Choose the most appropriate answer. Mark only one.  

Marks 1 (1*1)

1. What enables one to attain higher lokas above suvaḥ?
   □ Performance of karmas enjoined in the brāhmaṇa section alone
   □ Performance of upāsanās enjoined in the mantra section alone
   □ The combined performance of karma and upāsanā
   □ Study of the Jñāna-kāṇḍa alone

State true or false (T/F).  

Marks 1 (1*1)

1. The ten Upaniṣads cover all the topics that a Vedānta-śāstra is meant to cover.

Choose the correct statements. Check all that apply.  

Marks 2 (1*2)

1. ‘Śāstra’ is defined as:
   □ Śāsanāt trāyate – that which protects by giving instruction
   □ Śravaṇāt trāyate – that which protects when it is heard
   □ Śarhsanāt trāyate – that which protects by describing
   □ Śastram iva trāyate – that which protects like a weapon

Match the following.  

Marks 4 (1*4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Brāhmaṇa</td>
<td>(1) Expounds the knowledge of Brahman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Mantra</td>
<td>(2) Explains the methodology of performing karma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Āraṇyaka</td>
<td>(3) Contains mantras used for eulogising the devatā during yajña and so on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Upaniṣad</td>
<td>(4) Consists of upāsanās for contemplation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>