐ Kāyacikitsā – Surgery
- ☐ Śālākya – ENT & Ophthalmology
- ☐ Agada Tantra – Pediatrics
- ☐ Vajīkaraṇa – Psychiatric disorders

Explanation: Śālākya Tantra pertains specifically to ENT and eye disorders.

#26. Q26. The major difference between Bṛhatrayī and Laghutrayī is their:

- ☐ Length and detail of explanation
- ☐ Author's period only
- ☐ Language used (Sanskrit vs Prakrit)
- ☐ Subject of medicine covered

Explanation: Bṛhatrayī texts are extensive, while Laghutrayī texts are more concise.



#27. Q27. Which text among the following is NOT part of Laghutrayī?

- ☐ Mādhava Nidāna
- ☐ Śārṅgadhara Saṃhitā
- ☐ Bhāvaprakāśa
- ☐ Suśruta Saṃhitā

Explanation: Suśruta Saṃhitā belongs to the major texts (Bṛhatrayī).

#28. Q28. Fill in the blank: Ayurveda primarily evolved during the _____ period.

- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Vedic
- ☐ Medieval
- ☐ Modern

Explanation: Ayurveda originated and evolved significantly during the Vedic period.

#29. Q29. Which commentator is best known for clarifying difficult concepts of Suśruta Saṃhitā?

- ☐ Hemādri
- ☐ Dalhaṇa
- ☐ Arunadatta
- ☐ Cakrapāṇi Datta

Explanation: Dalhaṇa's Nibandha Saṃgraha commentary clarified complex surgical concepts in Suśruta.

#30. Q30. Why is Atharva Veda closely related to Ayurveda?

- ☐ It includes extensive hymns related to agriculture only
- ☐ It extensively discusses rituals unrelated to health
- ☐ It contains hymns directly referencing medicinal herbs and treatments
- ☐ It focuses solely on philosophical debates

Explanation: Atharva Veda has numerous hymns focused specifically on medicinal plants and healing practices.

#31. Q31. Who among the following authored "Aṣṭāṅga Saṅgraha"?

- ☐ Caraka
- ☐ Vāgbhaṭa
- ☐ Mādhava



☐
Suśruta

Explanation: Vāgbhaṭa authored both Aṣṭāṅga Saṅgraha and Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya.

#32. Q32. "Tridosha Theory" was elaborately explained first in:

- ☐ Suśruta Saṁhitā
☐ Bhāvaprakāśa
☐ Mādhava Nidāna
☐ Caraka Saṁhitā

Explanation: Caraka extensively and systematically describes the concept of Tridosha.

#33. Q33. Fill in the blank: _____ is known as the father of Indian surgery.

- ☐ Atreya
☐ Suśruta
☐ Jīvaka
☐ Bhāvamiśra

Explanation: Suśruta is widely considered the father of Indian surgery due to his detailed surgical texts.

#34. Q34. Match the correct pairs regarding authors and texts:

- ☐ Bhāvaprakāśa – Bhāvamiśra, Mādhava Nidāna – Mādhavakara, Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya – Vāgbhaṭa
☐ Mādhava Nidāna – Bhāvamiśra, Bhāvaprakāśa – Mādhavakara, Aṣṭāṅga Saṅgraha – Vāgbhaṭa
☐ Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya – Mādhavakara, Mādhava Nidāna – Vāgbhaṭa, Bhāvaprakāśa – Bhāvamiśra
☐ Mādhava Nidāna – Vāgbhaṭa, Bhāvaprakāśa – Mādhavakara, Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya – Bhāvamiśra

Explanation: Correct authorship is provided by Option A.

#35. Q35. Why is Sharṅgadhara Saṁhitā essential for Ayurvedic pharmacy?

- ☐ It only explains surgical procedures
☐ It extensively describes pharmaceutical formulations and their preparations
☐ It discusses Ayurvedic theories unrelated to drugs
☐ It contains hymns unrelated to medical practice

Explanation: Sharṅgadhara Saṁhitā significantly standardized Ayurvedic pharmaceutical practices.

#36. Q36. Ayurveda is recognized officially under which ministry in India?

- ☐ Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



- ☐ Ministry of AYUSH
- ☐ Ministry of Science and Technology
- ☐ Ministry of Education

Explanation: Ministry of AYUSH governs Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy.

#37. Q37. Which of the following is NOT an Aṣṭāṅga Ayurveda branch?

- ☐ Rasāyana
- ☐ Śalya
- ☐ Jyotiṣa
- ☐ Agada Tantra

Explanation: Jyotiṣa (Astrology) is not among the eight classical branches of Ayurveda.

#38. Q38. Why is Caraka Saṃhitā considered authoritative in internal medicine?

- ☐ Extensive surgical descriptions
- ☐ Comprehensive explanations on pharmacological preparations
- ☐ Detailed theories on diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases
- ☐ It is focused entirely on philosophical topics

Explanation: Caraka Saṃhitā extensively covers the diagnosis and internal treatments of diseases.

#39. Q39. The concept of “Bṛhatṭrayī” includes:

- ☐ Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭa
- ☐ Mādhava, Śārṅgadharma, Bhāvaprakāśa
- ☐ Bhāvaprakāśa, Suśruta, Kāśyapa
- ☐ Kāśyapa, Aṣṭāṅga, Mādhava

Explanation: Bṛhatṭrayī includes the three major treatises: Caraka Saṃhitā, Suśruta Saṃhitā, and Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya (by Vāgbhaṭa).

#40. Q40. Match the following Nighaṇṭus with their authors: Rājanighaṇṭu Kaiyadeva Nighaṇṭu Dhanvantari Nighaṇṭu

- ☐ Kaiyadeva – Rājanighaṇṭu, Narahari – Kaiyadeva, Dhanvantari – Dhanvantari
- ☐ Narahari – Rājanighaṇṭu, Kaiyadeva – Kaiyadeva, Dhanvantari – Dhanvantari
- ☐ Dhanvantari – Kaiyadeva, Narahari – Rājanighaṇṭu, Kaiyadeva – Dhanvantari
- ☐ Kaiyadeva – Dhanvantari, Narahari – Kaiyadeva, Dhanvantari – Rājanighaṇṭu



Explanation: Rājanighaṇṭu authored by Narahari, Kaiyadeva Nighaṇṭu by Kaiyadeva, and Dhanvantari Nighaṇṭu traditionally by Dhanvantari.

#41. Q41. “Laghutrayī” primarily deals with:

- ☐ Surgery
- ☐ Diagnostic principles
- ☐ Pharmaceutical formulations
- ☐ Philosophical theories only

Explanation: The texts of Laghutrayī, including Mādhava Nidāna, Śārṅgadhara Saṃhitā, and Bhāvaprakāśa, predominantly focus on formulations and pharmacology.

#42. Q42. Fill in the blank: “Aṣṭāṅga Ayurveda” literally means _____ branches of Ayurveda.

- ☐ Five
- ☐ Six
- ☐ Seven
- ☐ Eight

Explanation: Aṣṭāṅga means “eight limbs” or branches of Ayurveda.

#43. Q43. “Siddhayoga Saṅgraha” is authored by:

- ☐ Śārṅgadhara
- ☐ Vṛnda Mādhava
- ☐ Mādhavakara
- ☐ Vāgbhaṭa

Explanation: Siddhayoga Saṅgraha, focusing on simplified therapeutic formulations, was written by Vṛnda Mādhava.

#44. Q44. Which government initiative specifically addresses the integration of Ayurveda with modern healthcare in India?

- ☐ Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth
- ☐ National AYUSH Mission
- ☐ AYUSH Research Portal
- ☐ AYUSH Grid

Explanation: National AYUSH Mission aims at promoting and integrating Ayurveda with mainstream healthcare.



#45. Q45. Match the correct Ayurveda texts with their primary focus: Mādhava Nidāna Bhāvaprakāśa Śārṅgadhara Saṃhitā

- ☐ Mādhava Nidāna – Formulations, Bhāvaprakāśa – Diagnosis, Śārṅgadhara – Herbs
- ☐ Mādhava Nidāna – Diagnosis, Bhāvaprakāśa – Herbs, Śārṅgadhara – Formulations
- ☐ Mādhava Nidāna – Surgery, Bhāvaprakāśa – Formulations, Śārṅgadhara – Diagnosis
- ☐ Mādhava Nidāna – Philosophy, Bhāvaprakāśa – Diagnosis, Śārṅgadhara – Surgery

Explanation: Mādhava Nidāna (diagnostics), Bhāvaprakāśa (herbal drugs), Śārṅgadhara (formulations and pharmaceutical preparations).

#46. Q46. The text considered as the oldest systematic compilation of Ayurveda is:

- ☐ Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya
- ☐ Caraka Saṃhitā
- ☐ Suśruta Saṃhitā
- ☐ Kāśyapa Saṃhitā

Explanation: Caraka Saṃhitā is the oldest extensive systematic compilation in Ayurveda literature.

#47. Q47. Fill in the blank: _____ is a modern commentary known for integrating Ayurveda with contemporary medical science.

- ☐ Āyurveda Dīpikā
- ☐ Ayurvedic Formulary of India
- ☐ Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia of India
- ☐ Vaidya Jīvana

Explanation: Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia of India integrates Ayurveda formulations with contemporary standards of pharmacology and pharmaceuticals.

#48. Q48. Why are commentaries (Vyākhyānas) crucial for understanding classical Ayurvedic texts?

- ☐ They provide historical data unrelated to Ayurveda
- ☐ They clarify ambiguous concepts and practical applications
- ☐ They are focused only on rituals and astrology
- ☐ They eliminate the original classical text

Explanation: Commentaries help clarify obscure or ambiguous terms and demonstrate the practical application of classical texts.



#49. Q49. Identify the correct chronological order of Ayurveda literature:

- ☐ Suśruta, Caraka, Vāgbhaṭa, Mādhava
- ☐ Caraka, Suśruta, Mādhava, Vāgbhaṭa
- ☐ Vāgbhaṭa, Suśruta, Caraka, Mādhava
- ☐ Caraka, Vāgbhaṭa, Suśruta, Mādhava

Explanation: Historically, Suśruta (earlier surgical text), followed by Caraka (medicine), then Vāgbhaṭa (integration), and Mādhava (diagnostics).

#50. Q50. Why is it important to study the Nighaṇṭus and Koṣas in Ayurveda?

- ☐ They discuss purely philosophical concepts
- ☐ They provide extensive pharmacological classification and synonyms of medicinal plants
- ☐ They explain only astrological applications
- ☐ They contain solely historical anecdotes

Explanation: Nighaṇṭus and Koṣas systematically catalogue medicinal plants and their synonyms, which is essential for Ayurvedic pharmacology and accurate identification.

Previous
Submit