

# Master Gita Master Life Course

## Questionnaire 11

*Based on Chapter 10*

Duration: 1 hr

Marks: 50

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

Marks 20 (2\*10)

1. The Lord gives the knowledge to Arjuna again because:
  - The nirupādhika nature is very vast.
  - The knowledge being given is the supreme knowledge.
  - The sopādhika nature is very subtle.
  - Student is keen to know more and the knowledge is most beneficial for the student.
  - None of the above
2. Which of the following statements are true regarding the knowledge of the supreme Lord?
  - Only the deities and the great seers know the Lord truly.
  - The Lord is the cause of the deities and the great seers.
  - One who knows the Lord as the unborn cause of all, is undeluded among the mortals.
  - One who knows the real nature of the Lord is liberated from all sins.
  - None of the above
3. Which of the following statements are true regarding the vibhūti and yoga of the Lord?
  - The glorious manifold manifestation is the Lord's vibhūti.
  - The supreme capacity or ultimate power is the Lord's yoga.
  - The absolute Oneness is the Lord's yoga.
  - The entire world is the Lord's vibhūti.
  - None of the above
4. Which of the following statements are true regarding the devotees of the Lord?
  - Their mind is in the Lord alone.
  - They rejoice by sharing with one another the wisdom pertaining to the Lord.
  - Always singing the glories of the Lord, they revel and remain ever content.
  - They will never gain the Self-knowledge.
  - None of the above
5. Which of the following statements are true regarding the devotees of the Lord?

- They gain the Self-knowledge on account of their devotion.
  - Remaining ever united with the Lord, they worship Him with devotion.
  - The Lord gives them the Self-knowledge by which they reach Him.
  - By becoming the lamp of knowledge in their heart, the Lord removes the darkness of their ignorance.
  - None of the above
6. Which of the following statements indicate Arjuna's questions?
- How may I know Your real nature, meditating upon You always?
  - What is Your vibhūti and yoga?
  - In which all ways (objects/categories) can You be meditated upon by me?
  - Are You really not known by the deities and humans?
  - None of the above
7. The Lord enumerates some of His manifestations, because:
- Arjuna wants to know.
  - There is no end to His manifestations and hence only a few of them can be told.
  - He wants to tell how great He is.
  - Knowing these we will develop devotion for the Lord.
  - None of the above
8. Which one of the following options gives the correct path to Liberation?
- Bhakti → bhagavad-vibhūti-jñāna → ātma-jñāna → mokṣa
  - Bhagavad-vibhūti-jñāna → bhakti → ātma-jñāna → mokṣa
  - Bhagavad-vibhūti-jñāna → bhakti → mokṣa
  - Bhakti → ātma-jñāna → bhagavad-vibhūti-jñāna → mokṣa
  - None of the above
9. Which of the following statements are true about the vibhūtis of the Lord?
- He is the Self of all.
  - He is the beginning, middle and end of everything.
  - He is only the important vibhūtis mentioned in the chapter.
  - He is my own Self.
  - None of the above
10. Which of the following statements are true about the vibhūtis of the Lord?
- There is no end to the glorious manifestations of the Lord.
  - Whatever is glorious, brilliant and powerful is a special manifestation of the Lord.
  - The Lord manifests and upholds this entire universe with a fraction of His yogic power.

□ The Lord alone is everything: what is mentioned and even what is not mentioned.

□ None of the above

**II] Match the following.**

**Marks 10 (2\*5)**

A

- a) Buddhi (2)
- b) Asammoha (3)
- c) Dama (4)
- d) Tuṣṭi (5)
- e) Śama (1)

B

- (1) Mind-control
- (2) Intelligence
- (3) Non-delusion
- (4) Sense-control
- (5) Contentment

**III] Match the following.**

**Marks 10 (2\*5)**

A

- a) Mountains (4)
- b) Luminaries (5)
- c) Rivers (1)
- d) Trees (3)
- e) Night luminaries (2)

B

- (1) Jahnavī or Gaṅgā
- (2) Śaśī
- (3) Aśvttha
- (4) Himālaya
- (5) Ravi

**IV] Match the following.**

**Marks 10 (2\*5)**

A

- a) Snakes (5)
- b) Daityas (1)
- c) Ādityas (4)
- d) Kavis (2)
- e) Horses (3)

B

- (1) Prahlāda
- (2) Śukrācārya
- (3) Uccaiḥśravas
- (4) Viṣṇu
- (5) Vāsuki