

## Devotional Paths to the Divine

---

Question 1.

Gum Granth Sahib is the holy book of the:

- (a) Muslims
- (b) Hindus
- (c) Sikhs

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Sikhs

---

Question 2.

Ghazzali and Rumi were the great Sufis of the:

- (a) Central America
- (b) Central Asia
- (c) East Asia

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Central Asia

---

Question 3.

Sankaradeva was from:

- (a) Assam
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Mizoram

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Assam

---

Question 4.

Mirabai was a devotee of:

- (a) Lord Krishna
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Shiva

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Lord Krishna

---

Question 5.

Nanak was born in:

- (a) Ramdasapur
- (b) Talwandi
- (c) Banaras

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Talwandi

---

Question 6.

Islam propagated:

- (a) Submission to one God
- (b) Talwandi
- (c) Submission to many God

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Submission to one God

---

Question 7.

The term 'langar' refer to:

- (a) Common place of worship
- (b) The Gurudwara
- (c) The Gums
- (d) Common kitchen

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Common kitchen

---

Question 8.

Dargah Khwaja Muinuddin Chisthi is situated at:

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Udaipur
- (c) Ajmer
- (d) Alwar

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Ajmer

---

Question 9.

Narsi Mehta was a saint of:

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Gujarat

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Gujarat

---

Question 10.

Muslim scholars developed a holy law called:

- (a) Shariat
- (b) Bhakti

- (c) Meditation
- (d) Salvation

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Shariat

---

Question 11.

Where did the composition of Surdas compiled?

- (a) Sursagara
- (b) Sursaravali
- (c) Sahitya Lahari
- (d) All of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of the above

Compositions of Surdas compiled in the Sursagara, Surasaravali and Sahitya Lahari.

---

Question 12.

Where did Sufi masters held their assemblies?

- (a) In Ichanqahs
- (b) In public hall
- (c) In their houses
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) In Ichanqahs

The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their Ichanqahs or hospices.

---

Question 13.

Whose songs become popular in Rajasthan and Gujarat?

- (a) Surdas
- (b) Tulsidas
- (c) Guru Nanak
- (d) Mira Bai

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Mira Bai

Mira bai and her songs also openly challenged the norms of the "upper" castes and became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

---

Question 14.

Surdas was an ardent devotee of whom?

- (a) Vishnu
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Shiva
- (d) Durga

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Krishna

Surdas was an ardent devotee of Krishn(a) His compositions, compiled in the Sursagara, Surasaravali and Sahitya Lahari, express his devotion.

---

Question 15.

Who were Sufis?

- (a) Mystics Hindu
- (b) Mystics Muslim
- (c) Mystics Buddha
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Mystics Muslim

Sufis were Muslim mystics. They rejected outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God and compassion towards all fellow human beings.

---

Question 16.

What are Vamghars?

- (a) Houses of recitation and prayer
- (b) Houses of merchants
- (c) Houses of soldiers
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Houses of recitation and prayer

They are houses of recitation and prayer, a practice that continuous even today.

---

Question 17.

What is abhang?

- (a) Muslims devotional hymn
- (b) Gujarati devotional hymn
- (c) Marathi devotional hymn
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Marathi devotional hymn

Abhang is a Marathi devotional hymn.

---

Question 18.

Give the name some of the saint-poets of Maharashtra?

- (a) Janeshwar
- (b) Eknath
- (c) Namdev
- (d) All of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All of the above  
Janeshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakkubai.

---

Question 19.  
Who was Shankaracharya?  
(a) Philosopher  
(b) Saint  
(c) writer  
(d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Philosopher  
Shankaracharya was a philosopher and he was born in Kerala in the eighth century.

---

Question 20.  
Which castes were considered untouchable?  
(a) Pulaiyar  
(b) Panars  
(c) Both a and b  
(d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Both a and b  
Pulaiyar and the Panars castes were considered 'untouchable'.

---

Match the following

1.

Column I	Column II
1. Harmander Sahib	(a) Vishnu
2. Tukaram	(b) Monotheism
3. Alwars	(c) Golden Temple
4. Islam	(d) Marathi poet

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II
1. Harmander Sahib	(c) Golden Temple
2. Tukaram	(d) Marathi poet
3. Alwars	(a) Vishnu
4. Islam	(b) Monotheism

---

### Fill in the blanks

1. .... compiled the compositions of Baba Gum Nanak.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: GuruAngad

---

2. Abhang is a ..... devotional hymn.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Marathi

---

3. There were ..... Alvars.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 12

---

4. Both Hindus and Muslims became the followers of ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Kabir

---

5. There were ..... nayanars who belonged to different caste backgrounds.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 63

---

6. Narsi Mehta was a ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Gujarati saint

---

7. The langar refers to ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Common kitchen

---

8. Surdas was a devotee of ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Lord Krishna

---

9. Islam propagated ..... or submission to one god.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: monotheism

---

10. Muslim scholars developed a holy law called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Shariat

---

11. The idea of ..... became so popular that even Buddhists and Jainas adopted these beliefs.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Bhakti

---

12. Nayanars saints were devoted to ..... and Alvars to .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Shiva/Vishnu

---

13. Nathpanthis, Siddacharas and Yogis thoughts became popular among so called ..... castes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: low

---

### Map Skills

1. In the map of India represent places related to the following saints:

- (i) Guru Nanak
- (ii) Dadu and Mirabai
- (iii) Shankaradeva
- (iv) Eknath, Tukaram
- (v) Ramanuja, Nammalvar
- (vi) Basavanna, Ramdas, Purandaradasa
- (vii) Surdas, Tulsidas, Kabir, Raidas
- (viii) Narsi Mehta

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

- (i) Presently Pakistan
- (ii) Rajasthan
- (iii) Assam
- (iv) Maharashtra

- (v) Tamil Nadu
- (vi) Andhra Pradesh
- (vii) Uttar Pradesh
- (viii) Gujarat

