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Ancient India and China

Vocabulary Builder Section 2

| | | Section | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| DIR | RECTIONS For each term below, write a wo | rd that means the opposite. | |
| 1. | . ahimsa | | |
| 2. | . reincarnation | | |
| | RECTIONS Read each set of four vocabulary e provided, write the letter of the term that is | _ | |
| | 3. a. ultimate goal of Hindus | 5. a. yoga | |
| | b. Brahman | b. dharma | |
| | c. moksha | c. meditate | |
| | d. sacred writings | d. worship | |
| | 4. a. Mahariva | 6. a. Jainism | |
| | b. karma | b. ahimsa | |
| | c. reincarnation | c. emphasis on ritual | |
| | d. sum effect of one's deeds | d. vegetarians | |
| | RECTIONS Read each sentence. Fill in the but best completes the sentence. | lank with the word from the word pair | |
| 7. | Most followers of believe that various devas are actively working in the world to keep order. (Jainism/Hinduism) | | |
| 8. | In the Hindu cycle of life and death, is the process in which a person's soul is released from one body after death and later reborn in another. (reincarnation/karma) | | |
| 9. | For Hindus to achieve moksha, or break away from the cycle of rebirth, they must | | |
| | fulfill their | (kharma/dharma) | |
| 10. | . For some Jains, the idea of | makes them avoid | |
| | hurting any living creature, from people to insects. (yoga/ahimsa) | | |