
Cambodia







1. What is the capital city of Cambodia?

A. Siem Reap

B. Phnom Penh

C. Kampot

D. Angkor City







Answer:

B. Phnom Penh



2. What is the Angkor Wat complex?

A. A government building built during the Khmer Empire

B. A Hindu temple

C. A military outpost

D. A Buddhist temple



Answer:



B. Hindu temple

AND

D. A Buddhist temple

Angkor Wat is a Hindu-Buddhist temple complex, located on a site measuring 162.6 hectares (1,626,000 m2; 402 acres) within the ancient Khmer capital city of Angkor.

Angkor Wat was built by Khmer King Suryavarman II in 1150AD as a Hindu temple dedicated to the deity Vishnu. It was later gradually transformed into a Buddhist temple towards the end of the century. It is considered by some experts to be the largest religious structure in the world.

3. What is the most common religion in Cambodia?

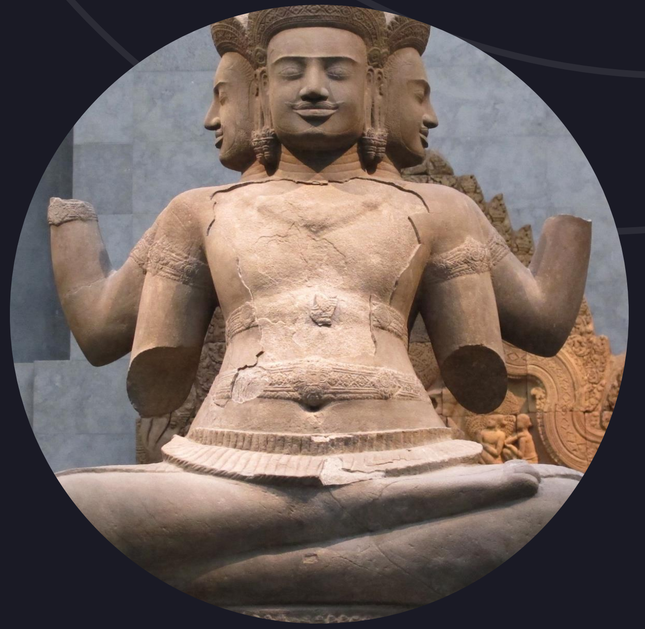


A. Buddhism

B. Islam

C. Roman Catholicism

D. Hinduism



Answer:





A. Buddhism

The majority religion is a variety of Buddhism, mixed with elements from Animism and Hinduism. The country's motto is 'nation, religion, king'. The wats (temples) and their monks provide the center of Cambodian community, as formal Buddhist ceremonies are a part of every event in family and national life.



4. Fish amok is one of the most popular Cambodian dishes. What does it consist of?

A. Fragrant grilled fish served on palm leaves

B. Steamed fish cooked in a custard like curry served on banana leaves.

C. Raw fish served in coconut milk curry.



Answer:

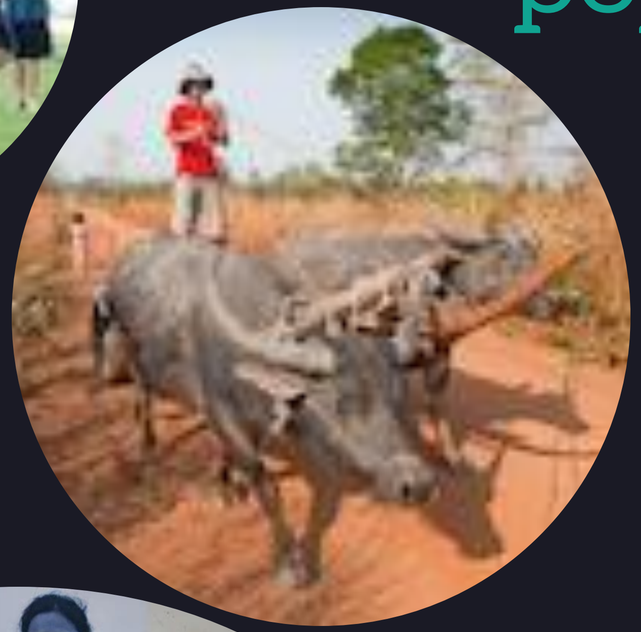


B. Steamed fish cooked in a custard like curry served

on banana leaves.

Cambodian cuisine is known for its use of fresh herbs, spices, and fish, with dishes like fish amok and kuy teav (noodle soup) being popular.







5. What is Cambodia's most popular sport?

A. Soccer (football)

B. Bokator - an ancient Khmer martial art based on animal forms. It involves ground fighting, close combat techniques and weaponry.

C. Ox Cart Racing

D. Sepak Takraw: a foot volleyball sport

E. Skateboarding



Answer:

A. Soccer (football)

Soccer is the nation's most popular sport, but each of these other sports compete closely with soccer for popularity

(Ox Cart Racing is a cultural sport held during the Khmer New Year).







6. True or False:

Birthdays form a main part of Cambodian Family Life.





Answer:

FALSE:

Birthdays really aren’t a big thing in Cambodia (especially in the rural areas). Some older people may not even know their exact birth date and only recognise their birthday year or season.

New Year on the other hand is the biggest celebration of the year lasting for three days. Celebrated in April, Khmer New Year is a time when Cambodians with Khmer roots stop working for 3 days and return to their homes to celebrate the end of the traditional harvest season. The Khmer community celebrates this day by uniting with their family members and performing purification ceremonies, visiting temples, and having fun playing traditional games.









7. What is the most typical form of transportation in Cambodia?

A. Bicycle

B. Motorcycle

C. Bus

D. Tuk Tuk

E. Cyclo



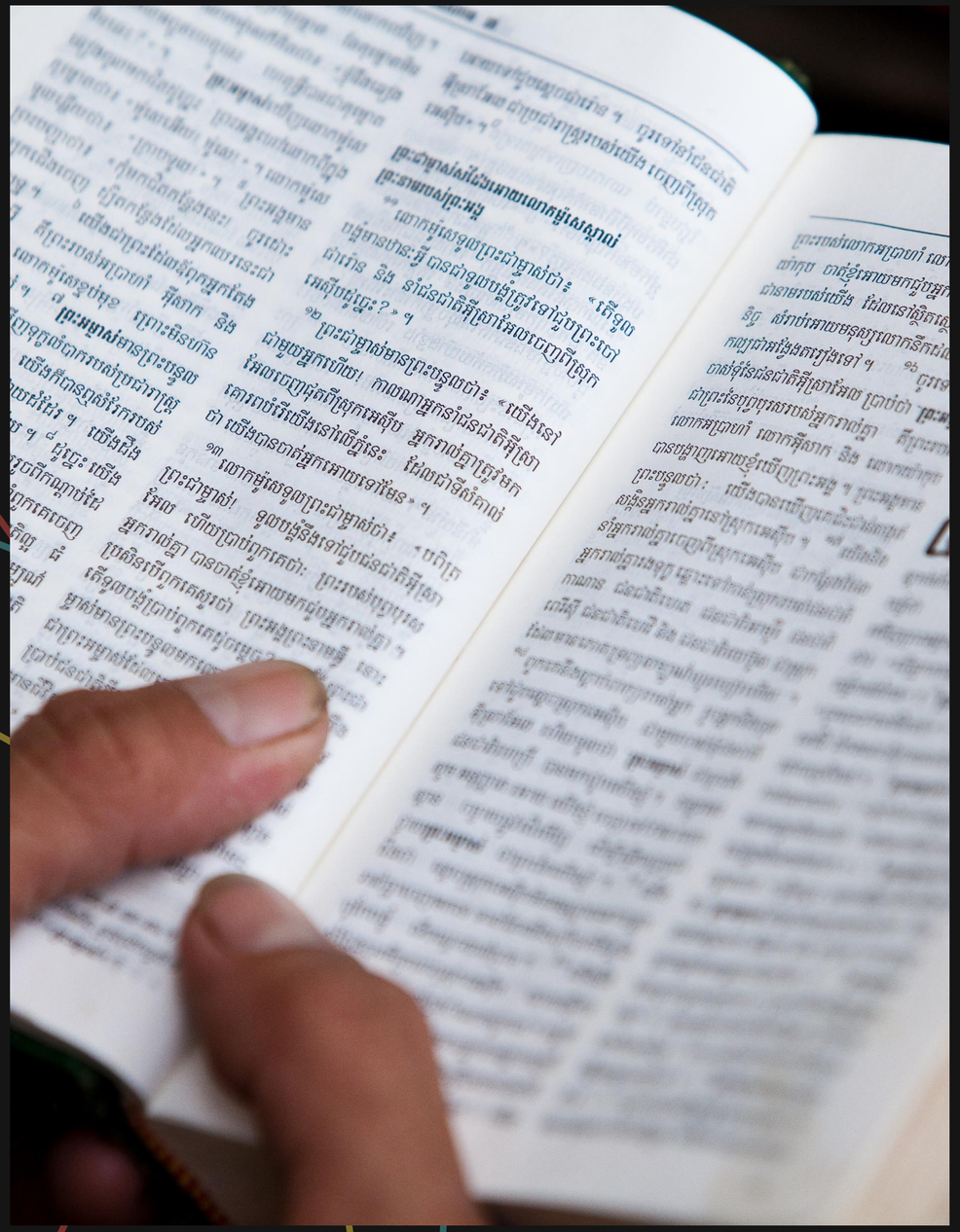


Answer:

B. Motorcycle

Motorcycles are by far the most common transport medium in Cambodia.

"Cyclo", or cycle rickshaws were popular in the 1990s but are increasingly replaced by remorques (carriages attached to motorcycles) and rickshaws imported from India. Cyclos are unique to Cambodia in that the cyclist sits behind the passenger(s) seat.



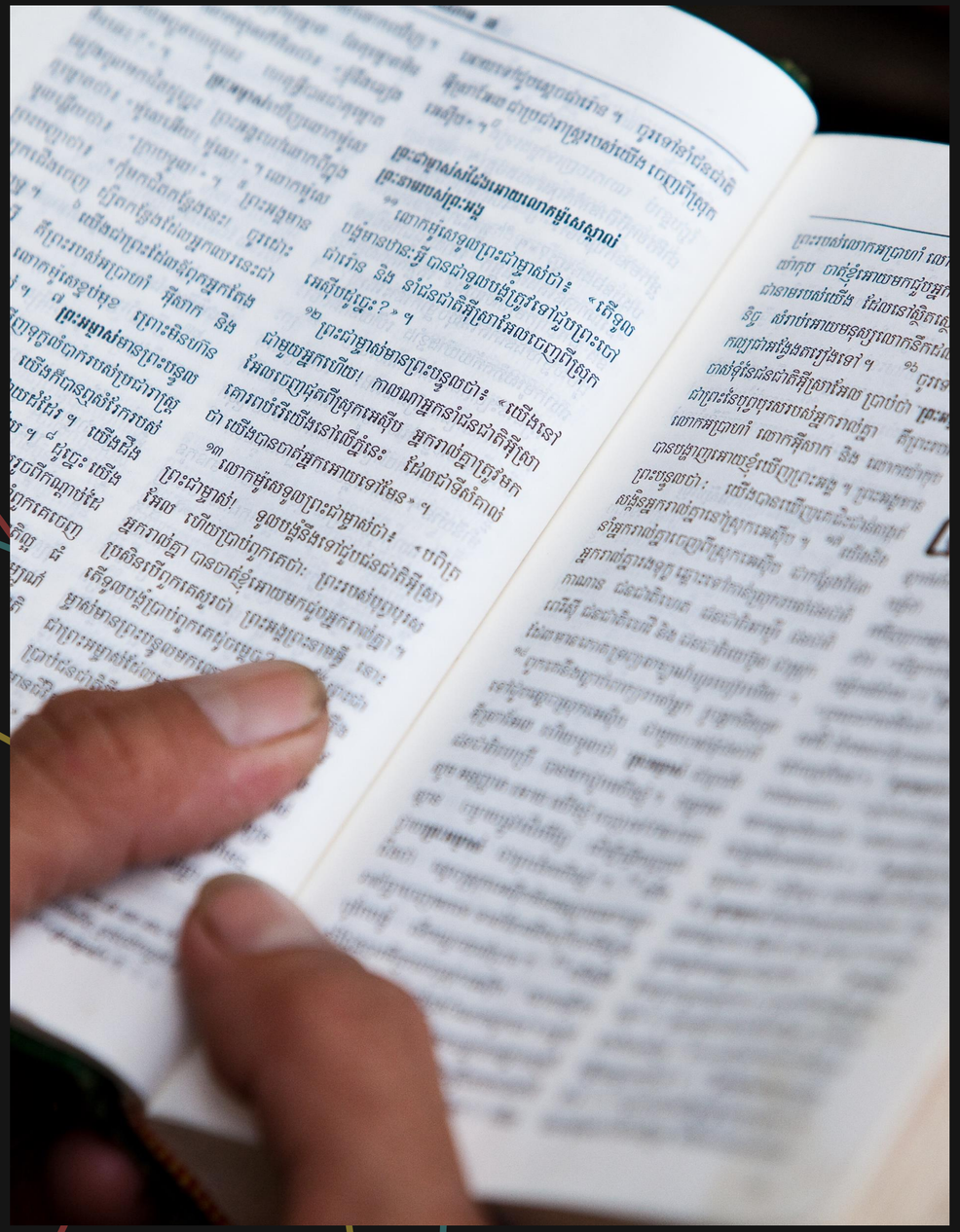
8. When did the first Protestant mission arrive in Cambodia?

A. 1923

B. 1945

C. 1891

D. 1887



Answer:

A. 1923

The first Protestant missions organisation, Christian Missionary Alliance, arrived in **1923**, translated the New Testament in 1933 and published the whole Bible in 1953.



9. Approximately how many churches are there in Cambodia today?

A. Over 2,000
B. Over 5,000
C. Over 8,000



Answer:

A. Over 2,000

The early Cambodian church almost disappeared in the 1970s. Despite Pol Pot's attempt to crush the Church, the small remnant has grown from a few hundred Christians to approximately 250,000 today. There are now more than 2,000 churches. In the country's 197 districts there is now only one district left without a church.

Much remains to be done, however. Over 11,000 of Cambodia's 14,000 villages have no church and only 1.16 per cent of the population is Christian.

Please pray with us for continued church growth in Cambodia. Please pray with us for a continued and growing vibrant Christian witness in Cambodia.







10. What ministries are OMF involved in within Cambodia?

A. Church planting & theological education

A. Dentistry & Health care

B. Literacy

C. Student work







Answer: All of these!

A. Church planting & theological education

A. Dentistry & Health care

B. Literacy

C. Student work


OMF
Heart for Asia.
Hope for Billions.