(1) Who has given Ayurveda Practical Definition –
   (A) Charaka           (B) Sushruta
   (C) Hareet            (D) Bhava Prakasha

(2) Who has described Bhutavidya As “Graha”
   (A) Charaka           (B) Sushruta
   (C) Vagbhatta         (D) Bhava Prakasha

(3) Ayu is a combination of –
   (A) Sareera and Indriya (B) Satva, Atma and Indriya
   (C) Prana, Tejas and Kapha (D) Sareera, Indriya, Satva, and Atma

(4) “Vata Pitta Sleshma ava deh sambhava hetva” — it is statement of -
   (A) Charaka           (B) Sushruta
   (C) Vagbhatta         (D) Kashyapa

(5) Who has described Ashti – Majja as sheat of Vata dosha?
   (A) Charaka           (B) Sushruta
   (C) Vagbhatta         (D) Kashyapa

(6) “Bhutebhoyohi param yasman nasti chinta chikitse” is a principle mentioned in -
   (A) Caraka samhita    (B) Susruta samhita
   (C) Ashtanga samgraham (D) Ashtanga hridayam

(7) “Best ras for Pitta Saman is -
   (A) Madhura           (B) Amla
   (C) Thikta            (D) Kashaya

(8) Kamashoka bhavad Vayu Krodhat Pittam Lobhatat Kapham — it is statement of -
   (A) Charaka           (B) Sushruta
   (C) Hareet            (D) Madhava

(9) “How many numbers of Guna are same in Oja & Kapha -
   (A) 7                (B) 4
   (C) 1                (D) None

(10) “Vata Present in Puppusa is called -
     (A) Vyana            (B) Prana
     (C) Udana            (D) Samana
(11) Vayu responsible for Jrimbha -
   (A) Vyana  (B) Prana
   (C) Udana  (D) Samana

(12) “Vatada rite nasti ruja” is said by -
   (A) Charaka  (B) Sushrutha
   (C) Vagbhatta (D) Sarngadhra

(13) “Chakshuvaiseshikam and Buddhirvaiseshikam” are the varieties of
   (A) Prana vata  (B) Alochaka Pitta
   (C) Sadhaka pitta  (D) Vyana vata

(14) Mayu is -
   (A) Vata  (B) Pitta
   (C) Kapha  (D) Oja

(15) Krodha (Anger) vitiates mainly
   (A) Pitta  (B) Vata & Pitta
   (C) Vata, Pitta & Kapha  (D) Pitta & Rakta

(16) Dosha predominant in early morning -
   (A) Vata  (B) Pitta
   (C) Kapha  (D) Tridosha

(17) Ksheera dadhi nyaya is the contribution of -
   (A) Cakrapani  (B) Aruna datta
   (C) Dridhabala  (D) Dalhana

(18) Achapitta is produced during -
   (A) Madhura vipaka  (B) Amla vipaka
   (C) Katu vipaka  (D) Nishtapaka

(19) The site of bhutagnipaka according to Dwarakanath is -
   (A) Kloma  (B) Yakrit
   (C) Pleeha  (D) Vrikka

(20) Number of agni according to charaka
   (A) 5  (B) 6
   (C) 7  (D) 13

(21) “Rasa Nimittajameva sthaulyam karsyam cha” was said by -
   (A) Charaka  (B) Sushrutha
   (C) Vagbhatta  (D) Cakrapani

(22) Who has said rakta as a dosha -
   (A) Charaka  (B) Sushrutha
   (C) Vagbhatta  (D) Cakrapani
(23) Dhamani saithilyam is due to -------- dhatu kshaya
   (A) Rasa                        (B) Rakta
   (C) Mamsa                       (D) Medo

(24) Ashti saushirya is due to
   (A) Ashti dhatu kshaya        (B) Asthi dhatu vridhi
   (C) Majja dhatu kshaya         (D) Medo dhatu kshaya

(25) Mala of sukra dhatu as per Sarngadhara -
   (A) Smasru                    (B) Ojus
   (C) Kapha                     (D) Pitta

(26) Ojus and Sadhaka pitta are one and the same as per
   (A) Hemdri                    (B) Aruna datta
   (C) Cakrapani datta           (D) Dalhana

(27) Gaurava is met in -
   (A) Ojakshaya                 (B) Ojovyapath
   (C) Ojovisramsa               (D) None of these

(28) According to Charaka, Artava is -
   (A) Upadhatu of Rasa          (B) Upadhatu of Rakta
   (C) Upadhatu of Sukra          (D) Upadhatu of Meda

(29) God of Mana is -
   (A) Brahma                    (B) Indra
   (C) Chandra                   (D) Soorya

(30) Alpa nidra is due to -
   (A) Vata                      (B) Pitta
   (C) Kapha                     (D) Tridosha

(31) Sharngadhara has mentioned “Dheeemaan” as a symptom of which prakriti -
   (A) Vata                      (B) Pitta
   (C) Kapha                     (D) Sama

(32) According to Charak, which type of vata is situated in svedavaha srotas
   (A) Prana                     (B) Udana
   (C) Vyana                     (D) Samaná

(33) Which one of the following plays an important role in digestion of fat
   (A) Bile salt                  (B) Amylase
   (C) Trypsinogen               (D) Rennin

(34) According to Charak, Vamana is produced by which type of vata
   (A) Prana                     (B) Udana
   (C) Vyana                     (D) Samaná
(35) How many Saara are described by Charaka
   (A) 5  (B) 7
   (C) 8  (D) 12

(36) One of the following is NOT a karma attributed to rakta dhatu according to Sushrutha
   (A) Varna prasada  (B) Jeevana
   (C) Mamsaposhana  (D) Chyavana

(37) Types of deha prakriti according to Sushrutha
   (A) 3  (B) 7
   (C) 5  (D) 1

(38) According to Sushrutha ‘Vayu and Agnidharana’ is the karma of
   (A) Vata  (B) Purisha
   (C) Pitta  (D) Rasa

(39) The ‘rasa’ of ‘rakta dhatu’ according to Ashtanga Hridaya
   (A) Madhura  (B) Madhura lavana
   (C) Madhura amla  (D) Amla

(40) The characteristic gandh of the ojus according to charaka
   (A) Visra gandh  (B) Laja gandh
   (C) Madhu  (D) None

(41) Shleshma is balam in
   (A) Prakritta state  (B) Vikritta state
   (C) Chaya avastha  (D) Vyakt avastha

(42) Nindya prakriti as explained in Ashtanga Hrudaya is
   (A) Ekadoshaja  (B) Dwidoshaja
   (C) Tridoshaja  (D) Saptadhatuja

(43) Dhatwagnimandya leads to
   (A) Dhatu vriddhi  (B) Dhatu kshaya
   (C) Dosha vriddhi  (D) Dosha kshaya

(44) Chayavan is the karma of
   (A) Rasa  (B) Rakta
   (C) Majja  (D) Sukra

(45) Purvaroopa is in which stage of shadkriyakaal
   (A) 2\textsuperscript{nd}  (B) 3\textsuperscript{rd}
   (C) 4\textsuperscript{th}  (D) 5\textsuperscript{th}

(46) ‘Tantrayantradhara’ is the karma of
   (A) Akash  (B) Vayu
   (C) Agni  (D) Pruthvi
(47) According to Sushruta length of intestine in males, according to Susruta is -
   (A) 3 vyoma  (B) 3 ½ vyoma
   (C) 6 meter  (D) 1.5 meter

(48) The quantity of pureesh as per Astanga Hridaya is
   (A) 5 Anjalies  (B) 6 Anjalies
   (C) 7 Anjalies  (D) None

(49) Sushruta has mentioned Krodhi as a symptom of which prakriti
   (A) Vata  (B) Pitta
   (C) Kapha  (D) Sama

(50) The Cakrapani has said amasaya as
   (A) Rasasaya  (B) Medasaya
   (C) Mamsasaya  (D) Majjasaya

(51) Shakti hina dravyas are –
   (A) Sapta dhatu  (B) Vata, pitta & kapha
   (C) Pureesha, Mutra, Sweda  (D) None of the above

(52) Dharana & Poshana of the body is due to –
   (A) Sakti hina dravyas (Malas)  (B) Shakti rupa dravyas (Doshas)
   (C) Shakti yukta dravyas (Dhatus)  (D) None of the above

(53) Gati & Gandhana are due to –
   (A) Vata, pitta & kapha  (B) Vata, kapha
   (C) Vata  (D) None of the above

(54) According to Vagbhatta Hridaya is the seat of –
   (A) Vyana vata  (B) Sadhaka pitta & Ojas
   (C) Avalambaka shleshma  (D) All the above

(55) Smriti, Bala, Prayatna, Urja are the functions of –
   (A) Prana vata  (B) Vyana vata
   (C) Udana vata  (D) Samana vata

(56) Dosha responsible for ‘Abhipretardha sadhana’ –
   (A) Pachaka pitta  (B) Bhrajaka pitta
   (C) Ranjaka pitta  (D) Sadhaka pitta

(57) Types of Alochaka pitta as per Bhela -
   (A) Chakshushya vaisheshikam & Bhuddhi vaisheshikam
   (B) Prana vaisheshikam & Gyana vaisheshikam
   (C) Karma vaisheshikam & Mano vaisheshikam
   (D) None of the above
(58) Twak & Vasa are the upadhatus of –
(A) Medo dhatu  
(C) Mamsa dhatu
(B) Majja dhatu  
(D) B & C both

(59) The function of Vyana vata is -
(A) Rasa samvahana & gamana  
(C) Nimesha & Unmesha
(B) Apaksepana & Utksepana  
(D) All the above

(60) The seat of Ranjaka pitta as per Vagbhatta -
(A) Rakta & Mamsa  
(C) Amashaya
(B) Yakrit & Pleeha  
(D) Hridaya & Puppusa

(61) According to Charaka Sweda is the mala of –
(A) Rakta dhatu  
(C) Medo dhatu
(B) Mamsa dhatu  
(D) None of the above

(62) The type of pitta present in ‘Sparshanendriya’ –
(A) Pachaka pitta  
(C) Alochaka pitta
(B) Bhrajaka pitta  
(D) Sadaka pitta

(63) According to Vagbhatta Siras is the seat of
(A) Avalambaka kapha  
(C) Vyana vata
(B) Sadhaka pitta  
(D) Tarpaka kapha

(64) Alpa sukrata is due to
(A) Rasa dhatu kshaya  
(C) Majja dhatu kshaya
(B) Rasa dhatu vriddhi  
(D) Medo dhatu kshaya

(65) The dhatu responsible for dharana of the body -
(A) Asthi dhatu  
(C) Medo dhatu
(B) Mamsa dhatu  
(D) Majja dhatu

(66) According to Sushruta sweating is due to –
(A) Prana vata  
(C) Udana vata
(B) Vyana vata  
(D) Apana vata

(67) The following are having half anjali pramana -
(A) Mastishka, Para ojas & Shukra  
(C) Mastishka, Apara ojas & Vas
(B) Mastishka, Apara ojas & Shukra  
(D) Mastishka, Apara ojas & Majja

(68) Artava as per Sushruta is -
(A) Upadhatu of Rasa  
(C) Upadhatu of Majja
(B) Upadhatu of Rakta  
(D) Upadhatu of mamsa

(69) Mridu koshta persons belongs to -
(A) Vata pitta prakriti  
(C) Vata pitta kapha prakriti
(B) Pitta kapha prakriti  
(D) Pitta prakriti
(70) Which of the following is occur in Grishmaritu -
   (A) Vata sanchaya & pitta prashamana
   (B) Vata sanchaya & kapha prashamana
   (C) Vata prakopa & kapha prashamana
   (C) Vata prashamana & pitta prakopa

(71) One of the following circulates throughout the body like wave of sound, light & water -
   (A) Shukra dhatu
   (B) Sapta dhatu saram
   (C) Rakta dhatu
   (D) Rasa dhatu

(72) Samshru is the mala of -
   (A) Rasa dhatu
   (B) Rakta dhatu
   (C) Majja dhatu
   (D) Sukra dhatu

(73) The type of kapha was introduced for the first time by -
   (A) Acharya Charaka
   (B) Acharya Sushruta
   (C) Acharya Vagbhatta
   (D) Yogaratnkar

(74) Factors responsible for digestion -
   (A) Vayu, Kleda & Ushma
   (B) Vayu, kleda & Sneha
   (C) Vayu, Ushma & Guru
   (D) All the above

(75) All of the following are Mamsa dhatu malas except -
   (A) Karna mala & netra mala
   (B) Asya mala & Nasa mala
   (C) Romakupa mala & Prajanana mala
   (D) Carma sneha mala & Puressha sneha mala

(76) Asthi saushirya, Bhrama, Timira darshana are due to -
   (A) Mamsa dhatu kshaya
   (B) Medo dhatu kshaya
   (C) Majja dhatu kshaya
   (D) Asthi dhatu kshaya

(77) Kriyanam aprachuryam (inefficiency & noncoherence in functions) is found in -
   (A) Ojo kshaya
   (B) Ojo vyapada
   (C) Ojo visramsa
   (D) Ojo vridhhi

(78) All of the following are due to Rakta kshaya except -
   (A) Amla shishir priti
   (B) Sira shaithilya
   (C) Rukshatwa
   (D) None of the above

(79) Sandhi shunyata as per Sushruta is due to -
   (A) Majja dhatu kshaya
   (B) Mamsa dhatu kshaya
   (C) Medo dhatu kshaya
   (D) Rasa & Rakta dhatu kshaya

(80) According to Charaka, Sukra kshaya leads to -
   (A) Daurbalya
   (B) Mukha sosha
   (C) Klaibya
   (D) All the above
(81) According to Charaka Vimarga gamana is a type of
(A) Sukra dhatu dushti     (B) Majja dhatu dushti
(C) Raktaja dushti         (D) Sroto dushti

(82) Osha, Chosha, Paridaha & Dhumayana are seen in -
(A) Pitta sanchaya state   (B) Pitta prakopa state
(C) Pitta prasara state   (D) None of the above

(83) Stabda purna koshta is due to -
(A) Vata sanchaya state   (B) Vata prakopa state
(C) Vata prasara state   (D) Vata prakrita state

(84) Kapha prakopa lakshanas are -
(A) Koshta toda sancharana (B) Amlika, Pipasa & Paridaham
(C) Annadwesha & Hridayotkleda (D) All the above

(85) Murcha, Mamsa kshaya, Moha, pralapa & Agyana are
(A) Ojo visrumsa lakshanas
(B) Ojo vyapad lakshanas
(C) Ojo kshaya lakshanas
(D) Apara ojas lakshana

(86) The 1st substance formed from the mother’s Rasa dhatu in the foetus is -
(A) Rasa dhatu     (B) Rakta & Mamsa dhatu
(C) Majja & Medo dhatu (D) Ojas

(87) Kesh & Nakha are considered as
(A) Majja dhatu mala   (B) Medo dhatu mala
(C) Rasa dhatu mala   (D) Asthi dhatu mala

(88) Factor responsible for Bhrama -
(A) Kapha kshaya     (B) Majja dhatu vridhi
(C) Vata prakopa     (D) All the above

(89) Visrams, Vyapad & Kshaya are -
(A) Rasadhatu dosha  (B) Rakta dhatu dosha
(C) Ojo dosha       (D) Ojo dosha & Vasa dosha

(90) Plaha vridhhi is mainly found in
(A) Rakta dhatu kshaya (B) Medo dhatu kshaya
(C) Mamsa dhatu kshaya (D) Rasa dhatu kshaya

(91) The colour of blood (Rakta) resembles with -
(A) Indragopa Pratikasham (B) Padma alakta sannibhama
(C) Gunja phala savarnam   (D) All the above

(92) According to Charaka, Hridaya is the seat of -
(A) Manas     (B) Ojas
(C) Chitta    (D) All the above
(93) All the dhatus are nourished simultaneously without any gap in the time, suggested by -
   (A) Khailekapota nyaya                     (B) Ekakala dhatu poshana siddhanta
   (C) Samanvaya siddhanta                  (D) None of the above
(94) Ekakala dhatu poshana siddhanta was propounded by -
    (A) Dalhana & Chakrapani               (B) Arunadatta & Charaka
    (C) Hemadri & Indu                    (D) Sushruta & Dalhana
(95) Kedarakulya nyaya denotes -
    (A) Nutrition of dhatus by transportation process (B) Nutrition of dhatus by pre dhatu
    (C) Nutrition to dhatus                  (D) None of the above
(96) Drishti, Agni, Balahani are due to -
    (A) Vasa visramsa                      (B) Vasa vyapad
    (C) Vasa kshaya                        (D) None of the above
(97) Tandra is due to -
    (A) Vitiation of vata & shleshma       (B) Vitiation of shleshma & tamoguna
    (C) Vitiation of vata, shleshma & tamoguna (D) Vitiation of tridoshas
(98) Doshas involved in Nidra
    (A) Shleshma & Tamoguna               (B) Shleshma & Satwa guna
    (C) Shleshma & Rajoguna               (D) None of the above
(99) Which of the following is true in case of Bala -
    (A) Vata is considered as bala in normal state
    (B) Pitta is considered as bala in normal state
    (C) Kapha is considered as bala in normal state
    (D) Vata & kapha is considered as bala in normal state
(100) All the following contents & their quantities are true as per Charaka except -
   (A) Purisha - 7 anjali              (B) Pitta - 5 anjali
   (C) Mutra - 4 anjali              (D) Vasa - 3 anjali

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