

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-Bhr̥tya specializes in:

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

Explanation: Kaumāra-Bhr̥tya 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 (Śalākya)
- Diagnosis only
- Pediatrics

Explanation: Suśruta Saṃhitā covers extensive surgical techniques and ENT.

#12. Q12. Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya is composed by:

- Mādhabakara
- 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:

- Sārṅgadhara
- 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
- Sharngadhara 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. Sharṅgadhara Saṃhitā focuses primarily on:

- Pediatrics
- Surgical instruments
- Pharmaceutics and dosage forms
- ENT disorders

Explanation: Sharṅgadhara Saṁhitā is a pivotal text on Ayurvedic pharmacy and standardization.

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

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

Explanation: These three foundational texts form the classical Bṛhattrayī.

#19. Q19. Laghutrayī refers to:

- Vedas of Ayurveda
- Shorter classical Ayurvedic texts
- Commentaries on Bṛhattrayī
- 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 SaṁhitāSuśruta SaṁhitāAṣṭāṅga 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. _____ Saṁhitā is particularly noted for emphasizing pharmaceutical formulations and dosage forms.

- Caraka

- Mādhava
- Śārṅgadhara
- Bhela

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

#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
- Pharmaceutics

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
- Vajikarana – Psychiatric disorders

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

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

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

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



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

- Mādhava Nidāna
- Śāṅgadharma Saṃhitā
- Bhāvaprakāśa
- Suśruta Saṃhitā

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

#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



Suśrata

Explanation: Vāgbhaṭa authored both Aṣṭāṅga Saṅgraha and Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya.

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

Suśruta Saṃhitā

Bhāvaprakāśa

Mādhava Nidāna

Caraka Saṃhitā

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 Saṃhitā 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 Saṃhitā 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 “Bṛhatīrayī” includes:

- Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭa
- Mādхava, Śārṅgadharā, Bhāvaprakāśa
- Bhāvaprakāśa, Suśruta, Kāśyapa
- Kāśyapa, Aṣṭāṅga, Mādхava

Explanation: Bṛhatīrayī 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 pharmaceutics.

#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