

Master Gita Master Life

Questionnaire 8

Based on Chapter 7

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

1. Which of the following is not true about chapters 7 to 12, the second section of the Bhagavad-gītā? *

- It essentially deals with the topic of tat-pada.
- The concept of karma-yoga is explained elaborately herein.
- It focusses on the Lord and devotion unto Him.
- The topic of bhakti-yoga is explained elaborately in this section.
- None of the above

2. What is the speciality of the knowledge that the Lord gives to Arjuna? *

- Knowing this, nothing more remains to be known.
- The knowledge is bestowed along with the methodology to make it experiential.
- The knowledge is presented in its entirety and in a manner that all possible doubts are dispelled.
- This knowledge is very rare for it is attained in its full measure only by a rarest person.
- All of the above

3. What is the eligibility required to gain this knowledge? *

- A deep love for the Lord
- Having no other altar of surrender other than the God
- A strong desire to become one with the Lord
- All of the above
- None of the above

4. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the parā-prakṛti (higher nature) and aparā-prakṛti (lower nature) the Lord? *

- The parā-prakṛti of the Lord is eight-fold.
- The parā-prakṛti of the Lord is Consciousness.
- The aparā-prakṛti of the Lord is eight-fold.
- The parā-prakṛti of the Lord upholds the whole universe.
- None of the above

5. Which one of the following is not a part of the aparā-prakṛti (lower nature) the Lord? *

- The five great elements
- Ego
- Consciousness
- Mind
- Intellect

6. People do not see or recognise the Lord because: *

- The Lord cannot be seen.
 The Lord is not present in the world.
 The Lord does not want the world to recognise Him.
 They are deluded by the three guṇas of the prakṛti.
 None of the above

7. 'Duṣkṛtina' (sinful) type of people do not worship the Lord because: *

- They are fools.
 They are not interested.
 Their mind is not pure.
 Their intellect is taken hostage by māyā.
 All of the above

8. What does the Lord do when people go to the lesser deities for the fulfilment of their wishes? *

- The Lord becomes angry on them.
 The Lord strengthens their faith in those deities and fulfils their desires through those deities.
 The Lord tells the deities not to fulfil their wishes.
 The Lord curses them.
 None of above

9. What is the unwelcome result in worshipping the lesser deities and not the Lord directly? *

- The desires will go unfulfilled.
 There is no problem at all.
 The Lord will get angry.
 It is not possible to please the other deities.
 The result gained by such a worship is finite.

10. Which one of the following statements is wrong with respect to the effect of māyā? *

- Ignorant people consider the Lord also to be one among them, just an individual.
 Ignorant people do not understand the supreme imperishable nature of the Lord.
 The Lord knows the past, present and future of all beings.
 Māyā deludes everyone including the Lord and the devotees who have surrendered unto Him.
 Being deluded, mind of all people is distracted by the joys-sorrows, that are born from the likes-dislikes.

I] Choose the appropriate answer.

*

	Prabhā (Radiance)	Gandha (Fragrance)	Jīvanam (Life)	Rasa (Sapidity)	Śabda (Sound)
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sun-moon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

1. Knowledge (jñāna) does not become wisdom (vijñāna) when it is tainted by which of the following? *

Doubt

Clarity

Contrary notions

Experience

None of the above

2. Which of the following statements are true regarding the three sections of the Bhagavad-gītā? *

The section one, consisting of chapters 1 to 6, pertains to 'tat-pada-vicāra'.

The section two, consisting of chapters 7 to 12, pertains to 'tat-pada-vicāra'.

The section three, consisting of chapters 13 to 18, pertains to 'asi-pada-vicāra'.

The section one, consisting of chapters 13 to 18, pertains to 'tvam-pada-vicāra'.

None of the above

3. How does the Lord capture Arjuna's interest at the beginning of the chapter? *

By glorifying the knowledge that He is to grant Arjuna

By showing the rarity of the knowledge

By answering the question that Arjuna has asked

By promising that He will bestow the knowledge along with its experience

None of the above

4. Which of the following statements are true regarding the Lord and the world? *

The Lord is the cause of world's creation.

The Lord is the cause of world's dissolution.

The Lord is abhinna-nimitta-upādāna-kāraṇa (single same material and efficient cause) of the world.

The Lord alone is this entire world.

None of the above

5. Which of the following statements are valid in the case of the Lord and the world as explicated in the example 'sūtre maṇigaṇāḥ iva – like the beads strung on the thread'? *

The thread is different from the beads.

The thread representing the parā-prakṛiti is one and supports all the various beads, the aparā-prakṛiti.

The thread remains hidden and is not perceived easily.

The thread remains unchanged and unaffected by the beads.

None of the above

6. Why does the Lord explicate His special manifestations in verses 8 to 11? *

He wants to show us that He is the essence of all.

He is egoistic and thus praises and glorifies Himself.

He wants to give us the method of practicing the knowledge.

He wants to shift our attention to the subtle essence even if we are not able to shift our attention to the substratum Consciousness.

None of the above

7. Which of the following statements are true with respect to statement of the Lord, “na tvahaṁ teṣu te mayi – I am not in them; they are in me.”? *

- All the thoughts are in the Lord.
- The Lord is not present in all thoughts, things or beings.
- All the thoughts are dependent on the Lord for their existence.
- The Lord does not get affected by any of the thoughts.
- None of the above

8. Which of the following statements are true about māyā? *

- It is impossible to cross over māyā.
- Māyā consists of three guṇas.
- Māyā belongs to the Lord, who is its master.
- Māyā is difficult to cross over.
- Having the Lord as its substratum māyā veils the Lord.

9. Who among the following are sukṛtina (those who have endowed with puṇya or merits)? *

- Jijñāsu
- Ārta
- Jñānī
- Arthārthī
- None of the above

10. Jñānī is the best among all devotees of the Lord because: *

- He is ever united with the Lord?
- He has the single-pointed devotion unto the Lord.
- He remembers the Lord only at the time of crisis.
- Other devotees are Lord’s; but he is the very Self of the Lord.
- The Lord loves him alone and not the other types of devotees.