

Lesson 5: Ātman is Ānanda

Sample Questionnaire

Based on Verses 8 to 14 (Talks 8-11)

2 marks per Question

Choose the correct statements. Check all that apply.

1. Which of the following statements go to prove that the Self is of the nature of Bliss (ānanda)?
 - One never wishes to cease to exist.
 - One's love for the external world of objects.
 - One wants to remove a non-conducive condition as soon as possible.
 - None of the above
2. Which of the following statements are useful in arriving at the identity of the individual self and the supreme Self?
 - The individual self (sākṣī) is of the nature of sat, cit and ānanda.
 - Śruti reveals the supreme Brahman to be of the nature of sat, cit and ānanda.
 - The world is made up of five elements.
 - None of the above
3. The search for joy in the external objects of the world goes to prove that:
 - In the final analysis, the Self is of the nature of Bliss (ānanda).
 - External objects are the actual source of joy, although temporary.
 - Ignorance (avidyā) is operative in covering our true nature.
 - None of the above

Lesson 7: Adhyāropa (Creation Explained)

Sample Questionnaire

Based on Verses 18-28 (Talks 13-19)

2 marks per Question

Choose the correct statements. Check all that apply.

1. 'Taijasa' is the appellation given to:
 - The reflection of Consciousness identified with samastī-sūkṣma-sarīra
 - The reflection of Consciousness identified with vyaṣṭī-sūkṣma-śarīra
 - Prājñā identified with samastī-sūkṣma-śarīra
 - None of the above
2. Which of the following is/are not true of Hiraṇyagarbha?
 - Being the all-knower, Hiraṇyagarbha is termed 'golden womb'.
 - Hiraṇyagarbha is also termed 'prāṇa' with respect to action and creation.

- Hiranyagarbha is effulgent with total knowledge.
 - Hiranyagarbha is the sum total of all individual causal bodies.
3. Which of the following is not true of Īśvara?
- Hiranyagarbha is a facet of Īśvara.
 - Virāṭ is a facet of Īśvara.
 - Īśvara is also termed 'taijasa'
 - Īśvara is the reflection of Consciousness identified with māyā.

Lesson 10: 'Tat tvam asi' explained

Sample Questionnaire

Based on Verses 43 to 52 (Talks 24-30)

2 marks per Question

Choose the correct statements. Check all that apply.

1. The mahāvākya 'tat tvam asi' is traditionally described to be:
 - Anubhava-vākya
 - Upadeśa-vākya
 - Abhidhā-vṛtti
 - Vyañjana-vṛtti
2. The method of implication, wherein a part of the literal meaning of a sentence is dropped to arrive at its cogent meaning is termed:
 - Jahal-lakṣaṇā-vṛtti
 - Ajahal-lakṣaṇā-vṛtti
 - Jahad-ajahal-lakṣaṇā-vṛtti
 - Abhidhā-vṛtti
3. Which of the following technically denotes Īśvara as the efficient cause?
 - Brahman reflected in viśuddha-sattva aspect of māyā
 - Brahman reflected in malina-sattva
 - Brahman reflected in māyā with tamas-pradhāna
 - Brahman reflected in māyā with rajas-pradhāna
4. Which logical defect would arise if an attribute of object V1 rests in V2, and V2 rests in V3, wherein V1 and V3 have the same attributes?
 - Ātmāśraya-doṣa (defect of self dependence)
 - Anyonyāśraya-doṣa (defect of mutual dependence)
 - Cakrikā-doṣa (defect of circular dependence)
 - Anavasthā-doṣa (defect of infinite regress)