

Subject code: 03

31 August 2018

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

45th MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Junior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SANGHA

Time: 1 ½ hours

1. There are 75 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 your 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. Prince Siddhattha was born at Lumbini Park in Kapilavasthu, on the borders of
A Nepal B Bhutan
C Tibet D Laos
2. In which year was Prince Siddhattha born?
A 668 B.C. B 623 B.C.
C 588 B.C. D 543 B.C.
3. Ten months before Prince Siddhattha was born, Queen Maha Maya had a dream of
A two sala trees
B seven lotuses
C a white elephant
D a Bodhi tree
4. The name "Siddhattha" means
A Wisdom Being
B Virtuous One
C Great Blessings
D Wish-fulfilled
5. What event took place on the fifth day after Prince Siddhattha's birth?
A The Prince's Naming Ceremony
B The visit by the Sage Asita
C Queen Maha Maya passed away
D The Prince attained his first jhana
6. What was the First Sight that made the Prince sad?
A a very sick man
B a very old man
C a dead man
D a man crying in pain
7. Which of the following is not among the Four Sights witnessed by the Prince ?
A an old man
B a corpse
C a noble hermit
D a woman in labour
8. At what age did the Prince renounce the world?
A 16 B 25
C 29 D 35
9. How did the Prince get away from the palace on the night of his renunciation?
A He rode off in a chariot
B He rode off on a horse
C He rode off in a caravan
D He rode off on an elephant
10. Who accompanied the Prince when he left the palace?
A King Suddhodana, his father
B Princess Yasodhara, his wife
C Channa, his charioteer
D Rahula, his son
11. At the bank of the River Anoma, how did the Prince cut off his hair?
A with a knife
B with a sharp stone
C with a sword
D with an axe
12. Who was Ascetic Gotama's first teacher ?
A Alara Kalama
B Uddaka Ramaputta
C Asita the Sage
D Ascetic Kondanna

13. For 6 years the Ascetic Gotama practised all forms of austerities at a place called _____.
- Isipatana
 - Uruvela
 - Rajagaha
 - Buddha Gaya
14. What did Sujata, the village girl offer to Ascetic Gotama who was seated under the banyan tree?
- honey
 - yoghurt
 - milk
 - milk rice
15. In which year did Ascetic Gotama attain Supreme Enlightenment?
- 623 B.C.
 - 543 B.C.
 - 588 B.C.
 - 594 B.C.
16. What was the first moral lesson the Buddha taught humanity after attaining Supreme Enlightenment?
- Peace
 - Happiness
 - Loving-kindness
 - Gratitude
17. On the 6th week after the Buddha gained Perfect Enlightenment, what sheltered the Buddha from a storm of cold winds and heavy rain?
- a serpent king
 - a golden bridge
 - a jewelled chamber
 - a white elephant
18. What was expounded in the First Discourse of the Buddha at Isipatana?
- The Highest Blessings
 - The Four Noble Truths
 - The Fire Sermon
 - The Kalama Sutta
19. What does The Middle Path refer to?
- The Four Noble Truths
 - The Four Brahma Viharas
 - The Noble Eightfold Path
 - The Ten Perfections
20. Which Noble Truth explains the Cause of Suffering?
- The First Noble Truth
 - The Second Noble Truth
 - The Third Noble Truth
 - The Fourth Noble Truth
21. Who invited the Buddha to teach the Dhamma?
- Anathapindika
 - Brahma Sahampati
 - Tapassu and Bhallika
 - King Bimbisara
22. The Buddha preached His First Sermon to.....?
- Yasa and his friends
 - Sariputta and Moggallana
 - The three Kassapa Brothers
 - The Five Monks
23. Who became the First Arahant in the Sangha ?
- Ven Bhaddiya
 - Ven Assaji
 - Ven Kondanna
 - Ven Mahanama
24. What are the two extremes to be avoided in the Middle Path?
- sensual indulgence and self-mortification
 - praise and blame
 - honour and dishonour
 - gain and loss
25. Which virtue do we cultivate when we do charity?
- Compassion
 - Generosity
 - Truthfulness
 - Patience

26. How many arahants were there in the first group of disciples that the Buddha sent out to preach the Dhamma for the good of the many?
 A 60 B 100
 C 500 D 1000
27. Who did the Buddha convert just before he passed away?
 A Subhadda
 B King Ajatasatu
 C King Bimbisara
 D Sati
28. "She was the daughter of a millionaire. She was the most prominent lay female supporter of the Buddha and His Disciples."
 Who is she?
 A Maha Pajapati Gotami
 B Princess Yasodhara
 C Queen Mallika
 D Lady Visakha
29. "Do not accept anything on mere hearsay"
 The Buddha taught this to _____.
 A Yasa and friends
 B The Kassapa Brothers
 C The Kalamas
 D Tappasu and Bhallika
30. Who instructed Rahula to ask for his inheritance from the Buddha?
 A Maha Pajapati Gotami
 B King Siddhodana
 C Princess Yasodhara
 D Devadatta
31. "Be alert! Be not heedless! Lead a righteous life. The righteous live happily both in this world and in the next." The Buddha gave this advice to _____.
 A King Siddhodana
 B King Bimbisara
 C Ven Ananda
 D Ven Rahula
32. The Venerable Ananda possessed powerful _____.
 A supernormal knowledges
 B psychic power
 C human strength
 D retentive memory
33. The Buddha spent his first rainy retreat (vassa) at _____.
 A Vesali B Isipatana
 C Rajagaha D Benares
34. Which of the following is NOT considered as Dhutanga practice?
 A Two meals a day
 B Forest dwelling
 C One triple robe
 D Alms food practice
35. At which time of the day did the Buddha survey the world with His Divine Eye?
 A early in the morning
 B after lunch
 C in the evening
 D middle of the night
36. Who ordained Rahula when he was only seven years old?
 A The Buddha
 B Ven Maha Kassappa
 C Ven Sariputta
 D Ven Upali
37. How many hours did the Buddha sleep in a day?
 A four hours B three hours
 C two hours D one hour
38. For a total of how many years did the Buddha preach?
 A 30 years B 35 years
 C 40 years D 45 years

39. Who introduced the profound philosophy of the Buddha to Sariputta?
 A Ven Ananda
 B Ven Bhaddiya
 C Ven Mahakassapa
 D Ven Assaji
40. The Rainy Season (Vassana) in the Indian calendar refers to the months from
 A April to July
 B May to November
 C July to November
 D August to December
41. What is the name of the First Sutta preached by the Buddha?
 A Mangala Sutta
 B Sigalovada Sutta
 C Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta
 D Ratana Sutta
42. Who bought and donated the Jetavana Monastery to the Buddha?
 A King Bimbisara
 B Anathapindika
 C Ambapalli
 D King Pasenadi
43. According to the Buddha, which criteria truly determines a Brahmin?
 A By virtue of birth into a Brahmin family
 B By virtue of the Will of God
 C By virtue of innate nature
 D By virtue of deeds
44. Who was the presiding Thera at the First Dhamma Council of 500 Arahants after the passing away of the Buddha?
 A Venerable Upali
 B Venerable Ananda
 C Venerable Maha Kassapa
 D Venerable Rahula
45. The Pali terminology for cycle of birth and death is _____.
 A Patikkasamuppada
 B Kamma Vipaka
 C Nibbana
 D Samsara
46. The Sigalovada Sutta of the Digha Nikaya (Long Discourse of the Buddha) is a code of discipline for the _____.
 A monk B nun
 C yogi D layman
47. Which monk helped Maha Pajapati Gotami establish the Order of Nuns?
 A Ven Assaji
 B Ven Ananda
 C Ven Sariputta
 D Ven Moggallana
48. "Musavada veramani sikkhapadam samadiyami" refers to the
 A First Precept
 B Second Precept
 C Third Precept
 D Fourth Precept
49. Who was a barber before entering the Sangha?
 A Venerable Upali
 B Venerable Ananda
 C Venerable Kassappa
 D Venerable Rahula
50. What is the Pali term for "loving-kindness"?
 A Metta B Karuna
 C Mudita D Upekkha
51. Who was formerly a notorious bandit who wore a garland of fingers?
 A Ven Ananda
 B Ven Anuruddha
 C Ven Angulimala
 D Ven Assaji

52. Which monk was praised by the Buddha for his great intelligence?
 A Ven Sariputta
 B Ven Ananda
 C Ven MahaKassappa
 D Ven Moggallana
53. During the time of the Buddha, which monk was known to practise Dhutanga?
 A Upali B Moggallana
 C Sariputta D MahaKassappa
54. In the Four Noble Truths, the Buddha taught that the main cause that clouds all right understanding is
 A Greed B Ignorance
 C Craving D Hatred
55. Who was known as the greatest adversary of the Buddha?
 A Ajatasattu B Angulimala
 C Devadatta D Yasodhara
56. Who caused the death of his innocent father King Bimbisara?
 A Ajatasattu B Angulimala
 C Devadatta D Sanjaya
57. Who caused a schism in the Order of the Sangha and tried to kill the Buddha?
 A Ajatasattu B Devadatta
 C Angulimala D Cunda
58. "Right Concentration" means
 A Mindfulness of the body, feelings, thoughts and the Dhamma
 B Effort to develop good wholesome thoughts
 C One-pointedness of mind
 D Understanding the Four Noble Truths
59. Buddhas do not accumulate fresh kamma because they have destroyed all their.....
 A past actions
 B present actions
 C enemies
 D passions
60. The First Discourse of the Buddha was preached at _____
 A Bodhgaya B Isipatana
 C Lumbini D Kusinara
61. What is the teaching of the Buddha?
 I Go forth for the suffering of the many
 II Strive on with diligence
 III For him who is free from craving, there is no grief, whence fear!
 IV Herein, a clansman abstains from killing, stealing, unchastity, lying and intoxicants that cause infatuation and heedlessness.
- A I, II, III B I, II, IV
 C I, III, IV D II, III, IV
62. Who recited the Vinaya and the Dhamma respectively at the First Dhamma Council?
 I Venerable Kasappa
 II Venerable Upali
 III Venerable Ananda
 IV Venerable Rahula
- A I and II B II and III
 C III and IV D I and IV
63. At the First Dhamma Council, what was rehearsed?
 I Vinaya II Dhamma
 III Sutta IV Abhidhamma
- A I, II B II, III
 C III, IV D I, IV

64. Buddhists seek refuge in the Triple Gem. The Triple Gem refers to:

- I Buddha II Parents
- III Dhamma IV Sangha

- A I, II, III B I, II, IV
- C I, III, IV D II, III, IV

65. What are the three roots of defilements that one must uproot in order to purify oneself?

- I generosity II greed
- III hatred IV delusion

- A I, II, III B I, II, IV
- C I, III, IV D II, III, IV

66. Which factors of the Noble Eightfold Path are grouped under SILA?

- I Right Speech
- II Right Action
- III Right Livelihood
- IV Right View

- A I, II, III B I, II, IV
- C I, III, IV D II, III, IV

67. "Straightening one's views" means

- I. Reading widely
- II. Chanting frequently
- III Accepting Cause and Effect
- IV Understanding Four Noble Truths

- A I, II B II, III
- C III, IV D I, IV

68. What did the Buddha do after his lunch?

- I Meditate
- II Preach Dhamma
- III Conduct Ordination
- IV Survey the world with His Divine Eye

- A I, II B II, III
- C III, IV D I, IV

69. Among the 10 Meritorious Actions are

- I Meditate
- II Preach Dhamma
- III Listen to Dhamma
- IV Acquire supernormal powers

- A I, II B I, II, III
- C II, III D I, IV

70. The evil effects of killing are

- I healthy life
- II short life
- III sickness and disease
- IV constant grief caused by separation of loved ones

- A I, II B I, II, III
- C II, III, IV D II, III

71. The evil effects of stealing are

- I poverty
- II abundance
- III unfulfilled desires
- IV birth as a beggar

- A I, III B I, II, III
- C II, III, IV D II, III

72. The evil deeds performed by body are

- I killing
- II stealing
- III sexual misconduct
- IV hatred

- A I, II B II, III
- C I, II, III D II, III, IV

73. The evil deeds performed by speech are

- I lying II slander
- III harsh speech IV frivolous talk

- A I, II, III B II, III, IV
- C I, II, IV D I, II, III, IV

74. The evil deeds performed by mind are

- I covetousness II generosity
- III ill-will IV false view

- A I, II, III B II, III, IV
- C I, III, IV D I, II, III, IV

75. The Buddha taught that man could obtain his liberation from sorrow by

- I Depending on his parents
- II Depending on God
- III Depending on his own effort
- IV Practising the Noble Eightfold Path:

- A I, II B II, III
- C I, IV D III, IV