

Circle the correct answer

Bhagavad-Gita Test108

①

pts.

3

1. What are the 3 modes of material nature?

1.

2.

3.

1

2. For every material activity there is a reaction and it binds you to the material world. T F

1

3. Is everyone struggling very hard for existence? Yes No

1

4. When a person is situated transcendently, it means that he is:

a. in the mode of goodness.

b. dependent on Kṛṣṇa.

c. going to the heavenly planets.

1

5. The purpose of the Vedas is to:

a. study real hard.

b. become a yogi.

c. know Kṛṣṇa.

6. In this age, it is too hard to study the Vedas so we:

- a. chant Hare Kṛṣṇa.
- b. study other books.
- c. practise yoga.

7. Offense means:

- a. to jump off the fence.
- b. to break the rules.
- c. to be a good person.

8. Kṛṣṇa says to do your duty and don't be attached to the results. T F

9. Dhānānjaya is:

- a. Bhīma
- b. Kṛṣṇa
- c. Arjuna

10. Yoga means to:

- a. put a yoke on the oxen.
- b. link up with the Supreme; to fix our minds on Kṛṣṇa.
- c. make yoghurt.

pts

(3)

11. The purpose of varnaśrama dharma is:

- a. grow alot of vegetables and grains.
- b. to please the king.
- c. to please Krsna.

12. Buddhi-yoga means:

- a. to practise yoga with your buddy.
- b. to satisfy Krsna.
- c. to sit like a yogi.

13. We should act for our satisfaction, not Krsna's. T F

14. A person who engages in devotional service rids himself of good and bad reactions. T F

15. How many species of life are there?

- a. 840,000
- b. 8,400,000
- c. 3

16. Are animals affected by the laws of Karma?

Yes No

pts.

④

17. If you answered #16. Yes, then answer question A. If you answered #16 No, then answer question B.

A. If animals are affected by the laws of karma, it is because:

a. They don't know better and have to be punished.

b. Their parents didn't tell them what to do and what not to do.

B. If animals are not affected by the laws of Karma, it is because:

a. they don't have the intelligence to understand what's right and what's wrong.

b. they don't have a soul.

18. How do we become free from karma? We become free by:

a. becoming a vegetarian.

b. engaging in devotional service.

c. being good.

19. Danger at every step means:

T to avoid all...

pts

⑤

20. Samadhi means:

- a. fixing our mind on Kṛṣṇa.
- b. eating a good feast.
- c. sleeping very well.

21. If we fix our minds on Kṛṣṇa then there's nothing to worry about. T F

22. Guruvastakam means:

- a. the 8 prayers in glorification of the spiritual master.
- b. guru puja.
- c. the 6 prayers for the 6 Goswami's.

23. Number fun! (Don't look at the charts!)

a. The 2 souls are:

b. The 3 modes of material nature are:

c. The 3 qualities of the soul are:
It's :

pts. 3

d. The 4 problems or miseries of material life are:

e. The 4 varnas are:

f. The 4 ashrams are:

g. The 5 Pandavas are:

pts.

(7)

h. The 6 opulences of Krsna are:

6

24. Tell me something about:

2

a. a person in the mode of goodness. What does he eat? What is he like?

2

b. a person in the mode of passion. What is he like? What does he eat?

2

7 pts.

2

c. a person in the mode of (8)
ignorance. What is he like? What
does he eat?

4 25. Write something about ^{the} chanting
of Hare Krsna. Tell me why we
chant and so on. You should be
careful to write full sentences.

pts.

4

26. Try to name 4 out of the 9 processes of devotional service. If you are able to write down more than 4, then do and if they are correct, I will give you extra points.

T

27. We can tell if a person is Krishna conscious by how he talks, by how he sits, how he walks, and so on. T F

T

28. We can know what a person is like by:

- a. seeing them do something
- b. asking them.
- c. hearing them speak something.

T

29. You can tell a fool by:

pts.

(10)

30. Someone who is fixed in Kṛṣṇa's service
is always satisfied. T F

31. Someone who is fixed in Kṛṣṇa's service:

- T a. gives up eating.
- b. gives up sense gratification.
- c. gives up doing everything.

32. The only way to give up sense gratification
is:

- T a. to not do anything.
- b. to become a vegetarian.
- c. to engage the senses in Kṛṣṇa's service.

33. A muni is someone who:

- T a. is controlled by the modes of nature.
- b. is from the moon.
- c. is free from fear, ^{and} anger and he is not disturbed by the modes of material nature.

(Don't worry about spelling.)

(11)

Bhagavad-Gita review questions- How much pts. do you remember? Answer in complete sentences.

1 34. What does Bhagavad-Gita mean?

2 35. Who is speaking the Bhagavad-Gita and to whom is it being spoken?

1 36. Who was fighting against the Pandavas?

2 37. Who was the blind King? Who was telling this King what was going on on the battlefield?

1 38. Who was the blind King's evil son?

1 39. Why were the Pandavas fighting this war?

40. How do we control our mind and senses?

41. What does it mean to be surrendered?

42. What does Karma mean?

43. How does one become free from the cycle of birth and death?

44. Explain what reincarnation means.

pts.

1 45. Who is the person who can help us understand how to practise spiritual life and who Krsna is?

2 46. What is a vegetarian? Why are we vegetarians?

2 47. What is the difference between the soul and the body?

2 48. What is the difference between a living body and a dead body?

49. The living entity takes on a certain material body because:

More questions! (Don't forget - full sentences, please.)

50. What does the Hare Kṛṣṇa mantra mean?

51. Why do we have dasa or dasi after our names?

52. Why do we wear tilak? What does it mean?

53. Who is the founder and spiritual master of the Hare Kṛṣṇa movement?

pts.

54. Kṛṣṇa is the _____

55. Kṛṣṇa means:

56. Why do we offer our food to Kṛṣṇa?
What is it called after it's offered?

57. Why don't we watch tv?

(No points) What did you like best from our Bhagavad-Gita classes?

58. Proofread all of your work before you hand it in. Do it carefully. Hare Kṛṣṇa.