



# Myfuture CBC Revision

## hindu religious education - Grade

### Question Paper

1. How does giving Dana during festivals help the donor in Buddhist belief?

- A. It builds merit and supports the monastic community, helping the donor's spiritual
- B. It protects the donor from all illnesses forever
- C. It forces the donor to leave their country
- D. It guarantees the donor will be wealthy without work

2. What is a helpful metaphor for explaining karma to classmates?

- A. Karma is like wearing the same shoes every day with no effect.
- B. Karma is like a secret code only priests can read.
- C. Karma is like switching off the lights to make problems disappear.
- D. Karma is like planting seeds: actions are seeds and later we harvest the fruits, good or

3. In the Bhagavad Gita, why is equanimity (samatva) considered an important moral quality?

- A. It helps one remain steady in success and failure and act justly
- B. It demands strict ritual observance above kindness
- C. It encourages ignoring all social responsibilities
- D. It promotes favouring friends over fairness

4. Which of these creates karmic results besides physical actions?

- A. Only being born into a certain family creates karma from birth onward.
- B. Only wearing religious symbols creates karma.
- C. Only physical actions count; thoughts and speech have no effect.
- D. Thoughts and speech—intention, desires, and words also generate karma.

5. Why might a devotee observe a fast on certain days?

- A. To make others feel bad
- B. To practice self-discipline and focus on spiritual goals
- C. To celebrate by eating more than usual
- D. To avoid going to school

6. What is the main purpose of making offerings (flowers, incense, food) at a Buddhist shrine during sanskars?

- A. To plant a garden
- B. To show off wealth
- C. To express respect, gratitude and create merit
- D. To exchange for money

7. Which path focuses mainly on devotion to a personal form of God to realise Paramatma?

- A. Bhakti yoga
- B. Hatha yoga
- C. Karma yoga
- D. Jnana yoga

8. How do Buddhist sanskars encourage lifelong learning and moral responsibility in young people?

- A. By encouraging them to ignore elders
- B. By prohibiting any discussion about values
- C. By only focusing on physical appearance
- D. By involving them in rituals, community service and teaching the importance of ethical

9. What role do monks and nuns play in Buddhist sanskars within a community in Kenya?

- A. They organize sports leagues
- B. They collect school fees
- C. They lead ceremonies, give teachings and perform blessings
- D. They run the stock market

10. Which virtue encourages control over desires and is taught in many Hindu texts as important for moral development?

- A. Self-control (dama)
- B. Excessive indulgence (mada)
- C. Immediate gratification (kama)
- D. Public boasting (mada)

11. Which classical dance form uses highly stylized makeup, masks, and dramatic storytelling from Kerala?

- A. Bharatanatyam
- B. Bhangra
- C. Kathakali
- D. Kuchipudi

12. How does dharma support social harmony in Kenyan communities?

- A. By encouraging everyone to isolate themselves
- B. By supporting selfish behaviour
- C. By encouraging fairness, respect and cooperation
- D. By promoting conflict between neighbours

13. What does the law of karma teach about actions and their consequences?

- A. Only rituals determine a person's fate, not actions
- B. Consequences are always immediate and always visible
- C. Good actions lead to beneficial outcomes while harmful actions bring suffering
- D. Karma allows people to escape responsibility for their deeds

14. What is the purpose of observing Uposatha days in many Buddhist communities?

- A. To celebrate the harvest with dancing and loud music
- B. To perform marriages arranged by the temple
- C. To elect new village leaders
- D. To intensify moral practice by reciting precepts, meditating, and listening to Dhamma

15. What is the moral significance of performing one's role well in family and society according to Hindu scriptures?

- A. It allows one to ignore others' needs
- B. It means avoiding responsibilities entirely
- C. It encourages seeking only personal advantage
- D. It maintains social harmony and fulfils one's dharma

16. Why do many devotees wash their hands and feet before prayers?

- A. To avoid touching anyone
- B. To cool down quickly before leaving
- C. To play in the water for fun
- D. To be physically clean as a sign of inner purity before worship

17. Which set of ethical commitments do lay Buddhists often take as part of their religious practice similar to a sanskar?

- A. The Ten Rules of Chess
- B. The Five Precepts (no killing, stealing, sexual misconduct, lying, intoxication)
- C. The Ten Commandments
- D. The Five Pillars

18. What is a common feature of both Jain and Buddhist sanskars despite differences in beliefs?

- A. Both forbid any form of meditation
- B. Both include rituals marking birth, initiation and death and promoting moral conduct
- C. Both are identical in ritual details everywhere
- D. Both require building large monuments

19. Which dance tradition emphasizes the concept of 'rasa', the emotional flavor experienced by the audience?

- A. Modern Western ballet exclusively
- B. Only folk dances
- C. Street dance styles unrelated to narratives
- D. Classical Indian dance and drama

20. How is moksha (liberation) related to karma?

- A. Moksha is only a ritual performed by priests for the community.
- B. Moksha means receiving endless wealth in future lives.
- C. Moksha is freedom from the cycle of birth and death; it is achieved when one's karma is
- D. Moksha can be bought with money or land.

21. How is marriage usually treated in many Buddhist teachings?

- A. As a required step before ordination
- B. As a ceremony where sons must be given to the Sangha
- C. As a social and personal commitment, not a religious sacrament required for salvation
- D. As a rite that automatically grants enlightenment

22. Which statement best describes how karma relates to rebirth (samsara)?

- A. Karma influences future births by creating results that can bind the soul to new lives until
- B. Everyone is reborn in the same kind of life regardless of what they do.
- C. Rebirth ends automatically after one lifetime, regardless of actions.
- D. Rebirth happens randomly and has nothing to do with a person's actions.

23. Who should guide young people about dharma in their lives?

- A. Only movie stars
- B. No one at all
- C. Parents, teachers and elders
- D. Only sports coaches

24. What should you do with mobile phones while inside the main prayer hall?

- A. Play loud music to celebrate
- B. Switch them off or put them on silent and avoid using them
- C. Leave them ringing on the main altar
- D. Use them to take selfies throughout the ritual

25. What is 'Dana' in Buddhist practice and why is it important during religious ceremonies?

- A. A fast that must be observed every week
- B. Almsgiving or generosity to monks and the community that builds compassion
- C. A ritual of decorating homes with lights
- D. A type of sacred dance performed only by monks

26. Which is a sign of spiritual progress towards realising Paramatma?

- A. Growing compassion and reduced ego
- B. Wearing more jewellery
- C. Getting higher exam scores
- D. Owning lots of land

27. What does 'Sanatana Dharma' mean?

- A. A modern clothing brand
- B. A type of fruit from India
- C. A village name in Kenya
- D. Eternal duties or universal moral laws

28. Which principle in Hindu teachings encourages non-violence and kindness to all living beings?

- A. Rakta
- B. Anrita
- C. Yajna
- D. Ahimsa

29. When entering a Hindu temple in Kenya, what is the usual first action a devotee should take?

- A. Shout loudly to attract attention
- B. Bring food to eat in the prayer hall
- C. Leave all belongings on the floor
- D. Remove shoes before entering the main prayer hall

30. Which Hindu scripture is a key source that describes the relationship between the soul and Paramatma and how God may act in the world?

- A. Bhagavad Gita
- B. Arthashastra
- C. A modern newspaper
- D. Kama Sutra

31. Which teaching would best guide a student who finds a lost phone at school according to Hindu ethics?

- A. Ignore it and leave it where it is
- B. Return it to the owner or the school because of honesty and non-stealing
- C. Keep it because found property belongs to the finder
- D. Sell it and share money with friends

32. If you are offered prasadam (blessed food) after a prayer, what should you do?

- A. Throw it away immediately
- B. Demand money in exchange
- C. Refuse and leave it on the altar
- D. Accept it respectfully and eat it after thanking the giver

33. Which of the following is an initiation rite for lay Buddhists that can be considered a sanskar?

- A. Receiving the Five Precepts or taking Refuge in a formal ceremony
- B. Obtaining a passport
- C. Getting a driver's license
- D. Learning a new language

34. Why are sutras and chants used during important Buddhist ceremonies?

- A. To cook food more quickly
- B. To replace all spoken communication for a day
- C. To write secret codes for political messages
- D. To teach the Dhamma, comfort people, and generate merit through recitation

35. What is pradakshina (circumambulation) around the shrine meant to show?

- A. A way to exercise quickly before prayers
- B. A method of leaving the temple without being noticed
- C. A game to race with other devotees
- D. Devotion and respect by walking clockwise around the deity

36. What does svadharma refer to?

- A. A type of ritual music
- B. One's own duty according to role and abilities
- C. A special meal for festivals
- D. A yearly pilgrimage

37. What is commonly done during Buddhist funeral rites to help the deceased?

- A. Burying the family house as part of the ceremony
- B. Fasting in the family home for seven days without food
- C. Permanently destroying all the deceased person's belongings by burning them
- D. Chanting, making offerings to the Sangha, and transferring merit to the departed

38. Which are the traditional three types of karma described in Hindu philosophy?

- A. Sanchita (accumulated), Prarabdha (ripening now), and Agami or Kriyamana (actions being)
- B. Ritual karma, temple karma, and prayer karma only.
- C. Good karma, average karma, and extreme karma only.
- D. Past karma, present karma, and guaranteed karma that cannot change.

39. What is the purpose of pilgrimage to stupas and sacred Buddhist sites?

- A. To exchange currency at temples
- B. To sign new legal documents for citizenship
- C. To avoid participation in community life permanently
- D. To show devotion, learn the teachings, and earn merit through mindful practice

40. What does the guru-shishya tradition refer to in the teaching of classical dance?

- A. An online certification process only
- B. A teacher-student relationship where the guru trains the disciple through close personal
- C. A competition between students for prizes
- D. A modern classroom system with no personal contact

41. Which action is a common way an avatar may help people in stories?

- A. Teach people the right way to live and protect the weak
- B. Create new taxes to control people
- C. Build only palaces for themselves
- D. Make everyone live alone

42. What is the main purpose of an avatar when Paramatma appears on earth?

- A. To start a kingdom and rule for personal gain
- B. To make everyone rich
- C. To punish only one family
- D. To restore dharma (righteousness) and help people live rightly

43. Why is understanding tala important for a dancer performing in a group?

- A. Because tala decides the color of the costume
- B. Because tala replaces ghungroo in performance
- C. Because tala teaches dancers how to act in films
- D. Because tala ensures all dancers stay in sync with each other and with percussion

44. Which quality from the Gita helps a person perform duties under pressure without losing moral direction?

- A. Avoidance of all duties to remain detached
- B. Detachment (vairagya) from selfish outcomes while acting
- C. Reacting angrily when challenged
- D. Attachment to praise and rewards

45. Which principle opposes stealing and taking what is not yours?

- A. Asteya (non-stealing)
- B. Dana (giving)
- C. Santosha
- D. Brahmacharya

46. How does showing compassion indicate closeness to Paramatma?

- A. It shows they belong to a rich family
- B. It shows the person acts from love rather than selfish desire
- C. It proves they have many books
- D. It means they avoid all social contact

47. What does the term 'Sanskars' generally refer to in the study of religious life cycles, including Buddhist practices?

- A. A set of rules for solving mathematical problems
- B. A type of musical instrument used in worship
- C. Life-cycle rites and ceremonies marking important stages of a person's life
- D. A list of countries where a religion is practiced

48. When laypeople take higher precepts temporarily, where does this often occur?

- A. In secret meetings with no witnesses
- B. Only inside government buildings during elections
- C. On Uposatha days at the temple or monastery
- D. During school sports days only

49. Which northeastern Indian classical dance is known for its gentle, lyrical movements and devotional themes?

- A. Bhangra
- B. Bharatanatyam
- C. Kathakali
- D. Manipuri

50. Which everyday school action is an example of generating good karma?

- A. Copying someone else's homework to get a better grade.
- B. Gossiping about a friend to feel popular.
- C. Stealing a classmate's notes to improve one's own score.
- D. Helping a classmate understand a lesson without expecting a reward.