Choose the most appropriate answer. Mark only one. Marks 1 (1*1)

1. Which of the following is essentially false with respect to the mahāvākyas?
   ❑ They reveal the identity of Brahman and Ātman.
   ❑ They are merely four in number.
   ❑ They are found in every Upaniṣad.
   ❑ They reveal that which is not a result of action.

State true or false. (T/F) Marks 1 (1*1)

1. “Satyaṁ jñānam anantāṁ brahma” is a mahāvākyya because it reveals the nature of the ultimate Reality.

Choose the correct statements. Check all that apply. Marks 2 (1*2)

1. A mahāvākyya:
   ❑ Bestows the Vedāntic message of the identity of the individual Self with Brahman
   ❑ Is not found in the minor Upaniṣads.
   ❑ Bestows the result of pūrṇatā or complete fulfilment and bliss that is independent of deśa, kāla and vastu
   ❑ Creates happiness in oneself that was not there before.
   ❑ Is a statement that reveals our true nature to be the Ultimate, the Highest, the Absolute and unconditioned; in other words, it reveals our nature to be pūrṇa.

Match the following. Marks 3 (1*3)

1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Laghu</td>
<td>(1) Vivaraṇam, an explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Vākya</td>
<td>(2) Small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Vṛtti</td>
<td>(3) Mahāvākyya from the Upaniṣads</td>
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