SEMESTER - III

FOUNDATION COURSE

FC 201 C - INDIAN RELIGIONS

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Four options are provided to complete each statement, select the
correct option that agrees with the statement.

1)	One of the following	religions	did not	originate	in India,	it is -
	Islam					
	Hinduism					
	Sikhism					
	Jainism					

2) One of the following religions is not among the list of religions that entered India, it is –

Buddhism Christianity Islam

Judaism

3) One of the following features does not have a common connection with Religions in general, it is –

Sentimentality Belief systems Cultural systems

Humanity

4) One of the following features cannot be listed in several aspects of Hinduism that have been popularised by Indian diaspora in Western Countries, it is –

Pilgrimage

Yoga-meditation

Vegetarianism

Karma theory

5) The academic discipline of the study of Indian culture from foreign perspective is called –

Indology

Indianism

Indianness

Indianite

6) The wor	rd was inserted in 1976, to the preamble of the
constitu	tion to describe the Religiosity of the Indians.
S	Secular
C	Orthodox
G	Generous
S	Sensible
7) The me	aning of 'Tatvamasi' is
Т	hou art That
Т	hou art Me
Т	hou art God
Т	hou art the Almighty
8) The sign	n `Swastika' symbolises
A	Auspiciousness
Р	Parabrahman
Р	Piety
Р	Purity
9) The reli	gion Hinduism is founded by
N	lo one
L	ord Brahma
L	ord Manu
L	ord Vishnu
10) A	According to the Hindu Philosophy, one of the Objectives
(Purush	arthas) of Human Life is
M	1oksha
Υ	'oga
С	Diksha
S	Samsara
11) T	he Hindu society has traditionally been categorised in
classes	(Varnas)
F	our
Т	hree
F	ive
Т	-wo
12) T	The Movement has explained the complex philosophy of
religion	in simple words and tunes.
В	Bhakti
Υ	′agya
	Pooja
	Stuti

13)	is considered to be a common feature in the religions
observ	ved in India. Pilgrimage Feasting
	Idol worship Lighting lamp
14) of ahii	Apart from Hinduism, religion advocates the practice msa. Jainism Islam Christianity Sikhism
15) Vows'	One of the following does not find place in the <i>Mahavrata</i> – 'Great as per Jainism, it is – <i>Astitva Ahimsa Satya Aparigraha</i>
16)	Jainism emphasises the importance of controlling the Senses Souls Requirements Ambitions
17)	is the fundamental prayer in Jainism. Navakar Mantra Chauvihar Pratikraman Ayambil
18)	is the most important festival among Jain festivals. Paryushan Mahavir Jayanti Tirthankar Jayanti Ayambil ni Oli
19)	founded Sikhism. Guru Nanak Dev Guru Gobindsingh Guru Ranjitsinghji Guru Nihalaji

20)	is the sacred shrine for the Sikhs. The Harminder Sahib The Gurminder Shrine The Upper Shrine The Sacred Sahib
21)	In Sikh religion the God is called Vaheguru Allah Khuda Gurminder
22)	The wedlock ceremony in Sikhism is known as Anand karaj Ardas Sohila Anmol karaj
23)	is prohibited in Sikhism. Cutting hair Carrying weapon Offering food Offering flowers
24)	Buddhism is largely based on teachings of Siddhartha Gautam Shrinand Kapilvastu Shakya Pali Suddhodana
25)	`Buddha' means The Awakened One The Intelligent One The Conscious One The Powerful One
26)	As per Buddhism, there are Noble Truths. Four Two Five Eight

27)	The Middle Path The Final Nirvana The Ultimate Awakening The Original Understanding
28)	was the public supporter of Buddhism. Emperor Ashoka Chandragupt Maurya Mahayana Tao Traveller Confuscious
29)	Buddhism and Jainism are the two branches of tradition. Shramana Shravaka Boul Moluka
30)	Islam is a/an religion. Abrahamic Sunni Siah Orientalist
31)	is the religious text of Islam. Qur'an Sunnah Hadith Ayat
32)	A follower of Islam is called a Muslim Mausoleum Imam Peer
33)	The roots 's-l-m' in Islam stand for Voluntary submission to God Compulsory submission to God Optional submission to God Formal submission to God

34)	Sharia Iman Ihsan Ibadah
35)	The devotional practice in Islam is known as tradition. Sufi Rubait Ibadat Ikhlah
36)	Rituals of the Hajj include walking times around the Kaaba. Seven Ten Five Eleven
37)	The Indian state known as 'Home of Roman Catholics' is Goa Assam Kerala Ladakh
38)	The coming back to life of Jesus is called Resurrection Renewal Rebirth Reconstruction
39)	The commonest symbol of Christianity is The crucifix The psalms The altar The pews
40)	The ritual of officially admitting a person to Christianity is called
	Baptism Christenite Holy Grail Communion

41)	The Holy Trinity refers to The Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost
	The Old and New testaments and Gospels
	The Church, the Cross and the Altar The Church, the Bell, the Cross
	The Church, the Bell, the Cross
42) is _	The person who believed that baptism was necessary for salvation
	Martin Luther
	Martin King
	Martha Luther
	Jack Luther
43)	The death of Jesus is commemorated as
	Good Friday
	Great Friday
	Black Friday
	Holy Friday
44)	Sunday school is also called
	Sabbath school
	Sacred school
	Religious school
	Gospel school
45)	One of the rituals common between Hinduism and Christianity is
	 Fasting
	Idol worship
	Praying frequently through the day
	Wearing of a holy thread
46)	Annihilationism is the belief that
	The evil will cease to be after Judgement Day
	The evil will rise
	The dead will be evaluated The dead will rise
	The dead will rise
47)	The most important event in Christianity is
	The death of Jesus
	The birth of Jesus
	The last supper
	The betrayal of Jesus

48)	The saint who is believed to have brought Christianity to India is
	St.Thomas St.Peter St.Judas St. Andrew
49)	Psalms are Book of Holy Songs Book of Holy Stories Book of Preaching of Jesus Book of Rituals
50)	Christianity is said to have originated in Levant Syria Savant Germany
51)	The number of commandments is Ten Twelve Seventeen Two
