

1. There are reasons to compare Buddhism to utilitarian ethics, but there are also reasons to compare it to virtue ethics.

TRUE OR FALSE

2. Japanese ethics focuses on being part of different social relationships and therefore stands firmly against self-cultivation.

TRUE OR FALSE

3. According to Buddhism, what does one have to do to escape the Wheel of Life? (or karma or cause and effect)

- A. Meditate on the knowledge provided by buddhism
- B. Realize the situation that you are in
- C. Overcome desires and attachments
- D. All of these, in any order

4. Practicing good virtues like friendliness and compassion can cancel out negative virtues, or vices, on the Wheel of Life.

TRUE OR FALSE

5. An existentialist like Kierkegaard disagrees with the Buddha over whether there is a "self" or not.

TRUE OR FALSE

6. The second truth of the Buddha's insight is

- A. Life is suffering
- B. Sunyata or no-self
- C. The source of suffering is craving or attachments

7. The Buddha based his philosophy on the idea of interdependent arising.

TRUE OR FALSE

8. Which of the following Buddhist schools believed that humans have souls, at least temporarily?

- A. Sautrantikas
- B. Abhidharmists
- C. Puggalavadins
- D. Sarvastadins

9. The two main branches of Buddhism are Theravada and Visvesika.

TRUE OR FALSE

10. Buddhism in Thailand is considered to be largely Theravada.

TRUE OR FALSE

11. In Buddhist ethical theory, merit affects a person's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Karma
- B. kusala

12. All you need to escape any of the realms of the Wheel of Life is realization.

TRUE OR FALSE

13. If you are seeking nirvana but will remain in this world in order to help your fellow human beings to achieve nirvana, then you are seeking to become a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bodhisattva
- B. Arhat

14. The ontology of Buddhism -- what Buddhism claims exists or does not exist -- suggests that only parts exist. The object made up of parts -- the "Whole" -- has no "real" existence itself.

TRUE OR FALSE

15. Aikido is a style of fighting but is very ethical because

- A. The practitioner seeks to prevent the opponent from harming himself or others\
- B. The practitioner seeks only good goals such as protecting her family
- C. The practitioner does not seek money or fame, only victory

16. Yogacara teaches that there is a fundamental consciousness behind the human self that we experience.

TRUE OR FALSE

17. Feminist discussions in the global context show disagreements over the definition of oppression and the sources of oppression and inequality.

TRUE OR FALSE

18. Nagarjuna used logical argumentation, such as whole-part arguments, to show the failings of logical argumentation in general and Buddhist and Hindu schools in particular.

TRUE OR FALSE

19. Cosmopolitanism argues that one's identity is connected to and dependent on one's social groups.

TRUE OR FALSE

20. Nagarjuna argued against dharma theory in general. At one point, he demanded to know how objects could be said to "not exist" if each part that makes it up does exist.

TRUE OR FALSE

21. A hungry ghost can liberate herself from the past and the vice that controls her by practicing its opposite virtue.

TRUE OR FALSE

22. Dukkha/Dukha can be translated as

- A. Knowledge
- B. Suffering
- C. Enlightenment
- D. Liberation

23. According to Sarvastavadin theory, \_\_\_\_\_ are either momentary and conditioned or they are unconditioned and eternal.

- A. Atman
- B. Dharmas
- C. Atoms

24. Global feminism is defined by which of the following?
- A. Providing a critical perspective on Western feminism as a theory and a movement
  - B. Sensitivity to the broad array of women's experiences shaped by local histories and customs
  - C. Desire to alleviate inequality and oppression
  - D. All of the above
25. The lower hell realm is symbolic of
- A. Anger, hatred, and desire
  - B. Anger, fear, and anxiety
  - C. Anger, fear, and suffering
  - D. Fear and anxiety
26. Psychotherapy and Buddhism both offer the chance to overcome one's emotional and mental issues and become a better person.  
TRUE OR FALSE
27. One criticism of cosmopolitanism is that it is part of globalism and the uncontrolled spread of capitalism.  
TRUE OR FALSE
28. According to Nagarjuna, what is the ultimate Buddhist philosophical truth?
- A. The dharma theory is flawed but still a good description of the world.
  - B. That there is no difference between the Buddhist philosophical schools
  - C. That there are no truths except for what is learned through the Buddhist meditative experience.
29. According to Dharma theory, the self is made up of component parts, known as dharmas, but does not itself exist.  
TRUE OR FALSE
30. The three creatures in the middle of the Wheel of Life who eat each other are greed, delusion and happiness.  
TRUE OR FALSE
31. The most famous of all Madhyamika philosophers was named Nagarjuna.  
TRUE OR FALSE
32. Japanese ethics comes from which of the following religions?
- A. Only Shinto and Confucianism
  - B. Shinto, Confucianism, and Buddhism
  - C. Only Confucianism and Buddhism
  - D. Shinto
33. In Mahayana Buddhism, an advanced practitioner who has achieved nirvana is known as an arhat.  
TRUE OR FALSE
34. A recent Buddhist philosophical work within the past twenty years is known as the Abhidharma.  
TRUE OR FALSE
35. Which word, when applied to behavior, means a wholesome or good action?
- a. Dharma

b. Kusala

36. The heaven realms are wonderful. There is nothing bad about the experience of them.

TRUE OR FALSE