



**Final Exam**  
**GL 204E Buddhahood**  
**The 2nd Semester of the Academic Year 2011**

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

1. What kind of knowledge are the Lord Buddha's Teachings considered to be?
  - a. Knowledge derived from memory.
  - b. Knowledge derived from thinking.
  - c. True knowledge.
  - d. Knowledge derived from studying.
  - e. Knowledge derived from reflection.
  
2. What does the Lord Buddha call a person who is reckless in the way that he lives his life?
  - a. A person who is still asleep.
  - b. A person who is drunk.
  - c. A dead person.
  - d. A useless person.
  - e. A wrong-viewed person.
  
3. Who are the first inhabitants of the earth?
  - a. Monkeys.
  - b. Human beings.
  - c. Amoeba.
  - d. Virus.
  - e. Brahma beings from the Abhassara Realm.
  
4. What existed before the universe?
  - a. The great void.
  - b. The Three Characteristics.
  - c. The lotus tree.
  - d. Annihilating fire.
  - e. The occurrence of an earthy substance.
  
5. Which of the following is correct?
  - a. Asurakayas suffer because they could no longer drink alcohol.
  - b. Animals suffer mainly because they cannot have sexual intercourse.
  - c. Celestial beings suffer because their celestial wealth cannot be compared to that of other celestial beings.
  - d. Human beings suffer because of ill-will.
  - e. Brahma beings suffer because they cannot change their posture.
  
6. Which of the following Buddha-Virtues means being distant from defilements?
  - a. Arahan.
  - b. Samma.
  - c. Buddho.
  - d. Sugato.
  - e. Samma Sambuddho.

7. Which of the following is the meaning of ‘Carana’?
- Awareness.
  - Sila-sanvara.
  - Bahusacca.
  - The Four Form Absorptions.
  - All of the above.
8. Which of the following is **incorrect**?
- Sattavaloka means sight, memory, thought, cognition.
  - The Lord Buddha says that the world is a prison.
  - Okasaloka means the Three Spheres of existence.
  - Lokavidu means that the Lord Buddha knows everything about the Three Spheres of existence.
  - Sangharaloka consists of the Five Aggregates.
9. Which of the following is part of the Lord Buddha’s daily routine?
- Going on an almsround at dawn.
  - Surveying living beings in the morning.
  - Giving advice to the monks in the evening.
  - Giving advice to celestial beings at midnight.
  - Giving Dhamma lectures to the laity at dusk.
10. The Lord Buddha said, “Whoever sees the Dhamma sees me; whoever sees me sees the Dhamma.” What does the Dhamma in this context mean?
- The Dhamma-discipline.
  - The Tripitaka.
  - The Lord Buddha’s sayings.
  - The Dhammakaya.
  - All of the above.
11. Which of the following is **not** part of the Six Anuttariyas?
- Dassananuttariya.
  - Sevananuttariya.
  - Labhanuttariya.
  - Sikkhanuttariya.
  - Paricariyanuttariya.
12. According to the Inner Dreams Kindergarten Program, what is the reason that there can happen only one Buddha at a time?
- Phya Mara prevents it.
  - The earth cannot uphold it.
  - It will mean that the Lord Buddha is not the supreme being.
  - It will cause division of the Buddhist Communities.
  - All of the above.
13. Who can receive the Buddha-Forecast?
- A female Bodhisatta.
  - A male Bodhisatta.
  - An Asurakaya.
  - A Peta.
  - None of the above.

14. What is the meaning of the Kappa Age?
  - a. An Earth Age.
  - b. The longest human lifespan.
  - c. The lifespan of a being in a particular realm of existence.
  - d. The shortest human lifespan.
  - e. None of the above.
  
15. Why is it important to study such units of time as Asankheyya, Kappa Age, etc.?
  - a. Because they are taught in the Tripitaka.
  - b. Because it allows one to clearly appreciate the time it takes for each Buddha to pursue Perfections.
  - c. Because they constitute basic knowledge.
  - d. Because such units of time are not taught anywhere else.
  - e. None of the above.
  
16. What is the meaning of 'Sunakappa'?
  - a. A Kappa which is devoid of the Path and Fruit of Nibbana.
  - b. A Kappa in which the Lord Buddha does not happen.
  - c. A Kappa in which the Pacceka-Buddha does not happen.
  - d. A Kappa which is devoid of a Universal Monarch.
  - e. All of the above.
  
17. Which of the following best describes Viriyadhika Buddhas?
  - a. They possess moderate insight.
  - b. They spend 40 Asankheyyas and 100,000 Kappas in the pursuit of Perfections.
  - c. They pursue Perfections with extreme effort.
  - d. They think about their quest for Buddhahood for 14 Asankheyyas.
  - e. They think about their quest for Buddhahood for 16 Asankheyyas.
  
18. What is the shared characteristic of every Buddha?
  - a. Insight.
  - b. The Four Great Efforts.
  - c. Faith.
  - d. Physical appearance.
  - e. The Tree of Enlightenment.
  
19. What must one do in order to attain Buddhahood?
  - a. Abstain from all unwholesome deeds.
  - b. Endeavor to improve one's habits.
  - c. Being steadfast.
  - d. Accumulate every necessary form of merit.
  - e. All of the above.
  
20. What inspires an ordinary individual to work toward Buddhahood?
  - a. Extraordinary insight.
  - b. Extraordinary endeavor.
  - c. Extraordinary patience.
  - d. Extraordinary loving-kindness.
  - e. b, c and d are correct.

21. Which of the following is **not** part of the Buddhakarakadhamma?
  - a. The practices which instill Buddha-Insight.
  - b. The practices which lead to Perfections.
  - c. The practices which lead to Pacceka-Buddhahood.
  - d. The practices which lead to Buddhahood.
  - e. The practices which allow a Bodhisatta to become a Buddha.
  
22. What is the difference between habit and innate character?
  - a. Habit occurs in the mind whereas innate character occurs in the subconscious mind.
  - b. Habit has to do with defilements whereas innate character has to do with goodness.
  - c. Habit is extreme goodness whereas innate character is ordinary goodness
  - d. Habit is developed in the current lifetime whereas innate character follows us across lifetimes.
  - e. Habit is instilled by the Six Directions whereas innate character is instilled by one's parents.
  
23. Which of the following is correct?
  - a. The habit of keeping the Precepts can counteract anger.
  - b. The habit of giving alms can counteract greed.
  - c. The habit of practicing meditation can counteract ignorance.
  - d. Good habits can counteract defilements.
  - e. All of the above.
  
24. Why does a Bodhisatta choose first to pursue Generosity Perfection?
  - a. In order to remove his miserliness.
  - b. In order to facilitate the pursuit of other Perfections.
  - c. In order to make merit which will result in material wealth in future existences.
  - d. In order to spare him from having to earn a living in future existences.
  - e. All of the above.
  
25. Which Perfection is conducive to being reborn a human being?
  - a. Generosity Perfection.
  - b. Wisdom Perfection.
  - c. Precepts Perfection.
  - d. Patience Perfection.
  - e. Loving-kindnes Perfection.
  
26. Which Perfection can be compared to a solid mountain?
  - a. Precepts Perfection.
  - b. Resolution Perfection.
  - c. Equanimity Perfection.
  - d. Patience Perfection.
  - e. Truthfulness Perfection.
  
27. Which of the following is considered to be Upaparami?
  - a. Donating blood every quarter.
  - b. Releasing life animals every month.
  - c. Donating medicine to the Sangha every week.
  - d. Giving food as alms to the Sangha everyday.
  - e. Setting up funds for artificial organs for the Sangha.

28. How can the disposition of a Bodhisatta be developed?
- By making a resolution in every existence.
  - By having the penchant for the pursuit of Perfections.
  - By cultivating truthfulness throughout every existence.
  - By giving great alms throughout every existence.
  - By developing good habits throughout every existence.
29. What happens after a Bodhisatta receives the Buddha-Forecast?
- He will ordain as a monk in every subsequent lifetime.
  - He will no longer be reborn in the States of Loss and Woe.
  - He will be able to be his own teacher in every subsequent existence.
  - He will not meet with the 18 unfortunate circumstances.
  - He will not make any more mistakes.
30. What is meant by Adhimuttakalākariya?
- Not meeting with the 18 unfortunate circumstances.
  - Wholesome practices which lead to the Buddha-Forecast.
  - Making a deliberate wish to cease to be in the Celestial Realm in order to be reborn in the Human Realm.
  - Considering the Five Factors (Panca-maha-vilo-kana).
  - None of the above.
31. Which of the following is **incorrect**?
- Ussaha means steadfast effort.
  - Umamagga means being a teacher to oneself and others.
  - Avatathana means being superior to other beings.
  - Hitacariya means being fundamentally loving and kind.
  - Buddhabhumidhamma means the four very special characteristics of a Confirmed Bodhisatta.
32. What gives rise to the second physical attribute of the Perfect Man?
- Bringing happiness to the masses.
  - Regularly taking good care of his parents and virtuous individuals.
  - Abstaining from killing.
  - Abstaining from nonsensical speech.
  - Regularly practicing the Four Principles of Service and Social Integration.
33. What gives rise to the 19<sup>th</sup> physical attribute of the Perfect Man?
- Abstaining from lying.
  - Abstaining from killing.
  - Giving away a large amount of fine and delicious food.
  - Giving alms with respect to virtuous individuals and the poor.
  - Abstaining from injuring others.
34. Which of the Perfect Man's physical attributes have **nothing** to do with verbal deeds?
- 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>.
  - 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>.
  - 14<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>.
  - 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>.
  - None of the above.

35. What is the Perfect Man's hair color?
- Gold.
  - Black.
  - Brown-black.
  - Light brown.
  - Dark brown.
36. What physical attribute results from **not** killing?
- A well-proportioned heel.
  - A body as straight as a Brahma being's.
  - Fingers and toes are long and slender.
  - Excellent taste receptors.
  - All of the above.
37. What physical attribute results from endearing speech?
- A Rajasiha-like jaw.
  - A tuft of soft hair between the eyebrows.
  - One hair per hair follicle.
  - The voice of King Maha-brahma.
  - All of the above.
38. Which of the following is **not** a minor attribute of the Perfect Man?
- Smooth, even teeth.
  - Teeth as white as a conch.
  - The four canines are perfectly round.
  - The teeth are perfectly smooth.
  - The teeth are flawless.
39. Why is a person called a Bodhisatta?
- Because of his virtues.
  - Because of his destiny.
  - Because of his fame.
  - Because of his work.
  - None of the above.
40. What is the meaning of 'Bodhisatta'?
- A person who is working toward Arahatsip.
  - A person who is working toward Pacceka-Buddhahood.
  - A person who wishes to attain Nibbana.
  - A person who is working toward Buddhahood.
  - All of the above.
41. Which of the following is **incorrect**?
- Punaravattina means not being fickle.
  - Niralayata means not being attached to external objects.
  - Agethata means not being attached to a thing or a person.
  - Dulalabhata means being very rare.
  - Mahantatta means greatness.

42. Which of the following is **not** part of a Bodhisatta's special characteristics?
- His mother can see him inside her womb.
  - Being born from the womb.
  - He sits in a half-lotus position in the womb.
  - When he is born, 10,000 universes tremble.
  - He can speak and walk as soon as he is born.
43. Which of the following is **not** the common practice of all the Buddhas?
- He consumes a special dish on the day of His attainment of complete Nibbana.
  - He legislates a disciplinary rule only when it is called for.
  - He completely destroys Phya Mara.
  - He teaches the Abhidhamma in the celestial realm of Tavatimsa.
  - King Mahabrahma entreats the Lord Buddha to teach the Dhamma.
44. Why is someone called an Unconfirmed Bodhisatta?
- Because he has already received the forecast from the previous Bodhisatta.
  - Because he has not yet expressed his aspiration to Buddhahood verbally.
  - Because his aspiration to Buddhahood may or may not be realized.
  - Because he has not yet aspired to Buddhahood.
  - None of the above.
45. How long had our Lord Gautama Buddha pursued Perfections by the time he was born the ascetic Sumedha?
- 32 Asankheyyas.
  - 64 Asankheyyas.
  - 16 Asankheyyas.
  - 20 Asankheyyas.
  - 40 Asankheyyas.
46. When did our Lord Gautama Buddha first aspired to Buddhahood?
- When He was Phra Vessandara.
  - When He was Phra Candakumara.
  - When He was swimming in the sea while He carried His mother on His back.
  - When He was Mahosathapandita.
  - When He was Vidurapandita.
47. What is the existence in which an individual first aspires to Buddhahood called?
- Paramatthacittupapadakala.
  - Pathamacittatupapadakala.
  - Ekagatacittupapadakala.
  - Anuttaracittupapadakala.
  - Buddhataracittupapadakala.
48. When was our Lord Gautama Buddha given the title Bodhisatta?
- When He was Phra Temiya.
  - When He was Sumedha.
  - When He was King Sattutapana.
  - When he was a young man swimming in the sea.
  - None of the above.

49. When was the first time that our Lord Gautama Buddha first expressed His aspiration to Buddhahood verbally?
- When He was Sumedha.
  - When He was Phra Temiya.
  - When He was Mahajanaka.
  - When He was Naratha.
  - When He was Brahma-kumara.
50. Which of the following has **nothing** to do with the Buddha-Forecast received by the ascetic Sumedha?
- Saramanda-Kappa.
  - The city of Davaravadi.
  - The Lord Dipankara Buddha.
  - He offered up His life to the Lord Buddha.
  - Four Asankheyyas and 100,000 Kappas.
51. Why did the ascetic Sumedha have to pursue Perfections further for four Asankheyyas and 100,000 Kappas?
- Because he still has yet to pursue Perfections to the fullest extent.
  - Because he still has to struggle with Phya Mara.
  - Because he still possesses past bad Kamma.
  - Because his defilements have not yet been destroyed.
  - Because he needs further training.
52. Which of the following are **not** related?
- Ghatikara                      the Lord Kassapa Buddha.
  - Ratthika                        the Lord Padumutara Buddha.
  - Atula                             the Lord Vipassi Buddha.
  - Khema                          the Lord Kakusandha Buddha.
  - Vijitavi                         the Lord Kondanna Buddha.
53. Which of the following is **not** related to Phra Vessandara?
- Asadisadana.
  - The city of Jetudara.
  - Giving away the white elephant.
  - 'Sattasataka' Alms.
  - The ultimate alms-giving.
54. Why is the story of Phra Vessandara a popular Dhamma topic?
- Because it is long and entertaining.
  - Because it shows how one can wish for things.
  - Because it is the perfect example for the pursuit of Generosity Perfection.
  - Because it shows how one should not feel attached to one's family.
  - Because it has to do with giving away one's wife and children.

55. What did Queen Sirimahamaya dream about on the night that our Bodhisatta was conceived?
- The celestial forest of Himavanta.
  - The Four Great Kings.
  - A silver mountain and a gold mountain.
  - A white elephant king.
  - All of the above.
56. Who requested King Santatusita to be reborn in the Human Realm in order to become self-enlightened as the Buddha?
- The Brahma Being Ghatikara.
  - The Brahma king Sahampadi.
  - Celestial beings from 10,000 universes.
  - The Four Great Kings.
  - Queen Sirimahamaya.
57. How much younger was Princess Bimba than Prince Siddhattha?
- 1 year.
  - 2 years.
  - 3 years.
  - 4 years.
  - They were the same age.
58. Who received Prince Siddhattha with a gold net at the time of his birth?
- The Four Great Brahma kings.
  - The Four Great Kings.
  - Celestial beings from the Tavatimsa Realm.
  - The four families of Phya Nagas.
  - None of the above.
59. Why was our great Bodhisatta called Siddhattha?
- Because he would bring fulfillment to humanity.
  - Because of his special features.
  - Because it was the name given him by King Suddhodana.
  - Because it was the name given him by the 108 learnt Brahmins.
  - Because he would inherit the throne.
60. According to the Inner Dreams Kindergarten, what meditative attainments did the great Bodhisatta achieve on the day of the Planting Ceremony?
- The Celestial Body.
  - The Form Brahma Body.
  - The Dhammakaya.
  - The Pathamamagga or Dhamma Sphere.
  - The Astral Body.
61. What caused King Suddhodana to pay homage to his son the second time?
- When the ascetic Kaladevila heard about the birth of his son in the Tavatimsa Realm.
  - When his son rose up in the air with his feet touching the ascetic's headgear.
  - When he saw the ascetic Kaladevila pay homage to his son
  - When the Brahmin Kondanna predicted that his son would take up the religious life and become self-enlightened as the Buddha.
  - When he saw the shade of the Java Plum tree remained in the same position.

62. What caused Prince Siddhattha to feel sad during his first excursion?
- An old person.
  - An ill person.
  - A dead person.
  - A monk.
  - The four celestial messengers.
63. When Prince Siddhattha decided to take up the religious life, is it considered an act of irresponsibility where his family is concerned?
- Yes.
  - No, because he had already provided well for the family.
  - No, because he would later help his family to be emancipated from the round of rebirth.
  - Yes, because his wife did not approve.
  - Yes, because it is the husband's duty to look after his family.
64. Who tried to stop Prince Siddhattha from leaving the palace?
- Princess Bimba.
  - King Suddhodana.
  - The Mara, Phya Savasavati.
  - Queen Pajabadi.
  - No one.
65. What caused Prince Siddhattha to undergo six long years of self-mortification?
- It is the practice of every Bodhisatta.
  - A verbal misdeed from a previous existence.
  - It was the popular practice at the time.
  - Because he did not know of a better way at the time.
  - Because he wanted to test the Perfect Man's body to the limit.
66. What did the monk Siddhattha do during the first seven days of his monkhood?
- He looked for teachers.
  - He practiced meditation.
  - He came up with the three analogies.
  - He went to the office of the Yogi Alara.
  - He went to the locality of Uruvela.
67. What are the names used to call an individual before and after Self-Enlightenment?
- Anantajina and Overcomer of Mara.
  - Angirasa and Phra Sakyamuni.
  - Siddhattha and the monk Gautama.
  - The Bodhisatta and the Lord Buddha.
  - The Tathagata and the Perfect Man.
68. Who gave our Bodhisatta the eight bunches of fresh grass?
- Tapussa.
  - Bhallika.
  - Sujada.
  - Sotthiya.
  - Kondanna.

69. What is in the Anattalakkhana Sutta?
- External and internal sense-object of consciousness is fiery.
  - The Five Aggregates are impermanent and should not be adhered to.
  - There are four groups of human beings just like there are four groups of lotuses.
  - One should avoid the two extreme paths but follow the Middle Way which is the Eightfold Noble Path.
  - Ascetics and monks whose body and mind are still attached to sense-desire is like a fresh log wet with resin; it is hard to light.
70. Who was the first person to confirm that the Lord Buddha's Teachings could be proven?
- Yasa.
  - Bhaddavaggiya.
  - Uruvelakassapa.
  - Annakondanna.
  - King Bimbisara and his retinue.
71. In enlightening Yasa, Uruvela Kassapa, and King Bimbisara, what strategy did the Lord Buddha use?
- He chose to enlighten the leader first.
  - He enlightened these people Himself.
  - He enlightened ascetics and lay people alike.
  - He displayed incomparable compassion.
  - He worked tirelessly.
72. How did the Lord Buddha enlighten the three fire-worshipping brothers?
- By giving a Dhamma lecture on Anupubbikatha.
  - By giving a Dhamma lecture on the Anattalakkhana Sutta.
  - By giving a Dhamma lecture on the Adittapariyaya Sutta.
  - By working 16 miracles.
  - By giving a Dhamma lecture on the Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta.
73. Why did the Lord Buddha enlighten the three fire-worshipping brothers before He enlightened King Bimbisara?
- Because He had to pass their ashrams on His way to Rajagarh.
  - Because the fire-worshipping cult had more followers than other cults.
  - Because the Arahats had already laid down the groundwork.
  - Because if Uruvelakassapa believed in the Lord Buddha, then his followers who included King Bimbisara would also believe in Him.
  - None of the above.
74. Which disciple acted as a virtuous friend to the future Chief Disciples?
- Phra Kondanna.
  - Phra Vappa.
  - Phra Bhaddiya.
  - Phra Assaji.
  - Phra Mahanama.

75. Which day was the day of ‘Caturongasannipata’?
- The 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> waxing moon.
  - The 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> waning moon.
  - The 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> waxing moon.
  - The 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 3<sup>rd</sup> waxing moon.
  - The 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 3<sup>rd</sup> waning moon.
76. What are the true attributes of Buddhists?
- An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.
  - Pray often to the Lord Buddha.
  - Pray often for success.
  - Must not malign anyone; must not injure anyone.
  - Being able to keep the company of anyone.
77. Which of the following is **not** the way which leads to the fulfillment of the Buddhist Ideal and Way of Life?
- Abstain from slandering remarks.
  - Exercise restraint according to the Fundamental Precepts.
  - Endeavor to cultivate mental discipline.
  - Restraint in the consumption of food.
  - Patience burns off all defilements.
78. When was the first time that holy water was made?
- When the Lord Buddha went to Kapilavastu.
  - When the Lord Buddha went to Rajagarh.
  - When the Lord Buddha went to Vesali.
  - When the Lord Buddha went to Savatthi.
  - When the Lord Buddha worked the Yamaka Miracles.
79. Who kept King Suddhodana informed of the Lord Buddha’s whereabouts?
- Channa.
  - Celestial beings.
  - Court officials.
  - Khattiyakumara.
  - The Brahma being Ghatikara.
80. Why did the Lord Buddha **not** wish for women to ordain?
- Because women are not suited for monkhood.
  - Because if women ordain, the Dhamma-Discipline will not last long.
  - Because women are more difficult to discipline.
  - Because the eight Garudhamma are not easily practiced by most women.
  - None of the above.
81. Who attended to the Lord Buddha during His stay in the Tavatimsa Realm?
- Phra Nanda.
  - Phra Ananda.
  - Phra Sariputra.
  - Phra Mahamoggalana.
  - King Sakka and his retinue.

82. Do you think it possible that there are Buddhist monks who are now 400 years old and 1,000 years old?
- Yes, because it was written in the Tripitaka that whoever practices the Four Paths of Accomplishment can live as long as one Kappa.
  - Yes, because everything is possible.
  - No, because the longest living monk during the Lord Buddha's time lived to be only 160 years old.
  - No, because the longest living person recorded in the Guinness Book of Records is 128 years old.
  - No, because no one has ever been known to live that long.
83. Which Dhamma topic did the Lord Buddha give to the monks in order to best equip them with knowledge?
- The Four Great Efforts.
  - The Five Sense Faculties.
  - The Five Powers.
  - The Seven Constituents of Enlightenment.
  - All of the above.
84. Which of the following is **not** 'Sukaramaddava'?
- A young pig.
  - A type of bamboo shoots.
  - A type of mushrooms.
  - Rice cooked with milk and peanuts.
  - A curry made with meat from an old animal.
85. What happened to the Lord Buddha after He ate the food offered by Cundakammaraputra?
- The landmasses of the 10,000 universes trembled.
  - The Pokkharabas Rain fell all over 10,000 universes.
  - There was a rain of gemstones all over Cunda's house.
  - The Lord Buddha gained strength to continue with meditation practice.
  - The Lord Buddha suffered from a violent and bloody diarrhea.
86. Which of the following is worshipping the Lord Buddha correctly?
- Kanjana worships at the Cetiya daily.
  - Pradit sponsors the casting of Buddha Images that can be worshipped by later generations.
  - The Sangha earnestly study and practice the Lord Buddha's Teachings.
  - Many Burmese have gone to worship the Four Holy Places.
  - All of the above.
87. Which virtue was **not** associated with Phra Ananda?
- Being the best personal assistant.
  - Being a scholar.
  - Being mindful and prudent.
  - Having the wisdom to know the right time and place.
  - Having great supernormal powers.

88. Which of the following was **not** the reason that the Lord Buddha chose Kusinara as the place for His passing?
- To prevent wars.
  - To enlighten Bhaddiya.
  - To give the Dhamma lecture on the Mahasudassana Sutta.
  - To allow Dona to divide the Holy Relics.
  - Kusinara was a quiet place.
89. What condition did the Lord Buddha say Subhadda needed to meet before he could be ordained?
- He had to wait four years.
  - He had to wait four months.
  - He had to wait two years.
  - He had to wait three years.
  - He had to wait one year.
90. Which of the following is **incorrect**?
- The Dhamma-Discipline takes the place of the Great Master.
  - The first Buddhist Council was held in Rajagarh.
  - The Lord Buddha attained complete Nibbana after leaving the Fourth Absorption.
  - The Lord Buddha was cremated at the Makutbandhana Cetiya.
  - During the cremation, the Lord Buddha's flesh was not burnt.
91. What was the reason for the first Buddhist Council?
- Disciples of Nigandha were divided after their master's death.
  - The Vajjiputra monks were negligent in ten disciplinary rules.
  - Phra Channa said words which showed disrespect for the Dhamma-Discipline.
  - Phra Subhadda said words which showed disrespect for the Lord Buddha.
  - The heretics claimed themselves to be Buddhists.
92. Which of the following best describes the Middle Way?
- Not too taut or too lax.
  - The Four Noble Truths.
  - Neutral practices.
  - The middle path which leads to the end of suffering.
  - The Noble Eightfold Path which includes Right View, etc.
93. Where can the Noble Eightfold Path be found?
- In the Sense Sphere.
  - In the Form Sphere.
  - In the Non-Form Sphere.
  - In the Lokuttara Realm.
  - All of the above.
94. How did the Most Venerable Phra Monkolthepmuni describe the Middle Way?
- Not too lax or too taut.
  - The Noble Eightfold Path.
  - The middle way practices.
  - Keeping our mind quiet and still in the middle of our body.
  - All of the above.

95. What is most instrumental to the attainment of the Pathamamagga Sphere?
- Altruism.
  - Sacchikarana.
  - The Four Noble Sentiments.
  - The Maggasamangi.
  - Right Effort.
96. The attainment of which Dhammakaya is a step up from ordinary people?
- Gotrabhu Dhammakaya.
  - Sotapanna Dhammakaya.
  - Arahat Dhammakaya.
  - Anagami Dhammakaya.
  - Sakidagami Dhammakaya.
97. Which Inner Body does **not** fall under the Three Characteristics?
- The Refined Celestial Body.
  - The Refined Form Brahma Body.
  - The Refined Non-Form Brahma Body.
  - The Refined Gotrabhu Dhammakaya.
  - All of the above.
98. What defilements remain in the Celestial Body?
- Lust, anger, ignorance.
  - Greed, anger, ignorance.
  - Covetousness, ill-will, Wrong View.
  - Sensual passion (Kama-raga-nusaya), repulsion (Patigha-nusaya), and ignorance (Avijja-nusaya).
  - Self-illusion (Sakkaya-ditthi), doubt (Vici-kiccha), and adherence to mere rules and rituals (Silab-bata-para-masa).
99. According to the Most Venerable Phramonkolthepmuni, where does Vipassana begin?
- In the Human Body.
  - In the Celestial Body.
  - In the Form Brahma Body.
  - In the Gotrabhu Dhammakaya.
  - In the Arahat Dhammakaya.
100. Which part of the Bodhipakkhiyadhamma is included in the Noble Eightfold Path?
- The Five Powers (Bala 5).
  - The Five Sense-Faculties (Indriya 5).
  - The Seven Constituents of Enlightenment (Bojjhanga 7).
  - The Four Paths of Accomplishment (Iddhipada 4).
  - All of the above.