



Myfuture CBC Revision

hindu religious education - Grade

Question Paper

1. Which value promoted in the Mahabharata supports forgiveness and letting go of anger?

- A. Hiranya (greed)
- B. Kshama (forgiveness)
- C. Daya (compassion) used only for family
- D. Bhrashta (vengeance)

2. What is 'Pabbajja' in Buddhist traditions?

- A. The ceremony when a person goes forth to become a novice monk or nun
- B. A ritual for cleaning the house before a festival
- C. A marriage ceremony performed by monks
- D. A yearly harvest festival

3. What is Agami (or Kriyamana) karma?

- A. Karma that disappears automatically when you go to a temple.
- B. Karma produced by actions we perform now, which will bear fruit in the future.
- C. Karma that was created only by our ancestors and cannot be influenced.
- D. Karma that guarantees immediate wealth and success.

4. Which age-appropriate learning experience could help Kenyan 13-year-olds understand Buddhist sanskars?

- A. Visiting a local Buddhist centre to observe a Vesak celebration and ask respectful questions
- B. Watching violent films to learn about rituals
- C. Skipping school and staying home
- D. Copying random text from the internet without discussion

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

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

6. Which outcome is expected when lay people take part in Buddhist sanskars like dana and chanting?

- A. Increased sense of compassion, community belonging and spiritual growth
- B. Loss of all social ties
- C. Being barred from schools
- D. Guaranteed immediate wealth

7. How can learning about the Law of Karma support peace-making in a Kenyan community?

- A. By encouraging people to take responsibility for actions and seek reconciliation
- B. By promoting revenge as a rightful response to harm
- C. By advising people to ignore conflicts and hope they vanish
- D. By telling people that only leaders should handle disputes

8. In the Indian classical tradition, what are 'mudras'?

- A. Rhythmic phrases played on percussion
- B. Footsteps used only in folk dances
- C. Hand gestures used to convey specific meanings or objects
- D. Traditional songs sung during harvest

9. How does knowledge (jnana) help with karma?

- A. Knowledge is irrelevant; only rituals matter
- B. Knowledge increases bad karma by making one proud
- C. Knowledge reduces ignorance, which helps one act more wisely and lessen harmful karma
- D. Knowledge automatically erases all bad actions without effort

10. How do religious festivals and rituals relate to dharma for young people?

- A. They are banned by dharma
- B. They reinforce moral lessons, community values and respect for tradition
- C. They are a way to avoid studying
- D. They are only entertainment with no moral purpose

11. Which principle teaches non-violence and kindness toward all living beings?

- A. Loka
- B. Asteya
- C. Satya
- D. Ahimsa

12. What is the basic meaning of dharma?

- A. A place of worship
- B. A ritual animal sacrifice
- C. Moral duty and righteousness
- D. A musical instrument

13. Why is respect for elders and teachers considered part of dharma?

- A. Because it preserves knowledge, social order and shows gratitude for guidance
- B. Because dharma requires never speaking to adults
- C. Because elders must always be obeyed even if they are harmful
- D. Because it guarantees material rewards automatically

14. Which description fits a modern enlightened teacher in Hindu tradition?

- A. A celebrity who sells many goods
- B. A person who teaches self-realisation, lives simply, and serves others
- C. A person who gains power through politics
- D. Someone who only teaches in schools about maths

15. Which of these is a common feature of folk dances that makes them important for community life?

- A. They use only classical ragas and talas
- B. They are always performed only by professional troupes
- C. They require formal degrees to perform
- D. They bring people together for social occasions, festivals and agricultural cycles

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

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

17. How are the stories of the Mahabharata used to teach ethical lessons to youth?

- A. By encouraging ignoring duty
- B. By teaching that rules do not matter
- C. By showing complex moral dilemmas and consequences of choices
- D. By promoting violence as the only solution

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

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

19. Why should school rules be seen as part of dharma for students?

- A. Because they are only for punishment
- B. Because they stop learning from happening
- C. Because they guide students to act responsibly and fairly
- D. Because they exist only to make students unhappy

20. Which classical dance form is known for its storytelling through swift footwork and spun pirouettes and has roots in North India?

- A. Odissi
- B. Manipuri
- C. Kuchipudi
- D. Kathak

21. Which factor makes an action produce stronger karmic results according to Hindu teaching?

- A. The time of day when the action is done
- B. The number of people who saw the action
- C. The intention behind the action
- D. The cost of any ritual performed

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

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

23. Which of the following is a well-known sage in Hindu tradition who is often spoken of as an enlightened teacher?

- A. Queen Victoria
- B. Alexander the Great
- C. Vasishtha
- D. Genghis Khan

24. 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 can be bought with money or land.
- D. Moksha is freedom from the cycle of birth and death; it is achieved when one's karma is

25. Which example shows dharma applied by a Kenyan Hindu young person in community service?

- A. Only helping classmates who give money in return
- B. Avoiding community problems because they are not entertaining
- C. Posting insults about neighbours online
- D. Volunteering to clean a local water point and helping those in need

26. What teaching about duty does the Bhagavad Gita emphasise?

- A. Avoid all duties and live only for pleasure
- B. Perform your duty without attachment to the results
- C. Always put personal fame above duty
- D. Only perform rituals and ignore moral choices

27. What do saffron or ochre robes worn by monks and some novices signify?

- A. Renunciation of worldly life and commitment to the monastic path
- B. That the person is the richest in the village
- C. Membership of a political party
- D. That the wearer is forbidden to speak forever

28. Which teaching from the Upanishads emphasises inner purity and self-knowledge as the basis for moral living?

- A. Accumulating wealth to display power
- B. Performing loud rituals to attract attention
- C. Seeking fame instead of truth
- D. Atman knowledge leading to ethical transformation

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

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

30. Do good actions always bring an obvious reward right away?

- A. Good actions always cause harm to the doer but reward others only.
- B. Good actions are meaningless unless announced publicly.
- C. Yes, every good action immediately brings visible riches and success.
- D. Not always; good actions may bring subtle benefits, social respect, inner peace, or rewards

31. In the framework of the four aims of life (purusharthas), what is 'artha' and how should it be pursued in relation to dharma?

- A. Artha means refusing to work or earn a living
- B. Artha means always giving away all money immediately
- C. Artha is the pursuit of material wellbeing and should be earned and used within ethical
- D. Artha is a name of a festival

32. What does Satya mean in the principles of dharma?

- A. Charity
- B. Cleanliness
- C. Obedience
- D. Truthfulness

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

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

34. Which attitude best prevents the creation of new harmful karma?

- A. Seeking revenge to make oneself feel powerful.
- B. Believing that only tradition and ritual matter and not behaviour.
- C. Acting with awareness, compassion and respect for others while taking responsibility for
- D. Trying to hide mistakes and blame others for personal wrongs.

35. What does 'prarabdha karma' mean?

- A. The portion of past karma that is responsible for the present body and life circumstances
- B. Karma that will be created in the distant future
- C. Karma that can be borrowed from others
- D. Karma that applies only to kings and rulers

36. When is it appropriate to read or chant mantras aloud in a temple?

- A. When it is part of the ritual or when others are invited to join
- B. While eating loud snacks
- C. Only when no one can hear you
- D. In the courtyard during a sports event

37. 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 restore dharma (righteousness) and help people live rightly
- C. To punish only one family
- D. To make everyone rich

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

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

39. How do Hindu scriptures view truth and non-violence when these values seem to conflict with protecting someone?

- A. They demand strict truth even if it causes harm
- B. They advise always hiding the truth to avoid trouble
- C. They allow violence for any cause
- D. They emphasise wise application: uphold truth and non-violence but act compassionately

40. How does dharma view different roles in society, such as student, parent or leader?

- A. Each role has particular duties; fulfilling those duties is part of dharma
- B. Dharma says roles must never change even if harmful
- C. Only religious leaders have duties, others have none
- D. Roles are unimportant; everyone should do nothing

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

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

42. What is the ultimate spiritual goal concerning Karma in Hinduism?

- A. To avoid any action at all to escape karma
- B. To collect enough good karma to become wealthy
- C. To attain moksha (liberation) which frees one from the cycle of karmic births
- D. To ensure others suffer so you prosper

43. What is a 'merit-making' activity in Buddhism often done during sanskars?

- A. Skipping school to play games
- B. Painting houses without permission
- C. Hiding important documents
- D. Giving to the poor or supporting the monastery to accumulate good karma

44. Which term from Hindu scriptures means righteous duty or moral obligation?

- A. Raga
- B. Maya
- C. Dharma
- D. Lila

45. In a Hindu religious context, why are dances performed in temples historically?

- A. As devotional offerings to the deity and a means of storytelling about the gods
- B. To replace prayer with entertainment only
- C. To measure how loud the temple bells can be rung
- D. To compete for political power in the community

46. Which belief links dharma to the goal of moksha (liberation)?

- A. Moksha means accumulating wealth in this life
- B. Only rituals can give moksha immediately without any moral action
- C. Moksha is a reward for ignoring duties
- D. Living righteously and performing one's duties helps free the soul from harmful

47. Which folk dance originates from the Punjab region and is commonly associated with harvest celebrations?

- A. Kathak
- B. Bhangra
- C. Odissi
- D. Garba

48. How should money or offerings be given at the temple?

- A. Demand a receipt before offering
- B. Throw them on the floor near the deity
- C. Place them in the donation box or hand them to the priest respectfully
- D. Hide them under the mat

49. What is karma in relation to dharma?

- A. A holy book
- B. A type of lamp used in rituals
- C. A prayer for rain
- D. The results of actions that follow or break dharma

50. What does 'adharma' mean in relation to dharma?

- A. An ancient festival celebrated only in India
- B. A higher form of worship required each day
- C. A type of ritual clothing
- D. Actions or behaviour that go against duty and righteousness

