

Master Gita Master Life

Questionnaire 6

Based on Chapter 5

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

1. Which one of the following statements is false regarding Arjuna's questions at the beginning of the third chapter and fifth chapter? *

() The fifth chapter question refers to the choice of a seeker between taking up karma-yoga and vividiṣā-sannyāsa.

(X) The third chapter question refers to the choice of a seeker between taking up karma-yoga and vividiṣā-sannyāsa.

() The third chapter question refers to the choice of a seeker between taking up karma-yoga and vidvat-sannyāsa.

() All of the above

() None of the above

2. Which one of the following depicts the true spiritual journey of a seeker? *

() Karma-yoga → purity of mind → vidvat-sannyāsa → śravaṇa-manana-nididhyāsana → tattva-jñāna → vividiṣā-sannyāsa → mokṣa

() Karma-yoga → purity of mind → śravaṇa-manana-nididhyāsana → tattva-jñāna → vividiṣā-sannyāsa → vidvat-sannyāsa → mokṣa

(X) Karma-yoga → purity of mind → vividiṣā-sannyāsa → śravaṇa-manana-nididhyāsana → tattva-jñāna → vidvat-sannyāsa → mokṣa

() Vividiṣā-sannyāsa → purity of mind → karma-yoga → śravaṇa-manana-nididhyāsana → tattva-jñāna → vidvat-sannyāsa → mokṣa

() None of the above

3. Which one of the following statements is false regarding karma-yoga and karma-sannyāsa? *

() The state reached by karma-sannyāsins is also reached by karma-yogins.

() The one practicing karma-yoga reaches Liberation soon through karma-sannyāsa.

() The individual who comprehends that both karma-yoga and karma-sannyāsa as 'one' is the true knower.

(X) It is easy to attain karma-sannyāsa without practicing karma-yoga.

() None of the above

4. From the highest standpoint (pāramārthika-dṛṣṭi), which one of the following statements is false with respect to the Self? *

() Self does not act.

(X) Self does not perform any action, but causes the actions of others.

() Self does not cause doership and enjoyership for body, mind, senses and so on.

() Self does not create for the individual the union with the results of actions.

() None of the above

5. Who among the following is the truly happy person? *

- One who has a lot of money
 One who has a family
 One who is very famous
 One who is able to control the surges of desire and anger while living
 None of the above

I] Choose the appropriate answer.

*

	Liberation while living	Attitude of dedication in action	Renunciation of action with the desire to know	Direct experience of the Self-knowledge	Renunciation of action after gaining the Self-knowledge
Vividiṣā-sannyāsa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tattva-jñāna	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vidvat-sannyāsa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jivan-mukti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Karma-yoga	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

1. Which of the following statements are true regarding the karma-yoga and karma-sannyāsa? *

- Only the immature consider them different.
 Karma-sannyāsa alone gives Liberation and not karma-yoga.
 One who is established in either of them gets the result of both.
 Both are capable of bestowing Liberation.
 None of the above

2. Who according to the Lord is a 'nitya-sannyāsin'? *

- One who does not hate anyone
 One who has given up all his duties
 One who does not seek or desire anything
 One who remains free from the pairs of opposites
 All of the above

3. Which of the following statements are true about the knower of the Truth? *

- He is aware that he does not do anything.
 He understands that the senses remain engaged in the sense-objects.
 Even while performing the actions he remains actionless.
 He is not tainted or bound by action.
 None of the above

4. Which of the following statements are true about the karma-yogin? *

- He performs actions through the instruments of body, speech, mind dedicating them to the Supreme.
- He is detached from the results of actions.
- He remains bound by actions.
- He performs actions for the purification of mind.
- None of the above

5. Which of the following statements are true? *

- Beings are deluded because Self (Consciousness) is covered by the ignorance.
- Self-knowledge destroys ignorance like the sun destroys darkness.
- When ignorance is destroyed, the Self shines by itself.
- Self-knowledge creates the Self after destroying the ignorance.
- None of the above

6. Which of the following describe the realised person? *

- Even while living, the world of experience has been conquered by them.
- Their mind is established in the supreme Reality.
- They do not have the vision of oneness while perceiving different beings.
- They see the one supreme Reality in all beings.
- None of the above

7. The pleasures of the world are: *

- Everlasting
- Born out of the contact of the senses and sense-objects
- Have a beginning and an end
- Wombs of sorrow
- None of the above

8. Who among the following will reach the supreme state of Brahman? *

- Those who have purified themselves through knowledge
- Those who have dispelled all their doubts
- Those who have mastered their mind and intellect
- Those who ever revel in the welfare of the world
- None of the above

9. Which of the following statements are true with respect to the equanimity of the realised person? *

- Rejoices not on obtaining the pleasant
- His mind is firmly established in the supreme Reality.
- Feels perturbed on experiencing the unpleasant
- His intellect is free of doubts on the nature of the Self.
- None of the above

10. Which of the following steps are included in the practice of meditation?

- Shutting out all external contacts
- Bringing senses, mind and intellect under perfect control
- Listening to the scriptures
- Gaze fixed in the space between the eye-brows
- None of the above