

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

44th MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SANGHA

Time: **2** hours

1. There are **20** objective questions in **Section 1** and **12** essay type questions in **Section 2**.
2. For **Section 1**, answer all **20** questions. Only **1** answer is to be given for each question. You are required to mark the correct answer on the separate answer sheet provided. If you wish to change the answer, erase completely the choice you have made earlier and mark your new answer.
3. For **Section 2**, answer **4** questions. Choose only **1** question from **each part** of the section.

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha always referred to Himself as _____.
A. Buddha
B. Bhagava
C. Tathagata
D. Bhante
2. "..... just like a mother would protect her only son, even at the risk of her own life, even so".
The above quotation is extracted from which Sutta?
A. Mangala Sutta
B. Ratana Sutta
C. Vasala Sutta
D. Karaniyametta Sutta
3. To which of the following, does this verse refer to "Misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there, nought save deed is found."
A. Atta
B. Anatta
C. Micchaditthi
D. Sakayaditthi
4. An Anagami (Non-Returner) has cultivated deep insights and has further eradicated _____.
A. self-delusion and doubt
B. delusion and restlessness
C. rites and rituals
D. sense-pleasure and ill-will
5. "Everlasting happiness, neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless."
This describes the Buddhist concept of
A. Rupaloka
B. Arupaloka
C. Nibbana
D. Devaloka
6. Rebirth takes place instantly through _____, there being no differences in whether one is reborn in heaven, hell, animal, demon or human realm.
A. relinking-consciousness
B. feeling
C. mental-consciousness
D. perception
7. What are the two Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two Laws that govern the behaviour of humans and protect the world?
A. Compassion and Wisdom
B. Shame and Fear
C. Loving-kindness and Joy
D. Morality and Shame
8. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?
A. Sukara maddava
B. Chicken
C. Fish
D. Nasi briyani
9. If there is No-Self, who is the doer of one's own Kamma?
A. Sanna
B. Sankhara
C. Vinnana
D. Cetana
10. The Buddha preached that the five aggregates are the source of unsatisfactoriness or dukkha. These five aggregates are known as _____ in Pali.
A. Panca Khandha
B. Panca Bala
C. Panca Viriya
D. Panca Nivarana

11. The Buddha preached the “Aditta Pariyaya Sutta, the Fire Sermon” to
- Nigantha Nataputta
 - Tapassu and Bhallika
 - Yasa’s mother and father
 - Kassapa Brothers and their followers
12. “All conditioned things are subject to change, give rise to suffering and beyond our control” signifies _____.
- Anicca, Dukkha, Anatta
 - Sila, Samadhi, Panna
 - Metta, Karuna, Mudita
 - Lobha, Dosa, Moha
13. The fundamental units of nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____.
- Sacca
 - Paramattha
 - Pannati
 - Niyama
14. “If anyone who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is known as outcast.” The Buddha preached this in the _____.
- Vasala Sutta
 - Parabhava Sutta
 - Kalama Sutta
 - Dhajjaga Sutta
15. In the Paticca Sammuppada, what causes the Vinnana to arise?
- Avijja
 - Sankhara
 - Tanha
 - Vedana
16. The Eight Vicissitudes of Life are happiness and sorrow; gain and loss; fame and disrepute; _____.
- good and bad
 - greed and generosity
 - like and dislike
 - praise and blame
17. The two chief disciples in the Bhikkuni Sangha were Venerable _____ and Venerable _____.
- Khema and Yasodhara
 - Khema and Uppalavanna
 - Pajapati Gotami and Kisa Gotami
 - Yasodhara and Patacara
18. Which of the following statement is false’?
- Sabbe sankhara anicca
 - Sabbe sankhara dukkha
 - Sabbe dhamma dukkha
 - Sabbe dhamma anatta
19. Which disciple has the same physical features as the Samma Sambuddha?
- Venerable Maha Kassapa
 - Venerable Sariputta
 - Venerable Moggallana
 - Venerable Ananda
20. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Mahaparinibbana?
- Take the Dhamma and Vinaya as your teacher when I am gone
 - Practice diligently the Noble Eightfold Path
 - Subject to change are all component things. Strive on with diligence
 - All of the above.

SECTION 2

PART A

1. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Explain briefly the Buddha's virtues with the support of incidents extracted from His life to illustrate his unique qualities.
2. Describe some major events in the life history of the Buddha to show that He had served humanity selflessly during His forty-five years of Sasana work.
3. The Buddha has 32 major characteristics on His Body. Describe the development of 3 of these characteristics with the support of Jataka stories.

PART B

4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Sammuppada)? Explain clearly how the process from birth to death of a sentient being happens accordingly.
5. What are the Pancakkhandha? Explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (unsatisfactoriness) in our human life.
6. Explain in detail the Four Noble Truths as taught by the Buddha and show how these Truths will lead us to the attainment of Nibbana.

PART C

7. What are the qualities and virtues of Venerable Moggallana Thero? Give evidences from the past and present lives of Venerable Moggallana Thero which led to his becoming the second Chief Disciple of the Buddha.
8. Explain clearly the qualities and duties of the Venerable Ananda Thero as the Buddha's attendant monk until His final attainment of Mahaparinibbana.
9. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Explain these virtues briefly and illustrate with incidents from the lives of the Buddha's disciples.

PART D

10. What are the conditions for breaking of the 4th Precept of Musavada? Explain why it is difficult to uphold this precept purely. If you break this precept, then people will never trust you, give an illustration from the Jatakas to support this.
11. What are the teachings of the Buddha on filial piety? Give evidence from the Suttas and give one illustration from the Jatakas.
12. When did the First Buddhist Council take place? Who initiated this Council and why? Give a brief account of the First Buddhist Council and highlight its importance in the history of Buddhism.

THE END