

Name: _____

Date: _____

Bhagavad-gita-chapter-7

1. how one can know everything in full? BG 7.1

By practice of Kṛṣṇa consciousness yoga, one can know everything in full

2. Name the things one can know by practice of Kṛṣṇa consciousness yoga? BG 7.1

namely the Absolute Truth, the living entities, the material nature, and their manifestations with paraphernalia.

3. What is the greatest opportunity to become a perfectly Kṛṣṇa conscious person? BG 7.1

by hearing from Lord one receives the greatest opportunity to become a perfectly Kṛṣṇa conscious person.

4. What is righteous activity? BG 7.1

To hear about Kṛṣṇa from Vedic literatures, or to hear from Him directly through the Bhagavad-gītā, is itself righteous activity.

5. In what way a devotee naturally develops his dormant transcendental knowledge? BG 7.1

one who hears about Kṛṣṇa, Lord Kṛṣṇa, who is dwelling in everyone's heart, acts as a best-wishing friend and purifies the devotee who constantly engages in hearing of Him.

6. In what way the candidate remains steady in his position of pure goodness the science of God perfectly? BG 7.1

When material lusts and avarice are diminished these impurities are wiped away the candidate remains steady in his position of pure goodness

7. What is the Complete knowledge? BG 7.2

The Complete knowledge includes knowledge of the phenomenal world, the spirit behind it, and the source of both of them. This is transcendental knowledge.

8. When nothing remains unknown? BG 7.2

When the cause of all causes becomes known, then everything knowable becomes known, and nothing remains unknown.

9. What Generally mankind is engaged in? BG 7.3

Generally mankind is simply engaged in the animal propensities, namely eating, sleeping, defending and mating,

10. For what kind of people bhakti may be easy? BG 7.3

The so-called path of bhakti practiced by unauthorized persons without knowledge of bhakti may be easy,

11. What kind of people fall away from the path? BG 7.3

when it is practiced factually according to the rules and regulations, the speculative scholars and philosophers fall away from the path.

12. Why Lord says Such a great soul is very rare? BG 7.3

Lord says No one knows Me as I am And if one does know Such a great soul is very rare

13. According to Lord which are 8 separated material energies? BG 7.4

Earth, water, fire, air, ether, mind, intelligence and false ego

14. What is called prakṛti? BG 7.4

The science of God analyzes the constitutional position of God and His diverse energies. Material nature is called prakṛti,

15. What is called mahat-tattva? BG 7.4

Mahā-viṣṇu, creates the total material energy, known as the mahat-tattva.

16. Where did the second vishnu enters in? BG 7.4

The second, Garbhodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu, enters into all the universes to create diversities in each of them.

17. What is the third vishnu known as? BG 7.4

The third, Kṣīrodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu, is diffused as the all-pervading Supersoul in all the universes and is known as Paramātmā.

18. Who can be liberated from material entanglement? BG 7.4

Anyone who knows these three Viṣṇus can be liberated from material entanglement.”

19. What is puruṣas are called? BG 7.4

puruṣas are called incarnations.

20. What are called the five gigantic creations or the gross creations ? BG 7.4

the first five manifestations, namely earth, water, fire, air and sky, are called the five gigantic creations or the gross creations,

21. the eight separated energies of the Lord are manifest howmany elements of material world? Bg 7.4

the eight separated energies of the Lord are manifest the twenty-four elements of the material world,

22. Where do the living entities belong to? BG 7.5

living entities belong to the superior nature (or energy) of the Supreme Lord.

23. What are products of the inferior energy? BG 7.5

gross (earth, etc.) and subtle (mind, etc.)

24. Who is superior energy of the Supreme Lord? BG 7.5

The living entities, who are exploiting these inferior energies for different purposes, are the superior energy of the Supreme Lord,

25. What stage is called mukti? BG 7.5

when the living entity becomes free from the influence of the illusory material energy, he attains the stage called mukti, or liberation.

26. What the Gītā confirms about living entiti? BG 7.5

the Gītā confirms the living entity to be only one of the multi-energies of Kṛṣṇa;

27. When the living entity becomes fully Kṛṣṇa conscious, or liberated? BG 7.5

when this energy is freed from material contamination, it becomes fully Kṛṣṇa conscious, or liberated

28. I this world what are the two sources of being? BG 7.6

Material and spiritual

29. What is the basic field of creation? BG 7.6

Spirit is the basic field of creation

30. How matter is created? BG 7.6

matter is created by spirit.

31. How the entire cosmic manifestation of the gigantic universe is developed? BG 7.6

because of the presence of the Supersoul, Viṣṇu.

32. Can living entity be the cause of a big universe? why? BG 7.6

No, the living entity, may be the cause of a big skyscraper, a big factory, or even a big city, but he cannot be the cause of a big universe.

33. What kind of person suffer the miseries of the material world? BG 7.7

those who do not know Lord suffer the miseries of the material world

34. Who will puts more stress on the word arūpam? BG 7.7

The impersonalist puts more stress on the word arūpam. But this arūpam is not impersonal.

35. How the Supreme Person described as? BG 7.7

He is the supermost. He is smaller than the smallest, and He is greater than the greatest. He is situated as a silent tree, and He illumines the transcendental sky, and as a tree spreads its roots, He spreads His extensive energies

36. What are the different energies of The Supreme Lord? BG 7.8

pure taste of water is one of the energies of the Lord, The light of the sun and the moon om̐-kāra transcendental sound

37. What is Puṇya means? BG 7.9

Puṇya means that which is not decomposed; puṇya is original.

38. What is Vibhāvasu means? BG 7.9

Vibhāvasu means fire

39. without fire what we cannot do?BG 7.9

Without fire we cannot run factories, we cannot cook, etc., and that fire is Kṛṣṇa

40. What all material elements are due to Kṛṣṇa? BG 7.9

earth, water, fire, air and every active principle, all chemicals and all material elements are due to Kṛṣṇa.

41. What is Bījam means? BG 7.10

Bījam means seed; Kṛṣṇa is the seed of everything.

42. How many species of life in exist? BG 7.10

8,400,000 species of life

43. Who is the root of all intelligence? BG 7.10

Kṛṣṇa is the root of all intelligence.

44. What Lord says about strength and desire? BG 7.11

Lord says he is the strength of the strong, devoid of passion and desire

45. What are the three modes of material nature? BG 7.12

goodness, passion and ignorance

46. Why Krishna is called Nirguna? BG 7.12

Kṛṣṇa is not subject to material nature. Therefore He is nirguṇa,

47. Who are under the influence of material nature? BG 7.13

human beings, demigods, animals, etc. - and each and every one of them is under the influence of material nature,

48. Why living entities are devine? BG 7.14

The Supreme Personality of Godhead has innumerable energies, and all these energies are divine. Although the living entities are part of His energies and are therefore divine,

49. What is called nitya-baddha? BG 7.14

The conditioned soul is therefore called nitya-baddha, or eternally conditioned.

50. Why material nature is defined as divine nature? BG 7.14

material nature is defined herein as divine nature due to its divine connection and movement by the divine will.

51. Why meaningn of Guna is rope? BG 7.14

Another meaning of guṇa is rope; it is to be understood that the conditioned soul is tightly tied by the ropes of illusion.

52. Why it is not possible to release the conditioned soul from the clutches of māyā? BG 7.14

both Brahmā and Śiva are also under the influence of māyā. Only Viṣṇu is the master of māyā; therefore He alone can give release to the conditioned soul.

53. What Lord Śiva says about Lord Vishnu? BG 7.14

There is no doubt that Viṣṇu is the deliverer of liberation for everyone.

54. Who are all really learned leaders of society? give example? BG 7.15

really learned leaders of society like Brahmā, Śiva, Kapila, the Kumāras, Manu, Vyāsa, Devala, Asita, Janaka, Prahlāda, Bali, and later on Madhvācārya, Rāmānujācārya, Śrī Caitanya and many others

55. What is the word duṣkṛtinaḥ, or “miscreant? BG 7.15

The atheistic planmakers are described herein by the word duṣkṛtinaḥ, or “miscreants.

56. What is Kṛtī means? BG 7.15

Kṛtī means one who has performed meritorious work.

57. what is called duṣkṛtī

the atheistic planmaker is called duṣkṛtī, which indicates that his intelligence and efforts are misdirected.

58. What are the four different patterns duṣkṛtinas, or miscreants? BG 7.15

mūḍhas, narādhama, māyayāpahṛta-jñānāḥ, āsuram bhāvam āśritāḥ

59. Who are called mūḍhas? BG 7.15

The mūḍhas are those who are grossly foolish, like hardworking beasts of burden.

60. Who are called the narādhama? BG 7.15

the narādhama, or the lowest of mankind. Nara means human being, and adhama means the lowest.

61. How many species of living beings are there in this world? BG 7.15

8,400,000 different species of living beings in this world.

62. How many human species are there out of 8400000 species? BG 7.15

Out of the 8,400,000 different species of living beings, there are 400,000 human species.

63. Who are considered as narādhamas? BG 7.15

Those who are socially and politically developed but who have no religious principles must be considered narādhamas.

64. What is the percent of the population is narādham? BG 7.15

A. 90%

B. 99.9% ✓

C. 80%

D. 60%

65. Who are called māyayāpahṛta-jñānāḥ? BG 7.15

those persons whose erudite knowledge has been nullified by the influence of illusory material energy. They are mostly very learned fellows - great philosophers, poets, literati, scientists, etc.

66. Why māyayāpahṛta-jñānāḥ disobey the Supreme Lord? BG 7.15

the illusory energy misguides them, and therefore they disobey the Supreme Lord.

67. Who are called āsuram bhāvam āśritāḥ? BG 7.15

those of demonic principles. This class is openly atheistic. Some of them argue that the Supreme Lord can never descend upon this material world, but they are unable to give any tangible reasons as to why not.

68. Who are called su-kṛtinaḥ? BG 7.16

those who obey the rules and regulations of scriptures, the moral and social laws, and are, more or less, devoted to the Supreme Lord

69. Who are four classes of men? BG 7.16

those who are sometimes distressed, those who are in need of money, those who are sometimes inquisitive, and those who are sometimes searching after knowledge of the Absolute Truth.

70. Who are called a mahātmā, or great soul? BG 7.18

The Lord says that all are magnanimous because anyone who comes to the Lord for any purpose is called a mahātmā, or great soul.

71. Who is considered very dear to the Lord, why? BG 7.18

the devotee in full knowledge is considered to be very dear to the Lord because his only purpose is to serve the Supreme Lord with love and devotion.

72. According to Lord what kind of soul is very rare? BG 7.19

After many births and deaths, he who is actually in knowledge surrenders unto Me, knowing Me to be the cause of all causes and all that is. Such a great soul is very rare.

73. Why Lord is called entire universe, all that was and will be? BG 7.19

Lord Viṣṇu has thousands of heads, thousands of eyes and thousands of feet. Entirely encompassing the whole universe, He still extends beyond it by ten fingers' breadth. He is in fact this entire universe.

74. Who should surrender to Vāsudeva? BG 7.20

whether one is a pure devotee and is free from all material desires, or is full of material desires, or desires liberation from material contamination, he should in all cases surrender to Vāsudeva and worship Him

75. As the supreme father of all living entities what way Lord give freedom? BG 7.21

if a person desires to have material enjoyment and wants very sincerely to have such facilities from the material demigods, the Supreme Lord, as Supersoul in everyone's heart, understands and gives facilities to such persons.

76. When there is no meaning to independence? BG 7.21

if the Supreme Lord as Supersoul does not give such facilities, then there is no meaning to independence.

77. Who are subordinate to the will of the Supreme Personality of Godhead? BG 7.21

Both the living entity and the demigods are subordinate to the will of the Supreme Personality of Godhead

78. Why demigods have no independence? BG 7.21

The demigods are actually different parts of the universal body of the Supreme Lord; therefore they have no independence.

79. Where the worshipers of demigods go? BG 7.23

it is clearly stated that the worshipers of demigods go to the different planetary systems where various demigods are situated,

80. Where the devotee of the Supreme Lord goes? BG 7.23

the devotee of the Supreme Lord goes directly to the supreme planet of the Personality of Godhead.

81. What demigod worshipers think? BG 7.23

They do not know that these demigods are different parts of the universal body of the Supreme Lord, and in their ignorance they believe that each and every demigod is a separate God and a competitor of the Supreme Lord.

82. How the ordinary living entities are part of supreme lord? Bg 7.23

it is stated that the brāhmaṇas are the head of the Supreme Lord, the kṣatriyas are His arms, the vaiśyas are His waist, the śūdras are His legs,

83. When the knowledge is perfect of living entities? BG 7.23

if one knows that both the demigods and he himself are part and parcel of the Supreme Lord, his knowledge is perfect.

84. It may be argued that since Kṛṣṇa was visible to everyone when He was present on this earth, how can it be said that He is not manifest to everyone? BG 7.25

But actually He was not manifest to everyone. When Kṛṣṇa was present there were only a few people who could understand Him to be the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

85. What is the word meaning avyaya? BG 7.25

inexhaustible

86. What Lord Kṛṣṇa clearly says? BG 7.26

He completely knows what happened in the past, what is happening in the present, and what will happen in the future.

87. What is the real constitutional position of the living entity? BG 7.27

The real constitutional position of the living entity is that of subordination to the Supreme Lord, who is pure knowledge.

88. What happens when one is deluded into separation from this pure knowledge? BG 7.27

he becomes controlled by the illusory energy and cannot understand the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

89. What is the illusory energy manifested in to? BG 7.27

The illusory energy is manifested in the duality of desire and hate.

90. Who thinks that the Supreme Personality of Godhead is created by material energies? BG 7.27

A. those who are deluded by duality and nescience think that the Supreme Personality of Godhead is created by material energies.

91. What will happen to deluded persons? Bg 7.27

deluded persons, symptomatically, dwell in dualities of dishonor and honor, misery and happiness, woman and man, good and bad, pleasure and pain, etc

92. Who can gradually rise to the pure knowledge of the Supreme Personality of Godhead? BG 7.28

Only those who have passed their lives in practicing the regulative principles of religion, who have acted piously, and who have conquered sinful reactions can accept devotional service

93. What should one do if he wants to be liberated? BG 7.28

if one actually wants to be liberated he must render service to the devotees

94. Who will lead in the path leading to the darkest region of existence? BG 7.28

one who associates with materialistic people is on the path leading to the darkest region of existence

95. What is the meaning of Aham̐ brahm̐smi? Bg 7.29

I am spirit.

96. Who are entitled to be called Brahman? Bg 7.29

Only persons who perform activities in Kṛṣṇa consciousness (mām āśritya) are actually entitled to be called Brahman, because they are actually endeavoring to reach the Kṛṣṇa planet.

97. How one become conditioned by the laws of material nature? Bg 7.30

the living entity can understand that due to forgetfulness of Kṛṣṇa he has become conditioned by the laws of material nature.

98. What one should be fully utilized to attain the causeless mercy of the Supreme Lord? BG 7.30

one can also understand that this human form of life is an opportunity to regain Kṛṣṇa consciousness to attain supreme lord.

99. Who does not care for the different processes? BG 7.30

he who is actually elevated in Kṛṣṇa consciousness does not care for the different processes.

100. Who factually attains his constitutional position as an eternal servitor of Lord Kṛṣṇa? BG 7.30

Kṛṣṇa conscious person simply directly engages himself in activities of Kṛṣṇa consciousness and thereby factually attains his constitutional position as an eternal servitor of Lord Kṛṣṇa

101. How Kṛṣṇa conscious person`s objectives will be fulfilled? BG 7.30

Krishna conscious person takes pleasure in hearing and glorifying the Supreme Lord in pure devotional service. He is convinced that by his doing so, all his objectives will be fulfilled.

102. What is called dṛḍha-vrata? BG 7.30

The determined faith of Krishna conscious person is called dṛḍha-vrata, and it is the beginning of bhakti-yoga, or transcendental loving service.
