

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha is also known as “Amatassa Data”, which means _____.
 - A. the giver of Happiness
 - B. the giver of Joy
 - C. the giver of Compassion
 - D. the giver of Deathlessness

2. The Fundamental Units of nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____.
 - A. Paramatta
 - B. Niyama
 - C. Sacca
 - D. Paññati

3. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as:- “If anyone who does not support his/her own parents he/she is the cause of their own downfall.” What is the name of this Sutta?
 - A. Ratana Sutta
 - B. Vasala Sutta
 - C. Parabhava Sutta
 - D. Kalama Sutta

4. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one’s own Kamma?
 - A. Sankhara
 - B. Viññana
 - C. Sañña
 - D. Cetana

5. What are the Four Brahma Viharas?
 - A. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Sukkha
 - B. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Upekkha
 - C. Sila, Samadhi, Pañña, Nibanna
 - D. Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga

6. The Buddha preached that these Five Constituents are conducive to unsatisfactoriness.
- A. Panca Khanda
 - B. Panca Nivarana
 - C. Panca Bala
 - D. Panca Viriya
7. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Maha Parinibbana?
- A. The Dhamma & Vinaya will be your Teacher, when I am gone
 - B. Practise diligently the noble Eightfold Path
 - C. Subject to change are all component things, Strive on with diligence
 - D. All of the above
8. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he knew that the Teacher would attain Maha Parinibbana at the last watch of the night?
- A. Mahakassapa
 - B. Dhammarama
 - C. Anurudha
 - D. Subhada
9. In Samma Sati, one has to be aware of _____ .
- A. Kaya, Vaca, Cetasika & Viññana
 - B. Kaya, Sankhara, Cetasika & Viññana
 - C. Kaya, Vedana, Sañña & Viññana
 - D. Kaya, Vedana, Citta & Viññana
10. To what do the following two lines of verses refer to : 'misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there, nought save deed is found'?
- A. Sakayaditthi
 - B. Atta

- C. Anatta
- D. Michaditthi

11. “Everlasting Happiness, neither cause nor effect, eternal & deathless, refer to one concept”. Pick out that concept.

- A. Devaloka
- B. Rupaloka
- C. Arupaloka
- D. Nibbana

12. In the Paticca Samuppada what causes the Sankhara?

- A. Avijja
- B. Vijja
- C. Viññana
- D. Tanha

13. The Buddha preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” to _____ .

- A. Tapussa & Bhallika
- B. Nigantha Nataputta
- C. Kassapa brothers & their followers
- D. Yasa’s mother & father

14. By what other names was Yasodhara known?

- A. Vajiri
- B. Bhadakaccana
- C. Sujata
- D. Mallika

15. The two merchants Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____ .

- A. Uruvela
- B. Vesali
- C. Savathi
- D. Ukkala

16. Which of the following may be said to be the cause of suffering?

- A. Moha & Tanha

- B. Moha & Raga
- C. Moha & Dosa
- D. Raga & Tanha

17. Who was the immoral bhikkhu who rejoiced over the Buddha's death?

- A. Ven. Dhammarama
- B. Ven. Devadatta
- C. Ven. Subhadda
- D. Ven. Revata

18. The Ven. Sariputta attained Arahantship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an ascetic. Who is the ascetic?

- A. Nigantha Nataputta, the Ascetic
- B. Subhada, the Ascetic
- C. Dighanaka, the Ascetic
- D. Naked Ascetic

19. Which king ordered his own father to be killed because he harboured a grudge that his father never loved and cared for him when he was a child?

- A. King Bimbisara
- B. King Videha
- C. King Pasenadi Kosala
- D. King Ajatasattu

20. The Buddha said, "Do not believe ever he is your Teacher". Which Sutta does it come from?

- A. Bhojjanga Sutta
- B. Kalama Sutta
- C. Khanda Sutta
- D. Vasala Sutta

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Then explain on each and every virtue of the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, with any two incidents to prove His quality as “Lokavindu”.
2. Please describe clearly how the Buddha met the 3 Kassapa brothers and preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” (All in flames). Explain the Dhamma in this Sutta completely in order to convert the 3 brothers.
3. Please describe clearly all the major events that happened in the Life History of the Buddha to show that He had served Gods and humans selflessly during His forty-five years of ministry.

(PART B)

4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samupadda)? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of a human being.
5. What are Pancakkhandha? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (Unsatisfactoriness) in our human life.
6. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how by practicing the Dhamma will give us ultimate happiness in life.

(PART C)

7. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Explain any one virtue and illustrate one virtue from the Buddha’s disciple.
8. Trace the events that lead to the establishment of the Bhikkuni’s Sangha. What are the significance they had on the status of women in India at that time?
9. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Sivali Thero? Illustrate from the Jataka story what Parami had he cultivated in his previous life.

(PART D)

10. How does Rebirth take place without a soul? Explain clearly from the Dhamma point of view to prove that without a soul, still there is also Rebirth.
11. What are the teachings of the Buddha for Filial Piety. Explain clearly from the Sutta and give illustration from the Jataka story.
12. We are taught to radiate Loving-kindness (Metta) towards all living beings. What are the 11 benefits for practicing Metta. However, some suggest that this is a negative attitude for we are only saying it but not practicing it. Explain how would you defend by using the Buddha’s teaching.