



मानसोऽमरं एव नमस्कृतम् (मंन)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur

LESSON-17

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

SOLUTIONS:

EXERCISES:

Q. 1. Answer each question in a word of a sentence.

- a. What did the rock cut sanctuaries of the Mauryan period serve?

Ans: The rock cut sanctuaries of the Mauryan period served as the residences of the monks.

- b. What did Shushruta write?

Ans: Shushruta wrote a medical book called 'Shushruta-Samahita'.

Q. 2. Answer each question in about 30 words.

- a. What changes did the Mauryan sculpture bring?

Ans. The Mauryan sculpture brought in the trend of using rock instead of woods as the building materials. The Mauryan sculpture was famous for its lofty pillars, lion thrones, the railings of the stupas and other colossal sculptures.

- b. Write the contribution of Aryabhata.

Ans. Aryabhata was the most remarkable scientist of ancient India. He developed the theory that the earth is a sphere and rotates on its axis, and provided a rational explanation for eclipses. He was the innovator of the value of correct to four places of decimal. He also developed an alphabetical system for expressing numbers on the decimal place value model. He was reckoned for the use of Zero in Algebra.

- c. Describe the temples of the Gupta.

Ans: Structural temples, instead of cave temples were erected during Gupta period for the convenience of idol worship. The stone temple in Deogarh of Dasavatara with its excellent carvings and panels on the walls is an extant remain of Gupta architecture.

Q. 3. Fill in the blank by using appropriate terms.

The early text was written in dried palm leaves birch barks, parchment etc.

During the Gupta period Sanskrit language prospered.

Q. 4. Choose the answer:

- i) Which of the following is not a Dravidian language?
a) Tamil b) Telugu c) Marathi d) Kannada

Ans: c) Marathi.

- ii) Which of the following pair is incorrect
a) Buddhacharita-Ashvagoshā b) Arthashastra-Kautilya c) Charaka-Samhita-charaka
d) Milindapanho-Kalidas

Ans: d) MilindaPanho- Kalidas.

Extra Questions And Answers:

Q. 1. What were the literary sources of Ancient India?

Ans: The literary sources of Ancient India were the Vedas, the Upanishads, Samhitas, the Epic, the Jain and Buddhist texts, the works of Kalidasa, Banabhatta, Kalhana etc.

Q. 2. Name the two popular epics.

Ans: The two popular epics are the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Q. 3. What was Arthashastra?

Ans: Arthashastra was a book written by Kautilya dealing with the science of governance.

Q. 4. What did Smritis deal with?

Ans: The Smritis dealt with the performance of duties, customs and laws prescribed according to Dharma.

Q. 5. Name two important Buddhist stories.

Ans: Sutta Pitaka and Jataka stories.

Q. 6. Name some well known writers of the Gupta period.

Ans: Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti, Bharavi and Banar.

Q. 7. Name one famous smriti.

Ans: Manusmriti.

Q. 8. Write the four Dravidian languages.

Ans: Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

Q. 9. Which rock cut sculpture was considered to be the earliest rock cut sculpture in India?

Ans: The Ashokan rock cut-edict at Dhauili, near Bhubaneswar, was considered to be the earliest rock-cut sculpture in India.

Q.10. What are stupas? Name some stupas.

Ans: Stupas are large halls, capped with domes and bear symbols of the Buddha. Some stupas are located at Bharhut, Bodhgaya, Sanchi, Amravati and Nagarjunakonda.

Q.11. In which period that Buddha was represented in human form?

Ans: During the Kushan period the Buddha was represented in human form instead of symbols.

Q.12. Who were the pioneers of the Gandhara School of Art?

Ans: The Kushans were the pioneers of the Gandhara School of Art.

Q.13. Where did the Dravidian art and sculpture concentrate in India?

Ans: The Dravidian art and sculpture was concentrated in Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.

Q.14. What was the finest specimen of Mauryan sculpture?

Ans: The finest specimen of Mauryan sculpture was the pillars built by Ashoka.

Q.15. Who were Charaka and Shushruta?

Ans: Charaka and Shushruta were the two famous physicians of ancient India.

Q.16. Write a short note about Shushruta.

Ans: Shushruta was a medical practitioner. He lived in 800 BC. He lived in the city of Kasi, now called Varanasi. He was one of the first to study the human anatomy. He wrote a medical book called 'Shushruta-Samahita'. He was an expert plastic surgeon and an Ophthalmologist in removing of cataracts.

Q.17. What show that India was at a high level achievement in chemical science?

Ans: Paintings found on the walls of Ajanta and Ellora which look fresh even after 1000 years, show that India was at a high level achievement in chemical science.



मानिपुर राज्य शिक्षा विभाग (अ०)
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