



General Studies: Important for Exam: Indian History MCQ Part 53

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Q. The three Jewels (Tri – rants) of Jainism are:

- (a) Right faith or intentions, right knowledge and right conduct
- (b) Right action, right livelihood and right effort
- (c) Right thoughts, non – violence and non – attachment
- (d) Right speech, right thinking and right behavior

Q. Of the five vows (Pinch Naucratis) of Jainism, four existed before Mahavir.

The one which he added was:

- (a) Not to kill (non – injury)
- (b) Not to steal
- (c) Non – attachment to worldly things
- (d) Celibacy
- (e) Truth

Q. In Jainism the aim of life is to attain Nirvana or Moksha, for which one has to:

- (a) Follow three Jewels and five vows
- (b) Practice non – violence and non – injury to all living beings
- (c) Renounce the world and at taint right knowledge
- (d) Believe in the Jains and ab solute non – violence

Q. Jainism was divided in top two sects – Svetambara’s (white – clad) and Digambara (sky – clad naked) – during the reign of the:

- (a) Nanas
- (b) Maury’s
- (c) Susana’s
- (d) Shun gas

Q. Gautama Buddha as a prince was known as:

- (a) Gautama
- (b) Siddhartha
- (c) Rahul
- (d) Suddhodhana

Q. The name the Buddha means:

- (a) Enlightened
- (b) Learned
- (c) Divine
- (d) Sacred

Q. Match the events of the Buddha's life with the places of their occurrence:

List - I

- A. Birth
- B. Attainment of Knowledge
- C. First Sermon
- D. Death

List - II

- 1. Kusinagar
- 2. Senath
- 3. Bodh – Gaya
- 4. Lumina

MATCH THE EVENTS OF THE BUDDHA'S LIFE WITH THE PLACES OF THEIR OCCURRENCE

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 2 1 4 3
- (c) 3 2 1 4
- (d) 4 3 2 1

Q. Match the five great events of Buddha with the five symbols of the Buddhist art representing these events:

List - I

- A. Birth
- B. Great

List - II

- 1. Horse
- 2. Iotas and lion renunciation

C. Attainment of knowledge

3. Wheel

D. First sermon

4. Banyan tree

E. Death

5. Stupa and footer prints

MATCH THE FIVE GREAT EVENTS OF BUDDHA WITH THE FIVE SYMBOLS OF THE BUDDHIST ART REPRESENTING THESE EVENTS

(a) 1 2 3 4 5

(b) 2 1 4 3 5

(c) 2 1 3 4 5

(d) 4 2 3 1 5

Q. According to Buddha the causes of all sorrows is:

(a) Maya – illusion

(b) Trisha – attachment

(c) Kama – sex

(d) All the above

Q. According to Buddhism one can get rid of sorrows and attain Nirvana by:

(a) Following the fourfold path

(b) Following the eightfold path

(c) Both (a) and (b) above

(d) Joining the Singhal

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