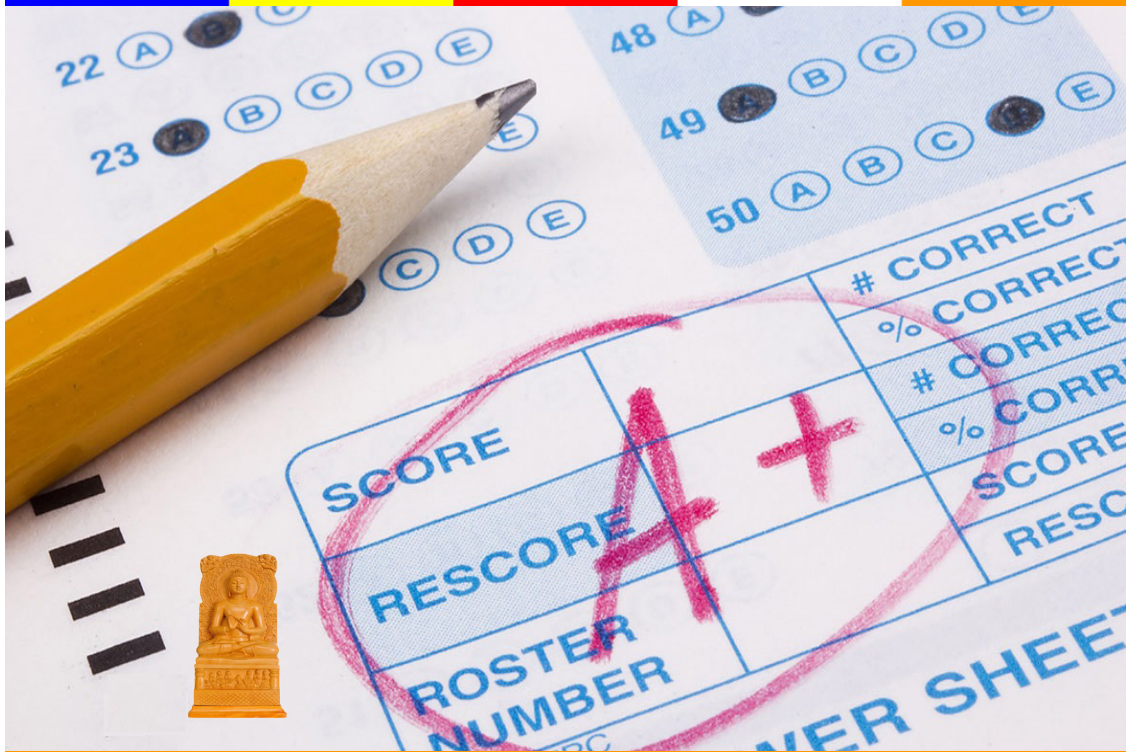


English with Chinese Translation
英译中



MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION PAPER
马来西亚佛学会考试卷



HIGHER STAGE
高级试

马来西亚佛学会考试卷
2003年~2018年



Translated by: CetoVimutti Bhikkhu

中译：心逸比丘

Compiled by: DhammaSiri Bhikkhu

编辑：法严比丘



MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION PAPER
YEAR 2003~2018



In order to facilitate Chinese speaking Buddhists to learn Buddhism more deeply in bilingual medium, especially in order to prepare them for the Malaysian TheraVāda Buddhist Examination, DhammaJāta Publication is willing to compile the past year examination question papers of the TheraVāda Buddhist examination into an ebook that can be copied and freely distributed with Chinese translation, answers for the questions and Pāli texts provided as a compliment to the examination papers. This bilingual electronic edition will serve as an important reference to learn Buddhist doctrine for both Chinese-speaking and English-speaking Buddhists. Meanwhile, it will aid those who are willing to participate in the Malaysian Buddhist Examination.

At present, these papers are only available in printed copies and scanned soft copies which is inconvenient for both doctrinal study and citation. Therefore we are attempting to make them more available, duplicable and user-friendly. These papers will be compiled into four volumes, namely Preliminary Exam, Junior Exam, Senior Exam and Higher Exam. The exam question papers edited are from 2003 to 2018. DhammaJāta Publication hopes this compilation will help readers to understand Buddhism, and then practice it all the way towards the eradication of all the mental defilements and be free from all sufferings.

We are grateful to Hon. Vice Chairman of Malaysia Buddhist Examination Syndicate, Dr. Surya for her trust and approval by giving authorization to DhammaJāta Publication to edit and circulate this booklet on behalf of the Buddhist examination mission of the TheraVāda Buddhism in Malaysia. Much appreciation to Ven. Cetovimutti for translating examination paper into Chinese and at the same time, thanks to DhammaJāta Youth members, DhammaJāta Sunday School students for their compassion and courage to participate in editing, typesetting, proof-reading and other works to make this precious Dhamma project successfully complete.

May the Buddha's teaching last for long in this world.

May all beings be happy and peaceful.



DhammaJāta Publication

10th February, 2020 Māgha Pūjā



前言

为了方便华人佛教徒以中英双语媒介更深入地学习佛法，尤其是为了他们备考马来西亚南传上座部佛学考试，法锦出版社发心愿将马来西亚南传上座部佛学考试历年考卷编纂成可供复制并免费传播的电子书，并提供中文翻译、考题答案以及填补所有巴利词汇字型使此试卷册更完善。

目前这些试卷只有纸质版和电子扫描版，此种流通方式对于信众的学习和使用稍有不便，故我们发心愿将其做成可供复制的电子版，以便使用。此考卷将编成四册，即入门试卷、初级试卷、中级试卷与高级试卷。试卷册所编辑的考题是由2003年至2018年。法锦出版社希望此书能够帮助读者初步认识佛教，然后付诸实践，致力于断除烦恼，究竟灭苦！

我们万分的感激马来西亚佛教考试委员会副主席Dr. Surya对法锦出版社的信任与认可，并代表马来西亚南传上座部佛教考试团授权于法锦出版社编辑与流通此考卷册。非常感恩心逸尊者将考题翻译成中文。同时，感谢法锦青少年团以及法锦儿童佛学班学员勇于参与编辑、排版、对稿等工作使此法宝顺利完成。

愿佛陀正法久住世间！
愿一切众生快乐安稳！



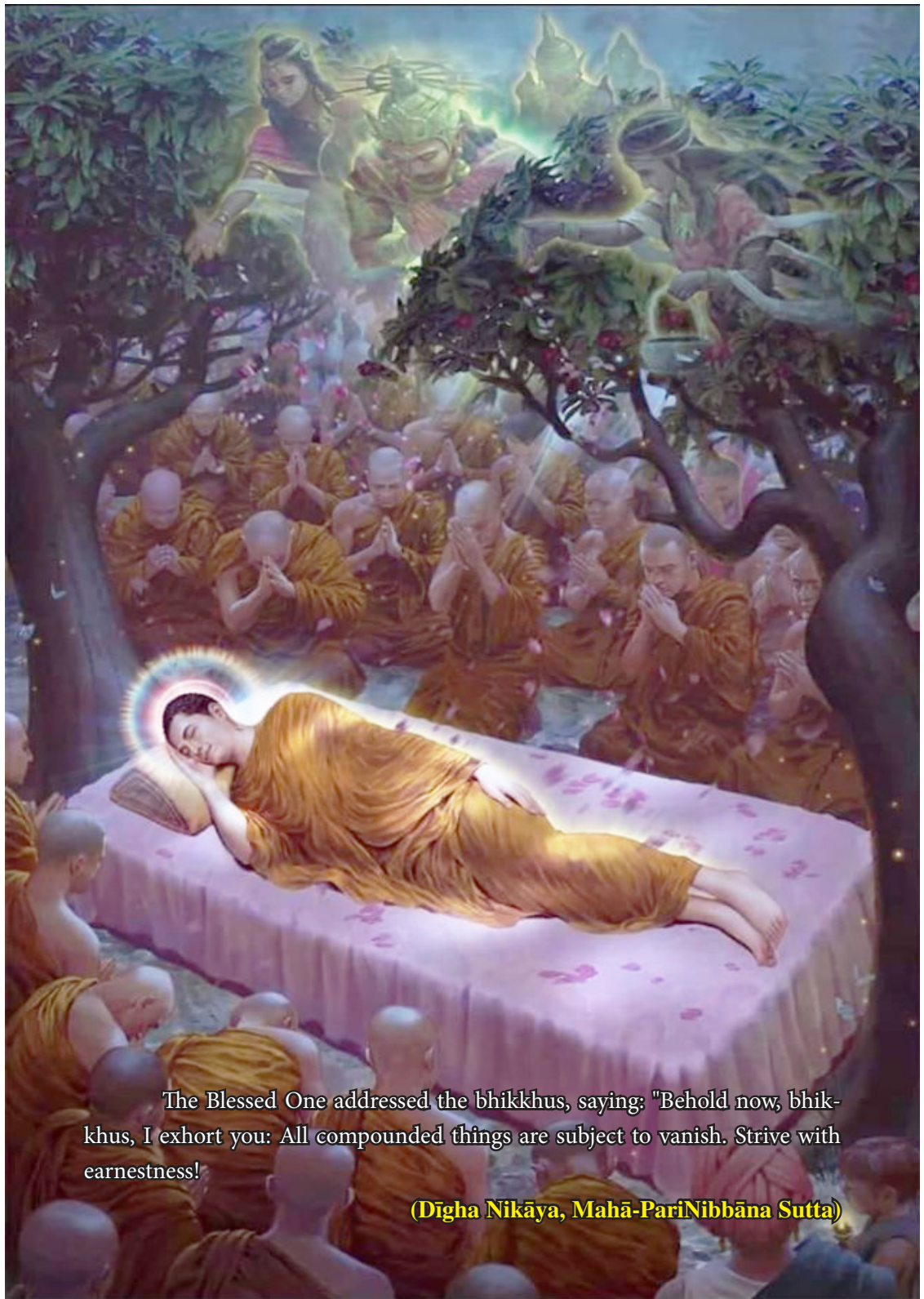
法锦出版社
二〇二〇年正月十五日 敬僧日

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The Blessed One addressed the bhikkhus, saying: "Behold now, bhikkhus, I exhort you: All compounded things are subject to vanish. Strive with earnestness!

(Dīgha Nikāya, Mahā-PariNibbāna Sutta)



尔时世尊對诸比丘说：「诸比丘，现在我劝告汝等：诸因缘法含固有毀坏。大家应自精勤，证取道果！

」

《長部·大涅槃經》

Subject code: 07

31ST August 2003

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

30TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. The Buddha was known as Omniscient One. Recount the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please write on each virtue and explain why He is known as Omniscient One in this universe with the illustration from a Jataka story.**
- 2. A Samma Sambuddha has 32 major characteristics in His body. What are they? Please explain the cultivation of the Paramis in His previous life as a Boddhisatta, giving the illustration from the Jataka story to give manifestation of the 32 major characteristics in His present life.**
- 3. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders and teachers during His period of time. Discuss.**

SECTION B

- 4. What are the Paṭṭa Bala (Five Powers)? Explain clearly how it is inter-related between the five powers and Insight Meditation which lead us to the attainment of Enlightenment.**
- 5. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate these Fetters with the practice of Sīlī, Samadhi and Paṭṭa to lead us to the attainment of the Arahantship.**
- 6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Law helps us to get an answer to whom we are searching for the ending of birth, old aged, sickness and death (Nibbana).**

SECTION C

- 7. Please give in detail what are the qualities and virtues Ven. Ananda Thero had to undertake and serve the Buddha as His ‘Upatthayaka’ (attendant monk). Explain.**
- 8. Narrate clearly the principle events in the life of Ven. Mahakassapa Thero from the ordination of Bhikkhu until his last day of Nibbana.**
- 9. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Explain clearly the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the life of the Sangha, any one incident to show the one virtue of the Sangha.**

**Yo appaduṭṭhassa narassa dussati, suddhassa posassa anaṅgaṇassa,
Tam-eva bālaṃ pacceti pāpaṃ, sukhumo rajo paṭivātaṃ'va khitto.**

若犯无邪者，清淨无染者，

罪恶向愚人，如逆风扬尘。

*Like fine dust thrown against the wind, evil falls back upon that fool
who offends an inoffensive, pure and guiltless man.*

DhammaPada 法句经 125 (9:10)

**Gabbham-eke uppajjanti — nirayaṃ pāpa-kammino,
Saggaṃ sugatino yanti — parinibbanti anāsavā.**

有人生于母胎中，作恶者则堕地狱，

正直之人升天界，漏尽者证入涅槃。

*Some are born in the womb; the wicked are born in hell;
the devout go to heaven; the stainless pass into Nibbāna.*

DhammaPada 法句经 126 (9:11)



主题代码：07

2003年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第30届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
2. 正自觉者（佛陀）身上有三十二相，包括哪些？请用本生故事来解释为何佛陀最后一生具足三十二相，并由此说明他在过去生中是如何修习各种波罗蜜的。
3. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超越其他导师？

B 部分

4. “五力”是指哪些？请详细解释导向解脱的“观禅”与“五力”之间有何关联。
5. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒、定、慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。
6. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。

C 部分

7. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者，身上具备哪些德行。
8. 请详细叙述大迦叶尊者自出家成为比丘以来直至最后入灭，一生中的主要事件。
9. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。

Na antalikkhe na samudda-majjhe,
na pabbatānaṃ vivaraṃ pavissa,
Na vijjatī so jagatippadeso,
yatthaṭṭhito mucceyya papa-kammā.
非于虚空及海中，亦非入深山洞窟，
欲求逃遁恶业者，世间实无可觅处。

*Neither in the sky nor in mid-ocean, nor by entering into mountain clefts,
nowhere in the world is there a place where one may escape
from the results of evil deeds.*

DhammaPada 法句经 127 (9:12)

Na antalikkhe na samudda-majjhe,
na pabbatānaṃ vivaraṃ pavissa,
Na vijjatī so jagatippadeso,
yatthaṭṭhitaṃ nappasahetha maccu.
非于虚空及海中，亦非入深山洞窟，
欲求不为死魔制，世间实无可觅处。

*Neither in the sky nor in mid-ocean, nor by entering into mountain clefts,
nowhere in the world is there a place where one may
will not be overcome by death.*

DhammaPada 法句经 128 (9:13)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2004

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

31ST MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. The Buddha was known as ‘Amattassa Data’ (giver of Deathlessness). Please explain clearly the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Then elaborate why he is known as ‘Giver of the Deathlessness’ with the support from Jataka story.**
- 2. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders and teachers during His period of time. Discuss.**
- 3. Fully explain what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry. How His efforts had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**

HIGHER STAGE
YEAR 2004

SECTION B

- 4. What are the Seven Factors of Enlightenment? Explain how this Seven Factors of Enlightenment will lead us to enlightenment to the realization of Nibbana.**
- 5. The Buddha said “Anicca Vata Sankhara; then with this wisdom, one discerns, then one is digested with ill, this is the Path to Purity.” Explain clearly how a person practice Dhamma came to realization with wisdom of the verses uttered by the Buddha.**
- 6. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate these Fetters with the practice of Sila, Samadhi and Panna to lead us to the attainment of the Arahantship.**

SECTION C

**7. What are the qualities & virtues of the Ven. Rahula Thero?
Take an extract from the Rahulovada Sutta from Majjhima
Nikaya to explain the qualities & virtues.**

**8. Narrate clearly the principle events in the life of Ven.
Mahakassapa Thero from the ordination of bhikkhu until
his last day of Nibbana.**

**9. State clearly the principle event in the Life of Arahant
Sivali. What parami had he cultivated in his past life.
Illustrate your answer from a Jataka story.**

**Sabbe tasanti daṇḍassa — sabbe bhāyanti maccuno,
Attānaṃ upamaṃ katvā — na haneyya na ghātaye.**

一切惧刀杖，一切皆畏死，

以自度他情，莫杀教他杀。

*All tremble at violence; all fear death. Putting oneself in the place
of another, one should not kill nor cause another to kill.*

DhammaPada 法句经 129 (10:1)

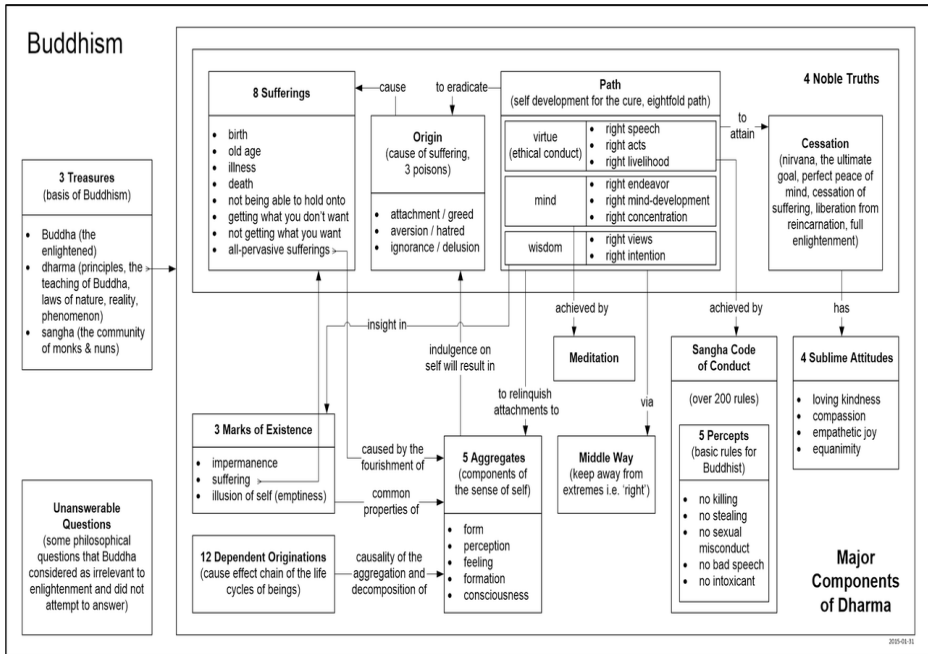
**Sabbe tasanti daṇḍassa — sabbesaṃ jīvitāṃ piyaṃ,
Attānaṃ upamaṃ katvā — na haneyya na ghātaye.**

一切惧刀杖，一切皆爱生，

以自度他情，莫杀教他杀。

*All tremble at violence; life is dear to all. Putting oneself in the place
of another, one should not kill nor cause another to kill.*

DhammaPada 法句经 130 (10:2)



主题代码：07

2004年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第31届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第2部分

A 部分

1. 佛陀被称作“施予不死者”。请解释佛陀的九种德号。然后根据本生故事解释为何佛陀被称为“施予不死者”。
2. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他导师？请论述。
3. 请详细解释佛陀在 45 年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？

B 部分

4. 七觉支是指哪些？请解释这七觉支是如何将我们导向涅槃的。
5. 佛陀说“诸行是无常，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释一个修习佛法的人，如何通过佛陀这一偈颂所开显的智慧而得到证悟。
6. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒、定、慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。

C 部分

7. 罗睺罗尊者具备哪些德行？请从《中部·教诫罗睺罗经》中摘录相关文字进行解释。
8. 请详细叙述大迦叶尊者自出家成为比丘以来直至最后入灭，一生中的主要事件。
9. 请详细叙述悉瓦利 (Sivali) 尊者一生中的主要事件，并根据本生故事来解释他在过去生中积累了什么样的波罗蜜。

**Sukha-kāmāni bhūtāni — yo daṇḍena vihiṃsati,
Attano sukham·eśāno — pecca so na labhate sukham.**

于求乐有情，刀杖加恼害，
但求自己乐，后世乐难得。

One who, while himself seeking happiness, oppresses with violence other beings who also desire happiness, will not attain happiness hereafter.

DhammaPada 法句经 131 (10:3)

**Sukha-kāmāni bhūtāni — yo daṇḍena na hiṃsati,
Attano sukham·eśāno — pecca so labhate sukham.**

于求乐有情，不加刀杖害，
欲求自己乐，后世乐可得。

One who, while himself seeking happiness, does not oppress with violence other beings who also desire happiness, will find happiness hereafter.

DhammaPada 法句经 132 (10:4)

Relationship With Others Master and Servant

A master should observe five things:

- Assign work that is suitable for the servant's abilities
- Give him proper compensation
- Care for him when he is in ill health
- Share pleasant things with him
- Give him needed rest

A servant should observe five things:

- Get up in the morning before the master
- Go to bed after the master
- Should always be honest
- Take pains to do his work well
- Try not to bring discredit to his master's name



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2005

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

32ND MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. A Samma Sambuddha has 32 major characteristics in His body. What are they? Please explain the cultivation of the Paramis in His previous life as a Buddhisatta, giving the illustration from the Jataka story to give manifestation of the 32 major characteristics in His present life.**
- 2. The Buddha was known as Omniscient One. Recount the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please explain clearly on each virtue and tell as why He is known as Omniscient One in this Universe with the illustration from a Jataka Story.**
- 3. The Buddha was once asked why He had not explained the Origin of the world. He gave His reply in the Cula Malunkya-putta Sutta from the middle length Sanjung. Discuss in the context of the reply that Buddha gave.**

SECTION B

- 4. What are the Panca Bala (Five Powers)? Explain clearly how it is inter-related between the five powers and Insight Meditation which lead us to the attainment of Enlightenment.**
- 5. The Buddha said “Sabbe Dhamma Anatta, when this, with wisdom, one discusses, then one is digested with ill, this is the Path to Purity”, explain clearly how a person practices Dhamma came to realization with wisdom of the verses uttered by the Buddha.**
- 6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Law of Dependent Origination helps us to get an answer to whom we are searching or the ending of birth, old age, sickness and death (Nibbana).**

SECTION C

- 7. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Explain clearly the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the life of the Sangha, any one incident to show the one virtue of the Sangha.**
- 8. Please give in detail what are the qualities and virtues Ven. Ananda Thero had to undertake and serve the Buddha as His ‘Upatthayaka’ (attendant monk). Explain.**
- 9. Describe clearly how the Ven. Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the buddha’s teaching as uttered in the verses by Ven. Assaji Thero and elaborate some major incident to show that he was a filial piety son to repay the parent debt before he attained Nibbana. Explain.**

**Mā’voca pharusam kañci — vuttā paṭivadeyyu’tam,
Dukkhā hi sārambha-kathā — Paṭidaṇḍā phuseyyu’tam.**

对人莫说粗恶语，汝所说者还说汝。

愤怒之言实堪痛；互击刀杖可伤汝。

Speak not harshly to anyone, for those thus spoken to might retort.

Indeed, angry speech hurts, and retaliation may overtake you.

DhammaPada 法句经 133 (10:5)

**Sa ce neresi attānam — kamso upahato yathā,
Esa patto’si nibbānam — sārambho te na vijjati.**

汝若自默然，如一破铜锣，

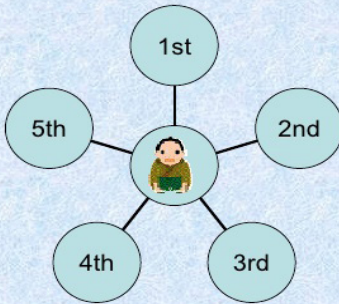
已得涅槃路；于汝无谏故。

If, like a broken gong, you silence yourself,

you have approached Nibbāna, for vindictiveness is no more in you.

DhammaPada 法句经 134 (10:6)

The Five Precepts (Panca Sila)



The Precepts serve two purposes:

- act as a barrier to evil mental impulses and deeds
- prevent a person from generating bad Kamma.

They are the basic rules of mental and spiritual hygiene, the antidote against the poison of evil deeds.

Observance of precepts insures a person against the risk of being reborn into states of suffering and woe.

主题代码：07

2005年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第32届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

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3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 正自觉者（佛陀）身上有三十二相，包括哪些？请用本生故事来解释为何佛陀最后一生具足三十二相，并由此说明他在过去生中是如何修习各种波罗蜜的。
2. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
3. 有一次佛陀被问道，为何他不解释世界的起源。佛陀在《中部·小马伦迦经》中解答了这一问题。请根据当时对话的背景解释佛陀的回答。

B 部分

4. “五力”是指哪些？请详细解释导向解脱的“观禅”与“五力”之间有何关联。
5. 佛陀说“诸行是无常，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释一个修习佛法的人，如何通过佛陀这一偈颂所开显的智慧而得到证悟。
6. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得如何终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
8. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者，身上具备哪些德行。
9. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示（Assaji，或译马胜）尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果，并接受了佛陀的教法。并详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝，报答父母恩情的有关事件。

**Yathā daṇḍena go-pālo — gāvo pāceti gocaram,
Evaṃ jarā ca maccū ca — āyūṃ pācenti paṇiṇaṃ.**

如牧人以杖，驱牛至牧场，
如是老与死，驱逐众生命。

*Just as a cowherd drives the cattle to pasture with a staff, so do old age
and death drive the life force of beings (from existence to existence).*

DhammaPada 法句经 135 (10:7)

**Atha pāpāni kammāni — karaṃ bālo na bujjhati,
Sehi kammehi dummedho — aggi-daḍḍho'va tappati.**

愚夫造作诸恶业，却不自知有果报，
痴人以自业感苦，宛如以火而自烧。

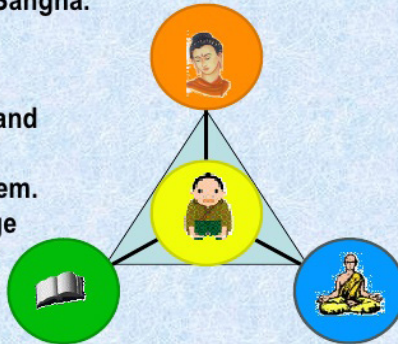
*When the fool commits evil deeds, he does not realize (their evil nature).
The witless man is tormented by his own deeds, like one burnt by fire.*

DhammaPada 法句经 136 (10:8)

Who is a lay Buddhist?

He is one who has a deep, steady confidence and faith in the Buddha, who believes, studies and practises the Dhamma and who cherishes the Sangha.

He follows the
Five Precepts and
tries to help
others keep them.
He takes refuge
in the Buddha,
Dhamma and
Sangha.



Though living in a
world of desires, a
Buddhist avoids
becoming attached
to such desires for
he knows such
things are
impermanent.

Subject code: 07

31ST August 2006

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

33RD MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. The Buddha was known as ‘Amattassa Data’ (Giver of Deathlessness). Please explain clearly the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, then elaborate why He is known as ‘Giver of Deathlessness’, with the support from Jataka story.**
- 2. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry. How His efforts had paved the way for the spreading of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**
- 3. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the unique qualities & virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders & teachers during His period of time. Discuss.**

SECTION B

- 4. The Buddha said “Sabbe Sankhara Anicca”, then with this wisdom, one discerns, then one is disgusted with ill, this is the path to Purity. Explain clearly how a person practices Dhamma will come to realization with wisdom of the verses uttered by the Buddha.**
- 5. What are the ‘Seven Factors of Enlightenment’? Explain clearly how this ‘Seven Factors’ of Enlightenment will lead us to the realization of Nibbana.**
- 6. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate these fetters with the practice of Silā, Samādhī & Pañña to lead us to attain practice Arahantship.**

SECTION C

7. What are the qualities & virtues of Ven. Rahula Thero?

Take an extract from the Rahulovada Sutta from Majjhima Nikaya to explain the qualities & virtues.

8. Narrate clearly the principle events in the life of Ven.

Maha Kassapa Thero from the ordination of bhikkhu until his last day of Nibbana.

9. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Explain clearly the Nine Virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the life of the Sangha on any one incident to show the one virtue of the Sangha.

**Yo daṇḍena adaṇḍesu — appaduṭṭhesu dussati,
Dasannam·aññataram ṭhānam — khippam·eva nigacchati.**

若以刀杖害，无恶无受害者，
十事中一种，彼将迅速得。

He who inflicts violence on those who are unarmed, and offends those who are inoffensive, will soon come upon one of these ten states:

DhammaPada 法句经 137 (10:9)

**Vedanam pharusam jānim — sarīrassa ca bhedanam,
Garukaṃ vā'pi ābādham — cittakkhepaṃ va pāpuṇe.**

极苦痛失财，身体被损害，
或重病所逼，或失心狂乱。

*Sharp pain, or disaster, bodily injury,
serious illness, or derangement of mind,*

DhammaPada 法句经 138 (10:10)

Parents and children

The Buddha taught that it is very difficult for a son to repay his parents for their love and kindness, even if he could carry his father on his right shoulder and his mother on his left for a hundred years.

The only way to repay the great debt is to lead one's parents to the Buddha's teachings and persuade them to follow the Path.

The Buddha's blessings abide in the home where parents are held in respect and esteem. A child should honour his parents and do for them all that he is supposed to do.

Parents should, in turn, do five things for their children — avoid doing evil; set examples by doing good deeds; give them an education; arrange for their marriage and let them inherit the family wealth at a proper time.



主题代码：07

2006年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第33届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 佛陀被称作“施予不死者”。请解释佛陀的九种德号。然后根据本生故事解释为何佛陀被称为“施予不死者”。
2. 请详细解释佛陀在45年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？
3. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他导师？请论述。

B 部分

4. 佛陀说“诸行是无常，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释一个修习佛法的人，如何通过佛陀这一偈颂所开显的智慧而得到证悟。
5. 七觉支是指哪些？请解释这七觉支是如何将我们导向涅槃的。
6. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过“戒、定、慧”三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。

C 部分

7. 罗睺罗尊者具备哪些德行？请从《中部·教诫罗睺罗经》中摘录相关文字进行解释。
8. 请详细叙述大迦叶尊者自出家成为比丘以来直至最后入灭，一生中的主要事件。
9. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。

Rājato vā upassaggam — abbhakkhānam va dāruṇam,
Parikkhayam va ñātīnam — bhogānam va pabhaṅguraṁ.

或为王迫害，或被诬重罪，
或眷属离散，或破灭财产。

*Trouble from the government, or grave charges,
loss of relatives, or loss of wealth,*

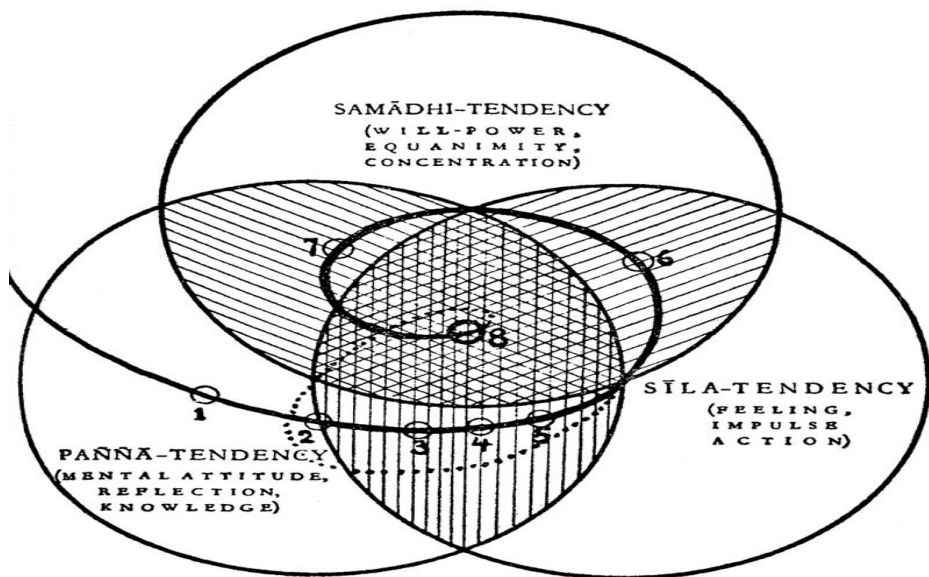
DhammaPada 法句经 139 (10:11)

Atha v' āssa agārāni — aggi dahati pāvako,
Kāyassa bhedā duppaṇṇo — nirayaṁ so'papajjati.

或彼之房屋，为劫火焚烧。
痴者身亡后，复堕于地狱。

*Or houses destroyed by ravaging fire;
upon dissolution of the body that ignorant man is born in hell.*

DhammaPada 法句经 140 (10:12)



THE THREE TENDENCIES OF THE EIGHTFOLD PATH
AND THE SPIRAL OF PROGRESS

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. sammā diṭṭhi | 5. sammā ājīva |
| 2. sammā samkappa | 6. sammā vāyāma |
| 3. sammā vācā | 7. sammā sati |
| 4. sammā kammanta | 8. sammā samādhi |

Subject code: 07

31ST August 2007

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

34TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. Explain fully what The Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry, and how His effort had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**
- 2. The Buddha was known as Omniscient One. Recount the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please explain clearly on each Virtue and tell us why He is known as Omniscient One in this Universe with the illustration from a Jataka story.**
- 3. The Buddha was once asked why He had not explained the Origin of the World He gave His reply in the Cula Mahinkyaputta Sutta from the Majjhima Nikaya. Discuss in the context of the reply that the Buddha gave.**

SECTION B

- 4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Paticca Samuppada helps us to get an answer from who we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.**
- 5. In Sigalovada Sutta, there are six directions; North, South, East, West, Nadir, and Zenith. In the East direction is the son's duties towards his parents and what are the duties mentioned in this Sutta. Please fully explain with illustration taken from the Jataka Story.**
- 6. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate the fetters with the practice of Silā, Samādhī & Pañña to lead us to the attainment of the Arahantship.**

SECTION C

- 7. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Explain clearly each of the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the life of the Sangha, any one of the incidents to show the one virtue of the Sangha.**
- 8. Please give in detail what are the qualities and virtues Ven. Ananda Thero had to undertake to serve the Buddha as His ‘Upatthayaka’ (attendant monk), until His attainment of Mahaparinibbana. Explain clearly.**
- 9. Please explain what are the qualities & virtues of Ven. Rahula Thero? Take an extract from the Rahulovada Sutta from Majjhima Nikaya to explain what the Ven. Rahula Thero learn from the Buddha.**

**Na nagga-cariyā na jaṭā na paṅkā, nānāsakā thaṇḍila-sāyikā vā,
Rajo ca jallam ukkuṭṭikappadhānam,
sodhenti maccam avitiṇṇa-kaṅkham.**

非裸行结发，非涂泥绝食，卧地自尘身，
非以蹲踞住，不断疑惑者，能令得清净。

Neither going about naked, nor matted locks, nor filth, nor fasting, nor lying on the ground, nor smearing oneself with ashes and dust, nor sitting on the heels (in penance) can purify a mortal who has not overcome doubt.

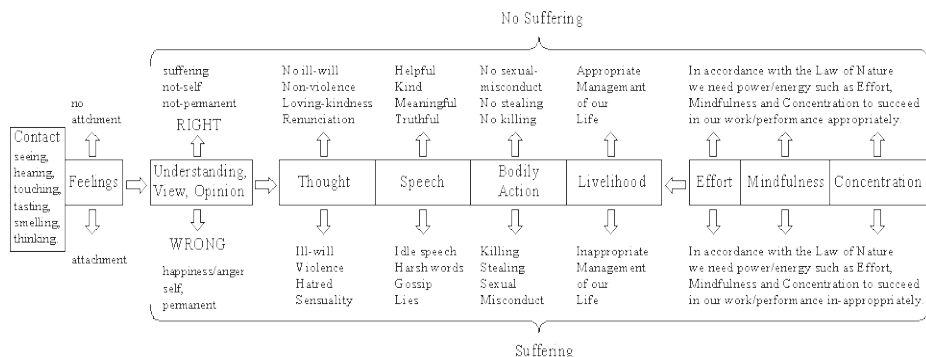
DhammaPada 法句经 141 (10:13)

**Alaṅkato ce'pi samam careyya, santo danto niyato brahma-cārī,
Sabbesu bhūtesu nidhāya daṇḍam,
so brāhmaṇo so samaṇo sa bhikkhu.**

严身住寂靜，调御而克制，必然修梵行，不以刀杖等，
加害诸有情，彼即婆罗门，彼即是沙门，彼即是比丘。

Even though he be well-attired, yet if he is poised, calm, controlled and established in holy life, having set aside violence towards all beings — he, truly, is a holy man, a renunciate, a monk.

DhammaPada 法句经 142 (10:14)



主题代码：07

2007年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第34届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 请详细解释佛陀在45年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？
2. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
3. 有一次佛陀被问道，为何他不解释世界的起源。佛陀在《中部·小马伦迦经》中解答了这一问题。请根据当时对话的背景解释佛陀的回答。

B 部分

4. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。
5. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta) 》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上、下。经中说东方代表子女对父母应尽的义务，请问都有哪些？请根据本生故事对此作出详细的解释。
6. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒、定、慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
8. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者（侍奉佛陀直至他圆寂），身上具备哪些德行。
9. 罗睺罗尊者具备哪些德行？请从《中部·教诫罗睺罗经》中摘录相关文字，解释罗睺罗尊者从佛陀身上学到了什么。

**Hirī-nisedho puriso — koci lokasmiṃ vijjati,
Yo nindaṃ apabodhati — asso bhadro kasā·m·iva.**

以慚自禁者，世间所罕有，
彼善避羞辱，如良马避鞭。

*Only rarely is there a man in this world who, restrained by modesty,
avoids reproach, as a thoroughbred horse avoids the whip.*

DhammaPada 法句经 143 (10:15)

**Asso yathā bhadro kasā-nivīṭṭho, ātāpino saṃvegino bhavātha,
Saddhāya sīlena ca vīriyena ca,
samādhinā dhamma-vinicchayena ca,
Sampanna-vijjā-caraṇā patissatā,
pahassatha dukkham·idaṃ anappakaṃ.**

如良马加鞭，当奋勉忏悔。以信戒精进，以及三摩地，
善分别正法，以及明行足，汝当念勿忘，消灭无旁苦。

*Like a thoroughbred horse touched by the whip, be strenuous, be filled
with spiritual yearning. By faith and moral purity, by effort and
meditation, by investigation of the truth, by being rich in knowledge
and virtue, and by being mindful, destroy this unlimited suffering.*

DhammaPada 法句经 144 (10:16)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2008

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

35TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

1. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders and teachers during His period of time. Discuss.
2. The Buddha was known as “Amatassa Data” (Giver of Deathlessness). Please explain clearly the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, and then elaborate why He was known as “Giver of Deathlessness”, with the support from a Jataka Story.
3. A Samma Sambuddha have 32 major characteristics in His body. What are they? Please explain the cultivation of the Paramis in His previous life as a Bodhisatta; to give manifestation of the 32 major characteristics in His present life.

SECTION B

4. What are the “Seven Factors of Enlightenment”? Explain clearly how this “Seven Factors of Enlightenment” will lead us to enlightenment to the realization of Nibbana.
5. The Buddha said “Sabbe Sankhara Dukkhati”, with this wisdom, one discerns, then one is disgusted with suffering, this is the path to purity. Explain clearly how a person practicing Dhamma can come to realization with wisdom of the verses uttered by the Buddha.
6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Patticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Patticca Samuppada helps us to get an answer from whom we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.

SECTION C

- 7. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Explain the Nine Virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the life of the Sangha, any one incident to show the one virtue of the Sangha.**
- 8. Please give in detail what are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Ananda Thero who had to undertake and serve the Buddha as His “Upathayaka” (attendant monk). Explain.**
- 9. Narrate clearly the principle events in the life of Ven. Maha Kassapa Thero from the ordination of bhikkhu until his last day of Nibbana.**

**Udakam hi nayanti nettikā, usu-kārā namayanti tejanam,
Dāruṃ namayanti tacchakā, attānam damayanti subbatā.**

灌溉者引水，箭匠之矫箭，
木匠之绳木，善行者自御。

*Irrigators regulate the waters, fletchers straighten arrow shafts,
carpenters shape wood, and the good control themselves.*

DhammaPada 法句经 145 (10:17)

**Ko nu hāso kim-ānando — niccam pajjalite sati,
Andha-kārena onaddhā — padīpaṃ na gavessatha.**

常在燃烧中，何喜何可笑？
幽暗之所蔽，何不求光明？

*When this world is ever ablaze, why this laughter, why this jubilation?
Shrouded in darkness, will you not see the light?*

DhammaPada 法句经 146 (11:1)



主题代码：07

2008年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第35届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



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2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他导师？请论述。
2. 佛陀被称作“施予不死者”。请解释佛陀的九种德号。然后根据本生故事解释为何佛陀被称为“施予不死者”。
3. 正觉者（佛陀）身上有三十二相，包括哪些？请用本生故事来解释为何佛陀最后一生具足三十二相，并由此说明他在过去生中是如何修习各种波罗蜜的。

B 部分

4. 七觉支是指哪些？请解释这七觉支是如何将我们导向涅槃的。
5. 佛陀说“诸行是无常，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释一个修习佛法的人，如何通过佛陀这一偈颂所开显的智慧而得到证悟。
6. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
8. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者（侍奉佛陀直至他圆寂），身上具备哪些德行。
9. 请详细叙述大迦叶尊者自出家成为比丘以来直至最后入灭，一生中的主要事件。

Passa citta-kataṃ bimbaṃ — aru-kāyaṃ samussitaṃ,
 Āturaṃ bahu-saṅkappaṃ — yassa n’atthi dhuvaṃ ṭhiti.

观此粉饰身：疮伤一堆骨，
 疾病多思惟。绝非常存者。

*Behold this body — a painted image, a mass of heaped up sores,
 infirm, full of hankering — of which nothing is lasting or stable!*

DhammaPada 法句经 147 (11:2)

Parijñāṇam-idam rūpaṃ — roga-niḍḍhaṃ pabhaṅguraṃ
 Bhijjati pūti-sandeho — maraṇaṃ-taṃ hi jīvitaṃ.

此衰老形骸，病藪而易坏；
 朽聚必毁灭，有生终归死。

*Fully worn out is this body, a nest of disease, and fragile.
 This foul mass breaks up, for death is the end of life.*

DhammaPada 法句经 148 (11:3)

毗沙门天



多闻天王

留博叉天



增长天王

多罗吒天



持国天王

毗琉璃天



广目天王

Subject code: 07

31ST August 2009

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

36TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry, and how His effort had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**
- 2. The Buddha way known as Omniscient One. Recount the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please explain clearly on each virtue and tell us why He is known as Omniscient One in this Universe with the illustration from the Jataka Story.**
- 3. The Buddha is often mentioned in the Commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders and teachers during His periods of time. Explain.**

SECTION B

- 4. In Sigalovada Sutta, there are six directions: North, South, East, West, Nadir and Zenith. In the East direction is the son’s duties towards his parents and what are the duties mentioned in this Sutta. Please explain in detail according to the illustration from the Jataka Story.**
- 5. The Buddha said, “Sabbe Sankhara Anicca”, with this wisdom, one discerns then one disgusted with ill, this is the Path to Purity. Explain clearly how a person practicing Dhamma can come to realization with wisdom of the verses uttered by the Buddha.**
- 6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Clearly explain how the Paticca Samuppada help us to get an answer from whom we are searching for the truth to end of the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.**

SECTION C

7. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Clearly explain each of the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka Story from the life of Sangha, any one incident to show the One virtue of the Sangha.
8. State clearly the principle event in the life of Arahant Sivali. What parami had he cultivated in his past life. Illustrate your answer from a Jataka Story.
9. Describe clearly how the Ven. Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the Buddha's teaching as uttered in the verses by Ven. Assaji Thero and elaborate some major incident to show that he was a filial piety son to repay his parent debt before he attained Nibbana. Explain.

犹如葫芦瓜，散弃于秋季，
骸骨如鸽色，观此何可乐？

DhammaPada 法句经 149 (11:4)

此城骨所建，涂以血与肉，
储藏老与死，及慢并虚伪。

DhammaPada 法句经 150 (11:5)



主题代码：07

2009年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第36届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 请详细解释佛陀在45年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？
2. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
3. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他导师？请论述。

B 部分

4. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta) 》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上、下。经中说东方代表子女对父母应尽的义务，请问都有哪些？请根据本生故事对此作出详细的解释。
5. 佛陀说“诸行是无常，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释一个修习佛法的人，如何通过佛陀这一偈颂所开显的智慧而得到证悟。
6. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
8. 请详细叙述悉瓦利（Sivali）尊者一生中的主要事件，并根据本生故事来解释他在过去生中积累了什么样的波罗蜜。
9. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示（Assaji，或译马胜）尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果，并接受了佛陀的教法。并详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝，报答父母恩情的有关事件。

Jīranti ve rāja-rathā sucittā

atho sarīram'pi jaraṃ upeti.

Satañ-ca Dhammo na jaraṃ upeti

santo have sabbhi pavedayanti.

盛饰王车亦必朽，此身老迈当亦尔。

唯善人法不老朽，善人传示于善人。

Even gorgeous royal chariots wear out, and indeed this body too wears out.

But the Dhamma of the Good does not age;

thus the Good make it known to the good.

DhammaPada 法句经 151 (11:6)

Appassutāyaṃ puriso — balivaddo'va jīrati

Mamsāni tassa vaḍḍhanti — paññā tassa na vaḍḍhati.

寡闻之愚人，生长如牡牛，

唯增长筋肉，而不增智慧。

The man of little learning grows old like a bull.

He grows only in bulk, but, his wisdom does not grow.

DhammaPada 法句经 152 (11:7)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2010

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

37TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. The Buddha was known as “Amatassa Data” (Giver of Deathlessness). Please clearly explain the nine virtues of the Buddha, then elaborate why He is known as “Giver of Deathlessness”, with the support from a Jataka Story.**
- 2. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry, and how His effort had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after his Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**
- 3. The Buddha was once asked why He had not explained the Origin of the World. He gave His reply in the Cula Malunkya-putta Sutta from the Majjhima Nikaya. Discuss in the context of the reply that the Buddha gave.**

SECTION B

- 4. The Buddha said “Sabbe Dhamma Anatta”, that all component things are Dhamma, when one sees with wisdom, are soulless, he overcomes misery. This is the path to purity. Explain clearly how a person practices meditation can come to realization with wisdom of the verses uttered by the Buddha.**
- 5. What are the “Seven Factors of Enlightenment”? Explain clearly how this “Seven Factors of Enlightenment” will lead us to enlightenment to the realization of Nibbana.**
- 6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Paticca Samuppada helps us to get an answer from where we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.**

SECTION C

- 7. Please explain what are the qualities & virtues of Ven. Rahula Thero? Take an extract from the Rahulovada Sutta from Majjhima Nikaya to explain what did the Ven. Rahula Thero learnt from Buddha.**
- 8. Please give in detail what qualities & virtues Ven. Ananda Thero had to undertake to serve the Buddha as His “Upatthayaka” (attendant monk), until His attainment of Mahaparinibbana. Explain clearly.**
- 9. Narrate clearly the principle events in the life of Ven. Mahakassapa Thero from the ordination of bhikkhu until his last day of Nibbana.**

**Aneka-jāti saṃsāraṃ — sandhāvissaṃ anibbisam,
Gaha-kārakaṃ gavesanto — dukkhā jāti punappunam.**

经多生轮回，寻求造屋者，
但未得见之，痛苦再再生。

*Through many a birth in saṃsāra have I wandered in vain, seeking in the
builder of this house (of life). Repeated birth is indeed suffering!*

DhammaPada 法句经 153 (11:8)

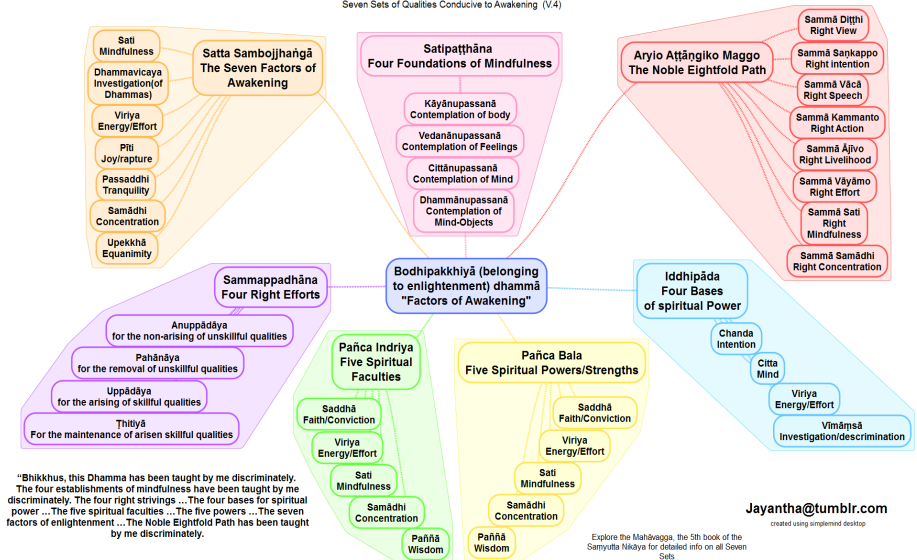
**“Gaha-kāraka, diṭṭho’si — puna gehaṃ na kāhasi,
Sabbā te phāsukā bhaggā — gaha-kūṭaṃ visañkhitam,”
Visañkhāra-gataṃ cittaṃ — taṇhānaṃ khayam-ajjhagā.**

已见造屋者！不再造于屋。椽桷皆毁坏，
栋梁亦摧折。我既证无为，一切爱尽灭。

*O house-builder, you are seen! You will not build this house again. For
your rafters are broken and your ridgepole shattered. My mind has
reached the Unconditioned; I have attained the destruction of craving.*

DhammaPada 法句经 154 (11:9)

37 Factors of Awakening Mind Map
Seven Sets of Qualities Conducive to Awakening (V.4)



主题代码：07

2010年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第37届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

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未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 佛陀被称作“施予不死者”。请解释佛陀的九种德号。然后根据本生故事解释为何佛陀被称为“施予不死者”。
2. 请详细解释佛陀在 45 年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？
3. 有一次佛陀被问道，为何他不解释世界的起源。佛陀在《中部·小马伦迦经》中解答了这一问题。请根据当时对话的背景解释佛陀的回答。

B 部分

4. 佛陀说“一切法无我，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释一个修习佛法的人，如何通过佛陀这一偈颂所开显的智慧而得到证悟。
5. 七觉支是指哪些？请解释这七觉支是如何将我们导向涅槃的。
6. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得如何终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。

C 部分

7. 罗睺罗尊者具备哪些德行？请从《中部·教诫罗睺罗经》中摘录相关文字进行解释。请详细叙述悉瓦利（Sivali）尊者一生中的主要事件，并根据本生故事来解释他在过去生中积累了什么样的波罗蜜。
8. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者，身上具备哪些德行。
9. 请详细叙述大迦叶尊者自出家成为比丘以来直至最后入灭，一生中的主要事件。

**Acaritvā brahma-cariyaṃ — aladdhā yobbane dhanam,
Jiṇṇa-koṇcā’va jhāyanti — khīṇa-macche’va pallale.**

少壮不得财，并不修梵行，

如池边老鹭，无鱼而萎灭。

Those who in youth have not led the holy life, or have failed to acquire wealth, languish like old cranes in a pond without fish.

DhammaPada 法句经 155 (11:10)

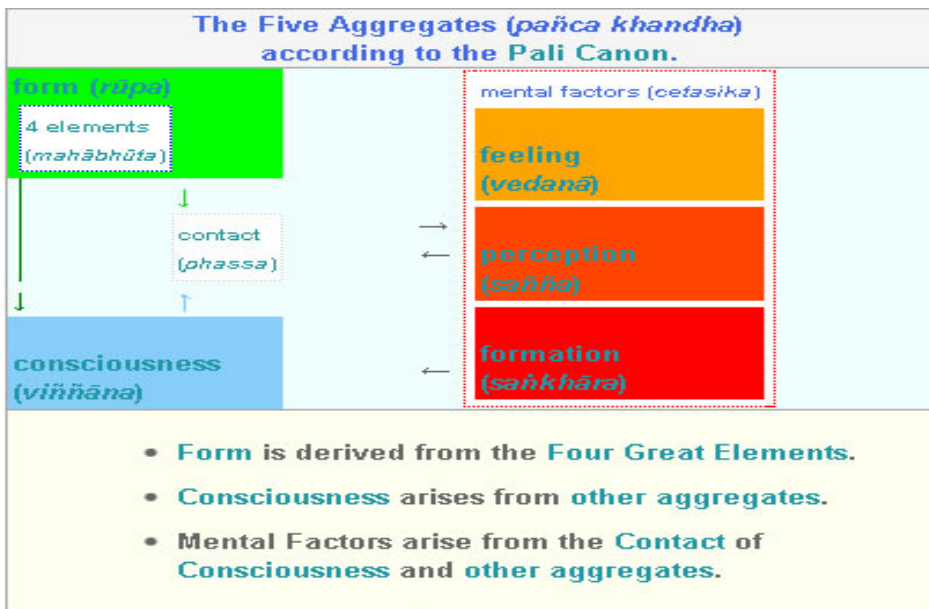
**Acaritvā brahma-cariyaṃ — aladdhā yobbane dhanam,
Senti cāpā’tikhittā’va — purāṇāni anutthunam.**

少壮不得财，并不修梵行，

卧如破折弓，悲叹于过去。

Those who in youth have not lead the holy life, or have failed to acquire wealth, lie sighing over the past, like worn out arrows (shot from) a bow.

DhammaPada 法句经 156 (11:11)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2011

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

38TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
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SECTION A

1. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders and teachers during His periods of time. Explain.
2. The Buddha was known as the Omniscient One. Recollect the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please explain clearly on each virtue and tell us why He is known as the Omniscient One in this universe with illustration from the Jataka Story.
3. A Samma Sambuddha has 32 major characteristics in his body. What are they? Please explain the cultivation of the Paramis in His previous life as a Bodhisatta to give manifestation of the 32 major characteristics in His present life.

SECTION B

4. In the Sigalovada Sutta, there are six directions: North, South, East, West, Nadir and Zenith. In the East direction is the son’s duties towards his parents, what are the duties mentioned in this Sutta. Please explain fully with illustration taken from the Jataka story.
5. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Paticca Samuppada helps us to get an answer from where we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.
6. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate the Fetters with the practice of Silā, Samādhī & Pañña to lead us to the attainment of the Arahaniship.

SECTION C

- 7. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Explain clearly each one of the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the Life of the Sangha, any one incident to illustrate the one virtue of the Sangha.**
- 8. Describe clearly how the Ven Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the Buddha's teaching as uttered in the verses by Ven Assaji Thero and elaborate some major incident to show that he was a son of filial piety to repay his parents debt before he attained Nibbana. Explain.**
- 9. Please give in detail what are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Ananda Thero who had to undertake and serve the Buddha as His "Upathayaka" (attendant monk).**

**Attānañ·ce piyaṃ jaññā — rakkheyya naṃ surakkhitam,
Tiṇṇam·aññataram yāmaṃ — paṭijaggeyya paṇḍito.**

若人知自愛，須善自保護。

三時中一時，智者应醒觉。

*If one holds oneself dear, one should diligently watch oneself.
Let the wise man keep vigil during any of the three watches of the night.*

DhammaPada 法句经 157 (12:1)

**Attānam·eva paṭhamam — patirūpe nivesaye,
Ath' aññam·anusāseyya — na kilisseyya paṇḍito.**

第一将自己，安置于正道，

然后教他人；贤者始无过。

*One should first establish oneself in what is proper; then only should
one instruct others. Thus the wise man will not be reproached.*

DhammaPada 法句经 158 (12:2)



itipi so Bhagavā araham
sammāsambuddho,
vijjācaraṇasampanno, sugato,
lokavidū, anuttaro purisadammasārathi,
sāthā devamanussānaṃ, buddho bhagavā ti.

主题代码：07

2011年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第38届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

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未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他导师？
2. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
3. 正自觉者（佛陀）身上有三十二相，包括哪些？请用本生故事来解释为何佛陀最后一生具足三十二相，并由此说明他在过去生中是如何修习各种波罗蜜的。

B 部分

4. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta)》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上、下。经中说东方代表子女对父母应尽的义务，请问都有哪些？请根据本生故事对此作出详细的解释。
5. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”这一问题的答案。
6. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒定慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
8. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示（Assaji，或译马胜）尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果，并接受了佛陀的教法。并详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝，报答父母恩情的有关事件。
9. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者，身上具备哪些德行。

Attānañ·ce tathā kayirā — yath' aññam·anusāsati,
Sudanto vata dammetha — attā hi kira duddamo.

若欲诲他者，应如己所行，
自制乃制他，克己实最难。

*One should do what one teaches others to do; if one would train others,
one should be well controlled oneself. Difficult, indeed, is self-control.*

DhammaPada 法句经 159 (12:3)

Attā hi attano nātho — kōhi nātho paro siyā,
Attanā'va sudantena — nātham labhati dullabham.

自为自依怙，他人何可依？
自己善调御，证难得所依。

*One truly is the protector of oneself; who else could the protector be?
With oneself fully controlled, one gains a mastery that is hard to gain.*

DhammaPada 法句经 160 (12:4)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2012

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

39TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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SECTION A

- 1. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders and teachers during His period of time. Explain.**
- 2. The Buddha was known as the Omniscient One. Recount the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please explain clearly on each virtue and tell us why He is known as the Omniscient One in this universe with illustration from the Jataka Story.**
- 3. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of ministry, and how His effort had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**

HIGHER STAGE
YEAR 2012

SECTION B

- 4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Paticca Samuppada helps us to get an answer from where we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.**
- 5. What are the ‘Seven Factors of Enlightenment’? Explain clearly how this ‘Seven Factors of Enlightenment’ will lead us to the realization of Nibbana.**
- 6. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate these Fetters with the practice of Silā, Samādhī & Pañña to lead us to attain Arahantship.**

SECTION C

- 7. Describe clearly how the Ven. Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the Buddha's teaching as uttered in the verses by Ven. Assaji Thero and elaborate some major incident to show that he was a son of filial piety to repay his parents' debt before he attained Nibbana. Explain.**
- 8. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Clearly explain each of the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the Life of the Sangha, with any incident to show one of the virtue of the Sangha.**
- 9. Please give in detail what are the qualities and virtues Ven. Ananda Thero had to undertake to serve the Buddha as His "Upathayaka" (attendant monk) until His attainment of Mahaparinibbana. Explain clearly.**

**Attanā'va kataṃ pāpaṃ — attajaṃ atta-sambhavaṃ,
Abhimanthati dummedhaṃ — vajiraṃ v' asma-mayaṃ maṇiṃ.**

恶业实由自己作，从自己生而自起。

恶业摧坏于愚者，犹如金刚破宝石。

*The evil a witless man does by himself, born of himself and produced
by himself, grinds him as a diamond grinds a hard gem.*

DhammaPada 法句经 161 (12:5)

**Yassa accanta-dussīlyaṃ — māluvā sālam-iv'otataṃ,
Karoti so tath'attānaṃ — yathā naṃ icchatī diso.**

破戒如蔓萝，缠复装罗树。

彼自如此作，徒快敌者意。

*Just as a jungle creeper strangles the tree on which it grows, even so, a man
who is exceedingly depraved harms himself as only an enemy might wish.*

DhammaPada 法句经 162 (12:6)



THE FIVE PRECEPTS

1. No killing

2. No stealing

3. No sexual misconduct

4. No lying

5. No intoxicants

1. No killing

2. No stealing

3. No sexual misconduct

4. No lying

5. No intoxicants

~ Respect for life

~ Respect for others' property

~ Respect for our pure nature

~ Respect for honesty

~ Respect for a clear mind

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2012年8月31日

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未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他导师？
2. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述并详细解释佛陀的九种德号。用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
3. 请详细解释佛陀在 45 年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？

B 部分

4. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”这一问题的答案。
5. 七觉支是指哪些？请解释这七觉支是如何将我们导向涅槃的。
6. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒、定、慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。

C 部分

7. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示 (Assaji, 或译马胜) 尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果, 并接受了佛陀的教法。并详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝, 报答父母恩情的有关事件。
8. 僧团的九种德行有哪些? 请详细解释僧团的九种德行, 并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
9. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者, 身上具备哪些德行。

**Sukarāṇi asādhūni — attano ahitāni ca,
Yaṃ ve hitaṃ·ca sādhuṃ·ca — taṃ ve parama-dukkaraṃ.**

不善事易作，然无益于己；

善与利益事，实为极难行。

*Easy to do are things that are bad and harmful to oneself.
But exceedingly difficult to do are things that are good and beneficial.*

DhammaPada 法句经 163 (12:7)

**Yo Sāsaṇaṃ arahataṃ — ariyānaṃ Dhamma-jīvaṇaṃ,
Paṭikkosati dummedho — diṭṭhiṃ nissāya pāpikaṃ,
Phalāni kaṭṭhakass’eva— atta-ghañṇāya phallati.**

恶慧愚痴人，以其邪见故，侮蔑罗汉教，依正法行者，
以及尊者教，而自取毁灭，如格他格草，结果自灭亡。

*Whoever, on account of perverted views, scorns the Teaching of the
Perfected Ones, the Noble and Righteous Ones — that fool,
like the bamboo, produces fruits only for self destruction.*

DhammaPada 法句经 164 (12:8)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2013

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

40TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. The Buddha was known as the Omniscient One. Recount the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please explain clearly in each virtue and tell us why He is known as the Omniscient One in this universe with illustration from the Jataka Story.**
- 2. The Buddha was known as “Amatassa Data” (Giver of Deathlessness). Please explain clearly the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, and then elaborate why He is known as “Giver of Deathlessness”, with the support from the Jataka Story.**
- 3. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry, and how this effort had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**

SECTION B

- 4. In Sigalovada Sutta, there are six directions: North, South, East, West, Nadir & Zenith.
In the East direction is the son’s duties towards his parents; what are the duties mentioned in this Sutta. Please explain fully with illustration from the Jataka story.**
- 5. What is the Law of Dependent Origination? Explain clearly how the Paticca Samuppada helps us to get an answer from where we are searching for the truth to end the sufferings of birth, old age, sickness and death.**
- 6. The Buddha said: “Sabbe Sankhara Anicca”, with this wisdom, one discerned, then one disgusted with ill, this is the Path to Purity. Explain clearly how a person who is practicing Dhamma can come to the realization with wisdom of the verses uttered by the Buddha.**

SECTION C

- 7. State clearly the principle event in the Life of Arahant Sivali.
What parami had he cultivated in his past life. Illustrate your answer from a Jataka story.**
- 8. Please give in detail, what are the qualities and virtues Ven.
Ananda Thero who had to undertake and serve the Buddha as
His “Upathayaka” (attendant monk). Explain.**
- 9. Narrate clearly the principle events in the Life of Ven.
Mahakassapa Thero from the ordination of bhikkhu until his
last day of Nibbana.**

**Attanā'va kataṃ pāpaṃ — attanā saṃkilissati,
Attanā akataṃ pāpaṃ — attanā'va visujjhati,
Suddhi asuddhi paccattaṃ — nāññaṃ-añño visodhaye.**

恶实由己作，染污亦由己；由己不作恶，
清淨亦由己。淨不淨依己，他何能淨他？

By oneself is evil done; by oneself is one defiled.

By oneself is evil left undone; by oneself is one made pure.

Purity and impurity depend on oneself; no one can purify another.

DhammaPada 法句经 165 (12:9)

**Attadatthaṃ paratthena — bahunā'pi na hāpaye,
Attadatthaṃ-abhiññāya — sadattha-pasuto siyā.**

莫以利他事，忽于己利益。

善知己利者，常专心利益。

*Let one not neglect one's own welfare for the sake of another,
however great. Clearly understanding one's own welfare,
let one be intent upon the good.*

DhammaPada 法句经 166 (12:10)



主题代码：07

2013年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第40届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述并详细解释佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
2. 佛陀被称作“施予不死者”。请解释佛陀的九种德号。然后根据本生故事解释为何佛陀被称为“施予不死者”。
3. 请详细解释佛陀在 45 年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？

B 部分

4. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta)》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上和下。请问经中所说，东方所代表着子女对父母应尽的义务都有哪些？请根据本生故事对此作出详细的解释。
5. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。
6. 佛陀说“诸行是无常，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释一个修习佛法的人，如何通过佛陀这一偈颂所开显的智慧而得到证悟。

C 部分

7. 请详细叙述悉瓦利 (Sīvalī) 尊者一生中的主要事件，并根据本生故事来解释他在过去生中积累了什么样的波罗蜜。
8. 请详细列举并解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者，身上具备哪些德行。
9. 请详细叙述大迦叶尊者自出家成为比丘以来直至最后入灭，一生中的主要事件。

Hīnaṃ Dhammaṃ na seveyya — pamādena na saṃvase,
Micchā-diṭṭhiṃ na seveyya — na siyā loka-vaddhano.

莫从卑劣法。莫住于放逸。

莫随于邪见。莫增长世俗。

*Follow not the vulgar way; live not in heedlessness;
hold not false views; linger not long in worldly existence.*

DhammaPada 法句经 167 (13:1)

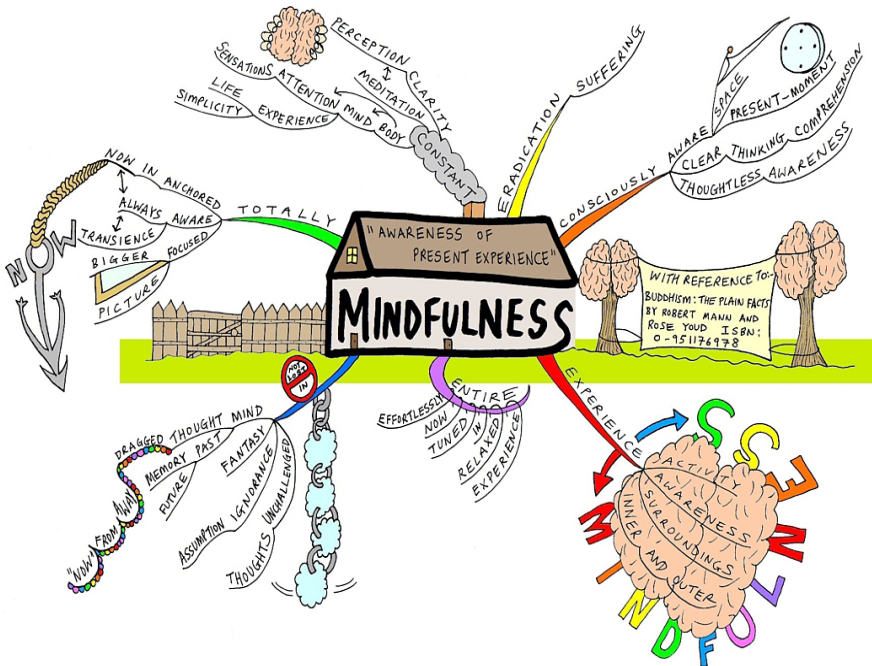
Uttiṭṭhe nappamajjeyya — dhammaṃ sucariṭaṃ care,
Dhamma-cāri sukhaṃ seti — asmim loke paramhi ca.

奋起莫放逸！行正法善行。

依正法行者，此世他世乐。

*Arise! Do not be heedless! Lead a righteous life.
The righteous live happily both in this world and the next.*

DhammaPada 法句经 168 (13:2)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2014

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

41ST MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. Please explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of ministry, and how His effort had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**
- 2. The Buddha was known as the ‘Omniscient One’. Recollect the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Please explain clearly on each virtue and tell us why He is known as the ‘Omniscient One’ in this universe with illustration from the Jataka Story.**
- 3. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentary as the “Unique Being”. What are the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other religious leaders and teachers during His period of time. Discuss.**

SECTION B

- 4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination? Explain clearly how the Dependent Origination helps us to get an answer from where we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.**
- 5. In Sigalovada Sutta, there are six directions: North, South, East, West, Nadir and Zenith. In the East direction is the son’s duties towards his parents. What are these duties mentioned in this Sutta? Please explain fully with illustration from the Jataka story.**
- 6. What are the Ten Fetters? Please explain clearly how one may eradicate these Fetters with the practice of Sila, Samadhi & Pañña to lead us to attain Arahantship.**

SECTION C

- 7. State clearly the principle event in the life of Arahant Sivali. What parami had he cultivated in his past life. Illustrate your answer from a Jataka story.**
- 8. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Explain the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the Life of the Sangha, any one incident to show the one virtue of the Sangha.**
- 9. Describe clearly how the Ven. Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the Buddha's teaching as uttered in the verses by Ven. Assaji Thero and elaborate some major incident to show that he was a son of filial piety to repay his parents' debt before he attained Nibbana. Explain.**

**Dhammañ·care sucaritañ — na nañ duccharitañ care,
Dhamma-cārī sukhañ seti — asmiñ loke paramhi ca.**

行正法善行。勿行于恶行。

依正法行者，此世他世乐。

Lead a righteous life; lead not a base life.

The righteous live happily both in this world and the next.

DhammaPada 法句经 169 (13:3)

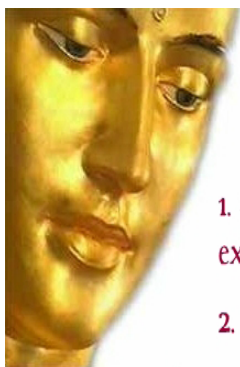
**Yathā bubbulakañ passe — yathā passe marīcikañ,
Evañ lokañ avekkhantañ — maccu-rājā na passati.**

视如水上浮沤，视如海市蜃楼，

若人观世如是，死王不得见他。

*One who looks upon the world as a bubble and a mirage,
him the King of Death sees not.*

DhammaPada 法句经 170 (13:4)



THE FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

The Central Foundation of Buddhism

1. Suffering is the unavoidable accompaniment of physical existence. "All life is suffering."

2. All suffering is caused by desire.

3. All personal desire, all ambition, must be extinguished by the person who wishes freedom from suffering and it can all be extinguished by walking the Path.

4. The Path which leads to freedom from suffering is a narrow path.

"Do not be self-confident about your spiritual progress unless you have reached to the very extinction of all desire." - Buddha



主题代码：07

2014年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第41届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 请详细解释佛陀在45年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？
2. 佛陀被称为“一切智者”。请叙述并详细解释佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
3. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。与同时代的宗教领袖与导师相比，佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他导师？请论述。

B 部分

4. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。
5. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta) 》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上、下。经中说东方代表子女对父母应尽的义务，请问都有哪些？请根据本生故事对此作出详细的解释。
6. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒、定、慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。

C 部分

7. 请详细叙述毘瓦利 (Sīvalī) 尊者一生中的主要事件，并根据本生故事来解释他在过去生中积累了什么样的波罗蜜。
8. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
9. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示 (Assaji, 或译马胜) 尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果，并接受了佛陀的教法。请详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝，报答父母恩情的有关事件。

**Etha passath’imaṃ lokam — cittaṃ rāja-rathūpamaṃ,
Yattha bālā visīdanti — n’atthi saṅgo vijānataṃ.**

来看这个世界，犹如庄严王车。

愚人沈溺此中，智者毫无执着。

Come! Behold this world, which is like a decorated royal chariot.

Here fools flounder, but the wise have no attachment to it.

DhammaPada 法句经 171 (13:5)

**Yo ca pubbe pamajjitvā — pacchā so nappamajjati,
So imaṃ lokam pabhāseti — abbhā mutto’va candimā.**

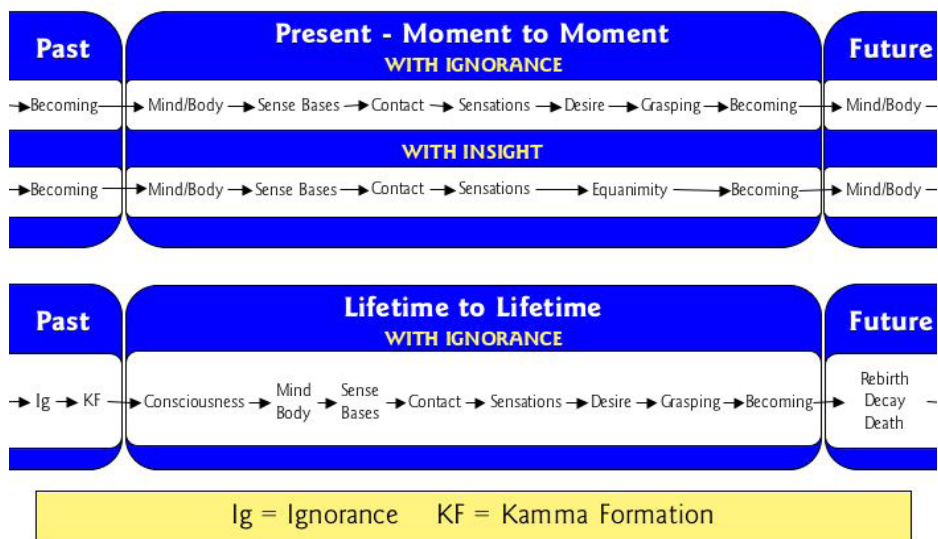
若人先放逸，但后不放逸。

彼照耀此世，如月出云翳。

*He who having been heedless is heedless no more,
illuminates this world like the moon freed from clouds.*

DhammaPada 法句经 172 (13:6)

- Cycle of Conditioning -



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2015

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

42ND MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. The Buddha was known as “Amatassa Data” (Giver of Deathlessness). Please explain clearly the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, then elaborate why He is known as a “Giver of Deathlessness” with the support from the Jakata story.**
- 2. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry. How His efforts paved the way for the spreading of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day.**
- 3. The Buddha was known as Omniscient One. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Please explain clearly on each virtue and tell us why He is known as Omniscient One in this Universe with illustration from the Jakata story.**

SECTION B

- 4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination? Explain clearly how the Dependent Origination helps us to get an answer from where we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.**
- 5. In Sigalovada Sutta, there are six directions: North, South, East, West, Nadir and Zenith. In the East direction is the son’s duties towards his parents. What are these duties mentioned in this Sutta? Please explain fully with illustration from the Jataka story.**
- 6. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate these fetters with the practice of Sila, Samadhi & Pañña to lead us to attain Arahantship.**

SECTION C

- 7. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha? Explain clearly each one of the Nine Virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the life of Sangha, any one incident to show one virtue of the Sangha.**
- 8. Describe clearly how the Ven. Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the Buddha's teaching as uttered in the verses by Ven. Assaji Thero and elaborate some major incident to show that he was a son of filial piety to repay his parents' debt before he attained Nibbana. Explain.**
- 9. State clearly the principle event in the life of Arahant Sivali. What parami had he cultivated in his past life? Illustrate your answer from a Jataka story.**

Yassa pāpaṃ kataṃ kammaṃ — kusalena pithīyati,
So imaṃ lokam pabhāseti — abbhā mutto'va candimā.

若作恶业已，复之以善者。

彼照耀此世，如月出云翳。

*He, who by good deeds covers the evil he has done,
illuminates this world like the moon freed from clouds.*

DhammaPada 法句经 173 (13:7)

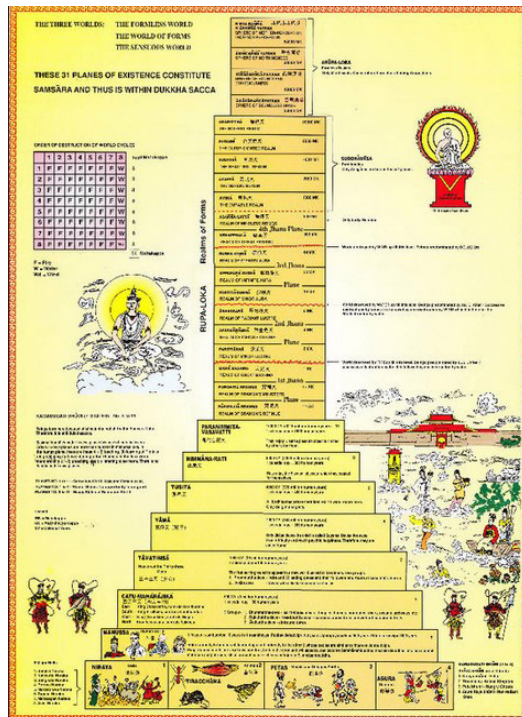
Andha-bhūto ayaṃ loko — tanuk'ettha vipassati,
Sakunto jāla-mutto'va — appo saggāya gacchati.

此世界盲暝，能得见者少。

如鸟脱罗网，鲜有升天者。

*Blind is the world; here only a few possess insight.
Only a few, like birds escaping from a net, go to realms of bliss.*

DhammaPada 法句经 174 (13:8)



主题代码：07

2015年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第42届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 佛陀被称作“施予不死者”。请解释佛陀的九种德号。然后根据本生故事解释为何佛陀被称为“施予不死者”。
2. 请详细解释佛陀在 45 年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何让佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？
3. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。

B 部分

4. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。
5. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta)》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上、下。经中说东方代表子女对父母应尽的义务，请问都有哪些？请根据本生故事对此作出详细的解释。
6. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒定慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
8. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示（Assaji，或译马胜）尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果，并接受了佛陀的教法。并详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝，报答父母恩情的有关事件。
9. 悉瓦利尊者有哪些美德？用本生故事来解释他在过去生中修习的波罗蜜。

Hamsā dicca-pathe yanti — ākāse yanti iddhiyā,
Niyanti dhīrā lokamhā — jetvā Māraṃ savāhinim.

天鵝飛行太陽道，以 神通力可行空。

智者破魔王魔眷，得 能脱离于世间。

Swans fly on the path of the sun; men pass through the air by psychic powers; the wise are led away from the world after vanquishing Māra and his host.

DhammaPada 法句经 175 (13:9)

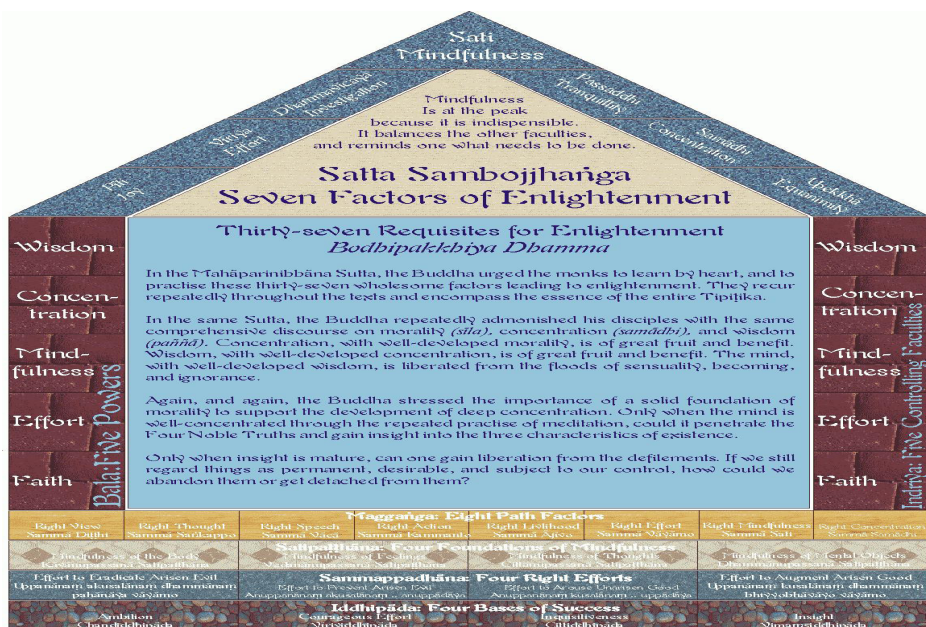
Ekam dhammaṃ atītassa — musā-vādissa jantuno,
Vitiṇṇa-para-lokassa — n’atthi pāpaṃ akāriyaṃ.

违犯一乘法，及说妄语者，

不信来世者，则无恶不作。

For a liar who has violated the one law (of truthfulness), who holds in scorn the hereafter, there is no evil that he cannot do.

DhammaPada 法句经 176 (13:10)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2016

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

43RD MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

- 1. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Ministry. How did His efforts pave the way for the spreading of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana until the present day?**
- 2. The Buddha was known as the Omniscient One. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Please explain clearly on each virtue and tell us why He is known as the Omniscient One in this Universe with illustration from the Jakata story.**
- 3. The Buddha was known as “Amatassa Data” (Giver of Deathlessness). Please explain clearly the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, then elaborate why He is known as “Giver of Deathlessness” with the support from the Jakata story.**

SECTION B

- 4. In Sigalovada Sutta, there are six directions: North, South, East, West, Nadir and Zenith. In the East direction is the son’s duties towards his parents’. What are these duties mentioned in this Sutta? Please explain fully with illustration from the Jataka story.**
- 5. What are the Ten Fetters (Dasa Samyojana)? Explain clearly how one may eradicate these fetters with the practice of Sila, Samadhi & Pañña to lead us to attain Arahantship.**
- 6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how the Dependent Origination helps us to get an answer from where we are searching for the truth to end the suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death.**

SECTION C

- 7. State clearly the principle event in the life of Arahant Sivali. What parami had he cultivated in his past life? Illustrate your answer from a Jataka story.**
- 8. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Explain clearly each one of the nine virtues of the Sangha and give a Jataka story from the life of the Sangha, any one incident to show the one virtue of the Sangha.**
- 9. Describe clearly how the Ven. Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the Buddha's teaching as uttered in the verses by Ven. Assaji Thero and elaborate some major incident to show that he was a son of filial piety to repay his parents' debt before he attained Nibbana. Explain.**

**Na ve kadariyā deva-lokaṃ vajanti,
bālā have nappasaṃsanti dānaṃ,
Dhīro ca dānaṃ anumodamāno, ten'eva so hoti sūkhī parattha.**

慳者不生天。愚不贊布施。智者随喜施，后必得安乐。

*Truly, misers fare not to heavenly realms; nor, indeed,
do fools praise generosity. But the wise man rejoices in giving,
and by that alone does he become happy hereafter.*

DhammaPada 法句经 177 (13:11)

**Pathavyā eka-rajjena — saggassa gamanena vā,
Sabba-lokādhīpaccena — sotāpatti-phalaṃ varam.**

一统大地者，得生天上者，一切世界主，不及预流胜。

*Better than sole sovereignty over the earth, better than going to heaven,
better even than lordship over all the worlds is the
supramundane Fruition of Stream Entrance.*

DhammaPada 法句经 178 (13:12)

THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH <i>This is the path the Buddha taught to those seeking liberation.</i> 1. Right understanding 2. Right thought 3. Right speech 4. Right action 5. Right livelihood 6. Right effort 7. Right mindfulness 8. Right concentration	THE FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS <i>This was the Buddha's first and fundamental teaching about the nature of our experience and spiritual potential.</i> 1. The existence of suffering 2. The origin of suffering 3. The cessation of suffering 4. The path of the cessation of suffering	THE SEVEN POINTS OF POSTURE <i>Attend to each in turn when you first take your meditation seat. If you become uncomfortable while sitting, you may go through these points again:</i> 1. Legs 2. Arms 3. Back 4. Eyes 5. Jaws 6. Tongue 7. Head and shoulders
THE SIX WHOLESOME AND UNWHOLESOME ROOTS OF MIND <i>The mind is always under the influence of one of these states.</i> 1. Generosity 2. Love 3. Wisdom 4. Greed 5. Hatred 6. Delusion	THE SIX SENSE DOORS AND THREE FEELING TONES <i>Everything we experience comes through these portals: 1. Eye (Seeing), 2. Ear (Hearing), 3. Nose (Smelling), 4. Tongue (Tasting), 5. Body (Touching), 6. Mind</i> <i>Each moment of experience is felt as one of three feeling tones:</i> 1. Pleasant 2. Unpleasant 3. Neutral	THE FOUR METTA PHRASES <i>Send lovingkindness to yourself and others by using these phrases or words that have personal meaning for you.</i> 1. May I be free from danger. 2. May I be happy. 3. May I be healthy. 4. May I love with ease.
THE EIGHT VICISSITUDES <i>According to the Buddha, we will experience these vicissitudes throughout our lives, no matter what our intentions or actions.</i> 1. Pleasure and pain 2. Gain and loss 3. Praise and blame 4. Fame and disrepute	THE FIVE PRECEPTS <i>An ethical life is founded on these standards of conduct.</i> <i>To refrain from:</i> 1. killing 2. from stealing 3. sexual misconduct 4. false, harsh, and idle speech 5. intoxicants that cloud the mind	THE FOUR BRAHMA-VIHARAS <i>These four "best abodes" reflect the Mind state of enlightenment.</i> 1. Lovingkindness 2. Compassion 3. Sympathetic joy 4. Equanimity
THE THREE KINDS OF SUFFERING <i>The Buddha taught that we can understand different kinds of suffering through these three categories.</i> 1. The suffering of pain 2. The suffering of change 3. The suffering of conditionality	THE FIVE HINDRANCES <i>These are the classical hindrances To meditation practice.</i> 1. Desire, clinging, craving 2. Aversion, anger, hatred 3. Sleepiness, sloth 4. Restlessness 5. Doubt	THE SIX STAGES OF METTA <i>Expand your circle of lovingkindness by starting with yourself and moving gradually outward.</i> 1. Yourself 2. A Benefactor 3. A good friend 4. A neutral person 5. All beings without exception

主题代码：07

2016年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第43届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 请详细解释佛陀在 45 年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？
2. 佛陀被称为一切智者。请叙述并详细解释佛陀的九种德号。请用一个本生故事来解释为何佛陀被称为宇宙中的一切智者。
3. 佛陀被称作“施予不死者”。请解释佛陀的九种德号。然后根据本生故事解释为何佛陀被称为“施予不死者”。

B 部分

4. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta)》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上、下。经中说东方代表子女对父母应尽的义务，请问都有哪些？请根据本生故事对此作出详细的解释。
5. “十结”是指哪些？请详细解释如何通过戒、定、慧三学断尽十结，以证得阿罗汉果。
6. 什么叫做“缘起”法则？请详细解释这个法则如何帮助我们获得终结“生、老、病、死”（亦即证悟“涅槃”）这一问题的答案。

C 部分

7. 请详细叙述悉瓦利 (Sīvalī) 尊者一生中的主要事件，并根据本生故事来解释他在过去生中积累了什么样的波罗蜜。
8. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请详细解释僧团的九种德行，并从本生故事中选择一个事件来说明僧团的一项德行。
9. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示 (Assaji, 或译马胜) 尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果，并接受了佛陀的教法。并详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝，报答父母恩情的有关事件。

**Yassa jitaṃ nāvajīyati, jitaṃ assa no yāti koci loke,
Tam·Buddham·ananta-gocaraṃ, apadaṃ kena padena nessatha.**

彼之胜利无能胜，败者于世无可从，

佛智无边无行迹，汝复以何而诳惑？

*By what track can you trace that trackless Buddha of limitless range,
whose victory nothing can undo,
whom none of the vanquished defilements can ever pursue?*

DhammaPada 法句经 179 (14:1)

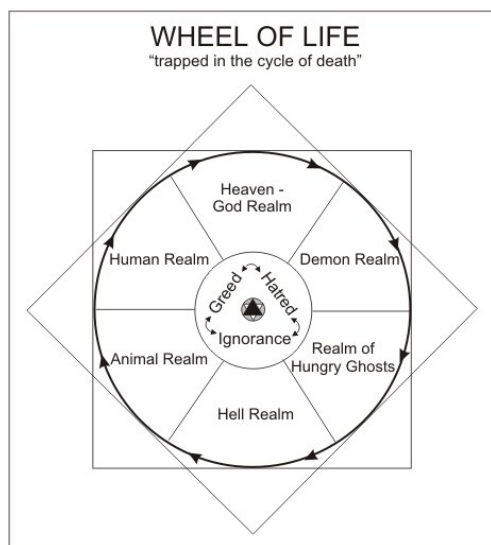
**Yassa jālinī visattikā, taṇhā n’atthi kuhiñci netave,
Tam·Buddham·ananta-gocaraṃ, apadaṃ kena padena nessatha.**

彼已不具于结缚，爱欲难以诱使去，

佛智无边无行迹，汝复以何而诳惑？

*By what track can you trace that trackless Buddha of limitless range,
in whom exists no longer,
the entangling and embroiling craving that perpetuates becoming?*

DhammaPada 法句经 180 (14:2)



Subject code: 07

31ST August 2017

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

44TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

1. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentaries as the “Unique Being”.

What are the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make Him excel above all other beings. Support your answer with evidence from the Pali Canon.

2. The Buddha was also known as the Physician (Abhissako). In what way was he a physician or doctor? Illustrate your answer with details from the Sutta.

3. Explain fully what the Buddha had achieved in His 45 years of Sasana work.

Explain clearly how His effort had paved the way for the spread of the Dhamma after His Mahaparinibbana to the present day.

SECTION B

4. What are the Four Noble Truths?

Explain how the end of suffering of birth, old age, sickness and death is brought about, through an understanding and penetration of the Truths.

5. In the Sigalovada Sutta, the six directions of North, South, East, West, Nadir and Zenith were mentioned to represent the various duties and responsibilities of human. Explain clearly the duties and responsibilities.

6. What are the Seven Factors of Enlightenment?

Explain clearly how these Seven Factors of Enlightenment can lead us to enlightenment and the realization of Nibbana.

SECTION C

7. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha?

Explain clearly these nine virtues with illustrations from the Pali Texts.

8. Describe clearly how the Venerable Sariputta Thero came to realize and accept the Buddha's teaching as uttered in verse by Venerable Assaji Thero.

Describe a major incident in his life to illustrate that he was a very filial son and show how he repaid his parents' kindness before he attained Parinibbana.

9. Explain in detail the qualities and virtues of Venerable Ananda Thero that enabled him to serve the Buddha as His "Upathayaka" (attendant monk) until the Buddha's Mahaparinibbana.

**Ye jhāna-pasutā dhīrā — nekkhammūpasame ratā,
Devā’pi tesam pihayanti — sambuddhānam satūmataṃ.**

智者修禅定，喜出家寂静，
正念正觉者，天人所敬爱。

*Those wise ones who are devoted to meditation and who delight in the
calm of renunciation — such mindful ones,
Supreme Buddhas, even the gods hold dear.*

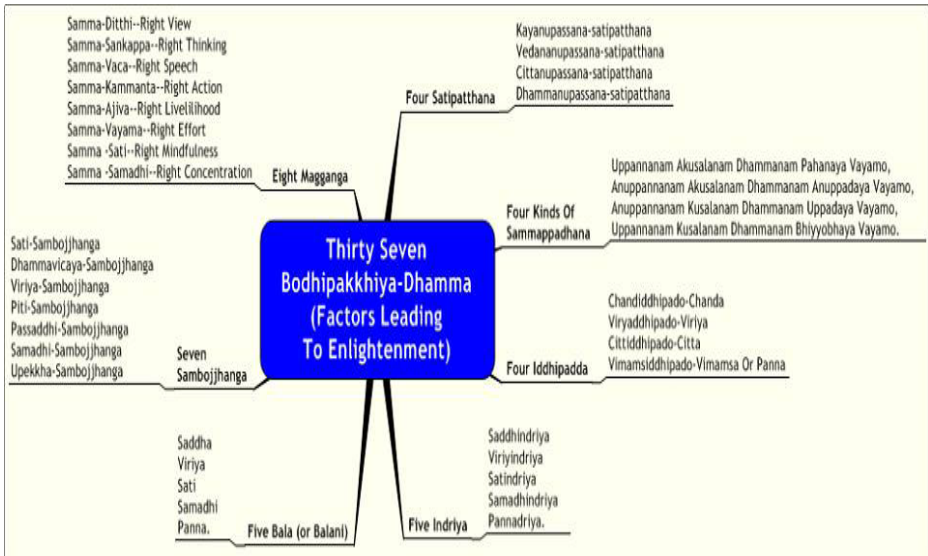
DhammaPada 法句经 181 (14:3)

**Kiccho manussa-paṭilābho — kicchaṃ maccāna’jīvitam,
Kicchaṃ Saddhamma-savanam — kiccho Buddhānam uppādo.**

得生人道难，生得寿终难，
得闻正法难，遇佛出世难。

*Hard is it to be born a man; hard is the life of mortals.
Hard is it to gain the opportunity of hearing the Sublime Truth,
and hard to encounter is the arising of the Buddhas.*

DhammaPada 法句经 182 (14:4)



主题代码：07

2017年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第44届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他一切有情？用巴利圣典里的论据支持你的论述。
2. 佛陀也被称作“医生 (Bhisakka)”，他在何种意义上是医生？用佛经中的论据支持你的论述。
3. 请详细解释佛陀在 45 年弘法历程中都取得了哪些成就。并解释他所付出的努力，如何为佛法从他圆寂之后至今的弘传铺平了道路？

B 部分

4. 什么是四圣谛？请详细解释理解和领悟四圣谛如何终结“生、老、病、死”之苦。
5. 在《教诫尸伽罗经 (Sigālovāda Sutta)》中，提到了六个方向：东、南、西、北、上、下。这六个方向代表人的各种不同的责任和义务。请对此作出详细的解释。
6. 七觉支是指哪些？请解释这七觉支是如何将我们导向涅槃的。

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请根据巴利圣典详细解释僧团的九种德行。
8. 详细解释舍利弗长老如何在听取阿说示（Assaji，或译马胜）尊者所说的偈颂之后便证果，并接受了佛陀的教法。并详述舍利弗尊者在圆寂之前如何尽孝，报答父母恩情的有关事件。
9. 请详细解释阿难尊者作为佛陀的侍者，直到佛陀入灭期间，他做了哪些服务，展现了哪些美德？

**Sabba-pāpassa akaraṇaṃ — kusalassa upasampadā,
Sacitta-pariyodapanāṃ — etaṃ Buddhāna'sāsaṇaṃ.**

一切惡莫作，一切善應行，

自調淨其意，是則諸佛教。

*To avoid all evil, to cultivate good,
and to cleanse one's mind — this is the teaching of the Buddhas.*

DhammaPada 法句经 183 (14:5)

**Khantī paramaṃ tapo titikkhā,
nibbānaṃ paramaṃ vadanti Buddhā,
Na hi pabbajito parūpaghātī, samaṇo hoti paraṃ viheṭṭhayanto.**

诸佛说涅槃最上，忍辱为最高苦行。

害他实非出家者，恼他不名为沙门。

*Enduring patience is the highest austerity. "Nibbāna is supreme,"
say the Buddhas. He is not a true monk who harms another,
nor a true renunciate who oppresses others.*

DhammaPada 法句经 184 (14:6)

3 Trainings	10 Fetters	4 Eradication Stages of the 10 Fetters	7 Types of Noble Ones	3 Knowledges	# of Further Becomings
1 Morality		1a Stream Entry Path	1 Faith Devotee		7
1 Morality		1a Stream Entry Path	2 Dhamma Devotee		7
1 Morality		1a Stream Entry Path	3 One Liberated by Faith		7
1 Morality	1 identity view	1b Stream Entry Fruit	4 One Attained to View	Sees one past birth and death	6
1 Morality	2 doubt	1b Stream Entry Fruit	4 "		6
1 Morality	3 attachment to rules and rituals	1b Stream Entry Fruit	4 "		6
1 + 2 Morality + Concentration	4 sensual desire	2 + 3 Once Return [part] & Non Return [full]	Path 5 Body Witness	Sees 2 to 5 past births and deaths, sometimes sees current birth and death	5-2
1 + 2 Morality + Concentration	5 ill-will	2 + 3 Once Return [part] & Non Return [full]	Fruit 5 "		5-2
2 Concentration	6 lust for form	4 Accomplished One Path	5 "	Sees 6 past births and deaths, more frequently sees current birth and death	1
2 Concentration	7 lust for formlessness	4 Accomplished One Path	5 "		1
2 Concentration	8 * restlessness	4 Accomplished One Path	5 "		1
3 Wisdom	9 * conceit	4 Accomplished One Path	5 "	Sees 7 past births and deaths, fully sees current birth and death	1
3 Wisdom	10 ignorance	4 Accomplished One Fruit	6 One Liberated by Wisdom	Sees no more birth and death	0
		4 Accomplished One Fruit	7 One Liberated in both Ways		0

* the order of these two is reversed in the Pali texts, but when comparing the trainings one can see that eradicating restlessness would be in the domain of Concentration and eradicating conceit in the domain of Wisdom

Subject code: 07

31ST August 2018

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

45TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Higher Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



1. There are 9 questions in this paper, divided into Sections A, B and C.
2. Candidates are required to answer 2 questions from each section.
3. Answers should be in short essay form.

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

SECTION A

1. Describe the life history of the Buddha from the time from his birth to the enlightenment. Support your answer with evidence from the Suttas.
2. What is the meaning of Sammāsambuddha? What are the perfections that the Buddha need to cultivate in his previous lives to enable him to attain Sammāsambuddhahood. Illustrate your answer with 3 examples from the Jatakas.
3. The Buddha is often mentioned in the commentaries as the “Unique Being”. Explain the unique qualities and virtues of the Buddha that make him excel above all other religious, leaders and teachers in his periods of time. Support your answer with evidence from the Pali Canon.

SECTION B

4. What is the Doctrine of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)?
How does Dependent Origination explain our cyclic existence of suffering with reference to the Pali Suttas?
5. What is the Buddha’s teaching on Cause and Effect? How does this teaching relate to rebirth and cyclic existence? Explain with support from the Pali Discourses.
6. The Buddha said “Sabbe dhamma anatta ti yada pabbaya passati, atha nibbindati dukkhe esa maggo visuddhiya” which means all component things or dhamma are soulless, when one sees with wisdom, he overcomes misery. This is the path to purity. Explain how one who practices the Noble Eightfold Path can come to realization with wisdom these verses uttered by the Buddha.

SECTION C

- 7. What is the significance and role of the Sangha in Buddhism?
Explain the nine virtues of the Sangha with emphasis on the role as a field of merit. Support your answer with reference to the Pali Texts.**
- 8. Who is Venerable Mahakassapa? Describe his role in the First Buddhist Council.
What qualifies Venerable Mahakassapa to take up that role?**
- 9. Trace the events that led to the establishment of the Bhikkhuni Sangha. What impact did the Bhikkhuni Sangha make on the status of women in India at that time?**

**Anūpavādo anūpaghāto — pātimokkhe ca saṁvaro,
Mattaññutā ca bhattasmiṁ — pantañ-ca sayanāsanam
Adhicitte ca āyogo — etaṁ Buddhāna'sāsanam.**

不排与不害，严持于戒律，
饮食知节量，远处而独居，
勤修增上定，是为诸佛教。

*Not despising, not harming, restraint according to the code of
monastic discipline, moderation in food, dwelling in solitude,
devotion to meditation — this is the teaching of the Buddhas.*

DhammaPada 法句经 185 (14:7)

**Na kahāpaṇa-vassena — titti kāmesu vijjati,
“Appassādā dukhā kāmā” — iti viññāya paṇḍito.**

即使雨金钱，欲心不满足。
智者知淫欲，乐少而苦多！

*There is no satisfying sensual desires, even with the rain of gold
coins. For sensual pleasures give little satisfaction and much pain.*

DhammaPada 法句经 186 (14:8)

Dependent Origination	10 Fetters Eradicated - Dasa Samyojana	Noble [Eightfold & Tenfold] Path	Three Trainings - Tisikkhaa	The Noble Ones - Ariya Puggala perfect different Trainings.				
stress	Lower Fetters - Orambhaagiya Samyojana	1. Identity view Sakkaaya-di.t.thi	Right View	Morality	Stream Enterer	Faith Devotee, One Liberated by Faith, Dhamma Devotee, One Attained to View		
faith		2. Doubt Vicikicchaa					Right Resolve	
joy		3. Attachment to rites and rituals Silaabbataparaamaasa						Right Action, Right Speech, Right Livelihood
interest		4. Desire for the five sense stimuli Kaamaraaga						
tranquility	5. Repulsion at the five sense stimuli Pa.tigha	Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, Right Concentration	Concentration	Once Return [part], Non Return [full]	Body Witness			
happiness	Higher Fetters - Uddhambhaagiya Samyojana			6-7. Desire for forms and formlessness Rupaaraaga		Once Return [part], Non Return [full]		
concentration				9. Distraction Uddhacca		Accomplished One		
know reality				8. Conceit Maana		Wisdom	One Liberated by Wisdom, One Liberated in both Ways	
disenchantment		10. Ignorance Avijjaa	Right Insight					
dispassion								
liberation			Right Liberation					
know cessation of suffering								

主题代码：07

2018年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第45届马来西亚佛学考试

(高级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 这张考卷总共有九个问题，并分成A, B 和 C部分。
2. 考生需要从每个部分作答两个问题。
3. 答案需要以短文的形式来作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

A 部分

1. 请叙述佛陀从出生到成道这段生命历程。以巴利圣典为根据来支持你的论述。
2. “正等觉者 (Sammāsambuddha)” 是什么意思？为了成为正等觉者，佛陀在过去生需要修习哪些波罗蜜？从本生故事中选取三个例子进行论述。
3. 在注疏中，佛陀常被称作“独一无二者”。佛陀身上有哪些独一无二的美德，使得他超胜其他一切有情？用巴利圣典里的论据支持你的论述。

B 部分

4. 什么是缘起法则？请根据巴利经典说明缘起法则如何解释我们痛苦的轮回。
5. 佛陀对因果法则的教导是什么？这一教导与轮回有何关系？根据巴利圣典进行解释。
6. 佛陀说“一切法无我，若以慧观见，得厌离于苦，是为清净道。”请详细解释修习八正道如何使得我们证得佛陀所说的智慧。

C 部分

7. 在佛教中，僧团的角色是什么？有何重要性？根据巴利圣典解释僧团的九种德行，并突出僧团作为“福田”的角色。
8. 大迦叶尊者是谁？叙述他在第一次佛教结集中扮演的角色。他为什么有资格承担这一角色？
9. 追述导致比丘尼僧团成立的系列事件。此事件对当时印度妇女的地位有何影响？

Api dibbesu kāmesu — ratiṃ so nādhigacchatī,
Taṇhakkhaya-rato hoti — sammā-sambuddha-sāvako.

故彼于天欲，亦不起希求。

正觉者弟子，希灭于爱欲。

Having understood this, the wise man finds no delight even in heavenly pleasures. The disciple of the Supreme Buddha delights in the destruction of craving.

DhammaPada 法句经 187 (14:9)

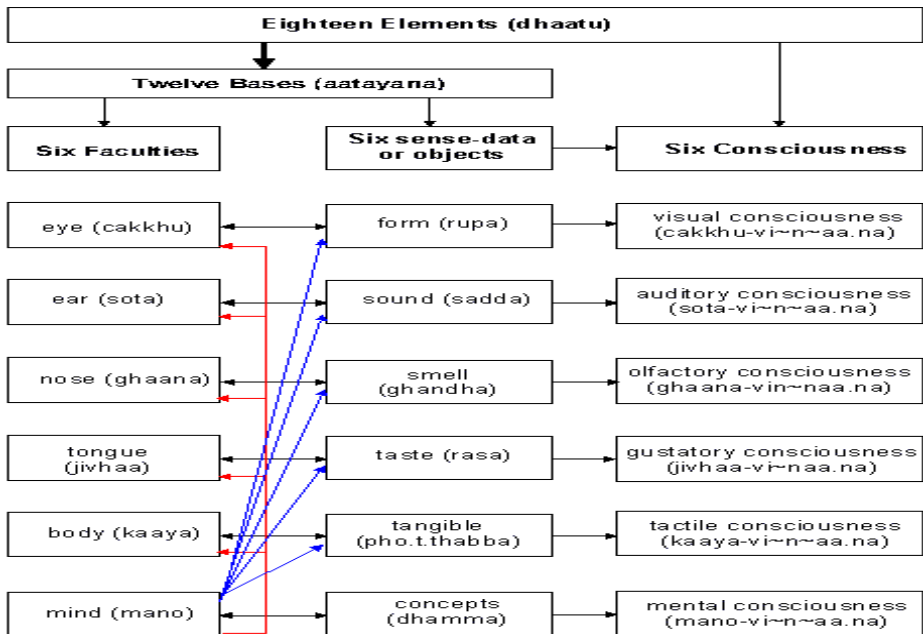
Bahū ve saraṇaṃ yanti — pabbatāni vanāni ca,
Ārāma-rukkha-cetyāni — manussā bhaya-tajjitā.

诸人恐怖故，去皈依山岳，

或依于森林，园苑树支提。

Driven only by fear, do men go for refuge to many places — to hills, woods, groves, trees and shrines.

DhammaPada 法句经 188 (14:10)



DEDICATED TO
the Late Most Venerable Nā-Uyane AriyaDhamma MahāThera
24th April 1939 — 7th September 2016

May this merit be a supportive condition for MahāThera
to fulfill the pāramī to achieve his goal: Mahā Bodhi.

愿以流通此法宝功德回向于
已故龙树林·圣法大长老
愿成为菩萨大长老早证菩提的助缘。

回向于

Pa Auk Sayadaw, MahāThera JanāNanda
Ajhan GanHah & MahāThera AriyaNanda

愿师长们与一切有情众生
健康、快乐、长寿；
成为他们体证涅槃的助缘。

May all Sentient Beings Walk the
Eightfold Path to Nibbāna.

The Gift of Truth excels all (other) Gifts.
所有布施中，法布施最胜。



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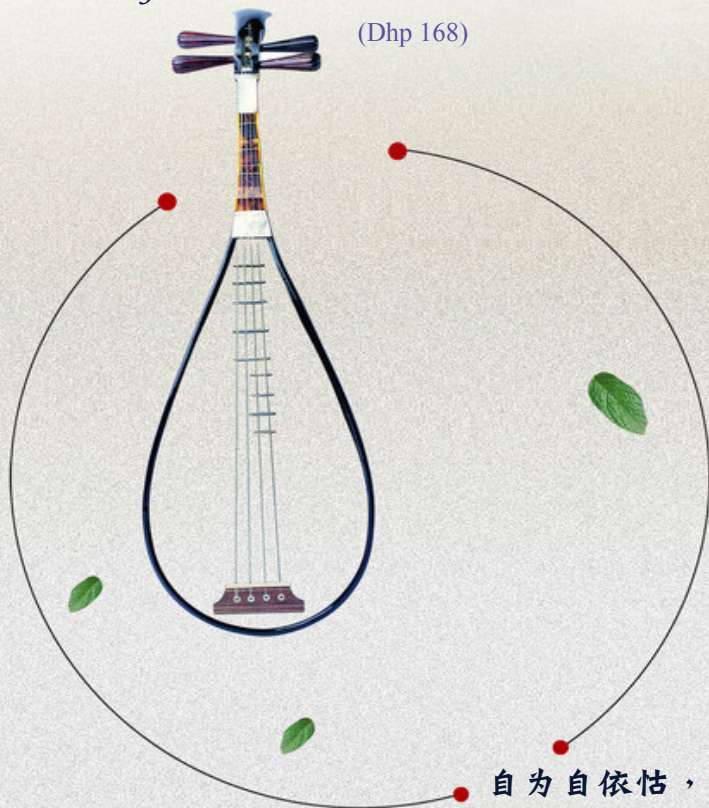
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H/p: 012 470 7637 Sis. YasoDharā



*Your own self is your own mainstay,
for who else could your mainstay be?
With you yourself well-trained
you obtain the mainstay hard to obtain.*

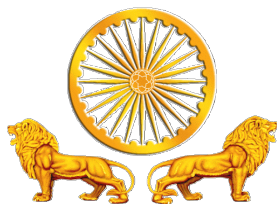
(Dhp 168)



自为自依怙，
他人何可依？
自己善调御，
证难得所依。

《法句经·160偈》





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愿正法久住世间！

May the Buddha's Dispensation be long preserved!

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