

Master Gita Master Life

Questionnaire 1

Chapter 1

I] Choose the most appropriate answer. Mark only one.

1. The name of the first chapter of Gītā is: *

- Viṣāda-yoga
- Arjuna-viṣāda-yoga
- Arjuna-yoga
- Sāṅkhya-yoga
- None of the above

2. Each chapter of Gītā is called a 'yoga'. The term 'yoga' means: *

- To unite with the higher through a particular means.
- Achieving things.
- That which is linked to one's fortune and hence one attains his cherished objects by studying any of these chapters.
- Restraint of the agitation of thoughts.
- Surrendering to the Guru for help.

3. Which one of the following statements about Śrī Veda Vyāsa is false? *

- He composed the 18 Purāṇas including Bhāgavata-purāṇa.
- He wrote the Brahma-sūtra.
- He authored all the four Vedas.
- He wrote the great epic Mahābhārata.
- He wrote the Bhagavad-gītā.

4. Each of the chapters of Bhagavad-gītā is also referred to as: *

- Upaniṣad
- Purāṇa
- Itihāsa
- Āraṇyaka
- Beautiful poetic work

5. How many chapters are found in the Gītā? *

- 18
- 20
- 22
- 16

() None of the above

6. Arjuna' s grief and _____ had brought him into a state of inaction. Fill in the blank. *

() Love for his cousins

() Respect for his grandsire and gurus

() Both the above

(X) Delusion

() None of the above

7. Arguing that he should not perform his duty as a soldier, Arjuna opines that destruction of family values: *

() Leads to partial swarga (heaven) and partial naraka (hell)

() Leads to nowhere

() Leads to war

(X) Leads to naraka (hell)

() None of the above

8. Which one of the following statements is false regarding śreyas and preyas? *

() Preyas gives the temporary solution to our permanent itch of desires.

() Śreyas means the path of good.

(X) One should always choose preyas over śreyas.

() Preyas means the path of pleasant.

() None of the above

9. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Gītā-dhyāna-ślokas? *

() They are the invocation prayer.

(X) They are part of the original text.

() They enable devotion in our heart.

() They create an enduring connection with the text for us.

() None of the above

10. Which one of the following is not part of the anubandha-catuṣṭaya? *

(X) Viveka

() Viṣaya

() Sambandha

() Adhikārī

() Prayojana

II] Choose the appropriate answer. *

	Knowledge	Practice	Mokṣa	Citta-ekāgratā	Citta-śuddhi
Parama-puruṣārtha	()	()	(X)	()	()
Karma-yoga	()	()	()	()	(X)
Abhyāsa	()	(X)	()	()	()
Veda	(X)	()	()	()	()
Upāsanā-kāṇḍa	()	()	()	(X)	()

II] Choose the correct statements. Check all that apply.

1. Which of the following statements are true regarding puruṣārtha? *

It is that which is sought by humans.

It is the path to reach our goal.

Different people want different things, but ultimately everyone wants happiness.

The human goal is decided by humans. Scriptures give means to attain it.

None of the above

2. Which of the following statements are true regarding goodness and intelligence? *

Intelligence without goodness goes a long way in helping us become successful.

Goodness along with intelligence will always be successful.

Goodness, even without intelligence will give success; later if not now.

Intelligence alone will only give failure.

None of the above

3. Which of the following statements are true regarding Bhagavad-gītā? *

Chapters 1 to 6 talk about nature of the Self.

Chapters 7 to 12 talk about nature of the identity.

Chapters 13 to 18 talk about the nature of the Lord.

Chapters 1 to 6 form the upāsanā-kāṇḍa.

Chapters 13 to 18 talk about the nature of the identity.

4. Which of the following statements exactly show the causes for Arjuna's condition? *

He was afraid of the size of the Kaurava army.

He had faulty perceptions of oneself and the situation.

He saw the warriors of the Kaurava army as his relatives.

He was not successful in one or two of the battles he fought earlier.

He was prepared for the war before but when he was actually facing it, he could not act.

5. How did Arjuna's psychological breakdown manifest physically? *

His limbs started trembling.

His mouth became dry.

His head started spinning.

He sat down in utter despair.

The bow fell down from his hand.

6. What did Arjuna do when the war was about to begin? *

He started shooting arrows straight away.

He suddenly displayed dispassion for wealth, power and pleasures.

He became sentimental and superstitious.

He bravely told his charioteer to take the chariot in between the two armies

He ran away.

7. Which of the following statements are true regarding the dharma discourse given by Arjuna? *

- Increase in unrighteousness causes impurity in members of the society and admixture of castes.
- Destruction of family cultures increases unrighteousness.
- War gives rise to destruction of morality.
- War causes destruction of family and thereby family cultures.
- Destruction of family values brings hell.

8. Mahābhārata is: *

- An Itihāsa
- A Purāṇa
- A story of five Pāṇḍava princes
- A myth
- It is also actually Lord Kṛṣṇa's story

9. Arjuna's arguments are: *

- Logical
- Illogical
- Inappropriate
- Perfect in this context
- Correct in a different context

10. The three sections of Veda are: *

- Saṁhitā-kāṇḍa
- Karma-kāṇḍa
- Jñāna-kāṇḍa
- Gītā-kāṇḍa
- Upāsanā-kāṇḍa