

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
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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:

Mādhvakara

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
- Pharmaceutics 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 Nighaṅṭu is essentially a:

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

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

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

- Dalhaṅga - Caraka, Cakrapāṇi - Suśruta, Arunadatta - Aṣṭāṅga
- Dalhaṅga - Suśruta, Cakrapāṇi - Caraka, Arunadatta - Aṣṭāṅga
- Arunadatta - Caraka, Dalhaṅga - Aṣṭāṅga, Cakrapāṇi - Suśruta
- Dalhaṅga - Aṣṭāṅga, Arunadatta - Suśruta, Cakrapāṇi - Caraka

Explanation: Dalhaṅga 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
- Śārṅgadharma
- Bhela

Explanation: Śārṅgadharma Saṁhitā is specifically recognized for its detailed pharmaceuticals.

#23. Q23. "Bhāvaprakāśa Nighaṇṭu" is authored by:

- Mādhavakara
- Bhāvamiśra
- Śārṅgadharma
- 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 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 Sharṅgadharma 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: Sharṅgadharma 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 “Bṛhatrayī” includes:

- Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭa
- Mādhava, Śārṅgadhara, Bhāvaprakāśa
- Bhāvaprakāśa, Suśruta, Kāśyapa
- Kāśyapa, Aṣṭāṅga, Mādhava

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

#40. Q40. Match the following Nighaṅṭus with their authors: Rājanighaṅṭu Kaiyadeva Nighaṅṭu Dhanvantari Nighaṅṭu

- Kaiyadeva – Rājanighaṅṭu, Narahari – Kaiyadeva, Dhanvantari – Dhanvantari
- Narahari – Rājanighaṅṭu, Kaiyadeva – Kaiyadeva, Dhanvantari – Dhanvantari
- Dhanvantari – Kaiyadeva, Narahari – Rājanighaṅṭu, Kaiyadeva – Dhanvantari
- Kaiyadeva – Dhanvantari, Narahari – Kaiyadeva, Dhanvantari – Rājanighaṅṭu



Explanation: Rājanighaṅṭu authored by Narahari, Kaiyadeva Nighaṅṭu by Kaiyadeva, and Dhanvantari Nighaṅṭu 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 Śārṅgadharma Saṃhitā

- Mādhava Nidāna - Formulations, Bhāvaprakāśa - Diagnosis, Śārṅgadharma - Herbs
- Mādhava Nidāna - Diagnosis, Bhāvaprakāśa - Herbs, Śārṅgadharma - Formulations
- Mādhava Nidāna - Surgery, Bhāvaprakāśa - Formulations, Śārṅgadharma - Diagnosis
- Mādhava Nidāna - Philosophy, Bhāvaprakāśa - Diagnosis, Śārṅgadharma - Surgery

Explanation: Mādhava Nidāna (diagnostics), Bhāvaprakāśa (herbal drugs), Śārṅgadharma (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 Nighaṅṭus 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: Nighaṅṭus and Koṣas systematically catalogue medicinal plants and their synonyms, which is essential for Ayurvedic pharmacology and accurate identification.

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