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MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

51<sup>st</sup> MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Preliminary Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SANGHA

Time: 1 hour

1. This paper consists of **50** questions. Answer **all** questions.
  - Section I: 40 Multiple Choice Questions
  - Section II: 10 Fill in the Blank Questions
2. Type your answers as instructed.
3. Give only 1 answer for each question.
4. If you wish to change your answer, delete the answer you do not want and then type your new choice.

## Section I – 40 Multiple Choice Questions.

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Choose the **best answer** for each question and type the correct letter (**A, B, C or D**) on the answer line.

- 1 Siddhattha Gotama was born on the Vesak full-moon day of May in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 623 B.C.
  - B. 632 B.C.
  - C. 632 A.D.
  - D. 543 A.D.
  
- 2 Siddhattha Gotama was a \_\_\_\_\_ who later became the Buddha.
  - A. Sakya King
  - B. Sakya Prince
  - C. well-known ascetic
  - D. great sage
  
- 3 Who first knew that Prince Siddhattha Gotama would become a Buddha in the future?
  - A. Assaji
  - B. Asita
  - C. Channa
  - D. Kāḷudāyī
  
- 4 What did Prince Siddhattha do when he was left alone during ploughing festival?
  - A. He walked on seven lotuses.
  - B. He saluted his father.
  - C. He sat quietly under the rose-apple tree and gained enlightenment.
  - D. He sat meditating on a couch.
  
- 5 King Suddhodana saluted Prince Siddhattha Gotama for the second time during the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Name-Giving ceremony
  - B. Ploughing Festival
  - C. Vesak Day
  - D. Wedding Ceremony
  
- 6 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 deva.
  - B. An old man, a sick person, a corpse and a beggar.
  - C. An old man, a sick person, a corpse, and a noble hermit.
  - D. An old man, a sick person, a dying person, and a noble hermit.
  
- 7 Who was prince Rahula's grandfather?

- A. King Suddhodana
  - B. King Asoka
  - C. King Bimbisara
  - D. King Suppabuddha
- 8 How old was Prince Siddhattha Gotama when he renounced the world?
- A. 40 years old
  - B. 35 years old
  - C. 29 years old
  - D. 16 years old
- 9 Three of the Attha Parikkhāra (Eight Requisites) of a monk are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Alms bowl, needle and shoes
  - B. Needle, alms bowl and knife
  - C. Alms bowl, belt and shoes
  - D. Needle, strainer and fan
- 10 How did Prince Siddhattha ordain himself?
- A. He asked for permission from his father to leave the palace.
  - B. He left the palace with his friend, Ghatikara Maha Brahma.
  - C. He went to his first Teacher Alara Kalama and ordained under him.
  - D. He shaved his head and beard using his sword, wore yellow robes and became a monk.
- 11 The Bodhisatta did not continue his practice under his two teachers because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their systems were too strict
  - B. their teaching made his body weak
  - C. their teaching could not lead to the complete end of suffering
  - D. their teaching was too simple
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ were among the five monks that attended to Bodhisatta during his search for the Truth.
- A. Assaji and Bhaddiya
  - B. Bhaddiya and Kassapa
  - C. Sāriputta and Assaji
  - D. Kassapa and Sāriputta
- 13 What is the meaning of “Bodhisatta”?
- A. A human being trying to be liberated.
  - B. A wisdom-being trying to become a Buddha.
  - C. A great sage trying to be an arahant.
  - D. A kind person trying to be a sage.

- 14 The Evil one who came to disturb the Bodhisatta during his search for the Truth was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Māra
  - B. Asura
  - C. Niraya
  - D. Peta
- 15 What did King Bimbisara intend to offer to the Bodhisatta?
- A. His kingdom
  - B. His palace
  - C. Milk rice
  - D. A shelter to strive for enlightenment
- 16 What method did the Bodhisatta use before he adopted the Middle Path?
- A. Fire puja
  - B. Severe austerity
  - C. Noble Eightfold Path
  - D. Indulging in sensual pleasure
- 17 What happened to the 5 monks when the Bodhisatta changed his method to adopt the Middle Path and started eating?
- A. They supported the Bodhisatta's decision.
  - B. They followed the Bodhisatta's footsteps.
  - C. They were disappointed and left him.
  - D. They advised the Bodhisatta not to give up the practice of severe austerity.
- 18 What happened to the Bodhisatta in the last watch of one happy Vesak full moon day of May?
- A. He saw the death and rebirth of beings.
  - B. He remembered his past lives.
  - C. He destroyed all passions and understood the Four Noble Truths.
  - D. Mara came to challenge the Bodhisatta.
- 19 Where did the Bodhisatta gain his Enlightenment?
- A. Lumbini Park
  - B. Isipatana
  - C. Buddha Gaya
  - D. Kusinara
- 20 When did the Bodhisatta gain his Enlightenment?

- A. On the Vesak full moon day of May, 523 B.C
  - B. On the Vesak full moon day of May, 588 B.C.
  - C. During the rain retreat, 523 B.C
  - D. During the rain retreat, 594 B.C
- 21 What was the other name of Sāriputta?
- A. Sañjaya
  - B. Kolita
  - C. Upatissa
  - D. Assaji
- 22 Who was known as Dhamma Bhandagārika – the Treasurer of the Dhamma?
- A. Aṅgulimāla
  - B. Sāriputta
  - C. Rāhula
  - D. Ānanda
- 23 Venerable Sariputta left Sanjaya in search of the Highest Truth after hearing the first two lines of the four-lined stanza from Arahant Assaji. What were the first two lines of the four-lined stanza?
- A. The physical body consists of bones covered with flesh and blood. Stored up inside it are decay and death, pride and malice.
  - B. All things are produced by causation. The Buddha has explained the causes and the Way to eliminate them, and this is His Teaching.
  - C. Let the wise guide beings away from darkness, give direction and advice. They will be treasured by the virtuous and dismissed by the foolish.
  - D. Beware of devious thinking and be aware of all that you dwell upon. Renounce all unruly thoughts and cultivate that which is wholesome.
- 24 The Three Refuges are Buddha, Dhamma, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Sankhara
  - B. Sotapanna
  - C. Sangha
  - D. Samadhi
- 25 The Pali word for the Three Refuges is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Tipitaka
  - B. Tiratana
  - C. Tisarana
  - D. Tilakkhana

- 26 We seek refuge in the Buddha with the ultimate aim to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. gain health
  - B. gain wealth
  - C. end all suffering
  - D. be famous
- 27 The best way to respect the Buddha is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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
- 28 What is the meaning of "Samma Sambuddha" in the "Buddha Vandana"?
- A. The Noble One
  - B. The Excellent One
  - C. The Awakened One
  - D. The Compassionate One
- 29 What is the meaning of "Svakkhato" in the "Dhamma Vandana"?
- A. Well-expounded is the Dhamma.
  - B. The Dhamma is to be self-realized.
  - C. To be approached in order to be seen.
  - D. To be attained by the wise.
- 30 Which of the following is NOT part of the "Dhamma Vandana"?
- A. Sanditthiko
  - B. Akaliko
  - C. Ehipassiko
  - D. Lokavidu
- 31 Which of the following is NOT a virtue of the Sangha?
- A. Of good conduct is the Order of the Disciples of the Blessed One
  - B. Of pleasurable conduct is the Order of the Disciples of the Blessed One
  - C. Of dutiful conduct is the Order of the Disciples of the Blessed One
  - D. Of upright conduct is the Order of the Disciples of the Blessed One
- 32 What was Angulimala's original name?
- A. Vimamsa

- B. Upatissa
- C. Kosala
- D. Ahimsaka

- 33 The three roots of evil are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. greed, selfishness, and hatred.
  - B. greed, hatred, and anger.
  - C. greed, selfishness, and jealousy.
  - D. greed, hatred, and ignorance.
- 34 In the Ten Meritorious Deeds, 'Transference of Merit'(pattidana) and 'Rejoicing in Others' Merits'(pattanumodana) are often referred to as types of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Charity
  - B. Mental Culture
  - C. Teaching the Doctrine
  - D. Straightening one's views
- 35 Which of the following is NOT the Ten Meritorious Deeds?
- A. Apacayana
  - B. Samphappalapa
  - C. Dhammasavana
  - D. Veyyavacca
- 36 What is the symbolic meaning of offering flowers to the Buddha?
- A. To reflect on wisdom, knowing what is right, and doing the right thing.
  - B. To reflect on impermanence.
  - C. To reflect on the sweetness of Dhamma.
  - D. To reflect on the purification of mind and body.
- 37 What is the symbolic meaning of offering incense to the Buddha?
- A. To reflect on wisdom, knowing what is right, and doing the right thing.
  - B. To reflect on impermanence.
  - C. To reflect on the purification of mind and body.
  - D. To reflect on the sweetness of Dhamma.
- 38 Sammāditṭhi means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Right Understanding
  - B. Right Thought
  - C. Right Speech
  - D. Right Action

- 39 Who became the leader of the Buddhist Order when the Buddha passed away in 543B.C.?
- A. Venerable Sariputta
  - B. Venerable Moggallana
  - C. Venerable Ananda
  - D. Venerable Mahakassapa
- 40 The three kinds of merit are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Sila, Samadhi and Moha
  - B. Sila, Samadhi and Lobha
  - C. Dana, Sila and Bhavana
  - D. Dana, Akusala and Bhavana



## Section II- Fill in the Blank Questions.

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the correct answers to complete the statements given in questions 41 to 50. Pick your answers from the choices given in the box below. Type the correct letters (A-O) on the answer lines. Use each letter only once. There are five extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A. third
- B. Musāvādā Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- C. Vikāla Bhojanā Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- D. fifth
- E. Abrahmacariyā Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- F. Adinnādānā Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- G. Uccāsayana Mahāsayana Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- H. Surā Meraya Majja Pamādatthānā Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- I. Imani Panca Sikkhāpadani Samādiyāmī
- J. Pāṇātipātā Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- K. fourth
- L. first
- M. Kāmesu Micchācārā Veramaṇī Sikkhāpadaṃ Samādiyāmī
- N. second
- O. Namō Tassa Bhagavato Arahato Samma Sambuddhassa

41 In Panca Sila, which is the first precept in Pali Language? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

42 In Panca Sila, which is the second precept in Pali Language? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

43 In Panca Sila, which is the third precept in Pali Language? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

44 In Panca Sila, which is the fourth precept in Pali Language? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

45 In Panca Sila, which is the fifth precept in Pali Language? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

46 'I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from taking things not given' is the \_\_\_\_\_ precept of the Panca Sila.

Answer:

- 47 'I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from liquor causing intoxication and heedlessness is the \_\_\_\_\_ precept of the Panca Sila.

Answer:

- 48 'I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from destroying living beings is the \_\_\_\_\_ precept of the Panca Sila.

Answer:

- 49 'I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from sexual misconduct is the \_\_\_\_\_ precept of the Panca Sila.

Answer:

- 50 'I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from false speech is the \_\_\_\_\_ precept of the Panca Sila.

Answer: