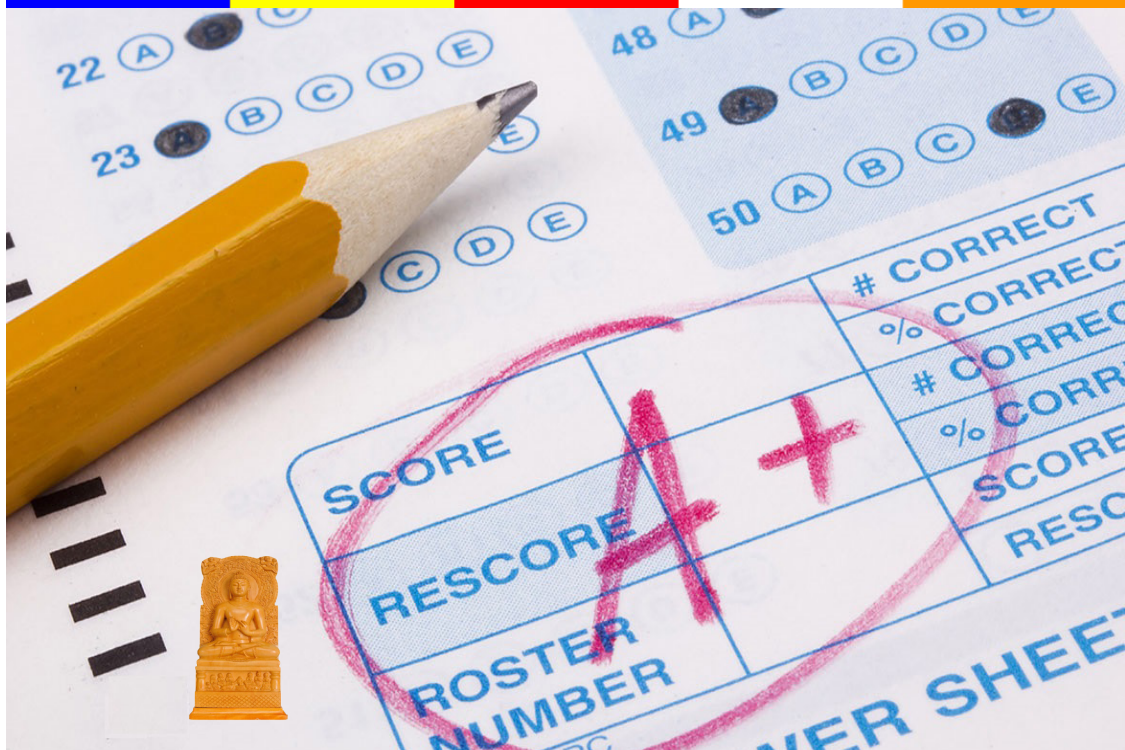


English with Chinese Translation
英译中



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



SENIOR STAGE
中級試

马来西亚佛学会考试卷
2003年~2018年



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编辑：法严比丘



MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION PAPER
YEAR 2003~2018



PREFACE

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

3rd November, 2019 Kāṭhina Day



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

二〇一九年十一月三日 卡帝那日

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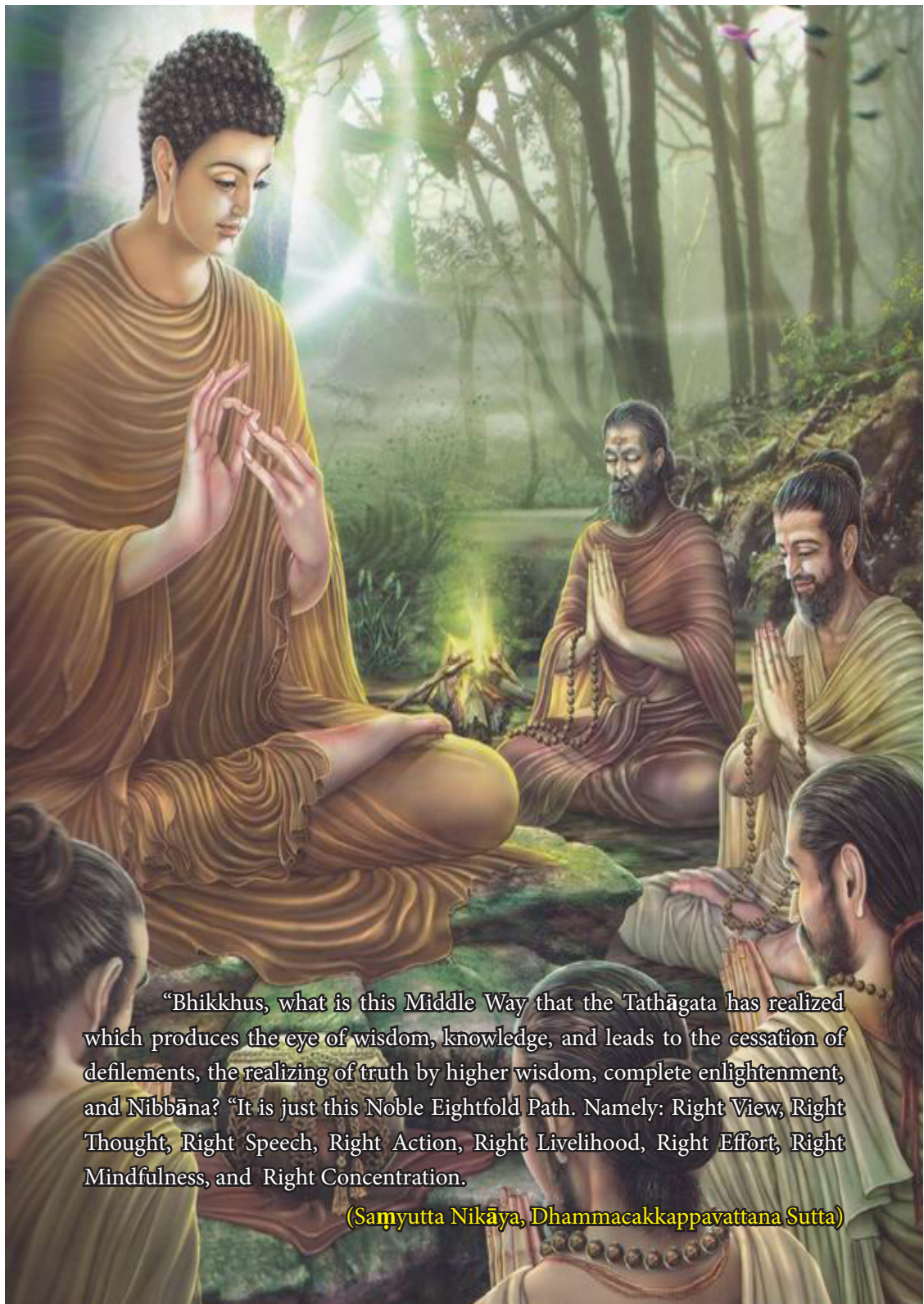
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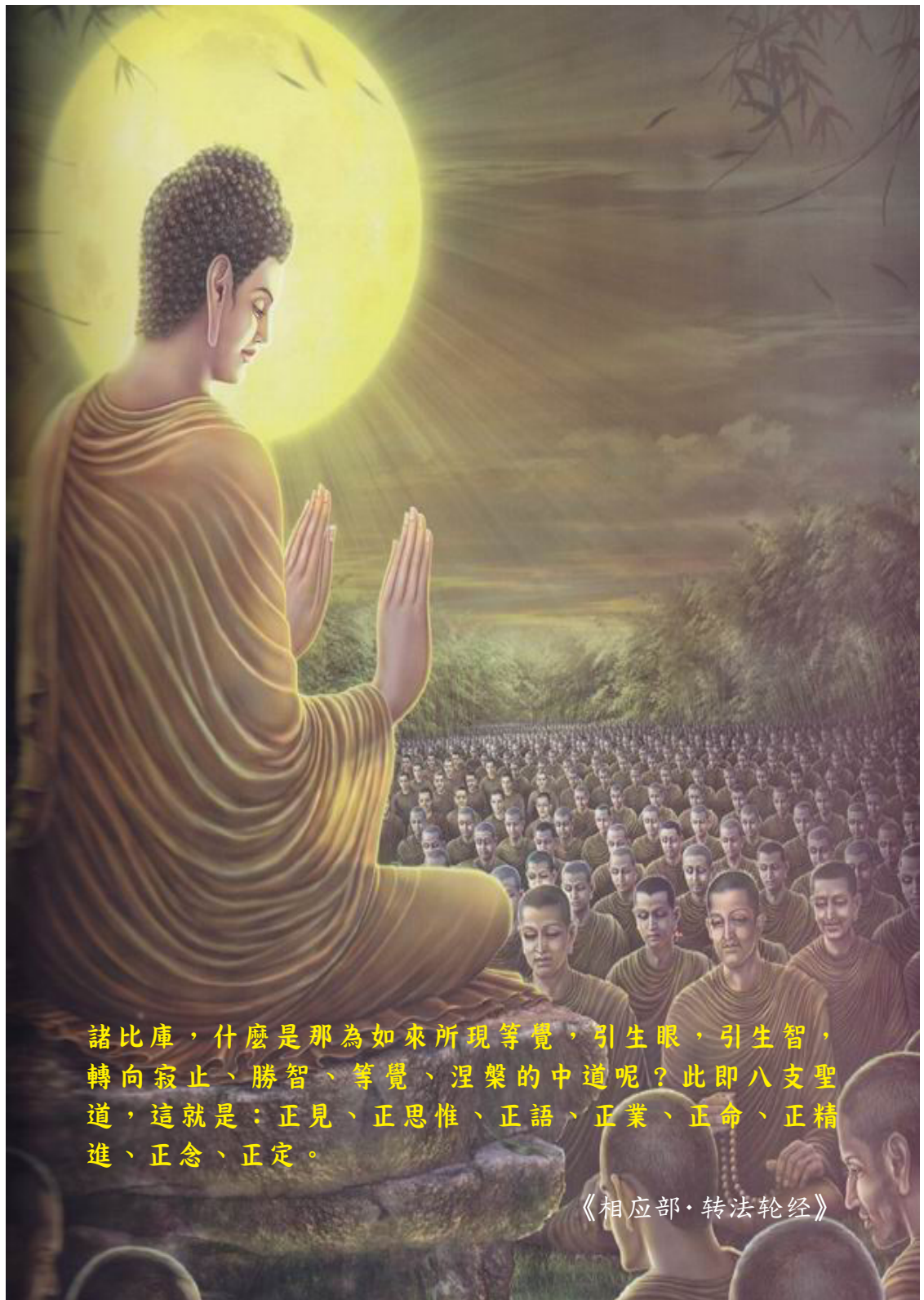
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“Bhikkhus, what is this Middle Way that the Tathāgata has realized which produces the eye of wisdom, knowledge, and leads to the cessation of defilements, the realizing of truth by higher wisdom, complete enlightenment, and Nibbāna? “It is just this Noble Eightfold Path. Namely: Right View, Right Thought, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration.

(**Samyutta Nikāya, Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta**)



諸比庫，什麼是那為如來所現等覺，引生眼，引生智，轉向寂止、勝智、等覺、涅槃的中道呢？此即八支聖道，這就是：正見、正思惟、正語、正業、正命、正精進、正念、正定。

《相应部·转法轮经》

Subject code: 05

31ST August 2003

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

30TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. When we pay homage to the Blessed One, we recall the nine virtues of the Buddha, the last of which is _____.
 A. Bhagavā — The Blessed One
 B. Arahaṃ — The Exalted One
 C. Sammā-Sambuddha — The Omniscient One
 D. Lokavidū — Knower of the World

2. The Buddha is also known as _____ manussa.
 A. Lokuttara
 B. Sabaññutā
 C. Ācariya
 D. Lokiya

3. Which of the following may be said to be the ‘cause of suffering’?
 A. Moha and Rāga
 B. Moha and Taṇhā
 C. Moha and Dosa
 D. Dosa and Taṇhā

4. Not everything is due to kamma, kamma form only one class of the five natural orders. What are these natural orders collectively called?
 A. Nigama
 B. Nikāya
 C. Niyama
 D. Nivāraṇa

5. To what do the following two lines of verses refered: _____
 ‘Misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there, nought save deed is found’.
 A. Anicca
 B. Dukkha
 C. Anatta
 D. Atta

7. What are known as the Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two Laws that govern the behaviour of men in this world?
- A. restlessness & worry
 - B. shame & fear
 - C. sloth & torpor
 - D. desire & hatred
8. Which of the following statements is false?
- A. Sabbe saṅkhāra anicca
 - B. Sabbe dhamma anatta
 - C. Sabbe dhamma dukkha
 - D. Sabbe dānaṃ dhamma dānaṃ jināti
9. If there is no self, who is the doer of one's own kamma?
- A. Saṅkhāra
 - B. Viññāṇa
 - C. Saññā
 - D. Cetanā
10. What is the meaning of 'Majjapāna ca Saññāmo' from the Maṅgala Sutta?
- A. Refrain from indulging in liquor
 - B. To abstain from evils
 - C. Not to associate with the fools
 - D. To be heedful in virtuous deeds
11. "Just like a mother will to protect her only son, even at the risk of her own life, even so". The above quotation is extracted from which Sutta?
- A. Maṅgala Sutta
 - B. Ratana Sutta
 - C. Mettā Sutta
 - D. Vasala Sutta

12. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: “If any one who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is the cause of their own downfall.” What is the name of this Sutta?
 - A. Parābhava Sutta
 - B. Vasala Sutta
 - C. Āṅgulimāla Sutta
 - D. Khanda Sutta

13. By what other name was Yasodharā known?
 - A. Kisā Gotamī
 - B. Patācārā
 - C. Mallikā
 - D. Bhaddakaccānā

14. The Buddha preached that these Five constituents are conducive to unsatisfactoriness?
 - A. Pañca Bala
 - B. Pañca Khanda
 - C. Pañca Nīvaraṇa
 - D. Pañca Viriya

15. What are the Hindrances that obstruct one from gaining concentration?
 - A. Sensual desire, hatred, sloth and torpor, restlessness and thoughtless, doubt
 - B. Sensual pleasure, ill-will, sloth and torpor, restlessness and worry, doubt.
 - C. Desire, ill-will, sleepiness, restlessness and worry, doubt.
 - D. All of the above

16. When things are impermanent, it gives rise to suffering and its subject are beyond our control and it is _____.
 - A. Dhamma
 - B. Adhamma
 - C. Atta
 - D. Anatta

17. Who was the husband of bhikkhunī Saṅghamittā?
A. Channa
B. Aggimukha
C. Cundha
D. Anāthapiṇḍika
18. Who was the immoral bhikkhu who rejoiced over the Buddha's death?
A. Dhammārāma
B. Devadatta
C. Subhadda
D. Upāli
19. The two merchants Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____.
A. Vesāli
B. Savatthi
C. Uruvelā
D. Ukkala
20. What are the Four Brahma Vihāras?
A. Sīla, Samādhi, Paññā, Nibbāna
B. Mettā, Karuṇā, Muditā, Upekkhā
C. Dāna, Sīla, Samādhi, Paññā
D. Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Then explain on each virtue of the nine virtues of the Buddha, with any two incidents which show His quality “Sugato”.
2. The Buddha is often referred as “Sammā-Sambuddha”. Please explain why He is Sammā-Sambuddha and giving two incidents extracts from His life to reveal that He is a “Sammā-Sambuddha”.
3. Describe clearly the incidents of a Māra asking the Buddha to attain Nibbāna until His final days at Kusināra, under the twin Sala trees attaining Mahāparinibbāna.

(PART B)

4. What are Pañcakkhandha? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (unsatisfactoriness).
5. What are the Ten Fetters? Explain clearly how Vipassanā meditation helps us to eradicate the Fetters for the attainment of Sakadāgāmī.
6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paṭicca Samup-pāda)? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of the human beings.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

- 7. Please explain clearly the Ven. Ānanda Thero, qualities and duties as a Buddha attendant monk until His attaining of Mahāparinibbāna.**
- 8. Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven. Upāli Thero. Explain the virtue which was praised by the Buddha.**
- 9. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Kassapa Thero? Recall the history of the past and present life of Venerable Kassapa Thero.**

(PART D)

- 10. What are the teachings of the Buddha for filial piety? Explain fully from the extracts of the discourse and give illustrations from the Jātaka story.**
- 11. What are the conditions for breaking the ‘falsehood’ or musāvādā? Explain why it is so difficult to uphold this precept purely without breaking it.**
- 12. How does Rebirth take place without a soul? Explain clearly from the Dhamma point of view to prove that without a soul, there is also rebirth.**

**Yo bālo maññati bālyam — paṇḍito vā’pi tena so,
Bālo ca paṇḍita-mānī — sa ve ‘bālo’ti vuccati.**

愚者自知愚，彼即是智人。

愚人自谓智，实称真愚夫。

A fool who knows his foolishness is wise at least to that extent, but a fool who thinks himself wise is called a fool indeed.

DhammaPada 法句经 63 (5:4)

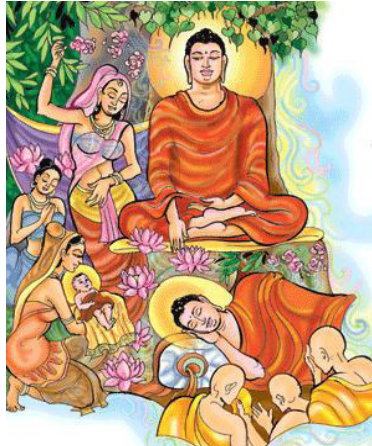
**Yāva-jīvam’pi ce bālo — paṇḍitaṃ payirupāsati,
Na so Dhammaṃ vijānāti — dabbī sūpa-rasaṃ yathā.**

愚者虽终身，亲近于智人，

彼不了达摩，如匙尝汤味。

Though all his life a fool associates with a wise man, he no more comprehends the Truth than a spoon tastes the flavour of the soup.

DhammaPada 法句经 64 (5:5)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第1部分

- 当我们礼敬世尊时，我们忆念佛陀的九种德号，其中最后一个是：_____
 - A. Bhagavā 世尊
 - B. Arahaṃ 阿罗汉
 - C. Sammā-sambuddha 正等觉者
 - D. Lokavidū 世间解
- 佛陀也被叫做“_____ manussa”。
 - A. Lokuttara
 - B. Sabbaññutā
 - C. Ācariya
 - D. Lokaṇḍa
- 下述何者可以被称作苦的原因？
 - A. 无明和瞋
 - B. 无明和贪欲
 - C. 无明和瞋恚
 - D. 瞋恚和贪爱
- 并不是一切事情都是因为业。在五种自然规律中，业只是其中一种。这些自然规律的巴利语叫做：_____
 - A. Nigama
 - B. Nikāya
 - C. Niyama
 - D. Nivāraṇa
- 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？
“只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”
 - A. 无常
 - B. 苦
 - C. 无我
 - D. 我
- 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____
 - A. 行法
 - B. 概念
 - C. 思维
 - D. 结生心
- 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
 - A. 不安与忧虑
 - B. 惭与愧
 - C. 昏沉与睡眠
 - D. 贪欲与瞋恚

8. 下述何者是错误的？

- A. 诸行无常 B. 诸法无我
C. 一切法是苦 D. 一切施中，法施最上

9. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？

- A. 行 B. 识
C. 想 D. 思

10. “Majjapāṇa ca saññāmo” 《吉祥经》中的这句话的意思是：_____

- A. 戒除沉溺于酒类
B. 断恶
C. 不要亲近恶人
D. 精进修善

11. “如同母亲爱护自己的独子，即使牺牲自己的生命也在所不惜”这句话摘自哪一部经典？

- A. 吉祥经 B. 宝经
C. 慈经 D. 贱种经

12. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？

- A. 败亡经 B. 贱种经
C. 央掘魔罗经 D. 蕴经

13. 耶输陀罗的别名是：_____

- A. Kisā Gotamī
B. Patācārā
C. Mallikā
D. Bhaddakaccānā

14. 佛陀说哪五种法导致不乐？

- A. 五力
B. 五蕴
C. 五盖
D. 五精进

15. 下述哪些是得定的障碍？
 A. 感官贪欲，瞋恚，昏沉睡眠，不安与轻率疑
 B. 感官贪欲，瞋恚，昏沉睡眠，掉举，怀疑
 C. 贪欲，瞋恚，昏沉睡眠，不安与轻率，怀疑
 D. 以上全部
16. 事物无常，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，这是：_____
 A. 法
 B. 非法
 C. 我
 D. 无我
17. 谁是僧伽蜜多 (Saṅghamittā) 比丘尼出家之前的丈夫？
 A. 车匿 (Channa)
 B. Aggimukha
 C. 纯陀 (Cunda)
 D. 给孤独 (Anāthapiṇḍika)
18. 哪位不道德的比丘为佛陀的入灭而欢喜？
 A. 法乐 (Dhammārāma)
 B. 提婆达多 (Devadatta)
 C. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
 D. 优波离 (Upāli)
19. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自：_____
 A. Vesāli
 B. Savatthi
 C. Uruvelā
 D. Ukkala
20. “四梵住”是指：_____
 A. 戒、定、慧、涅槃
 B. 慈、悲、喜、舍
 C. 布施、持戒、禅定、智慧
 D. 苦、集、灭、道

第2部分

A 部分

1. 佛陀的九种德号是什么？请对每一个进行解释，并用两个实例来解释其中的“善逝 (Sugato)”
2. 佛陀经常被称作“正等觉者 (Sammā-sambuddha)”，请解释他为何得到这个称号，并用两个实例来说明。
3. 详细描述在拘尸那揭罗 (Kusināra) 的娑罗双树下，佛陀临入灭时，魔罗邀请佛陀入涅槃的事件。

B 部分

4. 什么是五蕴 (Pañcakkhandha)？请详细解释它们如何与苦发生关系。
5. 什么是十结？请详细解释观禅如何帮助我们断除十结，证得一来果 (Sakadāgāmī)。
6. 什么是缘起 (Paṭicca Samuppāda) 法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。

第2部分

C 部分

7. 请详细解释阿难 (Ānanda) 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？
8. 请叙述优波离 (Upāli) 尊者的过去世和现在世的故事，并说明他被佛陀所赞叹的美德。
9. 大迦叶 (Kassapa) 尊者的美德有哪些？请叙述大迦叶尊者的过去世和现在世的故事。

D 部分

10. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生 (Jātaka) 故事加以说明。
11. 破“妄语戒” (musāvādā) 的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。
12. 没有灵魂，转世如何发生？请用佛法 (Dhamma) 的观点详细地证明虽然没有灵魂，还是有转世。

Answers for Year 2003 Senior Examination**2003年中级试题答案**

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C |
| 5. C | 6. D | 7. B | 8. C |
| 9. D | 10. A | 11. C | 12. A |
| 13. D | 14. B | 15. C | 16. D |
| 17. B | 18. C | 19. D | 20. B |

**Muhuttam’api ce viññū — paṇḍitaṃ payirupāsati,
Khippaṃ Dhammaṃ vijānāti — jivhā sūpa-rasaṃ yathā.**

慧者须臾顷，亲近于智人，
能速解达摩，如舌尝汤味。

*Though only for a moment a discerning person associates with
a wise man, quickly he comprehends the Truth,
just as the tongue tastes the flavour of the soup.*

DhammaPada 法句经 65 (5:6)

**Caranti bālā dummedhā — amitten’eva attanā,
Karontā pāpakaṃ kammaṃ — yaṃ hoti kaṭukapphalaṃ.**

愚人不觉知，与自仇敌行，
造作诸恶业，定受众苦果。

*Fools of little wit are enemies unto themselves as they move about
doing evil deeds, the fruits of which are bitter.*

DhammaPada 法句经 66 (5:7)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2004

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

31ST MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha is also known as ‘Amatassa Dātā’ which means

- _____ .
- A. He is the giver of Health
 - B. He is the giver of Wealth
 - C. He is the giver of Fame
 - D. He is the giver of Deathlessness

2. By what other names was Yasodharā known?

- A. Sujāta
- B. Mallikā
- C. Bhaddakaccānā
- D. Visakhā

3. The Dhammapada is a collection of many verses uttered by the Buddha on various occasions. How many verses are there in this collection?

- A. 323
- B. 423
- C. 523
- D. 623

4. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one’s own Kamma?

- A. Saṅkhāra
- B. Cetanā
- C. Viññāṇa
- D. Saññā

5. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Mahāparinibbāna?

- A. The Doctrine and Discipline will be your teacher, when I am gone.
- B. Practise diligently the Noble Eightfold Path.
- C. Subject to change are all component things. Strive on with diligence.
- D. All of the above

6. Which of the following is said to be the ‘cause of Unsatisfactoriness’?
 - A. Moha & Taṇhā
 - B. Moha & Dosa
 - C. Moha & Rāga
 - D. Moha & Bhaya

7. “Permanent happiness neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless, refer to one concept.” Pick out that concept.
 - A. Devaloka
 - B. Rūpaloka
 - C. Arūpaloka
 - D. Nibbāna

8. The Buddha had predicted that Ven. Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in the future by the name of _____.
 - A. Sujāta
 - B. Aṭṭhisara
 - C. Metteya
 - D. Sumana

9. “Thīna that are impermanent, give rise to suffering and its subject are beyond our control.” This refers to _____.
 - A. Impermanent
 - B. Suffering
 - C. Selfless
 - D. Self

10. A Sakadāgāmi (Once returner) has cultivated deeper Insight and has weakened _____.
 - A. Sense-pleasure and Ill-will
 - B. Self-delusion and doubt
 - C. Rite and ritual
 - D. Delusion and restlessness

11. The two merchants, Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____ .
 A. Uruvelā
 B. Vesāli
 C. Savatthi
 D. Ukkala

12. What are known as the Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two Laws that govern the behaviour of humans in this world.
 A. Loving-kindness & compassion
 B. Shame & fear
 C. Joy & equanimity
 D. Morality & meditation

13. The Ven. Sāriputta Thero attained Arahantship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an Ascetic. Who was this ascetic?
 A. Subhada the Ascetic
 B. Dīghanakha the Ascetic
 C. The Naked Ascetic
 D. Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta the Ascetic

14. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbāna?
 A. Pig meat
 B. Tiger meat
 C. Sūkara Maddava
 D. Kiribhojana

15. In Sammā-Sati, one has to be aware of _____ .
 A. Kāya, Vāca, Cetasika & Viññāṇa
 B. Kāya, Vedanā, Citta & Dhamma
 C. Kāya, Vedanā, Saññā & Viññāṇa
 D. Kāya, Saṅkhāra, Cetasika & Viññāṇa

16. The Buddha said, “Do not believe what the Teacher say”.
From which Sutta does it come from?
 - A. Parābhava Sutta
 - B. Vasala Sutta
 - C. Bhojjanga Sutta
 - D. Kālāma Sutta

17. Before the Buddha attained Mahā Parinibbāna, the Buddha’s last advice was _____.
 - A. Avoid evil, do good and purify the mind
 - B. Do not be heedless
 - C. Strive on with diligence
 - D. Practise Diligently

18. The Maṅgala Sutta contains 38 indications of the Highest Blessings. The 1st Blessing is _____.
 - A. To associate with the wise
 - B. Not to associate with the fools
 - C. To support one’s mother & father
 - D. To have gratitude

19. In the Bhikkhunī Saṅgha, who were the Two Chief disciples?
 - A. Khemā & Yasodharā
 - B. Khemā & Pajāpatī Gotamī
 - C. Khemā & Uppalavaṇṇā
 - D. Yasodharā & Pajāpatī Gotamī

20. The fundamental units of nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____.
 - A. Nikāma
 - B. Niyama
 - C. Paramatta
 - D. Sacca

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. The Buddha have 32 major characteristics on His body. Describe what are the characteristics. Give one Jātaka Story from His past life to give evidence for His development of One characteristics.
2. In the NAVA GUṆA GĀTHĀ (nine virtues stanza), explain clearly all the nine virtues of the Buddha. Elaborate any two incidents which show His quality as “Vijjā Caraṇa Sampanno”.
3. The Buddha is often referred as “Sammā-Sambuddha”. Please explain why He is Sammā-Sambuddha and giving two incidents extract from His life to reveal His quality as “Sugato”.

(PART B)

4. Please explain clearly how the 5 Nature Laws govern the law of nature in human realm.
5. Explain fully in detail the Four Noble Truths as taught by the Buddha and how it will lead us to attain Enlightenment.
6. What is Pañca Nīvaraṇa? Explain clearly how these Nīvaraṇa act as obstacles to a person during his practice of meditation.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

7. What are the Nine Virtues of the Saṅgha? Explain clearly any One virtue and illustrate from a Jātaka story to show this virtue.
8. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Sīvali Thero? Illustrate from the Jātaka story what Pāramī in his previous life he had cultivated.
9. Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven. Sāriputta Thero. Explain the virtues which were praised by the Buddha.

(PART D)

10. Some people die in Coma (Bhavaṅga Citta). What past evil Kamma have they done in the past? Discuss.
11. Some people die in Coma. What past evil deeds have they done in the past? Discuss using the Buddhist point of view.
12. What are the conditions for breaking the precept of 'pāṇātipāta' (killing). Why is it difficult to uphold this precept purely without breaking it? Explain.

**Na taṃ kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu — yaṃ katvā anutappati,
Yassa assu-mukho rodaṃ — vipākaṃ paṭisevati.**

彼作不善业，作已生后悔，

哭泣泪满面，应得受异熟。

*Ill done is that action of doing which one repents later,
and the fruit of which one, weeping, reaps with tears.*

DhammaPada 法句经 67 (5:8)

**Tañ-ca kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu — yaṃ katvā nānutappati,
Yassa paṭito sumano — vipākaṃ paṭisevati.**

若彼作善业，作已不追悔，

欢喜而愉悦，应得受异熟。

*Well done is that action of doing which one repents not later,
and the fruit of which one reaps with delight and happiness.*

DhammaPada 法句经 68 (5:9)



主题代码：05

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

(中 级 试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第1部分

1. 佛陀也叫做“Amatassa Dātā”，意思是：_____
 - A. 给予健康者
 - B. 给予不死者
 - C. 给予名望者
 - D. 给予不死者
2. 耶输陀罗的别名是：_____
 - A. Sujata
 - B. Mallikā
 - C. Bhaddakaccānā
 - D. Visakha
3. 《法句经》包含佛陀在不同场合下所说的诸多偈颂。其中共有多少偈？
 - A. 323
 - B. 423
 - C. 523
 - D. 623
4. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是什么？
 - A. 行
 - B. 思
 - C. 识
 - D. 想
5. 佛陀入灭之前都说了哪些话？
 - A. 我灭度后，以法与律为师
 - B. 当精进修习八正道
 - C. 一切有为法终归坏灭，当以不放逸而精进
 - D. 以上全部
6. 下述何者是不乐之因？
 - A. 愚痴和贪欲
 - B. 愚痴和瞋恚
 - C. 愚痴和染
 - D. 愚痴和怖畏
7. “恒常的快乐。非因非果。永恒。无死。”这是指哪个概念？
 - A. 天界（欲界天）
 - B. 色界
 - C. 无色界
 - D. 涅槃

8. 佛陀预言提婆达多未来将会成为辟支佛，名字叫做：_____

- A. Sujata
- B. Atthissara
- C. Metteyya
- D. Sumana

9. 无常的事物，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，这是在说：

- | | |
|-------|------|
| _____ | |
| A. 无常 | B. 苦 |
| C. 无我 | D. 我 |

10. 一来果圣者拥有更深的观智，并削弱了：_____

- A. 贪欲和瞋恚
- B. 我慢和疑
- C. 戒禁取见
- D. 无明和掉举

11. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自：_____

- A. Uruvela
- B. Vesali
- C. Savatthi
- D. Ukkala

12. 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？

- A. 慈与悲
- B. 惭与愧
- C. 喜与舍
- D. 持戒与禅修

13. 舍利弗在听闻佛陀对哪一位外道说法时证得阿罗汉果？

- A. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
- B. 长爪 (Dighanakha)
- C. 裸体外道
- D. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)

14. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____

- A. 猪肉
- B. 老虎肉
- C. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
- D. 奶饭

15. 修习正念需要了知：_____
- 身、语、心所、识
 - 身、受、心、法
 - 身、受、想、识
 - 身、行、心所、识
16. 佛陀说，不要因为是老师说的就相信。这来自哪一部经典？
- 败亡经
 - 贱种经
 - 觉支经
 - 卡拉玛经 (Kālāma Sutta)
17. 佛陀在入灭前的最后教诫是：_____
- 断恶修善，自净其意
 - 不要放逸
 - 当以不放逸而精进
 - 当精进修行
18. 《吉祥经》讲述了 38 种吉祥。其中第一种是：_____
- 亲近智者
 - 莫亲近愚人
 - 孝养父母
 - 感恩
19. 尼众僧团的两大上首弟子是：_____
- 差摩 (Khemā) 和 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā)
 - 差摩 (Khemā) 和 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī)
 - 差摩 (Khemā) 和 莲花色 (Uppalavaṇṇā)
 - 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā) 和 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī)
20. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位是称考：_____
- 欲望 (Nikāma)
 - 定法 (Niyama)
 - 究竟法 (Paramattha)
 - 真谛 (Sacca)

第2部分

A 部分

1. 正觉者（佛陀）身上有三十二相，包括哪些？请用一个本生故事来说明其中一种相在过去生中他是如何修习的。
2. 在“九德偈”（叙述佛陀九种德号的偈颂）中，详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“明行足”。
3. 佛陀经常被称作“正等觉者 (Sammāsambuddha)”，请解释他为何得到这个称号，并用他生命中的两个实例来解释其中的“善逝 (Sugato)”

B 部分

4. 请解释五种自然定律 (Niyama) 如何决定人界的自然规律。
5. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。
6. 什么是五盖？详细解释这些盖为何在禅修时是障碍。

第2部分

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行是哪些？详细解释其中的一项德行，并用一个本生故事来说明。
8. 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。
9. 叙述舍利弗尊者的过去生和现在生，并解释他被佛陀赞叹的美德。

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D 部分

10. 有些人在有分心 (bhavaṅga-citta) 的状态下死去，这是由于他们过去造了什么恶业？以佛教的观点进行解释。
- 11.
12. 破“杀生戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。

Answers for Year 2004 Senior Examination**2004年中级试试题答案**

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. B | 4. B |
| 5. D | 6. A | 7. D | 8. B |
| 9. C | 10. A | 11. D | 12. B |
| 13. B | 14. C | 15. B | 16. D |
| 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. C |

**Madhu'vā maññati bālo — yāva pāpaṃ na paccati,
Yadā ca paccati pāpaṃ — atha bālo dukkhaṃ nigacchati.**

恶业未成熟，愚人思如蜜；
恶业成熟时，愚人必受苦。

*So long as an evil deed has not ripened,
the fool thinks it as sweet as honey.
But when the evil deed ripens, the fool comes to grief.*

DhammaPada 法句经 69 (5:10)

**Māse māse kusaggena — bālo bhuñjetha bhojanam,
Na so saṅkhāta-dhammānaṃ — kalaṃ agghati soḷasim.**

愚者月复月，虽仅取少食 — 以孤沙草端；
彼所得功德，不及思法者，十六分之一。

*Month after month a fool may eat his food with the tip of a blade
of grass, but he still is not worth a sixteenth part of the
those who have comprehended the Truth.*

DhammaPada 法句经 70 (5:11)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2005

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

32ND MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha is also known as _____ manussa.
 - A. Lokuttara
 - B. Lokiya
 - C. Achariya
 - D. Sabaññuta

2. Which of the following statements is false?
 - A. Sabbe Sankhara Anicca
 - B. Sabbe Sankhara Dukkha
 - C. Sabbe Sankhara Anatta
 - D. Sabbe dīnam dhamma danam jinati

3. What is the meaning of ‘Majjapanna ca saññaṃ’ from the Mangala Sutta?
 - A. Refrain from indulging in liquor
 - B. To abstain from all evils
 - C. To be heedful in virtuous deeds
 - D. Not to associate with the fools

4. In right mindfulness, one has to be mindful with regard to _____.
 - A. walking, standing, sitting and lying
 - B. body, verbal, mental and consciousness
 - C. body, feeling, perception and mental formation
 - D. body, feeling, consciousness and doctrine

5. The Eight Vicissitudes of Life are: Happiness, gain, sorrow, fame, loss, ill-fame and _____.
 - A. greed, hatred
 - B. praise, blame
 - C. good, bad
 - D. like, dislike

6. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: “If any one who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is the cause of their own downfall”

What is the name of this Sutta?

- A. Kalama Sutta**
- B. Vasala Sutta**
- C. Parabhava Sutta**
- D. Ratana Sutta**

7. What are the Four Brahma Viharas?

- A. Silā, Samādhi, Pañña, Nibanna**
- B. Dan, Sil, Sam dhi, Pañña**
- C. Metta, Dosa, Mudita, Upekkha**
- D. Metta, Mudita, Karuna, Upekkha**

8. What are the Hindrances that obstruct one from attaining Samadhi?

- A. Ego, ill-will, sense-pleasure, doubt, delusion**
- B. Sense-pleasure, ill-will, sloth and torpor, restlessness and worry, doubt.**
- C. Jealousy, pride, ill-will, doubt, desire.**
- D. Greed, hatred, delusion fear and wrong view.**

9. Which disciple has the same physical features as a Samma-Sambuddha?

- A. Sariputta**
- B. Moggallana**
- C. Ananda**
- D. Kassapa**

- 10. The Buddha preached that these Five constituents are conducive to unsatisfactoriness?**
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Panca Bala | B. Panca Viriya |
| C. Panca Khanda | D. Panca Vivarana |
- 11. Who was the husband of bhikkhuni Sanghamitta?**
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. Aggimukha | B. Sumana |
| C. Atthisara | D. Channa |
- 12. This events take place instantly, there being no differences whether one is in the state of heaven, hell, animal, demon or human _____ .**
- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| A. consciousness |
| B. Relinking consciousness |
| C. Mental-formation |
| D. Mental perception |
- 13. To what do the following two lines of verses refer:**
‘Misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there, nought save deed is found’.
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Atta | B. Anatta |
| C. Sakayaditthi | D. Vicikiccha |
- 14. In the Paticca Samuppada, what causes the mental formation (Samkhara)?**
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Moha | B. Tanha |
| C. Vijja | D. Arija |
- 15. An Anagami (Never returner) has cultivated deeper Insight and has eradicate _____ .**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Self-delusion and doubt | B. Rite and ritual |
| C. Delusion and restlessness | D. Sense-pleasure and Ill-will |

16. “Ever-lasting Happiness, neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless, refer to one concept.” Pick out that concept.
- A. Rupaloka
 - B. Arupaloka
 - C. Nibbana
 - D. Devaloka
17. The Buddha preached the “Aditta Pariyaya Sutta” to ____.
- A. Yasa’s mother & father
 - B. Kassapa brother & their followers
 - C. Tapassu & Bhallika
 - D. Nigantha Nataputta
18. “... just like a mother will to protect her only son, even at the risk of her own life, even so _____”. The above quotation is extracted from which Sutta?
- A. Vasala Sutta
 - B. Ratana Sutta
 - C. Metta Sutta
 - D. Mangala Sutta
19. Who was the immoral bhikkhu who rejoiced over the buddha’s death?
- A. Devadatta
 - B. Dhammarama
 - C. Subhadda
 - D. Revata
20. How long did the Bhikkhunis Sasana last?
- A. 300 years
 - B. 400 years
 - C. 500 years
 - D. 600 years

SECTION 2

(PART A)

- 1. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Then explain on each virtue of the nine virtues of the Buddha, with any two incidents which show His quality “Sugato”.**
- 2. The Buddha is often referred as “Samma Sambuddha”. Please explain what make Him a Samma Sambuddha and giving two incidents extract from His life to reveal His quality as “Lokavidu”.**
- 3. Please describe clearly all the major events in the life history of the Buddha to show that the Buddha had served god and human selflessly during His forty-five years of Ministry.**

(PART B)

- 4. What are Pancakkhandha? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (unsatisfactoriness).**
- 5. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of the human beings.**
- 6. What are the Ten Fetters? Explain clearly how Vipassana meditation helps us to eradicate the Fetters for the attainment of Anagami.**

SECTION 2

(PART C)

7. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Kassapa Thero? Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven. Kassapa Thero.
8. Please explain clearly the Ven. Ananda Thero, qualities and duties as a Buddha attendant monk until His attaining of Mahaparinibbana.
9. Trace the events that lead to the establishment of the Bhikkhunis Sangha. What are the significance they had on the status of women in India at that time?

(PART D)

10. What are the teachings of the Buddha from filial piety? Explain fully from the extracts of the discourse and give illustrations from the Jataka story.
11. How does Rebirth take place without a soul? Explain clearly from the Dhamma point of view to prove that without a soul, there is also Rebirth.
12. Why do we Buddhist take refuge in the Triple Gems? Please explain the significance of each refuge we sought and you can extract from the Jataka story to illustrate this point.

**Na hi pāpaṃ kataṃ kammaṃ — sajju khīraṃ'va muccati,
Ḍahan taṃ bālaṃ·anveti — bhasmacchanno'va pāvako.**

犹如构牛乳，醍醐非速成。愚人造恶业，
不即感恶果，业力随其后，如死灰复火。

*Truly, an evil deed committed does not immediately bear fruit,
like milk that does not turn sour all at once.*

But smouldering, it follows the fool like fire covered by ashes.

DhammaPada 法句经 71 (5:12)

**Yāva·d·eva anattāya — ñattaṃ bālassa jāyati,
Hanti bālassa sukkaṃsaṃ — muddham·assa vipātayaṃ.**

愚夫求知识，反而趋灭亡，
损害其幸福，破碎其头首。

*To his own ruin the fool gains knowledge,
for it cleaves his head and destroys his innate goodness.*

DhammaPada 法句经 72 (5:13)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第1部分

1. 佛陀也被叫做 “_____ manussa”
 - A. Lokuttara
 - B. Lokiya
 - C. Ācariya
 - D. Sabbaññutā
2. 下述何者是错误的？
 - A. 诸行无常
 - B. 诸行是苦
 - C. 诸行无我
 - D. 一切施中，法施最上
3. “Majjapāna ca saññāmo” 《吉祥经》中的这句话的意思是：
 - A. 戒除沉溺于酒类
 - B. 断恶
 - C. 精进修善
 - D. 不要亲近愚人
4. 修习正念需要了知：_____
 - A. 身、语、心所、识
 - B. 身、受、心、法
 - C. 身、受、想、识
 - D. 身、行、心所、识
5. 世间八法是指乐、苦、得、失、名誉、耻辱以及：_____
 - A. 贪欲、瞋恚
 - B. 赞叹、责备
 - C. 好、坏
 - D. 喜欢、不喜欢
6. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？
 - A. 卡拉玛经
 - B. 贱种经
 - C. 败亡经
 - D. 宝经
7. 四梵住是指？
 - A. 戒、定、慧、涅槃
 - B. 布施，持戒，禅定，智慧
 - C. 慈心，瞋心，喜心，捨心
 - D. 慈心，悲心，喜心，捨心

8. 下述哪些是得定的障碍？

- A. 我慢、瞋恚、贪欲、疑、愚痴
- B. 贪欲、瞋恚、昏沉睡眠、掉举、怀疑
- C. 嫉妒、我慢、瞋恚、怀疑、贪欲
- D. 贪欲、瞋恚、愚痴、怖畏、邪见

9. 佛陀的哪一位弟子拥有与正等觉者相同的身体特征？

- A. 舍利弗
- B. 目犍连
- C. 阿难
- D. 迦叶

10. 佛陀说哪五种法会导致苦？

- A. 五力
- B. 五精进
- C. 五蕴
- D. 五盖

11. 谁是僧伽蜜多 (Saṅghamittā) 比丘尼出家之前的丈夫？

- A. Aggimukha
- B. Sumana
- C. Atthissara
- D. Channa

12. 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地
狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____

- A. 识
- B. 结生心
- C. 行
- D. 想

13. 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？

“只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”

- A. 我
- B. 无我
- C. 萨迦耶见
- D. 疑惑

14. 在缘起法 (Paṭiccasamuppāda) 中，导致“行 (Saṅkhāra)”的是：_____

- A. 愚痴
- B. 贪爱
- C. 明
- D. 无明

15. 不来果圣者拥有更深的现智，并根除了：_____
- A. 我慢和疑
B. 戒禁取见
C. 无明和掉举
D. 感官贪欲和瞋悲
16. “恒常的快乐。非因非果。永恒。无死。”这是指哪个概念？
- A. 色界
B. 无色界
C. 涅槃
D. 天界（欲界天）
17. 佛陀向谁讲述了《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》？
- A. 耶舍的父母
B. 三迦叶兄弟及其追随者
C. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka)
D. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
18. “如同母亲爱护自己的独子，即使牺牲自己的生命也在所不惜”这句话摘自哪一部经典？
- A. 贱种经
B. 宝经
C. 慈经
D. 吉祥经
19. 世间八法是指乐、苦、得、失、名誉、耻辱以及：_____
- A. 贪欲、瞋悲
B. 赞叹、责备
C. 好、坏
D. 喜欢、不喜欢
20. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？
- A. 卡拉玛经
B. 贱种经
C. 败亡经
D. 宝经

第2部分

A 部分

1. 佛陀的九种德号是什么？请对每一个进行解释，并用两个实例来解释其中的“善逝 (Sugato)”
2. 佛陀经常被称作“正等觉者 (Sammāsambuddha)”，请解释他为何得到这个称号，并用他生命中的两个实例来说明其中“世间解”这项德号。
3. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人天。

B 部分

4. 什么是五蕴？请详细解释它们如何与苦发生关系。
5. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。
6. 什么是十结？请详细解释观禅如何帮助我们断除十结，证得不来果。

第2部分

C 部分

7. 大迦叶尊者的美德有哪些？请叙述大迦叶尊者的过去世和现在世的故事。
8. 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？
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？

D 部分

10. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
11. 没有灵魂，转世如何发生？请用佛法的观点详细地证明虽然没有灵魂，还是有转世。
12. 佛教徒为何要皈依三宝？请解释三皈依中每一个皈依的重要性，并根据本生故事加以解释。

Answers for Year 2005 Senior Examination

2005年中级试试题答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. B | 6. A | 7. D | 8. B |
| 9. D | 10. C | 11. A | 12. D |
| 13. B | 14. D | 15. D | 16. C |
| 17. B | 18. C | 19. C | 20. D |

**Asataṃ bhāvanam·iccheyya — purekkhāraṇ·ca bhikkhusu,
Āvāsesu ca issariyaṃ — pūjā para-kulesu ca.**

愚人驚虛名：僧中作上座，

僧院為院主，他人求供養。

*The fool seeks undeserved reputation, precedence among monks,
authority over monasteries, and honor among householders.*

DhammaPada 法句經 73 (5:14)

Mam'eva kataṃ maññantu — gihī pabbajitā ubho,

Mam'eva ativasā assu — kiccākiccesu kismici,

Iti bālassa saṅkappo — icchā māno ca vaḍḍhati.

僧與俗共知 — 此事由我作，事無論大小，

皆由我作主，愚人作此想，貪與慢增長。

"Let both laymen and monks think that it was done by me.

*In every work, great and small, let them follow me" —
such is the ambition of the fool; thus his desire and pride increase.*

DhammaPada 法句經 74 (5:15)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2006

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

33RD MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha is also known as ‘Amattassa Data’ which means _____ .

- A. He is the giver of Happiness
- B. He is the giver of Compassion
- C. He is the giver of Deathlessness
- D. He is the giver of Health

2. “All conditioned things are impermanent, give rise to suffering and its subject are beyond our control”. This refers to _____ .

- A. Self
- B. Selflessness
- C. impermanence
- D. suffering

3. By what other names was Yasodhara known?

- A. Visakha
- B. Sujata
- C. Bhadakaccana
- D. Kisa Gotami

4. The two merchants, Tapassu & Bhallika who offered honey & flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____ .

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Ukkala | B. Uruvela |
| C. Savatthi | D. Vesali |

5. What are known as the Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two Laws that govern the behaviour of humans in this world.

- A. Loving kindness & Compassion
- B. Joy & Equanimity
- C. Morality & Meditation
- D. Shame & Fear

12. What are the causes that obstruct the meditator from attaining Samadhi?
- A. Greed, hatred, delusion, fear and wrong view
 - B. Jealousy, pride, doubt, desire and shameless
 - C. Ego, Rite & Ritual, sense-pleasure, restlessness & worry, ill- will
 - D. Sense-pleasure, ill-will, sloth & torpor, restlessness & worry
13. The Buddha preached: “If any one who does not support his/ her own parents, he/she is known as outcast”, What is the name of this Sutta?
- A. Vasala Sutta
 - B. Parabhava Sutta
 - C. Kalama Sutta
 - D. Bhojjanga Sutta
14. The Ven. Sariputta attained Arahantship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an ascetic.
Who is this ascetic?
- A. Naked Ascetic
 - B. Subhada the Ascetic
 - C. Dignanaka the Ascetic
 - D. Nigantha Nataputta the Ascetic
15. The Dhammapada is a collection of many verses uttered by the Buddha on various occasions. How many verses are there in this collection?
- A. 523
 - B. 623
 - C. 723
 - D. 823

- 16. What are the Catu Brahma Viharas?**
A. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Upekkha
B. Metta, Karuna, Sukha, Upekkha
C. Sila, Samadhi, Pañña, Nibanna
D. Dana, Sila, Bhavana, Pañña
- 17. What is the Pali term for the “Five Hindrances”?**
A. Panca Sila
B. Panca Khanda
C. Panca Bala
D. Panca Nivarana
- 18. The Buddha preached these 2 suttas to the Five Asceties who later became Arahants.**
A. Dhajjagha & Khandha Sutta
B. Dhammacakkapavātana & Anatta Lakkhana Sutta
C. Parabhava & Vasala Sutta
D. Ratana & Metta Sutta
- 19. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he knew that the Teacher would attain Mahaparinibbana at the last watch of the night?**
A. Subhada
B. Mahakassapa
C. Dhammarama
D. Anurudha
- 20. Which king ordered his own father to be killed because he harbored a grudge that his father never loved him as an infant nor cared for him when he was a child?**
A. King Bimbisara
B. King Pasenadi Kosala
C. King Videha
D. King Ajatasattu

SECTION 2

(PART A)

- 1. In the Nava Guna Gatha (nine virtues stanza), Explain clearly all the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Elaborate any two incidents which show His quality as ‘Vijja Carana Sampanno’.**
- 2. The Buddha had 32 major characteristics on His body. Describe what are the characteristics. Give one Jataka story from His past life to give evidence for His development of one characteristic.**
- 3. Please describe clearly how the Buddha met the three Kassapa brothers and preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” or “All in Flames”. Explain the dhamma in this sutta completely in order to convert the three brothers.**

(PART B)

- 4. Please explain clearly how the Panca Niyama (Five Nature Laws) that govern the law of nature in human realm; and not Kamma alone.**
- 5. Explain fully in detail the Four Noble Truths as taught by the Buddha and how they will lead us to attain Enlightenment.**
- 6. What are the Virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how practising the Dhamma will give us insight to the ‘Ti-Lakkhana’ the three characteristics of life.**

SECTION 2

(PART C)

- 7. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Explain any one virtue and illustrate one virtue from the life of the Buddha's disciples.**
- 8. Recollect the history of the past & present life of Chief disciple Ven. Saripputta Thero. Explain the virtues which were praised by the Buddha.**
- 9. Trace clearly the events of the reason for conducting the Third Council which was presided by the Ven. Mogaliputta Tissa Thero which was held in Patna (Pataliputra) during the reign of King Asoka.**

(PART D)

- 10. Some people die in coma (Bhavanga citta). What past evil kamma have they done in the past life? Explain by using the Buddha teaching how this is so.**
- 11. What are the five conditions for breaking the precept of 'intoxicant drink' or liquor. If you break the fifth precept you break all the four other precepts by giving an illustration of a story to prove it.**
- 12. We are taught to radiate loving-kindness (Metta) towards all living beings. What are the 12 benefits for practising Metta. However, some assert that this is a negative attitude for we are only saying it but not doing it. Explain how would you defend the Buddha's stand point?**

Aññā hi lābhūpanisā — aññā nibbāna-gāminī,
Evam·etaṃ abhiññāya — bhikkhu Buddhassa sāvako,
Sakkāraṃ nābhinandeyya — vivekaṃ·anubrūhaye.

一道引世利，一道向涅槃。佛弟子比丘，

当如是了知，莫贪着世利，专注于远离。

*One is the quest for worldly gain, and quite another is the path to
Nibbāna. Clearly understanding this, let not the monk, the disciple
of the Buddha, be carried away by worldly acclaim,
but develop detachment instead.*

DhammaPada 法句经 75 (5:16)

Nidhīnaṃ'va pavattāraṃ — yaṃ passe vajja-dassinaṃ,
Niggaṃha-vādiṃ medhāvīṃ — tādisaṃ paṇḍitaṃ bhaje,
Tādisaṃ bhajamānassa — seyyo hoti na pāpiyo.

若见彼智者—能指示过失，并能谴责者，当与彼为友；

犹如知识者，能指示宝藏。与彼人友，定善而无恶。

*Should one find a man who points out faults and who reproves,
let him follow such a wise and sagacious
person as one would a guide to hidden treasure.*

It is always better, and never worse, to cultivate such an association.

DhammaPada 法句经 76 (6:1)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第1部分

1. 佛陀也叫做“Amatassa Dātā”，意思是：_____
 - A. 给予健康者
 - B. 给予不死者
 - C. 给予名望者
 - D. 给予不死者
2. 无常的事物，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外。
这是在说：_____
 - A. 无常
 - B. 苦
 - C. 无我
 - D. 我
3. 耶输陀罗的列名是：_____
 - A. Visākhā
 - B. Sujata
 - C. Bhaddakaccānā
 - D. Kisā Gotamī
4. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自：_____
 - A. Vesali
 - B. Savatthi
 - C. Uruvela
 - D. Ukkala
5. 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
 - A. 慈与悲
 - B. 喜与舍
 - C. 持戒与禅修
 - D. 惭与愧
6. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____
 - A. 奶饭
 - B. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
 - C. 猪肉
 - D. 豕肉
7. 修习正念需要了知：_____
 - A. 身、行、心所、识
 - B. 身、受、想、识
 - C. 身、语、心所、识
 - D. 身、受、心、法

8. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位冠称为：_____
- A. 概念法 (Paññatti) B. 究竟法 (Paramattha)
C. 定法 (Niyama) D. 真谛 (Sacca)
9. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
- A. 想 B. 行
C. 识 D. 思
10. 佛陀说在未来，提婆达多会成为辟支佛，名叫：_____
- A. 燃灯 (Dīpaṅkara)
B. 无量光 (Amitābha)
C. 八自在 (Aṭṭhissara)
D. 苏跋浮陀 (Suppabuddha)
11. 下述何者可以被称作苦的原因？
- A. 愚痴和染 B. 愚痴和食欲
C. 愚痴和瞋恚 D. 染和贪爱
12. 下述哪些是得定的障碍？
- A. 贪欲、瞋恚、愚痴、怖畏、邪见
B. 嫉妒、我慢、无惭、怀疑、贪欲
C. 我慢、瞋恚、愚痴、掉举、戒禁取见
D. 贪欲、瞋恚、昏沉睡眠、掉举
13. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果有人不孝养自己的父母，他就是贱种”？
- A. 贱种经 B. 败亡经
C. 卡拉玛经 D. 觉支经
14. 舍利弗在听闻佛陀对哪一位外道说法时证得阿罗汉果？
- A. 释体外道
B. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
C. 长爪 (Dīghanakha)
D. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)

15. 《法句经》包含佛陀在不同场合下所说的诸多偈颂。其中共有多少偈？

- A. 523
B. 623
C. 723
D. 823

16. 四梵住是指？

- A. 慈心，悲心，喜心，捨心
B. 慈心，悲心，乐心，捨心
C. 戒、定、慧、涅槃
D. 布施，持戒，禪定，智慧

17. “五盖”的巴利文是:_____

- A. Pañca Sīla**
C. Pañca Bala
- B. Pañca Khaṇḍa**
D. Pañca Nivāraṇa

18. 佛陀为五比丘讲述了两部经典，他们后来都证得阿罗汉果。这两部经是：

- A. 旃旗顶经 (Dhajagga Sutta) 和 蕴经 (Khandha Sutta)
B. 转法轮经 和 无我相经
C. 败亡经 和 贱种经
D. 宝经 和 慈经

19. 佛陀的哪一位弟子明知佛陀将在夜间最后一部分时间入灭，但却没去看望佛陀？

- A. 须跋陀罗
B. 大迦叶
C. 法乐 (Dhammārāma)
D. 阿那律 (Anuruddha)

20. 下述哪位国主以为自己的父亲在婴儿时期从未爱过自己，在儿童时期也不在乎自己，由此怀恨在心，下令杀死自己的父亲？

- A. 頻婆娑羅王
B. 波斯匿王
C. 毗提訶王 (Videha)
D. 阿闍世王

第2部分

A 部分

1. 在“九德偈”（叙述佛陀九种德号的偈颂）中，详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“明行足”。
2. 正自觉者（佛陀）身上有三十二相，包括哪些？请用一个本生故事来说明其中一种相在过去生中他是如何修习的。
3. 请详细描述佛陀如何遇到三迦叶兄弟并对他们宣讲《炽燃法门经（Ādittapariyāya Sutta）》，完整地解释佛陀为度化三兄弟在经中所说之佛法。

B 部分

4. 详细解释请解释五种自然定律 (Pañca Niyama) 如何决定人界的自然规律,而不仅是业。
5. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。
6. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得有关生命“三相”的理解。

第2部分

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请解释其中的一项德行，并用佛陀的一位弟子的生命历程来对其进行说明。
8. 叙述舍利弗尊者的过去生和现在生，并解释他被佛陀赞叹的美德。
9. 追述导致第三次结集举办的系列事件，此次结集由目犍连子帝须长老主持，地点在阿育王统治下的 Patna (巴连弗城 Pāṭaliputta)。

D 部分

10. 有些人在有分心 (bhavaṅga-citta) 的状态下死去，这是由于他们过去造了什么恶业？以佛教的观点进行解释。
11. 破“饮酒戒”的要素有哪些？请用一个故事说明破掉此戒可能会导致破掉五戒中的其他四戒。
12. 佛陀教导我们要对一切有情散播慈爱。修习慈爱的十二种利益是哪些？有些人断言慈爱是一种消极的态度，因为我们只说不做。对此你将如何站在佛陀的立场进行答辨？

Answers for Year 2006 Senior Examination

2006年中级试题答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D |
| 5. B | 6. B | 7. D | 8. B |
| 9. D | 10. C | 11. B | 12. D |
| 13. A | 14. C | 15. | 16. A |
| 17. D | 18. B | 19. C | 20. D |

**Ovadeyyā nusāseyya — asabbhā ca nivāraye,
Sataṃ hi so piyo hoti — asataṃ hoti appiyo.**

训 诫 与 教 示 ， 阻 他 人 过 恶 。

善 人 爱 此 人 ， 但 为 恶 人 憎 。

*Let him admonish, instruct and shield one from wrong;
he, indeed, is dear to the good and detestable to the evil.*

DhammaPada 法句经 77 (6:2)

**Na bhaje pāpake mitte — na bhaje purisādhame,
Bhajetha mitte kalyāṇe — bhajetha purisuttame.**

莫 与 恶 友 交 ， 莫 友 卑 鄙 者 。

应 与 善 友 交 ， 应 友 高 尚 士 。

*Do not associate with evil companions; do not seek the fellowship of the
vile. Associate with the good friends; seek the fellowship of noble men.*

DhammaPada 法句经 78 (6:3)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2007

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

34TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

7. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?
- A. Pig meat
 - B. Tiger meat
 - C. Snake meat
 - D. Sukara Maddava
8. What are known as the Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two Laws that govern the behaviour of humans in this world.
- A. Joy & equanimity
 - B. Shame & Fear
 - C. Loving-kindness & compassion
 - D. Morality & Concentration
9. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one's own Kamma?
- A. Sañña
 - B. Sankhara
 - C. Viññana
 - D. Cetana
10. The two merchants Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____.
- A. Vesali
 - B. Uruvela
 - C. Ukkala
 - D. Savatthi
11. The Buddha preached that these Five constituents are conducive to unsatisfactoriness.
- A. Pañca Khanda
 - B. Pañca Bala
 - C. Pañca Viriya
 - D. Pañca Nivarana

12. What is the meaning of “Majjapanna ca Sañña mo” from the Mangala Sutta?
- To refrain from all evils
 - To refrain from indulging in liquor
 - To be heedful in Virtuous deeds
 - Not to associate with the foods
13. The Buddha preached the “Adittaha Pariyaya Sutta” to _____ .
- Yasa’s mother & father
 - Kassapa brother & their followers
 - Nigantha Nataputta
 - Tapassu & Bhallika
14. The Eight Vicissitudes of Life are: Happiness, gain, sorrow, fame, loss, ill-fame and _____ .
- good, bad
 - greed, hatred
 - like, dislike
 - praise, blame
15. In the Bhikkuni Sangha, who were the Two Chief disciples?
- Khema & Yasodhara
 - Khema & Pajapati Gotami
 - Khema & Upalavanna
 - Yasodhara & Pajapati Gotami
16. Which of the following statements is false?
- Sabbe Sankhara Anicca
 - Sabbe Sankhara Dukkha
 - Sabbe Sankhara Anatta
 - Sabbe dā nam dhamma danam jinati

- 17. Which disciple has the same physical features as a Samma Sambuddha?**
- A. Kassapa**
 - B. Sariputta**
 - C. Moggallana**
 - D. Ananda**
- 18. The Mangala Sutta contain 38 indications of the Highest Blessing. The 1st Blessing is _____ .**
- A. To associate with the wise**
 - B. Not to associate with the fools**
 - C. To have gratitude**
 - D. To support one's mother & father**
- 19. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Maha Parinibbana?**
- A. The Dhamma & Vinaya will be your teacher, when I am gone**
 - B. Practise diligently the noble Eightfold Path**
 - C. Subject to change are all component things. Strive on with diligence**
 - D. All of the above.**
- 20. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: "If any one who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is the cause of their own downfall". What is the name of this Sutta?**
- A. Kalama Sutta**
 - B. Ratana Sutta**
 - C. Vasala Sutta**
 - D. Parabhava Sutta**

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. The Buddha is often referred to as “Samma Sambuddha”. Please explain the quality that makes Him a Samma Sambuddha and giving two incidents from His life to reveal His quality as “Anuttaro”.
2. Describe clearly the incidents of a Mara asking the Buddha to attain Nibbana shortly after His Enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree until His final day at Kusinara, under the twin Sala trees attaining Mahaparinibbana.
3. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Then explain on each virtue of the nine virtues of the Buddha, with any two incidents to prove His quality as “Vijja Carana Sampañño”.

(PART B)

4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of a human being.
5. What are Pancakkhandha? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (unsatisfactoriness) in our human life.
6. Explain fully in detail the Four Noble Truths as taught by the Buddha and how it will lead us to attain Enlightenment.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

- 7. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Moggallana Thero?
Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven.
Moggallana Thero of becoming the 2nd Chief disciple of the
Buddha.**
- 8. Please explain clearly the Ven. Ananda Thero, his qualities
and duties as a Buddha attendant monk until His final attaining
of Mahaparinibbana.**
- 9. What are the Nine Virtues of the Sangha. Explain any one virtue
and to illustrate one virtue from the life of the Buddha's
disciples.**

(PART D)

- 10. What are the conditions for breaking the “falsehood” or
“Musavada”? Explain why it is so difficult to uphold this
precept purely without breaking it. If you break the fourth
precept, then people will never trust you, give an illustration
of the story to prove it.**
- 11. What are the teaching of the Buddha for filial piety.
Explain clearly from the Sutta and give illustration
from a Jataka Story.**
- 12. How does Rebirth take place without a soul? Explain
clearly from the Dhamma point of view to prove that
without a soul, there is also Rebirth.**

**Dhamma-pīti sukhaṃ seti — vipphasannena cetasā,
Ariyappavedite Dhamme — sadā ramati paṇḍito.**

得饮法水者，心清而安乐。

智者常喜悦，圣者所说法。

He who drinks deep the Dhamma lives happily with a tranquil mind.

*The wise man ever delights in the Dhamma
made known by the Noble One (the Buddha).*

DhammaPada 法句经 79 (6:4)

**Udakaṃ hi nayanti nettikā, usu-kārā namayanti tejanam,
Dāruṃ namayanti tacchakā attānaṃ damayanti paṇḍitā.**

灌溉者引水，箭匠之矫箭，

木匠之绳木，智者自调御。

*Irrigators regulate the waters; fletchers straighten the arrow shaft;
carpenters shape the wood; the wise control themselves.*

DhammaPada 法句经 80 (6:5)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第1部分

1. 佛陀总是自称：_____

A. Bhante	B. Bhagavā
C. Tathāgata	D. Buddha
2. “如同母亲爱护自己的独子，即使牺牲自己的生命也在所不惜”这句话摘自哪一部经典？

A. 吉祥经	B. 宝经
C. 贱种经	D. 慈经
3. 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？

“只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”

A. 我
B. 无我
C. 邪见
D. 萨迦耶见
4. 不来果圣者拥有更深的现智，并根除了：_____

A. 我慢和疑
B. 无明和掉举
C. 戒禁取见
D. 感官贪欲和瞋恚
5. “恒常的快乐。非因非果。永恒。无死。”这是指哪个概念？

A. 色界
B. 无色界
C. 涅槃
D. 天界（欲界天）
6. 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____

A. 结生心	B. 受
C. 行	D. 想

7. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____
- A. 奶饭
B. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
C. 猪肉
D. 象肉
8. 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
- A. 慈与悲
B. 喜与舍
C. 持戒与禅修
D. 惭与愧
9. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
- A. 想
B. 行
C. 识
D. 思
10. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自：_____
- A. Vesali
B. Uruvela
C. Ukkala
D. Savatthi
11. 佛陀说哪五种法会导致苦？
- A. 五力
B. 五精进
C. 五蕴
D. 五盖
12. “Majjapāna ca saññāmo” 《吉祥经》中的这句话的意思是：_____
- A. 戒除沉溺于酒类
B. 断恶
C. 精进修善
D. 不要亲近愚人
13. 佛陀向谁讲述了《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》？
- A. 耶舍的父母
B. 三迦叶兄弟及其追随者
C. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
D. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka)

14. 世间八法是指乐、苦、得、失、名誉、耻辱以及 _____
- A. 好、坏 B. 食欲、瞋恚
C. 喜欢、不喜欢 D. 赞叹、责备
15. 尼众僧团的两大上首弟子是：_____
- A. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā)
B. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī)
C. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 莲华色 (Uppalavaṇṇā)
D. 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā) 和 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī)
16. 下述何者是错误的？
- A. 诸行无常
B. 诸行是苦
C. 诸行无我
D. 一切施中，法施最上
17. 佛陀的哪一位弟子拥有与正等觉者相同的身体特征？
- A. 迦叶 B. 舍利弗 C. 目犍连 D. 阿难
18. 《吉祥经》讲述了38种吉祥。其中第一种是：_____
- A. 亲近智者 B. 莫亲近愚人
C. 感恩 D. 孝养父母
19. 佛陀在入灭前的最后教诫是：_____
- A. 我灭度后，当以法与律为师
B. 当精勤修习八正道
C. 诸行无常，终归坏灭，当以不放逸而精进
D. 以上全部
20. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？
- A. 卡拉玛经
B. 宝经
C. 贱种经
D. 败亡经

第2部分

A 部分

1. 佛陀经常被称作“正等觉者 (Sammāsambuddha)”，请解释他为何得到这个称号，并用他生命中的两个实例来解释其中的“无上士 (Anuttaro)”
2. 详细解释魔罗从佛陀成道后不久开始，到佛陀在拘尸那揭罗的娑罗双树下入灭为止，劝请佛陀入灭的事件。
3. 佛陀的九种德号是哪些？详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“明行足”。

B 部分

4. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。
5. 什么是五蕴？请详细解释它们如何与苦发生关系。
6. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。

第2部分

C 部分

7. 目犍连尊者有哪些美德？叙述目犍连尊者的过去生和作为佛陀第二上首弟子的现在生。
8. 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？
9. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请解释其中的一项德行，并用佛陀的一位弟子的生命历程来对其进行说明。

D 部分

10. 破“妄语戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。如果你破了妄语戒，人们将永远不会再相信你，对用此一个故事来进行说明。
11. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
12. 没有灵魂，转世如何发生？请用佛法的观点详细地证明虽然没有灵魂，还是有转世。

Answers for Year 2007 Senior Examination**2007年中级试题答案**

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. D
5. B	6. B	7. D	8. B
9. D	10. C	11. B	12. D
13. A	14. C	15.	16. A
17. D	18. B	19. C	20. D

**Selo yathā eka-ghano — vātena na samīrati,
Evam nindā-pasamsāsu — na samiñjanti paṇḍitā.**

犹如坚固岩，不为风所摇，
譏谤与赞誉，智者不为动。

*Just as a solid rock is not shaken by the storm,
even so the wise are not affected by praise or blame.*

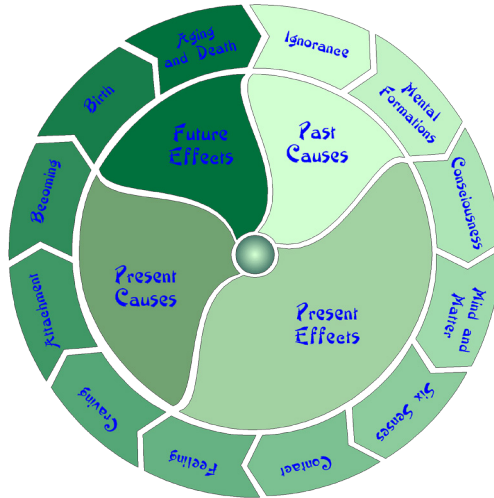
DhammaPada 法句经 81 (6:6)

**Yathā’pi rahado gambhīro — vipasanno anāvalo,
Evam Dhammāni sutvāna — vipasīdanti paṇḍitā.**

亦如一深池，清明而澄净，
智者闻法已，如是心清净。

*On hearing the Teachings, the wise become perfectly purified,
like a lake deep, clear and still.*

DhammaPada 法句经 82 (6:7)



Subject code: 03

31ST August 2008

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

35TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha is also known as “Amatassa Data” which means

_____ .

- A. He is the giver of Happiness
- B. He is the giver of Deathlessness
- C. He is the giver of Compassion
- D. He is the giver of Joy

2. The Buddha had predicted that Ven. Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in future by the name of _____ .

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. Metteya | B. Sumana |
| C. Sikhi | D. Atthissara |

3. The Dhammapada is a collection of many verses uttered by the Buddha on various occasions. How many verses are there in this collection?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 323 | B. 423 |
| C. 523 | D. 623 |

4. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he know that the Teacher would attain Mahaparinibbana at the last watch of the night?

- A. Ven. Ananda
- B. Ven. Mahakassapa
- C. Ven. Dhammarama
- D. Ven. Anurudha

5. How long did the Bhikkhunis Sasana last?

- A. 300 years
- B. 400 years
- C. 500 years
- D. 600 years

6. The Buddha preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” to _____.
 A. Nigantha Nataputta
 B. Tapassu & Bhallika
 C. Yasa’s mother & father
 D. Kassapa brothers & their followers
7. “All conditioned things are subject to change, give rise to suffering and it’s beyond our control”, this is.
 A. Self
 B. Selflessness
 C. Egoism
 D. Attachment
8. The Fundamental Units of nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____.
 A. Sacca
 B. Paramatta
 C. Paññati
 D. Niyama
9. The Buddha preached: “If anyone who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is known as outcast.” What is the name of this sutta?
 A. Vasala Sutta
 B. Parabhava Sutta
 C. Kalama Sutta
 D. Dhajjaga Sutta
10. In the Paticca Samuppada what causes the Sankhara?
 A. Tanha
 B. Vijja
 C. Avijja
 D. Viññana

11. A Sakadagami has cultivated deeper Insight and has weakened _____.
 A. Self-delusion & doubt
 B. Sense-pleasure & ill-will
 C. Delusion & restlessness
 D. Rite & ritual

12. In Samma Sati, one has to be mindful of _____.
 A. Kaya, Sankhara, Cetasika & Viññana
 B. Kaya, Vaca, Cetasika & Mano
 C. Kaya, Vedana, Citta & Viññana
 D. Kaya, Vedana, Citta & dhamma

13. By what other names was Yasodhara known?
 A. Bhadakaccana
 B. Mallika
 C. Vajiri
 D. Sujata

14. Which King ordered his own father to be killed because he harbored a grudge that his father never loved and cared for him when he was a child?
 A. King Bimbisara
 B. King Videha
 C. King Ajatasattu
 D. King Pasenadi Kosala

15. Which of the following is said to be the “cause of Unsatisfactoriness!”?
 A. Moha & Raga
 B. Moha & Dosa
 C. Moha & Tanha
 D. Moha & Bhava

16. The Buddha said, “Do not believe what the people say.”
From which Sutta does it come from?
A. Bhojjanga Sutta
B. Kalama Sutta
C. Vasala Sutta
D. Parabhava Sutta
17. In Sammā-Sati, one has to be aware of _____.
A. Kaya, Vaca, Cetasika & Viññana
B. Kaya, Sankhara, Cetasika & Viññana
C. Kaya, Vedana, Sañña & Dhamma
D. Kaya, Vedana, Citta & Dhamma
18. A Sakadagami has cultivated deeper Insight and has weakened.
A. Sense-pleasure & delusion
B. Sense-pleasure & ill-will
C. Self-delusion & doubt
D. Delusion & restlessness
19. What are the Four Brahma Viharas?
A. Dana, Sila, Samadhi, Pañña
B. Metta, Karuna, Sukha, Mudita
C. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Upekkha
D. Dukha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga
20. The Ven. Sariputta attained Arahantship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an ascetic. Who is this ascetic?
A. Nigantha Nataputta the Ascetic
B. Subhada the Ascetic
C. Diganaka the Ascetic
D. Naked Ascetic

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. In the NAVA GUNA GATHA (nine virtues stanza), explain all the Nine Virtues of the Buddha. Elaborate any TWO incidents which show His quality as “Lokavidu”.
2. Please describe clearly how the Buddha met the 3 Kassapa brothers and preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” or “All in Flames”. Explain the dhamma in this sutta completely in order to convert the 3 brothers.
3. Please describe clearly ALL the major events that happened in the life history of the Buddha to show that He had served Gods and humans selflessly during His forty-five years of ministry.

(PART B)

4. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how by practising the Dhamma will give us ultimate happiness in life.
5. Please explain clearly how the Panca Niyama (Five Nature Laws) that govern the law of nature in human realm; and NOT kamma alone.
6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samuppada)? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of a human being.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

7. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Sivali Thero?
Illustrate from the Jataka story of what Parami in his previous life he had cultivated.
8. Recollect the history of the past & present life of Chief Disciple Ven. Sariputta Thero. Explain the virtues which were praised by the Buddha.
9. Trace the events that lead to the establishment of the Bhikkhunis Sangha. What are the significance they had on the status of women in India at that time.

(PART D)

10. Some people die during coma (Bhavanga Citta). What past evil kamma have they done in the past life? Explain by using the Buddha's teaching how this is so.
11. We are taught to radiate Loving-kindness (metta) towards all living beings. What are the 11 benefits for practising metta. However, some suggest that this is a negative attitude for we are only saying it but not practising it. Explain how would you defend by using the Buddha's teaching.
12. What are the conditions for breaking the Musāvādā? Explain why it is very difficult to uphold this precept purely without breaking it. Gossiping is consider breaking the precept. Please illustrate the Jātaka story from Dhammapada verses.

Sabbattha ve sappurisā cajanti,
na kāmā-kāmā lapayanti santo,
Sukhena phutṭhā atha vā dukhena,
na uccāvacam paṇḍitā dassayanti.

善人离诸欲，不论诸欲事。
苦乐所不动，智者无喜忧。

The good renounce (attachment for) everything. The virtuous do not prattle with a yearning for pleasures. The wise show no elation or depression when touched by happiness or sorrow.

DhammaPada 法句经 83 (6:8)

Na atta-hetu na parassa hetu,
na puttam·icche na dhanam na raṭṭham,
Na iccheyya adhammena samiddhim·attano,
sa sīlavā paññavā dhammiko siyā.

不因自因他，智者作诸恶，不求子求财、及谋国作恶。
不欲以非法，求自己繁荣。彼实具戒行，智慧正法者。

He is indeed virtuous, wise and righteous who neither for his own sake nor for the sake of another (does any wrong), who does not crave for sons, wealth or kingdom, and does not desire success by unjust means.

DhammaPada 法句经 84 (6:9)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第 1 部分

1. 佛陀也叫做 “Amatassa Dātā”，意思是：_____
 - A. 给予快乐者
 - B. 给予不死者
 - C. 给予同情者
 - D. 给予欢喜者
2. 佛陀说在未来，提婆达多会成为辟支佛，名叫：_____
 - A. 弥勒 (Dīpaṅkara)
 - B. 善意 (Amitābha)
 - C. 尸弃 (Sikhī)
 - D. 八自在 (Aṭṭhissara)
3. 《法句经》包含佛陀在不同场合下所说的诸多偈颂。其中共有多少偈？
 - A. 323
 - B. 423
 - C. 523
 - D. 623
4. 佛陀的哪一位弟子明知佛陀将在夜间最后一部分时间入灭，但却没去看望佛陀？
 - A. 须跋陀罗
 - B. 大迦叶
 - C. 法乐 (Dhammārāma)
 - D. 阿那律 (Anuruddha)
5. 比丘尼僧团延续了多少年？
 - A. 300
 - B. 400
 - C. 500
 - D. 600
6. 佛陀向谁讲述了《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》？
 - A. 耶舍的父母
 - B. 三迦叶兄弟及其追随者
 - C. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
 - D. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka)
7. 无常的事物，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，这是在说：_____
 - A. 我
 - B. 无我
 - C. 自私
 - D. 执著

8. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位冠称为：_____
- A. 真谛 (Sacca) B. 究竟法 (Paramattha)
C. 概念法 (Paññatti) D. 定法 (Niyama)
9. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？
- A. 卡拉玛经 B. 宝经
C. 贱种经 D. 败亡经
10. 在缘起法 (Paṭiccasamuppāda) 中，导致“(Saṅkhāra)”的是：_____
- A. 贪爱 B. 明
C. 无明 D. 识
11. 一来果圣者拥有更深的观智，并削弱了：_____
- A. 我慢和疑 B. 食欲和瞋恚
C. 无明和掉举 D. 戒禁取见
12. 修习正念需要了知：_____
- A. 身、行、心所、识 B. 身、语、心所、识
C. 身、受、心、识 D. 身、受、心、法
13. 耶输陀罗的别名是：_____
- A. Bhaddakaccānā B. Mallika
C. Vajiri D. Sujata
14. 下述哪位国王以为自己的父亲在婴儿时期从未爱过自己，在儿童时期也不在乎自己，由此怀恨在心，下令杀死自己的父亲？
- A. 频婆娑罗王 B. 毗提诃 (Videha) 王
C. 阿闍世王 D. 波斯匿王
15. 下述何者可以被称作苦的原因？
- A. 愚痴和染 B. 愚痴和瞋恚
C. 愚痴和贪欲 D. 愚痴和有

16. 佛陀说：不要因为人们传说就接受。这是来自哪部经典？
 A. 觉支经
 B. 卡拉玛经 (Kālāma Sutta)
 C. 贱种经
 D. 败亡经
17. 修习正念需要了知：_____
 A. 身、语、心所、识
 B. 身、行、心所、识
 C. 身、受、想、识
 D. 身、受、心、法
18. 一来果圣者拥有更深的观智，并削弱了：_____
 A. 贪欲和无明
 B. 贪欲和瞋恚
 C. 我慢和疑
 D. 无明和掉举
19. 四梵住是指？
 A. 布施，持戒，禅定，智慧
 B. 慈、悲、乐、喜
 C. 慈心，悲心，喜心，捨心
 D. 苦、集、灭、道
20. 舍利弗在听闻佛陀对哪一位外道说法时证得阿罗汉果？
 A. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
 B. 长爪 (Dīghanakha)
 C. 裸体外道
 D. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)

第2部分

A 部分

1. 在“九德偈”（叙述佛陀九种德号的偈颂）中，详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“世间解”。
2. 请详细描述佛陀如何遇到三迦叶兄弟并对他们宣讲《炽燃法门经 (Adittapariyaya Sutta) 》，完整地解释佛陀为度化三兄弟在经中所说之佛法。
3. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人天。

B 部分

4. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得生命终极的快乐。
5. 详细解释请解释五种自然定律 (Pañca Niyama) 如何决定人界的自然规律,而不仅是业。
6. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。

第2部分

C 部分

7. 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。
8. 叙述舍利弗尊者的过去生和现在生，并解释他被佛陀赞叹的美德。
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？

D 部分

10. 有些人在有分心 (bhavaṅga-citta) 的状态下死去，这是由于他们过去造了什么恶业？以佛教的观点进行解释。
11. 佛陀教导我们要对一切有情散播慈爱。修习慈爱的 11 种利益是哪些？有些人断言慈爱是一种消极的态度，因为我们只说不做。对此你将如何站在佛陀的立场进行答辩？
12. 破“妄语戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。绮语也被认为是犯此戒。请用法句经的偈颂来解释一个本生故事，来说明这一点。

Answers for Year 2008 Senior Examination**2008年中级试题答案**

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C |
| 5. | 6. B | 7. C | 8. B |
| 9. D | 10. D | 11. B | 12. |
| 13. A | 14. C | 15. B | 16. B |
| 17. D | 18. B | 19. C | 20. B |

**Appakā te manussesu — ye janā pārā-gāmino,
Athā yaṃ itarā pajā — tīram-evānudhāvati.**

于此人群中，达彼岸者少。

其余诸人等，徘徊于此岸。

*Few among men are those who cross to the farther shore. The rest,
the bulk of men, only run up and down the hither bank.*

DhammaPada 法句经 85 (6:10)

**Ye ca kho sammadakkhāte — dhamme Dhammānuvattino,
Te janā pārā-essanti — maccu-dheyyaṃ suduttaraṃ.**

善能说法者，及依正法行，

彼能达彼岸，度难度魔境。

*But those who act according to the perfectly taught Dhamma
will cross the realm of Death, so difficult to cross.*

DhammaPada 法句经 86 (6:11)

The Three Baskets (Tipiṭaka)

The Basket of Discourses (Sutta Piṭaka)

- 1 The Collection of Long Discourses (Dīgha Nikāya)
- 2 The Collection of Middle Length Discourses (Majjhima Nikāya)
- 3 The Collection of Kindred Discourses (Samyutta Nikāya)
- 4 The Collection of Gradual Discourses (Anguttara Nikāya)
- 5 The Miscellaneous Collection (Khuddaka Nikāya)

The Basket of Discipline (Vinaya Piṭaka)

- 1 Major Offences (Pārājika Pāli)
- 2 Minor Offences (Pācittiya Pāli)
- 3 Greater Section (Mahā Vagga)
- 4 Lesser Section (Cullavagga)
- 5 Epitome of Discipline (Parivara)

The Basket of Analysis (Abhidhamma Piṭaka)

- 1 Classification of Phenomenon (Dhammasangani)
- 2 Division (Vibhanga)
- 3 Discourse on Elements (Dhātukathā)
- 4 Human Types (Puggala Paññatti)
- 5 Points of Controversy (Kathāvatthu)
- 6 The Book of Pairs (Yamaka)
- 7 Causal Relations (Patthāna)

A Miscellaneous Text
(Khuddaka Pāṭha)

B Path of Dhamma (Dhammapada)

C Verses of Uplift (Udāna)

D The Thus Said (Itivuttaka)

E Discourse Collection
(Sutta Nipāta)

F Stories of Mansions
(Vimāna Vatthu)

G Stories of The Departed
(Peta Vatthu)

H Verses of The Monks (Theragāthā)

I Verses of The Nuns (Therīgāthā)

J Birth Stories (Jātaka)

K Expositions (Niddesa)

L Way of Analytical Knowledge
(Patisambha Magga)

M Lives of The Saints (Apadāna)

N History of The Buddha

(Buddhavamsa)

O Basket of Conduct (Cariyā Piṭaka)

Subject code: 05

31ST August 2009

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

36TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha is also known as manussa.
 - A. Lokiya
 - B. Lokuttara
 - C. Sabaññuta
 - D. Achariya
2. What are the Deva-Dhamma of the two Lands that govern the behaviours of humans in the world?
 - A. Shameless & fearless
 - B. Shame & fear
 - C. Morality & concentration
 - D. Loving-kindness & compassions
3. These events take place instantly, there being no differences, where one is in the state of heaven, hell, animal, demon or animal _____.
 - A. Mental-formation
 - B. Perception
 - C. Relinking-consciousness
 - D. Consciousness
4. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one's own kamma?
 - A. Cetana
 - B. Samkhara
 - C. Viññana
 - D. Sañña
5. Which disciple has the same physical feature as a Samma Sambuddha
 - A. Sariputta
 - B. Moggallana
 - C. Upali
 - D. Kassapa

6. What is the meaning of “Majjapanna ca Sañña mo” from the Mangala Sutta?
- A. To refrain from all evils
 - B. Not to associate with the fools
 - C. To associate with the wise
 - D. To refrain from indulging in liquor
7. Who was the immoral bhikkhu who rejoiced over the Buddha death?
- A. Devadatta
 - B. Subhadda
 - C. Dhammarama
 - D. Revata
8. In the bhikkhuni sangha, who were the Two Chief Disciples?
- A. Khema & Yasodhara
 - B. Khema & Pajapati Gotami
 - C. Khema & Uppalavanna
 - D. Yasodhara & Pajapati Gotami
9. Which of the following may be said to be the cause of suffering.
- A. Moha & Raga
 - B. Moha & Tanha
 - C. Moha & Dosa
 - D. Raga & Tanha
10. “Ever-lusting Happiness, neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless, refer to one concept”. Pick out that concept.
- A. Devaloka
 - B. Rupaloka
 - C. Arupaloka
 - D. Nibbana

11. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before this attainment of nibbana?
 - A. Sukara Maddava
 - B. Kiribhojana
 - C. Dog meat
 - D. Elephant meat

12. The Buddha had predicted that Ven. Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in the future by the name of _____.
 - A. Metteya
 - B. Vipasi
 - C. Atthisara
 - D. Sikhi

13. An anagami (never returner) has cultivated deeper insight and has eradicated.
 - A. Self-delusion & doubt
 - B. Sense-pleasure & ill-will
 - C. Delusion & restlessness
 - D. Rite & ritual

14. “_____ Just like a mother would protect her only son, even at the risk of her own life even no _____.”
 The above quotation is extacted from which Sutta?
 - A. Mangala Sutta
 - B. Ratana Sutta
 - C. Metta Sutta
 - D. Vasala Sutta

15. The Eight Vicissitudes of Life are: happiness, gain, sorrow, fame, loss, ill-fame and _____.

A. Greed, hatred	B. Pleasant, unpleasant
C. Like, dislike	D. Praise, blame

16. Which of the following statements is false?
- A. Sabbe Sankhara Anicca
 - B. Sabbe Sankhara Dukkha
 - C. Sabbe Sankhara Anatta
 - D. Sabba danam dhamma danam jinati
17. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: “If any one who does not support his/her own parents, he/her is the cause of their own downfall.”
- What is the name of this Sutta?
- A. Vasala Sutta
 - B. Parabhava Sutta
 - C. Bhojjhanga Sutta
 - D. Isigilli Sutta
18. What are the Hindrances that obstruct one from attaining Samadhi?
- A. Ego, ill-will, sense-pleasure, doubt & delusion
 - B. Jealousy, pride, restless & worry, ill-will, doubt
 - C. Sloth & torpor, ill-will, greed, fear, delusion
 - D. Sense-pleasure, ill-will, sloth & torpor, restlessness & worry, doubt
19. The Dhammapada is a collection of many verses uttered by the Buddha on various occasions. How many verses are there in this collection?
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 323 | B. 423 |
| C. 523 | D. 623 |
20. How long did the Bhikkhunis Sasana last?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. 300 yrs | B. 400 yrs |
| C. 500 yrs | D. 600 yrs |

SECTION 2

(PART A)

- 1. Describe clearly the incidents of a Mara asking the Buddha to attain Nibbana until His final days at Kusinara, under the twin Sala trees attaining Mahaparinibbana.**
- 2. Describe clearly the major events in the life history of the Buddha to show that the Buddha had served humanity selflessly during His forty-five years of ministry.**
- 3. What are the Nine Virtue of the Buddha. Then explain on each virtue of the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, with any 2 incidents to prove His quality as “Arahant”.**

(PART B)

- 4. What is Panca Nivarana? Explain clearly how these Nivarana act as an obstacle to a person during his practice of Meditation.**
- 5. Explain fully in detail the Four Noble Truth as taught by the Buddha and how it will lead us to Enlightenment.**
- 6. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how practicing the Dhamma will give us insight to the three characteristics of life.**

(PART C)

- 7. Please explain clearly the Ven. Ananda Thero, his quality and duties of an attendant monk to the Buddha until His final attaining of Mahaparinibbana.**
- 8. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Moggallana Thero? Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven. Moggallana Thero of becoming the 2nd Chief Disciple of the Buddha.**
- 9. Recollect the history of the past & present life of Chief Disciple Ven. Sariputta Thero. Explain the virtues which was praised by the Buddha.**

(PART D)

- 10. What are the teaching of the Buddha for Filial Piety. Explain clearly from the Sutta and give illustration from the Jataka story.**
- 11. How does rebirth take place without a soul? Explain clearly from the Dhamma point of view to prove that without a soul, still there is also Rebirth.**
- 12. Please explain the condition for breaking the “sexual misconduct”. What are the reasons and why the Buddha set down this rules for the lay disciples**

**Kaṇhaṃ Dhammaṃ vippahāya — sukkaṃ bhāvētha paṇḍito,
Okā anokaṃ āgama — viveke yattha dūramaṃ.**

应舍弃黑法，智者修白法，

从家来无家，喜独处不易。

Abandoning the dark way, let the wise man cultivate the bright path.

Having gone from home to homelessness,

let him yearn for that delight in detachment, so difficult to enjoy.

DhammaPada 法句经 87 (6:12)

**Tatrā·bhiratim·iccheyya — hitvā kāme akiñcano,
Pariyodapeyya attānaṃ — citta-klesehi paṇḍito.**

当求是法乐，舍欲无所有，

智者须清静，自心诸垢秽。

Giving up sensual pleasures, with no attachment,

let the wise man cleanse himself of defilements of the mind.

DhammaPada 法句经 88 (6:13)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第1部分

1. 佛陀也被称为 “_____manussa”
A. Lokiya
B. Lokuttara
C. Sabbaññutā
D. Ācariya
2. 下述何者被称为 “天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
A. 惭与无愧
B. 惭与愧
C. 持戒与禅修
D. 慈与悲
3. 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____
A. 行
B. 想
C. 结生心
D. 识
4. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
A. 思
B. 行
C. 识
D. 想
5. 佛陀的哪一位弟子拥有与正等觉者相同的身体特征？
A. 舍利弗
B. 目犍连
C. 优波离
D. 迦叶
6. “Majjapāna ca saññāmo” 《吉祥经》中的这句话的意思是：_____
A. 断恶
B. 不要亲近愚人
C. 亲近智者
D. 戒除沉溺于酒菜
7. 哪位不道德的比丘为佛陀的入灭而欢喜？
A. 提婆达多 (Devadatta)
B. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
C. 法乐 (Dhammārāma)
D. 离婆多 (Revata)

15. 世间八法是指乐、苦、得、失、名誉、耻辱 以及：_____

- A. 贪欲、瞋恚
- B. 赞叹、责备
- C. 好、坏
- D. 喜欢、不喜欢

16. 下述何者是错误的？

- A. 诸行无常
- B. 诸行是苦
- C. 诸行无我
- D. 一切施中，法施最上

17. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？

- A. 贱种经
- B. 败亡经
- C. 觉支经
- D. 吞仙经

18. 下述哪些是得定的障碍？

- A. 我慢、瞋恚、贪欲、愚痴、怀疑
- B. 嫉妒、我慢、瞋恚、怀疑、掉举
- C. 贪欲、瞋恚、愚痴、怖畏、昏沉睡眠
- D. 贪欲、瞋恚、昏沉睡眠、掉举、怀疑

19. 《法句经》包含佛陀在不同场合下所说的诸多偈颂。其中共有多少偈？

- A. 323
- B. 423
- C. 523
- D. 623

20. 比丘尼僧团延续了多少年？

- A. 300
- B. 400
- C. 500
- D. 600

第二部分

A 部分

1. 详细解释魔罗到佛陀在拘尸那揭罗的娑罗双树下入灭为止，劝请佛陀入灭的事件。
2. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人类。
3. 佛陀的九种德号是哪些？详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“阿罗汉”。

B 部分

4. 什么是五盖？详细解释这些盖为何在禅修时是障碍。
5. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。
6. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得有关生命“三相”的理解。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 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？
8. 目犍连尊者有哪些美德？叙述目犍连尊者的过去生和作为佛陀第二上首弟子的现在生。
9. 叙述舍利弗尊者的过去生和现在生，并解释他被佛陀赞叹的美德。

D 部分

10. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
11. 没有灵魂，转世如何发生？请用佛法的观点详细地证明虽然没有灵魂，还是有转世。
12. 破“邪淫戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何佛陀为在家弟子制定此戒。

Answers for Year 2009 Senior Examination

2009年中级试试题答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B |
| 5. D | 6. D | 7. C | 8. B |
| 9. D | 10. D | 11. B | 12. C |
| 13. C | 14. D | 15. A | 16. D |
| 17. B | 18. D | 19. A | 20. D |

**Yesam sambodhi-aṅgesu — sammā cittam subhāvitam,
Ādāna-paṭinissagge — anupādāya ye ratā,
Khīṇāsavā jutimanto — te loka parinibbutā.**

彼于诸觉支，正心而修习。远离诸固执，
乐舍诸爱着，漏尽而光耀，此世证涅槃。

*Those whose minds have reached full excellence in the factors of
enlightenment, who, having renounced acquisitiveness,
rejoice in not clinging to things — rid of cankers, glowing with wisdom,
they have attained Nibbāna in this very life.*

DhammaPada 法句经 89 (6:14)

**Gataddhino visokassa — vipparamuttassa sabbadhi,
Sabba-ganthappahīnassa — pariḷāho na vijjati.**

路行尽无忧，于一切解脱，
断一切系缚，无有苦恼者。

*The fever of passion exists not for him who has completed the journey,
who is sorrowless and wholly set free, and has broken all ties.*

DhammaPada 法句经 90 (7:1)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2010

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

37TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha always referred to Himself as _____
 - A. Bhagava
 - B. Tathagata
 - C. Bhante
 - D. Buddha

2. The Fundamental Units of nature law as analyzed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____
 - A. Paramatta
 - B. Sacca
 - C. Niyama
 - D. Pannati

3. What are the Four Brahma Viharas?
 - A. Sila, Samadhi, Panna, Nibbana
 - B. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Sukkha
 - C. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Upekkha
 - D. Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga

4. In the Paticca Samuppada what causes the Sankhara?
 - A. Vinnana
 - B. Avijja
 - C. Vijja
 - D. Tanha

5. The Ven. Sariputta Thero attained Aranhanship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an ascetic. Who was this ascetic?
 - A. Nigantha Nataputta the Ascetic
 - B. Subhada the Ascetic
 - C. Naked Ascetic
 - D. Dighanaka the Ascetic

6. Which King ordered his own father to be killed because he harboured a grudge that his father never loved and cared for him when he was a child?
 - A. King Ajata Sattu
 - B. King Bimbisara
 - C. King Pasenadi Kosala
 - D. King Videha

7. A Sakadagami has cultivated deeper Insight and has weakened _____.
 - A. Self-delusion and doubt
 - B. Sense-pleasure and delusion
 - C. Sense-pleasure and ill-will
 - D. Delusion and restlessness

8. The Buddha preached that these Five constituents are conducive to unsatisfactoriness.

A. Panca Bala	B. Panca Khanda
C. Panca Nivarana	D. Panca Viriya

9. By what other names was Yasodhara known?

A. Vajiri	B. Sujata
C. Mallika	D. Bhadakaccana

10. In Samma Sati, one has to be aware of _____.
 - A. Kaya, Vaca, Vinnana and Cetasika
 - B. Kaya, Sankhara, Vinna and Cetasika
 - C. Kaya, Vedanna, Sanna and Dhamma
 - D. Kaya, Vedana, Citta and Dhamma

11. Which of the following is said to be the “Cause of Unsatisfactoriness”?
- A. Avijja and Tanha
 - B. Avijja and Dosa
 - C. Avijja and Raga
 - D. Avijja and Bhava
12. To what do the following two lines of verses refer to: “Misery only doth exist, none miserable nor does is there, nought save deed is found”.
- A. Sakaya ditthi
 - B. Miccha ditthi
 - C. Anatta
 - D. Atta
13. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he knew that the Teacher would attain Mahaparinibbana at the last watch of the night?
- A. Mahakassapa
 - B. Dhammarama
 - C. Anuruddha
 - D. Subhada
14. What are the causes that obstruct the mediator from attaining Samadhi?
- A. Greed, hatred, delusion, fear & wrong-view
 - B. Jealousy, pride, doubt, desire & Shameless
 - C. Sense-pleasure, ill-will, rite & ritual, restlessness & worry & pride
 - D. Sense-pleasure, ill-will, sloth & torpor, restlessness & worry & doubt

15. "All conditioned things are subject to changes, give rise to suffering and it is beyond our control", this is _____.
A. Selfnessness
B. Self
C. Egoism
D. Delusion
16. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one's own Kamma?
A. Citta
B. Sankhara
C. Cetana
D. Anatta
17. The Buddha preached the "Adittapariyaya" to _____.
A. Yasa's mother and father
B. Kassapa brothers and their Followers
C. Tapassu & Bhallika
D. Nigantha Nataputta
18. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Mahaparinibbana?
A. The Dhamma and Vinaya will be your teacher when I am gone.
B. Practise diligently the Noble Eightfold Path
C. Subject to change are all component things. Strive on with diligence.
D. All of the above.
19. The Buddha preached:- "If anyone who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is known as an outcast." What is the name of this Sutta?
A. Vasala Sutta
B. Parabhava Sutta
C. Kalama Sutta
D. Dhajjaga Sutta

- 20. The two merchants Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from**
- A. Savatthi**
 - B. Vesali**
 - C. Uruvela**
 - D. Ukkada**

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. Please describe clearly how the Buddha met the 3 Kassapa brothers and preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” or “All in Flames”. Explain the Dhamma in this Sutta completely in order to convert the 3 Kassapa brothers.
2. The Buddha is often referred to as “Samma Sambuddha”. Please explain the quality that makes Him a Samma Sambuddha and giving two incidents extracted from His life to reveal His quality as “Vijja Carana Sampanno”.
3. What are the Nine virtues of the Buddha. Then explain on each virtue of the nine virtues of the Buddha with any two incidents which show His quality “Lokavidu”.

(PART B)

4. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how by practicing the Dhamma will give us ultimate happiness in life.
5. What is the law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samupadda)? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of a human being.
6. What are Pacakkhandha? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (Unsatisfactoriness) in our human life.

(PART C)

- 7. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Explain any one virtue and illustrate one virtue from disciples of the Buddha.**
- 8. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Kassapa Thero? Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven. Kassapa Thero.**
- 9. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Sivali Thero? Illustrate from the Jataka story what Parami in his previous life he had cultivated.**

(PART D)

- 10. Some people die during coma (Bhavanga citta). What past evil kamma have they done in their past life? Explain by using the Buddha's teaching how this is so.**
- 11. What are the conditions for breaking the Musavada? Explain why it is very difficult to uphold this precept without breaking it. Gossiping is considered breaking the precept. Please illustrate the Jataka Story from Dhammapada verses.**
- 12. We are taught to radiate Metta towards all living beings. What are the 11 benefits for practicing Metta. However, some suggest that this is a negative attitude for we are only saying it but not practicing it. Explain how you would defend by using the Buddha's teaching.**

主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

1. 佛陀总是自称：
A. Bhagavā B. Tathāgata C. Bhante D. Buddha
2. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位总称为：_____。
A. 究竟法 (Paramattha) B. 真谛 (Sacca)
C. 定法 (Niyama) D. 概念法 (Paññatti)
3. 四梵住是指？
A. 戒、定、慧、涅槃 B. 慈心，乐心，喜心，捨心
C. 慈心，悲心，喜心，捨心 D. 苦、集、灭、道
4. 在缘起法 (Paṭiccasamuppāda) 中，导致“行 (Saṅkhāra)”的是：_____。
A. 识 B. 无明 C. 明 D. 贪爱
5. 舍利弗在听闻佛陀对哪一位外道说法时证得阿罗汉果？
A. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
B. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
C. 裸体外道
D. 长爪 (Dīghanakha)
6. 下述哪位国王以为自己的父亲在婴儿时期从未爱过自己，在儿童时期也不在乎自己，由此怀恨在心，下令杀死自己的父亲？
A. 阿闍世王 B. 频婆娑罗王
C. 波斯匿王 D. 毗提诃 (Videha) 王
7. 一来果圣者拥有更深的现智，并削弱了：
A. 我慢和疑 B. 贪欲和无明
C. 贪欲和瞋恚 D. 无明和掉举
8. 佛陀说哪五种法会导致苦？
A. 五力 B. 五蕴 C. 五盖 D. 五精进

9. 耶输陀罗的别名是：

- A. Vajiri B. Sujata C. Mallika D. Bhaddakaccānā

10. 修习正念需要了知：

- A. 身、语、心所、识 B. 身、行、心所、识
C. 身、受、想、法 D. 身、受、心、法

11. 下述何者可以被称作苦的原因？

- A. 无明和贪欲 B. 无明和瞋恚
C. 无明和慕 D. 无明和有

12. 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？

“只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”

- A. 萨迦耶见 B. 邪见 C. 无我 D. 我

13. 佛陀的哪一位弟子明知佛陀将在夜间最后一部分时间入灭，但却没去看望佛陀？

- A. 大迦叶 B. 法乐 (Dhammārāma)
C. 阿那律 (Anuruddha) D. 须跋陀罗

14. 下述哪些是得定的障碍？

- A. 贪欲、瞋恚、愚痴、怖畏、邪见
B. 嫉妒、我慢、无惭、怀疑、贪欲
C. 我慢、瞋恚、贪欲、掉举、戒禁取见
D. 贪欲、瞋恚、昏沉睡眠、掉举

15. 事物无常，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，这是：

- A. 无我 B. 自我
C. 自私 D. 愚痴

16. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
A. 心 B. 行 C. 思 D. 无我
17. 佛陀向谁讲述了《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》？
A. 耶舍的父母
B. 三迦叶兄弟及其追随者
C. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka)
D. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
18. 佛陀在入灭前的最后教诫是：
A. 我灭度后，当以法与律为师
B. 当精勤修习八正道
C. 诸行无常，终归坏灭，当以不放逸而精进
D. 以上全部
19. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果有人不孝养自己的父母，他就是贱种”？
A. 贱种经 B. 败亡经 C. 卡拉玛经 D. 旃旗顶经
20. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自：
A. Vesali B. Uruvela C. Ukkala D. Savatthi

第二部分

A 部分

1. 请详细描述佛陀如何遇到三迦叶兄弟并对他们宣讲《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta) 》，完整地解释佛陀为度化三兄弟在经中所说之佛法。
2. 佛陀经常被称作“正等觉者 (Sammāsambuddha) ”，请解释他为何得到这个称号，并用他生命中的两个实例来解释“明行足”。
3. 佛陀的九种德号是哪些？详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“世间解”。

B 部分

4. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得生命终极的快乐。
5. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。
6. 什么是五蕴？请详细解释它们如何与人生中的苦发生关系。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请解释其中的一项德行，并用佛陀的一位弟子来对其进行说明。
8. 大迦叶尊者的美德有哪些？请叙述大迦叶尊者的过去世和现在世的故事。
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。

D 部分

10. 有些人在有分心 (bhavaṅga-citta) 的状态下死去，这是由于他们过去造了什么恶业？以佛教的观点进行解释。
11. 破“妄语戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。绮语也被认为是犯此戒。请用法句经的偈颂来解释一个本生故事，来说明这一点。
12. 佛陀教导我们要对一切有情散播慈爱。修习慈爱的11种利益是哪些？有些人断言慈爱是一种消极的态度，因为我们只说不做。对此你将如何站在佛陀的立场进行答辩？

Answers for Year 2010 Senior Examination

2010年中级试题答案

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. B
5. D	6. D	7. C	8. B
9. D	10. D	11. B	12. C
13. C	14. D	15. A	16. D
17. B	18. D	19. A	20. D

Uyyuñjanti satīmanto — na nikete ramanti te,
Haṁsā’va pallalaṁ hitvā — okamaṁ jahanti te.

正念奋勇者，彼不乐在家。

如鹤离池去，彼等弃水家。

*The mindful ones exert themselves. They are not attached to any home;
like swans that abandon the lake, they leave home after home behind.*

DhammaPada 法句经 91 (7:2)

Yesaṁ sannicayo n’atthi — ye pariññāta-bhojanā,
Suññato animitto ca — vimokkho yesaṁ gocaro,
Ākāse’va sakuntānaṁ — gati tesāṁ durannayā.

彼等无积聚，于食如实知，空无相解脱—

是彼所行境，如鸟遊虚空，踪迹不可得。

*Those who do not accumulate and are wise regarding food,
whose object is the Void, the Unconditioned Freedom —
their track cannot be traced, like that of birds in the air.*

DhammaPada 法句经 92 (7:3)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2011

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

38TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

1. The Buddha is also known as _____ manussa.
 - A. Sabannuta
 - B. Lokuttara
 - C. Achariya
 - D. Lokiya

2. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?
 - A. Cow meat
 - B. Tiger meat
 - C. Kiribhojana
 - D. Sukara Maddava

3. The Buddha had predicted that Ven. Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in the future by the name of: _____
 - A. Vipassi
 - B. Atthisara
 - C. Sikhi
 - D. Metteya

4. What are the two Deva-Dhammas (the two laws that govern the behavior of humans)?
 - A. Morality and concentration
 - B. Loving kindness and compassion
 - C. Shamelessness and fearlessness
 - D. Shame and fear

5. The Dhammapada is a collection of many verses uttered by the Buddha on various occasions. How many verses are there in this collection?

A. 323	B. 423
C. 523	D. 623

6. What is the meaning of "Majjapanna ca sanna mo" from the Mangala Sutta?
- A. To refrain from indulging in liquor
 - B. To refrain from all evils
 - C. Not to associate with fools
 - D. To associate with the wise
7. Which disciple has the same physical features as a Samma Sambuddha?
- A. Ven Sariputta
 - B. Ven Moggallana
 - C. Ven Maha Kassapa
 - D. Ven Upali
8. In the Bhikkhuni Sangha, who were the two chief female disciples?
- A. Khema and Yasodhara
 - B. Khema and Pajapati Gotami
 - C. Khema and Uppalavanna
 - D. Uppalavanna and Pajapati Gotami
9. The Eight Vicissitudes of Life are happiness, sorrow, gain, loss, fame, ill- fame and _____ .
- A. greed and hatred
 - B. pleasantness and unpleasantness
 - C. like and dislike
 - D. praise and blame
10. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: "If anyone who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is the cause of their own downfall." What is the name of this Sutta?
- A. Vasala Sutta
 - B. Parabhava Sutta
 - C. Bhojjhanga Sutta
 - D. Isigili Sutta

11. These events take place instantly, there being no differences even if one is in the state of heaven, hell, an animal, a demon or a hungry ghost.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Mental Formation | B. Consciousness |
| C. Relinking Consciousness | D. Mind |

12. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Sabbe sankhara anicca**
- B. Sabbe sankhara dukkha**
- C. Sabbe sankhara anatta**
- D. Sabba danam dhamma danam jinati**

13. "All conditioned things are subject to change, give rise to suffering and is beyond our control," this is _____ .

- A. Self**
- B. Selflessness**
- C. Attachment**
- D. Thoughtlessness**

14. An Anagami has cultivated deeper insight and has eradicated _____ .

- A. Attachment to rites and rituals**
- B. Delusion and restlessness**
- C. Self Delusion and doubt**
- D. Sense pleasures and ill-will**

15. The fundamental units of nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____ .

- A. Paramatta B. Paññati C. Niyama D. Sacca**

16. To what do the following two lines of verses refer to?
 "Misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there,
 nought save deed is found".
 A. Atta
 B. Anatta
 C. Sakaya Ditthi
 D. Miccha-ditthi
17. The two merchants Tapassu and Ballika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after his enlightenment came from _____ .
 A. Savatthi
 B. Vesali
 C. Ukkala
 D. Uruvela
18. How long did the Bhikkuni Sasana last?
 A. 200 years
 B. 300 years
 C. 400 years
 D. 500 years
19. If there is no self, who is the doer of one's own Kamma?
 A. Cetana
 B. Vinnana
 C. Sanna
 D. Sankhara
20. In Samma Sati, one has to be mindful of _____ .
 A. Kaya, sankhara, cetasika and vinnana
 B. Kaya, vaca, cetasika and mano
 C. Kaya, vedana, citta and vinnana
 D. Kaya, vedana, citta and dhamma

SECTION 2

(PART A)

- 1. Describe clearly the incidents of Mara asking the Buddha to attain Nibbana until His final days at Kusinara, under the twin Sala trees attaining Mahaparinibbana.**
- 2. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Explain each and Every of the nine virtues and give any two incidents that prove his quality of "Vijja Carana Sampanno".**
- 3. Describe clearly the major events in the life history of the Buddha to show that the Buddha had served humanity selflessly during the forty-five years of His ministry.**

(PART B)

- 4. Explain in detail the Four Noble Truths as taught by the Buddha and how it will lead us to attain Enlightenment.**
- 5. Please explain clearly how the Panca Niyama (Five Nature Laws) govern the law of nature in the human realm, and NOT KAMMA alone.**
- 6. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how practicing the Dhamma will give us insight to the 3 Characteristics of Life.**

SECTION 2

(PART C)

- 7. Explain clearly the background, the qualities of Ven Ananda Thero, and his duties as an attendant monk to the Buddha until His final attaining of Mahaparinibbana.**
- 8. Trace the events that lead to the establishment of the Bhikkhuni Sangha. What are the significance they had on the status of women in India at that time?**
- 9. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven Moggallana Thero? Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven Moggallana Thero until his becoming of the 2nd Chief Disciple of the Buddha.**

(PART D)

- 10. What are the teachings of the Buddha for filial piety. Explain clearly from a Sutta and give an illustration from a Jataka story.**
- 11. What are the five conditions needed for breaking the precept of "refraining from taking intoxicating drinks or liquor"? If you break the fifth precept, you can break all the other four precepts. Give an illustration of a story to prove it.**
- 12. Please explain the conditions needed for breaking the precept of "sexual misconduct". What are the reasons that the Buddha set down these rules for lay disciples?**

**Yass' āsavā parikkhīṇā — āhāre ca anissito,
Suññato animitto ca — vimokkho yassa gocaro,
Ākāse'va sakuntānaṃ — padaṃ tassa durannayaṃ.**

彼等诸漏尽，亦不贪饮食，空无相解脱—
是彼所行境，如鸟遊虚空，踪迹不可得。

*He whose cankers are destroyed and who is not attached to food,
whose object is the Void, the Unconditioned Freedom —
his path cannot be traced, like that of birds in the air.*

DhammaPada 法句经 93 (7:4)

**Yass' indriyāni samathaṃ gatāni, assā yathā sārathinā sudantā,
Pahīṇa-mānassa anāsavassa, devā'pi tassa pihayanti tādino.**

彼诸根寂静，如御者调马，
离我慢无漏，为天人所慕。

*Even the gods hold dear the wise one, whose senses are subdued,
like horses well trained by a charioteer,
whose pride is destroyed and who is free from the cankers.*

DhammaPada 法句经 94 (7:5)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

1. 佛陀也被叫做 “_____ manussa”
 A. Sabbaññutā B. Lokuttara
 C. Ācariya D. Lokiya

2. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____
 A. 牛肉 B. 老虎肉
 C. 奶饭 D. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)

3. 佛陀说在未来，提婆达多会成为辟支佛，名叫：_____
 A. Vipassi B. 八自在 (Aṭṭhissara)
 C. Sikhi D. 弥勒 (Metteyya)

4. 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
 A. 慈与悲 B. 喜与舍 C. 持戒与禅修 D. 惭与愧

5. 《法句经》包含佛陀在不同场合下所说的诸多偈颂。其中共有多少偈？
 A. 323 B. 423 C. 523 D. 623

6. “Majjapāna ca saññāmo” 《吉祥经》中的这句话的意思是：____
 A. 戒除沉溺于酒类 B. 断恶
 C. 不要亲近愚人 D. 亲近智者

7. 佛陀的哪一位弟子拥有与正等觉者相同的身体特征？
 A. 舍利弗 B. 目犍连
 C. 大迦叶 D. 优波离

8. 佛陀时代尼众僧团的两大上首女弟子是：_____
 A. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā)
 B. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī)
 C. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 莲花色 (Uppalavaṇṇā)
 D. 莲花色 (Uppalavaṇṇā) 和 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gota

9. 世间八法是指乐、苦、得、失、名誉、耻辱以及：_____
- A. 贪欲、瞋恚 B. 令人愉快、令人讨厌
C. 喜欢、不喜欢 D. 赞叹、责备
10. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？
- A. 贱种经 B. 败亡经
C. 觉支经 D. 吞仙经
11. 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____
- A. 行 B. 识
C. 结生心 D. 心
12. 下述何者是错误的？
- A. 诸行无常 B. 诸行是苦
C. 诸行无我 D. 一切施中，法施最上
13. 事物无常，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，这是：_____
- A. 我 B. 无我
C. 执著 D. 无念
14. 一来果圣者拥有更深的观智，并削弱了：_____
- A. 戒禁取见 B. 无明和掉举
C. 我慢和疑 D. 贪欲和瞋恚
15. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位冠称为：_____
- A. 究竟法 (Paramattha) B. 概念法 (Paññatti)
C. 定法 (Niyama) D. 真谛 (Sacca)

第二部分

A 部分

1. 详细解释魔罗到佛陀在拘尸那揭罗的娑罗双树下入灭为止，劝请佛陀入灭的事件。
2. 佛陀的九种德号是哪些？详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“明行足”。
3. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人类。

B 部分

4. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。
5. 详细解释请解释五种自然定律 (Pañca Niyama) 如何决定人界的自然规律,而不仅是业。
6. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得有关生命“三相”的理解。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 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？
8. 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？
9. 目犍连尊者有哪些美德？叙述目犍连尊者的过去生和作为佛陀第二上首弟子的现在生。

D 部分

10. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
11. 破“饮酒戒”的要素有哪些？请用一个故事说明破掉此戒可能会导致破掉五戒中的其他四戒。
12. 破“邪淫戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何佛陀为在家弟子制定此戒。

Answers for Year 2011 Senior Examination**2011年中级试题答案**

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. B
5. D	6. D	7. C	8. B
9. D	10. D	11. B	12. C
13. C	14. D	15. A	16. D
17. B	18. D	19. A	20. D

**Paṭhavī-samo no virujjhati, inda-khīlūpamo tādi subbato,
Rahado'va apeta-kaddamo, saṃsārā na bhavanti tādino.**

彼已无愤恨，犹如于大地，彼虔诚坚固，
如因陀揭罗，如无污泥池，是人无轮回。

*There is no more worldly existence for the wise one who,
like the earth, resents nothing, who is as firm as a high pillar and
as pure as a deep pool free from mud.*

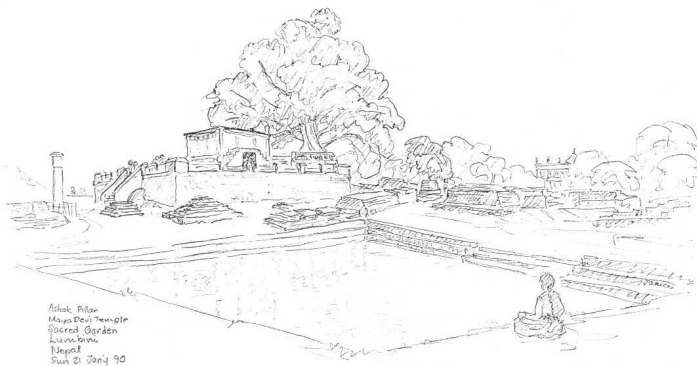
DhammaPada 法句经 95 (7:6)

**Santaṃ tassa manaṃ hoti — santā vācā ca kamma'ca,
Samma daññā vimuttassa — upasantassa tādino.**

彼人心寂静，语与业寂静，
正智而解脱，如是得安稳。

*Calm is his thought, calm his speech and calm his deed, who,
truly knowing, is wholly freed, perfectly tranquil and wise.*

DhammaPada 法句经 96 (7:7)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2012

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

39TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

1. The Buddha is also known as “Amatassa Data”, which means _____ .
 A. the giver of Happiness
 B. the giver of Joy
 C. the giver of Compassion
 D. the giver of Deathlessness

2. The Fundamental Units of nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____.
 A. Paramatta B. Niyama
 C. Sacca D. Paññati

3. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: “If anyone who does not support his/her own parents he/she is the cause of their own downfall.” What is the name of this Sutta?
 A. Ratana Sutta B. Vasala Sutta
 C. Parabhava Sutta D. Kalama Sutta

4. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one’s own Kamma?
 A. Sankhara B. Viññana
 C. Sañña D. Cetana

5. What are the Four Brahma Viharas?
 A. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Sukkha
 B. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Upekkha
 C. Sila, Samadhi, Paññā, Nibanna
 D. Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga

6. The Buddha preached that these Five Constituents are conducive to unsatisfactoriness.
 A. Panca Khanda B. Panca Nivarana
 C. Panca Bala D. Panca Viriya

7. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Mahaparinibbana?
 - A. The Dhamma & Vinaya will be your Teacher, when I am gone
 - B. Practise diligently the noble Eightfold Path
 - C. Subject to change are all component things, Strive on with diligence
 - D. All of the above

8. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he knew that the Teacher would attain Maha Parinibbana at the last watch of the night?
 - A. Mahakassapa
 - B. Dhammarama
 - C. Anurudha
 - D. Subhada

9. In Samma Sati, one has to be aware of _____.
 - A. Kaya, Vaca, Cetasika & Viññana
 - B. Kaya, Sankhara, Cetasika & Viññana
 - C. Kaya, Vedana, Sañña & Viññana
 - D. Kaya, Vedana, Citta & Viññana

10. To what do the following two lines of verses refer to: ‘misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there, nought save deed is found?’
 - A. Sakayaditthi
 - B. Atta
 - C. Anatta
 - D. Miccha-ditthi

11. “Everlasting Happiness, neither cause nor effect, eternal & deathless, refer to one concept”. Pick out that concept.
 - A. Devaloka
 - B. Rupaloka
 - C. Arupaloka
 - D. Nibbana

12. In the Paticca Samuppada what causes the Sankhara?
 - A. Avijja
 - B. Vijja
 - C. Viññana
 - D. Tanha

13. The Buddha preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” to _____.
 - A. Tapassu & Bhallika
 - B. Nigantha Nataputta
 - C. Kassapa brothers & their followers
 - D. Yasa’s mother & father

14. By what other names was Yasodhara known?
 - A. Vajiri
 - B. Bhaddakaccānā
 - C. Sujata
 - D. Mallika

15. The two merchants Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____.
 - A. Uruvela
 - B. Vesali
 - C. Savathi
 - D. Ukkala

16. Which of the following may be said to be the cause of suffering?
 A. Moha & Tanha B. Moha & Raga
 C. Moha & Dosa D. Raga & Tanha

17. Who was the immoral bhikkhu who rejoiced over the Buddha's death?
 A. Ven. Dhammarama
 B. Ven. Devadatta
 C. Ven. Subhadda
 D. Ven. Revata

18. The Ven. Sariputta attained Arahantship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an ascetic. Who is the ascetic?
 A. Nigantha Nataputta, the Ascetic
 B. Subhadda, the Ascetic
 C. Dighanaka, the Ascetic
 D. Naked Ascetic

19. Which king ordered his own father to be killed because he harboured a grudge that his father never loved and cared for him when he was a child?
 A. King Bimbisara
 B. King Videha
 C. King Pasenadi Kosala
 D. King Ajatasattu

20. The Buddha said, "Do not believe ever he is your Teacher". Which Sutta does it come from?
 A. Bhojjanga Sutta
 B. Kalama Sutta
 C. Khanda Sutta
 D. Vasala Sutta

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Then explain on each and every virtue of the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, with any two incidents to prove His quality as “Lokavidu”.
2. Please describe clearly how the Buddha met the 3 Kassapa brothers and preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” (All in flames). Explain the Dhamma in this Sutta completely in order to convert the 3 brothers.
3. Please describe clearly all the major events that happened in the Life History of the Buddha to show that He had served Gods and humans selflessly during His forty-five years of ministry.

(PART B)

4. What is the Law of Dependent Origination (Paticca Samupadda)? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of a human being.
5. What are Pancakkhandha? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (Unsatisfactoriness) in our human life.
6. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how by practicing the Dhamma will give us ultimate happiness in life.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

7. What are the nine virtues of the Sangha? Explain any one virtue and illustrate one virtue from the Buddha's disciple.
8. Trace the events that lead to the establishment of the Bhikkuni's Sangha. What are the significance they had on the status of women in India at that time?
9. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Sivali Thero? Illustrate from the Jataka story what Parami had he cultivated in his previous life.

(PART D)

10. How does Rebirth take place without a soul? Explain clearly from the Dhamma point of view to prove that without a soul, still there is also Rebirth.
11. What are the teachings of the Buddha for Filial Piety. Explain clearly from the Sutta and give illustration from the Jataka story.
12. We are taught to radiate Loving-kindness (Metta) towards all living beings. What are the 11 benefits for practicing Metta. However, some suggest that this is a negative attitude for we are only saying it but not practicing it. Explain how would you defend by using the Buddha's teaching.

**Assaddho akataññū ca — sandhicchedo ca yo naro,
Hatāvakāso vantāso — sa ve uttama-poriso.**

无信知无为，断系因永谢，
弃舍于贪欲，真实无上士。

*The man who is without blind faith, who knows the Uncreate, who has
severed all links, destroyed all causes (for karma, good and evil),
and thrown out all desires — he, truly, is the most excellent of men.*

DhammaPada 法句经 97 (7:8)

**Gāme vā yadi vā'raññe — ninne vā yadi vā thale,
Yattha arahanto viharanti — taṃ bhūmiṃ rāmaṇeyyakam.**

于村落林间，平地或丘陵，
何处有罗汉，彼地即可庆。

*Inspiring, indeed, is that place where Arahats dwell,
be it a village, a forest, a vale or a hill.*

DhammaPada 法句经 98 (7:9)



主题代码：05

2012年8月31日

马来西亚佛教考试团

第39届马来西亚佛学考试

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

1. 佛陀也叫做“Amatassa Dātā”,意思是:_____
 - A. 给予健康者
 - B. 给予欢乐者
 - C. 给予慈悲者
 - D. 给予不死者

2. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位冠称为:_____
 - A. 究竟法 (Paramattha)
 - B. 定法 (Niyama)
 - C. 真谛 (Sacca)
 - D. 概念法 (Paññatti)

3. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母,他就是自己败亡的原因”?
 - A. 宝经
 - B. 贱种经
 - C. 败亡经
 - D. 卡拉玛经

4. 如果无我, 自己的业的作者是谁?
 - A. 行
 - B. 识
 - C. 想
 - D. 思

5. 四梵住是指?
 - A. 慈心, 悲心, 乐心, 捨心
 - B. 慈心, 悲心, 喜心, 捨心
 - C. 戒、定、慧、涅槃
 - D. 苦, 集, 灭, 道

6. 佛陀说哪五种法导致不乐?
 - A. 五蕴
 - B. 五盖
 - C. 五力
 - D. 五精进

7. 佛陀在入灭前的最后教诫是:_____
 - A. 我灭度后, 当以法与律为师
 - B. 当精勤修习八正道
 - C. 诸行无常, 终归坏灭, 当以不放逸而精进
 - D. 以上全部

第二部分

A 部分

1. 佛陀的九种称号是什么？请对每一个进行解释，并用两个实例来解释其中的“世间解”。
2. 请详细描述佛陀如何遇到三迦叶兄弟并对他们宣讲《炽燃法门经》(Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》，完整地解释佛陀为度化三兄弟在经中所说之佛法。
3. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人天。

B 部分

4. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。
5. 什么是五蕴？请详细解释它们如何与人生中的苦发生关系。
6. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得生命终极的快乐。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请解释其中的一项德行，并用佛陀的一位弟子来对其进行说明。
8. 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？
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。

D 部分

10. 没有灵魂，转世如何发生？请用佛法的观点详细地证明虽然没有灵魂，还是有转世。
11. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
12. 佛陀教导我们要对一切有情散播慈爱。修习慈爱的11种利益是哪些？有些人断言慈爱是一种消极的态度，因为我们只说不做。对此你将如何站在佛陀的立场进行答辨？

Answers for Year 2012 Senior Examination

2012年中级试试题答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. D |
| 5. B | 6. B | 7. D | 8. B |
| 9. D | 10. C | 11. D | 12. D |
| 13. C | 14. B | 15. D | 16. A |
| 17. C | 18. C | 19. D | 20. B |

**Ramañīyāni araññāni — yattha na ramatī jano,
Vīta-rāgā ramissanti — na te kāma-gavesino.**

林野甚可乐；世人所不乐；
彼喜离欲乐，不求诸欲乐。

*Inspiring are the forests in which worldlings find no pleasure.
There the passionless will rejoice, for they seek no sensual pleasures.*

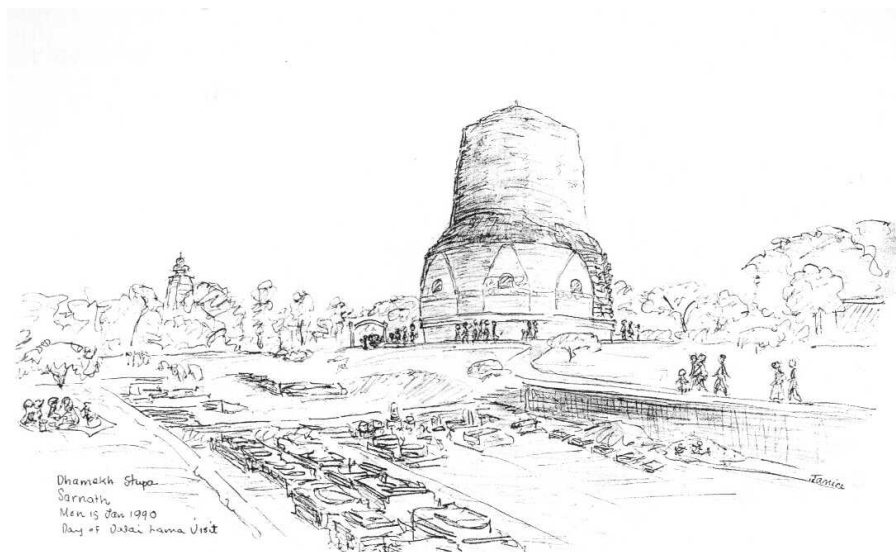
DhammaPada 法句经 99 (7:10)

**Sahassam·api ce vācā — anatta-pada-samhitā,
Ekaṁ attha-padam seyyo — yaṁ sutvā upasammati.**

虽诵一千言，若无义理者，
不如一义语，闻已得寂静。

*Better than a thousand useless words is one useful word,
hearing which one attains peace.*

DhammaPada 法句经 100 (8:1)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2013

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

40TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

1. The Buddha is also known as _____ Manussa.
A. Sabbaññutā
B. Ācariya
C. Lokuttara
D. Lokiya
2. What are the Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two that govern the behaviours of humans in the world?
A. Loving-kindness & compassion
B. Morality & concentration
C. Shameless & fearless
D. Shame & fear
3. Which of the following statements is false?
A. Sabbe Sankhara Anicca
B. Sabbe Sankhara Dukkha
C. Sabbe Sankhara Anatta
D. Sabha danam dhamma danam jinati
4. The Buddha had predicted that Ven. Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in the future by the name of: _____
A. Metteya
B. Attisara
C. Vipassi
D. Sikhi
5. An Anagami has cultivated deeper insight and has eradicated _____.
A. Self-delusion & doubt
B. Rite & Ritual
C. Delusion & Restlessness
D. Sense pleasure & ill-will
6. The Fundamental Units of Nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____.
A. Niyama
B. Sacca
C. Paramatta
D. Paññati

7. "All conditioned things are subject to change, give rise to suffering and it's beyond our control", this is _____.
A. Self
B. Selflessness
C. Mind
D. Thoughtless
8. To what do the following two lines of verses refer to : "Misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there, naught save deed is found"?
A. Sakaya ditthi
B. Miccha-ditthi
C. Atta
D. Anatta
9. The two merchants Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____.
A. Vesali
B. Savatthi
C. Ukkala
D. Uruvela
10. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one's own kamma?
A. Cetana
B. Vafifiana
C. Samkhara
D. Safifia
11. In the Paticca Samuppada, what causes the Sankhara?
A. Vijja
B. Avijja
C. Tanha
D. Vififiana
12. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he knew that the Teacher would attain Mahaparinibbana at the last watch of the night?
A. Mahakassapa
B. Dhammarama
C. Anuruddha
D. Subhada

- 13. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before his Mahaparinibbana?**
- A. The Dhamma & Vinaya will be your Teacher, when I am gone.**
 - B. Practise diligently the Noble Eightfold Path.**
 - C. Subject to change are all component things. Strive on with diligence.**
 - D. All the above.**
- 14. This event take place instantly there being no difference whether one is in the state of heaven, hell, animal, demon or hungry ghosts.**
- A. Mental formation**
 - B. Perception**
 - C. Feeling**
 - D. Relinking-consciousness**
- 15. The Buddha preached: "If anyone who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is known as an outcast." What is the name of this Sutta?**
- A. Parabhava Sutta**
 - B. Vasala Sutta**
 - C. Kalama Sutta**
 - D. Dhajjaga Sutta**
- 16. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?**
- A. Sukara Maddava**
 - B. Tiger meat**
 - C. Elephant meat**
 - D. Lion meat**
- 17. By what other names was Yasodhara known as?**
- A. Vajiri**
 - B. Sujata**
 - C. Mallika**
 - D. Bhaddakaccana**

- 18. What are the Four Brahma Viharas?**
A. Sila, Samadhi, Paññā, Nibbāna
B. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Upekkha
C. Metta, Karuna, Mudita, Sukkha
D. Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga
- 19. Which King ordered his own father to be killed because he harboured a grudge that his father never loved and cared for him when he was a child?**
A. King Bimbisara
B. King Pasenadi Kosala
C. King Ajatasattu
D. King Videha
- 20. The Ven. Sariputta attained Arahantship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an Ascetic. Who is this Ascetic?**
A. Nigantha Nataputta the Ascetic
B. Subhada the Ascetic
C. Naked Ascetic
D. Dighanaka the Ascetic

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. Please describe clearly how the Buddha met the 3 Kassapa brothers and preached the "Adittapariyaya Sutta" or "All in flames". Explain the Dhamma in this Sutta completely in order to convert the 3 brothers.
2. Please describe clearly ALL the major events that happened in the Life History of the Buddha to show that He had served Devas and humans selflessly during His forty-five years of ministry.
3. Describe clearly the incidents of a Mara asking the Buddha to attain Nibbana shortly after His Enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree until his final day at Kusinara, under the twin Sala trees attaining Mahaparinibbana.

(PART B)

4. Explain fully in detail the Four Noble Truths as taught by the Buddha and how it will lead us to Enlightenment.
5. Please explain clearly how the Pañca Niyama (Five Nature Laws) govern the law of nature in human realm, and not Kamma alone.
6. What are Pancakkhanda? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to Dukkha (unsatisfactoriness) in our human life.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

7. What are the qualities and virtues of Ven. Sivali Thero?
Illustrate from the Jataka story of what Parami in his previous life he had cultivated.
8. Re-collect the history of the past & present Life of Chief Disciple Ven. Sariputta Thero. Explain all the virtues which were praised by the Buddha.
9. Please explain clearly about Ven. Ananda Thero his quality and duties of an attendant monk to the Buddha until His final attaining of Mahaparinibhana.

(PART D)

10. We are taught to radiate Loving-kindness (Metta) towards all living beings. What are the 11 benefits for practicing Metta. However, some suggest that this is a negative attitude as we are only saying it but not practicing it. Explain how would you defend by using the Buddha's teaching.
11. Please explain the condition for breaking "Sexual Misconduct". What are the reasons and why the Buddha set down these rules for the lay disciples?
12. What are the teachings of the Buddha for Filial Piety. Explain clearly from the Sutta and give illustration from the Jataka story.

**Sahassam·api ce gāthā — anatta-pada-samhitā,
Ekam gāthā-padam seyyo — yam sutvā upasammati.**

虽诵千句偈，若无义理者，

不如一句偈，闻已得寂静。

*Better than a thousand useless verses is one useful verse,
hearing which one attains peace.*

DhammaPada 法句经 101 (8:2)

**Yo ce gāthā-sataṃ bhāse — anatta-pada-samhitā,
Ekam Dhamma-padam seyyo — yam sutvā upasammati.**

彼诵百句偈，若无义理者，

不如一法句，闻已得寂静。

*Better than reciting a hundred meaningless verses is the reciting of
one verse of Dhamma, hearing which one attains peace.*

DhammaPada 法句经 102 (8:3)



主题代码：05

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

(中 级 试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

1. 佛陀也被叫做 “_____ manussa” 。
 A. Sabbaññutā B. Ācariya
 C. Lokuttara D. Lokiya

2. 下述何者被称为 “天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
 A. 慈与悲 B. 持戒与禅定
 C. 无惭与无愧 D. 惭与愧

3. 下述何者是错误的？
 A. 诸行无常 B. 诸行是苦
 C. 诸行无我 D. 一切施中，法施最上

4. 佛陀说在未来，提婆达多会成为辟支佛，名叫：_____
 A. 弥勒 (Metteyya) B. 八自在 (Aṭṭhissara)
 C. Vipassi D. Sikhi

5. 不来果圣者拥有更深的现智，并根除了：_____
 A. 我慢和疑 B. 戒禁取见
 C. 无明和掉举 D. 感官食欲和瞋恚

6. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位冠称为：_____
 A. 定法 (Niyama) B. 真谛 (Sacca)
 C. 究竟法 (Paramattha) D. 概念法 (Paññatti)

7. 无常的事物，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，
 这是在说：_____
 A. 我 B. 无我
 C. 心 D. 无念

8. 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？
 “只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”
 A. 萨迦耶见 B. 邪见
 C. 我 D. 无我

16. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____
- A. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
B. 虎肉
C. 豕肉
D. 狮子肉
17. 耶输陀罗的别名是：_____
- A. Vajiri
B. Sujata
C. Mallika
D. Bhaddakaccānā
18. 四梵住是指？
- A. 戒、定、慧、涅槃
B. 慈心、悲心、喜心、捨心
C. 慈心、悲心、喜心、捨心
D. 苦、集、灭、道
19. 下述哪位国王以为自己的父亲在婴儿时期从未爱过自己，在儿童时期也不在乎自己，由此怀恨在心，下令杀死自己的父亲？
- A. 频婆娑罗王
B. 波斯匿王
C. 阿闍世王
D. 毗提诃 (Videha) 王
20. 舍利弗在听闻佛陀对哪一位外道说法时证得阿罗汉果？
- A. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
B. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
C. 犍钵外道
D. 长爪 (Dīghanakha)

第二部分

A 部分

1. 请详细描述佛陀如何遇到三迦叶兄弟并对他们宣讲《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta) 》，完整地解释佛陀为度化三兄弟在经中所说之佛法。
2. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人天。
3. 详细解释魔罗从佛陀成道后不久开始，到佛陀在拘尸那揭罗的娑罗双树下入灭为止，劝请佛陀入灭的事件。

B 部分

4. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。
5. 详细解释请解释五种自然定律 (Pañca Niyama) 如何决定人界的自然规律,而不仅是业。
6. 什么是五蕴？请详细解释它们如何与人生中的苦发生关系。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 请详细叙述虱瓦利 (Sīvali) 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. 叙述舍利弗尊者的过去生和现在生，并解释他被佛陀赞叹的美德。
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。

D 部分

10. 佛陀教导我们要对一切有情散播慈爱。修习慈爱的 11 种利益是哪些？有些人断言慈爱是一种消极的态度，因为我们只说不做。对此你将如何站在佛陀的立场进行答辨？
11. 破“邪淫戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何佛陀为在家弟子制定此戒。
12. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。

Answers for Year 2013 Senior Examination

2013年中级试试题答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B |
| 5. D | 6. C | 7. B | 8. D |
| 9. C | 10. A | 11. B | 12. B |
| 13. D | 14. D | 15. B | 16. A |
| 17. D | 18. B | 19. C | 20. D |

Yo sahaṣṣaṃ sahaṣṣena — saṅgāme mānuse jine,
Ekañ·ca jeyya attānaṃ — sa ve saṅgāmajuttamo.

彼于战场上，虽胜百万人；

未若克己者，战士之最上！

*Though one may conquer a thousand times a thousand men in battle,
yet he indeed is the noblest victor who conquers himself.*

DhammaPada 法句经 103 (8:4)

Attā have jitaṃ seyyo — yā cāyaṃ itarā pajā,
Atta-dantassa posassa — niccaṃ saññata-cārino.

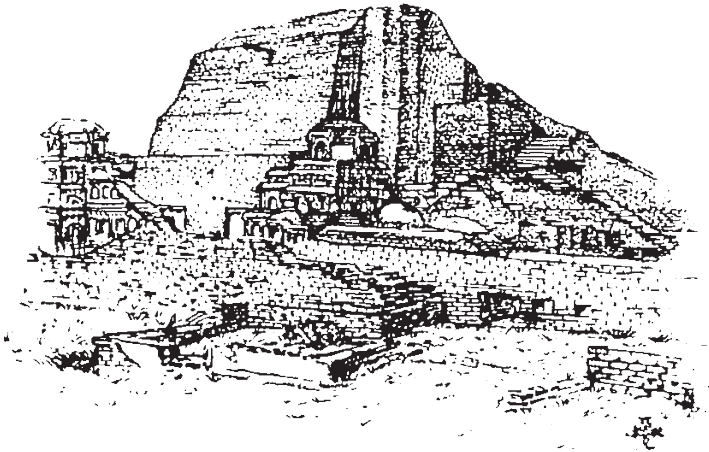
能克制自己，过于胜他人。

若有克己者，常行自节制。

Self-conquest is far better than the conquest of others.

Not even a god, an angel (gandhabbo),

DhammaPada 法句经 104 (8:5)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2014

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

41ST MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. The Buddha is also known as “Amatassa Data”, which means _____ .
A. the giver of Wealth B. the giver of Health
C. the giver of Fame D. the giver of Deathlessness
2. By what other names was Yasodhara known?
A. Sujata B. Mallika
C. Bhaddakaccana D. Visakha
3. The Dhammapada is a collection of many verses uttered by the Buddha on various occasions. How many verses are there in this collection?
A. 323 B. 423
C. 523 D. 623
4. If there is no-self, who is the doer of one’s own Kamma?
A. Viññana B. Cetana
C. Sankhara D. Sañña
5. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Mahaparinibbāna?
A. The Doctrine & Discipline will be your Teacher, when I am gone
B. Practise diligently the Noble Eightfold Path
C. Subject to change are all component things, Strive on with diligence
D. All of the above
6. Which of the following is said to be the ‘cause of Unsatisfactoriness’?
A. Moha & Raga B. Moha & Dosa
C. Arupaloka D. Nibbana

7. “Permanent Happiness, neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless, refer to one concept”. Pick out that concept.

A. Devaloka	B. Rupaloka
C. Arupaloka	D. Nibbana

8. The Buddha had predicted that Ven. Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in the future by the name of _____.

A. Sumana	B. Dipankara
C. Atthisara	D. Metteya

9. “Things that are impermanent, give rise to suffering and its subject are beyond our control”. This refers to _____.

A. Impermanent	B. Suffering
C. Selfless	D. Self

10. A Sakadagami has cultivated deeper insight and has weakened _____.

A. Self-delusion and doubt	B. Sense-pleasure and ill-will
C. Delusion and restlessness	D. Rite and ritual

11. The two merchants Tapassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____.

A. Uruvela	B. Vesali
C. Savathi	D. Ukkala

12. What are known as the Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two Laws that govern the behavior of humans in this world?

A. Joy & equanimity	B. Shame & fear
C. Morality & mediation	D. Shameless & fearless

13. The Ven. Sariputta Thero attained Arahantship on hearing the Buddha preaching the Sutta to an ascetic. Who is the ascetic?
- The Naked Ascetic
 - Nigantha Nataputta, the Ascetic
 - Subhada, the Ascetic
 - Dighanaka, the Ascetic
14. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?
- Tiger meat
 - Pig meat
 - Sukaramaddava
 - Kimibhojana
15. In Samma Sati, one has to be aware of _____ .
- Kaya, Vedana, Viññana & Sañña
 - Kaya, Vedana, Citta & Dhamma
 - Kaya, Vacca, Cetasika & Viññana
 - Kaya, Vedana, Cetasika & Viññana
16. The Buddha said, “Do not believe what The Teacher says”. Which Sutta does it come from?
- Parabhava Sutta
 - Vasala Sutta
 - Bhojjanga Sutta
 - Kalama Sutta
17. The Buddha preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” to _____ .
- Yasa’s mother & father
 - Tapassu & Ballika
 - Kassapa brothers & their followers
 - Nigantha Nataputta

- 18. The Mangala Sutta contains 38 indications of the Highest Blessings. The 1st Blessing is _____ .**
- A. To associate with the wise**
 - B. Not to associate with the fools**
 - C. To support one's mother & father**
 - D. To abstain from all evils**
- 19. In the Bhikkhuni Sangha, who were the Two Chief female disciples?**
- A. Khema & Yasodhara**
 - B. Khema & Pajapati Gotami**
 - C. Khema & Upalavana**
 - D. Yasodhara & Pajapati Gotami**
- 20. The Fundamental Units of Nature Law as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____ .**
- A. Nikama**
 - B. Niyama**
 - C. Paramatta**
 - D. Sacca**

SECTION 2

(PART A)

- 1. The Buddha is often referred as “Samma Sambuddha”. Please explain what makes Him a Samma Sambuddha and giving two incidents extract from His Life to reveal His quality as “Lokavidu”.**
- 2. Please describe clearly all the major events that happened in the Life History of the Buddha to show that the Buddha had served Gods and humans selflessly during His forty-five years of ministry.**
- 3. Describe clearly the incidents of a Mara asking the Buddha to attain Nibbana shortly after His Enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree until His final day at Kusinara. Under the twin Sala trees attaining Mahaparinibbana.**

(PART B)

- 4. Explain fully in detail the Four Noble Truths as taught by the Buddha and how it will lead us to the attainment of Enlightenment.**
- 5. What is the Law of Dependent Origination? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of a human being.**
- 6. What are Five Aggregates? Please explain clearly how they are inter-related to unsatisfactoriness in our human life.**

SECTION 2

(PART C)

- 7. What are the qualities and virtue of Ven. Maha Mogallana Thero? Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven. Maha Mogallana Thero of becoming 2nd chief disciple of the Buddha.**
- 8. Recollect the history of the past and present life of the 1st chief Disciple Ven. Sariputta Thero. Explain the virtues which were praised by the Buddha.**
- 9. What are the qualities and virtue of Ven. Maha Kassapa Thero? Recall the history of the past and present life of Ven. Maha Kassapa Thero.**

(PART D)

- 10. What are the teachings of the Buddha for Filial Piety. Explain clearly from the Sutta and give illustration from the Jataka story.**
- 11. How does Rebirth take place without a soul? Explain clearly from the Dhamma point of view to prove that without a soul, still there is also Rebirth.**
- 12. What are the 5 conditions for breaking the precept of falsehood? Please explain why it is so difficult to uphold this precept purely without breaking it. If you break the fourth precept, then people will never trust you, give an illustration of the story to prove it.**

**N'eva devo na gandhabbo — na māro saha brahmunā,
Jitaṃ apajitaṃ kayirā — tathā-rūpassa jantuno.**

天神干闥婆，魔王并梵天，
皆遭于败北，不能胜彼人。

*Māra or Brahma can turn into defeat the victory of such a person
who is self-subdued and ever restrained in conduct.*

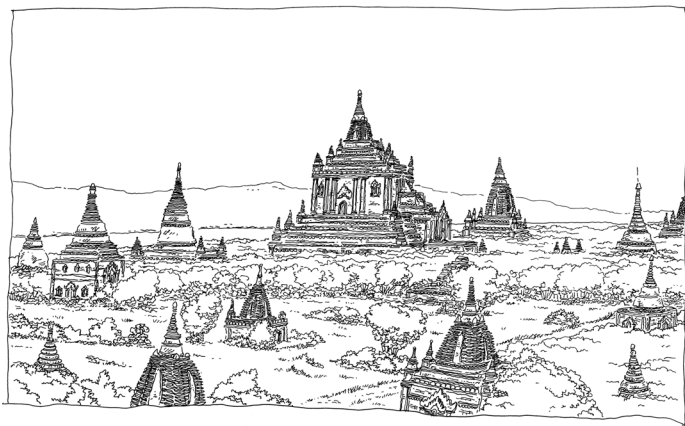
DhammaPada 法句经 105 (8:6)

**Māse māse sahasena — yo yajetha satam samam,
Ekañ·ca bhāvit'attānam — muhuttam·api pūjaye,
Sā yeva pūjanā seyyo — yañ·ce vassa-satam hutam.**

月月投千金—供牺牲百年，不如须臾间，
供养修己者，彼如是供养，胜祭祀百年。

*Though month after month for a hundred years one should
offer sacrifices by the thousands, yet if only for a moment one should
worship those of perfected minds that honour is indeed
better than a century of sacrifice.*

DhammaPada 法句经 106 (8:7)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

1. 佛陀也叫做“Amatassa Dātā”，意思是：_____
 - A. 给予健康者
 - B. 给予财富者
 - C. 给予名望者
 - D. 给予不死者
2. 耶输陀罗的别名是：_____
 - A. Sujata
 - B. Mallika
 - C. Bhaddakaccānā
 - D. Visakha
3. 《法句经》包含佛陀在不同场合下所说的诸多偈颂。其中共有多少偈？
 - A. 323
 - B. 423
 - C. 523
 - D. 623
4. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
 - A. 识
 - B. 思
 - C. 行
 - D. 想
5. 佛陀入灭之前都说了哪些话？
 - A. 我灭度后，以法与律为师
 - B. 当精进修习八正道
 - C. 一切有为法终归坏灭，当以不放逸而精进
 - D. 以上全部
6. 下述何者是苦的原因？
 - A. 愚痴和染
 - B. 愚痴和瞋恚
 - C. 无色界
 - D. 涅槃
7. “恒常的快乐。非因非果。永恒。无死。”这是指哪个概念？
 - A. 天界（欲界天）
 - B. 色界
 - C. 无色界
 - D. 涅槃
8. 佛陀说在未来，提婆达多会成为辟支佛，名叫：_____
 - A. 善意 (Sumana)
 - B. 燃灯 (Dīpaṅkara)
 - C. 八自在 (Aṭṭhissara)
 - D. 弥勒 (Metteyya)

9. 无常的事物，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，
这是在说：_____

- A. 无常 B. 苦 C. 无我 D. 我

10. 一来果圣者拥有更深的观智，并削弱了：_____

- A. 我慢和疑 B. 贪欲和瞋恚
C. 无明和掉举 D. 戒禁取见

11. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的
佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自：_____

- A. Uruvela B. Vesali
C. Savatthi D. Ukkala

12. 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？

- A. 喜与舍 B. 惭与愧
C. 持戒与禅修 D. 无惭与无愧

13. 舍利弗在听闻佛陀对哪一位外道说法时证得阿罗汉果？

- A. 裸体外道
B. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
C. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda)
D. 长爪 (Dīghanakha)

14. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____

- A. 老虎肉
B. 猪肉
C. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
D. 奶饭

15. 修习正念需要了知：

- A. 身、受、想、识 B. 身、受、心、法
C. 身、语、心所、识 D. 身、受、心所、识

16. 佛陀说，不要因为是老师说的就相信。这来自哪一部经典？
 A. 败亡经
 B. 贱种经
 C. 觉支经
 D. 卡拉玛经 (Kālāma Sutta)
17. 佛陀向谁讲述了《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》？
 A. 耶舍的父母
 B. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka)
 C. 三迦叶兄弟及其追随者
 D. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
18. 《吉祥经》讲述了38种吉祥。其中第一种是：_____
 A. 亲近智者
 B. 莫亲近愚人
 C. 孝养父母
 D. 断一切恶
19. 佛陀时代尼众僧团的两大上首女弟子是：_____
 A. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā)
 B. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī)
 C. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 莲花色 (Uppalavaṇṇā)
 D. 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī) 和 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā)
20. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位冠称为：_____
 A. 欲望 (Nikāma)
 B. 定法 (Niyama)
 C. 究竟法 (Paramattha)
 D. 真谛 (Sacca)

第二部分

A 部分

1. 佛陀经常被称作“正等觉者 (Sammā sambuddha)”，请解释他为何得到这个称号，并用他生命中的两个实例来解释“世间解”
2. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人天。
3. 详细解释魔罗从佛陀成道后不久开始，到佛陀在拘尸那揭罗的娑罗双树下入灭为止，劝请佛陀入灭的事件。

B 部分

4. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。
5. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。
6. 什么是五蕴？请详细解释它们如何与人生中的苦发生关系。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 目犍连尊者有哪些美德？叙述目犍连尊者的过去生和作为佛陀第二上首弟子的现在生。
8. 叙述舍利弗尊者的过去生和现在生，并解释他被佛陀赞叹的美德。
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。

D 部分

10. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
11. 没有灵魂，转世如何发生？请用佛法的观点详细地证明虽然没有灵魂，还是有转世。
12. 破“妄语戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。如果你破了妄语戒，人们将永远不会再相信你，对此用一个故事来进行说明。

Answers for Year 2014 Senior Examination

2014年中级试题答案

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. B
5. D	6.	7. D	8. C
9. D	10. B	11. D	12. B
13. D	14. C	15. B	16. D
17. C	18. B	19. C	20. C

Yo ca vassa-sataṃ jantu — aggim paricare vane,
Ekañ·ca bhāvit'attānaṃ — muhuttam·api pūjaye,
Sā yeva pūjanā seyyo — yañ·ce vassa-sataṃ hutam.

若人一百年—事火于林中，
不如须臾间，供养修己者，
彼如是供养，胜祭祀百年。

Though for a hundred years one should tend the sacrificial fire in the forest, yet if only for a moment one should worship those of perfected minds, that worship is indeed better than a century of sacrifice.

DhammaPada 法句经 107 (8:8)

Yam kiñci yitṭham va hutam va loke,
saṃvaccharam yajetha puññapekkho,
Sabbam'pi tam na catu-bhāgam·eti,
abhivādanā ujju-gatesu seyyo.

若人于世间，施舍或供养，求福一周年，
如是诸功德，不及四分一，礼敬正直者。

Whatever gifts and oblations one seeking merit might offer in this world for a whole year, all that is not worth one fourth of the merit gained by revering the Upright Ones, which is truly excellent.

DhammaPada 法句经 108 (8:9)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2015

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

42ND MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

SECTION 1

1. What are the Deva-Dhamma i.e. the two subjects that govern the behavior of humans in this world?
 - A. Morality & Concentration
 - B. Loving kindness & Compassion
 - C. Shameless & Fearless
 - D. Shame & Fear

2. The Fundamental Units of Nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as _____.
 - A. Sacca
 - B. Niyama
 - C. Paramatta
 - D. Paññati

3. To what do the following two lines of verses refer to: “Misery only doth exist, none miserable. No doer is there; naught save deed is found?”
 - A. Miccha-ditthi
 - B. Sakaya-ditthi
 - C. Atta
 - D. Anatta

4. In the Paticca Samuppada, what causes the Sankhara?
 - A. Viññana
 - B. Tanha
 - C. Avijja
 - D. Vijja

5. These events take place instantly there being no difference whether one is in the state of heaven, hell, animal, demon or hungry ghost _____.
 - A. Relinking-consciousness
 - B. Mental formation
 - C. Perception
 - D. Craving

6. The Buddha preached that the Five Constituents are condition to unsatisfactoriness. This refers to _____.
 - A. Pañca Bala
 - B. Pañca Viriya
 - C. Pañca Nivarana
 - D. Pañca Khanda

7. If there is no self, who is the doer of one's own kamma?
 A. Viññāṇa
 B. Cetana
 C. Sankhara
 D. Sanna
8. The Buddha is also known as _____ manussa.
 A. Sabannuta
 B. Lokuttara
 C. Achariya
 D. Puthujana
9. Which disciple has the same physical feature as the Sammā-sambuddha?
 A. Venerable Sariputta
 B. Venerable Moggallana
 C. Venerable Anuruddha
 D. Venerable Maha Kassappa
10. Which of the following statement is wrong?
 A. Sabbe Sankhara Aniccati
 B. Sabbe Sankhara Dukkhati
 C. Sabbe Sankhara Anatta
 D. Sabba danam dhamma danam jinati
11. An Anagami has cultivated deeper insight and has eradicated _____.
 A. Delusion & wrong view
 B. Self-delusion & doubt
 C. Rites & rituals
 D. Sense-pleasure & ill-will
12. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he knew that the Teacher would attain Mahaparinibbana at the last watch of the night?
 A. Venerable Ananda
 B. Venerable Maha Kassappa
 C. Venerable Dhammarama
 D. Venerable Sivali

13. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?

A. Pig Meat	B. Lion Meat
C. Sukara Maddava	D. Tiger Meat

14. The Buddha had predicted that Venerable Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in the future by the name of ____ .

A. Vipassi	B. Atthisara
C. Sikhi	D. Kongamana

15. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: “if anyone who does not support his/her parents, he/she is the cause of their own downfall”, What is the name of this Sutta?

A. Kalama Sutta	B. Vasala Sutta
C. Ratana Sutta	D. Parabhava Sutta

16. By what other name was Yasodhara known?

A. Vajiri	B. Mallika
C. Bhadakaccana	D. Cincaya

17. How long did the Bhikkhuni’s Sasana last?

A. 200 years	B. 300 years
C. 400 years	D. 500 years

18. The two merchants Tappassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____.

A. Uruvela	B. Ukkala
C. Vesali	D. Kusinara

19. The Buddha always referred to Himself as _____.

A. Bhagava	B. Buddha
C. Tathagata	D. Bhante

20. “Permanent happiness neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless refer to one concept.” Pick out that concept.

A. Devaloka

B. Rupaloka

C. Arupaloka

D. Nibana

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. Describe clearly the incidents of Mara asking Buddha to attain Nibbana shortly after His Enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree until His final day at Kusinara, under the twin sala trees attaining Mahaparinibbana.
2. Describe clearly how the Buddha met the 3 Kassappa brothers and preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” (All in flames). Explain the Dhamma in this Sutta completely in order to convert the 3 brothers.
3. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Then explain on each virtue of the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, with any 2 incidents to prove this quality as “Arahant”.

(PART B)

4. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how practicing the Dhamma will give us insight to the “three characteristic of life”.
5. Explain clearly how the Pañca Niyama (Five Nature Laws) that govern the law of nature in human realm; and not Kamma alone.
6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of the human beings.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

- 7. What are the qualities and virtues of Venerable Sivali? Illustrate from the Jataka story of which Parami in his previous life he had cultivated.**
- 8. Trace the events that lead to the establishment of the Bhikkhuni Sangha. What is the significance they had on the status of women in India at that time?**
- 9. Explain clearly Venerable Ananda's qualities and duties as a Buddha's attendant monk until His attaining of Mahaparinibbana.**

(PART D)

- 10. What are the teachings of the Buddha for filial piety? Explain fully from the extracts of the discourse and give illustration from the Jataka story.**
- 11. What are the conditions for breaking the precept of "panatipata (killing)"? Why is it difficult to uphold this precept purely without breaking it? Explain.**
- 12. We are taught to radiate loving kindness (Metta) towards all living beings. What are the 11 benefits for practicing Metta. However, some assert that this is a negative attitude for we are only saying it but not doing it. Explain how you would defend the Buddha's teaching.**

**Abhivādana-sīlissa — niccaṃ vaddhāpacāyino,
Cattāro dhammā vadḍhanti — āyu vaṇṇo sukhaṃ balaṃ.**

好乐敬礼者，常尊于长老，

四法得增长：寿美乐与力。

*To one ever eager to revere and serve the elders, these four blessings
accrue: long life and beauty, happiness and power.*

DhammaPada 法句经 109 (8:10)

**Yo ca vassa-sataṃ jīve — dussīlo asamāhito,
Ekāhaṃ jīvitam seyyo — sīlavantassa jhāyino.**

若人寿百岁—破戒无三昧，

不如生一日—持戒修禅定。

*Better it is to live one day virtuous and meditative than to
live a hundred years immoral and uncontrolled.*

DhammaPada 法句经 110 (8:11)



主题代码：05

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

(中 级 试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第一部分

1. 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？

A. 持戒与禅定	B. 慈与悲
C. 惭与无愧	D. 惭与愧

2. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位是称为：_____

A. 真谛 (Sacca)	B. 定法 (Niyama)
C. 究竟法 (Paramattha)	D. 概念法 (Paññatti)

3. 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？

“只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”

A. 邪见	B. 萨迦耶见
C. 我	D. 无我

4. 在缘起法(Paṭiccasamuppāda)中，导致“行(Saṅkhāra)”的是：_____

A. 愚痴	B. 贪爱
C. 明	D. 无明

5. 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____

A. 结生心	B. 行
C. 想	D. 贪

6. 佛陀说哪五种法会导致苦？

A. 五力	B. 五精进
C. 五盖	D. 五蕴

7. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？

A. 识	B. 思
C. 行	D. 想

8. 佛陀也被叫做 “_____ manussa”
- A. Sabbaññutā B. Lokuttara
C. Ācariya D. Puthujjana
9. 佛陀的哪一位弟子拥有与正等觉者相同的身体特征？
- A. 舍利弗 B. 目犍连
C. 阿那律 D. 大迦叶
10. 下述何者是错误的？
- A. 诸行无常
B. 诸行是苦
C. 诸行无我
D. 一切施中，法施最上
11. 一来果圣者拥有更深的现智，并削弱了：_____
- A. 无明和邪见
B. 我慢和疑
C. 戒禁取见
D. 贪欲和瞋恚
12. 佛陀的哪一位弟子明知佛陀将在夜间最后一部分时间入灭，但却没去看望佛陀？
- A. 阿难
B. 大迦叶
C. 法乐 (Dhammārāma)
D. Sivali
13. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____
- A. 猪肉
B. 老虎肉
C. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
D. 奶饭

14. 佛陀说在未来，提婆达多会成为辟支佛，名叫：_____

- A. Vipassi**
- B. 八自在 (Aṭṭhissara)**
- C. Sikhi**
- D. Konagamana**

15. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？

- A. 卡拉玛经 B. 贱种经
C. 宝经 D. 败亡经

16. 耶输陀罗的别名是:_____

- A. Vajiri**
C. Bhaddakaccānā
- B. Mallika**
D. Cincaya

17. 比丘尼僧团延续了多少年？

- A. 200** **B. 300**
C. 400 **D. 500**

18. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自:

- A. Uruvela**
- B. Ukkala**
- C. Vesali**
- D. 拘尸那揭罗(Kusināra)**

19. 佛陀总是自称：_____

- A. Bhagavā** **B. Buddha**
C. Tathāgata **D. Bhante**

20. “恒常的快乐。非因非果。永恒。无死。”这是指哪个概念?

- A. 天界(欲界天) B. 色界
C. 无色界 D. 涅槃

第二部分

A 部分

1. 详细解释魔罗从佛陀成道后不久开始，到佛陀在拘尸那揭罗的娑罗双树下入灭为止，劝请佛陀入灭的事件。
2. 请详细描述佛陀如何遇到三迦叶兄弟并对他们宣讲《炽燃法门经(Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》，完整地解释佛陀为度化三兄弟在经中所说之佛法。
3. 佛陀的九种德号是什么？请对每一个进行解释，并用两个实例来解释其中的“阿罗汉”

B 部分

4. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得有关生命“三相”的理解。
5. 详细解释请解释五种自然定律(Paṭṭa Niyama)如何决定人界的自然规律,而不仅是业。
6. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 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。
8. 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？
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？

D 部分

10. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
11. 破“杀生戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。
12. 佛陀教导我们要对一切有情散播慈爱。修习慈爱的11种利益是哪些？有些人断言慈爱是一种消极的态度，因为我们只说不做。对此你将如何站在佛陀的立场进行答辨？

Answers for Year 2015 Senior Examination**2015年中级试题答案**

1. D	2. C	3. D	4. D
5. A	6. D	7. B	8. C
9. D	10. C	11. D	12. C
13. C	14. B	15. D	16. C
17. D	18. B	19. C	20. D

**Yo ca vassa-sataṃ jīve — dappañño asamāhito,
Ekāhaṃ jīvitam seyyo — paññavantassa jhāyino.**

若人寿百岁—无慧无三昧，
不如生一日—具慧修禅定。

*Better it is to live one day wise and meditative than to live
a hundred years foolish and uncontrolled.*

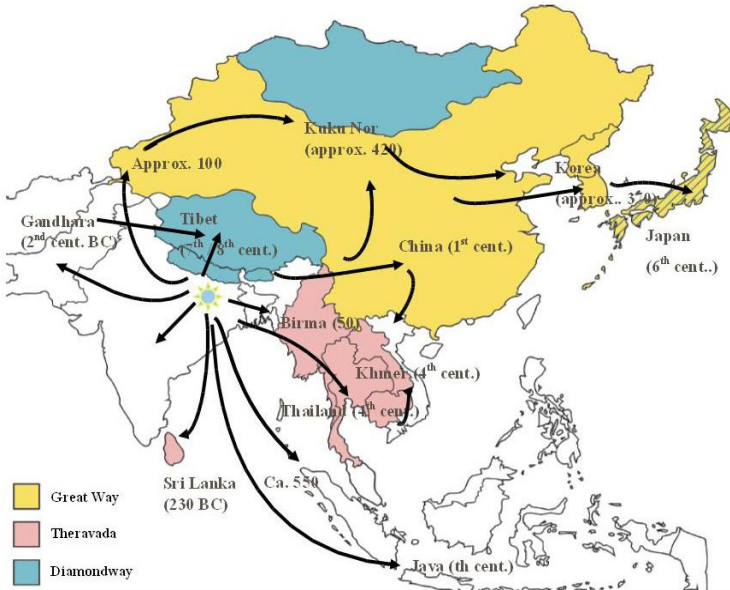
DhammaPada 法句经 111 (8:12)

**Yo ca vassa-sataṃ jīve — kusīto hīna-vīriyo,
Ekāhaṃ jīvitam seyyo — viriyam-ārabhato dalhaṃ.**

若人寿百岁—怠惰不精进，
不如生一日—励力行精进。

*Better it is to live one day strenuous and resolute than to live
a hundred years sluggish and dissipated.*

DhammaPada 法句经 112 (8:13)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2016

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

43RD MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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3. For Section 2, answer only 4 questions. Choose only 1 question from each part.

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

1. What are the Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two subjects that govern the behavior of humans in this world?
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 - C. Shameless & Fearless
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 - A. Viññana
 - B. Tanha
 - C. Avijja
 - D. Vijja

5. These events take place instantly there being no difference whether one is in the state of heaven, hell, animal, demon or hungry ghost.
 - A. Relinking-consciousness
 - B. Mental formation
 - C. Perception
 - D. Craving

6. The Buddha preached that the Five Constituents are conditions to unsatisfactory states. This refers to _____ .
 A. Pañca Bala
 B. Pañca Viriya
 C. Pañca Nivarana
 D. Pañca Khanda
7. If there is no self, who is the doer of one's own kamma?
 A. Viññāṇa
 B. Cetana
 C. Sankhara
 D. Sanna
8. The Buddha is also known as _____ manussa.
 A. Sabannuta
 B. Lokuttara
 C. Achariya
 D. Puthujana
9. Which disciple has the same physical feature as the Sammā-sambuddha?
 A. Venerable Sariputta
 B. Venerable Moggallana
 C. Venerable Anuruddha
 D. Venerable Maha Kassappa
10. Which of the following statement is wrong?
 A. Sabbe Sankhara Aniccati
 B. Sabbe Sankhara Dukkhati
 C. Sabbe Sankhara Anatta
 D. Sabba danam dhamma danam jinati
11. An Anagami has cultivated deeper insight and has eradicated _____ .
 A. Delusion & wrong view
 B. Self-delusion & doubt
 C. Rites & rituals
 D. Sense-pleasure & ill-will

12. Which disciple did not visit the Buddha even though he knew that the Teacher would attain Mahaparinibbana at the last watch of the night?
 - A. Venerable Ananda
 - B. Venerable Maha Kassappa
 - C. Venerable Dhammarama
 - D. Venerable Sivali

13. What was the last meal served to the Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?

A. Pig Meat	B. Lion Meat
C. Sukara Maddava	D. Tiger Meat

14. The Buddha had predicted that Venerable Devadatta will become a Pacceka Buddha in the future by the name of ____ .

A. Vipassi	B. Atthisara
C. Sikhi	D. Konagamana

15. The Buddha preached this Sutta such as: “if anyone who does not support his/her parents, he/she is the cause of their own downfall”. What is the name of this Sutta?

A. Kalama Sutta	B. Vasala Sutta
C. Ratana Sutta	D. Parabhava Sutta

16. By what other name was Yasodhara known?

A. Vajiri	B. Mallika
C. Bhadakaccana	D. Cincaya

17. How long did the Bhikkhuni’s Sasana last?
 - A. 200 years
 - B. 300 years
 - C. 400 years
 - D. 500 years

18. The two merchants Tappassu and Bhallika who offered honey and flour to the Buddha after His Enlightenment came from _____.
- A. Uruvela
 - B. Ukkala
 - C. Vesali
 - D. Kusinara
19. The Buddha always referred to Himself as _____.
- A. Bhagava
 - B. Buddha
 - C. Tathagata
 - D. Bhante
20. “Permanent happiness, neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless, refer to one concept.” Pick out that concept.
- A. Devaloka
 - B. Rupaloka
 - C. Arupaloka
 - D. Nibbana

SECTION 2

(PART A)

1. Describe clearly how the Buddha met the 3 Kassappa brothers and preached the “Adittapariyaya Sutta” (All in flames). Explain the Dhamma in this Sutta completely in order to convert the 3 brothers.
2. What are the Nine Virtues of the Buddha? Then explain on each virtue of the Nine Virtues of the Buddha, with any 2 incidents to prove His quality as “Arahant”.
3. Describe clearly the incidents of Mara asking the Buddha to attain Nibbana shortly after His Enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree until His final day at Kusinara, under the twin sala trees attaining Mahaparinibbana.

(PART B)

4. Explain clearly how the Panca Niyama (Five Nature Laws) govern the law of nature in human realm; and not Kamma alone.
5. What is the Law of Dependent Origination? Explain clearly how it will lead us from birth to death of human beings.
6. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? Explain clearly how practicing the Dhamma will give us insight to the “three characteristics of life”.

SECTION 2

(PART C)

7. Trace the events that lead to the establishment of the Bhikkhunis Sangha. What are the significance they had on the status of women in India at that time?
8. Explain clearly Venerable Ananda's qualities and duties as the Buddha's attendant monk until His attaining of Mahaparinibbana
9. What are the qualities and virtues of Venerable Sivali? Illustrate using a Jataka story what Parami had he cultivated in his previous life.

(PART D)

10. What are the conditions for breaking the precept of "panatipata" (killing). Why is it difficult to uphold this precept purely without breaking it? Explain.
11. We are taught to radiate loving kindness (metta) towards all living beings. What are the 11 benefits for practicing metta. However, some assert that this is a negative attitude for we are only saying it but not doing it. Explain how you would defend the Buddha's teaching.
12. What are the teachings of the Buddha for Filial Piety? Explain fully from extracts of the discourse and give illustration from the Jataka story.

**Yo ca vassa-sataṃ jīve — apassaṃ udaya-vyayaṃ,
Ekāhaṃ jīvitaṃ seyyo — passato udaya-vyayaṃ.**

若人壽百歲——不見生滅法，
不如生一日——得見生滅法。

Better it is to live one day seeing the rise and fall of things than to live a hundred years without ever seeing the rise and fall of things.

DhammaPada 法句經 113 (8:14)

**Yo ca vassa-sataṃ jīve — apassaṃ amataṃ padaṃ,
Ekāhaṃ jīvitaṃ seyyo — passato amataṃ padaṃ.**

若人壽百歲——不見不死道，
不如生一日——得見不死道。

Better it is to live one day seeing the Deathless than to live a hundred years without ever seeing the Deathless.

DhammaPada 法句經 114 (8:15)



The Blue symbolises the spirit of Universal Compassion for all beings.

The Yellow symbolises the Middle Way which avoids all extremes and brings balance and liberation.

The Red symbolises the blessings that the practice of the Buddha's Teaching brings.

The White symbolises the purity of the Buddha's Teaching and the liberation it brings.

The Orange light symbolises the unshakable Wisdom of the Buddha's Teaching.



The Combination Colour symbolises the universality of the Truth of the Buddha's Teaching.

主题代码：05

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

(中 级 试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

第一部分

- 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
 - 持戒与禅定
 - 慈与悲
 - 惭与无愧
 - 惭与愧
- 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位总称为：_____
 - 真谛 (Sacca)
 - 定法 (Niyama)
 - 究竟法 (Paramattha)
 - 概念法 (Paññatti)
- 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？

“只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”

 - 邪见
 - 萨迦耶见
 - 我
 - 无我
- 在缘起法(Paṭiccasamuppāda)中，导致“行 (Saṅkhāra)”的是：_____
 - 识
 - 贪爱
 - 无明
 - 明
- 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____
 - 结生心
 - 行
 - 想
 - 贪
- 佛陀说哪五种法会导致苦？
 - 五力
 - 五精进
 - 五盖
 - 五蕴
- 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
 - 行
 - 识
 - 想
 - 思

8. 佛陀也被叫做 “_____ manussa”
 - A. Sabbaññutā
 - B. Lokuttara
 - C. Ācariya
 - D. Puthujjana

9. 佛陀的哪一位弟子拥有与正等觉者相同的身体特征？
 - A. 舍利弗
 - B. 目犍连
 - C. 阿那律
 - D. 迦叶

10. 下述何者是错误的？
 - A. 诸行无常
 - B. 诸行是苦
 - C. 诸行无我
 - D. 一切施中，法施最上

11. 不来果圣者拥有更深的现智，并根除了：_____
 - A. 无明和邪见
 - B. 我慢和疑
 - C. 戒禁取见
 - D. 感官贪欲和瞋恚

12. 佛陀的哪一位弟子明知佛陀将在夜间最后一部分时间入灭，但却没去看望佛陀？
 - A. 阿难
 - B. 大迦叶
 - C. 法乐 (Dhammārāma)
 - D. Sivali

13. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____
 - A. 猪肉
 - B. 狮子肉
 - C. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
 - D. 老虎肉

14. 佛陀说在未来，提婆达多会成为辟支佛，名叫：_____
 - A. Vipassi
 - B. 八自在 (Aṭṭhissara)
 - C. Sikhi
 - D. Konagamana

15. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果不孝养自己的父母，他就是自己败亡的原因”？
 - A. 卡拉玛经
 - B. 贱种经
 - C. 宝经
 - D. 败亡经

16. 耶输陀罗的别名是: _____

- A. Vajiri**
C. Bhaddakaccānā
- B. Mallika**
D. Cincaya

17. 比丘尼僧团延续了多少年？

- A. 200**
- B. 300**
- C. 400**
- D. 500**

18. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka) 两位商人向刚成道不久的佛陀供养了蜂蜜和面粉。他们来自: _____

- A. Uruvela**
C. Vesali
- B. Ukkala**
D. Kusinara

19. 佛陀总是自称：_____

- A. Bhagavā** **B. Buddha**
C. Tathāgata **D. Bhante**

20. “恒常的快乐。非因非果。永恒。无死。”这是指哪个概念？

- A. 天界（欲界天）
B. 色界
C. 无色界
D. 涅槃

第二部分

A 部分

1. 请详细描述佛陀如何遇到三迦叶兄弟并对他们宣讲《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta) 》，完整地解释佛陀为度化三兄弟在经中所说之佛法。
2. 佛陀的九种德号是什么？请对每一个进行解释，并用两个实例来解释其中的“阿罗汉”
3. 详细描述在拘尸那揭罗 (Kusināra) 的娑罗双树下，佛陀临入灭时，魔罗邀请佛陀入涅槃的事件。

B 部分

4. 详细解释请解释五种自然定律 (Pañca Niyama) 如何决定人界的自然规律,而不仅是业。
5. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。
6. 法的功德有哪些？详细解释修习佛法如何使我们获得有关生命“三相”的理解。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 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？
8. 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？
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。

D 部分

10. 破“杀生戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。
11. 佛陀教导我们要对一切有情散播慈爱。修习慈爱的 11 种利益是哪些？有些人断言慈爱是一种消极的态度，因为我们只说不做。对此你将如何站在佛陀的立场进行答辨？
12. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。

Answers for Year 2016 Senior Examination**2016年中级试题答案**

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. D | 4. C |
| 5. A | 6. D | 7. D | 8. C |
| 9. D | 10. C | 11. D | 12. C |
| 13. C | 14. B | 15. D | 16. C |
| 17. | 18. B | 19. C | 20. D |

Yo ca vassa-sataṃ jīve — apassaṃ dhammam·uttamaṃ,
Ekāhaṃ jīvitaṃ seyyo — passato dhammam·uttamaṃ.

若人寿百岁—不见最上法，
不如生一日—得见最上法。

*Better it is to live one day seeing the Supreme Truth than to live
a hundred years without ever seeing the Supreme Truth.*

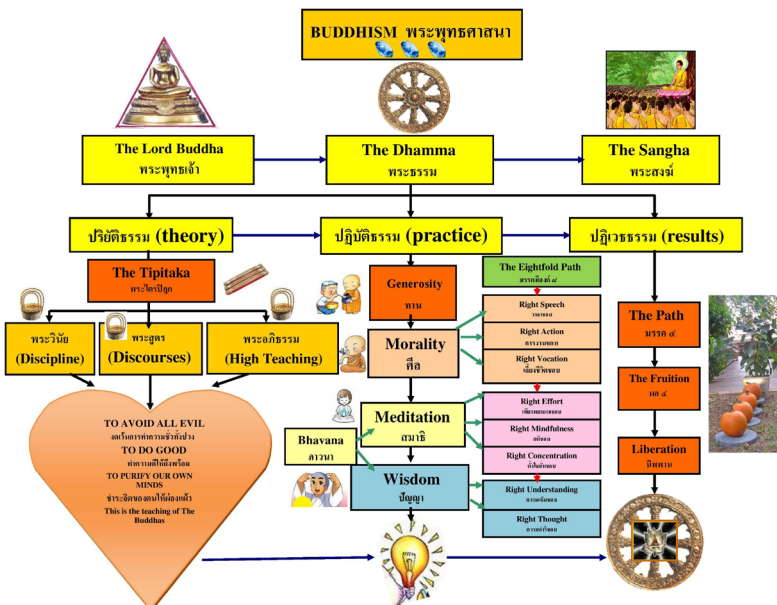
DhammaPada 法句经 115 (8:16)

Abhithharetha kalyāṇe — pāpā cittaṃ nivāraye,
Dandhaṃ hi karoto puññaṃ — pāpasmim ramatī mano.

应急速作善，制止罪恶心。
怠慢作善者，心则喜于恶。

*Hasten to do good; restrain your mind from evil.
He who is slow in doing good, his mind delights in evil.*

DhammaPada 法句经 116 (9:1)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2017

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

44TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

1. The Buddha always referred to Himself as _____.
A. Buddha
B. Bhagava
C. Tathagata
D. Bhante
2. "..... just like a mother would protect her only son, even at the risk of her own life, even so....." The above quotation is extracted from which Sutta?
A. Mangala Sutta
B. Ratana Sutta
C. Vasala Sutta
D. Karaniya Metta Sutta
3. To which of the following, does this verse refer to "Misery only doth exist, none miserable nor doer is there, nought save deed is found".
A. Atta
B. Anatta
C. Miccha-ditthi
D. Sakaya-ditthi
4. An Anagami (Non-Returner) has cultivated deep insights and has further eradicated.
A. self-delusion and doubt
B. delusion and restlessness
C. rites and rituals
D. sense-pleasure and ill-will
5. "Everlasting happiness, known as neither cause nor effect, eternal and deathless". This describes the Buddhist concept of _____.
A. Rupaloka
B. Arupaloka
C. Nibbana
D. Devaloka

6. Rebirth takes place instantly through _____ there being no differences in whether one is reborn in heaven, hell, animal, demon or human realm.

A. relinking-consciousness	B. feeling
C. mental-consciousness	D. perception

7. What are the two Deva-Dhamma, i.e. the two Laws that govern the behaviour of humans and protect the world?

A. Compassion and Wisdom	B. Shame and Fear
C. Loving-kindness and Joy	D. Morality and Shame

8. What was the last meal served to Buddha before His attainment of Nibbana?

A. Sukara maddava	B. Chicken
C. Fish	D. Nasi briyani

9. If there is No-Self, who is the doer of one's own Kamma?

A. Sanna	B. Sankhara
C. Vinnana	D. Cetana

10. The Buddha preached that the five aggregates are the source of unsatisfactoriness or dukkha. These five aggregates are known as _____ in Pali.

A. Panca Khandha	B. Panca Bala
C. Panca iriya	D. Panca Nivarana

11. The Buddha preached the "Adittapariyaya Sutta, the Fire Sermon" to _____.

A. Nigantha Nataputta
B. Tapassu and Bhallika
C. Yasa's mother and father
D. Kassapa Brothers and their followers

12. "All conditioned things are subject to change, give rise to suffering and beyond our control" signifies _____
 A. Anicca, Dukkha, Anatta B. Sila, Samadhi, Panna
 C. Metta, Kamna, Mudita D. Lobha, Dosa, Maha
13. The fundamental units of nature as analysed by the Buddha are collectively known as: _____
 A. Sacca
 B. Paramattha
 C. Paññati
 D. Niyama
14. "If anyone who does not support his/her own parents, he/she is known as outcast".
 The Buddha preached this in the: _____
 A. Vasala Sutta
 B. Parabhava Sutta
 C. Kalama Sutta
 D. King Pasenadi
15. In the Paticca-Sammuppada, what causes the Vinnana to arise?
 A. Avijja
 B. Sankhara
 C. Tanha
 D. Vedana
16. The Eight Vicissitudes of Life are happiness and sorrow; gain and loss; fame and disrepute.
 A. good and bad
 B. greed and generosity
 C. like and dislike
 D. praise and blame

- 17. The two chief disciples in the Bhikkuni Sangha were Venerable _____ and Venerable _____ .**
- A. Khema, Yasodhara**
 - B. Khema, Uppalavanna**
 - C. Pajapati Gotami, Kisa Gotami**
 - D. Yasodhara, Patacara**
- 18. Which of the following statement is false?**
- A. Sabbe sankhara anicca**
 - B. Sabbe sankhara dukkha**
 - C. Sabbe dhamma dukkha**
 - D. Sabbe dhamma anatta**
- 19. Which disciple has the same physical features as the Samma Sambuddha?**
- A. Venerable Maha Kassapa**
 - B. Venerable Sariputta**
 - C. Venerable Moggallana**
 - D. Venerable Ananda**
- 20. What were the last words spoken by the Buddha before His Mahaparinibbana?**
- A. Take the Dhamma and Vinaya as your teacher when I am gone**
 - B. Practice diligently the Noble Eightfold Path**
 - C. Subject to change are all component things. Strive on with diligence**
 - D. All of the above**

SECTION 2

PART A

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

PART B

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

SECTION 2

PART C

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

PART D

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

**Pāpañ·ce puriso kayirā — na taṃ kayirā punappunaṃ,
Na tamhi chandaṃ kayirātha — dukkho pāpassa uccayo.**

若人作恶已，不可数数作；

莫喜于作恶，积恶则受苦。

Should a person commit evil, let him not do it again and again.

Let him not find pleasure therein, for painful is the accumulation of evil.

DhammaPada 法句经 117 (9:2)

**Puññañ·ce puriso kayirā — kayirāth’etaṃ punappunaṃ,
Tamhi chandaṃ kayirātha — sukho puññassa uccayo.**

若人作善已，应复数数作；

当喜于作善，积善则受乐。

Should a person do good, let him do it again and again.

Let him find pleasure therein, for blissful is the accumulation of good.

DhammaPada 法句经 118 (9:3)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

1. 佛陀总是自称：_____
 - A. Buddha
 - B. Bhagavā
 - C. Tathāgata
 - D. Bhante

2. “如同母亲爱护自己的独子，即使牺牲自己的生命也在所不惜”这句话摘自哪一部经典？
 - A. 吉祥经
 - B. 宝经
 - C. 贱种经
 - D. 慈经

3. 下面的偈颂讲述的是什么教义？

“只有苦存在，没有受苦者，也没有造苦者，只有苦的行为。”

 - A. 我
 - B. 无我
 - C. 邪见
 - D. 萨迦耶见

4. 不来果圣者拥有更深的现智，并根除了：_____
 - A. 我慢和疑
 - B. 戒禁取见
 - C. 无明和掉举
 - D. 感官食欲和瞋恚

5. “恒常的快乐。非因非果。永恒。无死。”这是指哪个概念？
 - A. 色界
 - B. 无色界
 - C. 涅槃
 - D. 天界（欲界天）

6. 这件事是即时发生的，无论投生人天、畜生还是地狱道，在时间长短上并无不同：_____
 - A. 结生心
 - B. 受
 - C. 识
 - D. 想

7. 下述何者被称为“天法”，是制约着人类行为的准则？
 - A. 悲与智慧
 - B. 惭与愧
 - C. 慈与喜
 - D. 持戒与愧

8. 佛陀入灭之前所受用的最后一餐的成分包括：_____
 - A. 软猪肉 (Sūkara-maddava)
 - B. 鸡肉
 - C. 鱼肉
 - D. Nasi Briyani

9. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
 - A. 想
 - B. 行
 - C. 识
 - D. 思

10. 佛陀说五蕴是苦之源泉。“五蕴”的巴利语是：_____
 - A. Pañca Khandha
 - B. Pañca Bala
 - C. Pañca Viriya
 - D. Pañca Nivarana

11. 佛陀向谁讲述了《炽燃法门经 (Ādittapariyāya Sutta)》？
 - A. 尼乾陀若提子 (Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta)
 - B. 提谓 (Tapassu) 和波利 (Bhalluka)
 - C. 耶舍的父母
 - D. 三迦叶兄弟及其追随者

12. 无常的事物，引起各种苦，超出我们的控制之外，这是在说：_____
 - A. 无常、苦、无我
 - B. 戒、定、慧
 - C. 慈、悲、喜
 - D. 贪、瞋、痴

13. 佛陀所分析出的自然的基本单位冠称为：_____
 - A. 真谛 (Sacca)
 - B. 究竟法 (Paramattha)
 - C. 概念法 (Paññatti)
 - D. 定法 (Niyama)

14. 佛陀在哪一部经典里讲到“如果有人不孝养自己的父母，他就是贱种”？
 - A. 贱种经
 - B. 败亡经
 - C. 卡拉玛经
 - D. 觉支经

15. 在缘起法 (Paṭiccasamuppāda) 中，导致“识 (Viññāṇa)”的是：_____
- A. 无明 B. 行
C. 贪爱 D. 受
16. 世间八法是指乐、苦、得、失、名誉、耻辱以及：_____
- A. 好、坏 B. 食欲、布施
C. 喜欢、不喜欢 D. 赞叹、责备
17. 佛陀时代尼众僧团的两大上首女弟子是：_____
- A. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā)
B. 差摩 (Khemā) 和 莲花色 (Uppalavaṇṇā)
C. 摩诃波闍波提 (Mahāpajāpatī-gotamī) 和 Kisa Gotami
D. 耶输陀罗 (Yasodharā) 和 Patacara
18. 下述何者是错误的？
- A. 诸行无常 B. 诸行是苦
C. 诸行无我 D. 一切施中，法施最上
19. 佛陀的哪一位弟子拥有与正等觉者相同的身体特征？
- A. 大迦叶 B. 舍利弗
C. 目犍连 D. 阿难
20. 佛陀入灭之前都说了哪些话？
- A. 我灭度后，以法与律为师
B. 当精进修习八正道
C. 一切有为法终归坏灭，当以不放逸而精进
D. 以上全部

第二部分

A 部分

1. 佛陀的九种德号是什么？请简要解释，并用佛陀生命中的事件对他的不共功德进行说明。
2. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人类。
3. 正自觉者（佛陀）身上有三十二相。请用本生故事来说明其中三种相在过去生中他是如何修习的。

B 部分

4. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。
5. 什么是五蕴？请详细解释它们如何与人生中的苦发生关系。
6. 详细解释佛陀对四圣谛的教导以及它如何将我们导向觉悟。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 目犍连尊者有哪些美德？叙述目犍连尊者的过去生和作为佛陀第二上首弟子的现在生。
8. 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？
9. 僧团的九种德行有哪些？请解释其中的一项德行，并用佛陀的一位弟子的生命历程来对其进行说明。

D 部分

10. 破“妄语戒”的要素有哪些？请解释为何受持此戒而不破非常困难。如果你破了妄语戒，人们将永远不会再相信你，对此用一个本生故事来进行说明。
11. 有关孝敬父母，佛陀的教导是什么？完整地解释经中的说法，并用本生故事加以说明。
12. 第一次结集在何处举行？由谁发起？举办的因缘是什么？由此简述第一次结集的情况，并突出它在佛教史上的重要意义。

Answers for Year 2017 Senior Examination

2017年中级试试题答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. D |
| 5. C | 6. A | 7. B | 8. A |
| 9. D | 10. A | 11. D | 12. A |
| 13. B | 14. A | 15. B | 16. D |
| 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |

**Pāpo’pi passati bhadram — yāva pāpaṃ na paccati,
Yadā ca paccati pāpaṃ — atha pāpo pāpāni passati.**

恶业未成熟，恶者以为乐。

恶业成熟时，恶者方见恶。

It may be well with the evil-doer as long as the evil ripens not. But when it does ripen, then the evil-doer sees (the painful results of) his evil deeds.

DhammaPada 法句经 119 (9:4)

**Bhadro’pi passati pāpaṃ — yāva bhadram na paccati,
Yadā ca paccati bhadram — atha bhadro bhadraṇi passati.**

善业未成熟，善人以为苦。

善业成熟时，善人始见善。

It may be ill with the doer of good as long as the good ripens not.

But when it does ripen,

then the doer of good sees (the pleasant results of) his good deeds.

DhammaPada 法句经 120 (9:5)



Subject code: 05

31ST August 2018

MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION SYNDICATE

45TH MALAYSIAN BUDDHIST EXAMINATION

(Senior Stage)

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, THE DHAMMA, THE SAṄGHA



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

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

1. "The royal lineage is yours 0 King; Mine is the Buddha lineage."
The Buddha said this to _____.
A. King Suddhodana B. King Pasenadi
C. King Bimbisara D. King Kosala
2. Every Sutta of the Pali Canon begins with "Evam me sutam.... "
meaning "Thus have I heard..." Whom does the "I" referred to?
A. Venerable Ananda B. Venerable Maha Kassapa
C. Venerable Sariputta D. Venerable Upali
3. Who was the last convert of the Buddha?
A. Venerable Sati B. Venerable Sariputta
C. Venerable Subhadda D. Venerable Sivali
4. Which disciple exchanged his robes with the Buddha?
A. Venerable Anuruddha
B. Venerable Moggallana
C. Venerable Sariputta
D. Venerable Mahakassapa
5. Prince Siddhattha renounced his princely life to search for _____.
A. the meaning of life B. freedom from suffering
C. supernormal power D. love and peace
6. According to Theravada Buddhism, there are _____ planes
of existence.
A. 6 B. 16
C. 31 D. 32
7. The Buddha preached that the individual is composed of the
Five Aggregates. This refers to: _____
A. Panca Sila B. Panca Khandha
C. Panca Nivarana D. Panca Indriya

8. If there is no self, that which reap one's kamma is_____ .

A. Cetana

B. Sanna

C. Sankhara

D. Vedana

9. One who practices the Viriya Paramita is very _____ .

A. diligent

B. generous

C. honest

D. wise

10. The practice of loving-kindness meditation will help to eradicate _____.

A. greed, hatred and delusion

B. anger and hatred

C. ignorance and stupidity

D. sense desire and greed

11. In the Paticca-Samuppada, what conditions Vinnana to arise?

A. Avijja

B. Sankhara

C. Namarupa

D. Salayatana

12. The practice of Dana will help to eradicate _____ .

A. jealousy

B. ill-will

C. greed

D. delusion

13. During the First Dhamma Council who recited the Vinaya?

A. Venerable Upali

B. Venerable Ananda

C. Venerable Kassapa

D. Venerable Anuruddha

14. "He who does not support his parents, he is the cause of his own downfall" This is taught in the

A. Kalama Sutta

B. Mangala Sutta

C. Parabhava Sutta

D. Vasala Sutta

15. The Buddha always referred to Himself as _____.

A. Araham

B. Bhante

C. Bhagava

D. Tathagata

For Questions 16 to 20, choose

A. If I, II, and III are correct

B. If II and III are correct

C. If II and IV are correct

D. If all correct

16. A Sotapana has eradicated _____ and _____ cultivated.

I. self delusion

II. adherence to rites and rituals

III. absolute faith in the Triple Gem

N. Nibbana

17. The First Dhamma Council was held to recite the _____.

I. Sutta

II. Vinaya

III. Dhamma

N. Abhidhamma

18. What is the essence of the Buddha's teaching?

I. Do Good

II. Avoid Evil

III. Purify the Mind

N. Meditate on loving kindness

19. What is taught in the Mangala Sutta?

I. To associate with the wise

II. To have much learning

III. To be righteous in conduct

N. To support father and mother

20. Which of the following are NOT teachings of the Buddha?

I. Cause and Effect

II. Ignorance is the first cause

III. Three characteristics of life

IV. Nibbana is the highest plane of existence

SECTION 2

PART A

- 1. Describe clearly the major events that happened in the life history of the Buddha to show that he had served humanity selflessly during his forty-five years of ministry.**
- 2. In the Nava Guna Gatha (Nine Virtues Stanza), explain all the nine virtues of the Buddha. Elaborate on two incidents which illustrate his quality as "Samma-sambuddho".**
- 3. What are the Four Sights? What is their impact on the Buddha's view of life?**

PART B

- 4. What are the virtues of the Dhamma? How does practice of the Dhamma lead to self realization?**
- 5. What is the Buddha's teaching on Cause and Effect? How does this teaching relate to rebirth?**
- 6. What is the Law of Dependent Origination? Explain clearly how this leads from birth to death in human existence.**

PART C

- 7. Explain the nine virtues of the Sangha. Elaborate on the role of the Sangha as a field of merit.**
- 8. Who is Venerable Mahakassapa? Describe his role in the First Buddhist Council.**
- 9. Who nursed the infant Buddha-to-be after his mother Maha Maya passed away? What role did she play in the formation of the Bhikkhuni Sangha or Female Monastics?**

PART D

- 10. What are the Five Precepts? What are the conditions for breaking the fourth precept? Why is it difficult to uphold this precept?**
- 11. What are the 11 benefits of loving kindness meditation? Explain how to practice loving-kindness meditation to a beginner.**
- 12. What is the Buddhist teaching on gratitude? Support your answer with examples from the Texts.**

**Mā'vamaññetha pāpassa — na man·taṃ āgamissati,
Uda-bindu-nipātena — uda-kumbho'pi pūراتي,
Pūراتي bālo pāpassa — thoka-thokam'pi ācinam.**

莫轻于小恶！谓我不招报，
须知滴水落，亦可满水瓶，
愚夫盈其恶，少许少许积。

Think not lightly of evil, saying, "It will not come to me."

Drop by drop is the water pot filled.

Likewise, the fool, gathering it little by little, fills himself with evil.

DhammaPada 法句经 121 (9:6)

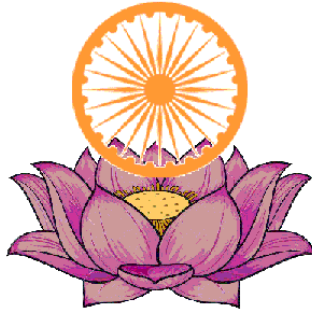
**Mā'vamaññetha puññassa — na man·taṃ āgamissati,
Uda-bindu-nipātena — uda-kumbho'pi pūراتي,
Pūراتي dhīro puññassa — thoka-thokam'pi ācinam.**

莫轻于小善！谓我不招报，须知滴水落，
亦可满水瓶，智者完其善，少许少许积。

Think not lightly of good, saying, "It will not come to me."

*Drop by drop is the water pot filled. Likewise, the wise man,
gathering it little by little, fills himself with good.*

DhammaPada 法句经 122 (9:7)



主题代码：05

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

(中级试)

佛陀的生平、佛法与僧团



1. 本试卷分为两个部分。部分（一）设有20道选择题，部分（二）设有12道作答题。
2. 部分（一）的题目须全部作答。每一道题目只可选择一项答案。请把答案填写于另外提供的答案卷上。如果您想改变答案，请把不要的答案擦干净，然后涂黑您的新选择。
3. 部分（二）只需回答4道题。每一组只选择一道题目作答。

未经允许，请勿翻阅内页。

1. 佛陀对下述何者说：“大王，皇家传承是你的；我的传承是觉者的传承。”
 A. 净饭王 (Suddhodana) B. 波斯匿王 (Pasenadi)
 C. 频婆娑罗王 (Bimbisāra) D. 憍萨罗 (Kosala) 国国王

2. 每一部经典开头的“如是我闻”里面的“我”指的是：_____
 A. 阿难 B. 大迦叶 C. 舍利弗 D. 优波离

3. 佛陀入灭之前度化的最后一人是谁？
 A. Sati B. 舍利弗
 C. 须跋陀罗 (Subhadda) D. Sivali

4. 下述哪一位弟子与佛陀交换了袈裟？
 A. 阿那律 B. 目犍连
 C. 舍利弗 D. 大迦叶

5. 悉达多王子放弃王子的生活而出家，去寻求：_____
 A. 生命的意义 B. 对苦的解脱
 C. 神通 D. 爱与和平

6. 根据上座部佛教的说法，有情可分为 _____ 个界？
 A. 6 B. 16 C. 31 D. 32

7. 佛陀说人由五蕴组成。五蕴的巴利语是：_____
 A. Pañca Sīla B. Pañca Khandha
 C. Pañca Nivarana D. Pañca Indriya

8. 如果无我，自己的业的作者是谁？
 A. 思 B. 想 C. 行 D. 受

9. 修习精进波罗蜜的人，非常：_____
 A. 努力 B. 慷慨 C. 诚实 D. 明智

17. 第一次结集举办是为了诵出：_____

I. 经

II. 律

III. 法

IV. 阿毗达摩

18. 佛陀教法的精要是：_____

I. 行善

II. 断恶

III. 自净其意

IV. 修习慈心

19. 吉祥经教导我们：_____

I. 亲近智者

II. 广学多闻

III. 行为端正

IV. 孝养父母

20. 下述何者不是佛陀的教诲？

I. 因果

II. 无明是第一因

III. 生命的三相

IV. 涅槃是最高的存在境界

第二部分

A 部分

1. 请详细描述佛陀一生中的所有主要事件，以展示佛陀在一生四十五年的说法历程当中无私地利益人天。
2. 在“九德偈”（叙述佛陀九种德号的偈颂）中，详细描述佛陀的所有九种功德。用两个事件来解释其中的“正等觉者 (sammā sambuddho)”。
3. 四种异象是什么？它们对佛陀的生命观有何影响？

B 部分

4. 法的功德有哪些？解释修习佛法如何导向自我觉悟。
5. 佛陀对于因果的教导是什么？这一教导与转世有何关系？
6. 什么是缘起法则？请详细解释在人从生到死的过程中，这个法则是如何引导我们的。

第二部分

C 部分

7. 解释僧团的九种德行。详述僧团作为“福田”的角色。
8. 谁是大迦叶尊者？解释他在第一次佛教结集中扮演的角色。
9. 在摩耶夫人去世后，谁把未来的佛陀抚养成人？解释她在比丘尼僧团成立过程中的贡献。

D 部分

10. 五戒是什么？破其中第四戒的要素有哪些？为何持守此戒不容易？
11. 修习慈心的11种利益是什么？解释初学者应当如何修习慈心。
12. 佛教关于感恩的教导是什么？配合佛教经典里的引文进行论述。

Answers for Year 2018 Senior Examination

2018年中级试题答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D |
| 5. B | 6. C | 7. B | 8. D |
| 9. A | 10. B | 11. B | 12. C |
| 13. A | 14. A | 15. C | 16. B |
| 17. B | 18. A | 19. D | 20. C |

**Vāṇijo’va bhayaṃ maggaṃ — appa-sattho mahaddhano,
Visaṃ jīvitukāmo’va — pāpāni parivajjaye.**

商人避险道，伴少而货多；
爱生避毒品，避恶当亦尔。

*Just as a trader with a small escort and great wealth would avoid a
perilous route, or just as one desiring to live avoids poison,
even so should one shun evil.*

DhammaPada 法句经 123 (9:8)

**Pāṇimhi ce vaṇo nāssa — hareyya pāṇinā visaṃ,
Nābbaṇaṃ visaṃ·anveti — n’atthi pāpaṃ akubbato.**

假若无有疮伤手，可以其手持毒药。
毒不能患无伤手。不作恶者便无恶。

*If on the hand there is no wound, one may carry even poison in it.
Poison does not affect one who is free from wounds.
For him who does no evil, there is no ill.*

DhammaPada 法句经 124 (9:9)



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。



*Published In Conjunction with
3rd Years Passing Away of the Late
Most Venerable Nā-Uyane AriyaDhamma MahāThera*
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*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.*

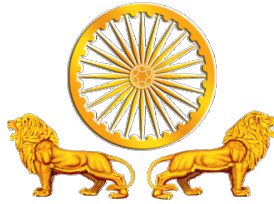
(Dhp 168)

修行

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》





BUDDHASĀSANA CIRAM TIṬṬHATU!

愿正法久住世间！

May the Buddha's Dispensation be long preserved!

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