

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

44th 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. When was Prince Siddhattha born?
 - A. 543 B.C. on the Vesak full moon day
 - B. 543 B.C. on the Uposatha new moon day
 - C. 623 B.C. on the Vesak full moon day
 - D. 632 B.C. on the Uposatha new moon Day
2. Lumbini Park was the ___ of Prince Siddhartha.
 - A. palace
 - B. birthplace
 - C. place of first sermon
 - D. place of enlightenment
3. The Bodhisatta became a Buddha when he was _____ years old.
 - A. 80
 - B. 40
 - C. 35
 - D. 29
4. The Bodhisatta struggled ___ years to attain Buddhahood.
 - A. six
 - B. sixteen
 - C. sixty
 - D. six hundred
5. The Bodhisatta gained his Enlightenment at _____.
 - A. Sravasti
 - B. Sarnath
 - C. Buddha Gaya
 - D. Deer Park
6. The father of Prince Siddhattha was _____.
 - A. King Ajatasatu
 - B. King Suddhodana
 - C. King Suppabuddha
 - D. King Pasenadi Kosala
7. The person who brought up Prince Siddhattha after his mother passed away was _____.
 - A. Sujata
 - B. Kisa Gotami
 - C. Queen Maha Maya
 - D. Maha Pajapati Gotami
8. Asita cried after seeing the infant Prince Siddhattha because _____.
 - A. he would not be able to be his teacher.
 - B. he would not be able to see the Buddha.
 - C. he would not be able to befriend the Buddha
 - D. he would not be able to make his aspiration in front of the Buddha.
9. Prince Siddhattha Gotama saw four strange sights when he visited the park. They are an old man, a sick person, a corpse and _____.
 - A. a king
 - B. a beggar
 - C. a noble hermit
 - D. an old lady
10. Prince Siddhattha started thinking of _____ after seeing the four strange sights.
 - A. searching for truth and peace
 - B. how to stop from becoming old
 - C. building better shelters for people
 - D. searching for medicine to treat the sick people.
11. Prince Siddhattha left his new born son and his family because _____.
 - A. he pitied his son and all others
 - B. he was bored of being prince and a father
 - C. he wanted to find more wealth for his family
 - D. he was afraid of having to take care of his family
12. After Prince Siddhattha ordained himself, _____ offered robes to Prince Siddhattha
 - A. Sujata
 - B. Channa
 - C. Anathapindika
 - D. Ghatikara Maha Brahma
13. Who was the second teacher of Bodhisatta?
 - A. Udayi
 - B. Alara
 - C. Uddaka
 - D. Kondana
14. The Bodhisatta did not continue to practice under his two teachers because _____.
 - A. Their systems were too strict
 - B. Their teaching made his body weak
 - C. Their teaching was too complicated
 - D. Their systems could not end all suffering
15. Who approached and tempted the Bodhisatta when he practiced many forms of severe austerity in the forest?
 - A. Mara
 - B. Mahanama
 - C. Nanda
 - D. Pattacara

16. The Evil One's army consisted of ____.
- ten kinds of merits
 - ten kinds of precepts
 - ten kinds of passions
 - ten kinds of aggregates
17. _____ were among the five monks that attended to Bodhisatta during his search for Truth.
- Sariputta and Assaji
 - Assaji and Bhaddiya
 - Bhaddiya and Kassapa
 - Kassapa and Sariputta
18. The five monks left the Bodhisatta alone because the Bodhisatta_____.
- looked down on them
 - wanted to go back to his palace
 - gave up fasting and ate some food
 - did not agree with the way they practiced
19. The Bodhisatta gave up fasting and ate some food because _____.
- He was too thin.
 - He was too hungry.
 - He needed strength to gain Buddhahood.
 - He needed the food as a meditation object.
20. The meaning of Majjhima Patipada is ____.
- Happy Path
 - Noble Path
 - Middle Path
 - Harmonious Path
21. The Bodhisatta adopted the Majjhima Patipada and gave up the_____in order to attain Buddhahood..
- two teachers
 - two extremes
 - five friends
 - five faculties
22. During the Bodhisatta's last watch before He gain Enlightenment, He _____.
- gained psychic power
 - remembered past lives
 - understood the Four Noble Truths
 - saw the death and rebirth of beings
23. The meaning of Boddhisatta is ____.
- happy person
 - wisdom-being
 - wandering ascetic
 - compassionate person
24. The awakened One in Pali is ____.
- Samma Sati
 - Samma Vayama
 - Samma Samkappa
 - Samma Sambuddha
25. The meaning of Sangha is _____.
- Holy place
 - Holy Order
 - Holy books
 - Holy water
26. Panca Silas refers to _____.
- 5 precepts
 - 8 precepts
 - 227 precepts
 - 311 precepts
27. The Pali term for wisdom is _____.
- Sila
 - Panna
 - Samadhi
 - Bhavana
28. Dana means _____.
- giving
 - money
 - sharing
 - compassion
29. The meaning of "Dutiyampi" is _____.
- For the first time
 - For the second time
 - For the third time
 - For the last time
30. In Buddhism, Bodhi Tree represents ____.
- wisdom
 - compassion
 - Enlightenment
 - loving-kindness
31. The name of the future Buddha is ____.
- Metteya
 - Vipassi
 - Kakusandha
 - Vessabhu
32. "Sangham Saranam Gacchami" means
- to the Brahma I go for refuge
 - to the Buddha I go for refuge
 - to the Buddha's teaching I go for refuge
 - to the Buddha's disciples I go for refuge

33. The first 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
34. Which of the following is an item of the Eight Requisites (Attha Parikkhara)?
 A. Fan B. Water strainer
 C. Puja books D. Water bottle
35. Which of the following is not included in the Four Noble Truths?
 A. kamma and metta
 B. Noble Eightfold Path
 C. suffering and craving
 D. craving and Nibbana
36. The Third Noble Truth is _____.
 A. there is suffering
 B. there is end of suffering
 C. there is cause of suffering
 D. there is path leading to end of suffering
37. “Addinadana Veramani Sikkhapadam Samadiyami” is the ___ precept.
 A. first B. second
 C. third D. fourth
38. Musavada Veramani Sikkhapadam Samadiyami” means I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from the following except _____.
 A. lying
 B. abusive
 C. foolish talk with friends
 D. discussion of Dhamma with friends
39. What is the good of giving up killing?
 A. Gain good reputation
 B. Become a generous person
 C. The mind stays clear all the time
 D. Become kind and full of compassion
40. When one observes the precept of giving up lying, one _____.
 A. becomes healthy
 B. becomes wealthy
 C. becomes truthful and trustful
 D. becomes full of loving-kindness
41. By observing the ____, a person becomes very careful and his senses become very clear
 A. second precept B. third precept
 C. fourth precept D. fifth precept
42. Below are the Five Precepts EXCEPT
 A. not to lie B. not to gamble
 C. not to steal D. not to be unchaste
43. One can become a Buddhist _____.
 A. by visiting the monks
 B. by taking the Three Oaths
 C. by taking the Three Refuges
 D. by donating money to the temple
44. Which of the following are the Three Refuges?
 A. Buddha, Dana and Sila
 B. Buddha, Dana and Sangha
 C. Buddha, Dhamma and Sila
 D. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha
45. The three roots of evils are _____.
 A. greed, hatred, ignorance
 B. greed, selfishness, anger
 C. greed, selfishness, jealousy
 D. greed, selfishness, hatred
46. One gives up ignorance when one practices
 A. honesty B. meditation
 C. patience D. generosity
47. When one is offering ____ to the Buddha, one is reflecting on wisdom.
 A. robes B. candle
 C. flowers D. incense
48. The use of the Buddha’s image is to help us to _____.
 A. avoid all evil spirits
 B. pray to the Buddha easily
 C. think of the Buddha easily
 D. admire the beauty of the Buddha’s statue
49. The best way to respect the Buddha is to _____.
 A. practice the Dhamma
 B. practice being calm
 C. cultivate psychic power
 D. cultivate loving-kindness

50. Below is the advice of all the Buddha
except _____.
- A. to do good
 - B. not to do evil
 - C. to gain popularity
 - D. to purify one's mind