

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

45th MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Preliminary Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SANGHA

Time: 1 hour

1. There are **50** questions in this paper, answer **all** the questions.
2. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet provided.
3. Give only **1** answer to each question.
4. If you wish to change the answer, erase completely the answer you do not want and then darken your new choice.

DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. The birth place of Prince Siddhartha was _____.
A. Kusinara B. Deer Park
C. Budha Gaya D. Lumbini Park
2. Prince Siddhattha Gotama was born in ____ on the Wesak Full moon day.
A. 543 B.C. B. 623 B.C.
C. 2556 A.D. D. 2012 B.C.
3. Prince Siddhattha was brought up by _____.
A. Maha Maya
B. Khujjuttara
C. Maha Kisa Gotami
D. Maha Pajapati Gotami
4. In what year did Prince Siddhattha renounce the world?
A. 6th B. 29th
C. 35th D. 80th
5. In which year did the Bodhisatta become a Buddha?
A. 29th year B. 35th year
C. 40th year D. 80th year
6. Why did Asita cry after seeing the infant Prince Siddhattha?
A. He would not be able to teach him.
B. He would not be able to talk to him.
C. He would not be able to befriend him.
D. He would not be able to see the Buddha.
7. Rahula was the only son of Prince Siddhattha Gotama. His mother was _____.
A. Yasodhara
B. Sundari Nanda
C. Maha Maya
D. Maha Pajapati Gotami
8. Why did Prince Siddhattha Gotama leave his dear ones?
A. He hated them and all others.
B. He pitied them and all others.
C. He was bored of his family life.
D. He was tired of taking care of them.
9. What were the four strange sights seen by Prince Siddhattha Gotama when he visited the park?
A. An old man, a sick person, a corpse and a noble hermit.
B. An old man, a sick person, a corpse and a traveller.
C. An old lady, a sick person, a corpse and a deva.
D. An old man, a sick, a corpse and a deva.
10. Who was the first teacher of Bodhisatta?
A. Udayi B. Kondanna
C. Uddaka D. Alara Kalama
11. Why was the Bodhisatta not satisfied with his teachers' systems?
A. Their systems were not organized.
B. Their systems could not end all suffering.
C. Their teaching was difficult to practice.
D. Their teaching could not make him famous.
12. King Bimbisara requested ____ after the Bodhisatta refused to accept his kingdom.
A. Bodhisatta to lunch Dana after his Enlightenment.
B. Bodhisatta to give a talk at his palace after his Enlightenment.
C. Bodhisatta to visit his kingdom first after his Enlightenment.
D. Bodhisatta to give blessings to his kingdom first after his Enlightenment.
13. _____ were among the five monks that attended Bodhisatta during his search for Truth.
A. Kassapa and Assaji
B. Bhaddiya and Alara
C. Bhaddiya and Assaji
D. Mahanama and Kassapa

14. The Bodhisatta _____ to search for the Truth.
 A. seek for entertainment
 B. seek for pleasure in eating
 C. practised many forms of severe austerity
 D. practised many forms of physical exercise
15. Mara is the _____ who approached the Bodhisatta when he was almost on the verge of death.
 A. Evil One B. Selfish One
 C. Angry One D. Frustrated One
16. The five monks were disappointed with the Bodhisatta and left him alone because the Bodhisatta gave up _____.
 A. searching for the truth
 B. searching for inner peace
 C. fasting and ate some food
 D. fasting and become choosy of food
17. The Bodhisatta adopted the Majjhima Patipada and gave up the _____ in order to attain Buddhahood.
 A. two extremes B. two teachers
 C. five friends D. three palaces
18. During the Bodhisatta's first watch before He gained Enlightenment, He _____.
 A. gained psychic power.
 B. remembered past lives.
 C. understood the Four Noble Truths.
 D. saw the death and rebirth of beings.
19. How long did the Bodhisatta struggle to gain Buddhahood?
 A. three months B. three years
 C. six months D. six years
20. The Bodhisatta gained his Enlightenment at _____.
 A. Sarnath B. Buddha Gaya
 C. Sravasti D. Lumbini Park
21. The First Noble Truth is _____.
 A. there is hatred
 B. there is delusion
 C. there is suffering
 D. there is ignorance
22. Which of the following is not included in the Four Noble Truths?
 A. kamma B. suffering
 C. craving D. Nibbana
23. Which of the Four Noble Truths tells us that suffering could be ended?
 A. First B. Second
 C. Third D. Fourth
24. The way leading to end of suffering is _____.
 A. Eight Precepts
 B. Ten Kusala Kamma
 C. Four Brahma Viharas
 D. Noble Eightfold Path
25. The fifth precept means _____.
 A. I take the precept to give up killing
 B. I take the precept to give up stealing
 C. I take the precept to give up wrong speech
 D. I take the precept to give up liquor that tends to infatuation and carelessness.
26. "Kamesu Micchacara Veramani Sikkhapadam Samadiyami" is the _____ precept.
 A. first B. second
 C. third D. fourth
27. "Musavada Veramani Sikkhapadam Samadiyami" means I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from _____.
 A. false speech
 B. sexual misconduct
 C. taking things not given
 D. destroying living beings

28. "Panatipata Veramani Sikkhapadam Samadiyami" means I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from _____.
- false speech
 - sexual misconduct
 - taking things not given
 - destroying living beings
29. The good of giving up stealing is one becomes _____.
- honest
 - healthy
 - contented
 - compassionate
30. The good of giving up killing is one becomes _____.
- truthful
 - strong
 - generous
 - compassionate
31. Below are the Five Precepts EXCEPT
- not to lie
 - not to steal
 - not to kill
 - not to gamble
32. We seek refuge in the Triple Gem to ____.
- gain health
 - gain wealth
 - end all suffering
 - end all disease and sickness
33. The Three Refuges are _____.
- Buddha, Dana and Metta
 - Buddha, Dana and Dhamma
 - Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha
 - Buddha, Dhamma and Bhavana
34. A devotee recites Namō Buddhaya before taking Three Refuges to _____.
- pay respect to the Buddha
 - show gratitude to the Buddha
 - ask blessings from the Buddha
 - request holy water from the Buddha
35. "Dhammam Saranam Gacchami" means
- to the Brahma I go for refuge
 - to the Buddha I go for refuge
 - to the Brahma's teaching I go for refuge
 - to the Buddha's teaching I go for refuge
36. The meaning of "Tatiyampi" is _____.
- For the first time
 - For the second time
 - For the third time
 - For the fourth time
37. _____ is the name of the future Buddha.
- Metta
 - Mangala
 - Metteyya
 - Medhankara
38. A lay person can observe the Panca Sila which consists of _____.
- 5 precepts
 - 8 precepts
 - 10 precepts
 - 227 precepts
39. What is the Pali word for the eight Requisites?
- Attha Sila
 - Majjhima Nikaya
 - Attha Parikkhara
 - Majjhima Patipada
40. One of the eight Requisites of a monk is _____.
- fan
 - bowl
 - sandals
 - money
41. When one is offering ____ to the Buddha, one is reflecting on impermanence.
- robes
 - candle
 - flowers
 - incense
42. Which of the following is the teaching of all the Buddha?
- To do Dana, purify one's mind and to speak good words
 - To do Dana, calm one's mind and to speak good words
 - Not to do evil, to do good and calm one's mind
 - Not to do evil, to do good and purify one's mind

43. Which of the following is considered as merit?
A. Moha B. Dana
C. Dukkha D. Dosa
44. Three kinds of evil are caused by _____ thoughts.
A. greediness, anger and cruelty
B. greediness, anger and wrong views
C. anger, ignorance and selfishness
D. anger, selfishness and pleasantness
45. The Pali terms referring to lay Buddhist (male and female) are _____.
A. Upasaka and Upasika
B. Upadana and Upasika
C. Upekkha and Upasaka
D. Upasaka and Upadana
46. Right Speech in Pali is _____.
A. Samma Vaca
B. Samma Vayama
C. Samma Samadhi
D. Samma Samkappa
47. The meaning of Samma Sambuddha is the
A. Kind One B. Wise One
C. Friendly One D. Awakened One
48. In Buddhism, Bodhi Tree represents _____.
A. enlightenment B. compassionate
C. empowerment D. loving-kindness
49. The best way to respect the Buddha is to _____.
A. by offering candles and flowers
B. by bowing in front of His image
C. by donating money to the temple
D. by practising the Buddha's teaching
50. The meaning of Sadhu is _____.
A. good B. perfect
C. great D. excellent