

ORAL EXAMINATION (1)

1. What's your name and where are you from?

My name is _____ and my Dhamma name is _____. I come from _____ province/city. It is in the _____ of Vietnam.

2. Where do you live and who do you live with?

I'm living in _____, where there are more than _____ monks/nuns learning and practicing the Dhamma. I live with my Master and my Dhamma friends.

3. When did you become a monk/nun? Why?

I became a nun when I was _____ years old. When I was young, my mother took me to the monastery near my house. After then, I usually go there to listen Dhamma Talks of the abbot. I understand the suffering of life and I think Buddhism is the way of life that I should go, so I determine to renounce the world and became a nun in 2005.

4. Why do you need to learn English?

I learn English because English international language. It's important for me to study abroad, especially in Myanmar where English is used in teaching and learning.

5. Describe the Eight Precept observed by Theravada Buddhists.

- Abstaining from killing and harming living beings
- Abstaining from taking what is not given
- Abstaining from sexual intercourse
- Abstaining from telling lies
- Abstaining from using intoxicants and drugs

- Abstaining from taking food at improper time (i.e. after lunch in a day)
- Abstaining from dancing, singing, watching shows, using garlands, perfumes, or things for beautification
- Abstaining from using high and luxurious seat or bed

6. The cycle of birth and death (Samsara)

Buddhism explains that how man comes and where he is going after death. Having passing away, the person's death consciousness (patibandhi-vinnana) immediately follows the person to be reborn in the coming body. These are many realms to be reborn. Some people are reborn heaven, some are reborn in hell, some reborn as hungry ghosts in woeful spheres, and so on. Therefore, whatever we think and act in the present will be causes for the fruition in the future.

7. The Noble Truth of Suffering (Dukkha Ariyasacca)

Birth is suffering; so is decay, diseases, death; sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair and suffering; separation from the desirable things and beloved ones is suffering; not to get what one desires is suffering; in short, the five aggregates of existence are suffering.

8. The Noble Eightfold Path (Ariya Atthangika Magga)

- Right Understanding is having the knowledge of the Four Noble Truths.
- Right Thought means eliminating evil thoughts and developing pure thoughts.
- Right Speech means abstaining from lying, slandering, harsh language, and vain talk.
- Right Action means abstaining from killing, stealing, and misconduct in sexual desire.
- Right Livelihood means abstaining from a livelihood that brings harm to other beings.
- Right Effort means the effort of avoiding or overcoming evil and unwholesome deeds, and of developing and maintaining wholesome deeds.
- Right Mindfulness means mindfulness and awareness in contemplating body, feelings, mind, and mental objects.
- Right concentration means concentration of mind associated with wholesome (kusala) consciousness.

If we tread consistently along the Eightfold Noble Path we definitely attain Nibbana sooner or later.

9. What books have you read on the subject relating to Theravada Buddhism?

I have read the book name "In This Very Life" of Sayadaw U Pandita. It is about meditation on the Buddhist Path. The second book is "What Buddhists believe" by Sri Dhammanand. It is about the basic teaching of the Buddha, such as the Life of the Buddha, the Four Noble Truth, the Three Characteristics, Buddhist in Modern Life, etc.

10. Do you think this University can help you in your life career to acquire some guiding principles?

Yes, I think so. Because those who graduate from this University had a wide knowledge and high level and practicing. These are important elements to succeed principles in the future. So I try my best every day in order to pass the exam into this University.

11. What is the essence of Buddhism?

It is to realize the truth of things and the path to true happiness.

12. Say something about the Three Refuges in Buddhism and explain what “taking refuge” mean?

The Three Refuges is the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha. We have to take refuge in The Three Refuges because the Buddha is the Enlightened One, the Awaken One who finds the way leading to the total freedom from suffering for himself and all beings. The Dhamma is his teaching, so if we practice the Dhamma, we can gain true happiness in our life and the Sangha is the Order of Monks and Nuns, who directly teach us the True Doctrine of the Buddha. So, when we take refuge in Triple Gem accumulate a great deal of merits and get much benefits in the future.

13. When did you start practicing meditation? What was your experience?

I have started practicing meditation since I became a monk/nun. My meditation experience is limited because I'm student now, I have to study in my school, so I just practice meditation one hour a day. I count my breath during meditation time. With each breath in and out, I count one, with the next one, I count two. When it comes to the number eight, I count one again. I realize the fact that anything we see and hear in our daily life, we remember a thing and those things will appear in our mind when we are sitting meditation. So, I try to keep mind when it has a tendency to wander here and there. After meditation, I feel very happy and become more quite, calm and attain peace of mind I can deeply understand the real nature of mind and matter and if I persistently practice, I can gain concentration wisdom and escape from samsara in this very life.

14. What can Vipassana meditation do for you? When is Vipassana needed?

The word Vipassana is composed of two parts: “Vi” which means in various ways and “passana” which means seeing. So, Vipassana means seeing in various ways.

Since mental impurities are almost always with us, we need Vipassana meditation almost all of the time. There is no fixed time for the practice of Vipassana. Morning, during the day, before bed... anytime is the time for Vipassana. And Vipassana may be practice at any age. By practicing Vipassana, we can see all things as they truly are, from then we clearly know the nature of life so that we can make effort to free from sufferings.

15. Do you have any meditation experience? How do you concentrate your mind?

16. Why is purity of moral conduct important for meditators?

Because Sila is one of the three important factors for developing our mental journey, namely, Sila, Samadhi and Panna. The Buddha taught that *“do not think the Buddha is not more, do not think there is no teacher for you. Whatever Dhamma and Vinaya I have taught and formulated for you. That will be your teacher I am gone”*. So if one can keep moral conduct well, he can easily gain concentration and wisdom, the right way leading to Nibbana.

17. Why are you interested in Buddhism?

I'm interested in Buddhism because it is the unique religion that doesn't command blind faith from followers. It helps my mind to calm down and not to wander here and there. Thanks to practicing the teaching of the Buddha, we can live in harmony, peace and happiness.

18. What are the objects of the highest veneration for Buddhists?

The Triple Gem is the object of the highest veneration for the Buddhists. They are the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha.

19. What are your reasons to join this University? What do you intend to do after you attain a diploma from this University.

The first reason is the school itself, this is University in Myanmar, the country which is considered the Gold land. I want to research more on new culture in Buddhist country. After completing each course, I can practice meditation during vacation.

The second reason is in this school, I can learn the Buddha's teaching by English and Pali. I can develop my knowledge the Dhamma in Pali text with The Sayadaws and teachers in the ITBMU, who are well-versed not only Buddhism literature but also in English, Pali and Sanskrit.

Third reason is this the only University offering the genuine teachings of the Buddha in English without being changed in the world. So I try my best to take this exam into this University.

If I graduate diploma from this University, I will propagate Theravada Buddhism in my country. I will translate the Dhamma from Pali into Vietnamese. I practice what I have studied by myself share my experiences to others.

20. Man now needs meditation more than ever?

In this society nowadays, people tend to seek physical and mental pleasures out of them. Because of not having enough what they desire, they feel stress, sorrow, worries, pain... Therefore, they find a remedy for their mind through praying for a Universal Soul in order to liberate themselves from these states, but all are hopeless. Only meditation can solve their problems. By practicing meditation, their mind sees things as they truly are and sees this body and all phenomena are nothing but only mind and matter. Finally, they can balance their life and become happier than before.

21. What is the difference between a Buddha and a God?

God is largely believed the Creator who has the power to award or punish people, but as a Buddhist, I don't believe in God. Every man is his own lord, one is the master of one's own destiny, and one is the captain of one's life. The Buddha taught that a person's luck or misfortune, success or failure is determined by one's good or bad deeds, and his efforts, not by praying to any God. The Buddha can show him the way, but he has to do the work himself. Buddha is not a God but an Enlightened One, who attains Nibbana in this life so every man can become a Buddha in future if he practices what the Buddha taught.

22. What is Theravada Buddhism? What is the main difference between Mahayana Buddhism and Theravada Buddhism?

- “Theravada”: speech or words of the elderly monks who are experts in the doctrine taught by the Buddha and in the practice. This, Theravada Buddhism is the original sayings of the Buddha which are well preserved by the elders from generation to generation.
- Mahayana predominate in China, Japan, Nepal... known as Northern Buddhism.
- Theravada predominate in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam, of course in Vietnam... known as Southern Buddhism.
- The scriptures of Theravada are written in Pali but the scriptures of Mahayana are written in Sanskrit and local language.
- Theravadin just believe in the history Gotama Buddha but Mahayanist believe in many Buddhas and Bodhisattas.
- Almost Theravadin practice Samatha and Vipassna meditation but Mahayanist practice many methods but I think all methods leading to purify one mind and have the same purpose is ceasing suffering and attains true happiness.

23. What are the essential factors to become a Buddhist?

Firstly, he should take refuge in the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha.

Secondly, he should keep the five precepts (pancasila: instructed by the Buddha). These precepts help him to live in any community or any country to be safe and peaceful not only in the present but also for coming lives.

Thirdly, he should learn to differentiate what is good (kusala) and what is bad (akusala), what he should do and what he should not do, how he behaves in relation with others to make life better. He should try do other good deeds as charity to the Sangha or the poor or any beneficial works for society.

At a deeper practice, he should cultivate loving-kindness (metta) to all beloved relatives and to some extent to all living beings. He can spread the Dhamma by freely distributing Dhamma books. In addition, he should practice Samatha and Vipassana meditation to train his mind to become tranquil, calm and to attain Insight to liberate himself from the Samsara in this very life.

24. Do you consider the Myanmar country to be a Buddhist land and why?

I'm not position to say that but as I know, in Myanmar, Buddhism is popular and I believe that when people follow Buddhism, they will do good actions. That will be good for the country.

25. Where was the Buddhism started and who established it?

Buddhism was established by Buddha Gotama in India in the 6th century BC. Due to many internal and external reasons, things have changed during time and now, Buddhism is not strong in India anymore.

26. If the Buddhism was started in India, should you go to India to study it? Give your reasons.

The Buddhism was started in India but now most people follow Hinduism and most Buddhist scriptures have been destroyed because of some historical events. Meanwhile, in Myanmar, there are many meditation centers well-known Sayadaw, Buddhism University and most of scripture are well-preserved. So I want to study in Myanmar to practice meditation and learn original doctrine taught by well-known Sayadaw.

27. What are the three characteristics that signify a Buddhist?

1. The characteristic of Impermanence (Anicca):

Impermanence is basic feature of all conditioned phenomena, whether are material or mental, coarse or subtle, internal or external. Only Nibbana which is unconditioned and not a formation (asankhatu), is permanent (nicca, dhuva).

2. The characteristic of Suffering (Dukkha):

Dukkha contains not only the physical suffering but also the mental suffering such as birth, decay, disease, death, to be united with the unpleasant, to be separated from the pleasant, not to get what one desires.

3. The characteristic of Non-self (Anatta):

There is no being called: "I", "he", or "she". Being is just a combination of the states of mind and matter or five aggregates-corporality: feeling, perception, mental formation and consciousness which are in a state of constant flux not remaining for consecutive moment. Nothing permanent or substantial is there in a being, apart from this incessant arising and dissolution of corporeal and mental phenomena.

28. Does Buddhism advocate the sacrifice of animals to gods? Explain

No, it never does. Buddhism is based on compassion for all beings. So any action of killing is considered an evil deeds for any purpose.

29. Do you think that the Buddha is the creator of the world? If the Buddha is not the creator or instructor, should you refuge to him?

The Buddha is not the creator of the world, He is the Enlightened One. We take refuge in the Buddha because the Buddha is the Fully Enlightened One who has practice himself to find out the way to liberate himself and showed that way to others.

30. Describe the disadvantages to meet with by a word without religion.

Nowadays, people become more unbalanced in all fields, especially they lost the spiritual life. Therefore, the mind is so full of worry, grief, despair, and pain when they cannot get what they like and expect. So, religious education help people refrain from all evils, to do what is good. If we understand and practice good actions, we are able to understand the value of life and able to attain our spiritual life; we are certainly content with what we have and ready to share them to others.

31. What is Karma? Explain Karma and its results.

Karma is Pali word meaning “action”, in general sense, karma means all good and bad actions, whether they are mental, verbal or physical, in its ultimate sense, karma means all moral and immoral volitions. The past influences the present but does not dominate it, for kamma lies in the past as well as the present. The past and present karma influences the future. However, only the present moment exists, so we should be careful about our action. We do good things, not to do evil, purify our mind, this is the teaching of the Buddha.

32. Do you believe in Cause and Effect? Why? How do you understand good deeds and bad deeds? Explain.

Yes, I believe this because this is the teaching of the Buddha. He was the Enlightened One and whatever He taught are truth. In my life, I saw many cases when someone did evil action, bad result will return to himself.

When anything pleasant comes to us and makes us be happy, we may be sure that our good deeds in the past have come to show us what we have done is right. When anything unpleasant comes to us, hurts us, or makes us be unhappy, our bad deeds has come to show us our mistakes.

33. What was the best lesson you learnt when you entered the monastic life?

The best I’ve learned is to become patient. With patience, I’ve learned that whether the going gets good or bad. I still have the unshakeable strength inside to face with any problem.

34. Have you been in Myanmar? What do you know about this country?

No, but I hope that I can study there in this year. As I know, Myanmar still has some difficulties in developing but this is where Theravada Buddhism is well-preserved and develop. As a Buddhist, I’d like to study abroad there.

ORAL EXAMINATION (2)

1. What are the chief DO'S and DON'TS for a Buddhist?

The chief DO'S and DON'TS for a Buddhist are “not to do evil, to perform good deeds”.

2. Why this tradition is called Theravada Buddhism?

Theravada means the School of the Elders. (This tradition is called Theravada Buddhism because it is preserved by the Elder Monks after the Buddha's demise).

3. Do you think that you can attain peace of mind by meditation?

Yes, I think so. I can attain peace of mind by practicing meditation, because meditation helps me overcome defilements and accept whatever happens to me.

4. Why do you want to join this University? Give three reasons.

- Firstly, I want to join this University because I wish to study Theravada Buddhism which has been reserved carefully in Myanmar.
- Secondly, I have chance to study Pali Texts with famous Sayadaws and teachers.
- Thirdly, I can go to meditation centers to practice during vacation.

5. Which ones are the essences of life in your opinion?

In my opinion, the essences of life are to understand the nature of life and the Law of Karma in order to live happily and peacefully.

6. Do you consider meditation practice is essential in the study of Theravada Buddhism?

Yes, I think so. Meditation practice is essential in the study of Theravada Buddhism because meditation help one who practices to be mindful of whatever one does or one studies. Thus, one's concentration and wisdom will be progress time by time.

7. Do you believe that meditation is a means of happiness in our life? Give three reasons for your answer.

Yes, I believe that meditation is a means of happiness in our life. By practicing meditation, we can control our mind, can reduce and gradually eradicate unwholesome karma; moreover we can accept whatever happens to us whether good or bad. This is a means to live happily in our life.

8. What is meditation? Have you ever meditated?

Meditation is the practical way of training and purifying the mind from defilements. It is a mental culture that produces good effects leading to the end of suffering, to attain liberation.

Yes, I have meditated according to Samatha meditation. When practicing, I focus on the touching point of in breath and out-breath at the nostril. I try to be aware of that object constantly. By doing so, mindfulness becomes stronger and stronger.

OR:

Yes, I have meditated according to Vipassana meditation. When practicing, I observe the rising and falling of the abdomen. Whatever arising such as thinking, pain, sound, etc. I try to be aware of it or make mental note as “thinking, thinking”; then going back home object that is the rising and falling of the abdomen. By doing so, I can establish mindfulness, can attain momentary concentration and can eradicate mental defilements.

9. What are the characteristics of a good Buddhist?

The characteristics of a good Buddhist are to respect and believe in the Triple Gem, to observe the precepts carefully; not to do evil; to perform good deeds; to study and apply the teachings of the Buddha in the daily life.

10. Have you ever been to a Buddhist meditation center and what is your commem on the practice of meditation?

Yes, I have been to a Buddhist meditation center at a monastery in Vietnam instructed by a Myanmar Sayadaw (or Myanmar meditation teacher) who is living at Pa-Auk meditation center in Myanmar. That method is suitable for me; it helps me to concentrate easily on whatever I do. Meditation is the only way to eradicate mental defilements, to achieve happiness and peacefulness in this world and hereafter.

11. How would you feel if you are allowed to study in this University?

I will feel very happy if I am allowed to study in this University because I will have chance to study the Buddha’s teachings with the famous teachers who are well-versed in Pali texts; and I also have opportunity to stay in a country where Theravada Buddhism has carefully preserves in its pristine form for years.

12. How could we live without fault in this world?

If we can study and understand the teachings of the Buddha, and can apply them, especially the Law of Karma in our daily life, we can live without fault in this world.

13. Which one do you think is happier than? A contended man or a rich man?

I think a contended man is happier than a rich man. His living conditions may be poorer than a rich man but his mind is not poor, he can accept whatever happens to him so he is not suffering. The contended man lying on the ground also feels happy; but the rich man even staying at the heaven is also not satisfied.

14. What do you know about this University?

This University was inaugurated on 9 December 1998. Her aim is to share her knowledge of Buddhism both in theory and practice with the people of the world to promote their happiness

and moral well-being. Especially, she is the unique University over the world to provide free tuition, boarding and messing for foreign students.

15. What will you do when you graduate from this University?

Or: What will you do after getting a degree from this University?

When I graduate from this University, I will go to meditation center to practice for few years, then I will go back to my country. I will try to work hard to share my knowledge both in theory and practice to others, to spread and promote Buddhism to all people over the world.

16. Why are you interested in Buddhism?

I am interested in Buddhism because Buddhism is a unique religion that teaches us to depend on ourselves. We are the owners of our actions, speeches and thoughts; so our life is better or worse depending on our own deeds. Buddhism also encourages us to have clear-sighted believe and understanding on whatever we study.

17. Count the Five Precepts (Pancasila) in term of physical and verbal characteristics.

Among five precepts:

- Abstaining from killing living beings
 - Abstaining from taking what is not given
 - Abstaining from committing sexual misconduct
 - Abstaining from taking any intoxicant or drug
- } belong to
physical characteristics.
- Abstaining from telling lies belong to verbal characteristic

18. Describe three major religions of the world.

Three major religions of the world are Buddhism, Catholicism and Islam.

19. How much do you know about this University? What is your aim for joining this University?

This University was inaugurated on 9 December 1998. She is the unique University over the world to provide free tuition, boarding and messing for foreign students. My aim for joining this University is to study Buddhism in order to share the knowledge of Buddhism both in theory and practice with other people.

20. Do you have any meditation experience before? What benefits can be obtained by meditation?

Yes, I have some meditation experiences before such as understanding this body is only the combination of five aggregates or the combination of mind and matter which always rise and fall moment by moment.

In the Mahasatipatthana Sutta, Buddha mentions 7 kinds of benefit by meditation, i.e. for purification of beings, for overcoming of sorrow, for overcoming of lamentation, for disappearance of pain, for disappearance of grief, for reaching the Noble Path, and for realization of Nibbana.

21. Classify the Noble Eightfold Path into three Trainings.

Among Noble Eightfold Path:

- Right Speech
 - Right Action
 - Right Livelihood
- } Belong to Morality
-
- Right Effort
 - Right Mindfulness
 - Right Concentration
- } Belong to Concentration
-
- Right View
 - Right Thought
- } Belong to Wisdom

22. Mention two differences between Theravada Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism.

- Theravada monks wear robe like the Buddha’s time, whereas Mahayana monks and nuns wear robe only when attending ceremonies or when going chanting.
- Theravada Buddhism does not accept Bhikkhuni, but Mahayana Buddhism accepts both Bhikkhu and Bhikkhuni.

23. Can you differentiate the difference between Tranquility Meditation – Samatha and Insight Meditation – Vipassana?

Samatha means “calm” or “tranquility” because it calms down the five hindrances. The meditator who practices Samatha meditation can concentrate on the objects but cannot eradicate defilements completely. Vipassana means “insight” or “seeing” things as they really are. Those who practice Vipassana meditation can eradicate defilements completely.

ORAL EXAMINATION (3)

1. What is the Meditation?

Meditation is a method of repeated contemplation on various objects, namely, body, sensations, consciousness, and mental objects. There are two kinds of meditation: Samatha and Vipassana.

2. How are experiences for the meditation?

Meditation practice is very good but it is not sufficient. For an ideal life, I have to study other subjects such as Vinaya, Abhidhamma and so on and devote my life to spreading the Buddha-sasana for sake of others. This is the reason I take exam to the ITBMU this year. Although I know that it is difficult to join this University, I am always longing for an opportunity to study Theravada Buddhism in Myanmar. I believe that studying at this University could help me improve my Buddhist knowledge and enhance my spiritual life day better day.

3. What is the Four Noble Truths?

- The Noble Truth of Suffering: Birth is suffering; decay, death, sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, despair are suffering; association with the unpleasant, separation from the pleasant and not to get what one wants is suffering and the five aggregates of existence are suffering.
- The Noble Truth of the Origin of Suffering: It is craving which rises to rebirth, and bound up with pleasures and lusts now here and there, finds ever fresh delight.
- The Noble of the Cessation of Suffering: It is complete cessation of the very craving, giving up, renouncing it, emancipating oneself from it, and detaching oneself from it.
- The Noble Truth of the Path leading to the Cessation of Suffering: It is the Noble Eightfold Path, namely, right view, right thoughts, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness and right concentration.

4. What is the Noble Eightfold Path? What do you understand by the Middle Way of Buddhist Religion?

The Noble Eightfold Path means the Middle Way. This is the way avoided two extremes i.e. sense pleasures and self-mortification, namely:

- Right View: it is the understanding of things as they really are.
- Right Thought: serves a double purpose of eliminating evil thoughts and developing pure thoughts.
- Right Speech: abstaining from lying, slandering, harsh language, and vain talk.

- Right Action: abstaining from killing, stealing, and unlawful sexual intercourse.
- Right Livelihood: abstaining from a livelihood that brings harm to other beings such as trading in arms, in living beings, intoxicating drinks and poison, or killing, slaughtering, fishing, deceit, treachery, soothsaying trickery, usury, etc.
- Right Effort: the effort of avoiding or overcoming evil and unwholesome deeds, and of developing and maintaining wholesome deeds.
- Right Mindfulness: Mindfulness and awareness in contemplating body, feelings, mind, and Dhammas.
- Right Concentration: concentration of mind associated with wholesome consciousness, which eventually may reach the Absorptions.

5. What is the three universal characteristics?

There are three universal characteristics of phenomena, namely, impermanence, suffering, and non-self.

- Impermanence: Impermanence of things is the rising, passing and changing of things or the disappearance of things that have become or arisen.
- Suffering: Dukkha contains not only the ordinary meaning of suffering but also includes deeper ideas such as imperfection, pain, impermanence, disharmony, discomfort, irritation, or awareness of incompleteness and insufficiency.
- Non-self: There is no doer apart from doing, there is no sufferer apart from suffering. There is no being called “I”, “He”, “She”. Being is just a combination of the states of mind and material: feeling, perception, mental formation, and consciousness.

6. What is the Kamma?

Kamma is a Pali word meaning “action”. It is also called “Karma” in Sanskrit. In general sense, kamma means all good or bad actions. It covers all kinds of intentional actions whether mental, verbal or physical. Kamma is called the law of cause and effect. Without a cause, there is no any effect.

7. What is the Nibbana?

Nibbana in Pali is combination of “Ni” and “vana”. “Ni” means a negative particle and “vana” meaning lust or craving. In other words, Nibbana is a state of complete deliverance from birth. Therefore, Nibbana is a state of freedom from desires or the extinction of greed, hatred and ignorance. It ends the death and all kinds of sufferings.

8. What is Theravada Buddhism?

Theravada Buddhism is consisted of two words: “Thera” and “Vada”. The former means “elderly monks” and the latter means “words or speech”. So Theravada literally means the teachings of the Elders. However, it can be translated as the “School of the Elders” because it is preserved by Elderly Monks after the Buddha’s demise. It is also called Southern Buddhist School because of its direction of propagation. Nowadays, Buddhist scholars believe that Theravada Buddhism almost keep intact the original and pure teachings of the Buddha.

9. What is the Tipitaka?

Tipitaka literally means “The Three Baskets”. The teaching of the Buddha expounded for forty-five years are divided into three baskets: Vinaya Pitaka, Suttanta Pitaka, and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

- Vinaya Pitaka: mainly deals with rules and regulations of the Order of monks and nuns.
- Suttanta Pitaka: consists chiefly of discourses delivered by the Buddha himself on various occasions. There are also a few discourses delivered by some of his distinguished disciples, such as the Venerable Sariputta, Ananda, Moggallana, etc.
- Abhidhamma Pitaka: is to a deep thinker, the most important and interesting, as it contains the profound of philosophy of the Buddha’s teaching in contrast to the illuminating but simpler discourses in the Sutta Pitaka.

10. What is the morality? How can we have morality?

Morality in English can be understood as Sila in Pali. However, Sila is rendered in a variety of terms in English such as precept, virtue, morality, rule, regulation, or even ethics. In short, morality is good behaviours or actions of a person.