

Name: _____

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Bhagavadgita-chapter-5

1. In the beginning of 5th chapter what Lord's advice to Arjuna? BG 5.1

Lord says that work in devotional service is better than dry mental speculation.

2. How Lord Krishna confused Arjuna's determination? BG 5.1

by simultaneously stressing the importance of both work in devotion and inaction in knowledge, Kṛṣṇa has perplexed Arjuna and confused his determination.

3. What Arjuna inquires Lord? BG 5.1

whether he should cease work altogether or work with full knowledge.

4. What Lord Krishna replied to Arjuna about renunciation of work and work in devotion? BG 5.2

The renunciation of work and work in devotion are both good for liberation. But, of the two, work in devotional service is better than renunciation of work.

5. How continuing material bondage perpetually is possible? BG 5.2

As long as one is engaged in activities aimed at improving the standard of bodily comfort, one is sure to transmigrate to different types of bodies, thereby continuing material bondage perpetually.

6. What people don't now know about their present body? BG 5.2

People are mad after sense gratification, and they do not know that this present body, which is full of miseries, is a result of one's fruitive activities in the past.

7. How One is considered to be a failure in life? BG 5.2

One is considered to be a failure in life as long as he makes no inquiry about his real identity. As long as he does not know his real identity,

8. How one have the opportunity to get out of the bondage of material existence? BG 5.2

one must develop a love for devotional service to Vāsudeva. Only then can one have the opportunity to get out of the bondage of material existence.”

9. How one can escape from material bondage? BG 5.2

One has to act in the status of spirit soul, otherwise there is no escape from material bondage.

10. What makes Kṛṣṇa consciousness is incomplete? BG 5.2

Renunciation without Kṛṣṇa consciousness is incomplete

11. When nothing belongs to anyone. Then where is the question of renunciation? BG 5.2

One who knows that everything is Kṛṣṇa’s property is always situated in renunciation. Since everything belongs to Kṛṣṇa, everything should be employed in the service of Kṛṣṇa

12. Who is known to be always renounced? BG 5.3

One who neither hates nor desires the fruits of his activities is known to be always renounced.

13. How a renounced person free from all dualities? BG 5.3

renounced person free from all dualities, easily overcomes material bondage and is completely liberated,

14. How the knowledge qualitatively and quantitatively correct? BG 5.3

He knows fully well that Kṛṣṇa is the whole and that he is part and parcel of Kṛṣṇa. Such knowledge is perfect because it is qualitatively and quantitatively correct.

15. Why the concept of oneness with Kṛṣṇa is incorrect? BG 5.3

The concept of oneness with Kṛṣṇa is incorrect because the part cannot be equal to the whole. Knowledge that one is one in quality yet different in quantity is correct transcendental knowledge leading one to become full in himself,

16. What is the aim of the analytical study of the material world? BG 5.4

The aim of the analytical study of the material world is to find the soul of existence

17. Who is the soul of the material world? BG 5.4

A. Brahma

C. Iswara

B. Vishnu ✓

D. Indra

18. What is the real student of Sāṅkhya philosophy finds? BG 5.4

The real student of Sāṅkhya philosophy finds the root of the material world, Viṣṇu,

19. What is the real student of Karma philosophy finds? BG 5.4

The real student of karma Philosophy find in perfect knowledge, engages himself in the service of the Lord.

20. What kind of people say Sāṅkhya and karma-yoga are not the same? BG 5.4

Those who do not know the ultimate end say that the purposes of Sāṅkhya and karma-yoga are not the same, but one who is learned knows the unifying aim in these different processes.

21. What is the ultimate goal of life? BG 5.5

the ultimate goal of life is self-realization,

22. What we can conclude by Sāṅkhya philosophical research? BG 5.5

By Sāṅkhya philosophical research one comes to the conclusion that a living entity is not a part and parcel of the material world but of the supreme spirit whole.

23. What are two classes of sannyāsīs? Bg 5.6

Māyāvādī sannyāsīs and Vaiṣṇava sannyāsīs

24. what the Māyāvādī sannyāsīs are engaged in? BG 5.6

The Māyāvādī sannyāsīs are engaged in the study of Sāṅkhya philosophy,

25. What the Vaiṣṇava sannyāsīs are engaged in? BG 5.6

the Vaiṣṇava sannyāsīs are engaged in the study of Bhāgavatam philosophy, which affords the proper commentary on the Vedānta-sūtras.

26. What is Śārīraka-bhāṣya? BG 5.6

The Māyāvādī sannyāsīs also study the Vedānta-sūtras, but use their own commentary, called Śārīraka-bhāṣya,

27. Who wrote Śārīraka-bhāṣya? BG 5.6

Śārīraka-bhāṣya written by Śaṅkarācārya.

28. The students of the Bhāgavata school are engaged in what services? Bg 5.6

The students of the Bhāgavata school are engaged in the devotional service of the Lord, according to pāñcarātrikī regulations, and therefore the Vaiṣṇava sannyāsīs have multiple engagements in the transcendental service of the Lord.

29. How Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam becomes troublesome for Māyāvādī sannyāsīs? BG 5.6

their studies become very tedious, they sometimes become tired of Brahman speculation, and thus they take shelter of the Bhāgavatam without proper understanding. Consequently their study of the Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam becomes troublesome.

30. How Māyāvādī sannyāsīs are fall in to material engagements? BG 5.6

The Māyāvādī sannyāsīs sometimes fall down from the path of self-realization and again enter into material activities of a philanthropic and altruistic nature, which are nothing but material engagements.

31. How every living being dear to Kṛṣṇa conscious person? BG 5.7

One who is on the path of liberation by Kṛṣṇa consciousness is very dear to every living being, and every living being is dear to him.

32. How a Kṛṣṇa conscious person is pure in consciousness? BG 5.7

Because one who works in Kṛṣṇa consciousness is servant to all, he is very dear to everyone. And because everyone is satisfied by his work, he is pure in consciousness.

33. How a person in the divine consciousness actually does nothing at all? BG 5.8-9

A person in the divine consciousness, although engaged in seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, eating, moving about, sleeping and breathing, always knows within himself that he actually does nothing at all.

34. How a Kṛṣṇa conscious person is always free? BG 5.8-9

In material consciousness, the senses are engaged in sense gratification, but in Kṛṣṇa consciousness the senses are engaged in the satisfaction of Kṛṣṇa's senses. Therefore, the Kṛṣṇa conscious person is always free,

35. How a Kṛṣṇa conscious person is never affected by the actions of the senses? BG 5.8-9

Activities such as seeing and hearing are actions of the senses meant for receiving knowledge, whereas moving, speaking, evacuating, etc., are actions of the senses meant for work.

36. Why a Kṛṣṇa conscious person cannot perform any act except in the service of the Lord ? BG 5.8-9

because he knows that he is the eternal servitor of the Lord

37. How Kṛṣṇa consciousness compared to lotus? BG 5.10

One who performs his duty without attachment, surrendering the results unto the Supreme Lord, is unaffected by sinful action, as the lotus leaf is untouched by water.

38. What is called sad-ācāra? BG 5.11

purified activities, which are generally called sad-ācāra,

39. What kind of person thinks that He himself belongs to Kṛṣṇa, and the body too belongs to Kṛṣṇa.

A person acting in Kṛṣṇa consciousness

40. What is the perfect stage of Kṛṣṇa consciousness? BG 5.11

to Kṛṣṇa's service, he is at once dovetailed with Kṛṣṇa. He is one with Kṛṣṇa and is devoid of the false ego that leads one to believe that he is the body, etc. This is the perfect stage of Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

41. What is the difference between a person in Kṛṣṇa consciousness and a person in bodily consciousness? BG 5.12

is that the former is attached to Kṛṣṇa whereas the latter is attached to the results of his activities.

42. What is explained in Bhāgavatam the cause of anxiety? BG 5.12

In the Bhāgavatam, the cause of anxiety over the result of an activity is explained as being one's functioning in the conception of duality, that is, without knowledge of the Absolute Truth.

43. What is the secret of Kṛṣṇa consciousness? BG 5.12

realization that there is no existence besides Kṛṣṇa is the platform of peace and fearlessness

44. Who lives in the city of nine gates? BG 5.13

The embodied soul lives in the city of nine gates.

45. Who is the controller of all living entities all over the universe? BG 5.13

The Supreme Personality of Godhead, who is living within the body of a living entity, is the controller of all living entities all over the universe.

46. The body consists of how many gates? BG 5.13

A. 6

B. 8

C. 9 ✓

D. 5

47. What are the nine gates of body? BG 5.13

two eyes, two nostrils, two ears, one mouth, the anus and the genitals

48. Who can become as free as the Lord, even while in the body? Bg 5.13

When the living entity identifies himself with the Lord within himself, he becomes just as free as the Lord, even while in the body.

49. Who will be free from both the outer and inner activities of the material body? B 5.13

a Kṛṣṇa conscious person is free from both the outer and inner activities of the material body.

50. What is another nature - called inferior - of the Lord? BG 5.14

The living entity is one of the energies or natures of the Supreme Lord but is distinct from matter, which is another nature - called inferior - of the Lord.

51. When living entities becomes free from the reactions as well? BG 5.14

As soon as the living entity becomes aloof from the activities of the body, he becomes free from the reactions as well.

52. How one can get saved from midst of the material ocean? BG 5.14

The waves of the ocean are tossing him, and he has no control over them. His best solution is to get out of the water by transcendental Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

53. What is the Sanskrit word vibhu means? BG 5.15

The Sanskrit word vibhu means the Supreme Lord who is full of unlimited knowledge, riches, strength, fame, beauty and renunciation. He is always satisfied in Himself,

54. When the supreme Lord chain of action and reaction begins? BG 5.15

the living entity, bewildered by ignorance, desires to be put into certain conditions of life, and thereby his chain of action and reaction begins.

55. What the living entity is called? BG 5.15

the living entity is aṇu, or atomic.

56. Who can understand the desires of the individual soul? Bg 5.15

The Lord is the constant companion of the living entity as Paramātmā, or the Supersoul, and therefore He can understand the desires of the individual soul,

57. Why the individual is not omnipotent in fulfilling his desires? BG 5.15

The Lord fulfills his desire as he deserves: Man proposes and God disposes. The Lord, however, can fulfill all desires,

58. When Lord takes special care of his devotee? BG 5.15

when one desires Kṛṣṇa, the Lord takes special care and encourages one to desire in such a way that one can attain to Him and be eternally happy.

59. How The Lord engages the living entity in different activities? BG 5.15

The Lord engages the living entity in pious activities so that he may be elevated. The Lord engages him in impious activities so that he may go to hell.

60. Does Lord likes of hates anyone? BG 5.15

The Lord neither hates nor likes anyone, though He appears to.

61. What is stated in the Bhagavad-gītā about knowledge? BG 5.16

Knowledge is always highly esteemed

62. what is that knowledge? BG 5.16

Perfect knowledge is achieved when one surrenders unto Kṛṣṇa, After passing through many, many births, when one perfect in knowledge surrenders unto Kṛṣṇa, or when one attains Kṛṣṇa consciousness

63. How everything is revealed to Kṛṣṇa conscious person? BG 5.16

everything is revealed to him, as everything is revealed by the sun in the daytime.

64. What is real knowledge? BG 5.16

Identity with individuality in spiritual life is real knowledge.

65. What The whole Bhagavad-gītā centers around the declaration? BG 5.17

The Supreme Transcendental Truth is Lord Kṛṣṇa. The whole Bhagavad-gītā centers around the declaration that Kṛṣṇa is the Supreme Personality of Godhead. That is the version of all Vedic literature.

66. What is Para-tattva means? Bg 5.17

Para-tattva means the Supreme Reality, who is understood by the knowers of the Supreme as Brahman, Paramātmā and Bhagavān.

67. What is meaningless from the viewpoint of a learned transcendentalist? BG 5.18

The brāhmaṇa and the outcaste may be different from the social point of view, or a dog, a cow and an elephant may be different from the point of view of species, but these differences of body are meaningless from the viewpoint of a learned transcendentalist.

68. Why The Lord is flawless? BG 5.19

because He is without attraction or hatred.

69. How a living entity enter into the spiritual sky? BG 5.19

when a living entity is without attraction or hatred, he also becomes flawless and eligible to enter into the spiritual sky.

70. What is called sthira-buddhi? BG 5.20

steadiness of mind is called sthira-buddhi,

71. In what kind of state a person get sthira-buddhi? BG 5.20

He is therefore not joyful in achieving something, nor does he lament in losing anything which is related to his body. This steadiness of mind is called sthira-buddhi, or self-intelligence.

72. What are the symptoms of the self-realized person? BG 5.20

The first symptom is that he is not illusioned by the false identification of the body with his true self. He knows perfectly well that he is not this body but is the fragmental portion of the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

73. What is called Brahman realization? BG 5.20

self-intelligent person knows his constitutional position perfectly well, without falsely trying to become one with the Supreme in all respects. This is called Brahman realization, or self-realization.

74. Why a liberated soul is not interested in anything? BG 5.22

A liberated soul is not interested in anything which is temporary.

75. Why Personality of Godhead, is also known as Rāma? BG 5.22

The mystics derive unlimited transcendental pleasures from the Absolute Truth, and therefore the Supreme Absolute Truth, the Personality of Godhead, is also known as Rāma

76. What is causes of continuous material existence? BG 5.22

those who are true yogīs or learned transcendentalists are not attracted by sense pleasures, which are the causes of continuous material existence.

77. What will happen if one is addicted to material pleasures? BG 5.22

the more he is entrapped by material miseries.

78. If one wants to make steady progress on the path of self-realization what he should do? Bg 5.23

he must try to control the forces of the material senses.

79. Who is called gosvāmī, or svāmī? BG 5.23

One who is able to control the forces of all these different senses, and the mind, is called gosvāmī, or svāmī.

80. What all forces of different senses? Bg 5.23

There are the forces of talk, forces of anger, forces of mind, forces of the stomach, forces of the genitals, and forces of the tongue.

81. Who is the perfect mystic? BG 5.24

One whose happiness is within, who is active and rejoices within, and whose aim is inward is actually the perfect mystic.

82. Which state is called brahma-bhūta? BG 5.24

sit silently at any place and enjoy the activities of life from within. Such a liberated person no longer desires external material happiness. This state is called brahma-bhūta, A liberated person

83. What is The real cause of one's difficulties in the hard struggle for life? Bg 5.25

The real cause of one's difficulties in the hard struggle for life may be found in one's forgetfulness of his relationship with the Supreme Lord.

84. Who is the best of all? Bg 5.26

Of the saintly persons who are constantly engaged in striving toward salvation, one who is in Kṛṣṇa consciousness is the best of all.

85. How fish, tortois and bird maintain their offspring? BG 5.26

A. By vision, by meditation and by touch only do the fish, the tortoise and the birds maintain their offspring.

86. How fish brings up its offspring? BG 5.26

The fish brings up its offspring simply by looking at them.

87. How the tortoise brings up its offspring? Bg 5.26

The tortoise brings up its offspring simply by meditation. The eggs of the tortoise are laid on land, and the tortoise meditates on the eggs while in the water.

88. Whic state of life is called brahma-nirvāṇa? BG 5.26

Kṛṣṇa conscious person does not feel the pangs of material miseries; this state of life is called brahma-nirvāṇa,

89. Which particular position is called liberation in the Supreme? BG 5.27-28

When one is well situated in devotional service, one comes to the transcendental position, qualified to feel the presence of the Lord in the sphere of one's activity. This particular position is called liberation in the Supreme.

90. How Lord gives instruction to Arjuna as to how one can come to that position by the practice of the mysticism or yoga? BG 5.27-28

the Lord gives instruction to Arjuna as to how one can come to that position by the practice of the mysticism or yoga known as aṣṭāṅga-yoga, which is divisible into an eightfold

91. What are the eight folds of yoga? BG 27-28

The eightfold procedure called yama, niyama, āsana, prāṇāyāma, pratyāhāra, dhāraṇā, dhyāna and samādhi.

92. Why There is no benefit in closing the eyes altogether? Bg 5.27-28

because then there is every chance of falling asleep.

93. Why there is no benefit in opening the eyes completely? BG 5.27-28

because then there is the hazard of being attracted by sense objects.

94. How can one gain control over the senses by breathing? BG 5.27-28

The breathing movement is restrained within the nostrils by neutralizing the up-moving and down-moving air within the body. By practice of such yoga one is able to gain control over the senses

95. Who is the proprietor of all planets and the demigods ? BG 5.29

A. Sun god

C. Ishwara

B. Brahma

D. Lord Krishna ✓

96. Who is the supreme predominator? BG 5.29

Lord Kṛṣṇa is the supreme predominator

97. What is transcendental stage, or brahma-nirvāṇa? BG 5.29

one who stands fast in Kṛṣṇa consciousness, controlling the passions, remains factually in the transcendental stage, or brahma-nirvāṇa.

98. What is the highest perfection of life? BG 5.29

Practicing astanga yoga these only preface perfection by devotional service, which alone can award peace to the human being. It is the highest perfection of life.
