



Final Exam

GL 203E Law of Kamma

The 2nd Semester of the Academic Year 2011

Select an answer to each question by putting an x on the space provided in the answer sheet.

1. What is the meaning of Kamma?
 - a. An accumulation.
 - b. An action.
 - c. Correcting a mistake.
 - d. Fate.
 - e. Ill-fortune.

2. How many major types of Kamma are there?
 - a. Two.
 - b. Three.
 - c. Four.
 - d. Five.
 - e. Twelve.

3. Which special virtue causes the Lord Buddha to know the Law of Kamma which operates in the life of other beings?
 - a. Pubbe-niva-sana-sati-nana.
 - b. Cutu-papata-nana.
 - c. A-savak-khaya-nana.
 - d. Mano-mayiddhi.
 - e. Dibba-sota.

4. Mike is in the habit of giving liquor as gifts which makes him a favorite of the boss. What type of action do you think Mike's action is?
 - a. A good action.
 - b. An action which is pleasing.
 - c. A bad action.
 - d. A wrong action.
 - e. An action which should not be taken.

5. Bob was a miserly person. As a result, he was reborn a human being in a poor family. One day he met with a great fortune and became wealthy and comfortable. What type of Kamma caused this event?
 - a. Janaka-kamma.
 - b. U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - c. Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - d. Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - e. All of the above.

6. What happens to other types of Kamma when Upa-pilaka-kamma is sending forth its fruit?
 - a. Janaka-kamma will continue to send forth its fruit.
 - b. Janaka-kamma will stop sending its fruit but U-pattham-bhaka-kamma will continue.
 - c. They will stop sending forth their consequences.
 - d. Upa-ghataka-kamma will join force with Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - e. U-pattham-bhaka-kamma will join force with Upa-ghataka-kamma.

7. Although Phra Devadat was reborn in the hell realm of Aveci, our Lord Buddha forecasted that far into the future he would become a Pacceka-buddha. Which type of Kamma will cause this to happen?
 - a. Kamma which gives its consequences in the current lifetime.
 - b. Kamma which gives its consequences in the next lifetime.
 - c. Kamma which gives its consequences in the following lifetimes.
 - d. Kamma which becomes defunct.
 - e. Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of strength.

8. Phra Sariputra knew that a particular novice monk would die within 7 days so he was allowed to go back home to visit his family. Along the way, the novice monk had the opportunity to save the lives of some fish. This Kamma gave its consequences by extending his life. What type of Kamma is this?
 - a. Kamma which gives its consequences in the current lifetime.
 - b. Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of strength.
 - c. Very grave Kamma.
 - d. Destructive Kamma.
 - e. Near-death Kamma.

9. What started the process of the round of rebirth?
 - a. Defilements.
 - b. Kamma.
 - c. Kamma's fruit.
 - d. The Tenfold Course of Action.
 - e. All of the above.

10. How many time periods are there in which Kamma can give its consequences?
 - a. Two.
 - b. Three.
 - c. Four.
 - d. Twelve.
 - e. Sixteen.

11. What type of Kamma did King Suppa-buddha, Phra Devadat's father perform which caused him to be swallowed up by the ground?
 - a. Wholesome Ananta-riya-kamma.
 - b. Unwholesome Asanna-kamma.
 - c. Unwholesome Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - d. Unwholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - e. Unwholesome Upa-pilaka-kamma.

12. What is the principle of the Law of Kamma?
 - a. The law of action.
 - b. Life's rules.
 - c. The law of cause and effect.
 - d. One reaps what one sows.
 - e. The universal law which applies to everyone.

13. What is the meaning of 'bad'?
 - a. Selfishness.
 - b. Doing something wrong knowingly.
 - c. Doing something wrong unknowingly.
 - d. Doing things which harm oneself.
 - e. Acting out of one's goodwill which brings about negative consequences.

14. In what ways can a physically handicapped person perform Kamma?
 - a. All except through his body.
 - b. Through his body and words.
 - c. Through his body and mind.
 - d. Through his word and mind.
 - e. Through his body, word, and mind.

15. Can an infant that has **not** yet committed a bad deed be called a good person?
 - a. Yes, because it has not yet trespassed against anyone.
 - b. Yes, because it has a clear and bright mind.
 - c. Yes, because it has no intention to commit a bad deed.
 - d. No, because it has no intention one way or another.
 - e. No, because it is still very young.

16. Which of the following is considered to be 'wrong'?
 - a. Unintentionally running someone over and killing him through reckless driving.
 - b. Intentionally running someone over and killing him.
 - c. A hired gun changed his mind and decided not to shoot.
 - d. Giving a false testimony in order to cover up one's mistake.
 - e. Outdoing one's boss.

17. What is the meaning of 'ought not'?
 - a. An intentional or unintentional act.
 - b. An act which makes the mind gloomy.
 - c. The result of a wrong, bad deed.
 - d. An act which results from a lack of awareness and self-possession.
 - e. Know that something should not be done; that is, it may not be wrong but it may incur criticism.

18. Practicing Noble Eightfold Path enables one to realize the Dhamma and attain different stages of holiness, which of the following is **incorrect**?
- 1st stage of holiness: the defilements are removed to such an extent and rebirth in Human Realm lasts between one to seven.
 - 2nd stage of holiness: the defilements are removed to such an extent and rebirth in Human Realm lasts only one.
 - 3rd stage of holiness: the defilements are removed to such an extent and no rebirth in human realm lasts, but one will attain Nibbana as a Brahma being from the Brahma Realm.
 - 4th stage of holiness: all defilements are destroyed. No more Kamma can occur and one is emancipated from the round of rebirth.
 - None is incorrect.
19. Through which means can unwholesome Kamma occur the most?
- Through the body.
 - Through the word.
 - Through the mind.
 - Through the word and the mind.
 - Through the body, the word, and the mind equally.
20. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- Hell and heaven are in the mind.
 - A good deed is not performed by a bad person.
 - A bad deed is not performed by a good person.
 - A good deed does not give bad consequences but a bad deed brings about bad consequences.
 - One may not believe in the concept of heaven and hell but one still endeavors to do good deeds.
21. Which of the following demonstrates the fact that one's Kamma determines one's race?
- Jane suffers a heart condition just like her father.
 - Jo drinks so he attracts a consciousness, which possesses the negative Kamma of alcohol consumption, to be reborn as his child.
 - Carol's baby contracted AIDS while it was still in her womb.
 - Everyone in the family has Hepatitis B.
 - Little Susan imitates his parents' behavior.
22. What is an indication of a good Kamma?
- Happiness.
 - Suffering.
 - Intention.
 - Wholesome intention.
 - Unwholesome intention.

23. What does the following statement describe ‘Behold, young man, all beings possess their own Kamma. They are heirs to their Kamma. Their Kamma determines their birth and their race. They have Kamma as their refuge. Kamma divides beings into crudeness and refinement’?
- The origin of Kamma and its fruit.
 - The definition of Kamma.
 - The fruit of Kamma.
 - Genetics.
 - The Law of Kamma.
24. What is the source of wholesome nature?
- The body, the word, the mind.
 - Alms-giving, Precepts, and concentration.
 - Defilements, Kamma, and the consequences of Kamma.
 - Alobha, Adosa, and Amoha.
 - Greed, anger, ignorance.
25. Where does good and bad Kamma abide?
- In the mind.
 - In the fruit of Kamma.
 - In the view.
 - In the body, word, and mind.
 - In the intention.
26. Which of the following **cannot** be used to decide what are good and bad Kamma?
- The body, the word, the mind.
 - A clear or gloomy mind.
 - Merit or demerit.
 - Happiness or suffering.
 - The consequences of an action.
27. Which of the following describes ‘the mind’ **incorrectly**?
- It is natural for the mind to be influenced by defilements just like water flowing downward.
 - The original state of the mind is beautiful and bright.
 - The mind is like a mirror which reflects innumerable images.
 - The mind is the center of all Kamma, merit, and demerit.
 - The heart of living beings is the workplace of the mind.
28. Manny killed his friend because his friend had an affair with his wife. What caused Manny to kill his friend?
- Annoyance.
 - Selfishness.
 - Greed.
 - Anger.
 - Ignorance.

29. What can alleviate ignorance?
- Hiri, ottappa.
 - Striving for knowledge.
 - Being giving.
 - Keeping the Precepts regularly.
 - Practicing meditation.
30. Which of the following statements corresponds to the Buddha's Saying 'one reaps what one sows'?
- A good deed gives good consequences; a bad deed gives bad consequences.
 - All living beings possess their own Kamma.
 - All living beings are heirs to their own Kamma.
 - The race of each living being is determined by its overall Kamma.
 - All of the above.
31. Phra Devadat caused schism among the Buddhist monks, which category does this Kamma belong to?
- Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of time.
 - Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of strength.
 - Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of duty.
 - a & b.
 - a & c.
32. Which Buddhist Canon gives the description of the twelve categories of Kamma?
- The Tripitaka.
 - The Commentaries.
 - The Vimutti-magga Canon.
 - The Visuddhi-magga Canon.
 - The Pakara-visesa Canon.
33. Mike does **not** believe that merit can make his business prosper but believes that talents and ability can. Which type of Wrong View does Mike have?
- Natthikaditthi.
 - Attanuditthi.
 - Ahetukaditthi.
 - Ucchedaditthi.
 - Sassataditthi.
34. What is the view of a person who believes that 'there is no such thing as a good deed giving good consequences'?
- A bad deed exists but its consequences do not.
 - Good and bad exist only in the mind.
 - Good and bad have no causes.
 - A good deed can erase a bad deed.
 - A good deed exists but its consequences do not.

35. What is the view of a person who believes that ‘a bad deed can give good consequences’?
- A bad deed exists but its consequences do not.
 - Good and bad exist only in the mind.
 - Good and bad have no causes.
 - A good deed can erase a bad deed.
 - There’s no difference between good and bad deeds.
36. What habit causes one to be reborn with a low authority and position?
- Refusing to heed others’ advice.
 - Being quick to anger.
 - Being selfish.
 - Being envious and jealous of others.
 - Being rude to others.
37. An ultrasound scan reveals that an unborn child has brain damage. What category of Kamma causes such an event?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - All of the above.
38. Jerry had been enjoying the wealth which he gained from gambling when he was arrested and put in jail. Which category of Kamma is sending forth its consequences?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Yatha-kamma.
39. Which category of Kamma causes vicissitudes in life?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Yatha-kamma.
40. Which category of Kamma is working in the scenario ‘when it rains, it pours’?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - a & c.

41. The Lord Buddha teaches us to diligently accumulate merit because merit brings forth our happiness and serves to protect us against which categories of unwholesome Kamma?
- U-pattham-bhaka-kamma and Janaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma and Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma and U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma and Janaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma and Janaka-kamma.
42. Which of the following is correct?
- Janaka-kamma gives its consequences all the time.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma and Janaka-kamma stops giving its consequences at the same time.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma and U-pattham-bhaka-kamma give their consequences at the same time.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma, Upa-pilaka-kamma, and U-pattham-bhaka-kamma give their consequences at the same time.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma and Upa-ghataka-kamma give their consequences when U-pattham-bhaka-kamma stops giving its consequences.
43. Before Phra Devadat was reborn in the hell realm of Aveci, he repented and came to believe in the Lord Buddha. This merit will cause him to become a Pacceka-buddha in the far distant future. Which category of Kamma is responsible for this future event?
- Wholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Wholesome Asanna-kamma.
 - Wholesome Acinna-kamma.
 - Wholesome Ahosi-kamma.
 - Wholesome U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
44. Which category of Kamma causes one to be reborn in the States of Happiness?
- Wholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Wholesome Asanna-kamma.
 - Wholesome Acinna-kamma.
 - Wholesome Ahosi-kamma.
 - Wholesome U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
45. What conduct is **not** enough to prevent unwholesome Kamma to give its consequences near the time of death?
- Forget about one's past mistakes.
 - Abstain from all misdeeds.
 - Accumulate merit daily and earnestly.
 - Practice meditation until the Triple Gem within is attained.
 - Practice meditation at the temple on important Buddhist days.
46. A woman was used by her husband to fetch instruments for slaughtering animals everyday. She was only following her husband's order. What category of Kamma was she performing?
- Unwholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Unwholesome Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Unwholesome Acinna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome Katatta-kamma.
 - Unwholesome Upa-ghataka-kamma.

47. What exactly did King Suppa-buddha do?
- He forbade the people from offering alms to the monks.
 - He criticized the Lord Buddha.
 - He blocked the Lord Buddha's way during His alms-round.
 - He was angry at the Lord Buddha.
 - He caused division among the monks.
48. Which of the following corresponds to an act through the body, word, and mind that is repeated done?
- A habit.
 - Genetics.
 - The fruit of Kamma.
 - Honesty, dishonesty.
 - A type of mental illness.
49. Which of the following is used to judge if a deed is good or bad?
- Custom and tradition.
 - The law of the country.
 - Personal opinion.
 - The opinion of the majority.
 - Intention.
50. Which of the following gives rise to wholesomeness?
- Body, word, and mind.
 - Alms-giving, Precepts, meditation.
 - Defilements, Kamma, and Kamma's fruit.
 - Greed, anger, and ignorance.
 - Lust, anger, and ignorance.
51. Which of the following gives rise to bad Kamma?
- The fruit of past Kamma.
 - Happiness and suffering.
 - Greed, anger, and ignorance.
 - Alobha, Adosa, and Amoha.
 - Physical, verbal, and mental dishonesty.
52. Which Kamma category causes one to be reborn with certain looks in a certain race?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - All of the above.
53. Which Kamma category causes a person under happy circumstances to suffer occasional hardships?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Insignificant Kamma.

54. Albert had a good job, a loving family but he had a fatal accident and died prematurely. Which Kamma category was responsible for this?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - None of the above.
55. One diligently accumulates merit to prevent which Kamma categories to send forth its fruit?
- U-pattham-bhaka-kamma and Janaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma and Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma and U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma and Janaka-kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma and Janaka-kamma.
56. Once an Arahant attains Nibbana, what happens to his overall unwholesome Kamma?
- It turns into U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - It turns into Upa-paja-veda-niya-kamma.
 - It turns into A-para-para-veda-niya-kamma.
 - It turns into A-hosi-kamma.
 - It turns into Katatta-kamma.
57. What is the meaning of 'Samsara'?
- Sympathy.
 - Compassion.
 - Life cycle on earth.
 - The round of rebirth.
 - Defilements, Kamma, the fruit of Kamma.
58. Which of the following statement is correct?
- The round of rebirth ceases when defilements are extinguished.
 - The Lord Buddha can extinguish His own and others' Kamma.
 - An Arahant is instantly free from past and present Kamma.
 - Bad Kamma can be cancelled by good Kamma.
 - Parents share their child's bad Kamma.
59. Which Kamma category is like germs which are awaiting to attack the body?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Garuka-kamma.
60. How many types of wholesome Kamma are there?
- Two.
 - Three.
 - Eight.
 - Ten.
 - Twelve.

Use the following choices to answer questions 61-65

- a. Killing.
 - b. Abusing other beings.
 - c. Not giving alms.
 - d. Easily angered.
 - e. Being rude and arrogant.
61. What causes one to be poor?
62. What causes one to have a short lifespan?
63. What causes one to have bad complexion?
64. What causes one to have a low birth?
65. What causes one being sickly?
66. Which statement are **not** the Lord Buddha's Teachings?
- a. Sin cannot be incurred by someone who does not commit it.
 - b. Whoever commits a misdeed, his mind will be sad and gloomy.
 - c. Human are born with sin.
 - d. Whoever does not commit a misdeed is pure.
 - e. Purity or impurity is a personal concern.
67. What is Threefold training called 'the heart of Buddhism'?
- a. Abstaining from misdeeds, performing good deeds and keeping the mind bright and clear.
 - b. Giving alms, observing precepts and practicing meditation.
 - c. Wholesome thought, wholesome speech and wholesome action.
 - d. Right View, Right Action and Right Speech.
 - e. Right Effort, Right Mindfulness and Right Concentration.
68. What causes human being to be different?
- a. Race.
 - b. Sex.
 - c. Education.
 - d. Kamma.
 - e. Living status.
69. According to the Lord Buddha's Teachings, how can one demerit?
- a. Observing the precepts, practicing meditation and attaining insight.
 - b. Confessing the sin to monks.
 - c. Pouring holy water onto one's forehead.
 - d. Bathing in the Ganges will be purified.
 - e. Worshipping the sun.
70. Which of the following shows the relationship between Kamma and its fruit?
- a. The fruit of Kamma causes new Kamma.
 - b. Kamma is the cause, its fruit is the effect.
 - c. Kamma is the fruit of past Kamma.
 - d. Kamma is new, its fruit is old.
 - e. Kamma can be chosen but not its fruit.

71. Which of the following is the meaning of 'right'?
- An action which benefits others but hurts oneself.
 - An action which is useful but hurts oneself and others.
 - An action which is useful and does not hurt oneself and others; the action can be intentional or unintentional.
 - An action which comes from good intention but has damaging results.
 - An action which benefits oneself but hurt others.
72. Which of the following is the meaning of 'good'?
- An action which benefits others but hurts oneself.
 - The intention to do what is useful without hurting oneself and others.
 - An action which is useful but hurts oneself and others.
 - An action which benefits oneself but hurts others.
 - An action which comes from good intention but has damaging results.
73. What differentiates between 'wrong' and 'bad'?
- Recklessness.
 - No recklessness.
 - The effect of the action.
 - The intention.
 - Retribution.
74. Bob speeds on a regular basis and often times will run over pedestrians in order to prevent his car from being overturned. He believes himself to be on the right by the letter of the law. What do you think his action and his thinking are called?
- No recklessness.
 - Problems solving with awareness.
 - Survival.
 - A wrong action.
 - A bad action.
75. In the situation where a murderer is insane and he **cannot** be punished according to the law, what is the similarity between this social law and the Law of Kamma?
- The evidence.
 - The founding principle.
 - The intention.
 - The state of mind.
 - Insanity.
76. During the Tsunami Wave, many people lost their lives, were injured but others were safe. What accounts for these differences?
- The law of nature.
 - The law of the nature of living beings.
 - The law of the state of mind.
 - The law of truth.
 - The Law of Kamma.

77. How many ways can the wholesome course of action be taken by the body?
- One.
 - Two.
 - Three.
 - Four.
 - Ten.
78. Which of the following means abstention?
- Sarah breaks the habit of smoking and drinking as soon as she learns of the harm the habit can do to her health.
 - Hans stops drinking except during social occasions.
 - Mary stops drinking hard liquor and drink wine instead before she quits drinking altogether.
 - Peter stops drinking but gives alcoholic drinks as gifts to others.
 - Noi gradually decreases his alcohol intake before the Rains-Retreat.
79. Uncle Den encouraged the villagers to make merit at the temple frequently but he stole some of the money given him by the villagers for merit-making purposes. After he died, he was reborn a Peta with a celestial castle to experience happiness and suffering alternately. How do you characterize his Kamma and its fruit?
- Black Kamma with black fruit.
 - White Kamma with white fruit.
 - White Kamma with black fruit.
 - Black and white Kamma with black and white fruit.
 - Neither black nor white Kamma with neither black nor white fruit.
80. One type of Kamma gives its fruit in this, next and the following existences but once the time period is up, it will no longer give its fruit. Which type of Kamma is this?
- Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of time.
 - Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of strength.
 - Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of duty.
 - The tenfold wholesome course of action.
 - The tenfold unwholesome course of action.
81. Who is the commentator who divided Kamma into twelve categories?
- Phra Sariputra.
 - Phra Mahamoggalana.
 - Phra Buddhaghosa.
 - Phra Anuruddha.
 - Phra Sanghapala.
82. Which category Kamma does 'Kicca-catuka' belong?
- Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of duty.
 - Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of strength.
 - Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of time.
 - Kamma which gives many consequences.
 - Kamma which does not give any consequences.

83. What does 'Janaka-kamma' do?
- It gives its consequences as a function of time.
 - It leads a being to the destination of its next rebirth.
 - It supports rebirth.
 - It plays an oppressive role during rebirth.
 - It plays a destructive role during rebirth.
84. Clark is wealthy, intelligent, good-looking and widely respected in the business circle. Which type(s) of Kamma is giving its consequences?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - Janaka-kamma and U-pa-pilaka-kamma.
 - U-pa-ghataka-kamma and U-pa-pilaka-kamma.
 - U-pa-ghataka-kamma and U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - Janaka-kamma and U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
85. The changes in life can happen quite suddenly. Which type of Kamma causes this to happen?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - U-pa-pilaka-kamma.
 - U-pa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Yatha-kamma.
86. Which type of Kamma can be compared to giving birth to a child?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
 - U-pa-pilaka-kamma.
 - U-pa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Garuka-kamma.
87. Which type of Kamma can be compared to fertilizers?
- Janaka-kamma.
 - U-pattham-bhaka kamma.
 - Upa-pilaka-kamma.
 - Upa-ghataka-kamma.
 - Garuka-kamma.
88. Which of the following has the types of Kamma, which gives its consequences as a function of strength, arranged in the right order?
- Garuka-kamma, Pahula-kamma, A-sanna-kamma, Katatta-kamma.
 - Garuka-kamma, A-cinna-kamma, A-sanna-kamma, Katatta-kamma.
 - Garuka-kamma, A-sanna-kamma, Katatta-kamma, A-cinna-kamma.
 - Garuka-kamma, A-sanna-kamma, A-cinna-kamma, Katatta-kamma.
 - A-cinna-kamma, Garuka-kamma, Katatta-kamma, A-sanna-kamma.

89. Which type of Kamma did Phra Devadat perform which caused him to be reborn in the Aveci Hell?
- Unwholesome Karuka-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-sanna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-cinna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome Katatta-kamma.
 - Unwholesome U-pa-ghataka-kamma.
90. Which type of Kamma can be compared to an arrow which is shot by a blind person?
- Karuka-kamma.
 - A-sanna-kamma.
 - A-cinna-kamma.
 - Katatta-kamma.
 - A-hosi-kamma.
91. A person does **not** eat until he has given food as alms, does **not** leave the house until he has requested the Precepts, does **not** fall asleep until he has practiced meditation. Which type of Kamma is he performing?
- Wholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Wholesome A-sanna-kamma.
 - Wholesome A-cinna-kamma.
 - Wholesome A-hosi-kamma.
 - None of the above .
92. Mattha-kundali had faith in the Lord Buddha. Therefore, his mind was **not** gloomy and he was reborn in one of the States of Happiness. Which type of Kamma is at work here?
- Wholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Wholesome A-sanna-kamma.
 - Wholesome A-cinna-kamma.
 - Wholesome Katatta-kamma.
 - None of the above.
93. Bill turned the steering wheel to avoid hitting a dog but ended up hitting and killing a student instead. Which type of Kamma is at work here?
- Garuka-kamma.
 - A-sanna-kamma.
 - A-cinna-kamma.
 - Katatta-kamma.
 - It is not considered to be Kamma.
94. There is a tribal belief and practice that killing one's parents who are experiencing senility is the way to relieve them from suffering. Which type of Kamma is this?
- Unwholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Wholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-cinna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome Katatta-kamma.
 - Unwholesome U-pa-ghata-kamma.

95. A Buddhist monk had practiced according to the monastic discipline for tens of thousands of years, yet on his deathbed he recalled a minor transgression which caused him to be reborn in the Phya Naga Realm. Which type of Kamma is at work here?
- Unwholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-sanna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-cinna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-hosi-kamma.
 - Unwholesome U-pattham-bhaka-kamma.
96. Queen Mallika's mind was filled with unwholesomeness just before she died and was reborn in the Aveci Hell for seven earth days before being reborn in the Tusita Realm. Which type of Kamma gave its consequences first?
- Unwholesome Garuka-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-sanna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-cinna-kamma.
 - Unwholesome Katatta-kamma.
 - Unwholesome A-hosi-kamma.
97. Steve robbed and killed people and was later caught dead by the police. He was instantly reborn in the first site of Maha-narok Hell. Which type of Kamma caused him to be caught dead?
- Dittha-dhamma-veda-niya-kamma.
 - U-pa-pajja-veda-niya-kamma.
 - A-para-pariyaya-veda-niya-kamma.
 - A-hosi-kamma.
 - Kamma which gives its consequences as a function of time.
98. From question no. 99, what Kamma caused Steve to be reborn in the first site of Maha-narok Hell?
- Killing.
 - Stealing.
 - Garuka-kamma.
 - Janaka-kamma.
 - A-cinna-kamma.
99. What causes Tommy to have a high intelligence?
- Nutritional food.
 - Good health.
 - Not easily angered.
 - Good mind.
 - Eager to learn from sages.
100. Which kamma causes one to be born as a girl?
- Killing.
 - Stealing.
 - Sexual misconduct.
 - False speech.
 - Drinking alcohol.