

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