

Name: _____

Date: _____

Bhagavad-gita chapter-2

1. how many verna`s are there? BG 2.01

- A. 2
- C. 6

- B. 4 ✓
- D. 8

2. What are the names of verna according to vedas? BG 2.1

Brahmana, kṣatriya, vysya and śūdra

3. What are all signs of ignorance of the real self? BG 2.01

Material compassion, lamentation and tears are all signs of ignorance of the real self.

4. Lord Kṛṣṇa killed the demon Madhu, and now Arjuna wanted Kṛṣṇa to kill the demon of misunderstanding that had overtaken him in the discharge of his duty. BG 2.01

TRUE ✓

FALSE

5. Why Lord Kṛṣṇa is referred to as Bhagavān throughout the Gītā? BG 2.02

Kṛṣṇa and the Supreme Personality of Godhead are identical. Therefore Lord Kṛṣṇa is referred to as Bhagavān throughout the Gītā.

6. How many ways the Absolute Truth are expressed? BG 2.02

Absolute Truth are expressed in three phases of understanding,

7. What are the three phases of absolute truth understanding? BG 2.02

the Absolute Truth are expressed as Brahman, Paramātmā and Bhagavān.

8. How Brahman expressed as? BG 2.02

the impersonal all-pervasive spirit

9. How Paramātmā expressed as? BG 2.02

the localized aspect of the Supreme within the heart of all living entities

10. How Bhagavān expressed as? BG 2.02

the Supreme Personality of Godhead

11. These three divine aspects can be explained by the example of the sun. BG 2.02

TRUE ✓

FALSE

12. What are the three divine aspects of Sun? BG 2.02

the sunshine, the sun's surface and the sun planet

13. Who is known as bhakta? BG 2.02

the transcendentalists who have realized the Bhagavān feature of the Absolute Truth

14. Who is Prasaramuni? BG 2.02

the father of Vyāsadeva

15. Who explained the meaning of word bhagavān? BG 2.02

The word bhagavān is explained by the great authority Parāśara Muni

16. In Which Book Lord Brahmā himself said that Lord Kṛṣṇa is the Supreme Personality of Godhead. BG 2.02

Brahma-saṁhitā

17. Why Kṛṣṇa expressed His surprise with the word kutaḥ. what is the meaning of it? BG 2.02

The word kutaḥ meaning “wherefrom.” Such impurities of Arjuna were never expected from a person belonging to the civilized class of men known as Āryans.

18. What is the word meaning āryan? BG 2.02

The word āryan is applicable to persons who know the value of life and have a civilization based on spiritual realization.

19. What is the meaning of unworthy son of a kṣatriya? BG 2.03

If the son of a kṣatriya declines to fight

20. Who is the grandfather of Lord kṛṣṇa? BG 2.4

Ugrasena

21. Who is Lord Kṛṣṇa's Teacher? BG 2.4

Sāṅdīpani Muni

22. What were the arguments offered by Arjuna to Kṛṣṇa? BG 2.4

Would Kṛṣṇa ever attack His own grandfather, Ugrasena, or His teacher, Sāṅdīpani Muni?

23. Who were obliged to take the side of Duryodhana? BG 2.5

Bhīṣma and Droṇa

24. Why Bhīṣma and Droṇa were obliged to take the side of Duryodhana? BG 2.5

because of his financial assistance

25. What does The Vedic wisdom therefore advise? BG 2.7

in order to solve the perplexities of life and to understand the science of the solution, one must approach a spiritual master who is in the disciplic succession.

26. Who is the original spiritual master of the science of Bhagavad-gītā? BG 2.7

Lord Kṛṣṇa

27. Who is the real spiritual master? BG 2.8

one who is a master in the science of Kṛṣṇa consciousness, regardless of his social position, is the real spiritual master.

28. Why Dhṛtarāṣṭra's joy would be frustrated? BG 2.9

since Arjuna would be enlightened by Kṛṣṇa and would fight to the end.

29. Name the was going on between intimate friends? BG 2.10

namely the Hṛṣīkeśa and the Guḍākeśa

30. Why It appears that the talk between the master and the disciple was openly exchanged in the presence of both armies? BG 2.10

So the talks of Bhagavad-gītā are not for any particular person, society, or community, but they are for all, and friends or enemies are equally entitled to hear them.

31. What is more important than religious formularies? BG 2.11

Soul and the Supreme

32. Why body is not as important as the soul? BG 2.11

The body is born and is destined to be vanquished today or tomorrow

33. Who can attain to perfect and eternal peace? BG 2.12

Only saintly persons who can see, within and without, the same Supreme Lord can actually attain to perfect and eternal peace.

34. What is illusion is also called as? BG 2.12

A. Siddhi

C. Consciousness

B. Maya ✓

D. Lamentation

35. Who is called a dhīra, or a most sober man? BG 2.13

Any man who has perfect knowledge of the constitution of the individual soul, the Supersoul, and nature - both material and spiritual - is called a dhīra.

36. Who is known as Paramātmā? BG 2.13

who is present in each and every individual body and is known as the Paramātmā.

37. How one can liberate himself from the clutches of māyā (illusion)? BG 2.14

By knowledge and devotion only can one liberate himself from the clutches of māyā (illusion).

38. What are the two different names of address given to Arjuna? BG 2.14

Kaunteya and Bhārata

39. Who should adopt sannyāsa? BG 2.15

one who is serious about making his life perfect surely adopts the sannyāsa order of life in spite of all difficulties.

40. Why Lord teaches the Bhagavad-gītā for the enlightenment of all living entities for all time? BG 2.16

the Supreme Lord, as in the case of the master and the servant, or the teacher and the taught. Such clear knowledge is impossible to understand under the spell of ignorance, and to drive away such ignorance the Lord teaches the Bhagavad-gītā for the enlightenment of all living entities for all time.

41. How is consciousness felt? BG 2.17

This current of the spirit soul is felt all over the body as consciousness

42. What is considered as dead body? BG 2.17

The material body minus consciousness is a dead body

43. What are the five kinds of air ? BG 2.17

Prāṇa, apāna, vyāna, samāna and udāna

44. Who maintains this material body? BG 2.18

The light of the soul maintains this material body.

45. How many kinds of transformations one body has? BG 2.20

A. The body is subject to six kinds of transformations.

46. the soul is free from the six changes of the body, it does not have birth or death. BG 2.20

TRUE ✓

FALSE

47. What Arjuna was advised by Lord Lrishna? BG 2.22

Arjuna is advised herewith by the Lord not to lament for the bodily change of his old grandfather and his teacher.

48. Can the soul be destroyed? BG 2.23

The soul can never be cut to pieces by any weapon, nor burned by fire, nor moistened by water, nor withered by the wind.

49. how one can understand the soul? Bg 2.25

there is no source of understanding the soul except by studying the Vedas.

50. What is buddhist philosophers known as? BG 2.26

they were known as the Lokāyatikas and Vaibhāṣikas.

51. One has to take birth according to one's activities of life. And after finishing one term of activities, one has to die to take birth for the next. In this way one is going through one cycle of birth and death after another without liberation. BG 2.27

TRUE ✓

FALSE

52. How many classes of philosophers are there? BG 2.28

A. 4

B. 2 ✓

C. 3

D. 6

53. what is the easiest process for understanding the subject matter of self? BG 2.29

Is to accept the statements of the Bhagavad-gītā spoken by the greatest authority, Lord Kṛṣṇa,

54. According to Śrī Kṛṣṇa Arjuna as a kṣatriya should believe? BG 2.30

Arjuna has to believe that there is a soul different from the material body.

55. What is the meaning of kṣatriya? BG 2.31

Kṣat means hurt trāyate - to give protection . One who gives protection from harm is called kṣatriya

56. Till date which state in India following kṣatriya system? BG 2.31

This system has been followed even up to the present day by the kṣatriya kings of Jaipur state.

57. What is varṇāśrama-dharma is called? BG 2.31

Man's steppingstone for spiritual understanding.

58. Which stage human civilization begins? BG 2.31

Human civilization begins from the stage of varṇāśrama-dharma

59. Why Lord Kṛṣṇa condemns the attitude of Arjuna? BG 2.32

"I do not find any good in this fighting. It will cause perpetual habitation in hell." Lord condemnd Such statements by Arjuna

60. How fighting would be for Arjuna`s benefit in either case? BG 2.32

If he should conquer his enemies, he would enjoy the kingdom; and if he should die in the battle, he would be elevated to the heavenly planets. So fighting would be for his benefit in either case

61. Who rewarede pāśupata-astra to Arjuna? BG 2.33

Lord Śiva

62. What is the benefit given by Droṇācārya to Arjuna? BG 2.33

Droṇācārya gave him benedictions and awarded him the special weapon by which he could kill even his teacher.

63. Who is adoptive father for Arjuna? BG 2.33

Lord Indra

64. What is Lord Krishna`s final judgment regarding Arjuna`s refusal to fight.? BG 2.34

So, the final judgment of the Lord was for Arjuna to die in the battle and not withdraw.

65. Why Duryodhana, Karṇa and others will consider Arjuna insignificant? BG 2.35

They will think that you have left out of fear for your life. And thus their high estimation of your personality will go to hell.”

66. What did Lord Krishna tell to Arjuna? BG 2.37

O son of Kuntī, either you will be killed on the battlefield and attain the heavenly planets, or you will conquer and enjoy the earthly kingdom. Therefore, get up with determination and fight.

67. Why Lord Kṛṣṇa now directly says that Arjuna should fight for the sake of fighting? BG 2.38

because He desires the battle. There is no consideration of happiness or distress, profit or loss, victory or defeat in the activities of Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

68. What is the meaning of sāṅkhya yoga? BG 2.39

According to the Vedic dictionary saṅkhyā means that which describes things in detail, the real nature of the soul. yoga involves controlling the senses.

69. Activity in Kṛṣṇa consciousness, or acting for the benefit of Kṛṣṇa without expectation of sense gratification, is the highest transcendental quality of work. BG 2.40

TRUE ✓

FALSE

70. What is vyavasāyātmikā intelligence? BG 2.41

A strong faith that by Kṛṣṇa consciousness one will be elevated to the highest perfection of life is called vyavasāyātmikā intelligence.

71. What is the benefit of drinking soma-rasa? BG 2.42-43

become immortal and happy forever. strong and fit to enjoy sense gratifications.

72. Which place there is good opportunity for association with angelic, beautiful women and having a profuse supply of soma-rasa wine. BG 2.42-43

Gardens called Nandana-kānana

73. What is the meaning of samādhi? BG 2.44

When the mind is fixed for understanding the self, it is said to be in samādhi.

74. What one can achieve in full Kṛṣṇa consciousness . BG 2.45

As long as the material body exists, there are actions and reactions. One has to learn tolerance in the face of dualities such as happiness and distress, or cold and warmth, and by tolerating such dualities one can achieve kṛṣṇa consciousness.

75. What is the purpose of studying the Vedas ? BG 2.46

Is to know Lord Kṛṣṇa, the primeval cause of everything.

76. What is the best purpose of Vedānta philosophy? BG 2,46

is served by inoffensively chanting the holy name of the Lord.

77. What are the three considerations? BG 2.47

prescribed duties, capricious work, and inaction.

78. What is Prescribed duties? BG 2.47

Prescribed duties are activities enjoined in terms of one's acquired modes of material nature.

79. What is Capricious work? BG 2.47

Capricious work means actions without the sanction of authority

80. What is inaction means ? BG 2.47

Inaction means not performing one's prescribed duties.

81. What is auspicious path of salvation for Arjuna? BG 2.47

fighting as a matter of duty was the only auspicious path of salvation for Arjuna.

82. what is yoga? BG 2.48

Yoga means to concentrate the mind upon the Supreme by controlling the ever-disturbing senses.

83. who is the Supreme? BG 2.48

The Supreme is the Lord Kṛṣṇa.

84. What is real Yoga? BG 2.48

Arjuna is simply advised to act according to the dictation of Kṛṣṇa. The following of Kṛṣṇa's dictation is real yoga

85. How can one become free from the cycle of birth and death and attain the state beyond all miseries? BG 2.51

engaging in devotional service to the Lord, great sages or devotees free themselves from the results of work in the material world. In this way they become free from the cycle of birth and death and attain the state beyond all miseries

86. What is there in Vaikuṅṭha planets? BG 2.51

where there is neither material, miserable life nor the influence of time and death.

87. What is the immediate symptom of a Kṛṣṇa conscious man? BG 2.54

is that he speaks only of Kṛṣṇa and of matters relating to Him. Other symptoms then automatically follow

88. transcendently situated person has no sense desires resulting from petty materialism; rather, he remains always happy in his natural position of eternally serving the Supreme Lord. BG 2.55

TRUE ✓

FALSE

89. Who is called a sage of steady mind? BG 2.56

One who is not disturbed in mind even amidst the threefold miseries or elated when there is happiness, and who is free from attachment, fear and anger

90. Who is not affected by good and evil? BG 2.57

one who is fixed in Kṛṣṇa consciousness

91. What is the test of a yogī, devotee or self-realized soul? BG 2.58

is that he is able to control the senses according to his plan.

92. Which animal can at any moment wind up its senses and exhibit them again at any time for particular purposes? BG 2.58

A. Tiger

B. Tortoise ✓

C. Cat

D. Elephant

93. Give example of great yogī? BG 2.60

Mahārāja Ambarīṣa and Durvāsā Muni

94. Who is known as a man of steady intelligence? BG 2.61

One who restrains his senses, keeping them under full control, and fixes his consciousness upon Lord Kṛṣṇa

95. What is prasādam? BG 2.63

after offering good eatables to the Lord, the devotee takes the remnants, called prasādam.

96. What is the correct technique for controlling the mind? BG 2.67

all of the senses must be engaged in Kṛṣṇa consciousness, for that is the correct technique for controlling the mind.

97. What is the meaning of sādḥaka? BG 2.68

suitable candidate for liberation.

98. Who is called a sādḥaka? BG 2.68

by Kṛṣṇa consciousness is one really established in intelligence and that one should practice this art under the guidance of a bona fide spiritual master - is called a sādḥaka

99. What are the two classes of intelligent men? BG 2.69

introspective sage and Materialistic persons

100. Who can attain real peace? BG 2.71

A person who has given up all desires for sense gratification, who lives free from desires, who has given up all sense of proprietorship and is devoid of false ego

101. Who achieve peace? BG 2.70

A person who is not disturbed by the incessant flow of desires - that enter like rivers into the ocean, which is ever being filled but is always still
