

Master Gita Master Life Self Assessment - Based on Chapter 4

* Required

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

1. The Lord gave this imperishable knowledge to Arjuna because: * 2 points

- He was partial towards Arjuna.
- Arjuna was His dear friend.
- There was none more capable than Arjuna.
- Arjuna was His friend as well as His devotee.
- None of the above



2. Which one of the following statements is true regarding Arjuna's question to the Lord? * 2 points

- It is a question of a foolish non-believer.
- Arjuna thought Lord is lying about giving this knowledge to Sun-God.
- Arjuna wanted to know the secret behind Lord's incarnations.
- Arjuna wanted to prove that he is listening to the Lord's discourse.
- None of the above

3. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the difference between Lord's incarnation and individual's rebirth? * 2 points

- Lord does not remember all His incarnations; but an individual knows about all the Lord's incarnations.
- Lord's body is made up of the five elements.
- Lord's incarnation is also due to prarabdha like the births of an individual.
- Lord knows everything about all his incarnations as well the births of all individuals.
- None of the above



4. Which one of the following statements is false regarding people worshipping other deities and not God? * 2 points

- They want quick results.
- They get their desires fulfilled temporarily by worshipping other deities.
- God cannot fulfil all the wishes which other deities can.
- God rewards people based on the way in which they approach him.
- None of the above

5. The Lord is akartā (non-doer) because: * 2 points

- He does not have doership.
- Actions do not taint him.
- Both of the above options
- He does not do anything.
- He only makes other beings work.



6. Which of the following types of realised person does not do any action really? * 2 points

- One who performs actions merely to maintain the body
- Doing nothing, one who remains contented with what comes unsought
- One who engages in lots of actions
- All of the above
- None of the above

7. Jñāna-yajña is most superior among all the yajñas because: * 2 points

- It gives perishable result.
- Only jñāna-yajña should be practiced by all of us.
- Other yajñas give imperishable result.
- All actions culminate in Knowledge alone.
- None of the above



8. What is the most important duty of a king? *

2 points

- To decide next king
- To enable people have access to spiritual wisdom
- To punish the criminals
- To attack and win other kingdoms
- None of the above

9. The embodiment of Īśvara is made up of: *

2 points

- Sattva mixed with tamas
- Sattva mixed with rajas
- All three guṇas
- Viśuddha-sattva or pure-sattva
- None of the above



10. Which of the following is not gained by the person who doubts always? *

2 points

- Success in this world
- Liberation
- Joy
- All of the above
- None of the above

II] Choose the appropriate answer.

*

10 points

	Nididhyāsana	Brahma-sākṣātkāra (seeing the Self as Brahman)	Implies the pañca- mahāyajñas (all duties)	Study of scriptures	Saguṇa- upāsana
Daiva-yajña	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jñāna-yajña	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Saṁnyama-yajña	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ātmasaṁnyama- yajña	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brahmajñāna- yajña	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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

1. Why does the Lord teach that He gave this knowledge to Sun-God 2 points
and it was passed on through a lineage of noble kings? *

- To tell Arjuna that he is not a 'guinea pig'. Many have practiced this knowledge in the past and have benefited from it.
- To tell how great the Lord is.
- To make sure that spiritual knowledge remains prevalent in the world.
- To expound the glory of this imperishable knowledge.
- None of the above

2. The knowledge given by the Lord is described to be 'imperishable' 2 points
because: *

- It definitely gives its result.
- It always remains prevalent and thus never suffers any loss.
- It has Vedas as its roots, which are imperishable.
- It gives the imperishable result of liberation.
- All of the above



3. The knowledge given by the Lord suffers a loss when: *

2 points

- It is given to an incapable or ineligible student.
- It is used for the selfish purpose or with selfish motive.
- It is not shared by the knowers.
- People do not understand its relevance in their day-to-day life.
- None of the above

4. Lord 'comes down' as an incarnation when: *

2 points

- There is decline of dharma
- He thinks that it is required
- His prarabdha fructifies
- There is rise of adharma
- All of the above

5. Which of the following attain Lord? *

2 points

- Those who are free from attachment, fear and anger
- Those who have surrendered to Lord totally
- Those who know in essence about the divine nature of Lord's incarnations and actions
- Those who have doubts about Lord taking incarnations
- None of the above



6. Which of the following statements are true regarding the terms karma, vikarma and akarma? * 2 points

- Karma indicates the actions which should be done (vihita-karma).
- Vikarma indicates the actions which should not be done (niṣiddha-karma).
- Karma indicates the prohibited actions.
- Akarma means absence of an action.
- Akarma indicates actions enjoined by the Vedas.

7. Which of the following statements are true regarding an intelligent person who knows the essence of karma and akarma? * 2 points

- He sees inaction in the inaction of an ignorant person.
- He sees inaction in the seeming actions of an incarnation, the realised person as well as his own Self.
- He understands that action or inaction depends on the doer-ship.
- He sees action in the seeming inaction of an ignorant person.
- He remains unfulfilled and keeps performing more actions.



8. Which of the following statements are true regarding actions of a student who approaches the teacher rightly? * 2 points

- Student should ask those questions which pertain to the path of liberation.
- Prostration denotes humility and the willingness to obey.
- Service of the teacher is required to get tuned to him.
- Student should test the teacher's knowledge.
- None of the above

9. Which of the following statements are true regarding varṇa-vyavasthā? * 2 points

- It is essentially based on the nature and actions of human beings.
- It is a universal system of classification of human beings irrespective of their religion or nationality.
- It is primarily based on the birth.
- One can even go higher or lower in one's varṇa by changing the guṇas.
- None of the above

10. Who among of the following gets this knowledge? * 2 points

- One who is totally ignorant and keeps doubting
- One who is committed to the knowledge
- One who is endowed with faith
- One who controls the senses
- None of the above



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