

Master Gita Master Life

Questionnaire 4

(Chapter-03)

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

1. Arjuna is confused between karma-yoga and _____ in the beginning of the third chapter. *

- Kāmya-karma
- Vividiṣā-sannyāsa (abidance in śravaṇa, manana, nididhyāsana)
- Vidvat-sannyāsa (absorption in the Self)
- Niyata-karma
- None of the above

2. Which one of the following statements is false? *

- Beings are born from food.
- Food comes from the rain.
- Vedas come from the supreme Reality.
- Rain comes from yajna.
- None of the above

3. Which one of the following types of action is not binding in nature? *

- Selfish-desire-prompted action
- Action dedicated to the Lord
- Duty
- Selfless service performed to gain merit
- None of the above

4. Who is called a thief by the Lord in this chapter? *

- One who steals money from others
- One who does not perform one's duty
- One who does not repay the bounty gained from the deities
- One who steals valuables
- None of the above

5. Why is there no duty for a liberated person? *

- Because he/she has nothing to gain by any action
- Because he/she has nothing to gain by abstaining from any action
- Because he/she is not dependent on any other being
- Because he/she has broken the bondage of action
- All of the above

6. What should be the differentiating factor in the actions of a wise and an ignorant? *

- Enthusiasm
- Zeal
- Type of action
- Detachment and attachment
- None of the above

7. We get what we _____; not what we _____. *

- Desire, deserve
- Like, want
- Want, like
- Deserve, desire
- None of the above

8. Impelled by what one commits sin? *

- Destiny
- Desire
- Wish of God
- Friends
- None of the above

9. What should a wise man do for the ignorant people who are attached to actions? *

- Inspire them to give up the actions.
- Inspire them to do their duties without unsettling their mind.
- Get them to follow the path of Self-knowledge directly.
- Tell them to give up spiritual pursuit.
- None of the above

10. What will happen if the Lord does not work? *

- People will also desist from work.
- All the worlds would perish.
- God will become the cause of confusion.
- All of the above
- None of the above

I] Choose the appropriate answer.

*

	Duty	Charity	Work aimed at the welfare of the world	Like-dislike	Desire-Anger
Niyata-karma	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Manuṣya-yajña	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lokasaṅgraha	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rāga-dveṣa	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kāma-krodha	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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

1. By which of the following methods, one does not get naiṣkarmya? *

By not beginning any action

By attaining the Self-knowledge after gaining the required purity of mind.

By giving up actions without gaining purity of mind

By continuing to perform selfish and desire-prompted actions.

None of the above

2. Which of the following statements are true about the description of a hypocrite(mithyācāra)? *

A hypocrite controls his senses by his mind.

A hypocrite outwardly restrains the organs of action.

A hypocrite has got purity of mind (cittaśuddhi).

A hypocrite mentally dwells on the sense-objects.

A hypocrite remains deluded.

3. Which of the following are correct meanings of the term ‘yajña’? *

A worshipful action

A fire-sacrifice

A co-operative selfless endeavour

A dutiful action

None of the above

4. The five yajñas mentioned in the chapter as duty, include: *

Deva-yajña

Bhūta-yajña

Manusya-yajña

Putrakāmeṣṭi-yajña

Brahma-yajña

diacritic for manusya

5. How does the Lord describe an individual who breaks the causal chain by not performing one’s duty? *

One who revels in the sense-pleasures alone

An embodiment of sin

A hypocrite

A noble person

One who lives in vain

6. Who according to Lord does not have any duty to perform? *

One who revels in the Self alone

One who is satisfied with the Self alone

One who revels in the sense-pleasures alone

One who is content in the Self alone

All of the above

7. Who gets liberated from the bondage of action? *

- Those who do not follow the teaching of karma-yoga given by the Lord
- Those who have faith and do not denounce the teaching of karma-yoga given by the Lord
- Those who find faults in the teaching of karma-yoga given by the Lord
- Those who follow the teaching of karma-yoga given by the Lord
- None of the above

8. What should be done to give up the bondage of action? *

- Give up action.
- Do not come under the sway of likes and dislikes.
- Perform one's duty by dedicating it to the Lord.
- Do the duty of someone else.
- None of the above

9. What are the examples given to elucidate knowledge being veiled by desire? *

- Embryo by the amnion
- Mirror by dust
- Sun by clouds
- Fire by smoke
- All of the above

10. How can one conquer desire? *

- Control the senses.
- Perform actions remaining steadfast in the attitude of karma-yoga.
- Know the Self which is higher than the senses, mind and intellect.
- Fulfil the desires arising in mind.
- None of above