

# BLIA 2022 Global Buddhism Exam Study Guide -- Group A1 (under 16 years)



## **I. True/False questions**

- (T) 1. Once the cycle of old age, sickness and death is complete, although the physical body dies, our True Essence as Buddha Nature lives on as eternal life.
- (T) 2. Suffering is our teacher, our strength, our factor of success, which makes us admirable. It is like gold, which must be subjected to extreme temperature to become refined and pure.
- (T) 3. For Buddhists, death does not mean the “end” of all.
- (F) 4. There is no hope or future beyond death.
- (F) 5. For most religions, life continues in a cycle without end from previous lifetimes to succeeding lifetimes.
- (T) 6. Impermanence means that changes and improvements are possible.
- (T) 7. Impermanence and dependent origination are basically the same but related teachings.
- (F) 8. The First Dharma Seal can be considered as a very pessimistic teaching, leading one to depression.
- (T) 9. The Truth of Impermanence: means that all things, forms, actions or phenomena change over time; nothing stays the same. All phenomena are constantly interacting with each other, are constantly influencing and constantly causing each other to change.
- (T) 10. Nirvana is a state of tranquility due to the elimination of greed, anger, ignorance, arrogance and doubt.
- (F) 11. Buddhism believes in discrimination, not equality.
- (T) 12. The absence of a substantial self is a unique teaching that differentiates Buddhism from the other religious or philosophical doctrines.
- (T) 13. Buddhism believes in involvement with society, not seclusion from it.
- (T) 14. After understanding the Four Noble Truths, we should proceed to make the Four Universal Vows and work to cultivate and fulfill them.
- (T) 15. Buddhism was founded by Sakyamuni Buddha about 2600 year ago and he was not a god but simply a human being and so we call that Humanistic Buddhism
- (T) 16. During the time of the Buddha, given the hot weather in India, all that bhiksus needed were their three robes.
- (T) 17. Ananda, one of the Ten Great Disciples of the Buddha, was almost seduced by a woman named “Matanga.”

- The core concepts of Humanistic Buddhism are found within Dependent
- (T) 18. Origination, the Middle path and its mission found in guiding modern day people in finding peace and stability.
  - (F) 19. The Buddha rejected politics and did not continue to teach in India after attaining enlightenment.
  - (T) 20. The Fo Guang Shan Working Creed is to give others faith, joy, hope, and convenience.
  - (T) 21. The meaning of “Jixiang” is Auspicious blessings.
  - (T) 22. “I am buddha” means that everyone has the potential to become a buddha.
  - (T) 23. Fo Guang Shan was founded on May 16, 1967 by Venerable Master Hsing Yun.
  - (T) 24. Humanistic Buddhism inspires us to elevate ourselves and have faith in ourselves; because this self embodies the wisdom and virtue of the Buddha.
  - (F) 25. Buddhism originated in China.

## II. Multiple choice questions

The teachings of the following are commonly recognized as the earliest of the Buddha

- A. Suffering
- B. Emptiness
- (E) 1. C. Impermanence
- D. Selflessness
- E. All of the above

The Buddha had intended for us to understand the natural process of life - birth, old age, sickness and death, and aspire for

- A. Virtue and enlightenment
- (D) 2. B. A broadened life
- C. An enriching future
- D. All of the above

The Buddha is someone who:

- A. Has permanently eliminated all negative qualities from their mind
- B. Acts with perfect wisdom in all things
- (D) 3. C. Is completely free from all kinds of suffering
- D. All of the above

To listen to the Dharma teachings, one should:

- A. Deeply study the teachings
- B. Contemplate the teachings
- (C) 4. C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Buddhists believe that everyone is able to become a

- A. God
- (B) 5. B. Buddha
- C. Immortal.

Which one is a wrong representation of Buddha's teaching?

- A. Suffering motivates us to strive and makes us stronger
- B. "Emptiness" means everything is empty
- (B) 6. C. Impermanence means nothing is fixed, we can improve and transcend
- D. Monetary donation is just one of the many ways to give

A Buddhist should:

- (A) 7.
  - A. Understand the law of cause and effect
  - B. Hold a life-releasing ceremony to get longevity
  - C. Pray to the Buddha to have wishes granted
  - D. Be the first to strike the bell on Chinese New Year to get good fortune

Refrain from killing was taught under what principle?

- (C) 8.
  - A. The wish to deliver all living beings
  - B. The respect and reverence for all lives
  - C. All of the above

Impermanence of life means

- (D) 9.
  - A. Life is short
  - B. Death is inevitable
  - C. Life continues in a cycle without end
  - D. All of the above

Nirvana means:

- (E) 10.
  - A. Extinction of "clinging"
  - B. Elimination or eradication of the obstacles of defilement
  - C. End to the cycle of birth and death
  - D. Extinction of all notions and ideas
  - E. All of the above

While the Five Precepts may seem like five separate aspects, in essence, there is only one core precept:

- (B) 11.
  - A. To respect all lives
  - B. To not violate others
  - C. To have self-discipline
  - D. To give rise to merit

The four characteristics of an "ultimate truth" are:

- (E) 12.
  - A. They must be universal
  - B. They must be necessary or inevitable
  - C. They must be true in the past
  - D. They must be true in the future
  - E. All of the above

The Four Universal Vows are:

- (E) 13.
  - A. Sentient beings are limitless, I vow to liberate them

- B. Afflictions are endless; I vow to eradicate them
- C. Teachings are infinite, I vow to learn them
- D. Buddha hood is supreme, I vow to attain it
- E. All of the above

How did Samantabhadra Bodhisattva cultivate to resolve suffering and its cause?

- (D) 14. A. Loving-kindness and compassion
- B. Great Wisdom
- C. Great Vows
- D. Power of practice

According to the Buddha, what is the cure for mental affliction?

- (C) 15. A. Taking a tonic prepared by a vedic healer
- B. Chanting the Heart Sutra 50 times a day
- C. Practicing Noble Eightfold Path
- D. All of the above

Which of the following is NOT a correct way to learn Buddhism?

- (C) 16. A. To self-reflect of our actions, repent and correct unwholesome behavior
- B. To share insight to inspire others
- C. Be a bookworm and to read for enjoyment
- D. To read analytically to see cause and condition and be mindful of unwholesome behavior

Which of the following statements is NOT the right understanding of Buddhism?

- (B) 17. A. Impermanence is a perpetual truth
- B. Impermanence encourages us to cultivate because something good will turn bad
- C. Existence is inherently empty in nature because it comes from causes and conditions
- D. The Four Elements and Five aggregates are both emptiness and existence

Which is the most suitable word to fill in the space: “When disaster strikes, people get hurt or die. However, since everything in this world is \_\_\_\_\_, we should treat this as an opportunity to learn and to strive.”

- (D) 18. A. Eternal
- B. Imperfect
- C. Empty
- D. Impermanent

A higher level of generosity than that of monetary donation is:

- A. Volunteering one's time
- (D) 19. B. Speak well of others' good deeds
- C. Sharing one's skill and expertise
- D. All of the above

The main motivation behind Buddha's great renunciation was:

- A. To avoid problems raised in the family
- (B) 20. B. To seek the truth and liberate all beings
- C. To lead a single's lifestyle

The benefits of learning Humanistic Buddhism.

- A. Purifies the body and mind
- B. Enhances our moral ethics
- (E) 21. C. Makes us compassionate
- D. Helps us understand ourselves
- E. All of the above

Humanistic Buddhism advocates

- A. Harmonizing ultimate and conventional truth
- (D) 22. B. It is presented in a positive, optimistic, and joyful manner
- C. To truly uphold the original intents of the Buddha
- D. All of the above

The Three Acts of Goodness are

- A. Volunteer, debate, and philosophy
- (B) 23. B. Do good deeds, speak good words, think good thoughts.
- C. Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha

Which is NOT one of the Four Givings?

- A. Faith
- B. Joy
- (C) 24. C. Sorrow
- D. Convenience

The ideals of Humanistic Buddhism are:

- A. To encourage others to practice compassion and loving-kindness
- (C) 25. B. Ao apply the Buddhist teachings in our daily lives
- C. All of the above

Which of the following can we practice to achieve world peace?

- (A) 26. A. If all (individuals, organizations, and governments) apply Six Points of Reverent

Harmony

- B. Handing out more severe punishments for crimes
- C. Everyone becomes vegetarians
- D. It is impossible to achieve world peace

Which one is NOT a reason for chanting sutras and prostrating to the buddhas?

- A. To be empowered with spiritual invigoration
- B. To calm body and mind to resolve difficulty
- (C) 27. C. To get a reward or protection from the buddhas
- D. None of the above

Where is the Dharma?

- A. Only printed sutras and established principles are Dharma
- (C) 28. B. Dharma is in the hearts of eminent masters only
- C. Dharma is in all worldly phenomena
- D. Dharma is in your home which is not to be shared

Righteous Buddhist belief includes:

- A. The Buddha is a human being, not a god
- B. The Buddha shares his learning but he cannot grant wishes
- (D) 29. C. Everyone is subject to the consequences of their own actions
- D. All of the above

Which of the following is NOT the correct understanding of remorse?

- A. It means to feel ashamed when one's knowledge, aspiration, loving-kindness, and compassion are lacking
- (D) 30. B. It inspires a person to work vigorously and strive for mastery
- C. It enables a person to be cautious as well as to self-exhort and to self-reflect
- D. It reminds a person of one's failure and insufficiency

Unconditional loving-kindness involves the act of:

- A. To regard oneself and others as the same
- B. Amiable compliments or encouraging words
- (D) 31. C. Helping our loved ones and friends
- D. Being kind and compassionate even towards those whom one does not have affinities with

A higher level of generosity than that of monetary donation is:

- (D) 32. A. Volunteering one's time
- B. Speak well of others' good deeds

- C. Sharing one's skill and expertise
- D. All of the above

Which of the following does NOT entail the spirit of precepts?

- A. The significance of precepts is to not violate others
  - B. Upholding precepts is the foundation for practicing all wholesome and spiritual cultivation
- (D) 33.
- C. Precepts are like a teacher that guides one through what should and should not be done
  - D. Precepts restrains our actions and limits our freedom so we do not do the wrong thing

Which of the following is NOT part of the three levels of patience?

- A. Clenching one's fist and swallow your anger
  - B. Patience of non-arising dharma
  - C. Dharma patience
  - D. Ordinary patience
- (A) 34.

Which Dharma instrument symbolizes diligence in Buddhism?

- A. Big gong
  - B. Wooden fish
  - C. Handbell
  - D. None of the above
- (B) 35.