

Unit 1 MCQ Set - 2

Results



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

□ Rg 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 Rg Veda
□
Kaṭha Upaniṣad
□
Atharvaveda's Bhaiṣajya hymns
□
Śukla Yajur Veda exclusively

Explanation: Atharvaveda extensively contains Bhaişajya 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

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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 U ENT disorders U 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.

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#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 □ Nihoo dha Serayarka
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

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Explanation: Sharngadhara Saṃhitā 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 SaṃhitāSuśruta SaṃhitāAṣṭāṅga 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

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□ 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.
#35_035_Which amount the following residuals assessed as a second
#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 Bṛhattrayī and Laghutrayī is their:
\Box Length and detail of explanation \Box
Author's period only
□ Language used (Sanskrit vs Prakrit)
□ Subject of medicine covered
Explanation: Bṛhattrayī texts are extensive, while Laghutrayī texts are more concise.

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#27. Q27. Which text among the following is NOT part of Laghutrayi?
□ Mādhava Nidāna
Śārṅgadhara Saṃhitā □
Bhāvaprakāśa □
Suśruta Saṃhitā
Explanation: Suśruta Saṃhitā belongs to the major texts (Bṛhattrayī).
#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

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□ 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:
D. Division of the state of the
Bhāvaprakāśa – Bhāvamiśra, Mādhava Nidāna – Mādhavakara, Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya – Vāgbhaṭa □ Mādhava Nidāna – Bhāvamiśra, Bhāvaprakāśa – Mādhavakara, Aṣṭāṅga Saṅgraha – Vāgbhaṭa
Madriava Nidaria - Briavarriista, Briavaprakasa - Madriavakara, Aştariga Sarigrafia - Vagbriata □ Aşţāriga Hṛdaya - Mādhavakara, Mādhava Nidāna - Vāgbhaṭa, Bhāvaprakāśa - Bhāvamiśra
D 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
L It discusses Ayurvedic theories unrelated to drugs
It contains hymns unrelated to medical practice
Explanation: Sharngadhara Samhitā significantly standardized Ayurvedic pharmaceutical practices.
#36. Q36. Ayurveda is recognized officially under which ministry in India?
□ Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

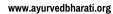
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Ministry of AYUSH
⊔ Ministry of Science and Technology
Ministry of Education
Explanation: Ministry of AYUSH governs Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy.
#37. Q37. Which of the following is NOT an Aṣṭāṅga Ayurveda branch?
Rasāyana
Śalya
lyotişa
Agada Tantra
Explanation: Jyotişa (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 "Bṛhattrayī" includes:
Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭa
Madhana Čarina dhana Dhanarda (a Ca
Mādhava, Śārṅgadhara, Bhāvaprakāśa □
Bhāvaprakāśa, Suśruta, Kāśyapa
□ Kāśyapa, Aṣṭāṅga, Mādhava
Kasyapa, Aşianga, Maunava
Explanation: Bṛhattrayī includes the three major treatises: Caraka Saṃhitā, Suśruta Saṃhitā, and Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya (k Vāgbhaṭa).
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#40. Q40. Match the following Nighaṇṭus with their authors:Rājanighaṇṭu Kaiyadev Nighagtu Bhaguagtagi Nighagtu
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

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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, predominan focus on formulations and pharmacology.	tly
#42. Q42. Fill in the blank: "Aṣṭāṅga Ayurveda" literally means branches Ayurveda.	oí
Five □	
Six	
Seven	
□ Eight	
Explanation: Aṣṭāṅga means "eight limbs" or branches of Ayurveda.	
#43. Q43. "Siddhayoga Saṅgraha" is authored by:	
□ Śārṅgadhara	
vrnda 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 Ayurveon with modern healthcare in India?	ak
□ Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth □	
National AYUSH Mission	
LI AYUSH Research Portal	
□ AYUSH Grid	
Explanation: National AYUSH Mission aims at promoting and integrating Ayurveda with mainstream healthcare.	

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

nādhava Nidāna - Formulations, Bhāvaprakāśa - Diagnosis, Śārṅgadhara - Herbs
⊐ Mādhava Nidāna – Diagnosis, Bhāvaprakāśa – Herbs, Śārṅgadhara – Formulations
Ll 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
Zi 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 oharmacology 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.

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#49.	Q49.	Identify	the	correct	chrono	logical	order	of A	vurveda	literature:
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□ 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 $\hfill\Box$
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.
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