

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

43rd 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. The birthplace of Prince Siddhattha was _____.
A. Kusinara B. Deer Park
C. Buddha Gaya D. Lumbini Park
2. The queen named ____gave birth to Prince Siddhattha Gotama.
A. Malika
B. Samavati
C. Maha Maya
D. Maha Pajapati Gotami
3. The father of Prince Siddhattha was _____.
A. King Kosala
B. King Bimbisara
C. King Suddhodana
D. King Suppabuddha
4. Who died seven days after the birth of Prince Siddhattha?
A. His father
B. His mother
C. A great sage named Asita
D. His mother's younger sister
5. Asita cried after seeing the infant Prince Siddhattha because _____.
A. he would not be able to teach him
B. he would not be able to talk to him
C. he would not be able to be friend him
D. he would not be able to see the Buddha
6. What is the meaning of "Siddhattha"?
A. Wise B. Worthy
C. Wonderful D. Wish-fulfilled
7. Kondanna was the youngest Brahmin who ____of Prince Siddhattha on his name giving day.
A. told the past
B. fore-told the future
C. describe the wisdom
D. describe the personality
8. The four strange sights seen by Prince Siddhattha Gotama when he visited the park were _____.
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 Brahmin
D. an old man, a sick person, a corpse and a noble hermit
9. After Prince Siddhattha saw the four strange sights, he started thinking of _____.
A. improving people's welfare
B. searching for the truth and peace
C. setting better rules for his country
D. building better shelters for people
10. Which of the following is not the item of the Eight Requisites (Attha Parikkhara)?
A. Belt B. Knife
C. Spoon D. Needle
11. Rahula was the son of _____.
A. Prince Nanda
B. Prince Siddhattha
C. King Suddhodana
D. King Suppabuddha
12. Prince Siddhattha gave his necklace to a young lady named ___ to show his gratitude to her.
A. Visakha B. Kisa Gotami
C. Uppalavvana D. Velukandakiya
13. Prince Siddhattha left his new born son because _____.
A. he disliked his son
B. he was bored of his palace
C. he was tired of being a prince
D. he pitied his son and all others

14. Who offered the robes to Prince Siddhattha after he ordained himself?
 A. Sujata
 B. Alara Kalama
 C. Anathapindika
 D. Ghatikara Maha Brahma
15. In which year did the Bodhisatta become a Buddha?
 A. 29th year B. 35th year
 C. 40th year D. 80th year
16. The Bodhisatta struggled _____ to gain Buddhahood.
 A. three years B. three months
 C. six years D. six months
17. What is the meaning of Bodhisatta?
 A. great sage
 B. wisdom-being
 C. wandering ascetic
 D. very important person
18. Who was the first teacher of Bodhisatta?
 A. Udayi B. Kondanna
 C. Uddaka D. Alara Kalama
19. What was King Bimbisara's request after the Bodhisatta refused to accept his kingdom?
 A. Bodhisatta was invited to lunch Dana after his Enlightenment.
 B. Bodhisatta was invited to stay at his palace after his Enlightenment.
 C. Bodhisatta was invited to visit his kingdom first after his Enlightenment.
 D. Bodhisatta was invited to give blessings to his kingdom first after his Enlightenment.
20. Who were among the five monks that attended to the Bodhisatta during his search for Truth?
 A. Mogallana and Assaji
 B. Kassapa and Assaji
 C. Kassapa and Vappa
 D. Mahanama and Vappa
21. The Bodhisatta gave up fasting and ate some food because _____.
 A. he was bored.
 B. he was very thin.
 C. he was too weak to walk.
 D. he needed strength to gain Buddhahood.
22. The five monks _____ the Bodhisatta after seeing him give up fasting and ate some food.
 A. left B. scolded
 C. praised D. beat up
23. Mara the _____ approached the Bodhisatta when he was almost on the verge of death.
 A. Evil One B. Great One.
 C. Angry One D. Compassionate One
24. The Bodhisatta did _____ before attaining Nibbana.
 A. seek for entertainment
 B. seek for pleasure in eating
 C. practice to gain wealth and fame
 D. practice many forms of severe austerity
25. A lady named _____ offered the Bodhisatta some milk rice when he was seated under a banyan tree.
 A. Sujata B. Yasodhara
 C. Suddhodana D. Sundari Nanda
26. What happened during the Bodhisatta's second watch before He gained Enlightenment?
 A. He destroyed all passions.
 B. He remembered his past lives.
 C. He understood the Four Noble Truths.
 D. He saw the death and rebirth of beings.
27. The Bodhisatta gained his Enlightenment at _____.
 A. Sravasti B. Sarnath
 C. Buddha Gaya D. Lumbini Park

28. The meaning of Majjhima Patipada is _____.
- A. Wise Path B. Noble Path
C. Middle Path D. Peaceful Path
29. The Awakened One in Pali is _____.
- A. Bodhisatta
B. Samma Sati
C. Samma Samkappa
D. Samma Sambuddha
30. Which of the following is not included in the Four Noble Truths?
- A. kamma B. suffering
B. craving D. Nibbana
31. The Fourth Noble Truth is _____.
- A. suffering
B. the end of suffering
C. the cause of suffering
D. the path leading to the end of suffering
32. Craving leads to _____.
- A. anger B. madness
C. delusion D. suffering
33. The Pali word for the Three Refuges is ____.
- A. Tisarana B. Tipitaka
C. Tiratana D. Tilakkhana
34. We recite Namō Buddhaya before taking the Three Refuge as a mark of _____.
- A. respect to the Buddha
B. invitation to the Buddha
C. asking for blessing from the Buddha
D. asking for protection from the Buddha
35. “Buddham Saranam Gacchami” means
- A. to the Brahma I go for refuge
B. to the Buddha I go for refuge
C. to the Buddha’s disciples I go for refuge
D. to the Buddha’s teaching I go for refuge
36. The meaning of “Tatiyampi” is _____.
- A. for the first time
B. for the second time
C. for the third time
D. for the last time
37. When one takes the Three Refuges, one becomes a _____.
- A. deva B. arahant
C. Buddhist D. Bodhisatta
38. Panca Sila refers to _____.
- A. 5 precepts B. 8 precepts
C. 227 precepts D. 311 precepts
39. What is the Pali word for precept?
- A. Saranam B. Sikkhapada
C. Surameraya D. Samadiyami
40. The fifth 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
41. “Kamesu Micchacara Veramani Sikkhapadam Samadiyami” is the ____ precept.
- A. first B. second
C. third D. fourth
42. “Musavada Veramani Sikkhapadam Samadiyami” means I undertake to observe the precept to abstain from _____.
- A. false speech
B. sexual misconduct
C. taking things not given
D. destroying living beings
43. The good of giving up stealing is one becomes _____;
- A. honest B. healthy
C. contented D. compassionate
44. The good of giving up killing is one becomes _____.
- A. trustful B. cheerful
C. generous D. compassionate

45. We seek refuge in the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha to end all ____.
- A. debts B. diseases
C. suffering D. relationships
46. The best way to respect the Buddha is to _____.
- A. donate statues of the Buddha
B. donate money to the temple
C. praise the teaching of the Buddha
D. practice the teaching of the Buddha
47. The three kinds of merit are ____.
- A. Sila, Samadhi and Panna
B. Sila, Samadhi and Lobha
C. Dana, Sila and Bhavana
D. Dana, Panna and Bhavana
48. What are the three kinds of evil that are caused by thoughts
- A. greediness, anger and selfishness
B. greediness, anger and wrong views
C. selfishness, anger and wrong views
D. greediness, selfishness and wrong views
49. Four kinds of evil are caused by words. One of them is _____ speech.
- A. harsh B. polite
C. timely D. persuasive
50. The Pali term for morality or virtuous conduct is _____.
- A. Sila B. Dosa
C. Panca D. Bhavana