

No.	Question	Answer	JAB Manual Chapter/Pages
1	What does Anitya Bhāvanā means?	All external substances including the body are transitory (Anitya). They are perishable and therefore, we should not have attachment for them.	C04 - pg 147
2	Cycle of life and death : Name type of Bhavans	Sansār Bhāvanā	C04 - pg 147
3	Stop new bondage of karma. Name this bhavana	Samvar Bhāvanā	C04 - pg 148
4	Bodhidurlabh Bhāvanā means	Rarity of enlightenment	C04 - pg 149
5	Four auxiliary Bhāvanās are	Maitri Bhāvanā ----Contemplation of Friendship, Pramod Bhāvanā ---Contemplation of Appreciation, Karunā Bhāvanā----- Contemplation of Compassion, Mādhyastha Bhāvanā ---Contemplation of Neutrality	C04 - pg 149
6	Respect for all forms of life including animals, birds, insects and nature is called?	Compassion (Karuna)	C04 - pg 150
7	Describe the meaning of Anitya Bhāvnā	All external substances including body are not permanent (perishable)	C04 - pg 147
8	Name any five out of twelve main Bhāvanā.	Anitya, Asharan, Samsār, Ekatva, Anyitva, Ashuchi, Āsrava, Samvar, Nirjarā, Bodhi-durlabh, Loka-svabhāva, Dharma	C04 - pgs 147 - 148
9	In this Bhāvnā, one contemplates that it is very difficult for one to attain right faith, knowledge, and conduct.	Bodhi Durlabh Bhāvnā	C04 - pg 149
10	If someone is less fortunate than us, we should not look down upon them and instead try and help them. Which of the four auxillary bhavanas does this represent?	Karuna	C04 - pg 150
11	Name the Bhavanas that are also Tattvas	SamvarBhavana, NirjaraBhavana, and AshravBhavana	B06 - pg 50 and C04 - pg 148
12	What Bhavna did Mallinath use to teach lesson to the six kings?	She used Asuchi Bhavana (Impurity of body)	C04 - pg 148 and F01 pg 308

13	Twelve Vows of Laity (Householders) has how many Anuvratas, Guna-Vratas, Shiksha Vrats?	Anuvrats-5, guna- Vratas-3, Shiksha Vratas - 4	C03 - pg 140
14	Name all Gun Vrats with meanings. All names have to be correct. All English words are acceptable.	1) Geographic Limitation – Disha Pariman Vrat 2) Limitation of Luxurious Items – Bohogpbhog Pariman Vrat 3) Avoiding purposeless violence – Anarth dand Virman Vrat	C03 - pg 140
15	To attack someone knowingly is sin; which anuvrata tells us not to practise this?	Ahinsā Anuvrata	C03 - pgs 141 - 142
16	Name all the Anuvrats	1. Sthul Pranatipaata Viraman Vrat – Non-violence limited vow - Ahimsa Anuvrata 2. Sthul Mrushavad Viraman Vrat – Truthfulness limited vow - Satya Anuvrata 3. Sthul Adattadan Viraman Vrat – Non-stealing limited vow - Acharya Anuvrata 4. Swadara Santosh Parstrigaman Viraman Vrat – Chastity limited vow - Brahmacharya Anuvrata 5. Parigrah Pariman Vrat – Non-attachment limited Vow - Apraigraha Anuvrata	C03 - pg 140
17	Name any two guna vratas and give their meaning	2 of 3 viz. Dig or dishi vrat (Directional or Geographical Limitation), Bhog-Upbhog vrat (Limitation of consumables and reusables) and Anarthdand vrat (Limitation of purposeless violence)	C03 - pg 140
18	Name any two Shiksha vratas and give their meaning	2 of 4 viz. Samayik (Equanimity vow), Desavagasik (Further geographical limitations for 1 day or more), Paushadh (one day practice like ascetic), Atithi Samvibhag (sharing with worthy ascetics)	C03 - pg 141

19	Name the vow in which one does not take any property without the owner's consent	Achaurya or Asteya or Adatta Dan	C03 - pgs 142 - 143
20	Name the 3 Gunavrats.	Dig Parimana Vrat, Bhogaupbhoga viraman vrata, Anartha Danda viraman vrata.	C03 - pg 140
21	Name any two gunavrata or supporting vows.	dishi(direction), bhog upbhog, anartha danda	C03 - pg 140
22	The Mahavratas are the great vows a person takes when renouncing the world. How many are there?	Five	C02 - pg 136
23	It is a 11th vrata, where in a Shrāvaka/Shrāvikā observes the life of a monk for a specific period.	Paushadha vrata.	C03 - pg 141
24	Name the four Shikshavratas.	Sāmāyik Vrata, Desāvākāsika Vrata, Paushada Vrata, Atithi Samvibhaga Vrata (Dān vrata, or Yathā Samvibhāg vrata)	C03 - pg 141
25	Samayika is this category of vrata?	Training or shiksha	C03 - pg 141
26	Answer both the questions: I will travel only 20 miles from my home today. Taking this kind of vow is an example of which Vrat? Which category of Vrat is this out of the three categories of 12 Vrats?	Disha Pariman vrat. Gun Vrat category	C03 - pg 144
27	Out of the three categories of 12 vrats, the following category is preparatory to the discipline of an ascetic's life. Name this category of Bar Vrats. Also, name at least two vrats from this category	Siksha Vrat. Samayik, Deshavagasik, Paushad and Atithi Samvibhag	C03 - pg 139 and 141
28	Tell me what gunvrat each statement is an example of: "I will only wear 5-6 pairs of clothes today.", "I will not walk on grass.", "I will only travel 150 miles today."	a) Bhog-UpbhogVrat b) AnarthDandVirmanVrat c) DishaParimanVrat or DigParimanVrat	C03 - pg 140 and 144
29	What are the differences between the MahaVratas and the AnuVratas?	MahaVratas are the major vows for the complete renunciation of worldly attachments which are practiced by Sadhus and Sadhvis. The AnuVratas are the partial renunciation of worldly attachments which are practiced by Shrāvaks and Shrāvikās	C02 - pg 136 and C03 - pg 140

30	Desavakasik vrat that sets a new limit within the limitations already set by which two vrats?	Disha or Dik vrat and Bhog Upbhog Vrat	C03 - pg 145
31	Name the common virtues or observances that are common between the 10 yati Dharmas and 6 daily essentials per Digambar tradition	Sanyam & Tap	B07 - pg 57 and D03 - pg 223 and D05 - pg 235
32	When one fasts consecutively for 30 days, the tap is called? Name in indian language only	Maskhaman or Masakshaman	B07 - pg 61
33	This dream of Mother Trishalä indicated that her son would be perfect in all virtues and would be full of compassion for all living beings. He would be a supreme religious personality.	Golden Vase or Vase	D02 - pg 211
34	How many Sapana (dreams) does the mother of Tirthankar have when the Tirthankar child is conceived?	14 (Shwetambar) or 16 (Digambar)	D02 - pg 209
35	Which dream of Mother Trishalä indicated that her son would bring peace to the world?	Full moon	D02 - pg 211
36	According to Digambara belief, there are not 14 Swapanas, but 16 Swapanas. Name these two additional Swapanas.	A pair of fish and a lofty throne	D02 - pg 212
37	Name the dream that indicated that Queen Trishla's son would have a great physical structure and be pleasing to all living beings of the universe.	Full Moon (Chandra)	D02 - pg 211
38	Name the dream that indicated that Queen Trishla's son would have infinite virtues and wisdom and he would attain the supreme spirit.	Heap of Jewels	D02 - pg 212
39	This dream indicated a heavenly being would respect and obey her son.	Dev Viman or Celestial Plane	D02 - pg 212
40	This dream of Trishla meant that the son would have exceptionally high character. Also, he would guide the spiritual chariot with its four components: monks, nuns, laymen, and laywomen.	Elephant	D02 - pg 210

41	Name any five swapnas.	Elephant, Bull, Lion, Goddess Laxmi, Garland, Moon, Sun, Flag, Kalash, Lotus Lake, Ocean, Plane, Heap of Jewel, Smokeless Fire	D02 - pgs 210 - 212
42	List the 4 swapnas other than the sun and the moon which are not people, animals, or with plants.	Flag, Kalash, Milky Ocean, Divine Airplane, Heap of Jewels, Smokeless Fire	D02 - pgs 210 - 212
43	Which dream of Mother Trishalā indicated that her son would become powerful and strong?	Lion	D02 - pg 210
44	This dream of a Tirthankar's mother indicates that her son will be liberated from the life cycle.	Ocean	D02 - pgs 211 - 212
45	Which dream indicated to Queen Trishala that her son would reform and restore the religious order? It also said that he would remove blind faith and orthodox rituals. It also told her that he would burn or destroy his karmas and attain salvation	Smokeless Fire	D02 - pg 212
46	Mother Trishla's 7th dream was?	Sun	D02 - pg 211
47	Math Question - Subtract the number of Guptis from the number of Samitis. Give the corresponding dream of Mother Trishala.	5 samiti- 3 gupti= 2. The second dream of Mother Trishala is Elephant.	B07 - pg 57 and D02 - pg 210
48	Name the fourth dream of Mother Trishala and give its meaning.	Goddess Lakshmi. It meant that her son would enjoy great wealth.	D02 - pg 210
49	Anagram - MORE FE, LESSS SKI. Clue - Its a dream of Mother Trishla.	Smokeless fire	D02 - pg 212
50	This dream indicated that the fragrance of her son's teachings and messages of compassion and love will spread throughout the universe, and he would be respected by all	Garland	D02 - pg 211
51	Give the order of the first three dreams of Trishala Devi and Achira Devi?	Lion, Elephant, Bull & Elephant, Bull, Lion	D02 - pg 210
52	A fall from this Gunasthan is inevitable, as it has arrived at this stage as a result of suppression of Karmas. Name the Gunasthāna and its number. (Both Answers are required)	11th Gunasthan, It is called Suppressed Passion Stage – Upashānt-moha (Kashāya)	B14 - pg 119

53	The number of Gunasthan, at the end of which the soul has eliminated all destructive karmas and is omniscient.	12th	B14 - pg 119
54	When one attains Kevaljnän, one is in this Gunshänak	13th	B14 - pg 119
55	The number of Gunasthan, the soul has eliminated all destructive karmas and is omniscient.	13th (Accept 'very end of 12th' as correct	B14 - pg 119
56	All Kevalis are at which Gunastanak?	13th and/or 14th	B14 - pgs 119 - 120
57	What is the number when total number of gunasthans are multiplied by the number of guptis & by the number of essential daily essentials?	$14 \times 3 / 6 = 7$	B07 - pg 57 and B14 - pg 115 and D03 - pg 223 and D05 - pg 227 and D05 - pg 235
58	Whick stage of spiritual elevation or Gunsthank does one have to reach to attain Moksha or liberation?	14th Gunsthanak	B14 - pgs 119 - 120
59	Provide the number of the lowest gunasthänak at which dharma dhyan is possible and that guarantees you moksha	4th	B14 - pg 120
60	A shravak with 12 vratas has reached which Gunsthanak or stage of spiritual elevation?	5th	B14 - pg 117
61	Monks and nuns who strictly follow their code of conduct are in this Gunshänak as a minimum	6th	B14 - pg 117
62	What are the names of the Gunasthanak in which a Sadhu follows Panch Mahavrat?	6th or 7th, Apramat Sanyat or Pramat Sanyat (Any one of the four is correct)	B14 - pgs 117 - 118
63	What is the lowest gunasthan at which shukla dhyan is possible?	8th	B14 - pg 121
64	Name the fourth gunasthana	Avirati Samyag Drishti	B14 - pg 116
65	Other than Siddha who does not have a leshya?	Ayogi Kevali, or one at the 14th Gunastanak	B14 - pgs 119 - 120
66	After achieving 4th gunasthan once, you are guaranteed nirvana within this much time	Half or ardha pudgal paraavartan	B14 - pg 117
67	Name the thirteenth gunasthan	Sayogi Kevali	B14 - pg 116

68	What are Gunasthanak? Name the lowest and highest stages.	stages of spiritual elevation or development. Lowest level: wrong belief (Mithyatva) and Highest level: inactive omniscient (ayogi kevali)	B14 - pg 116
69	What are Gunasthanak? Name the lowest and highest stages of spiritual elevation	wrong belief (Mithyatva) and inactive omniscient (ayogi kevali)	B14 - pg 116
70	When a monk attains Kevalgnana, he has reached the 12th Gunsthanak, which category of karmas has he destroyed?	Ghati karmas	B14 - pg 119
71	How many karmas a living Kevali (omniscient) has removed (eradicated)? Name them.	Jnänävarniya (Knowledge obscuring), Darshanävaraniya (Perception obscuring), Mohaniya (Deluding), Antäray (Obstruction causing)	B08 - pg 68 and B14 - pg 119 and C01 - pg 125
72	Becoming Tirthankar rather than an ordinary kevali is a result of this aghati karma.	Naam	B08 - pg 72
73	Of the types of karma, which one has a subtype that is specific to tirthankars?	Naam or Body-determining	B08 - pg 72 and C01 - pg 125
74	What four karmas do Arihantas shed at the time of liberation?	Naam (body-determining), Gotra (status-determining), Vedaniya (feeling pertaining), and Ayushya (life span determining)	C01 - pg 125 and D07 - pg 244
75	Name the next four Tirtankars in this mathematical series: Ajitnath, Abhinandan, Padmaprabha, Chandraprabha. 2, 4, 6, 8...	(10) Shitalnath (12) Vasupujya Swami (14) Anantnath (16) Shantinath	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
76	The process in which a tirthankar's soul leaves its previous body, and is conceived in the mother's womb is called?	Chyavana or Garbha Kalyänak	D07 - pg 244
77	Answer the following questions about Shantinath Bhagawan. 1) What was his mother's name? 2) Where did he attain Moksha? 3) In his previous life, as King Megharatha, what did he save?	1) Achiradevi 2) Samet Shikhar or Mount Parasnath 3) Bird or Dove	D02 - pg 208 and F03 - pg 333
78	Name of lord Mahävîr's wife & Daughter as per Shwetambar tradition?	Yashoda, Priyadarshana	E01 - pg 267

79	Contributions and names of the two daughters of Ādināth.	1) Brahmi: The Indian script named Brahmi 2) Sundari: Mathematics	F01 - pg 310
80	Name the three types of knowledge Tirthankara are born with. English terms are also acceptable.	1) Knowledge obtained by senses and mind – sensory knowledge – Mati Jnan 2) Knowledge acquired by reading and listening – scriptural knowledge – Shrut Jnan 3) To see and sense the things without the help of the senses of mind – Clairvoyance – Avadhi Jnan	B11 - pg 100 and D07 - pg 244
81	Answer the following questions about Neminath Bhagawan. 1) Name his emblem or lanchan. 2) Give his chronological number (1-24). 3) What event helped him decide to leave worldly life and take diksha?	1) Shell 2) 22 3) Screaming of animals that were going to be killed at his wedding dinner	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 305
82	Answer each of the following questions about the life of Adinath. 1) In what city was he born? 2) What were the names of his two sons? 3) What was the name of his mother? 4) What is his symbol? 5) What is the other name he is called?	1) Vinitanagari or Ayodhya 2) Bharat, Bahubali 3) Marudevi 4) Bull 5) Rishabdev	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 310
83	How many gandhars did Mahavir Swami have? How many did Parswanath Bhagwan have?	11, 10	F01 - pg 301 and 304
84	Mahāvīr Janma-Kalyānak means what?	Birth Anniversary of Mahavir Swami	D07 - pg 247
85	What was the last bhav of Mahavir swami as human before being born as a tirthankar?	Nandan Muni (25th Bhav)	F01 - pg 297
86	After Bhgwan born king Indra take the baby tirthankar to Mt. Meru for what? Ans. Only indian language.	Janma Abhishek (performs the birth ceremony)	D07 - pg 244 and F01 - pg 297
87	kind of person stuck nails in Mahavir Bhagwan's ears?	Cowherd	F01 - pg 300 and F04 - pg 349

88	Name the lanchan (emblem) of the next Tirthankar in this mathematical series. Ajitnath, Abhinandan, Chandraprabhu.	2, 4, 8, 16. Deer	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
89	During each half time life cycle, how many souls rise to become "Tirthankar"	24	D02 - pg 207
90	Who do we offer obeisance in logussa sutra?	24 Thirthankars (of this time cycle)	D02 - pg 207
91	In which life of Bhagwan Mahavir did a Bhavna of "Savi Jiv Karu Shasan Rasi" made him to acquire the Tirthankar Nam Karma?	25th life, or Nandanmuni	F01 - pg 297
92	How many monsoon's did Mahavir swami spend as a monk?	42	D07 - pg 245 and F01 pg 298 and 301
93	Name the lanchan (emblem) of the next Tirthankar in this mathematical series. Sambhavnath, Padmaprabhu, Vasupujya.	3, 6, 12, 24 - Lion	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
94	At what age did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Manah Paryay-Jnan?	30	D07 - pg 244 and F01 - pg 298
95	This is the event of initiation into monk hood for a Tirthankar	Diksha Kalyanak	D07 - pg 244
96	Which ara did Lord Adinath live in?	3rd Ara	B05 - pg 49
97	How many years passed between Mahavira Swami's taking diksha and attaining nirvana?	42	F01 pg 298 and 301
98	Where was Bhagwan Mahavir's last sermon at? How long did it last?	Pavapuri, 48 hours	F01 - pg 301
99	Christian year in which Mahavir Swami took Diksha	569 B.C. (599B.C. Birth -30 = 569)	F01 - pg 298
100	Name the emblem or lanchan or symbol of these Bhagwans..Suvindhinath, Vimalnth, Aranath, Naminath	Crocodile, Pig-Boar, Nandavarta, Blue Lotus	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
101	Name the parents of Bhagwan Neminath & Shantinath	Samudravijay and Shivadevi & Vishvasen & Achiradevi	D02 - pg 208
102	Please Answer the following questions about the life of Bhagvan Adinath. a) What is his other name? b) Name of his father? c) Where was he born? d) Name of his emblem? e) Name of his mother?	a) Bhagwan Rishabhdev. b) Nabhiraya c) Ayodhya. Or Vinitanagari Or Vinita d) Bull e) Marudevi Mata	D02 - pgs 207 - 208 and F01 - pg 310

103	What is a term for bathing an idol?	Abishek	D02 - pg 213 and D03 - pg 224
104	Bhaktamar Stotra is in praise of which Bhagwan?	Adinath	D02 - pg 207
105	Names of the four Thirthankars that did not go Mokhsa from Samet Shikar	Adinath, Vasupujya, Neminath, Mahaveer	D02 - pg 208
106	Names of the places other than Samet Shikhar where Thirthankars went to Moksha	Ashtapada Kailash, Champapuri, Girnaar & Pavapuri	D02 - pg 208
107	What age did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Avadhi Jnan?	At Conception or Chyavan Kalyanak	D07 - pg 244
108	This Tirthankar's mother name was Vāmādevi	Bhagwan Parshvanath	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 303
109	He was a Chakravarti and the son of the first Tirthnkar.	Bharat	F03 - pg 330
110	Name the two sons of lord Adinath starting with B.	Bharat and Bahubali.	F01 - pg 310
111	Up until 23rd Tirthankar there were only 4 great vows. Which vow did Bhagwān Mahāvīr add to those four vows? Or Which of the current vrats did Bhagawan Parshwanath not prescribe?	Brahmacharya (celibacy)	E01 - pg 263
112	Brahmi and Sundari were daughters of Lord Adinath, what two aspects of academia did they develop?	Brahmi – script, Sundari – numbers and arithmetic or mathematics	F01 - pg 310
113	Name the first Sadvhis of Lord Adinath and Lord Mahavirswami	Brahmi and Sundari and Chandanbala	F01 - pg 311 and F04 - pg 347
114	List the Laanchans of the 24 Thirthankars that are 5 sensed living beings.	Bull, Elephant, Horse, Monkey, Shore bird, crocodile, rhinocerces, buffalo, pig, eagle, deer, goat, tortoise, snake, Lion	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
115	This is nirvan place of Vasupujya Swami	Champapuri	D02 - pg 207
116	Name the place and the Tirthankar who had all the FIVE kalyanaks at that place	Champapuri and Lord Vasupjya	D02 - pg 207
117	The first thing a Tirthankar does upon attaining Kevaljnān is to establish	Chutar vidh sangh (sangh, four fold Jain order)	C01 - pg 124

118	Name any four of five Kalyānak of a Tirthankar.	Chyavana (conception), Janma (birth), dikshā (initiation), Kevaljnān (omniscience), Nirvān (death)	D07 - pg 247
119	What is the Nirvan date of Mahaveer in Indian calendar	Deepavali or Diwali Day, or last day of the calendar year	D07 - pg 247
120	His mother's name was Achirā Devi. What is the symbol of this Tirthankar?	Deer. Tirthankar- Shāntināth	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
121	Give the Lanchhan or symbol of Bhagawan Ajitnath.	Elephant	D02 - pg 207
122	Who was the chief disciple or first Gandhar of Mahavir Swami?	Gautam Swami	F02 - pg 313
123	ANAGRAM: AAW TUMMI GAS If you rearrange the letters, you will find on the first clue or on the second clue 1) A very learned brahmin. 2) Mahavir's first disciple and ganadhara	Gautam Swami	F02 - pg 313
124	Name the only two Gandharas, who had not attained Kevaljnān at the time of Nirvan of Bhagwān Mahāvīr	Gautam Swāmi and Sudharmā Swāmi	F02 - pg 316
125	Name the Nirvan place for Neminath, Vasupujya, and Adinath.	Girnar, Champapuri, Astapad	D02 - pg 208
126	Bhagwan Mahāvīr Swāmi was born in this town.	Kshtriya Kund	D02 - pg 208
127	Which tirthankar added another major vow and which vow did he add?	Lord Mahavir, and Chastity	E01 - pg 263
128	Who was the person who took diksha after seeing animals in captivity?	Lord Neminath	F01 - pg 305
129	Name the person who did parna to Bhagwan Mahavir swami after he went without food for 5 months and 25 days?	Chandanbala	F01 - pg 300 and F04 - pg 347
130	Name 4 tirthankars that did not attain kevalgnan at Samet Shikhar.	Mahavirswami, Neminath, Vasupujyaswami, Adinath	D02 - pg 208
131	Name the only female Tirthankar according to the Shwetambar tradition.	Mallinath	D02 - pg 209
132	Name three Tirthankars whose name starts with M.	Mallinath, Munisuvrat, Mahavirswami	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
133	Which jnān does a Tirthankar attain upon taking diksha?	Manah Paryay Jnān	D07 - pg 244

134	Name any 4 symbols or emblems of the Tirthankaras which are not animals or lotuses.	moon, swastika, the wishing tree (4 petaled), shell (conch), vase, water jar, thunderbolt or spiked club	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
135	This is nirvan place of Nemi nath bhagavan	Mt. Girnar	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 306
136	The lanchan, or emblem, of which tirthankar is the tortoise?	Munisuvrat Swami	D02 - pg 208
137	What is the name of father of Bhagwän Rushbhadev?	Näbhi Räjä (only 'Näbhi' is also acceptable)	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 310
138	Name of Bhagwän Mahävira in the life in which he attained samyaktva	Nayasar	F01 - pg 302
139	Name the Tirthankara who was a contemporary of the Hindu God Krishna.	Neminath	D02 - pg 209 and F01 - pg 305
140	Name the Tirthankar whose mothers are listed as follows: Shivadevi, Trishladevi, and Vamadevi respectively.	Neminath, Mahavirswami, Parshwanath.	D02 - pg 208
141	Which three Tirthankars attained Moksh at these following places (in order): Girnar, Champapuri, Astapad?	Neminath, Vasupujyaswami, Adinath	D02 - pg 208
142	What do we call the five major events in the life of a tirthankar? Name any three events.	Panch Kalyanak. 1) Chyavan Kalyanak 2) Janma Kalyanak 3) Diksha Kalyanak 4) Kevangnan Kalyanak 5) Nirvana Kalyanak	D07 - pg 244
143	Bhagawän Mahavira achieved Nirvana at this place.	Pavapuri	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 301
144	What river did Bhagwan Mahavira attain Kevaljnan at?	Rajuvalika	F01 - pg 300
145	Name any 2 Tirthankars who did not attain nirvän at Samet Shikhar. Also name the places where they attained nirvän	Rushabhdev (Ashtäpad), Vasupujya (Champäpuri), Neminath (Girnär), Mahavira (Päväpuri)	D02 - pg 208
146	This was the first monk (tirthankar) of the current Avasarpini.	Rushabhdev or Adinath	D02 - pg 207 and C01 - pg 311
147	Name the place in Bihar which has been the site of 20 Tirthankaras of the recent cycle attaining nirvan.	Samet Shikhar	D02 - pg 208 and D08 - pg 257

148	Solve this anagram using all the letters in bold without repeating - HIS KARMAH is SET CLUE 1. It is a pilgrimage place CLUE 2. Ajitnāth bhagwān attained Nirvān here	SAMETSHIKAR	D02 - pg 208 and D08 - pg 256
149	Father's name of Tirthankar Nemināth Bhagawān	Samudra Vijaya	D02 - pg 208 and C01 - pg 305
150	In my previous life I saved a pigeon's life by giving my own flash. Who am I?	Shāntināth	F03 - pg 333
151	The soul of king Meghrath became which tirthankar?	Shantinath (16th Tirthankara)	C01 - pg 125 and F03 - pg 333
152	What are the names of these 3 Tirthankars whose mothers are (in order): Achiradevi, Shivadevi, Vamadevi?	Shantinath, Neminath, Parshvanath	D02 - pg 208
153	Give the Lanchhan or symbol of Bhagawan Neminath.	Shell	D02 - pg 208
154	Who am I? I started the Jain practice of giving alms to sadhus. I was also the great grandson of Rushabdev.	Shreyanshkumar	F01 - pg 311
155	Who was the first person to do parnu to Rushabdev after his Varshitap	Shreyanskumar	F01 - pg 311
156	Who was Mahavir Swami's father?	Siddhartha	D07 - pg 208 ad
157	He was the longest surviving Gandhar (5th Gandhar) of Lord Mahavir and who continued teachings of Lord Mahavir after his nirvana. He is one of the most talked about gandhar other than Gautam Swami	Sudharma Swami	F02 - pg 316
158	Name the 5 tirthankars with Digambar or Shwetambar symbols that are neither plant nor animal?	Suparshvanath, Chandra-Prabhu, Dharmanath, Mallinath, Neminath	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
159	Following this number sequence 1, 4, 9, please provide the name of the Tirthankar, Emblem, and Place of Nirvan.	The 16th Tirthankar ($1^2=1, 2^2=4, 3^2=9, 4^2=16$) is Lord Shantinath. Deer and Samet Sikhar.	D02 - pgs 207 - 208

160	Birthdate of Mahaveer in Indian calendar	Thirteenth day of bright half of Chaitra month or month of Chaitra on the 13th day of the waxing (increasing in size) cycle of the moon	D07 - pg 247 and F01 - pg 297
161	Most of the insignias or laanchans of Tirthankars are beings from this gati	Tiryanch	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
162	An important penance performed by Bhagwän Rushabh Dev which he broke by accepting and consuming sugar cane juice is known as:	Varshitap	F01 - pg 311
163	Name this Tirthankar who attained nirvana at Champapuri.	Vasupujya Swami	D02 - pg 208
164	3. At what age did Parshwanath take Diksha?	30	F01 - pg 303
165	4. What was the name of the god that harassed Parshwanath and the Dev that protected him?	Meghamali and Dharnendra	F01 - pg 303
166	5. How did Dharnendra protect Parshwanath from Meghamali?	Dharanendra descended and created a lotus-form with his tail so that Pärshvanäth would float on the water (it also said that Dharanendra placed a quick growing lotus flower below Pärshvanäth's feet to make him float on the water). He then spread his fangs over the head and sides of Pärshvanäth in order to protect him from the pouring rain	F01 - pg 303
167	6. Where and at what age did Bhagwan Parshwanath attain Nirvana?	SametShikar at the age of 100	F01 - pg 304
168	During ___ years of meditation Bhagwan Mahavir faced many calamities.	12 and half years	F01 - pg 300

169	Answer the following questions about Parswanath Bhagawan. 1) What was his mother's name? 2) What was his father's name? 3) Where did he attain Moksha? 4) Name the dev who helped Parswanath Bhagwan when he was being harrassed by Meghmali recollecting his previous birth when Parasnath Bhagwan tried to rescue him, when he was a snake	1) Vamadevi 2) Ashvasen 3) Sametsikhar 4) Dharanendra	F01 - pgs 303 - 304
170	At what age did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Kevalgyan & attained Nirvan?	42 Kevalgyan, 72 Nirvan	F01 - pgs 300 - 301
171	For how many days is Varsitap observed? This is in commemoration of these many no. of days that Bhagwan Rishabdev fasted without food after which his grandson, Shreyaskumar broke his fast by offering him sugar cane juice	400 days	F01 - pg 311
172	How long Mahavirswami had to fast before he accepted food from Chandanbala?	Five months and 25 days (or approx. 6 months)	F01 - pg 300 and F04 - pg 347
173	In Mallinath Bhagwan's previous life... Prince Mahabal and ____ other friends always did things together.	6 other friends	F01 - pg 307
174	In which kalyanak does a tirthankar get avadhignan?	ChyavanKalyanak (at birth/conception)	D07 - pg 244
175	Mahavir Swami attained Keval Gyan on the banks of which river after fasting for 2 days and staying in complete meditation.	Rujubaluka or Rujualika	F01 - pg 300
176	Name Bhagwan Rishabdev's daughter who was exceptional in mathematics. Per Jain beliefs, she taught mathematics to the entire world	Sundari	F01 - pg 310
177	Name the 22nd Tirthankar of the present chovisi. Also name his father, mother and place of birth	Neminath, Father- Samudravijay, Mother- Shivadevi, Birth place-Suryapur/ Sauripur	D02 - pg 209
178	Name the colors for every tirthankar	White (8th and 9th), Red (6th and 12th), Black (20and 22nd), Blue (19th and 23rd), Gold (rest all)	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
179	Name the lanchan of the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 12th Tirthankar	Elephant, Monkey, Red lotus and Buffalo	D02 - pgs 207 - 208

180	Name the next four Tirtankars in this mathematical series: Mahavir Swami, Naminath, Arnath, 24, 21, 18.....	Dharmanath (15), Vasupujya Swami (12), Suvidhinath (9) and Padmaprabhu (6)	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
181	Name the Tirthankar's whose color is not gold, blue or Green?	Chandraprabh, Suvidhinath (White), Padmaprabh, Vasupujya-swami (Red), Munisuvrat-swami, Neminath(Black).	D02 - pgs 207 - 208
182	The Shvetamber tradition believes that Mallinath Bhagwan is a male or a female.	Female	D02 - pg 209
183	This tirthankar's mother and father's name is the same?	Shreyänsnäth (Vishnu)(11)	D02 - pg 208
184	Tirthankar's attain their Tirthankar Naam Karms in which life prior to the life they attain Moksha?	Two lives prior to the life when they are born as Tirthankar.	C01 - pg 125
185	What are the names of Parshwanath's parents?	King Ashwasen and Queen Vamadevi	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 303
186	When King Shrenik asked Bhagwan Mahavir how to destroy his bad Ayushhya Karma, Bhagwan Mahavir showed him 4 different ways to overcome the Karma. Name any 1.	1) Buy the Punya Karma of one Sämäyika from Puniä Shräväk 2) Make his servant Kapila give alms for one day 3) Make sure that the butcher Kalsaurik does not slaughter animals for one day 4) Observe the restraint of Navkarsi on a particular day	F04 - pg 356 and F04 - pg 361
187	What did Sidharth and his friend the doctor do about the nails in the ears?	They made lord Mahavir sit in a basin filled with oil, given a massage and then the pegs were removed by means of medicated pincers OR They used some medicated oil and tongs and pulled out the thorns.	F01 - pg 300 and F04 - pg 299
188	What did the cowherd leave for Bhagwan Mahavir?	Bullocks/Oxen or Cows	F01 - pg 298 and F04 - pg 344
189	What was Bhagwan Mahavir's brother's name?	Nandivardhan	F01 - pg 297
190	What was Mallinath Bhagwan's mother's name?	Prabhavati	F01 - pg 307

191	What was the name of Bharat and Bahubali's father?	Bhagwan Rishabdev	F01 - pg 310
192	What was the name of Parshwanath's wife?	Prabhavati	F01 - pg 303
193	What were the six conditions Mahavirswami had to break his fast?	1) Person offering food should be a princess, 2) She should be bald, 3) She should be in shackles, 4) She should offer boiled lentils with one foot inside and the other foot outside the house 5) She should have tears in her eyes 6) She should have been fasting	F04 - pg 347
194	When and where did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Nirvan?	On Diwali, and at Pavapuri	F01 - pg 301
195	When and where was Mahavir Swami born?	Chaitra on the 13th day of the waxing (increasing in size) cycle of the moon in 599 BC as per the Indian calendar or Chaitra Sud Teras, 599 BC, Kshatriya-Kund	F01 - pg 297
196	When Bhagwan Mahavir attained Nirvana, only two out of his eleven ganadhars were still living. One was Gautam Swami, who was the other Ganadhar?	Sudharma Swami	F02 - pg 316
197	When Bhagwan Mahavir went to _____ house and _____ saw him, he realized that Bhagwan Mahvir was in pain.	Siddhārtha, Kharak.	F01 - pg 300
198	Where did Mallinath attained Nirvan?	Samet Shikhar	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 308
199	Where did Mallinath Bhagwan attain Nirvan? And what numbered Tirthankar did she become of this cycle.	Samet Shikhar; 19th	D02 - pg 208 and F01 - pg 308
200	During which kalyanak does a tirthankar get Manah-paryäva Jnän ? At what age did BhagvanMahavir get it?	DikshaKalyanak; 30 years	F01 - pg 298
201	Which of the conditions put down by Bhagwan Mahavir did Chandanbala didn't fulfill at first because of which Mahavirswami started walking away without taking alms?	Tears in her eyes	F04 - pg 346

202	Who were Mallinath's Parents? And what was her brothers name?	King Kumbha and Queen Prabhavati. Brother Malladin	F01 - pg 307
203	Who were six kings in their previous life who were related to Mallinath Bhagwan?	They were friends of Mallinath who was then known as King Mahabal.	F01 - pgs 307 - 308
204	Why Mahavir Swami was named Vardhaman?	Because Vardhaman means to increase, and when Mahavir Swami was born, there was a increase in his family's wealth.	F01 - pg 297
205	Why was Mallinath a Female Tirthankar?	Because in her previous life She was a King who took diksha along with his 6 friends but he did intense penance in secrecy.	F01 - pg 307
206	23 Tirthankars were born and took Dikshā in the same place except for one Tirthankar whose birth place and diksha place were different. Name that Tirthankar	Neminath	D02 - pg 208
207	Give the names of Mahavir Swami's brother, sister , wife and daughter.	Nandivardhan, Sudarshanā, Yashoda, Priyadarshana	F01 - pg 297 and E01 - pg 267
208	During one Kal Chakra, how many Tirthankars are born in all the Bharat Kshetras?	240 (24*5 bharat kshetras * 2 (2 half cycles)	B05 - pg 48 and D02 - pgs 206 - 207
209	Name any three kinds of Dhyān	1) Ārta Dhyān 2) Raudra Dhyān 3) Dharma Dhyān 4) Shukla Dhyān	C09 - pg 185
210	Name one good and one bad dhyān or meditation.	Dharma or Shukladhyān, Arta or Raudra	C09 - pg 185
211	Name one good and one bad dhyān or meditation	Good - Dharma (Righteous) or Shukla (Spiritual) Bad - Arta (Sorrowful) or Roudra (Inclement)	C09 - pg 185
212	It a very dangerous form of meditation - it is also known as Wrathful or Enraged Meditation.	Raudra dhyān	C09 - pg 185
213	Rearrange the letters- "Dash kunal hy" - Clue 1: It is one of the virtuous meditations. Clue 2: the purest meditation.	Shukla Dhyān	C09 - pg 185 and D05 - pg 234

214	List 4 of the 5 achars (codes of conduct) of shravak	Jnanachar, Darshanachar, Charitrachar, Tapachar, and Viryachar	C06 - pg 153
215	According to this Panchächär, scriptures must be pronounced, recited, and interpreted accurately. Also, by following this, you can lessen the load of your Jnanavarniya karma.	Jnanachar	C06 - pg 155
216	Charitrachar prescribed for lay people is categorized into what 3 categories?	Observation of 12 vows, 5 Samitis, and 3 Guptis.	C06 - pg 156
217	Living a life in accordance with the right knowledge and right faith is this Panchächär.	Charitrachar	C06 - pg 156
218	Our ultimate goal is _____ of karma	eradication or complete eradication	B07 - pg 56
219	The Jain scriptures that have prescribed the specific ways to observe austerities, is known as this Panchachar	Tapachar	C06 - pg 153
220	The set of codes of conduct relate to exercising our physical and mental capabilities to the fullest and in the appropriate manner, which is known as this Panchachar	Viryachar	C06 - pg 153
221	What is the cause of the endless cycles of birth and death for the worldly soul?	Karma or Karmic bondage	B08 - pg 66
222	Charavalo's wodden handle is how long?	24 fingers	D05 - pg 234
223	How many faults are to be avoided during Samayik?	32	D05 - pg 229
224	In absence of a Guru, we use this sutra, in addition to Navkar mantra, to establish his presence	Panchindiya	D05 - pg 234
225	Why do we recite Karemi Bhante sutra?	To take the vow of Samayik	D05 - pg 230
226	How many faults are to be avoided during Samayik	32; 10 mind, 10 speech & 12 body	D05 - pgs 229 - 230
227	In Ichkaar sutra, we offer our respect and inquiry about _____ well being.	Guru Mahäräj or Mahäräj Saheb	D05 - pg 232
228	Which sutra names all 24 Tirthankars of our current time cycle?	Chaturvinshati Stava / Logassa	D02 - pg 207 and D05 - pg 231
229	Name three different types of Pratikraman. Answer in the Indian language.	Devasi, Rai, Pakkhi, Chaumasi, Samvatsari	D05 - pg 232

230	"Going back and repenting and asking for forgiveness for the sins committed" is the theme of what Jain ritual?	Pratikraman	D05 - pg 232
231	Name in the Indian Language Only - A vow to renounce certain thing for a predetermined period of time is known as	Pratyakhyan or Pachhakhan	D05 - pg 235
232	Give the meaning of the word Samayik.	Process in which one gets equanimity OR Sāmāyika is the process that enhances the quality of equanimity	D05 - pg 228
233	Name in the Indian language two of the six essentials in the Shvetambar Tradition and two in the Digambar tradition?	Shvetambar: Samayika, Chauvisattho, Vandana, Pratikraman, Kayotsarga, Pratyakhyan or Pachchakhan. Digambar: Devapuja, Gurupasti, Swadhya, Sanyam, Tap, Dan	D05 - pg 228 and D05 - pg 235
234	How many daily activities should be performed by a Shravak or a layman?	Six Avashyak	D05 - pg 228
235	a. Among all the six daily essentials of Shravaks/Shravikas per Shwetambar tradition, which is the most important essential that covers all the other 5 essentials during the performance of its rites? b. We praise the qualities of Tirthankars while performing one of these 6 daily essentials per Swethambar tradition. Name it.	a. Pratikraman b. Chauvisattho / Chaturvimshati-stava	D05 - pg 231 and D05 - pg 233
236	Does one have to practice Samayik to go to Moksha?	Yes	D05 - pgs 238 - 239
237	Name any 3 essential observances (Avashyakas) according to Shwetambar traditions and 3 according to Digambar traditions.	Shwetambar traditions-1. Samayik, 2. Chauvisattho, 3. Vandana, 4. Pratikraman, 5. Kayotsarga, 6. Pratyakhyan or Pachchakan Digambar tradition- 1. Devapuja, 2. Gurupasthi, 3. Swadhyay, 4. Sanyam, 5. Tap, 6. Dan	D05 - pg 228 and D05 - pg 235
238	What does Chauvisatto mean?	Praying and appreciating the attributes of the 24 Tirthankars	D05 - pg 231
239	What does Vandana mean?	Respecting and saluting	D05 - pg 231

240	Which is the most important Avashyaka according to Shwetambar tradition?	Pratikraman	D05 - pg 233
241	Give at least 4 sutras recited during Pratikraman	18 papasthanak, 7 lakh, khamemi Savva Jive, and all samayik sutras as well	D05 - pgs 233- 234
242	Name at least 4 sutras recited during Samayik	Navkar, Panchindiya, Iriyavahiyam, Tassa Uttari, Karemi Bhante, Samaiya vaiya Jutto, Chattari Mangalam	D05 - pg 230
243	Which Pratikraman is for the sins committed during the day and which one is for the sins committed during the night?	Devasi and Rai respectively	D05 - pg 232
244	What is the soul called who possesses earth as its body?	Prithvikaya	B04 - pg 40
245	Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word. Each letter must be used and may not be used more than once. ;I hurt APKAY souls to clean DUST off the little GAL Clue 1. It means to combine and disassociate and its a collection of things Clue 2. It is one of the universal substances.	PUDGALĀSTIKĀY	B05 - pg 46
246	Unscramble: AACCHHHHOSSSVV ; Clue 1: Respiration Clue 2: It is a pran	Shwasoshwas	B04 - pg 42
247	“There are plenty of good fruit on the ground, so let’s eat them first.” What type of leshyas is this	Shukla (white) Leshyā	C05 - pgs 151- 152
248	Which is best and worst Leshyas	The Krishna Leshyā is the worst and the Shukla Leshyā is the best	C05 - pgs 151- 152
249	The thought process behind any actions?	6 Leshyas	C05 - pgs 151- 152
250	Name the best and the worst leshya in English and Sanskrit.	Best - Black/ Krishna Leshya, Worst - white/ Shukla Leshya	C05 - pgs 151- 152
251	What color Leshyā am I? I show no compassion or mercy toward others, and burn with jealousy. I have ill will toward all.	Black (Krishna)	C05 - pgs 151- 152
252	Someone chops a tree to get fruit. What kind of Leshya or state of mind do they have?	Black or Krishana	C05 - pgs 151- 152

253	What is state of thought called which at the time of death determines next gati	6 Leshyas	C05 - pgs 151- 152
254	Krishna, tejo, padma, and shukla are kinds of what?	Leshyas	C05 - pgs 151- 152
255	The example of Leshya or state of mind in which one collects and eats fruits fallen from tree.	Shukla Leshya - white	C05 - pgs 151- 152
256	Which is the most desirable and least desirable Leshya?	Shukla Leshya and Krishna Leshya or White and Black	C05 - pgs 151- 152
257	Name any Three Leshyas	Shukla, Padma, Tejo, Krishna, Neel, and Kapot	C05 - pgs 151- 152
258	How many types of leshyas are there? Name all of them. Also name the best and worst leshya.	There are 6 types of leshyas. Krishna (black) leshya, Neel (Blue) leshya, Kapot(Gray)leshya, Tejo (Red) leshya, Padma (yellow) leshya, Shukla (White) leshya. Black is worst and white is best leshyas.	C05 - pgs 151- 152
259	Name the two leshyas during which if any living being dies, it may be reborn as a human being	Tejo Leshya (Red) and Shukla Leshya (White)	C05 - pg 152
260	U HA RUST HARP - Clue 1: One of the 5 samvayas. Clue 2: the only one in our control	Purushartha	B13 - pg 111 - 113
261	How many attributes did Sri Mantungsuriji have?	36	A01 - pg 19 and C01 - pg 123
262	Who was Changdev's Mother?	Pahini	F02 - pgs 327 - 328
263	Who am I ? I attain kevaljnan when I am a Childhood muni?	Aimutta Muni	F04 - pg 353
264	What was the childhood name of Acharya Hemchandra ?	Changdev	F02 - pgs 327 - 328
265	Which Acharya led King Kumarpal to accept Jainism and spread Vegetarianism in Gujrat?	Acharya Hemchandracharya	F02 - pgs 327 - 328
266	A great composer of numerous Jain texts lived around this time – 100 AD	Acharya Kundkunda	F02 - pg 324
267	This Jain Acharya composed 1444 Jain compositions OR books.	Hari Bhadra Suri	F02 - pg 326

268	Name him: people called him Kalikal Sarvajna.	Hemchandracharya	F02 - pgs 327 - 328
269	He was the mentor (Dharma Guru) of King Kumārpāl	Hemchandrāchārya	F02 - pgs 327 - 328
270	He impressed Emperor Akbar who issued proclamation forbidding slaughter on certain days.	Hirvijaysuri	E03 - pg 294
271	Who was the last omniscient (kevali) in this time cycle in Bharat Kshetra?	Jambuswami	F02 - pg 319
272	Though he stayed at a dancer's place, he was able to spend 4 months in meditation. Name this person	Sthuli Bhadra.	F02 - pg 321
273	He was probably the first Jain scholar to write on Yoga. Yogabindu, Yoga-Vinshika, Yoga-Shatak and Yogadrashti Samuchhaya are some of the leading compositions by this great Acharya. Name this Acharya born around 6 century AD	Acharya Haribhadra Suri	F02 - pg 326
274	Jambu (Jambuswami) got married to the 8 wives, but with what condition?	That he would become an ascetic the day after his marriage.	F02 - pg 318
275	Name any 5 books composed by Kunda Kunda Acharya?	Samay-sar, Pravachan-sar, Niyam-sar, Panchastikaya, Ashta-pahuda	F02 - pg 324
276	Name the birth name of Gautam Swami.	Indrabhuti	F02 - pg 315
277	Name the thief that came to steal at Jambuswami's house that steel the night of his wedding?	Prabhav theif	F02 - pgs 318 - 319
278	Name this person: He was the head of the Jain order for 44 years, attained nirvana at the age of 80, and was the last omniscient of this current time cycle	Jambuswami	F02 - pg 319
279	Shri Anandghanji who was a great poet has composed 24 stutis in praise of 24 Tirthankas. What is the name of the stuti?	Anandghana Chovisi	E03 - pg 294
280	What did the baby Vajrakumar do to make Sunanda want to give him away?	Cry	F05 - pg 369
281	What has Acharya Kunda-Kunda been called out of respect?	"Light of this Dark Age"	F02 - pg 324
282	What was Acharya Kunda-Kunda in his previous life?	A cow herder	F02 - pg 324
283	Where and when was Acharya hemchandra born?	He was born 1088 AD in Dhandhuka	F02 - pg 327

284	Who was Acharya Kunda-Kunda related to an acharya from past?	Bhadrabahu Swami	F02 - pg 324
285	Why did the baby Vajrakumar want to take Diksha?	As it was the right spiritual path for liberation	F05 - pg 369
286	Name who wrote the Bhaktamar Stotra and in whose praise?	Acharya Maantunga for Bhagwaan Adinath (Rishabhdev)	D02 - pg 207
287	Name the person who wrote the Tatvarth Sutra	Acharya Uma Swami (or Uma Swati)	E03 - pg 294
288	In the 19th century, who was the muni and poet of a devotional song in praise of the 24 Tirthankars?	Anandganji	E03 - pg 294
289	Name any three of the following Jain monks/personages, in chronological order. Bhadrabahu Swami, Bahu Bali, Yashovijay, Umaswami	Bahubali, Bhadrabahu Swami, Umaswami, Yashovijay	E01 - pg 265 and E03 - pg 294 and F01 - pg 310 and F03 - pg 330
290	Who was the head of the religious order about 160 years after Lord Mahavir's Nirvana in the Magadh region during the Nand dynasty. Also name the capital city.	Bhadrabahu Swami and Pataliputra.	E02 - pg 275
291	Which famous stotra was recited by Mantungacharya to break his shackles?	Bhaktamar Stotra	A01 - pg 19
292	Name three of the following Jain lay personages in chronological order - Pujya Kanjishwami, Brahmi, Lonkashah, Shrimad Rajchandra	Brahmi, Lonkashah, Shrimad, Kanji Swami	E01 - pg 267 and E03 - pgs 294 - 295 and F01 - pg 310 and F06 - pg 385
293	This Jain King who was a follower of Bhadrabahu Swami.	Chandragupta Maurya	E01 - pg 266
294	Solve the following riddle for 30 points in the first clue and 15 points in the second clue. 1st clue: Who am I ? I am Brahmin. I have two brothers: Agnibhuti and Vayubhuti. 2nd clue: I was the first disciple of Lord Mahavir, and I had doubt about Soul.	Gautamswami	F02 - pg 313
295	Who was the writer of Trishasti Shalaka Purush and name the number of great personalities that the book describes?	Hemachandra Acharya, 63	E03 - pg 294
296	Between 1400 and 1500 AD, this man founded the Sthanakvasi sect of Jainism.	Lonkashah	E01 - pg 267

297	Name any two popular works of Shrimad Rājchandra	Moksha Mālā, Ātma Siddhi Shastra, Apurva Avasar, Bhavna Bodh	F06 - pgs 385 - 389
298	He was born in 1867, he heavily influenced Mahatma Gandhi and he wrote Atmasiddhishastra?	Shrimad Rajchandra	F06 - pgs 385 - 389
299	Name two Acharyas and where they held Jain conventions simultaneously around 830 years after the Nirvana of Bhagwan Mahavir?	Skandil Acharya in Mathura, and Nagarjun Acharya in Vallabhipur, Gujrat	E02 - pgs 275 - 276
300	What was AcharyaSiddhasen's major text which Shvetambar Jains value greatly today?	Sanmati- tark	E03 - pg 294
301	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated: ANAGRAM: Mayur's DAD was born in VYAS gotra Clue 1) Mitesh and Mita both may be right. Clue 2) Multiplicity of viewpoints.	SYAD VAD	B11 - pg 96
302	Anagram: V SAY DAD. Not a person or thing. Clue: Is a system of thought related to Anekantvad.	Syadvad	B11 - pg 96
303	Which unique Jain principle allows for two seemingly contradictory statements to be part of the complete truth?	Anekantavad	B11 - pg 96
304	What Jain principle does the story of the six blind men and the elephant illustrate?	Anekantvad	B11 - pgs 93 and 94
305	Name 3 types or category of souls who possess Avadhijnān since birth?	Dev, Naraki and Tirthankar	B12 - pg 100 and D07 - pg 244
306	What is Avadhi-Gyan?	When the soul becomes aware of other worldly matters, even from a distance. Or Avadhi-jnān therefore means knowledge of tangible aspects beyond sensory perception, subject to the limitations of time and space.	C06 - pg 154
307	According to Jainism, there are how many ways truth can be stated?	7	B12 - pgs 107 - 108
308	What is the only type of karma bondage that cannot be undone and requires you bear the results?	Nikachit	B13 - pg 112

309	The root cause for any incidence or situation to develop is a congruence of Five reasons that always work together. Name three of them.	Kaal [Time] Svabhäv [Inherent nature of the thing] Niyati [Destiny] Prärabdha [Karma] Purshärth [Self effort]	B13 - pg 111
310	True or False- God is neither the creator nor destroyer of the universe	TRUE	A03 - pg 26
311	In which of the past life did Shantinath Bhagwan attained tirthankarNaam Karma?	In his 10thBhav as Prince Megharath	C01 - pg 125
312	Is the following sentence true or false: There is no separate existence of God. Everyone can attain Godhood by making supreme efforts in the right direction.	TRUE	A03 - pg 26
313	The ritual of bathing the newborn Thirthankar is symbolized by what Pooja?	Snättra Pooja	D02 - pg 214
314	Which sutra is sung by Lord Indra in praise of the tirthankars?	Namutthunam (Shakra Stav)	D02 - pg 207
315	Take the number of Gunastanas and subtract the number of internal austerities. Name that Tirthankar and symbol of that Tirthankar that corresponds to the number you get.	14 - 6 Chandraprabhu, Moon or Crescent Moon	B14 - pg 115 and B07 - pg 61 and D02 - pg 207
316	Where in the universe is Simandar Swämi present now?	Mahävideh kshetra	D02 - pg 207
317	This is one of the twenty Tirthankars in Mahavideh Kshetra.	Simander Swami	D02 - pg 207
318	Rearrange the letters in bold to form a Jain word - MANHAR and AMISI OWN SWAD Restaurant. Clue: Name of a currenty present Tirthankar.	Simandhara-swämi.	D02 - pg 207
319	Is the following sentence true or false: The universe has no beginning or no end.	TRUE	B04 - pg 38
320	The part of us that never dies?	Soul	B06 - pg 51
321	Gautam-swämi had special powers which he used to serve 1500 hermits. Name it?	Akshinmahanasi Labdhi (non-diminishing power)	F02 - pg 314
322	What did mahavir swami say when gautam swami asked why he could not attain moksha?	Attachment towards mahavir swami (Raag)	F02 - pg 315

323	Gautam Swami attained Nirvān at what age and era (year).	92 in 515 B.C.	F02 - pg 315
324	Which sutra is known as "Panchang Pranipat"?	Khamāsamana	D03 - pg 217
325	Which 5 body parts need to touch the floor while reciting Khamāsamana sutra?	2 hands, 2 knees and forehead	D03 - pg 217
326	Name the year and city that Āchārya Hemchandra was born in	1088 AD, Dhandhuka	F02 - pg 327
327	This Āchārya established Terāpanthi sect	Acharya Bhikku	E01 - pg 268
328	He was the mentor of King Akbar	Āchārya Hirvijay Suri	E03 - pg 294
329	Name any five of the Das-Lakshanā. (As in Das Lakshanā Parva)	1) Kshamā-Forgiveness 2) Mārdava-Humility 3) Ārjava-Straightforwardness 4) Shaucha-Contentment 5) Satya-Truthfulness 6) Sanyam-Self-control 7) Tapa-Austerity 8) Tyāg-Renunciation 9) Aparigraha (Ākinchanya)-Detachment 10) Brahmacharya-Celibacy	D07 - pg 246
330	Digambar's celebrate which festival as cardinal virtues	DASH LAKSHANA	D07 - pg 246
331	What is Amāri Pravartan?	It spreads the message of non-violence. It is one of the 5 duties of shravaks/shravikas during Paryushan	D07 - pg 245
332	The process in which we go visit and pray in different Derasars in town in group is called?	Chaitya Paripati	D07 - pg 245
333	List 2 major jain festivals beginning with the following letters. 1. P 2. M 3. D	1. Paryushan, Posh Dahami 2. Mahavir Jayanti, Mahamastak Abhishek, Maun Agiyaras 3. Das Lakshana, Diwali, Dev Diwali	D07 - pgs 244 - 250
334	The fifth day from New Year when people perform pujas to worship and read Jain Agam scriptures and other educational materials is called?	Jnan Panchami	D07 - pg 249
335	Name the day on which Lord Adinath broke his fast and had paarna after 13 months and 13 days. Who broke the fast?	Akshya Tritiya by Prince Shreyans / Shreyanskumar.	D07 - pg 250 and F01 - pg 311

336	Paryushan is most auspicious event of 8 days that comes once a year, but there is another auspicious event of 9 days that occurs twice a year. Which one is that? Who were ardent followers?	Ayambil Oli (Shaswati eternal), Shripal & Mayna	D07 - pg 249
337	In Navpadas, 5 pad are the Panch Parmesti. Name the other four.	Darshan, Gnan, Charitra, and Tap	F03 - pg 336
338	Name the auspicious Digamber festival following Paryushan. Name any three specific days from it.	Das Lakshan. Kshama, Mardav, Arjav, Shaucha, Satya, Sanyam, Tapa, Tyag, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya	D07 - pg 246
339	What is the festival in honor of Bhagwan Mahavir's Nirvan? Who attained kevalgnan the next day?	Diwali, Gautam Swami	D07 - pg 248
340	In Shvetāmbar tradion, this sacred book is recited during Paryushana	Kalpa Sutra	D06 - pg 239 and D07 - pg 245
341	Who was the lady whose husband was cured of leprosy by her penance?	Mayna Sundari, her husband's name - Raja Shripaal.	F03 - pgs 335 - 336
342	Which festival do we celebrate on the day of attainment of Kevaljnān by Gautamswāmi?	New Year's Day (precisely the day following Diwāli)	D07 - pg 248
343	ANAGRAM: R U A PANSY? Clue - 1) Means to "settle down" or to stay close to the soul 2) Time to concentrate on religious studies, apologizing for our misdeeds, fasting, and unselfish work	Paryushan	D06 - pg 239
344	Name the married couple from ancient Jain history, who were the devout worshipper of Navpad	Shripāl and Mayanā	D07 - pg 249
345	What is the meaning of "Paryushan"?	Coming together from all directions OR To stay close or go back to one's soul OR To burn (shed) all types of karmas OR To suppress, mainly our passions/Kashāyas from all sources Accept any answer from above	D06 - pg 239
346	What does Diwali mean?	The word 'Diwali' comes from the Sanskrit word, 'Deepāvali'. 'Deep' means light and 'Āvali' means a row, i.e. a row of lights.	D07 - pg 247

347	Which kal was Neminath bhagwan born in, Sukham-dukham kal or Dukham-Sukham kal?	dukham-sukham kal	B05 - pgs 48 - 49
348	Voluntary spiritual death when body is no more useful is called	Sanlekhana	C03 - pg 145
349	path to liberation (Moksha), which consists of what three trinity	Right perception ---Samyag Darshan, Right knowledge--- Samyag Jnän, Right conduct ----Samyag Chäritra	B02 - pg 31
350	If one doubts the tattva, which one of the three jewels of Jainism is the soul violating?	samyag darshan or right perception	B02 - pg 31
351	What are the 5 internal qualities of SamyakDarshan?	Ästikya - True Faith in Religion, Anukampa - Empathy towards all living beings, Nirved - Realize that World is full of sorrow, Samveg - Only desire left is to achieve Moksha, Upsham - Feeling of detachment towards worldly objects and relationships	B02 - pg 32
352	Give the Tripadi in Indian language as expounded by Mahavir Swami that explains the phenomenon of appearance, disappearance and persistence	Uppannei Va, Vigamei Va, Dhuvei Va	B04 - pg 38
353	Name these two qualities of Samyak Darshan in Indian language respectively: Only desire left is to achieve Moksha, Realize that World is full of sorrow. Also list down the other three qualities	Samveg, Nirved. Astikya, Anukampa, Upsham	B02 - pg 32
354	Syadvada helps us understand the concept of Anekantvaad or Non-Absolutism. What is another name for Syadvada	Sapta-bhanga Nayavada or Sapta-bhangi nayavada or Sapta-bhanga Naya or Sapta-bhangi Naya or Relativity of Knowledge or Relativity of Judgements or Relativity of Proportions. Any answer is acceptable?	B12 - pgs 106 - 107
355	Samvay is the name given to the connection between cause and actions. Name three of the five samavays.	Time, own nature, karma, fate, self-effort (Kal, svabhav, karma, niyati, purushartha)	B13 - pg 111
356	The Kalpa Sutra describes this?	The life of 24 Tirthankars, the conduct of lay people, and life of Acharyas.	D06 - pg 239

357	A) How many Agams are according there to Swetambers? B) Name the first one.	45, Acharang	E02 - pgs 276 - 277
358	What was the century when the Agams were written down for the first time?	5th century	E02 - pg 275
359	a) What are the scriptures composed by Ganadhar called? b) What languages they are written?	a) Agam b) Ardha-Māgadhi Prākrit	E02 - pg 274
360	Kalpsutra, name the writer of this one of the most sacred books of the Agam.	Acharya Bhadrabahhu Swami	D06 - pg 239
361	What are the scriptures composed by the Ganadhars called and what languages are they written in?	Agams, Ardha-Māgadhi Prākrit	E02 - pg 274
362	As per Svetāmbar tradition Āgams were first written 980 years after nirvāna of Mahāvīr Swāmi under the leadership of this Āchārya.	Devardhigani	E02 - pg 276
363	Which 12th Agam Sutra is extinct and is said to contain the texts called 14 Purvas?	Drashthivad.	E02 - pg 278
364	Name any three scriptures written by Kunda-Kunda Acharya.	Niyamasar, Panchastikaya, Pravachansar, Samay-sar, Asta Prabhrtha or Pahuda	F02 - pg 324
365	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated: ANAGRAM: Solve the anagram using all the bold letters without repeating. 30 points without any clue, 20 points with 1st clue, 10 points with 2nd clue Before coming to convention, SAM and RIYANA went to the temple to pray. Clue 1. Sacred book Clue 2. Written by Kundkundāchārya	NIYAMSĀR	F02 - pg 324
366	Name the Jain ancient text expounded by Jain monk Kanji Swami in recent years.	Samaysar	E03 - pg 294
367	Name any three scriptures written by Acharya Kundakunda	Samaysar, Asta Pahud, Niyamsar, Panchastikaya, Pravachansar	F02 - pg 324
368	Name any 2 ancient book that ends with the letters s-a-r.	Samaysar, Pravachansar, Niyamsar, Gommatsar	E02 - pg 276 and F02 - pg 324

369	Recite the first line of the Tattvarth Sutra	Samyag darsana jnana chartrani mokshamargh	B02 - pg 31 and C06 - pg 153
370	One, who has knowledge of all Āgams but is not omniscient, is known as:	Shrut Kevali	E01 - pg 264
371	What is the last sermon of Mahavir entitled? It is also one of our agam.	Uttaradhyana Sutra	D07 - pg 247 and E02 - pg 286 and F01 - pg 301
372	Name the last shrut Kevali; the Jain monk who knew all the Jain scriptures in the present cosmic cycle.	Bhadrabahuswami	E01 - pg 267 and F02 - pg 323
373	According to Digambaras sects how many Agams are available at present?	None	E02 - pg 274
374	According to Shewatambars how many Agams are available at present?	45	E02 - pg 274
375	Agam that describes 5 great vows and 5 worst sins	Prashana vyakaran	E02 - pg 278
376	Agam that describes the conduct and behavior of ascetic life:	Acharang sutra	E02 - pg 277
377	Ang Agam that is lost (not available)	Drashtivaad	E02 - pg 278
378	Bhagwan Mahavir's preaching's are compiled into several scriptures, collectively known as what?	Agams	E02 - pg 274
379	Jain scriptures compiled by Gandharas and shrut kevali is are known as:	Agams	C01 - pg 133 and E02 - pg 274 and E02 - pg 278 and E02 - pg 290 and F01 - pg 301
380	Monks and nuns have to study this sutra in the early ascetic life:	Mool sutra	E02 - pg 281
381	Name any 3 Mool sutras?	Avashyak sutra, Das-vaikalik sutra, Uttaradhyayan sutra, Ogha-niryukti or Pinda-niryukti Sutra	E02 - pg 281
382	Name the first and the last anga agams?	First one is Acharang sutra and the last and the lost one is Drashtivaad sutra.	E02 - pgs 277 - 278

383	Name two scriptures followed by Digambar sects based on agam sutra.	Shatakhand agam, Kashaya-pahuda, Four Anuyogas	E02 - pg 276
384	Only Das-Purvi Acharya who had knowledge of 14 purvas:	Sthulibhadra	E01 - pg 265 and E02 - pg 275 and F02 - pg 322
385	Scriptures which provide a base in the earlier stages of the monkhood is called:	Mool-sutra	E02 - pg 281
386	Texts relating to the conduct and behavior of monks and nuns are called:	Chedda-sutra	E02 - pg 280
387	Three places in India where you can find Agam temples:	Palitana or Shatrunjaya, Surat and Sankheshwar	E02 - pg 274
388	What agam does a sadhu/sadhvi have to know to become a ganipad?	Bhagavati Sutra	C02 - pg 137
389	What are the categories of agams according to the Shvetambar Murtipujak tradition, how many are there in each one, and how many agams are there in total?	11 Angs, 12 Upangs, 4 Mool Sutras, 6 Chhed Sutras, 10 prakirnas, and 2 chulikas; 45 agams in total	E02 - pg 276
390	What does the Acharang sutra contains?	This Āgam describes the conduct and behavior of ascetic life. It also describes the penance of Bhagawān Mahāvīr.	E02 - pg 277
391	What does Ang-Agam means?	Teachings of Bhagwan Mahavir compiled by Gandharas	E02 - pg 274
392	What does the Avashyak sutra contains?	All about 6 avashyaks	E02 - pg 281
393	What does the Das-vaikalik sutra contains?	It explains conduct of ascetic life	E02 - pg 281
394	What does the Uttaradhyayaan sutra contain?	It has preachings regarding religious principles and practices.	E02 - pg 281
395	What does the Uttaradhyayaan sutra contain?	Preaching regarding religious principles and practices	E02 - pg 281
396	Which Sutra includes the 5 MahaVratas?	Āchārānga Sutra	C02 - pg 136

397	Avashyak and Uttaradhyan Sutras are two of the Anga Bahya agams accepted by Digambar tradition - True or False	FALSE. None of the 45 agams of Swetambar tradition are accepted. Instead, their main texts are Shatakhand Agam, Kashay Pahuda, Four Anuyogas	E02 - pg 276
398	How many texts are accepted as Anga Bahya Agams per Swethambar Murtipujak, Swethambar Sthanakvasi, Swethambar Terapanthi and Digambar traditions respectively?	34, 21, 21 and 14	E02 - pgs 278 - 279
399	Name the acharyas who convened the second vachana or convention of the Agams at Mathura and Vallabhipur respectively	Skandil Acharya and Nagarjun Acharya respectively	E02 - pgs 275 - 276
400	Traditionally Kalpasutra was recited only among Sādhus during Paryushan. However, it is now recited in public for over 1500 years, ever since this Acharya recited it to King Dhruvsen of Vallabhi to relieve the king's grief over the death of his son. Name the Acharya	Devardhi-gani	D07 - pg 245 nd E02 - pg 287
401	Which sutra praises the teachings of the Tirthankars including Jain Agams	Pukkharā-vara-di Sutra	D05 - pg 231
402	Which year did we celebrate the 2500th year of Mahavir Bhagwan's Nirvana? What was the major jain book that got compiled and published during this year?	1974, Saman Suttam	E02 - pg 290
403	How many levels of hell are there?	7	B05 - pg 46
404	What is an island at the center of the middle region in the Jain universe?	Jambodweep	E02 - pg 280
405	Which part of the universe do humans exist on?	Madhya Lok	D01 - pg 203
406	The single lamp in Mangal Divo represents which Gyan / Knowledge?	Keval Gyan	D01 - pg 204
407	Give the meaning of Parasparopagraho Jivanam –	Living Beings (souls) Render Service to One Another	D01 - pg 204
408	Which Jain Phrase declares that non-violence is the supreme religion?	Ahimsa Parmo Dharma	B04 - pg 42 and C03 - pg 141
409	What do the four arms of Sathio represent? Name them?	Gatis - Dev, Naraki, Tiryancha and Manushya	D01 - pg 203

410	As a Jain, what phrase should you use as a salutation or greeting?	Jai Jinendra	D01 - pg 201
411	Translate the following Sanskrit phrase into English: "Ahimsā Parmo Dharmah"	Non-violence is the supreme religion	B04 - pg 42 and C03 - pg 141
412	What phrase, written on the Jain symbol, means souls render service to one another?	Parasparopagraho Jivanam	D01 - pg 204
413	Give the meaning of the following phrase: Paras-paro Pagraho Jivanam.	Souls render service to one another	D01 - pg 204
414	What does the symbol of the raised hand with the word Ahimsa within it mean?	Stop and think about what we do before we do it, and make certain we commit no violence of any kind.	D01 - pg 203
415	Translate the following Sanskrit phrase into English: "Parasparopagraho Jivānām".	Living Beings (souls) Render Service to One Another	D01 - pg 204
416	What does "ParasparagrahoJivanam" mean?	Living Beings (souls) Render Service to One Another	D01 - pg 204
417	What does the "chakra" inside the hand of the Universal Jain symbol symbolize?	The word in the center of the wheel is "Ahimsā," meaning non-violence. The wheel in the hand shows that if we are not careful and ignore these warnings, then just as the wheel goes around, we will repeatedly go through the cycle of birth and death.	D01 - pgs 203 - 204
418	What does the darpana symbolize?	It symbolizes true self. True self is our own soul.	D01 - pg 205
419	What is the Jain word or symbol, also called as Seed Mantra that represents the invisible sound, infinity and divine energy of 24 Tirthankars.	Hrim	D01 - pg 203
420	Name any three objects within Ashtamangal	Swastik, Nandavart, Min Yugal, Vardhamanak, Bhadrasan, Darpan, Shrivatsa and Kalash	D01 - pgs 204 - 205

421	Who is the Mulnayak Bhagwan at Taranga in Gujarat?	Ajitrnath Bhagwan	D08 - pg 254
422	Name the place and who is worshipped in Karnataka, where the maha-mastak-abhishek is performed every 12 - 14 years	Bahubali at Shravanbelgola	D08 - pg 256
423	Name two of the people credited with building the temples on Mt. Abu.	Tejpal, Vastupal and Vimal Shah	D08 - pg 254
424	Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word: SHIKHA MET Samir at a RASgarba. Clue 1: It is a pilgrimage place. Clue 2. Ajitnath bhagwan attained Nirvan here	Samet Shikhar	D08 - pg 256
425	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated: GOD HAS RAVEN LAB - Clue 1: Place of pilgrimage. Clue 2: It has the largest statue of Bhagvan Rushabhdev's son.	SHRAVAN BELGODA	D08 - pg 255
426	A 57 feet statue of Bahubali is located in south India. Can you name the place?	Shravan Belgoda	D08 - pg 255
427	Name three builders of the marvelous temples on Mount Abu.	Vastupal, Tejpal, Vimal Shah	D08 - pg 254
428	Give the main idols (mulnayaks) of Vimal vasahi and Lunaga vasahi temples of Mt Abu	Adinath and Neminath respectively	D08 - pg 254
429	Name any 3 very important jain tirths where the main idol is of Rishabdev	Shatrunjay, Delwada (Vimal Vasahi), Ranakpur, Ayodhya,	D08 - pgs 253 - 258
430	Pranātipāt means	Violence, hurting or killing any livingbeing	B10 - pg 80
431	When you have strong liking or disliking for something it is called	Rati-Arati	B10 - pg 79 and B10 - pg 85
432	Māyā Mrushāvāda means?	Malicious lie or malice	B10 - pg 80 and B10 - pg 85
433	How many different ways can one bind pap and name any four?	18 ways - Pranatipat, Mrushavad, Adattadan, Maithun, Parigraha, Krodha, Man, Maya, Lobh, Rag, .Dvesha, Kalah, Abhyakhyan, Paishunya, Rati-arati, Par-parivad, Maya-mrushavad, Mithyatva shalya	B10 - pgs 79 - 80

434	Non-acquisitiveness tendency is called this.	Aparigraha	A03 - pg 27
435	Name the four Kashaya	Krodh, Maan, Maya, Lobh or Anger, Ego, Deceit, Greed	A03 - pgs 26 - 27
436	Give the Sanskrit word for three of these five sources of sin: Deceit, criticism, attachment, untruth, and hatred.	Maya, Parparivada, Rag, Mrushavada (Asteya), Dwesh	B10 - pg 79
437	If I say "I just don't believe in this whole Punya – Pāp thing, " which Pāpsthānak am I committing?	Mithyātva.	B10 - pg 85
438	What is the first cause of pāp or sin as listed in 18 Pāpsthānak?	Pranātipat (Violence or Hinsa)	B10 - pg 79
439	Name three paps that begin with the letter P in the Indian language	Pranātipat, Parigraha, Paishunya, and Parparivada (violence, possessiveness, gossip, and criticism)	B10 - pg 79
440	Name any three categories out of 18 categories of sources of sin (Pāp sthānak) beginning with letter 'P' (Answer in Indian Language Only)	Prānātipāt, Parigraha, Paishunya, Par-parivād	B10 - pg 79
441	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated. PAT & PATI RAN Chicago marathon in a record time. Clue 1: Butcher Clue 2: First category of sin	Prānātipāt	B10 - pgs 79 - 80 and F04 - pg 361
442	Name the Paapstanak that was holding Guatumswami from Kevalgnan.	Raag or attachment	F02 - pg 315
443	Give the literal meaning of 'Adattādān'	To take something that is not given to you.	B10 - pg 82
444	Are the four Kashayas part of the 18 Papstanaks? If they are, name them.	Krodh (Anger), Maan (Ego), Maya (Deceit), and Lobha (Greed)	B10 - pg 79
445	Name any 4 Paps (sinful activities out of 18) whose name starts with the letter 'M' in the Indian language	Mrushavad, Maithun, Maan, Maya, Maya Mrushavad, Mithyatva Shalya	B10 - pgs 79 - 80
446	Say you mix cheaper oil with expensive oil and you write that it is "Expensive Oil", what Papastanaks are you committing?	Mrushavad (Lying), Parigraha (Possessiveness), and Adatadaana (Stealing)	B10 - pgs 80 - 82
447	What is meaning of Abhyākhyāna	Accusation	B10 - pg 79

448	What is meaning of Paisunya	Gossiping or spreading rumor	B10 - pg 79
449	What is Par parivada means?	Criticising	B10 - pg 79
450	What is Pāpānubandhi Punya?	While enjoying the fruits of Punya or wholesome Karmas, one may acquire Pāp Karmas is called Pāpānubandhi Punya.	B10 - pg 87
451	How many different ways can one bind Punya? Name any four.	9 ways. Anna-punya (offering food), Pani-punya (offering water), Layan-punya (offering shelter), Shayan-punya (offering bed), astra-punya (offering clothes), Man-punya (good thinking), Vachan-punya (good words), Kay-punya (helpful activity), Namaskar-punya (paying homage).	B10 - pgs 77 - 78
452	Name all the Karmas that can be classified as Punya Karma and name all the karmas that can be classified as Pap Karmas	All 4 Ghati Karama are classified as Pap, however the 4 Aghati Karma can be classified as Pap or Punya. Also accept answer naming all Karmas	B10 - pg 88
453	Sometimes while enjoying fame, social status, and power a person may be involved in non-virtuous activities. This is an example of which type of anubandh of Pap and Punya within the 4 fold classification?	Papanubandhi Punya	B10 - pg 87
454	while suffering the consequences of past Pāp or non-virtuous Karma, a person reflects that his miseries are the consequence of his past bad deeds or actions and he bears the miseries calmly and with a sense of detachment and objectivity. This is an example of which type of anubandh of Pap and Punya within the 4 fold classification?	Punyanubandhi Paap	B10 - pg 87
455	A soul interacts with only 8 types of matter or pudgal collectively known as what?	Varghana or Vargana	B05 - pg 47
456	Give the three karmas that are destroyed within 48 minutes after the complete destruction of Mohaniya Karma	Gnanavarniya, Darshanavarniya and Antaray Karmas	B02 - pg 33

457	Name any 3 Varghanas that are not visible to the ordinary soul?	Karman, Man, Swachchoswas, Bhasha, Tejas and Aharak	B05 - pg 47
458	The bodies of manushya, Tiriyanch are made of this varghana, name it	Audarik varghana	B05 - pg 47
459	The four kashays are part of which category of Mohaniya Karma?	Charitra Mohaniya	B08 - pg 71
460	Who wrote Anandghana Chovisi?	Shri Anandghanji	E03 - pg 294
461	Name the year in which Lonka Shah started a new sect in opposition to the prevailing corruptions in the temples.	1451 AD; (1400 or 1500 AD is also acceptable) - He started a new Jain sub-sect of Sthānakavāsi	E01 - pg 267
462	What was the century when the Sthanakvasi sect formed?	15th century	E01 - pg 267
463	According to the Swetambar tradition, two Tirthankars never got married. Give their names.	19th Mallinath Bhagvan, 22nd Neminath Bhagvan.	D02 - pg 208
464	Name the first person who attained Moksha according to Shwetamber & Digambar tradition.	Marudevi Mata(Shwetamber) & Bahubali (Digambar)	F03 - pg 331
465	According to Digambar tradition, name any four tirthankar's who never got married.	Mallinath, Neminath, Vasupujyaswami, Parshwanath, Mahavirswami	D02 - pg 208
466	Name the Tirthankars who never married according to Shwetambar tradition	Neminath and Mallinath Bhagawan	D02 - pg 209
467	Name the two main sects of Jainism.	Shevtambar and Digambar	E01 - pg 266
468	What is a new sect derived from Stanakvasi started by Acharya Bhikku?	Terapanti	E01 - pg 268
469	Digambar Terahpanth sect observe idol worship - True or False?	TRUE	E01 - pg 269
470	Give the 3 main sub-divisions of both Swethambar and Digambar Traditions	Swethambar - Murtipujak, Sthanakvasi and Terapanthi Digambar - Bisapanth, Terahpanth, Taranapanth	E01 - pgs 267 - 269
471	Terapanthi Sect was established by which Acharya and is part of which major Jainism sect?	Acharya Bhikhu or Swami Bhikkanji Maharaj & Swethambar Tradition	E01 - pg 268

472	Name the dream of Mother Trishla. Multiply the number of gandhars of the tirthankar whose symbol is the lion by the number of jewels, and then subtract the number of attributes of an upadhyas.	$11 \text{ Gandhars} \times 3 \text{ Jewels} = 33 - 25 \text{ attributes} = 8\text{th Dream} = \text{Flag}$	B02 - pg 33 and C01 - pg 124 and D02 - pg 211 and F01 - pg 300
473	Subtract the total number of jewels from the total number of a shravak's vrats. Tell which Tirthankar in the present life cycle corresponds to that number, and give the corresponding emblem.	$12 - 3 = 9$. Suvidhinath Bhagvan, Crocodile.	B02 - pg 33 and C03 - pg 140 and D02 - pg 207
474	Subtract the number of yati-Dharmas from the number of Parishaha-jays and name the nirvana place of the Tirthankar that corresponds to this number.	$22 \text{ Parishaha} - 10 \text{ Yati-Dharmas} = 12\text{th Tirthankar à Vasupujya Swami à Champapuri}$	B07 - pg 57 and D02 - pg 207
475	Take the number of attributes of Upadhyays and subtract the number of Avashyaks, and name the symbol of the corresponding Tirthankar.	$25 \text{ attributes of Upadhyays} - 6 \text{ Ayashyaks} = 19\text{th Tirthankar à Mallinath à Vase}$	C01 - pg 124 and D02 - pg 208 and D05 - pg 228
476	Subtract total number of Leshyā from total number of attributes of Sādhu. Give the corresponding Tirthankar's name and symbol.	$27 - 6 = 21$, Namināth, Symbol is Blue Lotus	C01 - pg 124 and C05 - pg 151 and D02 - pg 208
477	Name the place of moksha for the corresponding tirthankar. Divide the number of attributes of Sadhu/Sadhvis by the number of guptis. Add the number of Main Bhavnas.	$27 \text{ Attributes} / 3 \text{ Guptis} = 9 + 12 \text{ Bhavnas} = 21 = \text{Samet Sikhhar for Lord Nami Nath.}$	B07 - pg 57 and C01 - pg 124 and C04 - pg 147 and D02 - pg 208
478	What is the Lanchan (Emblem) of the Tirthankar by subtracting the number of qualities of a Sadhu from the number of qualities of an Acharya & then by adding the number of qualities of an Arihant?	$36 - 27 + 12 = 21 \text{ Blue Lotus (Naminath)}$	C01 - pg 124 and D02 - pg 207
479	Take the number of samitis, multiply it by the number of ghati karma, and name the Tirthankar and symbol of the Tirthankar that corresponds to the number you get.	$5 * 4 = 20 \text{ à Munisuvrat Swami, Tortoise}$	B07 - pg 57 and B08 - pg 69 and D02 - pg 208
480	Add the total number of Samitis to the total number of jewels and give the name and the emblem of the Tirthankar which corresponds to that number.	$5 + 3 = 8$. Chandraprabhu Swami, Moon	B02 - pg 33 and B07 - pg 57 and D02 - pg 207

481	Give the name of this Tirthankar by adding the number of dravyas to the number of Abyantar Tapa to the number of Narkis?	$6 + 6 + 7 = 19$ à Mallinath	B04 - pg 38 and B07 - pg 61 and D01 - pg 203 and D02 - pg 208
482	Name the next three Tirthankar in this mathematical series...3,6,9,12	(15) Dharmanath (18) Aranath (21) Naminath	D02 - pg 207
483	Take the number of types of Punya and add it to the numerical number of the tirthankar whose symbol is hawk. Name this tirthankar's mother.	9 Punya + 14 (Anantnath-hawk) = 23-Parshwanath = Vamadevi	B10 - pg 208 and D02 - pg 208
484	Multiply the number of Samitis with the number of Guptis. The Answer corresponds to which present cycle Tirthankar?	Dharmanath	B07 - pg 57 and D02 - pg 208
485	Subtract total number of virtues of Upādhyāya from total number of virtues of Āchārya. Name the symbol of the corresponding Tirthankar.	Rhinoceros ($36 - 25 = 11$. Shreyāns Nāth)	C01 - pg 124 and D02 - pg 207
486	This is a math problem. Take the number of Ghāti Karmas, multiply by the number of samitis. Give the name of the corresponding Tirthankara and his symbol.	Munisuvrata Swāmi. Symbol – Tortoise ($4 \times 5 = 20$)	B07 - pg 57 and B08 - pg 69 and D02 - pg 208
487	Multiply number of Samiti with number of Gupti; name the corresponding Tirthankar's Nirvāna place.	Samet Shikhar. (5×3 , Dharmnāth)	B07 - pg 57 and D02 - pg 208
488	Subtract number of Gatis from number of total Vratas of Shrāvak. Give the corresponding Tirthankar's name and symbol.	Chandraprabhu Swami, Symbol - Moon ($12 - 4 = 8$)	B04 - pg 43 and C03 - pg 140 and D02 - pg 207
489	This is a math problem. Take the number of Anuvratas, add the number of Kashāyas. Give the name of the corresponding Tirthankara and his symbol	Suvidhināth or Pushpadanta. Symbol – Crocodile. ($5 + 4 = 9$)	B06 - pg 54 and C03 - pg 140 and D02 - pg 207
490	Multiply total number of Guptis with total number of causes of Samavays, then subtract total number of categories of karma. Name the corresponding Tirthankar's symbol	Swastik (Sāthio) ($3 \times 5 = 15 - 8 = 7$ Supārshva Nāth)	B07 - pg 57 and B08 - pgs 68 - 71 and B13 - pg 111 and D02 - pg 207
491	Multiply the main causes of Āshrava (Inflow of karma) with number of Gatis. Name the symbol of corresponding Tirthankar.	Tortoise ($5 \times 4 = 20$. Munisuvrata Swāmi)	B04 - pg 43 and B06 - pg 55 and D02 - pg 208

492	Multiply the numbers of Jnän Tirthankars are born with, by the number of Mahāvratas. Name the emblem of a Tirthankar corresponding that number.	Vajra or Thunderbolt (5x3, Dharmnāth)	B07 - pg 57 and D02 - pg 208
493	How many types of hardships are there in life	22 (Parishahas) ?	B07 - pg 58
494	How many fundamentals or tatvas in Jainism? And name only the desirable ones.	9 tatvas. Punya, Samvar, Nirjara, Moksha	B06 - pg 50
495	What is the process by which karma are eliminated through normal fruition and without self effort?	Akam Nirjara	B07 - pg 59
496	This is a second cause for Āsrava. It means not taking any vows to abstain from sinful activities.	Avirati or Non- abstinence or Vowlessness.	B06 - pg 55
497	Give three divisions of the Navtattva.	Hey(To be Discarded or avoided), Gney (To be Known), Upadey (To be Acquired or adopted)	B06 - pg 50
498	What is Ashrav and name any 4 causes of Ashrav?	Influx of Karma, Mithyatva (wrong perception), Avirati (lack of restraints), Pramad (laziness), Kashay (passions), Yog (activities - Man Vachan, Kaya Yog)	B06 - pg 50 and B06 - pgs 54- 55
499	For 5 points for each correct Answer, list five of the nine Tattavas.	Jiv, Ajiv, Punya, Paap, Ashrav, Samvar, Bandh, Nirjara, Moksh	B06 - pg 50
500	Name the five causes of ashrav	Mithyatva, Avirati, Pramad, Kashaya and Yoga	B06 - pg 55
501	Nav Tattvas (Nine fundamentals) may be divided in three groups. One of them is 'worth abandoning' or Heya. Name three Heya tattvas	Pāp(sin), Āshrav (inflow of karma) and, bandh (bondage of karma).	B06 - pg 50
502	What are the three of the five causes of Āshrav (of karmas)?	Wrong Belief (Mithyātva) Vowlessness/ Non-abstinence (Avirati) Negligence (Pramād) Passions (Kashāy) Activities (Yoga)	B06 - pg 55
503	Out of the five causes of bandh given here in random order namely yoga, avirati, mithyatva, pramad, and kashay which one is removed last in spiritual progress?	Yoga	B14 - pg 119

504	Of the 9 Tattvas, one tattva is considered Upadeya for the beginners while it is considered Heya for spiritually advanced. Name this tattva	Punya Tattva	B06 - pg 50
505	Some literatures define Punya and Pap tattvas as part of which other tattva and hence not counted separately making it only 7 tattvas? Name that tattva	Ashrav, since Punya and Pap are result of the Ashravs	B06 - pg 50
506	Answer each of the following 1) Name the Tattva which indicates the influx of any karma. 2) Name the Tattva which means the destruction of karmas.	1) Ashrav 2) Nirjara	B06 - pg 50
507	What is the ritual of repentance called?	Prāyashchitta	B07 - pg 61
508	Name any four external austerities.	1) Anshan (fasting), 2) Unodari (partial fasting), 3) Vrutti sankshep (limiting number of food items consumed) 4) Ras tyāg (Not eating or limiting tasty foods) 5) Käyāklesh (Physical forbearance) 6) Sanlintä (control of senses)	B07 - pg 59
509	Name the austerities in the original word - 1) One observes fast for consecutive 3 days. 2) One embraces voluntary death by abandoning food and water, while being in a continuous state of meditation, when the end of life is very near due to the old age or incurable disease.	1) Attham 2) Sanllekhñä	B07 - pg 61 ad C03 - pg 145
510	Name the austerities in the original word - 1) One must take food or water only after 48 minutes after the sunrise. 2) One observes fast 8 days. 3) One embraces voluntary death when the end of life is very near due to the old age or incurable disease	1) Navakarsi 2) Atthai 3) Sallekhna or Anasan	B07 - pg 60 and B07 - pg 61 ad C03 - pg 145
511	How many sub-categories of samvar are there?	57	B07 - pg 57
512	Which Bhavna gives the realization that our body is made up of impure substances & one should discard attachments to our bodies? According to the Swetamber tradition, which Tirthankar is a perfect example of who realized this Bhavna in the last life?	Asuchi Bhavna, Mallinath	C04 - pg 148

513	Name the six internal austerities	Atonement (Prāyashchit), Respect (Vinay, humility), Serving others (vaiyāvṛutya, selfless service), Scripture study (Swādhyāya), Dhyan (meditation), Vyutsarga (Kāyotsarga, abandonment of external and internal aspects).	B07 - pg 59 and B07 - pgs 61 and 62 and C06 - pgs 161 - 162
514	During Paruyshan many people take part in fasting. What is a complete fast for eight days known as?	Atthai	B07 - pg 61
515	This is the specific name for a bahya-tap in which spice, salt, sugar and oil are avoided in food.	Ayambil	B07 - pg 60 and F03 - pg 336
516	Give the meaning of bandha; moksha; samvara; nirjara	bondage; liberation; stoppage of influx; removal of karma	B06 - pg 50
517	Name the vow in which after sunset no food or water is taken until next day morning after Sunrise	Chovihaar	B07 - pg 61
518	What is Nirjara and name 4 internal (abhyantar) types of austerities.	Destruction (eradication) of Karmas. 1) Prayaschhit (Repentance), 2) Vinay(Respect), 3) Vaiyavrutya (Service), 4) Swadhyay (Self-study), 5) Dhyan (Meditation), 6) Kayotsarga (abandonment)	B07 - pg 59 and B07 - pgs 61 and 62 and C06 - pgs 161 - 162
519	Name one of the Bhavana or Contemplation where one remains neutral or uninvolved.	Indifference or Madhyastha Bhavna	C04 - pg 150
520	Name 4 of the 5 samitis	Irya Samiti, Bhasha Samiti, Eshana Samiti, Adana Nikshepa Samiti, Utsarga or Parishtha-panika Samiti	C01 - pg 130 and C06 - pg 157 and B07 - pg 57
521	Name this bhavna where we offer support to the helpless and weak?	Karuna bhavna or contemplation of compassion	C04 - pg 150
522	Name in the Indian Language Only.-. A kind of internal austerity, in which one rises above bodily activities to focus on the inner self, while in meditation.	Kaussagga or Kāyotsarg	D05 - pg 234

523	Name four of the ten yati dharma. Provide the English and Indian versions	Kshama (forbearance, forgiveness), Mardava (modesty, humility), Arjava (straightforwardness, candor), Shaucha (contentment), Satya (truthfulness), Samyam (self-restraint, control of senses), Tap (austerity, penance), Tyag (renunciation), Akinchanya (non-attachment), Brahmacharya (celibacy, chastity)	B07 - pg 57 and D07 - pg 246
524	What is the name, in the Indian language, of the bhavna which tells us to stay neutral; for example, even after our best efforts to advise, one does not follow the right path?	Madhyasta	C04 - pg 150
525	What are the 4 auxilliary/compassionate bhavnas? (you have to include that word, else there can be 12 main Bhāvanā's)	Maitri (Friendship), Pramod (Appreciation), Madyasta (Neutrality), Karuna (Compassion)	B07 - pg 58 and C04 pgs 149 - 150
526	Name three guptis or restraints.	Man, Vachan, Kaya	B07 - pg 57 and C01 - pgs 131 - 132 and C06 pg 158
527	Name the three guptis.	Man Gupti (control over mind), Vachan Gupti (control over speech), and Kaya Gupti (control over body)	B07 - pg 57 and C01 - pgs 131 - 132 and C06 pg 158
528	Among the tattvas which is the most desirable?	Moksha	B07 - pg 62
529	Name the austerity, in which one can eat or drink no sooner than 48 minutes after the sunrise. (Answer in Indian Language Only)	Navakārsi	B07 - pg 60
530	The concept analogous to cleaning up accumulated dust in the house	Nirjara	B07 - pg 63
531	Name the Bhavna which praises or delights over the virtues of others as a state of experience of real joy for those who possess higher and superior qualities.	Pramod Bhavna, Appreciation	C04 - pgs 149 - 150
532	Give the meaning of the word upvas.	stay closer to the soul	C06 - pg 160 and D05 - pg 237

533	If you stop eating before you are full, what type of vrata is this called?	Unodari Vrata	B07 - pg 59 and C01 - pg 131 and C06 - pgs 160 - 161
534	Name this penance where a householder or a monk observes fast every other day for a year.	Varshi tap	B07 - pg 61
535	Name any 4 external austerities	Anshan(fasting), Unodari(partial fasting), Vrutti Sankshep(Limiting no. of food items consumed), Ras Tyag(not eating or limiting tasty foods), Kayaklesh(Physical forbearance), Sanlinta(control of senses)	B07 - pg 59 and C01 - pg 131 and C06 - pgs 160 - 161
536	Sitting in a lonely place in various postures, with all the senses and mind withdrawn inwardly and giving up the pleasures of the five senses and the mind is what kind of Tap?	Sanlinata	B07 - pg 60
537	Tap, Vaiyyavrutta, Vinay, Kshama and Sanyam. Out the above five, list the virtues as listed under 10 Yati dharmas	Kshama, Sanyam, Tap	B07 - pg 57 and D07 - pg 246
538	This is the full form of acronym JAINA (capital letters).	(Federation of) Jain Associations In North America	D01 - pg 204
539	The Answers to the following questions start with the letter C 1) Name of the snake that bit Mahāvīr Bhagwān 2) Name of the princess who broke Mahāvīr Bhagwan's fast 3) One of the three jewels. Samyak_____ 4) One of the eight attributes of Arihant, created by heavenly Gods. 5) Birthplace and Nirvana of Vasupujya Swāmi 6) A kind of Pratikraman performed every four months.	1) Chandakāushik 2) Chandanbāla 3) Chāritra 4) Chāmar 5) Champāpuri 6) Chaumāsi	1) F01 - pg 299 2) F01 - pg 300 3) D01 - pg 203 4) C01 - pg 126 5) D02 - pg 208 6) D05 - pg 232

540	<p>All Answers start with "K"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) He is the 17th Tirthankar of the present cycle. 2) It is used to pour milk or water to bathe the Tirthankar idol. 3) This very famous Hindu God, was a contemporary of Bhagwan Neminath. 4) This is the ultimate knowledge. 5) The auspicious events occurring in a Tirthankar's life are called what? 6) One type of Kashaya. 7) The wheel of time that continues forever 8) It is a type of internal penance or Abhyantar tap in which you immobilize your body and meditate. 9) He became the rain god who tried to drown Lord Parshwanath. 10) A sacred book written by Bhadrabahuwami which is read during Shvetamber Paryushan. 11) A great Sadhu and a writer from the Digamber sect in the 1st Century AD. 12) They are the main cause of the cycle of birth and death and they are 8 in number. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kunthunath 2) Kalash 3) Krishna 4) Kevalgnan 5) Kalyanak 6) Krodh 7) Kaalchakra 8) Kausagga 9) Kamath 10) Kalpa Sutra 11) Kundkundacharya 12) Karmas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) D02 - pg 207 2) D03 - pg 218 3) D02 - pg 209 4) F02 - pg 314 5) D07 - pg 244 6) A03 - pg 26 7) B05 - pg 48 8) B07 - pg 62 9) F01 - pg 303 10) D06 - pg 239 11) F02 - pg 324 12) B03 - pgs 36 - 37
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541	<p>The Answers to the following questions have a “Pa”, as in aparigraha</p> <p>1) Some monks carry it to assist their vow of nonviolence. Laymen use it for the same purpose during rituals. What is this square piece of white cloth?</p> <p>2) Shrutajnan and matijnan are categorized together in this category of knowledge that is acquired by means of the physical world.</p> <p>3) It is not reassuring to know that all of these can not occur simultaneously. Any one would be a challenge and sadhus and sadhvis must bear them with equanimity. Name this means of stopping the inflow of karma.</p> <p>4) A householder who gleeify hordes goods and gluttonously consumes food violates which gunavrata?</p> <p>5) This is one of the 18 paapasthanak or sources of sin. It refers to not only attachment to but also to excessive hoarding of worldly goods. Name this behavior that should be avoided.</p> <p>6) What scripture detailed accounts of the lives of several arihants, including Neminath, Parsvanath, and Mahaviraswami?</p> <p>7) What is the smallest unit of matter?</p> <p>8) What direct form of knowledge allows one to know the thoughts and emotions of others?</p> <p>9) Arihants have 8 attributes relating to heavenly beings. Which one is the continuous shower of fragrant flowers that accompanies a tirthankar?</p> <p>10) It once served as the capital of the Magadha empire. During that time, a council of Jain monks was organized by Acharya Sthulibadhra to organize the knowledge of the agams. Name the city.</p>	<p>1) Muhapatti 2) Paroksha jnan 3) Parishaha 4) Bhog-Upabhoga Vrata 5) Parigraha 6) Kalpa Sutra 7) parmanu 8) Manah-Paryava Jnan 9) Pushpa-Vrusti 10) Patliputra</p>	<p>1) C02 - pg 138 and D05 - pg 234 2) B12 - pg 99 3) B07 - pg 58 4) C03 - pgs 140 and 144 5) B10 - pgs 79 and 82 6) E02 - pg 287 7) B05 - pg 46 8) B12 - pg 100 9) C01 - pg 126 10) E02 - pg 275</p>
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542	<p>All the Answers to the questions start with the letter "N"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Even tapa can not eradicate this class or type of karma 2) Lowest form of a soul 3) One of the qualities of a samyag darshan - realize that the world is full of sorrow 4) That karma which determines the characteristics of physique 5) One of the panch kalyanak 6) Name the tattva. 7) Name the karma. 8) The food offered to deity. 9) Another word for an ascetic who has no attachment to internal or external objects. 10) Name Mahavir Swami's brother. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Nikaachit karma 2) Nigod 3) Nirved 4) naam karma 5) Nirvaan kalyanak 6) Nirjara 7) Nam 8) Naivedya 9) Nirgranth 10) Nandivardhan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) B13 - pg 112 2) B11 - pg 95 3) B02 - pg 32 4) B08 - pg 71 5) D07 - pg 244 6) B06 - pg 50 7) B03 - pg 37 8) D02 - pg 214 9) A02 - pg 24 10) F01 - pg 297
543	Who are vegans?	don't use even dairy products.	C08 - pg172
544	<p>All the Answers to the questions start with the letter "P" -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chaitya Pari Pati, Sadharmik Bhakti, Attham ~ all occur during which festival 2) It means to go back, to reflect and review, to confess and atone for ones sins 3) An internal austerity that deals with repentance 4) One type of Shiksha Vrat 5) The beings represented by the 5 divas in the aarti 6) Subdivisions of this life type can be sanjni and asanjni 7) The 10 types of vitalities 8) 6 powers all souls can possess 9) A convention took place here under the leadership of Sthulibhadra 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Paryushan 2) Pratikraman 3) Prayashchit 4) Paushadha 5) Panch Parmesthi 6) Panchendriya 7) Pran 8) Paryapti 9) Patliputra 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) D07 - pg 245 2) D05 - pg 232 3) B07 - pg 61 4) C03 - pg 141 5) D01 - pg 204 6) B04 - pg 42 7) B04 - pg 42 8) B04 - pg 41 9) E02 - pg 275

545	<p>The Answers to the following questions start with the letter “S”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Almost 350 of the 950 letters he wrote were written to his friend Shri Sobhagbhai 2) Name the mahavrat? 3) Name the dream that indicated that Queen Trishala’s son would reform and restore religious order. He would also remove blind faith and orthodox rituals. 4) He could not reconcile to his fate and repeatedly asked Bhagawān Mahāvīr for some way to avert going to the hell 5) He was the 11th Tirthankar and his symbol was the rhinoceros 6) Accumulated karmas that are not currently operative 7) The Murtipujaks were the original sect of which group? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Shrimad Rajchandra 2) Satya (truthfulness) 3) Smokeless Fire 4) King Shrenik 5) Shreyansnath 6) Sanchit 7) Shvetambars 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) F06 - pg 387 2) C02 - pg 136 3) D02 - pg 212 4) F04 - pg 361 5) D02 - pg 207 6) B08 - pg 74 7) E01 - pg 268
546	<p>The questions to all Answers begin with the letter “M”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One of the five causes of Āshrava (inflow of Karma) 2) According to Shevāambar belief this the only female Tirthankar. 3) Two of the eighteen categories of sources of sin. 4) One of the four auxiliary Bhāvanā 5) Name of Kashāy 6) A place where there is always a living Tirthankar present 7) You say this phrase, when you greet a Shvetambar Sādhu/Sādhvi 8) What you say after Samvatsari Pratikraman 9) One of the name of the Guptis 10) A piece of white cloth, you keep in front of mouth while performing Sāmāyika 11) Name the karma 12) Name the tattva 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mithyātva 2) Mallināth 3) Mrushāvāda, Maithun, Māna, Māyā, Māyā- Mrushāvād, Mithyātva Shalya, (Only two names are required) 4) Maitri Bhāvanā, Madhyastha Bhāvanā 5) Mān, Māyā 6) Mahāvīdeha Kshetra 7) Matthen Vandāmi 8) Michchāmi Dukkadam 9) Man Gupti 10) Muha Patti 11) Mohaniya 12) Moksha 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) B06 - pg 55 2) D07 - pg 209 3) B10 - pgs 79 - 80 4) C04 - pg 149 5) A03 - pg 26 6) D02 - pg 206 7) D05 - pg 231 8) D01 - pg 202 9) B07 - pg 57 and C01- pg 131 10) D05 - pg 234 11) B03 - pg 36 and B08 - pg 69 12) B06 - pg 50
547	How many letters do the 9 padas of Namokar Mantra have?	68	C01 - pg 123
548	Recite 7th Pada(line) of Namokarmantra and explain the meaning of that line.	Savva Pava Panasano - May such prayer help diminish all my negative vibrations and sins.	A01 - pg 17 and C01 - pg 123

549	Name three different people who have some connection to an elephant.	Ajithnath, Meghkumar, Bahubali, Lakshmi Devi, Manibhadra Dev, Acharya Haribhadrasuri	D02 - pg 207 and D09 - pg 260 and F02 - pg 325 and F03 - pg 331 and F04 - pg 350
550	The Answers to these questions start with the letter "S" 1) Name the pran or vitality which refers to the ability to hear 2) He had a son born in Kshatriyakund 3) Recite the first verse of the Tattvartha Sutra? 4) Name the two bhavnas 5) Name one essential activity that Shravaks and Shravikas should perform during Paryushan 6) Name he who is praised in the stuti that starts like "mangalam bhagavan viro" 7) Name a tirthankars present in Mahavideh Kshetra 8) What is the generic name to the group of five causes that are associated with every situation or event? 9) The example of Leshya or state of mind in which one collects and eats fruits fallen from a tree	1) Shrava-Indriya 2) Siddhartha 3) Samyag-darshan-jnan-charitrani Mokshamargah 4) Samsara and Samvar 5) Sādharmaik Vātsalya 6) Sthulibhadra 7) Simander Swami 8) Samvaya 9) Shukla Leshya (white)	1) B04 - pg 42 2) D02 - pg 208 3) B02 - pg 31 4) C04 - pgs 147 - 148 5) D06 - pg 239 6) A01 - pg 17 7) D02 - pg 207 8) B13 - pg 111 9) C05 - pg 151
551	Name another Indian religion, which arose at the time of Lord Mahavir	Buddhism	E01 - pg 264

552	<p>All Answers start with the letter S</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is the term for voluntarily fasting till death? 2) Name 5 Thirthankars that begin with the letter S. 3) What is the Jain practice of focusing on auspicious religious activity for a set amount of time to gain equanimity? 4) Define and name the tattva that begins with the letter S. 5) What does gotra karma determine? 6) What are 3 important Jain pilgrimage sites that begin with S? 7) Embodied Kevali Bhagawan at the 13th Gunasthāna is known as 8) Acharya who knows 14 Purvas and 12 Anga-pravishtha Āgams 9) Name for Housholders in the Sangh 10) Symbol representing the four gatis 11) Tallest standing statue of Baubali located in this town 12) Smallest unit of time as described in Jain scriptures is known as: 13) Mahāvīr Swāmi Bhagwan's father's name was. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sanlekhanā 2) Sambhavnath, Sumatinath, Shreyansnath, Shantinath, Shitalnath, Suparshvanath, Suvidhinath 3) Samayik 4) Samvar – stoppage of the influx of karma 5) status 6) Samet Shikar, Shravan Belgola, Shatranjay, Shankeshwar 7) Sayogi Kevali 8) Shrut Kevali 9) Shravak or Shravika 10) Swastika 11) Shravan Belgola 12) Samay 13) Siddhārth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) C01 - pg 134 2) D02 - pgs 207 - 208 3) D05 - pgs 228 - 229 4) B07 - pg 50 5) B08 - pg 71 6) D08 - pgs 253 - 256 7) B14 - pg 116 8) E01 - pg 264 9) A01 - pg 26 and E01 - pg 266 10) D01 - pg 203 11) D08 - pg 255 12) B05 - pg 48 13) D02 - pg 208
553	Name the two Non-Vedic religions of India.	Jainism, Buddhism	E01 - pg 269
554	Rearrange the letters in bold to form a Jain word. KAVITA and MAHESH HEARD a nice sermon. Clue: It is a place where Tirthankar currently gives sermons.	Mahā-videha Kshetra.	D02 - pg 207

555	<p>Answers of all these questions start with letter "N" (Answer in Indian Language only)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One of the Nine tatvas 2) He was to marry a princess named Rajul 3) This kind of karma determines if one is to be born as a cow or a handsome prince 4) Jain word for only partial point of view 5) This kind of karma can never be eradicated 6) Jain name of one of the five samvaya 7) One of the dravyas used in Asta prakari pooja 8) This Jain word means to renounce worldly thoughts and activities 9) Lowest form of life is known as 10) Kund Kundächarya is the author of this revered book 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Nirjara 2) Neminath 3) Naam Karma 4) Nay 5) Nikachit 6) Niyati 7) Naivedya 8) Nissih 9) Nigoda 10) Niyamsar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) B06 - pg 50 2) F01 - pg 305 3) B08 - pg 72 4) B11 - pg 94 5) B13 - pg 112 6) B13 - pg 111 7) D02 - pgs 213 - 214 8) D03 - pg 216 9) B11 - pg 95 and D06 - pg 241 10) F02 - pg 324
556	<p>The Answers to the following questions start with a letter "A"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Name the 5th Mahavrata which means non-attachment to worldly things 2) It is one of the tapas or penances and is when one eats only once during the day with many restrictions such as very little spice in the food 3) It is one of the 6 substances or dravyas and means space 4) It is the karma which determines age or life span 5) Name the 14th Tirthankara 6) Name the Second Tirthankar 7) Medium of rest 8) Minor violation of a vrata by lay people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Aparigraha 2) Ayambil 3) Akaash 4) Ayushya 5) Anantnath 6) Ajitnath 7) Adharmastikay 8) Atichar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) C02 - pg 137 2) B07 - pg 60 3) B04 - pg 38 4) B08 - pg 71 5) D02 - pg 208 6) D02 - pg 207 7) B04 - pg 38 8) C03 - pg 140 and D05 - pgs 233 - 234
557	<p>Name the four parts of the Jain community and a term for the community or union itself (resp. in an Indian language)</p>	<p>Sadhu, Sadhvi, Shravak, Shrivika; Sangha also accept four-fold sangh or chaturvidha sangha or tirtha</p>	<p>A03 - pg 26 and E01 - pg 264 and pg 266</p>
558	<p>Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word: If you didn't get any sleep last night and are too sleepy to Jain Bowl, you may want to visit GARY'S CHAI MART. Clue: One of the three jewels.B52</p>	<p>Samyag Charitra</p>	<p>B02 - pg 31</p>

559	<p>All Answers to the following questions start with the letter "P":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What are Arihant, Siddha, Acharya, Upadyaya, and Sadhu called? 2) In what language are Jain scriptures written? 3) What are the five auspicious events in a Tirthankar's life called? 4) In what city did Mahavir Swami attain Nirvana? 5) Influx of karma due to good activity is called what? 6) What is an animal with five senses called? 7) Influx of karma due to bad activity is called what? 8) What is the name of the 23rd Tirthankar? OR According to historians, which Tirthankara is most depicted in statues and images? 9) An activity done in the morning and in the evening to get rid of paap karma is called what? 10) This Svetämber festival translates "to stay close to soul" it is also the important 8-day festival? 11) What is the name of the 6th Tirthankar? 12) What is the most famous and sacred place in Gujarat? 13) What is the soul called who possesses earth as its body? 14) What is the name of Mahavir Swami's only daughter? 15) These are known as the eighteen sources of sin? 16) This is one of the 18 categories of Pāpshānaks, other than Prānātipāt. Answer in Indian language. Name one. 17) Plant bodied souls are categorized in Sādhāran Vanaspatikāy and 18) This is a Jain unit of time. 10^{15} (10 to the power of 15) of these equals one Sāgaropama. This also means an innumerable number of years. 19) This is one of the six universal substances 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Panch Parmesthi 2) Prakrit 3) Panch Kalyanak 4) Pavapuri 5) Punya 6) Panchendriya 7) Paap 8) Parshwanath 9) Pratikaman 10) Paryushan 11) Padmaprabha 12) Palitana 13) Prithvikay 14) Priyadarshana 15) Pāpasthānaks 16) Parigraha, Paishunya, Par-parivāda 17) Pratyek vanaspatikāy 18) Palyopam 19) Pudgal or Pudgalāstikāy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) C01 - pgs 123 - 124 2) A03 - pg 27 3) D07 - pg 244 4) D02 - pg 208 5) B06 - pg 52 6) B04 - pg 41 7) B06 - pg 52 8) D02 - pg 208 9) D05 - pg 232 10) D07 - pg 239 11) D02 - pg 207 12) D08 - pg 253 13) B04 - pg 40 14) E01 - pg 267 15) D05 - pg 234 16) B10 - pg 79 17) B04 - pg 40 18) B05 - pg 48 19) B04 - pg 38 or B05 - pg 45
560	Name the constituents of the Jain Sangh.	Shravak, Shravika, Sadhu, Sadhvi	A03 - pg 26 and E01 - pg 264 and pg 266

561	All Answers start with a letter U (All Answers in Indian language). 1) A scripture, which contains last sermon of Bhagawän Mahävîr. 2) The cycle of the Kälchakra in which happiness gradually increases with each ära. 3) This phrase constitutes a part of Tripadi by Bhagawän Mahävîr 4) Some Tattvas that are worth attaining. 5) A penance which means "To be in tune with the soul". 6) A subdivision of Antaräya karma. 7) Fruition of karma. 8) The process of suppression of Karma and passions. 9) It is a type of Bähya Tapa.	1) Uttarädhyayan sutra 2) Utsarpini 3) Uppannei vä (Vigamei vä, Dhurvei vä) 4) Upädeya 5) Upaväs 6) Upabhogänträya 7) Uday 8) Upasham 9) Unodari	1) D07 - pg 247 and E02 - pg 286 and F01 - pg 301 2) B05 - pg 48 3) B04 - pg 38 4) B06 - pg 50 5) B07 - pg 62 6) B08 - pg70 7) B14 - pg 115 8) B14 - pg 119 and D06 - pg 239 9) B07 - pg 59 and C01 - pg 131
562	In 1893, a conference on World Religions was held in Chicago. This man from India traveled to USA to represent Jainism.	Virchand Räghevji Gändhi	F06 - pg 390
563	The Answers to these questions require both the number (either Indian or English) and associated category ONLY in Indian. Example – Nav Tattva or Nine Tattva. 1) These are represented as dots above the Swastik. 2) The Namaskar Mantra praises. 3) When Anekantvad is explained from a logical standpoint, it is called? 4) All of the shravak's vows. 5) The entities of the universe. 6) These contemplations or meditational thoughts are part of Samvar. 7) The sources of sins. 8) The trying times that we live in today is called?	1) Ratna Trai - 3 Ratna 2) Panch Parmesti - 5 Parmeshti 3) Sapta Bhangi -7 Bhangi 4) Bar Vrat - 12 Vrat 5) Shad Dravya - 6 Dravya 6) Baar Bhavna - 12 Bhavana 7) Adhar Paapstanak - 18 Paapstanak 8) Panoram Ara - 5th Ara	1) B02 - pg 31 and D01 - pg 203 2) C01 - pg 124 3) B12 - pgs 107 - 108 4) C03 - pg 141 5) B04 - pg 39 6) B07 - pg 59 7) B10 - pg 80 8) B05 - pg 49
564	By doing Namaskar to these 5 supreme beings, the sins are abolished. Recite the two lines of Namokar Mantra that holds this meaning.	Eso Pancha Namukkaro Savvapavappanasano	A01 - pg 17 and C01 - pg 123
565	Word Arihanta is made up of two words. Name and explain them	1) Ari means enemies 2) Hant means destroyer	C01 - pg 124

566	Arihanta has the most beautiful, powerful, and proportionally built body with _____ auspicious birth marks. As he is full of compassion, his blood is white, like milk.	1008	C01 - pg 127
567	Give all twenty Five Attributes of Upādhyāys	11 canonical texts (Anga Āgam), 12 canonical texts (Upānga Āgam), 1 scripture that enumerates 70 ways to observe code of conduct, 1 scripture that enumerates 70 ways to observe and perform rituals and activities	C01 - pg 133
568	The process in which sadhus go to different householders and receive a small amount of vegetarian food from each house?	Gochari (Alms)	C02 - pg 137
569	Jain monks and nuns always walk bare footed and continuously travel from one place to another, this is known as....	Vihār (Travel)	C02 - pgs 137 - 138
570	Sadhus pluck their hair or they get the hair plucked by others. This is called?	Loch	C02 - pg 138
571	In the absence of a Tirthankar, the entire responsibility of the Jain Sangha rests on the shoulders of this person	Āchārya	C02 - pg 138
572	The Sanskrit word Om (Aum) is made up of these five sounds and letters	a, a, ä, u, and m	D01 - pg 202
573	Name many attributes does Siddha have? Name any 3?	1) 8 2)a. Infinite Knowledge- Anantgyan b. Infinite Perception-Anantdarshan Perfect Conduct-Anantcharitra c. Infinite Energy-Anantvirya d. Infinite Happiness-Avyabadh Sukh e. Immortality-Akshay Sthiti f. Formlessness-Arupipanu g. Individuality-Aghurulaghutva	C01 - pg 129

574	Navkarvali represents total attributes of Panch Parmesti. 1) Tell the total number of attributes of panch permesthi. 2) Give the number of attributes of each Acharya and Sadhu.	108, Acharya - 36 attributes, Sadhu's - 27 attributes	C01 - pg 124
575	Take the total number of attributes of Panch Parmesti, divide by the total number of ways to get punya. Give the Tirthankar whose name corresponds to that Answer.	$108/9 = 12$ - Vasupujya Swami	C01 - pg 124 and B10 - pgs 77 - 78 and D02 - pg 207
576	List 3 major characteristics of Siddhas?	Siddhas are liberated souls They are pure soul and does not possess a body They have ended the cycle of birth and death Attained Salvation No karmas are attached to them Siddha resides in the space called "Moksh"	C01 - pg 128
577	Name the place where liberated souls/Siddhas reside?	Siddhashila	C01 - pg 128
578	Ascetic who has learned, mastered and taught religious scriptures, follow them and is the head of the sangh	Āchārya	C02 - pg 138
579	How many qualities or attributes does an Acharya have?	36	C01 - pg 124
580	How many letters is the word OM made up of? What does each letter represent?	5, 1st letter a – Arihant, 2nd letter a- Ashariri, 3rd letter aa- Acharya, 4th letter u- Upadhyay, 5th letter m- Muni (Sadhu and Sadhavi)	D01 - pg 202

581	What is the very short form of Namokar Mantra and give explanation of all letters	OM - A, A, A, U & M A - Represents Arihanta A - Represents Ashariri - Siddha who does not have physical body A - Represents Acharya U - Upadhyay M - Muni or Sadhu Sadhvis	D01 - pg 202
582	Name the eight attributes of a Siddha	1) Anant Jnan (infinite knowledge), 2) Anant Darshan (infinite perception), 3) Avyabadh Sukh (Eternal Happiness), 4) Anant Charitra (Perfect Conduct), 5) Akshay Sthiti (Immortality), 6) Arupipanu (Formlessness), 7) Aguru Laghutva (No Status, neither heavy or light), 8) Anant Virya (Infinite energy)	C01 - pg 129
583	Name the nav pads.	Arihant, Siddha, Acharya, Upadhyay, Sadhu, Darshan, Gnan, Charitra, Tapa or Pancha Paramesthi, Jnän, Darshan, Chäritra, and Tapa	D07 - pg 249
584	Navakarväli - 108 Beads of Rosary –Identify the number of virtues/attributes of each Paramesthi in Navakär Mantra.	Arihanta – 12, Siddha – 8, Acharya – 36, Upädhyäys – 25, Sadhu - 27	A01 - pg 16

585	Name any three attributes of an Arihant.	Ashok tree, Dev Dundubhi, chamar, Sihnasen, Pushpa Vrushti, Chatra, Shihasan, Bhamandal, Omniscience, All heavenly gods and humans respect and bow down to Tirthankar, Thirty five special qualities of Tirthankar's sermon, Absence of all calamities and diseases within 125 Yojan (unit of area measurement) of Tirthankar	C01 - pg 126
586	Why do we have 108 beads in the Navakarvali?	Because of 108 characteristics of Panch Parmeshti.	A01 - pg 16
587	Give the literal meaning of the word Arihanta	Destroyer of inner enemies, namely four Kasyās or passions, which are: Anger, Ego, Deceit, Greed	D02 - pg 206
588	What is another word for ogho, a soft broom used by a sadhu.	Rajoharan	C02 - pg 138
589	In the Navakar Mantra whom do we bow down in fifth place?	Sādhus and Sādhis	C01 - pg 123
590	Give three differences between a Siddha and a Tirthankar	Siddha – no body, 8 attributes, does not establish sangh, no karma, lives in Siddhashila Tirthankar – has a body, 12 attributes, establishes sangh, 4 karma, lives in the world	C01 - pgs 124 - 129
591	Where do sadhus and sadhis live?	Upashray / Paushadhshala	C02 - pg 138
592	Name at least 4 Atishayas that are endowed by heavenly gods after Tirthankars attain Keval Gyan	Simhasan, Bhamandal, Chamar, Chatras, Ashok Vruksha, Pushpavrushti, Dev Dundubhi and Divya Dhvani	C01 - pg 126

593	Name the 5 great vows that sadhus and sadhavis take at the time of initiation. Answer in Indian language or English	Ahinsa Mahavrata- vow of absolute Non violence Satya Mahavrata- vow of absolute Truthfulness Asteya or Achaurya Mahavrata- Vow of absolute Non stealing Bramacharya Mahavrata- Vow of absolute Celibracy Aparigraha Mahavrata- Vow of absolute Non attachment	C02 - pgs 136 - 137
594	Of the 108 attributes of the Pancha Parameshti, name the parameshtis who have the highest and the lowest attributes of this number	Acharyas - 36 and Siddhas - 8	A01 - pg 16
595	The Sādhu who has mastered all Āgams Scriptures, all other philosophical systems and teach Jain scriptures to other Sādhus, Sādhis and lay people is called what?	Upadhyay	C02 - pg 138
596	This is a two part question: What is called the vows of complete renunciation of worldly attachment practiced by the Sādhus and Sādhis? What is called the partial renunciation of worldly attachments practiced by Shrāvaks and Shrāvīkās.	Mahavrat and Anuvrat	C02 - pg 136 and C03 - pg 140
597	To attain the status of 'Ganipad', the Sadhus should have in-depth knowledge of this Sutra. Please name the sutra	Bhagwati Sutra	C02 - pg 138
598	What is the highest title can any Sadhu achieve ?	Acharya	C02 - pg 138
599	What Word Jain Sadhu Sadhis say to devotees to give blessings and what it means?	Dharmlabh may you attain spiritual prosperity OR may you be blessed with spirituality OR may you follow the proper religion - accept any meaning	C02 - pg 139, F04 - pg 357, F05 - pg 369
600	Who is spiritual head/leader of the Jain congregation (Sangha) in the absence of Tirthankar? / Who bear the responsibility for the spiritual well being of the entire Jain Sangha.	Acharya	C01 - pg 129
601	This eightfold aspect of the lord's teaching is as beneficial as a mother's guidance. What is it called?	Astapravachanmata or 3 guptis, and 5 samities	C06 - pg 158
602	Who attained Kevalgnan while walking on a tightrope to please the king?	Ilachi Kumar	F03 - pg 340

603	What are we supposed to say when we see a Jain monk? Give the meaning of it.	'Matthaena Vandāmi' or 'Vandāmi Namamsāmi', which means 'I bow to you'	D05 - pg 231
604	When a Sadhu obtains a comprehensive knowledge of all the agams, what is the title conferred upon him?	Panyās-pad	C02 - pg 138
605	Name the 5 pap that valuate the 5 Anuvrat.	Pranatipat, Mrushavad, Adatadaana, Maithuna, Parigraha	B10 - pg 79
606	What is Astikāy?	Collection of spaces	B05 - pg 45
607	What is Skandh?	Any object, which has a mass of matter, is called Skandha. e.g. stick, stone, knife, a particle of sand	B05 - pg 46
608	What is Skandh-Pradesh?	The smallest undetached portion of Skandha, which cannot be further divided, is called Skandha Pradeshha.	B05 - pg 46
609	One Yuga is equal to	5 years	B05 - pg 48
610	Name all five categories of Sthāvar (Immobile) living beings	1) Prithvikāy (earth bodied) ; 2) Apkāy (water bodied) ; 3) Teukāy (fire bodied);4) Vayukāy (air bodied); 5) Vanaspatikāy (plant bodied)	B04 - pg 40
611	One Āvali equals to	Innumerable Samays (it is the time it takes to blink an eye)	B05 - pg 48
612	What is the other name of 5th ara? Give its beginning and end	Dukham Kāl;It is an Ārā of unhappiness, which began a little over 2,500 years ago and will last for a total of 21,000 years.;	B05 - pg 49
613	Name the four categories of Pudgala or matter.	1) Skandha (whole matter); 2) Skandha-desa (portion of matter); 3) Skandha-pradesa (smallest particle of matter); 4) Paramānu or Anu (atom);	B05 - pg 46
614	How many years are left in this current āra?	18, 500 years	B05 - pg 49
615	What is the duration of fifth or sixth Āra (time period)?	21, 000 years	B05 - pg 49

616	When did the 4th Ara end in this cosmic cycle?	3 years and 8 months after the nirvana of Mahavira.	B05 - pg 49
617	One day is equivalent to how many muhurts?	30 Muhurts	B05 - pg 48
618	The highly accomplished Sadhu can assume this type of body and travel huge distances with it.	Aharak Body	B05 - pg 47
619	What is the name given to non-living matter in Jainism?	Pudgal	B04 - pg 38
620	It is one of the 6 Dravyas or dravyas and means space-	Akash	B05 - pgs 45 and B04 - pg 38
621	Which name identifies the part of the universe containing no other substance?	Aloka or Alokakasha	B05 - pgs 45 - 46
622	Name any of the three unique qualities of Pudgal	Color (Varn), Taste (Ras), Smell (Gandh), Sparsha (Touch)	B05 - pg 46
623	What is Jain word for medium of motion?	Dharmastikay	B04 - pg 38 and B05 - pg 45
624	Which two aras are 21000 years in length	Dukhum Kal (unhappy) and Dukham Dukham Kal (unhappy unhappy) or 5th and 6th ara	B05 - pg 49
625	According to Jain mythology, which time period do we live in?	Fifth Ara	B05 - pg 49
626	Name any 4 dravyas.	Jiv, Pudgal, Dharma, Adharma, Kal, Akash	B04 - pg 38
627	Name the longest unit of time.	Kalchakra or One Time Cycle or Kalpa	B05 - pg 48
628	Soul, matter, and Time exist only in this kind of space. Name that space in the original word.	Lokakash	B05 - pg 45
629	Name the non-living substances of the universe.	Medium of motion, or Dharmastikay, Medium of rest, or Adharmastikay, Space, or Akashastikay, Matter, or Pudgakastikay or Pudgal, Time or kal.	B04 - pg 38 and B05 - pg 45
630	Human body is which one of six dravyas and which one of nav tattvas	Pudgal dravya and Ajeev Tattva	B05 - pg 47

631	What is the smallest unit of time?	Samay	B05 - pg 47
632	Name the four forms of Pudgal	Skandha (whole-mass), Desha (portion of mass), Pradesha (smallest part of matter), and Paramanu (atom)	B05 - pg 46
633	Souls that were born during which aras of the Jain Time Cycle can attain Moksha?	the 3rd and 4th aras	B05 - pg 49
634	Devas (Celestial beings) and Nāraakis (Infernal beings) have this type of body.	Vaikriya	B05 - pg 47
635	What dravyas are the visible ones, and which dravyas are the invisible ones?	Visible: material atoms (Pudgalastikay) Invisible: medium of motion (Dharmastikay), medium of rest (Adharmastikay), space (Akashastikay), and time (kal), and Soul (jiva)	B05 - pg 47
636	After destruction of all charitra mohaniya karma, the soul attains a passionless state. Name this state in indian language only	Vitarag state	B08 - pg 71
637	what is the duration of Dukham Sukham, Dukham and Dukham Dukham Kaals respectively ?	1KK Sagaropam - 42000 years, 21000 and 21000 years respectively	B05 - pg 49
638	How long is the fourth ara (DukhamSukham)?	1×10^{14} sagaropams - 42,000 years	B05 - pg 49
639	Which aras do the KalpaVrikshas (wishing trees) provide luxurious items?	1st ara (SukhamSukham), 2nd ara (Sukham), beginning of 3r dara (SukhamDukham)	B05 - pg 49
640	Who was the last Kevali of the current era of our Bharat Kshetra?	Jambu Swami	F02 - pg 319 and E01- pg 264
641	Answer the following questions: 1) According to Jain philosophy, how many Dravyas are there? 2) Name any two.	1) Six. 2) Jiv, Ajiv, Dharma, Adharma, Kal, Akash	B04 - pg 38

642	Name all three phrases first expounded by Mahavira to his disciple Gautam. English Answer is also acceptable.	1) Upanneyi Va: There emerges a new phase of matter ; 2) Vighaneyi Va: Old mode of the mater vanishes ;3) Dhuvayi Va: Original qualities of the matter remain constant OR He proclaimed that Existence or Reality (also known as Sat) is a combination of appearance (Utpäd or Uppannei vä), disappearance (Vyaya or Vigamei vä), and persistence (Dhrauvya or Dhuvei vä)	B04 - pg 38
643	Maximum number of Prānas a Jiv may possess	10	B04 - pg 42
644	shell animals have this many senses.	2	B04 - pg 41
645	How many senses do following living being have? Worm, trees, moths, spider, lion?	2, 1, 3, 4, 5	B04 - pgs 40 - 41
646	How many senses do the following living beings have? Moths, Birds, Scorpions, Centipedes, and Worms	3, 5, 4, 3, 2	B04 - pg 41
647	How many senses do the following living beings have? Heavenly being, rose plant, white ant, worm.	5, 1, 3, 2	B04 - pgs 40 - 41
648	According to Jainism, how many senses do the following have? a) hawks; b) plants; c) scorpions; d) shell; e) water bodied beings	5, 1, 4, 2, 1	B04 - pgs 40 - 41
649	How many senses to the following living beings have? Fish, Shell, Spider, Centipede.	5, 2, 4, 3	B04 - pg 41
650	Sanjni Panchendriya Jiva has these many numbers of Paryäpti.	6	B04 - pg 43
651	Cows, pigs and chickens each have this many pranas or vitalities.	All 10	B04 - pg 42
652	There are six substances that make up the universe. They are called dravyas. How many of them are classified as not living?	Five	B04 - pgs 38 - 39
653	Sthavar is a type of ekendriya jiv. What does it mean?	Immobile or Stationary	B04 - pg 40

654	Living beings go through the process of change such as childhood to old age, one life form to another. What is the term used for these changes?	Paryaya	B05 - pg 47
655	What are five sensed beings with a mind AND without a mind called?	Sanjni (with minds), Asanjni (without minds)	B04 - pg 42
656	There are two types of souls, one being liberate. The other is...?	Sansari, Worldly or Transmigratory soul	B04 - pg 39
657	Name the substance that is live and invisible?	Soul or Jiva	B04 - pg 39
658	Living Non-liberated or Samsāri beings can be broadly categorized based on mobility. What are the two categories called?	Sthavar and tras	B04 - pg 40
659	Which Tripadi did Bhagwan Mahavir give to Gandhars from which they constitute the foundation of Jain philosophy?	Upanneyi Va, Vighanei Va, Dhuveya Va	B04 - pg 38
660	What does Paryapti mean? Name them?	Paraypti is power or bio-potential power - it means an ability through which living beings can convert matter Pudgals like food into different kinds of energy. The 6 Paryapti's are Food, Body, Senses, Breathing, Speech, and Mind	B04 - pg 41
661	List all Jiva types who possess only 5 Paryaptis	Beindriya, teindriya, Chaurindriya, Asangni Panchindriya	B04 - pg 43
662	Name in indian language the term that defines a Jiv's bio-potential power? How many such powers are defined in Jain philosophy?	Paryapti, 6	B04 - pg 41
663	What did king Megharath offer the Hawk for food when he refused to eat frits and vegetables	His own flesh	F03 - pg 333
664	Shrimad Rājchandra was born in this Christian year.	1867	F06 - pg 385
665	What was the name of the princess who was sold at the market to Seth Dhannava	Vasumati	F04 - pgs 346 - 347
666	Gautam Swāmi was surprised to know that this Shrāvak possessed Avadhi Jnān. What is the name of this Shrāvak.	Ānanda Shrāvak	F02 - pg 314

667	At the foot hill of this mountain 1500 Tāpas greeted Shree Gautam Swāmi. What is the name of this mountain?	Ashtāpad	F02 - pg 314
668	Who am I? (Two clues) 1) My feet were chained, I was locked in the basement for three days without food and my head was shaved. 2) I was fortunate enough to offer food to Bhagawan Mahavir after his six month fast, and I became his first female disciple.	Chandanbala	F04 - pgs 346 - 347
669	This king cut off his limbs and offered them in order to save a dove.	King Meghrath	F03 - pg 333
670	Name the person whose Sāmāyika was praised by even Bhagawān Mahāvīr.	Punya or Puniyo Shrāvak.	F04 - pg 356
671	I was a bandit. A single sentence heard from the sermon of Bhagwān Mahāvīr changed my life. What is my name?	Rohineya	F04 - pg 365
672	Who am I? (Two clues) 1) In my previous life, with great joy, I offered my whole lunch (mostly milk pudding) to a sadhu. 2) Being a son of a very wealthy merchant I live on the seventh floor of my mansion with my 32 wives. Realizing, even with this great wealth, that I have a master, I decided to renounce the world to become a master of my own.	Shalibhadra	F04 - pgs 357 - 358
673	According to Shwetambar tradition, did Bharat attain Keval-Jnan as a Sadhu or Shravak?	Shravak	F03 - pg 331
674	At the most, how many tasks did Shrimad complete?	100	F06 - pg 386
675	At what age did Shrimad Rajchandra die?	33	F06 - pg 389
676	Did Bharat have to fight his 98 brothers?	No	F03 - pg 330
677	Finish the Sentence: Good Karma can not be purchased, one has to do _____.	good Karma personally	F04 - pg 356
678	How many types of arts and crafts did Meghakumar learn when he was eight?	72 types	F04 - pg 350
679	In Meghakumer's past life what was the important value did he have?	Compassion	F04 - pg 350

680	King Shreniks wealth was not even equal to _____	Punia Shravaks one Samayik	F04 - pg 356
681	Unscramble the following letters: aiirnhd. Clue: Name of Meghakumar's mother.	Dharni	F04 - pg 350
682	What animal was Meghakumar when he saved a rabbit?	An Elephant	F04 - pg 350
683	What day was Shrimad Rajchandra born?	On full moon day or Dev Diwali	F06 - pg 385
684	What did Punia say when his wife told him about the dry cow manure?	He told her that they should not take anything from anywhere unless it is bought from their own daily earnings	F04 - pg 356
685	What did Vimalsha and his wife want but deicded not to get and why did they not want this thing?	Not to get a Child, He did not want any of his descendants to collect toll on the temple he built	F05 - pg 375
686	What dream did Queen Dharini have, which indicated that her Meghakumar son would become very intelligent and would be very handsome?	A white elephant entering her mouth	F04 - pg 350
687	What is the name of the temple bulit by Vastupal and Tejpal in Delwada, Mount Abu?	Lunig Vasahi Temple	F05 - pg 374
688	What Kashaya was holding Bahubali back from attaining Keval-Jnan?	Ego	F03 - pg 331
689	What vow did Punia take?	Not to earn money more that needed to survive	F04 - pg 356
690	What was the minimum needed to survive for one day in Punia Shravaks day?	12 Dokadas or 1/12 of a rupee	F04 - pg 356
691	What was the name of the miraculous wheel that Bharat possessed?	Chakraratna	F03 - pg 330
692	Where did Meghakumar fast for a month than die?	Mount Vaibhãrgiri	F04 - pg 351
693	Who built the first and second temple in Delwada?	First - Vimalsha, Second - Vastupal & Tejpal	F05 - pgs 375 - 376
694	Who did Shrimad Rajchandra marry?	Zabakben	F06 - pg 386
695	Who praises Punia Shravaks Samayika in his sermons?	Mahavir Swami	F04 - pg 356

696	Who was the daughter of King Chetak, ruler of Vaishali?	Chelna	F04 - pg 359
697	Who went to Lord Mahavir and asked him how to destroy his bad karma?	King Shrenik	F04 - pg 356
698	Why could Punia Shravak not concentrate on his samayik?	Because his wife had picked up cow dung that was not theirs.	F04 - pg 356
699	Why couldn't King Shrenik purchase good karma?	Because you have to earn by yourself.	F04 - pg 356
700	Why did Meghakumar want to go back home?	Because of all of the discomfort.	F04 - pg 350
701	Finish this stuti that starts like this "arhanto bhagavanta indramahitah ..."	"siddhashcha siddhisthita, acharya jinashasanonnatikarah pujya upadhyayaka, shri siddhantasupathaka munivara, ratnatrayaradhakah, panche te paramesthinam pratidinam kurvantu vo mangalam"	A01 - pg 18
702	Finish the stuti that begins like this "virah sarvasurasurendra-mahito"	"viram budhah samshritah, virenabhihatah svakarma nichayo, viraya nityam namah, virat tirthamidam pravruttamatulam, virasya ghoram tapo, vire shri dhuti kirti kanti nichayah shri vira bhadram disha"	A01 - pg 18
703	Say this verse in Ardha-Maghdhi. 1) I forgive all souls, let all souls forgive me. 2) I am in friendly terms with all, and I have no animosity towards anyone.	1) Khamemi savva jive, savve jiva khamantu me 2) Mittime savva bhavesu, veram majjha na kenai	D07 - pg 245 and A01 - pg 19 - although slightly different
704	What is the first line of this stuti... "ADIMAM TIRTHNATHAM CHA RSABHASVAMINAM STUMAH"	Adimam Pruthivinaatha-maadimam nishparigraham	A01 - pg 18

705	Recite all four lines, meaning : O Lord! My namaskaar to you, because you destroy the miseries of the three worlds. O Lord! My namaskaar to you, as you are the jewel on the surface of the earth. My namaskaar to you, as you are the Lord paramount of the three worlds. My namaskaar to you as make the ocean of mundane existence completely dry (free us from the cycle of transmigration)	Tubhayam namstribhuvanartiharayanatha Tubhayamnamahksititalamalabhusanaya Tubhayamnamastrijagatahparameshvaraya Tubhayamnamojinabhavodadhishosanaya ”	A01 - pgs 18 - 19
706	Name 4 auspicious entities given in Chattari Mangalam.	Arihant, Siddha, Sadhu, Religion taught by Kevali or perfected souls, liberated souls, ascetics and the religion	A01 - pg 17
707	Name the persons that one bows to in the Navakaar or Namokar mantra	Arihant, Sidha, Acharya, Upadhaya & Sadhu or Panch Parmeshti	A01 - pgs 16 - 17
708	Complete. ‘Chattāri sharnam pavajjāmi.....’	Arihante sharanam pavajjāmi Siddhe sharanam pavajjāmi Sahu sharanam pavajjāmi Kevali pannatam dhammam sharanam pavajjāmi	A01 - pg 17
709	Complete the prayer: Upasargah Kshayam Yanti ...	Chidyante Vighnavalaya, Manahprasanna Tameti, Puja Maane Jineshware	A01 - pg 19
710	What does Namō Loe Savvasahunam mean?	I bow to all Saints in the universe	A01 - pg 17
711	Complete the common shloka, "man-gal-am sthu-li-bhad-radhya"	Jaino dharmostu mangalam	A01 - pg 17
712	Complete the common slokh: “Sa-hu shar-a-nam pavva-jami”	Kevali pannattam dhammam saranam pavajjāmi	A01 - pg 17
713	Recite all the four lines whose meaning starts with: I forgive all living beings	Khamemi Savve Jive, Savve Jiva khamantume, Mitti me savva Bhuesu, Veram majza na Kenai	D02 - pg 246 and A01 - pg 19
714	Complete the prayer: Shivamastu Sarva Jagatha	Parahita Niritah Bhavanthu Bhutagana, Dosam Prayam Tu Nasham, Sarvat Sukhi Bhavatu Lokah	A01 - pgs 19 - 20

715	Finish the following phrases, and give the meaning. Points will be given ONLY for BOTH the line AND the meaning. Micchami ____ Veram Majjam ____	Dukkadam, - I ask for forgiveness Na Kenai, - I do not have any animosity towards anybody/My enmity is nonexistent	D02 - pg 243 D02 - pg 246 and A01 - pg 19
716	(NO POINTS FOR PARTIAL Answer) Enumerate four auspicious people OR entities mentioned in stuti "Mangalam Bhagwän"	Vir Prabhu (Bhagwän Mahävira), Gautam Swämi, Sthulibhadra OR Kundkundächärya and Jain dharma OR Jain darshan.	A01 - pgs 17 - 18
717	Recite the stuti Aadimam pruthvinathai... & give it's meaning	Ädimam pruthvinatha-mädimam nishparigraham Ädimam tirthanätham cha, Rushabhasväminam stumah We pray to Bhagawan Rishabhadev who was the first king, who was the first one to renounce all his possessions and who is the first Tirthankar.	A01 - pg 18
718	Recite the stuti Mangalam bhagawan viro and who do we consider auspicious here...	Mangalam Bhagawän Viro, mangalam Gautam prabhu Mangalam Sthulibhadrädya, Jain dharmostu mangalam Bhagawän Mahävira is auspicious, Ganadhar Gautam Swämi is auspicious; Ächärya Sthulibhadra is auspicious; Jain religion is auspicious.	A01 - pgs 17 - 18
719	Recite the stuti that means : "All problems get resolved, all obstacles get removed, the mind and heart become full of joy, for who has got in touch with the inner self"?	"UpasargahKshayamyanti, ChiddyanteVighnaValleyah, ManahPrasannaTameti, PujyaManneJineshware"	A01 - pg 19

720	What is the first line of the sutra? The first line's meaning is: "Tirthankar Bhagawän, who is worshipped by heavenly gods"	"ArhantoBhagvanta Indramahitah"	A01 - pg 18
721	Dasha -Trika, or the ten rituals that should be followed at a temple are	Nissih ---Renunciation, Pradakshinã--- Circumambulation - going around the Jin's idol, Pranãm----- Salutation, Pujã--- Worship, Avasthã-chintan--- Contemplation upon the various states of the Lord, Dishãtyag ---Concentrate only on Jin's idol, Pramãrjana----- Cleaning the floor before sitting down, Ãlambana---- Mental support, Mudrãs----- Postures for meditation, Pranidhãna---- Remain meditative	D03 - pg 216
722	Nissih means?	Giving up	D03 - pg 216
723	Jal (Water) Pujã represents?	impurities of our Karmas wash away from our soul.	D03 - pg 218
724	Which pooja come in 5th place in Asthprakaripooja ?	Deepak Puja	D03 - pg 220 and D02 - pg 213
725	Rice with the husk removed is called?	Akshat or polished white rice	D03 - pg 220
726	Name all Anga Puja according to Shvetamber Tradition	Jal Puja, Chandan Puja, Pushpa Puja	D03 - pg 217 and D02 - pg 213
727	Name all Agra Puja according to Shvetamber Tradition	Dhoop Puja, Deepak Puja, Akshat Puja, Naivedya Puja, Fal Puja	D03 - pg 217 and D02 - pgs 213 - 214
728	In "Mangal Divo" what does divo represent?	It represents knowledge & liberation	D01 - pg 204
729	The Jin Pooja which contains 8 substances, three of them being water, sandalwood, and flowers, is called this type of pooja.	Ang (body)	D03 - pg 217

730	One type of Jin Pooja is called dravya pooja, or material pooja. What is the other one called which reflects on our Tirthankar's qualities?	Bhava Pooja	D02 - pg 213 and 217 and D05 - pg 231
731	A, DRESAR. When you love your bedroom dresser very much you are under the influence of parigraha or possessiveness. If you rearrange the letters, you will find with the help of the clues: 1) a place Jains should go everyday 2) Another word for Mandir	Derasar	D03 - pg 202 and D03 - pg 215
732	Which three times at the temple do we say Nissih, or renounce unrelated thoughts?	Entrance, Ghabaro, before Bhav puja	D03 - pg 216
733	This is the term for the area inside a Derasar in which the idols, or murtis are located.	Ghabharo	D03 - pg 217
734	Puja dravya symbolizing my soul has no desire of food	Naivedya	D03 - pg 221
735	What are we supposed to say when we go close to the temple and see the idol of Jina from outside, and what does it mean?	Namo Jinanam. I salute the Jina., or I bow down to Jina.	D03 - pg 216
736	Puja of Jina idol by touching nine body parts is called this	Nav Ang Puja	D03 pgs 218 -219
737	This word means "I enter this temple after giving up all desires and anxieties of the world" and traditionally should be uttered 3 times before entering a temple	Nissih	D03 - pg 216
738	Jal or water, dhoop or incense, akshat or rice, and deepak or lantern are all items used in what ritual that means worship?	Puja or asthaprakari pooja	D03 pgs 218 -221
739	Name any 5 dravya used in Ashtaprakari pooja.	Rice, Water, Flower, Dhoop, Diva (Lamp), Chandan (sandal wood), Naivedya (sweet) and Fruit	D03 pgs 218 -221
740	Ratna Trayi, or the Three Jewels, are helpful in attaining Moksha. Name them.	Samyak Darshan, Samyak Gnan, Samyak Charitra	B02 - pg 31 and D01 - pg 203
741	OH, SITA! This exclamation reminds you of Rama. But if you rearrange the letters, you can find with the help of the following clues: 1) A symbol of ending the birth- death cycle in the four gatis. 2) Something made with rice.	Sathio	D01 - pg 203 and D03 - pg 220

742	Give at least 3 out of the ten 'Dash Triks' or ten rituals of the temple	Nissihi, Pradakshina, Pranam, Puja, Avastha Chintan, Dishatyag, Pramarijana, Alambana, Mudras and Pranidhana	D03 - pg 216
743	During Paryushan, one of the five essentials of Shrivak/Shravikas is to Respect fellow human beings and support humanitarian activities. Name this kartavya in indian language	Sadharmik Vatsalya	D07 - pg 245
744	Name the Avastha in Avastha Chintan where we contemplate on the state of life as a Tirthankar	Padastha Avastha	D03 - pg 222
745	This posture is used at the time of recitation of the sutras Jāvanti Cheyi Ayam, Jāvanti Kevi Sāhu, and Jai Viyarāya. Name this posture in indian language	Mukta Shukti Mudra	D03 - pgs 222 -223
746	Vedniya karma is further divided in these two categories.	1) Ashätä Vedniya (Pain producing) 2) Shätä Vedniya (Pleasure producing)	B08 - pg 71
747	Name all five kinds of knowledges. Answer in Indian Language only	1) Mati Jnän; 2) Shrut Jnän; 3) Avadhi Jnän; 4) Manah Paryav Jnän ; 5) Keval Jnän	D07 - pg 244 and C06 - pg 154 and B12 - pg 100
748	Name any 3 of the 5 categories of Antarāya karma. Answer in any language is acceptable.	1) Charity Obstructing (Dāna Antarāya) 2) Gain or Benefit Obstructing (Lābha Antarāya) 3) Ejoyment Obstructing (Bhoga Antarāya) 4) Re-enjoyment Obstructing (Upbhoga Antraya) 5) Will power Obstructing (Virya Antarāya)	B08 - pg 70
749	Name any three of the four categories of perception related Darshanāvarniya (perception obscuring) Karma	1) Vision perception obscuring (chakshu darhanā varniya) ;2) Non-vision perception obscuring (achakshu darshanā varniya) ;3) Clairvoyance perception obscuring (avadhi darshanā varniya); 4) Omniscient perception obscuring (keval darshanā varniya)	B08 - pg 69
750	How many types of karma are there?	8	B08 - pg 68

751	Name the karma involved in the following situations A) You are not born in a religiously oriented family B) Even after studying, you cannot remember a math formula C) Because of diabetes you cannot eat ice cream	a) Gotra; b) Gnanavarniya ; c) Antaray	B08 - pgs 68 - 72
752	If you want to go out and play basketball with your friends, but you have broken your leg, so you are unable to play, what karma is acting upon you?	Antaray Karma	B08 - pg 70
753	Name the type of karma involved in each situation. 1) You have a strong desire to donate money, but you can't find a good opportunity. 2) A person is born with a beautiful and handsome body.3) Despite extensive reading of scriptures, one does not have conviction in religious beliefs.	Antaray Nam Darshanavarniya	B08 - pgs 68 - 72
754	A Kevali has infinite energy by shedding this karma.	Antarāya Karma OR Obstructing karma	B08 - pg 70
755	Name the karma and the subtypes that is responsible for determining our life span?	Ayushya (life span-determining) Karma. ; 1) Infernal Age Determining (Narak Ayushya Karma), 2) Sub-Human Age Determining (Tiryancha Ayusha Karma), 3) Human Age Determining (Manushya Ayusha Karma); 4) Celestial Age Determining (Dev Ayushya Karma);	B08 - pgs 72 - 73
756	Give 3 of the names of the subdivisions of Antaray (Obstructive) karma.	Danantray, Labhantray, Bhogantray, Upbhogantray, Viryantray	B08 - pg 70
757	Name two categories of Mohniya Karma.	Darshan Mohniya (Right belief deluding), Chāritra Mohniya (Right conduct deluding).	B08 - pg 70
758	ANAND and VARSHA walked carefully in rainy season as they learned about IRYA Samiti in Pāthashālā class Clue 1. Because of this one cannot see and hear properly and is sleepy most of the time. Clue 2. It is one of the categories of Karma	Darshanāvarniya	B08 - pg 69
759	This karma acts like a watchman. It leads to inefficient senses, more sleep, impaired vision, speech etc.	Darshanavarniya karma	B08 - pg 69

760	Which type of karma includes a subtype dealing with the inability to see?	Darshanavarniya karma or Perception obscuring karma	B08 - pg 69
761	Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word: HANSA and ARVIND went to ARYa Bhavan. 10 point clue: Name of a karma.	Darshnavarniya	B08 - pg 69
762	Even with great effort you cannot understand or remember something. What karma causes this?	Gnanavarniya	B08 - pg 69
763	Anagram: RAT GO Not a person, animal or thing. Clue: It relates to status and is a type of aghati karma.	Gotra	B08 - pg 72
764	Name the type of karma involved in each situation. 1) You are born in a religiously oriented family. 2) Even after cramming you don't remember a math formula. 3) Because of diabetes you can't eat ice cream.	Gotra Gnanavarniya Antaray	B08 - pgs 68 - 72
765	What Karma am I? I determine your social status, caste, family, etc.	Gotra Karma	B08 - pg 72
766	Name the two karmas with five subdivisions?	Jnanavaraniya Karma and Antaraya Karma	B08 - pgs 68 - 70
767	List the four ghati karmas	Jnanavarniya, darshanavarniya, mohniya, antaray	B08 - pg 69
768	Name the subdivisions of Jnanavarniya Karma? Or Name the five types of knowledge?	Mati (Sensory), Shrut (Scripture), Avadhi (Clairvoyance), Manahparvya (telepathy), and Keval gyan (omniscience)	B08 - pg 69
769	Name the Karma that creates doubt about true religion and destroys the faith in the Jina.	Mohaniya karma(Darshan Mohaniya Karma)	B08 - pgs 70 - 71
770	Name this Ghati karma which obscures perception	Darshnavaraniya Karma	B08 - pg 69
771	Of the 8 karmas, which is the most dangerous and difficult to overcome?	mohniya karma	B08 - pg 71
772	What karma does not allow one to profit or earn in spite of efforts made?	Obstructing Profit Karma or Labha Antaraya Karma	B08 - pg 70
773	Name the two types of Vedniya Karma	Shata vedniya and Ashata vedniya	B08 - pg 71

774	There are five kinds of Gnana, or knowledge. What is the Gnana obtained from scriptures called?	Shrutgyan	B12 - pg 100
775	Because of which Karma do you experience pleasure or pain	Vedaniya	B08 - pg 71
776	What Karma am I? I obscure the blissful nature of the soul, producing pleasure, and pain.	Vedniya Karma	B08 - pg 71
777	Name the 4 types of Agathi Karma?	Naam Karma, Gotra Karma, Ayushya Karam, Vedaniya Karma	B08 - pg 71
778	The fruition (manifestation) of karma upon its maturity depends upon these four factors when the original (initial) karma was bound to the soul. Name them.	1) Prakriti (Nature) 2) Pradesh (Quantity) 3) Sthiti (Duration) 4) Ras (Intensity)	B08 - pg 67
779	Name the four types of Bandha. Answer In Indian language only.	1) Prakriti Bandh (nature of bondage) 2) Sthiti Bandh (duration) 3) Ras) Bandh (intensity) 4) Pradesh Bandh (quantity)	B08 - pg 67
780	What aspect of karmic bondage is determined by stithi bandh?	Duration or length of time	B08 - pg 67
781	Name 3 out of the 5 causes of Karma inflow/Asrava in the Indian Language	Mithyatva, Avirati, Kashay, Pramad, and Yoga	B06 - pg 55 and B14 - pg 120
782	The duration (Sthiti) of Karma bondage depends on what?	Passion (Kashāya)	B08 - pg 68
783	Name the four characteristics of the bondage of karma.	Prakriti (Type), Sthiti (Duration), Anubandha or Ras (Intensity), Prades (Quantity)	B08 - pg 67
784	The fruition (manifestation) of karma upon its maturity depends upon these four factors when the original (initial) karma was bound to the soul. Name all the four in either Indian language or English.	1) Prakriti (Nature) 2) Pradesh (Quantity) 3) Sthiti (Duration) 4) Ras (Intensity)	B08 - pg 67
785	This term is for a situation when earlier unwholesome activities result in new wholesome activities.	Punyanubandhi Paap	B06 - pgs 53 - 54

786	Answer the following questions about Parshwanath. 1) Name the Yakshini or attendant Goddess. 2) How long did he live? 3) What animal did he try to save from a burning wood? 4) In Gujarat, which is the most famous Yatra or pilgrim place for Parshwanath? 5) Which place did he attend Moksha?	1) Padmavati 2) 100 yrs 3) Snake 4) Shankheswar 5) Sameta Sikhar	D09 - pg 260, F01 pgs 303 -304, D08 pgs 253 - 254
787	Name the goddesses of Lord Adinath and Lord Parshvanath and also the goddess of knowledge	Chakeswaridevi, Padmavatidevi, Saraswatidevi	D09 - pgs 259 - 260
788	What is the name of the devi associated with Bhagwän Pärshva Näth?	Padmävati Devi	D09 - pg 260
789	Two hands hold a veena, a musical instrument. Her other two hands hold a mala and a book. Who is this goddess of knowledge?	Saraswati Devi	D09 - pg 260
790	An image of six armed Yaksha with an elephant as a vehicle	Manibhadra Dev	D09 - pg 260
791	Deity in the shape of a mountain	Bhomiyaji	D09 - pg 260
792	Name some 4 commonly found Yakshas in Jain temples	Yakshas: 1) Manibhadra dev 2) Ghantakarna vir 3) Nakoda Bhairava 4) Bhomiyaji	D09 - pg 260
793	Name the dedicated diety's of the following. Also name their colors and vehicle 1. 1. Adinath, 2. Neminath, 3. Parshawanath	1. Adinath- Chakeshwari Devi- golden- eagle 2. Neminath- Ambika devi- golden- Lion 3. Parshawanath- Padmavati devi- golden- snake with cock's head	D09 - pgs 259 - 260
794	Name the devi with 8 arms	Chakeshwari devi	D09 - pg 259
795	Name the vehicle for goddess of Knowledge	Saraswati devi- Peacock or swan	D09 - pg 260
796	The deity worshipped for protection and for driving away evil influence created by malicious yakshas and yakshinis	Ghantakarna Vir	D09 - pg 260
797	The goddess of wealth	Lakshmi Devi	D09 - pg 260
798	This deity is usually found near the entrance of the temple	Nakoda Bhairava	D09 - pg 260

799	True or False. Yakshas and Yakshinis have liberated souls.	FALSE	D09 - pg 259
800	Yakshas and Yakshinis are heavenly beings of this group who have supernatural powers including the ability to change their forms and sizes. Name the group or category of 'Dev or heavenly beings' they belong to in Indian language	Vyantar	D09 - pg 259
801	Name any 3 of the four primary paths to Yoga per Indian traditions?	Bhakti, Jnan, Karma and Asthanga	C09 - pgs 180- 181
802	This is the yoga of action and selfless service for the benefit of humanity and all living beings at large. Name this Yoga	Karma Yoga	C09 - pg 181
803	This yoga aims at the liberation and perfection not only of the body, but also of the mental being, the control of the emotional and sensational life, the mastery of the whole apparatus of thought and consciousness. Name this Yoga	Asthanga Yoga	C09 - pg 181
804	Two great saints propounded Asthanga Yoga as a path to liberation. One of them is Sage Patanjali who pioneered it, who is the other great personality who promoted it in Jainism?	Acharya Haribhadra Suri	C09 - pg 181
805	Name any 4 steps in Asthanga Yoga	Yam, Niyam, Asan, Pranayam, Pratiharya, Dharana, Dhyan, Samadhi	C09 - pgs 181- 185
806	In this particular step within Asthanga Yoga, one gets into an unbroken flow of thought towards an external object or an internal idea. Name this step	Dhyan	C09 - pg 185