

B. A. III, Sem-VI: IKS (Major English)

Indian Knowledge System for English Studies - II

Unit – I: Comparative Study

- i. Theme and Characters in Kalidas' *Abhijnanashakuntalam* and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*
- ii. Theme, Hero, Religion, Message in Asvaghosa's *Buddhacharita* and John Milton's *Paradise Lost*

Unit – II: Moral Values in Literature

Study of Moral Tales from Jatak Katha

- a. The Golden Goose
- b. The Hare in the Moon
- c. The Wise Quail
- d. The Monkey King

Unit - I

Characters in Kalidas' *Abhijnanashakuntalam*.

Main Characters

- **Shakuntala:** The heroine, a-foster daughter of Kanva and biological daughter of Sage Vishvamitra and the heavenly nymph Menaka. She is an innocent maiden deeply connected to nature.
- **King Dushyanta:** The brave ruler of Hastinapura and the hero of the play who falls in love with Shakuntala.
- **Bharata (Sarvadamana):** The young son of Shakuntala and Dushyanta, who grows up strong and fearless in a heavenly hermitage.

Supporting Characters

- **Anasuya and Priyamvada:** Shakuntala's dear companion friends in the hermitage who share her joys and secrets.
- **Sage Kanva:** The foster father of Shakuntala and head of the forest ashram.
- **Sage Durvasa:** An easily angered sage whose curse causes Dushyanta to forget Shakuntala after she fails to greet him properly.
- **Gautami:** A senior female ascetic at the hermitage who travels with Shakuntala to the royal court.

The primary settings (places) in *Abhijnanashakuntalam* are Sage Kanva's hermitage, Forest at the Himalayan Foothills, King Dushyanta's royal palace in Hastinapur, and Sage Maricha's celestial hermitage.

Characters in *Romeo and Juliet*

The House of Montague

- **Romeo:** The young and passionate son of Lord and Lady Montague, who falls deeply in love with Juliet.
- **Lord and Lady Montague:** The parents of Romeo who are enemies of the Capulets.

The House of Capulet

- **Juliet:** The 13-year-old daughter of Lord and Lady Capulet, who falls in love with Romeo.
- **Lord and Lady Capulet:** The heads of the Capulet family and Juliet's parents.
- **Tybalt:** Juliet's hot-tempered cousin who hates the Montagues.

Other Characters

- **Mercutio:** Romeo's witty friend and a relative of the Prince.
- **Prince Escalus:** The ruler of Verona who tries to stop the family fights.

Setting (Places):

- **Verona:** A busy city in northern Italy where two noble families, the Capulets and the Montagues, fight a bitter feud.
- **Mantua:** A nearby town where Romeo is sent to live after he is banished from Verona.

Q. Writers of the Plays: *Abhijnanashakuntalam* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

Kalidasa and **William Shakespeare** are two of the greatest playwrights in world literature. Kalidasa was a famous Sanskrit poet and dramatist of ancient India. He used beautiful language, rich imagination, and human emotions and nature in his plays. His most famous play is *Abhijnanashakuntalam*. It is considered one of the finest works of Sanskrit literature.

William Shakespeare was the greatest playwright and poet of England. He wrote many famous tragedies, comedies, and historical plays. He is known for including **romantic** elements in his plays. He also used rich imagination and deep human nature in his plays. *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet* are his best-known tragedies.

Q. Titles of the Plays: *Abhijnanashakuntalam* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

Abhijnanashakuntalam is written by Kalidas. The title *Abhijnanashakuntalam* means "The Recognition of Shakuntala." The word "Abhijnana" means recognition or remembrance, and "Shakuntalam" refers to Shakuntala, the heroine of the play. King Dushyanta gives her a ring in their first meeting as a token of love. But she loses the ring. She lives in a forest with her son until the ring is found. The title is important because King Dushyanta recognises Shakuntala only after seeing the lost ring. The ring brings back his memory. Then he accepts her as her wife.

Shakespeare writes *Romeo and Juliet*. The title *Romeo and Juliet* is simply the names of the two main characters. It shows that the play is the story of their love, their suffering, and their tragic end. Unlike *Abhijnanashakuntalam*, the title does not describe an event but focuses on the lovers themselves.

Q. Major Theme: Love (Love at First Sight), Separation, and Sacrifice in *Abhijnanashakuntalam* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

Love is the central theme in both Kalidasa's *Abhijnanashakuntalam* and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. In both plays, the hero and the heroine fall in love at first sight. King Dushyanta meets Shakuntala in the forest. He is deeply attracted to her. Similarly, Romeo and Juliet fall in love when they meet at a party. Their love is pure, sincere, and instant.

However, both couples face painful separation. In *Abhijnanashakuntalam*, Sage Durvasa's curse causes King Dushyanta to forget Shakuntala. She suffers loneliness and sorrow until the ring is found. The ring helps the king remember her. In *Romeo and Juliet*, the lovers are separated because of their families. The Montagues and the Capulets are bitter enemies. Fate and misunderstandings keep them apart.

Sacrifice is another important theme in both plays. Shakuntala patiently bears pain and hardship. During her separation, she does not lose her love or dignity. Dushyanta later regrets his mistake and finally accepts her as her wife and their son (Bharat). In *Romeo and Juliet*, both lovers sacrifice everything for their love. They choose death rather than living without (separating from) each other. Their tragic sacrifice finally brings peace between their families.

Thus, both plays show that true love is powerful. However, it often faces separation, suffering, and sacrifice before reaching its end.

Q. Theme of “Fate and Destiny (Star-Crossed Lovers)” in *Abhijnanashakuntalam* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

Fate and destiny are important themes in both Kalidasa's *Abhijnanashakuntalam* and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Both plays present that human life is often controlled by forces beyond human control. They are Fate or Destiny.

In *Abhijnanashakuntalam*, the love of King Dushyanta and Shakuntala is controlled by fate. Shakuntala fails to welcome Sage Durvasa. So, he gives her a curse. The curse makes the king forget her. The loss of the royal ring is also a part of fate. The lovers never thought of such painful events. Finally, destiny brings them together. The ring is found, and the king remembers his wife. Their story ends happily.

In *Romeo and Juliet*, fate plays a stronger role. Shakespeare calls them "star-crossed lovers," which means that the stars or destiny are against them. They belong to two enemy families. Moreover, many unfortunate events take place in their lives. They start with Mercutio's death, Romeo's exile, and the failure of Friar Laurence's message. This leads to tragedy. In the end, both Romeo and Juliet die.

Thus, both plays show that fate has great power over human life. However, *Abhijnanashakuntalam* ends with reunion and hope, while *Romeo and Juliet* ends with death and sorrow. These different endings show two different views of destiny and human life.

Multiple Choice Questions and Answers:

1. Who wrote *Abhijnanashakuntalam*?

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. Kalidasa
- C. John Milton
- D. Geoffrey Chaucer

Answer: B. Kalidasa

2. Who wrote *Romeo and Juliet*?

- A. Kalidasa
- B. John Keats
- C. William Shakespeare
- D. Christopher Marlowe

Answer: C. William Shakespeare

3. Who is the heroine of *Abhijnanashakuntalam*?

- A. Juliet
- B. Menaka
- C. Shakuntala
- D. Lady Montague

Answer: C. Shakuntala

4. Who is the hero of *Abhijnanashakuntalam*?

- A. Romeo
- B. Bharata
- C. King Dushyanta
- D. Mercutio

Answer: C. King Dushyanta

5. Who is the son of Shakuntala and King Dushyanta?

- A. Romeo
- B. Bharata (Sarvadamana)
- C. Mercutio
- D. Kanva

Answer: B. Bharata (Sarvadamana)

6. Romeo belongs to which family?

- A. Capulet
- B. Montague

- C. Bharata
- D. Kanva

Answer: B. Montague

7. Juliet is the daughter of _____.

- A. Lord and Lady Montague
- B. Lord and Lady Capulet
- C. King Dushyanta and Shakuntala
- D. Sage Kanva and Menaka

Answer: B. Lord and Lady Capulet

8. Who is Romeo's witty friend?

- A. Bharata
- B. Kanva
- C. Mercutio
- D. Dushyanta

Answer: C. Mercutio

9. What does the title *Abhijnanashakuntalam* mean?

- A. The Story of the Forest
- B. The Recognition of Shakuntala
- C. The Brave King
- D. The Lost Kingdom

Answer: B. The Recognition of Shakuntala

10. What helps King Dushyanta remember Shakuntala?

- A. A crown
- B. A sword
- C. A ring
- D. A flower

Answer: C. A ring

11. The title *Romeo and Juliet* refers to _____.

- A. Two kingdoms
- B. Two rivers
- C. The two main lovers
- D. Two battles

Answer: C. The two main lovers

12. What is the central theme of both plays?

- A. War and politics
- B. Love
- C. Business
- D. Adventure

Answer: B. Love

13. Where do King Dushyanta and Shakuntala first meet?

- A. In a palace
- B. In a market
- C. In a forest
- D. In a temple

Answer: C. In a forest

14. Where do Romeo and Juliet first meet?

- A. At a party
- B. In a school
- C. In a forest
- D. In a court

Answer: A. At a party

15. Why does King Dushyanta forget Shakuntala?

- A. He leaves the kingdom.
- B. Sage Durvasa's curse.
- C. He loses his crown.
- D. He becomes ill.

Answer: B. Sage Durvasa's curse.

16. Why are Romeo and Juliet separated?

- A. Because of bad weather
- B. Because of an enemy king
- C. Because their families are enemies
- D. Because Juliet leaves the city

Answer: C. Because their families are enemies

17. Shakespeare calls Romeo and Juliet _____.

- A. Forest heroes
- B. Star-crossed lovers
- C. Wise rulers
- D. Great warriors

Answer: B. Star-crossed lovers

18. Which play ends with the reunion of the hero and heroine?

- A. Romeo and Juliet
- B. Hamlet
- C. Abhijnanashakuntalam
- D. Macbeth

Answer: C. Abhijnanashakuntalam

19. Which play ends tragically with the death of the lovers?

- A. Abhijnanashakuntalam
- B. Romeo and Juliet

- C. The Tempest
- D. As You Like It

Answer: B. Romeo and Juliet

20. What do both plays teach about true love?

- A. True love always brings wealth.
- B. True love often faces separation and sacrifice.
- C. True love needs no patience.
- D. True love is based only on beauty.

Answer: B. True love often faces separation and sacrifice.

Comparison of Asvaghosa's *Buddhacharita* and John Milton's *Paradise Lost*

The main characters in the *Buddhacharita* Sanskrit epic poem by Asvaghosa:

- Siddhartha Gautama: The central hero, a young prince who leaves his royal life to search for truth and peace.
- King Suddhodana: Gautama's worried father who tries hard to keep his son tied to worldly life and royal power.
- Mara: The evil demon and tempter who tries to stop Gautama from reaching full awakening using fear and desire.
- Yasodhara: Gautama's devoted wife left behind during his great journey of leaving home.
- Rahula: Gautama and Yasodhara's young son.
- Chandaka: The loyal royal charioteer who helps the prince escape the palace.
- Kanthaka: The favourite royal horse who carries the prince away to his life as a seeker.
- Bimbisara: The generous king of Magadha who meets and questions the young ascetic.

Places in the *Buddhacharita*:

- ☐ Lumbini: The sacred garden grove where Queen Maya gave birth to Prince Siddhartha.
- ☐ Kapilavastu: The capital city of the Shakya kingdom where the prince lived his early royal life.
- ☐ Bodh Gaya (Uruvela): The site beneath the Bodhi tree where he sat in meditation and attained supreme enlightenment.
- ☐ Rajagriha (Rajgir): The capital of Magadha visited by Siddhartha after renouncing his kingdom to seek spiritual teachers.

□ The River Nerañjana: The stream near which he practiced austerities and bathed before enlightenment.

Main characters from the *Paradise Lost*:

- Adam: The first man, created with free will, who chooses to eat the forbidden fruit out of love for Eve.
- Eve: The first woman, created from Adam's rib, who is tricked by Satan into eating the fruit.
- God the Father: The all-powerful creator of the universe who grants his creatures free will.
- The Son of God: The embodiment of God's mercy and power who volunteers to sacrifice himself to save mankind.
- Satan (Lucifer): The leader of the rebel angels driven by pride who plots the fall of humanity.
- Raphael: An archangel sent by God to warn Adam about Satan.
- Sin: Satan's daughter, born from his head, who guards the gates of Hell.
- Death: The offspring of Satan and Sin.

Places in the *Paradise Lost*:

- Heaven: The holy, light-filled celestial realm where God, the Son, and loyal angels reside around the throne.
- Hell: A dark, fiery, and chaotic dungeon where Satan and the rebel angels are cast after their defeat.
- The Garden of Eden: An earthly paradise on a high hill where the innocent Adam and Eve live.
- Pandemonium: The grand capital city and council hall built by the fallen angels in Hell.
- Chaos: The formless, dark void separating Heaven, Hell, and Earth through which Satan travels.

Q. 1. Writers of the *Buddhacharita* and the *Paradise Lost*.

Asvaghosa was a great Buddhist poet, philosopher, and scholar of ancient India. He lived around the 1st–2nd century CE. He wrote in Sanskrit. His famous work is *Buddhacharita* ("The Life of the Buddha"). It tells the story of the life of Gautama Buddha. His writing is

simple, poetic, and full of moral values. He wanted to spread the teachings of Buddhism through literature.

John Milton was a famous English poet of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1608 and died in 1674. He is one of the greatest poets in English literature. His most famous work is *Paradise Lost*. It is an epic poem in twelve books. Milton became blind in his later life, but he continued writing with great determination. He wrote to explain God's justice and the story of the fall of Adam and Eve. He spread Christian values through his writings.

Both writers used literature to teach moral and spiritual values.

Q. 2. Central theme of the *Buddhacharita* and the *Paradise Lost*.

Asvaghosa wrote the *Buddhacharita*. The main theme of the *Buddhacharita* is the search for truth and freedom from suffering. Prince Siddhartha sees sickness, old age, and death. These experiences make him leave his palace. He gives up luxury and becomes a monk. After deep meditation, he becomes the Buddha. From that time, he starts teaching people to live with wisdom, kindness, and peace.

John Milton wrote the *Paradise Lost*. The main theme of the *Paradise Lost* is the fall of humankind because of disobedience to God. Satan rebels against God and tempts Adam and Eve. Satan lures them to eat the forbidden fruit. Because of this act, they disobey God. Consequently, they receive knowledge but lose Paradise. Sin and Death also enter into the life of humankind. The poem also teaches faith, repentance, and hope for salvation.

Thus, both works teach important moral lessons. *Buddhacharita* shows the path to enlightenment through self-control. *Paradise Lost* shows that obedience to God leads to true happiness and peace.

Q. 3. Hero of the *Buddhacharita* and the *Paradise Lost*.

The hero of *Buddhacharita* is **Prince Siddhartha**. He later becomes Gautama Buddha. He is the founder of Buddhism. He is kind, wise, gentle, and thoughtful. He loves all living beings. He wants to find out remedy over human suffering. So, he leaves his royal life to find the truth about human suffering. After years of meditation, he attains enlightenment. He spends the rest of his life teaching people the path of peace and empathy.

The hero of *Paradise Lost* is generally considered **Adam**. According to the Bible, he is the first man created by God. Adam is honest and loving, but he is not perfect. He disobeys God's command. He eats the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge. He later feels deep sorrow for his mistake. He prays to God and asks for forgiveness. Because of his faith and repentance, God sends His Son on earth to free him from disobedience.

Both heroes guide people toward better lives. Buddha teaches wisdom and compassion, while Adam teaches the importance of obedience and repentance.

Q. 4. Religion in the *Buddhacharita* and the *Paradise Lost*.

Asvaghosa's the *Buddhacharita* is based on **Buddhism**. It tells the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. Buddhism teaches that life has suffering. But suffering can be ended through right understanding and right action. Through kindness, compassion, self-control, and meditation we can end our suffering. We should also avoid desire for worldly pleasures for happiness.

John Milton's the *Paradise Lost* is based on **Christianity**. It tells the Biblical story of the creation of the world, the rebellion of Satan, and the fall of Adam and Eve. The poem teaches faith in God. It also teaches to obey His commands. We get redemption through His mercy. It explains the struggle between good and evil.

Both works are deeply religious. They teach people to live moral lives. However, the *Buddhacharita* follows Buddhist beliefs, while the *Paradise Lost* follows Christian beliefs.

5. Message/ Moral in the *Buddhacharita* and the *Paradise Lost*.

The message of the *Buddhacharita* is that people can overcome suffering. For this, they should have wisdom, self-discipline, and compassion. The Buddha teaches that desire is the cause of suffering. By controlling desires and following the right path, people can achieve peace and enlightenment. The poem encourages love, kindness, patience, and simple living.

The message of the *Paradise Lost* is that people should obey God. They should avoid temptation. Disobedience brings sorrow and suffering. However, God is loving and merciful. Those who sincerely repent and have faith can receive forgiveness and hope. The poem also teaches that good will finally overcome evil.

Thus, both works give valuable moral lessons. *Buddhacharita* teaches the path of wisdom and inner peace, while *Paradise Lost* teaches obedience, faith, repentance, and hope. Both inspire readers to live a good and meaningful life.

Multiple Choice Question-answers (Unit-I):

1. Who is the hero of *Buddhacharita*?

- A. Adam
- B. Siddhartha Gautama
- C. Satan
- D. Raphael

Answer: B. Siddhartha Gautama

2. Who is the father of Siddhartha Gautama?

- A. King Dasharatha
- B. King Suddhodana

C. King Dushyanta

D. Lord Capulet

Answer: B. King Suddhodana

3. Who is generally considered the hero of *Paradise Lost*?

- A. Satan
- B. Raphael
- C. Adam
- D. God the Father

Answer: C. Adam

4. Who is the first woman in *Paradise Lost*?

- A. Eve
- B. Juliet
- C. Shakuntala
- D. Menaka

Answer: A. Eve

5. Who wrote *Buddhacharita*?

- A. Kalidasa
- B. Asvaghosa
- C. John Milton
- D. William Shakespeare

Answer: B. Asvaghosa

6. Who wrote *Paradise Lost*?

- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
- B. John Milton
- C. Asvaghosa
- D. John Keats

Answer: B. John Milton

7. What is the main theme of *Buddhacharita*?

- A. Search for truth and freedom from suffering
- B. War between kingdoms
- C. Adventure at sea
- D. Family rivalry

Answer: A. Search for truth and freedom from suffering

8. What is the main theme of *Paradise Lost*?

- A. Discovery of a new land
- B. Fall of humankind through disobedience to God
- C. Story of a great king
- D. Winning a battle

Answer: B. Fall of humankind through disobedience to God

9. Why does Prince Siddhartha leave his palace?

- A. To become a king
- B. To search for truth and end suffering

- C. To win a war
- D. To find hidden treasure

Answer: B. To search for truth and end suffering

10. Who tempts Adam and Eve in *Paradise Lost*?

- A. Raphael
- B. God the Father
- C. Satan
- D. Death

Answer: C. Satan

11. Which religion is *Buddhacharita* based on?

- A. Christianity
- B. Buddhism
- C. Hinduism
- D. Islam

Answer: B. Buddhism

12. Which religion is *Paradise Lost* based on?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Christianity
- C. Jainism
- D. Sikhism

Answer: B. Christianity

13. Who warns Adam about Satan?

- A. Eve
- B. Raphael
- C. Death
- D. King Suddhodana

Answer: B. Raphael

14. Where do Adam and Eve live before the Fall?

- A. Pandemonium
- B. The Garden of Eden
- C. Hastinapura
- D. A royal palace

Answer: B. The Garden of Eden

15. What is Pandemonium?

- A. A Buddhist monastery
- B. The capital city of Hell
- C. A royal garden
- D. A mountain village

Answer: B. The capital city of Hell

16. According to *Buddhacharita*, what is the cause of suffering?

- A. Wealth
- B. Desire
- C. Friendship
- D. Education

Answer: B. Desire

17. What does *Paradise Lost* teach people to avoid?

- A. Kindness
- B. Temptation and disobedience
- C. Hard work
- D. Learning

Answer: B. Temptation and disobedience

18. What does the Buddha teach after attaining enlightenment?

- A. Wisdom, kindness, and peace
- B. Fighting and revenge
- C. Wealth and power
- D. Magic and miracles

Answer: A. Wisdom, kindness, and peace

19. What happens after Adam disobeys God?

- A. He becomes a king.
- B. He loses Paradise.
- C. He wins a great battle.
- D. He finds hidden treasure.

Answer: B. He loses Paradise.

20. What common lesson do *Buddhacharita* and *Paradise Lost* teach?

- A. People should live moral and good lives.
- B. Wealth is the greatest happiness.
- C. Power is more important than kindness.
- D. Success comes only through war.

Answer: A. People should live moral and good lives.

Unit: II (Jataka Tales)

The “Jataka Tales” are a rich collection of ancient Indian folklore detailing the previous births of Gautama Buddha. They use engaging animal fables and human parables to teach timeless ethical values.

The “Jataka Tales” were composed in India over two millennia ago, forming an essential part of the Pali literature. Each tale addresses a specific real-life problem faced by people during the Buddha's time, resolved through wit, sacrifice, or virtue, and ending with a moral truth.

The Bodhisattva: The central figure in every story is the future Buddha (the Bodhisatta), who appears as a wise king, a humble human, an animal, or a tree spirit.

1. The Golden Goose

(Story of golden feather)

<https://indianfolktales.com/story/the-golden-swan-greed-destroys-what-love-creates/>

2. The Hare in the Moon

<https://niftybucklesfolklore.com/2018/08/16/jataka-tale-the-hare-in-the-moon/>

3. The Wise Quail (The Quarrel of the Quails)

<https://mythfolklore.blogspot.com/2014/05/jataka-tales-quarrel-of-quails.html>

4. The Monkey King

<https://mountainhermitage.org/2024/12/29/story-from-jataka-tales-the-monkey-king-with-the-buddhas-guidelines-for-good-government/>

Moral of the Story

- A true leader sacrifices for the welfare of others.
- Wisdom and compassion are the greatest qualities of leadership.
- Selfless service earns lasting respect.
- Good rulers protect their people before themselves.

Multiple Choice Questions (Keeping in mind the different online versions of the same story, these questions are framed. The differences may be found in the title of the stories, names of characters, some small incidents, and the endings of the stories.)

1. Who is the central character in "The Golden Goose"?

- A. A golden goose that cares for its family
- B. A clever fox searching for food
- C. A rich merchant travelling abroad
- D. A brave prince fighting enemies

Answer: A

2. What special gift did the goose have in "The Golden Goose"?

- A. It laid golden eggs every day

- B. It gave one golden feather willingly
- C. It could change stones into gold
- D. It could fly without wings

Answer: B

3. In "The Golden Goose", why did the goose visit its family?

- A. To ask for food
- B. To help them live comfortably
- C. To build a new house
- D. To invite them to another country

Answer: B

4. In “The Golden Goose”, what bad quality caused the family's mistake?

- A. Laziness
- B. Pride
- C. Greed
- D. Anger

Answer: C

5. In “The Golden Goose”, what happened when all the feathers were pulled out?

- A. They remained golden forever.
- B. They became ordinary feathers.
- C. They turned into silver.
- D. They disappeared into the river.

Answer: B

6. In “The Golden Goose”, what did the goose do before the family's greedy action?

- A. It willingly offered help.
- B. It demanded expensive gifts.
- C. It challenged the villagers.
- D. It sold its feathers in the market.

Answer: A

7. In “The Golden Goose”, which value is most important in this story?

- A. Patience and contentment
- B. Physical strength
- C. Adventure
- D. Competition

Answer: A

8. What is the moral of the story “The Golden Goose”?

- A. Greed destroys lasting happiness.
- B. Wealth brings true friendship.
- C. Luck changes every problem.
- D. Power is greater than kindness.

Answer: A

9. In “The Hare in the Moon”, who is the main character in this story?

- A. A wise hare
- B. A hungry tiger
- C. A village farmer
- D. A clever fisherman

Answer: A

10. In “The Hare in the Moon”, which quality best describes the hare?

- A. Selfishness
- B. Generosity
- C. Jealousy
- D. Carelessness

Answer: B

11. In “The Hare in the Moon”, whom did the hare wish to help?

- A. A traveller or needy guest
- B. A king collecting taxes
- C. A hunter searching for animals
- D. A merchant selling goods

Answer: A

12. In “The Hare in the Moon”, why is the hare remembered?

- A. For its great courage and self-sacrifice
- B. For winning a race
- C. For becoming a king
- D. For discovering treasure

Answer: A

13. In “The Hare in the Moon”, what did the visitor discover about the hare?

- A. The hare was truthful and selfless.
- B. The hare wanted great rewards.
- C. The hare feared everyone.
- D. The hare loved fighting.

Answer: A

14. According to the story “The Hare in the Moon”, where is the hare's memory honoured?

- A. In the moon
- B. On a mountain
- C. In a palace
- D. Under the sea

Answer: A

15. What is the main moral of the story “The Hare in the Moon”?

- A. True kindness expects no reward.
- B. Wealth brings respect.
- C. Cleverness is always enough.
- D. Fear keeps people safe.

Answer: A

16. Who are the main characters in the story “The Wise Quail”?

- A. A group of quails
- B. A family of deer
- C. A troop of elephants
- D. A flock of swans

Answer: A

17. In “The Wise Quail”, what helped the quails remain safe at first?

- A. Their unity and cooperation
- B. Their sharp claws
- C. Their fast running
- D. Their large size

Answer: A

18. Who was their (quails) enemy in “The Wise Quail”?

- A. A bird catcher
- B. A sea monster
- C. A wild horse
- D. A village doctor

Answer: A

19. In “The Wise Quail”, what caused trouble among the quails?

- A. Quarrelling with one another
- B. Lack of food
- C. Heavy rainfall
- D. Long migration

Answer: A

20. In “The Wise Quail”, what happened after the quails became divided?

- A. They became easy to catch.
- B. They became stronger.

- C. They found a new forest.
- D. They defeated every enemy.

Answer: A

21. Which lesson does the story “The Wise Quail” teach?

- A. Unity gives strength.
- B. Money solves every problem.
- C. Speed is always important.
- D. Silence wins every argument.

Answer: A

22. Which proverb best matches this story “The Wise Quail”?

- A. United we stand, divided we fall.
- B. Time and tide wait for none.
- C. Practice makes perfect.
- D. Every cloud has a silver lining.

Answer: A

23. Who is the central character in the story “The Monkey King”?

- A. The Monkey King
- B. A forest hunter
- C. A travelling merchant
- D. A village headman

Answer: A

24. Which quality best describes the Monkey King?

- A. Selfless leadership
- B. Dishonesty
- C. Laziness
- D. Pride

Answer: A

25. What was the Monkey King's first concern?

- A. The safety of his followers
- B. His own comfort
- C. His personal wealth
- D. His royal palace

Answer: A

26. How did the Monkey King protect others?

- A. By risking himself for their safety
- B. By hiding from danger
- C. By asking another animal to help
- D. By leaving the forest alone

Answer: A

27. Which leadership quality does the Monkey King show most clearly?

- A. Compassion
- B. Cruelty
- C. Revenge
- D. Jealousy

Answer: A

28. What does the story "The Monkey King" say about a good ruler?

- A. A good ruler protects the people.
- B. A good ruler seeks luxury.
- C. A good ruler fears everyone.
- D. A good ruler avoids responsibility.

Answer: A

29. What is the greatest strength of the Monkey King?

- A. Wisdom with compassion
- B. Great physical size
- C. Riches and power
- D. Fast running ability

Answer: A

30. What is the main message of "The Monkey King"?

- A. True leaders serve others before themselves.
- B. Success depends only on luck.
- C. Strength is greater than kindness.
- D. Fear is the best way to rule.

Answer: A

31. What do the Jataka Tales mainly describe?

- A. The adventures of ancient kings
- B. The previous births of Gautama Buddha
- C. The history of Indian kingdoms
- D. The lives of famous poets

Answer: B.

32. The Jataka Tales are an important part of which literature?

- A. Sanskrit literature
- B. Greek literature
- C. Pali literature
- D. Persian literature

Answer: C.

33. Who is the central figure in every Jataka Tale?

- A. A village chief
- B. A famous merchant
- C. The Bodhisattva (future Buddha)
- D. A wise minister

Answer: C.
