

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination

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There are 210 Topics

Choose the best answers.

1. What is the ultimate goal of education in Buddhist philosophy?

- A. Obtaining a degree
- B. Accumulating vast worldly knowledge
- C. Attaining Enlightenment (Dharma-realization)
- D. Gaining fame and reputation

2. "Buddhist Philosophy refers to the noble knowledge enlightened by the Buddha, or Buddhadhamma." In this context, what does "Buddhadhamma" mean?

- A. The laws of the Buddha
- B. The core principles and teachings of the Buddha
- C. The methods of practicing the Buddha's teachings
- D. The community of those who follow the Buddha's teachings

3. What is the ultimate goal of education according to the framework of Buddhist philosophy?

- A. Having great wit and intelligence

- B. Being a virtuous and moral person
- C. Attaining happiness
- D. The perfect development of the Five Aggregates (Khandhas)

4. What does Buddhist educational philosophy primarily emphasize?

- A. Knowledge and capability
- B. The Five Aggregates (Khandhas)
- C. Morality and ethics
- D. All of the above (A, B, and C)

5. According to the concept of Buddhist educational philosophy, what is the main purpose of developing the Five Aggregates?

- A. To make learners talented and clever
- B. To make learners virtuous and moral
- C. To make learners happy
- D. To enable learners to be liberated from suffering (Dukkha)

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Continued)

6. Regarding the educational goal of creating a peaceful and happy society, which of the following best aligns with this principle?

- A. Competing to be number one

- B. Prioritizing cooperation and sharing
- C. Seeking personal gain or self-interest
- D. Emphasizing individualism

7. According to the concept of Buddhist educational philosophy, what does "using wisdom (Panna) to solve problems" mean?

- A. Using scientific and technological knowledge
- B. Using intellect to analyze and resolve issues
- C. Using psychic powers to fix problems
- D. Using personal beliefs to resolve issues

8. In terms of the educational objective to develop a learner's way of thinking and reasoning, which of the following is most consistent with this principle?

- A. Rote memorization of lessons
- B. Following the examples of others
- C. Analyzing and synthesizing information
- D. Strictly obeying the teacher's orders

9. According to Buddhist educational philosophy, what is the primary objective of developing morality and ethics in learners?

- A. To ensure learners achieve high exam scores

- B. To help learners gain fame and reputation
- C. To enable learners to be happy and coexist peacefully with others
- D. To help learners gain power and status

10. Regarding the comparison of individuals to the "Four Types of Lotuses," which of the following best aligns with this principle?

- A. Everyone should have the same educational goals.
- B. Education should emphasize total equality for everyone.
- C. Education should promote and support individual differences and diversity.
- D. Education should focus on competing to be the best.

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Final Part)

11. According to Buddhist educational philosophy, what is the importance of organizing education to promote critical thinking?

- A. To enable learners to memorize lessons accurately
- B. To enable learners to solve various problems effectively
- C. To ensure learners strictly obey the teacher's orders
- D. To enable learners to follow the examples of others

12. Teaching according to the "Four Noble Truths," which aligns with the scientific method of problem-solving, means what?

- A. Teaching by emphasizing abstract theories
- B. Teaching through the memorization of formulas and principles
- C. Teaching by emphasizing the process of inquiry and finding answers
- D. Teaching by having learners strictly follow exercises

13. What is the foundation of Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. Nature
- B. Society
- C. Buddhism (The Buddha's teachings)
- D. Culture

14. What is the primary goal of Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. Attaining happiness
- B. Liberation from suffering (Dukkha)
- C. Self-development
- D. Creating a virtuous society

15. What does Theravada Buddhist Philosophy teach regarding "Truth"?

- A. Truth is what we see.
- B. Truth is what we think.
- C. Truth is what we believe.

D. Truth is what we can perceive/experience (Empirical reality).

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Final Set)

16. According to Theravada Buddhist Philosophy, what is suffering (Dukkha)?

- A. Physical pain
- B. Mental pain
- C. Dissatisfaction (Unsatisfactoriness)
- D. Not having what we want

17. What does Theravada Buddhist Philosophy teach as the way out of suffering?

- A. Chanting/Praying
- B. Making merit (Bunya)
- C. Meditation
- B. Dharma practice (Dhamma-vicaya/Practical application of teachings)

18. According to Theravada Buddhist Philosophy, what is true happiness?

- A. Getting what we want
- B. Not having what we do not want
- C. Having good health
- D. Having a peaceful and tranquil mind

19. How does Theravada Buddhist Philosophy define "Love" (Metta/Loving-kindness)?

- A. Having a romantic partner
- B. The act of giving love and kindness
- C. Receiving love from others
- D. Being a good person

20. What is the ultimate goal of Buddhism?

- A. Having a comfortable life
- B. Being highly respected by others
- C. Attaining liberation from the cycle of birth and death (Samsara)
- D. Having great power and status

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 5)

21. According to Buddhist principles, what is the primary cause of suffering (Dukkha)?

- A. Birth, aging, sickness, and death
- B. Craving or Desire (Tanha)
- C. Past Kamma (Karma)
- D. Unfavorable environments

22. What is the purpose of the Noble Eightfold Path?

- A. To serve as a set of rules for daily living

B. To serve as the path to the cessation of suffering

C. To serve as a method to reach heaven

D. To serve as a tool for controlling others

23. What does "Tilakkhana" (The Three Marks of Existence) refer to?

A. The three characteristics of the Buddha

B. The three universal characteristics of all conditioned things

C. The three characteristics of suffering

D. The three characteristics of the cessation of suffering

24. What is the benefit of practicing Dharma (Dhamma-vicaya/Practice)?

A. It helps improve physical health.

B. It helps accumulate wealth.

C. It helps attain mental peace and the arising of wisdom (Panna).

D. It helps gain fame and reputation.

25. What does Buddhism primarily focus on developing?

A. The physical body

B. The mind and wisdom (Citta and Panna)

C. Society

D. Material wealth

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 6: Section 26-30)

26. Which value of Buddhism is directly related to solving personal problems?

- A. Creating peace
- B. Solving life's problems
- C. Social coexistence
- D. All of the above

27. What does the practice of Dharma according to Buddhist principles affect?

- A. Physical health
- B. Inner peace
- C. Relationships with others
- D. All of the above

28. How does Buddhism encourage humans to coexist in society?

- A. Competing for excellence
- B. Class discrimination
- C. Having loving-kindness (Metta) and compassion (Karuna) toward one another
- D. Taking advantage of others

29. Based on the provided context, which of the following is NOT considered a core value of Buddhism?

- A. Self-development
- B. Materialistic progress/growth
- C. Solving life's problems
- D. Social coexistence

30. According to the provided context, what is the most important thing in human life?

- A. The body
- B. The mind (Citta)
- C. Wealth and possessions
- D. Fame and reputation

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 7)

31. What are the benefits of developing a pure and radiant mind?

- A. Increased happiness
- B. Sharpness of wisdom and intelligence
- C. Improved physical health
- D. All of the above

32. What is the method for developing a peaceful mind and mindfulness?

- A. Sleeping

B. Working hard

C. Dharma practice (Dhamma-vicaya/Meditation)

D. Resting/Relaxing

33. According to Buddhist principles, what is the primary objective of practicing Dharma?

A. To become wealthy

B. To gain fame and reputation

C. To be liberated from defilements (Kilesa) and suffering (Dukkha)

D. To have a strong and healthy body

34. What does "living a life with mindfulness and clear comprehension" (Sati-Sampajanna) mean?

A. Living life in a rush

B. Living life without paying attention to surroundings

C. Being constantly aware of what one is doing

D. Doing things according to one's desires

35. What is the benefit of studying the Buddha's teachings (The Dhamma)?

A. It helps in understanding the nature of life.

B. It helps in solving life's problems.

C. It helps in attaining happiness.

D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Final Part)

36. What are the obstacles to attaining Enlightenment?

A. Defilements (Kilesa)

B. Craving (Tanha)

C. Suffering (Dukkha)

D. All of the above

37. What are the results of practicing the Dharma?

A. Inner peace

B. True happiness

C. Understanding the nature of life

D. All of the above

38. What is the primary objective of practicing Dharma according to Buddhist principles?

A. To become wealthy

B. To gain fame and reputation

C. To be liberated from defilements and suffering

D. To have a strong and healthy body

39. What is the essential foundation for self-training in Buddhism?

- A. Meditation
- B. Studying the Tipitaka (Scriptures)
- C. Observing the Five Precepts (Sila)
- D. Making donations (Dana)

40. What is the result obtained from practicing the Dharma?

- A. Inner peace
- B. Understanding the nature of life
- C. Liberation from defilements
- D. All of the above

41. Which Pali word corresponds to the term "Philosophy"?

- A. Panna (Wisdom)
- B. Vipassana (Insight)
- C. Samadhi (Concentration)
- D. Vijja (Knowledge/Science)

42. In a philosophical context, what does the word "Philosophy" mean?

- A. Correct knowledge
- B. Love of wisdom

- C. Profound knowledge
- D. Specialized knowledge

43. What are the characteristics of a philosopher?

- A. Enjoys thinking and questioning
- B. Enjoys learning new things
- C. Enjoys analyzing problems
- D. All of the above

44. What kind of knowledge is "Philosophical Knowledge"?

- A. Closed-ended
- B. Open-ended
- C. Single-answer based
- D. Always absolute

45. What does "Buddhism" refer to?

- A. The teachings of the Buddha
- B. The religion of Buddhists
- C. The correct religion
- D. The sublime religion

46. What are the core components of Buddhism?

- A. Dhamma (Teachings) and Vinaya (Discipline)
- B. Religious persons, objects, and rituals
- C. The Tipitaka (The Three Baskets of Scriptures)
- D. All of the above

47. What does “Buddhist Philosophy” focus on more specifically?

- A. Core content and essence
- B. Methods of presentation
- C. Beliefs
- D. History

48. What are the supplementary components of Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. Motivating factors and the nature of Dhamma discourse
- B. Religious objects and rituals
- C. The Tipitaka
- D. All of the above

49. For what purpose did the Buddha deliver the “Ana-Patimokkha”?

- A. For the orderliness and harmony of the Sangha (Monastic community)
- B. For the realization of Truth

- C. For Dharma practice
- D. For attaining Arahantship

50. What does the “Ovadapatimokkha” (The Heart of Buddha’s Teachings) teach?

- A. To refrain from all evil
- B. To do good and purify the mind
- C. To purify one's heart
- D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 8: Section 51-60)

51. What does the term “Parajika” mean?

- A. Grave sin / Major offense
- B. Violation of precepts
- C. Breach of prohibitions
- D. All of the above

52. What is the “Vinaya Pitaka”?

- A. The collection of disciplinary rules for Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis (Monks and Nuns)
- B. General teachings of the Buddha
- C. Dhamma principles
- D. Abhidhamma (Higher Doctrine)

53. What is the “Sutta Pitaka”?

- A. The collection of discourses and sermons delivered by the Buddha
- B. General teachings of the Buddha
- C. Dhamma principles
- D. Abhidhamma (Higher Doctrine)

54. What is the “Abhidhamma Pitaka”?

- A. The collection of Dhamma principles and explanations presented in a systematic, academic, and philosophical form
- B. General teachings of the Buddha
- C. Dhamma principles
- D. Vinaya (Discipline)

55. Which part of Buddhism is most closely related to Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. Religious Teachings (Sasana-dhamma)
- B. Religious Objects (Sasana-vatthu)
- C. Religious Rituals (Sasana-pithi)
- D. All of the above

56. What are the philosophical implications found in religious objects and rituals?

- A. Fundamental principles or underlying concepts

- B. Beliefs
- C. Traditions
- D. All of the above

57. What does Buddhist Philosophy emphasize more than just the content?

- A. Methods of presentation and practical application
- B. Blind faith/Belief
- C. Traditions
- D. All of the above

58. How does Buddhist Philosophy differ from Western Philosophy?

- A. Buddhist Philosophy emphasizes practice (Pratipat).
- B. Buddhist Philosophy focuses on the cessation of suffering.
- C. Buddhist Philosophy focuses on enlightenment and realization.
- D. All of the above

59. What is the primary aim of Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. Attaining Nibbana (Nirvana)
- B. Enlightenment of the Truth
- C. Cessation of suffering (Dukkha)
- D. All of the above

60. Why is Buddhist Philosophy important to human life?

- A. It helps in understanding the nature of life.
- B. It helps one live a happy and meaningful life.
- C. It helps in achieving life's ultimate goals.
- D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 9: Section 61-80)

61. In terms of "Knowledge" (Body of Knowledge), what does "Philosophy" refer to?

- A. Clear and unambiguous knowledge
- B. Knowledge that can be formulated into theories
- C. Knowledge that is still debatable and remains in the stage of doubt
- D. Knowledge that can be proven by the principles of reason and logic

62. What is the primary goal of Philosophy?

- A. To find the one correct answer
- B. To create new theories
- C. To know for the sake of knowing, or knowing for the sake of inquiry
- D. To prove the ultimate truth

63. How do Buddhists perceive the nature of knowledge in Buddhism?

- A. Vague and ambiguous

- B. Unverifiable
- C. Clear, radiant, and unambiguous
- D. Merely theoretical

64. What is the key principle Buddhists use to verify knowledge?

- A. Rationality/Logic
- B. Practice/Application
- C. A combination of practice and reason
- D. The principle of Dependent Origination

65. Why do most philosophy scholars not accept Buddhism as a "Philosophy"?

- A. Because Buddhist knowledge is considered "too clear" (already finalized)
- B. Because Buddhism emphasizes practice over study
- C. Because Buddhism is not a philosophical concept
- D. Because Buddhism lacks academic debate

66. When asked by Sangarava Brahmin, in which group did the Buddha categorize himself?

- A. Anussavika (Traditionalists/Those who follow hearsay)
- B. Takki-vimamsi (Logicians and Reasoners)
- C. Those who have directly experienced and realized the Dhamma by themselves
- D. Those who only know the fundamental principles of the Holy Life

67. Which attitude toward philosophical speculation did the Buddha reject?

- A. An attitude focused on practice
- B. An attitude focused on education
- C. An attitude focused on analysis
- D. An attitude focused solely on debating/speculating (Ditthi-visukkhi)

68. When contemplating Dependent Origination in "Forward Order" (Anuloma - Arising side), where does it begin?

- A. Avijja (Ignorance)
- B. Sankhara (Mental Formations)
- C. Jati (Birth)
- D. Aging, Death, Sorrow, Lamentation, Pain, Grief, and Despair

69. When contemplating Dependent Origination in "Reverse Order" (Patiloma - Cessation side), what is the final result?

- A. The cessation of Ignorance
- B. The cessation of Mental Formations
- C. The cessation of Birth
- D. The cessation of Aging, Death, Sorrow, Lamentation, Pain, Grief, and Despair

70. How many models can be used to explain Dependent Origination?

- A. 1 model

B. 2 models

C. 3 models

D. 4 models

71. How many "lifetimes" is the "Cross-Lifetimes" model of Dependent Origination divided into?

A. 1 lifetime

B. 2 lifetimes

C. 3 lifetimes

D. 4 lifetimes

72. What constitutes the "First Lifetime" in the Cross-Lifetimes model?

A. Ignorance (Avijja) and Mental Formations (Sankhara)

B. Consciousness (Vinnana)

C. Existence/Becoming (Bhava)

D. Birth (Jati)

73. What constitutes the "Second Lifetime" in the Cross-Lifetimes model?

A. Ignorance and Mental Formations

B. Consciousness (Vinnana) through Existence (Bhava)

C. Existence/Becoming (Bhava)

D. Birth (Jati)

74. What constitutes the "Third Lifetime" in the Cross-Lifetimes model?

- A. Ignorance and Mental Formations
- B. Consciousness
- C. Existence
- D. Birth (Jati), Aging, and Death

75. What is the "Cross-Lifetimes" model of Dependent Origination concerned with?

- A. The arising and ceasing of the world
- B. The arising and ceasing of the mind
- C. The arising and ceasing of life (Rebirth)
- D. The arising and ceasing of suffering (Dukkha)

76. What does the "Present-Moment" model of Dependent Origination emphasize?

- A. Practical application in daily life, focusing on the "here and now" and the continuous process of change
- B. The connection between cause and effect leading to personal responsibility
- C. Focus on the present and flux
- D. All of the above

77. How do Philosophy and Buddhism differ in their goals of seeking knowledge?

- A. Philosophy focuses on "knowing for the sake of knowing"; Buddhism focuses on "knowing to cease suffering."

B. Philosophy focuses on setting hypotheses; Buddhism focuses on direct verification/realization.

C. Philosophy focuses on reasoning; Buddhism focuses on practice.

D. Both (A) and (B) are correct.

78. Academically speaking, how are Philosophy and Buddhism similar in terms of their goals and the process of seeking knowledge?

A. Both disciplines focus on finding answers that lead to material wealth.

B. Both disciplines begin with doubt and the desire to understand the truth of the world and life.

C. Both disciplines reject the use of reason and emphasize blind faith alone.

D. Both disciplines have the ultimate goal of creating new theories solely for intellectual entertainment.

79. Why do most philosophical scholars not categorize Buddhism as a philosophy?

A. Because Buddhism has beliefs that transcend reason

B. Because Buddhism prioritizes practice over thinking

C. Because Buddhism provides definitive answers and is not "open-ended" for endless speculation

D. All of the above

80. How did the Buddha categorize himself compared to other sages of his time?

A. As one who has mastered the Vedas

- B. As a logician and philosopher
- C. As a self-enlightened experienter of Truth
- D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 11: Section 81-90)

81. What was the Buddha's attitude toward philosophical concepts/speculations?

- A. Total rejection
- B. Acceptance of the concepts but disagreement with the methods
- C. Acceptance and practical application
- D. No expressed opinion

82. From the Buddha's perspective, what does "Paticcasamuppada" (Dependent Origination) primarily emphasize?

- A. The arising and ceasing of all things
- B. The process of causality (Cause and Effect)
- C. The self or individual identity
- D. Emptiness (Sunyata)

83. What is the primary reason the Buddha emphasized contemplating Dependent Origination in the "Present Moment" rather than across "Multiple Lifetimes"?

- A. To make it easy to understand and practical for daily life
- B. Because the multiple-lifetime model is purely theoretical

C. To focus strictly on Kamma and its results

D. Both (A) and (B) are correct

84. What does the "Present-Moment" Dependent Origination primarily focus on?

A. The arising and ceasing of phenomena in the present

B. The process of causality in the present moment

C. The fluctuations of the mind in the present

D. All of the above

85. What is the significance of the "62 Views" (Ditthi 62) in Buddhism?

A. They are obstacles to attaining Enlightenment

B. They are partially correct concepts

C. They are the foundation of Dharma practice

D. They are merely philosophical theories

86. Why are the "62 Views" considered obstacles to attaining Enlightenment?

A. Because they are based on wrong views (Miccha-ditthi)

B. Because they cause attachment to one's own opinions

C. Because they prevent a true understanding of reality

D. All of the above

87. How does the practice of Insight Meditation (Vipassana) relate to Scriptural Study (Pariyatti)?

- A. Pariyatti is only theory; Vipassana is the actual practice
- B. Pariyatti provides the foundational understanding of Dhamma used in Vipassana
- C. Vipassana leads to a deeper, experiential realization of Pariyatti
- D. Both (B) and (C) are correct

88. Contemplating Dependent Origination in the present moment helps us understand what?

- A. The causes and conditions that lead to suffering
- B. The methods to cease suffering
- C. The impermanence (Anicca) of all things
- D. All of the above

89. Which of the following is included in the "62 Views"?

- A. The view that the self is immortal (Eternalism)
- B. The view that the world is finite (Finitism)
- C. The view that actions have no consequences (Non-action)
- D. All of the above

90. What is the difference between the "Cross-Lifetimes" and "Present-Moment" models of Dependent Origination?

- A. Cross-lifetimes emphasizes rebirth; Present-moment emphasizes the "now"

- B. Cross-lifetimes emphasizes Kamma; Present-moment emphasizes causal factors
- C. Cross-lifetimes emphasizes theory; Present-moment emphasizes practice
- D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Final Part: 91-100)

91. What can be developed through the practice of Insight Meditation (Vipassana)?

- A. Wisdom (Panna)
- B. Concentration (Samadhi)
- C. Morality (Sila)
- D. All of the above (The Threefold Training)

92. Why did the Buddha teach the contemplation of Dependent Origination (Paticcasamuppada)?

- A. To understand the truth of life
- B. To be liberated from suffering
- C. To develop wisdom
- D. All of the above

93. What does the principle "Do not blindly believe" (as seen in the Kalama Sutta) mean in Buddhism?

- A. Not believing in anything at all
- B. Using wisdom to investigate and reflect before believing

- C. Believing based on personal feelings
- D. Believing solely based on the teachings of the Sangha

94. What type of "Faith" (Saddha) does Buddhism promote?

- A. Faith without wisdom (Blind faith)
- B. Faith accompanied by wisdom (Akaravati-saddha)
- C. Faith that focuses only on strict adherence
- D. Faith based on tradition and custom

95. What is the nature of the "Dhamma-Vinaya" in Buddhism?

- A. Mandatory laws enforced on everyone in society
- B. A practical guideline for those seeking Enlightenment
- C. Regulations that can be changed arbitrarily according to the era
- D. Mere suggestions for interested individuals

96. Is "disbelief" in Buddhist principles considered a sin?

- A. It is always a sin.
- B. It is a sin only for those who declare themselves Buddhists.
- C. It is not considered a sin.
- D. It depends on the intention of the disbeliever.

97. How does the concept of "Mind" (Citta) in Buddhism differ from Kant's Idealism?

- A. Buddhism prioritizes Pure Reason more.
- B. Buddhism views the mind as permanent and unchanging.
- C. Buddhism views the mind as being subject to the Law of Dependent Origination (Conditionality).
- D. Buddhism views the mind as a God-like entity.

98. Why can Buddhism not be directly categorized into any single group of Western philosophy?

- A. Because Buddhism emphasizes practice over theory
- B. Because Buddhism has concepts that differ fundamentally from other philosophies
- C. Because Buddhism is a religion, not a philosophy
- D. Both (A) and (B) are correct.

99. What does the term "Vibhajjavada" mean?

- A. Social class division
- B. The doctrine of analysis (Analytical reasoning)
- C. Belief in the power of God
- D. Nihilism (Rejection of everything)

100. What is the nature of "Kamma" (Karma) in Buddhism?

- A. A simple linear line connecting action to result

- B. A complex process dependent on various factors such as Gati, Upadhi, Kala, and Payoga
- C. A matter of fate or luck
- D. Punishment from a divine being

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 12: 101-110)

101. What does Buddhism prioritize the most?

- A. Belief / Faith
- B. Wisdom (Panna)
- C. Practice (Pratipat)
- D. All of the above (as an integrated system)

102. Practicing according to Buddhist Dhamma leads to which primary result?

- A. Material happiness
- B. Inner mental peace
- C. Wealth and riches
- D. Power and influence

103. Which significant event marks the starting point of the emergence of the Theravada tradition?

- A. The Enlightenment of the Buddha
- B. The First Buddhist Council (First Sangayana)

C. The sectarian schism (division of schools)

D. The translation of the Tipitaka into Pali

104. What was the primary objective of the First Buddhist Council?

A. To preserve the Dhamma-Vinaya (The Teachings and Discipline)

B. To propagate Buddhism to other lands

C. To resolve internal conflicts within the Sangha

D. To create a distinction from other religious sects

105. What was the main cause that led to the development of Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

A. The need to explain the Dhamma in a more comprehensible way

B. Debates and dialogues with other religions/philosophies

C. The division of Buddhist schools (Sectarianism)

D. All of the above

106. What was a key factor that triggered the philosophical analysis of Buddhadhamma?

A. Differences among various Buddhist sects

B. The quest for definitive and precise answers

C. The application of other philosophical principles for comparison

D. All of the above

107. What does the term "Vibhajjavada" mean within the context of Buddhism?

- A. The division of sects
- B. The analytical and categorical explanation of the Dhamma
- C. The rejection of the Dhamma
- D. The strict adherence to the Dhamma without questioning

108. The Buddha's statement "One is one's own refuge" (Atta hi attano natho) contradicts which principle?

- A. Anatta (Non-self)
- B. Paticcasamuppada (Dependent Origination)
- C. Dukkha (Suffering)
- D. It does not contradict any principle.

109. What does the discussion/debate regarding Nibbana by the Sarvastivada school demonstrate?

- A. An attempt to understand the Dhamma profoundly
- B. Differences in the interpretation of the Dhamma
- C. The importance of philosophical debate in Buddhism
- D. All of the above

110. Why is it said that Theravada Buddhist Philosophy has a unique identity?

- A. It emphasizes practice over pure theory.

- B. It is rooted in direct personal experience.
- C. It features meticulous and profound analytical methods.
- D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 13: 101–120)

101. What does Buddhism prioritize the most?

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- D. All of the above (as an integrated system)

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- C. The rejection of the Dhamma
- D. The strict adherence to the Dhamma without questioning

108. Does the Buddha's statement "One is one's own refuge" (Atta hi attano natho) contradict any principle?

- A. Anatta (Non-self)
- B. Paticcasamuppada (Dependent Origination)
- C. Dukkha (Suffering)
- D. It does not contradict any principle.

109. What does the discussion regarding Nibbana by the Sarvastivada school demonstrate?

- A. An attempt to understand the Dhamma profoundly
- B. Differences in the interpretation of the Dhamma
- C. The importance of philosophical debate in Buddhism
- D. All of the above

110. Why is it said that Theravada Buddhist Philosophy has a unique identity?

- A. It emphasizes practice over pure theory.
- B. It is rooted in direct personal experience.

C. It features meticulous and profound analytical methods.

D. All of the above

111. What are the benefits of studying Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

A. Gaining a deeper understanding of Buddhism

B. Developing critical and analytical thinking skills

C. Understanding the fundamental nature of human beings

D. All of the above

112. What is the most essential element in studying Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

A. Memorization of the Suttas

B. Practical application of Dhamma (Practice)

C. Analysis and synthesis of principles

D. Absolute obedience to teachings

113. What is the difference between "Gantha-dhura" and "Vipassana-dhura"?

A. Gantha-dhura focuses on scriptural study; Vipassana-dhura focuses on practice.

B. Gantha-dhura focuses on analysis; Vipassana-dhura focuses on memorization.

C. Gantha-dhura focuses on practice; Vipassana-dhura focuses on study.

D. Gantha-dhura focuses on lecturing; Vipassana-dhura focuses on discussion.

114. During the Buddha's time, what did the majority of monks prioritize?

- A. Gantha-dhura (Scriptural study)
- B. Vipassana-dhura (Insight meditation/Practice)
- C. Both were prioritized equally.
- D. Sangha administration

115. What caused the rise of serious academic Buddhist studies in later eras?

- A. Sectarian divisions
- B. The translation of the Tipitaka into Pali
- C. The establishment of Nalanda University
- D. All of the above

116. What was the significant role of Nalanda University in developing academic Buddhist studies?

- A. Serving as a center for education and knowledge exchange
- B. Promoting the debate and analysis of the Dhamma
- C. Producing highly capable and knowledgeable scholars
- D. All of the above

117. Between analysis and practice, what does Buddhism emphasize more?

- A. Analysis

- B. Practice
- C. Both are emphasized equally.
- D. It depends on the individual's disposition.

118. What does the term "Abyakata-panha" refer to?

- A. Problems that can be answered
- B. Problems that should not be discussed
- C. Questions the Buddha left unanswered (Indeterminable questions)
- D. Problems related to daily life

119. Why did the Buddha choose not to answer certain questions about the past and future?

- A. Because He did not know the answers
- B. To prevent people from being attached to the past and future
- C. Because those matters were not conducive to liberation
- D. Both B and C are correct.

120. What are the benefits of academic Buddhist studies?

- A. Gaining a more profound understanding of the Dhamma
- B. Developing critical thinking skills
- C. Encouraging discussion and the exchange of ideas
- D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 14: 121–130)

121. What is the ultimate goal of Buddhist studies?

- A. Attaining Enlightenment (Dharma-realization)
- B. Realizing the Truth (Enlightenment)
- C. Becoming a great scholar or sage
- D. Building a reputation

122. How can academic Buddhist studies be applied to daily life?

- A. Helping to solve various problems more effectively
- B. Improving understanding of oneself and others
- C. Helping to lead a happy life
- D. All of the above

123. What is the importance of "Gantha-dhura" (Scriptural Study) in Buddhism?

- A. It is the direct practice to attain Enlightenment.
- B. It serves as the foundation for studying the Dhamma.
- C. It is the process of simplifying the Dhamma for general understanding.
- D. It is the philosophical analysis of the Dhamma.

124. Why did monks during the Buddha's time prioritize "Vipassana-dhura" (Insight Practice) over "Gantha-dhura"?

- A. Because Gantha-dhura was seen as mere memorization.
- B. Because Vipassana-dhura directly leads to the attainment of Enlightenment.
- C. Because Gantha-dhura was reserved for the upper class.
- D. Because Vipassana-dhura was more popular during that era.

125. What was a significant factor that led to the serious academic study of Buddhism in later eras?

- A. The translation of the Tipitaka into Pali
- B. The establishment of Nalanda University
- C. The emergence of sectarian divisions
- D. All of the above

126. What was the role of Nalanda University in the development of academic Buddhist studies?

- A. Serving as a center for education and knowledge exchange
- B. Serving as a training center for monks
- C. Serving as a repository for the Tipitaka
- D. Serving as a site for performing religious rituals

127. Between analysis and practice, what does Buddhism emphasize more?

- A. Analysis
- B. Practice

- C. Both are equally emphasized.
- D. It depends on the specific situation.

128. What does the term "Abyakata-panha" (The Unanswered Questions) refer to?

- A. Problems that can be resolved
- B. Problems that one should not think about
- C. Problems that do not have a definitive or useful answer
- D. Problems related to daily life

129. Why did the Buddha not answer certain questions regarding the past and the future?

- A. Because He did not know the answers.
- B. Because He wanted people to focus on the present moment.
- C. Because those matters were considered unimportant for liberation.
- D. All of the above

130. What are the benefits of academic Buddhist studies?

- A. Helping to gain a profound understanding of the Dhamma
- B. Developing critical and analytical thinking skills
- C. Encouraging discussion and the exchange of ideas
- D. All of the above

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 15: 131–140)

131. Considering the English etymology of "Philosophy" (Philos + Sophia), which of the following best describes its meaning?

- A. One who is enlightened in all things.
- B. An attempt to become an all-knowing person.
- C. The love of wisdom.
- D. The application of knowledge for personal gain.

132. In the Thai context, what is the primary connotation of the word "Prachya" (Philosophy)?

- A. Knowledge that leads to wealth.
- B. Sublime knowledge or knowledge that leads to insight/enlightenment.
- C. Knowledge derived solely from imagination.
- D. Knowledge gained from memorizing foreign textbooks.

133. In contrast to Science, which focuses on specific parts (Micro), what is the standout characteristic of General Philosophy?

- A. Focusing on laboratory experiments to prove hypotheses.
- B. Focusing on the macro-level (Macro) to understand things as a whole/totality.
- C. Focusing on statistical data collection to predict human behavior.
- D. Focusing on narrowing the scope of study for maximum precision.

134. What is the essential methodology used by General Philosophy to reach the "Ultimate Reality"?

- A. Using personal beliefs and traditional acceptance.
- B. Using emotions and personal satisfaction as a standard.
- C. Using reasoning, criticism, and questioning.
- D. Referring to inexplicable miracles and supernatural powers.

135. According to the lesson, what is the "starting point" that triggers human interest in philosophical reflection?

- A. Fear of the power of gods.
- B. Wonder or doubt regarding nature and life.
- C. The desire to overcome natural disasters through magic spells.
- D. Strict adherence to the teachings of ancestors.

136. The birth of philosophy is characterized as a "transition" of the thought system in what way?

- A. Shifting from reasoning to a belief in fate.
- B. Shifting from questioning to accepting existing explanations.
- C. Shifting from belief in supernatural powers to attempting to find rational explanations.
- D. Shifting from the study of life to the study of theology alone.

137. What is the core characteristic of Western Philosophy in its approach to reaching the truth?

- A. Believing in fate and mystical powers without questioning.
- B. Emphasizing the search for external truth and proof through logic and reason.
- C. Emphasizing mental tranquility and liberation from the cycle of birth and death (Samsara).
- D. Using advanced meditation to reach the internal truth of the self.

138. Considering the eras of Western Philosophy, which period primarily focused on "Faith in God"?

- A. The Modern Period
- B. The Medieval Period (Middle Ages)
- C. The Post-Modern Period
- D. The Ancient Period

139. Given that Eastern Philosophy emphasizes "seeking internal truth," what is the most important goal in Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. Creating complex systems of logic and theory.
- B. Accumulating as much academic knowledge as possible.
- C. Liberation from suffering and mental development.
- D. Overcoming nature through technology.

140. What is the key factor that classifies Theravada Buddhist Philosophy as a "Practical Philosophy"?

- A. Creating a belief system where questioning or criticism is forbidden.
- B. The application of wisdom (Panna) and the Four Noble Truths to extinguish suffering in real life.
- C. Focusing solely on accumulating merit (Bunya) for the next life.
- D. Focusing on the linguistic structural analysis of the Tipitaka.

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 16: 141–150)

141. Theravada Buddhist Philosophy prioritizes the 'Original Dhamma-Vinaya' by adhering to which event as its primary standard?

- A. The later separation of the Mahayana sect.
- B. The first recording of the Tipitaka onto palm leaves.
- C. The First Buddhist Council held three months after the Buddha's Parinibbana.
- D. The modern-day translation of the Tipitaka into English.

142. Which Dhamma principle is used as a 'tool' to analyze the reality of the world and life in Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. The Three Marks of Existence (Tilakkhana: Impermanence, Suffering, Non-self).
- B. Adhering to the Vedas as the ultimate truth.
- C. Superstition and searching for auspicious omens.
- D. Accepting the providential power of divine destiny (Brahma-likhit).

143. Comparatively, what is the significant difference between 'Indian Philosophers' and 'Western Philosophers'?

- A. The West views philosophy as a system of knowledge, while India views it as a way of life for liberation.
- B. Indian philosophers use no reason at all, while Western philosophers use only reason.
- C. The West emphasizes mental practice, while India emphasizes solving material problems.
- D. There is no difference, as both traditions are influenced by the same source.

144. The principle of the 'Middle Way' (Majjhima Patipada) in Buddhist philosophy emerged to counter which social condition in ancient India?

- A. A society where everyone reached a consensus regarding the truth.
- B. A society emphasizing equality based on modern democratic principles.
- C. A social condition stuck between two extremes (Sensual Indulgence and Self-Mortification).
- D. A society where logic or reason was not used in dialogue.

145. What is the primary purpose of the relationship between Eastern Philosophy and religion?

- A. To make people fear punishment from heaven.
- B. To lead a life consistent with nature and virtue.
- C. To strictly separate the spiritual world from the mundane world.
- D. To serve as a pretext for seeking political power.

146. Which statement most accurately describes the source and scope of Theravada Buddhist Philosophy according to the text?

- A. It is a philosophy emphasizing logical debate to defeat others.
- B. It is a system of concepts and truths appearing in the Dhamma-Vinaya.
- C. It is a conceptual system emphasizing interpretation from the scriptures of other religions.
- D. It is a concept focusing on praying to sacred entities.

147. What is the key characteristic that causes Buddhist Philosophy to be called "Practical Philosophy"?

- A. Emphasizing the analysis specifically of Buddhist history.
- B. Emphasizing the creation of complex rituals for sacredness.
- C. Emphasizing the accumulation of theoretical knowledge for examinations.
- D. Focusing on the Four Noble Truths and using wisdom for the actual cessation of suffering.

148. Under what social context did Theravada Buddhist Philosophy originate and emerge?

- A. It originated from completely adopting and reforming traditional Brahmin beliefs.
- B. It emerged from collecting ancient scriptures in an era without intellectual debate.
- C. It originated from the Buddha's Enlightenment amidst the debates of various philosophical schools.
- D. It emerged from blending indigenous Indian beliefs with Western philosophy.

149. Which of the following is the new alternative presented by Buddhist Philosophy to explain reality through cause and effect?

- A. Holding sensual pleasure as the ultimate happiness.
- B. The Middle Way and the principle of Dependent Origination (Paticcasamuppada) explaining causal factors.
- C. Emphasizing strict asceticism to torment the physical body.
- D. Depending on luck, fate, and the providential power of gods.

150. What is the significant identity of preserving the teachings in Theravada Buddhist Philosophy?

- A. Prioritizing newly composed scriptures over original teachings.
- B. Constantly updating the Dhamma-Vinaya to fit the current era.
- C. Selecting only certain parts of the Tipitaka for practice.
- D. Strictly maintaining the original Dhamma-Vinaya as established in the First Buddhist Council.

Theravada Buddhist Philosophy Examination (Part 17: 151–160)

151. Which principle in Theravada Buddhist Philosophy emphasizes the reality of all conditioned things to lead one toward Arahantship (Final Liberation)?

- A. The Three Marks of Existence (Tilakkhana: Impermanence, Suffering, Non-self).
- B. Praying for divine intervention from gods for happiness.
- C. Accumulating properties and material wealth.
- D. Waiting for a Bodhisattva to provide salvation from suffering.

152. Which event is considered the primary starting point for collecting and preserving the original Dhamma-Vinaya of Theravada Buddhism?

- A. The sectarian split during the Second Buddhist Council.
- B. The beginning of Buddha image construction during the reign of King Ashoka.
- C. The First Buddhist Council (Sangayana) held three months after the Buddha's Parinibbana.
- D. The propagation of Buddhism into Southeast Asia.

153. Which individual played the most significant role in strengthening Theravada Buddhism and expanding it to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia?

- A. King Ashoka the Great (during the Third Buddhist Council).
- B. King Bimbisara.
- C. King Milinda (Menander I).
- D. King Kanishka the Great.

154. When comparing Theravada Buddhist Philosophy with Western Philosophy, what is the most significant "common ground" or similarity between the two systems?

- A. Prioritizing the use of reason and the critical examination of traditional beliefs.
- B. Focusing solely on accumulating theoretical knowledge for debating purposes.
- C. Focusing on belief in God and divine providence.
- D. Completely denying the existence of the external world and matter.

155. Which of the following most clearly explains the main difference regarding the "Goal of Knowledge" between Theravada Buddhist Philosophy and Western Philosophy?

- A. Buddhist philosophy focuses on material problem-solving, while Western philosophy focuses on meditation.
- B. Western philosophy focuses on liberation from the cycle of birth and death, while Buddhist philosophy focuses on creating technology.
- C. Buddhist philosophy emphasizes knowledge for internal liberation, while Western philosophy often emphasizes theory and external problem-solving.
- D. There is no difference at all between the two philosophies regarding the goal of seeking knowledge.

156. What do most Western philosophers primarily prioritize in their study of philosophy?

- A. Seeking knowledge and using logic/reason to explain the external world.
- B. Determining a way of life for liberation from the cycle of birth and death (Samsara).
- C. Using religious belief to replace the use of reason.
- D. Training the mind to achieve Moksha (Final Liberation).

157. Which statement most accurately describes the standout characteristic of Indian Philosophy (including Theravada Buddhist Philosophy)?

- A. Viewing philosophy as a way of life and a tool for the cessation of suffering.
- B. Viewing philosophy merely as a theory for intellectual ornamentation.
- C. Emphasizing the explanation of natural laws without interest in practice.
- D. Emphasizing the creation of technology for external convenience.

158. How does the scope of Ancient Indian Philosophy differ from Modern Western Philosophy?

- A. Indian philosophy does not mention anything regarding lifestyle or conduct.
- B. The scope of Indian philosophy is typically inseparable from religion and ethics.
- C. Clearly separating philosophical knowledge from ethical principles.
- D. Focusing exclusively on the study of natural phenomena without interest in the mind.

159. Which of the following topics is considered the central core of Ancient Indian Philosophy's study toward the ultimate goal?

- A. Proving the existence of the external world through the five senses only.
- B. Matters of Mind, Soul, and the Law of Karma for liberation from the cycle of rebirth (Samsara).
- C. Analyzing atomic structures and physical matter alone.
- D. Studying ancient economic and political systems.

160. Which description of the overall development of Indian Philosophy is most accurate?

- A. Developing from the worship of nature toward questioning the ultimate truth of life.
- B. Remaining static in the worship of gods alone throughout every era.
- C. Shifting from an emphasis on spirituality toward an emphasis on materialism alone.
- D. Developing from the use of scientific reason back toward nature worship.

161. Which period in Indian philosophy is known as the era of the 'emergence of various schools' and the compilation of teachings into concise scriptures?

- A. Modern Period
- B. Sutra Period
- C. Epic Period
- D. Vedic Period

162. Which statement best describes 'Idealism' and the pursuit of truth in Indian philosophy?

- A. Prioritizing internal intuition over mere intellectual logic.
- B. Focusing on understanding through scientific laboratory experiments.
- C. Believing that all truth must be proven only through the five senses.
- D. Using logic solely to argue against the beliefs of others.

163. What is the relationship between theory and practice (Sadhana) in Indian philosophy?

- A. Emphasizing profound theoretical learning without the need for practice.
- B. Strictly separating theory from practice to develop specialized expertise.
- C. Practice is considered less important than memorizing teachings from scriptures.
- D. Emphasizing practice alongside theory to achieve true enlightenment.

164. What is the most important criterion used to classify Indian philosophy into 'Astika' and 'Nastika' groups?

- A. The acceptance or rejection of the existence of God.
- B. The acceptance or rejection of the divine authority of the Vedas.
- C. The language used to record the scriptures (Pali or Sanskrit).
- D. The emphasis on material happiness versus spiritual happiness.

165. In which group is Buddhist philosophy classified, and what shared characteristics does it have with other schools in the same group?

- A. Astika group; shares characteristics with the Nyaya school, emphasizing logic.
- B. Nastika group; shares characteristics with the Samkhya school, emphasizing ultimate truth.
- C. Nastika group; shares characteristics with the Jain and Carvaka schools in rejecting the authority of the Vedas.
- D. Astika group; shares characteristics with the Yoga school, emphasizing mental practice.

166. Which of the following best explains the meaning of 'Contemporary Views during the Buddha's Lifetime' according to the context?

- A. Texts composed 500 years after the Buddha's Parinirvana.
- B. Civil laws and regulations promulgated by King Bimbisara.
- C. Concepts focused on warfare to expand Indian empires.
- D. Various thought groups or sects that emerged while the Buddha was still alive.

167. Which sect during the Buddha's time rejected the concepts of the afterlife and the soul, focusing solely on materialism?

- A. Materialism (Carvaka)
- B. The Middle Way (Majjhima Patipada)
- C. Sects focusing on asceticism (Tapa)
- D. Fatalism (Niyatism/Determinism)

168. What was the ultimate goal of the Indian philosophical groups during the period that began searching for 'Atman'?

- A. Total rejection of the existence of the soul.
- B. Creating theories to overcome nature through technology.
- C. Accumulating as much wealth and political power as possible.
- D. The union of 'Atman' (the true self) with 'Brahman'.

169. According to the content, what was the significant shift in Indian philosophical thought during the pre-Buddhist period?

- A. Ceasing interest in the mind and turning toward warfare.
- B. Prohibiting the propagation of all new forms of religious beliefs.
- C. Increasing the number of animal sacrifices more than before.
- D. Beginning to doubt rituals and becoming more interested in the nature of the mind.

170. Theravada Buddhist Philosophy is characterized as 'Atheism.' What is its key emphasis according to the context?

- A. Believing that the world and life were created and controlled by a single supreme God.
- B. Emphasizing 'Causality' (Idappaccanyata) – that all things arise and cease according to causes and effects.
- C. Emphasizing prayers and petitions to gods to be saved from sin.
- D. Rejecting the existence of natural laws and believing in irrational fate.

171. How does the 'Realism' perspective in Theravada Buddhist philosophy relate to the ultimate goal?

- A. Focusing on imagining an ideal world without suffering for comfort.
- B. Viewing the world pessimistically to induce detachment and extreme renunciation.
- C. Viewing the world as a mere illusion that does not exist, requiring no action.
- D. Viewing the world as it truly is and emphasizing the Middle Way for concrete liberation from suffering.

172. What is the ultimate goal of studying and analyzing Dhamma principles from a Buddhist philosophical perspective?

- A. The attainment of the cessation of suffering (Nirodha).
- B. Becoming a famous philosopher or scholar.
- C. Establishing a new religious movement or belief system.
- D. Accumulating merit solely for a heavenly rebirth.

173. What is the key characteristic of the 'Vimamsa' process (Investigation/Discernment) in Buddhist philosophy?

- A. Using reasoning and verification through actual experience.
- B. Accepting beliefs based on inherited tradition alone.
- C. Reading scriptures exclusively without any practical application.
- D. Praying for knowledge and wisdom from sacred entities.

174. If a student wishes to study the 'origin of knowledge' and the methods of developing wisdom in Buddhist philosophy, which branch should they focus on?

- A. Epistemology (Nana-vidya)
- B. Axiology (Khuna-vidya)
- C. Metaphysics (Aphi-pratya)
- D. Aesthetics (Sunthariya-sat)

175. Which of the following is considered a study within 'Metaphysics' according to Theravada Buddhist philosophy?

- A. Developing Cintamaya-panna (wisdom resulting from reflection).
- B. Studying the Noble Eightfold Path for the cessation of suffering.
- C. Studying the ultimate reality of Impermanence, Suffering, and Non-self (Tilakkhana).
- D. Studying Sutamaya-panna (wisdom resulting from listening and reading).

176. What was the most significant trigger leading to the Great Schism (sectarian division) in Buddhism?

- A. Conflicts over the ownership of religious sites after the Buddha's Parinirvana.
- B. The translation of the Tipitaka into various local dialects.
- C. Interference and influence from Greek philosophers.
- D. Disagreements regarding the 'Ten Points' (Vatthu 10) concerning Monastic Discipline (Vinaya).

177. What is the prominent characteristic that distinguishes the 'Theravada' school from the 'Mahasamghika' school?

- A. Theravada focuses solely on propagating religion through art.
- B. Theravada emphasizes strictness and preserving the original Dhamma-Vinaya.
- C. Theravada emphasizes constantly modernizing and updating the teachings.
- D. Theravada rejects all forms of Buddhist Councils (Sangayana).

178. Why is Buddhist philosophy classified as 'Pragmatism' according to the context provided?

- A. Because it is a philosophy that requires extensive rote memorization of texts.
- B. Because it focuses on proving the cycle of rebirth (Samsara).
- C. Because it avoids debating unanswerable questions and focuses on solving actual suffering.
- D. Because it focuses on explaining God and the creator of the world.

179. For what primary purpose is the principle of 'Idappaccanyata' (Specific Conditionality) used in Buddhist philosophy?

- A. As a logical tool for understanding problems and the cessation of suffering.
- B. To debate the infinite origins of the universe.
- C. To be used in chanting for blessings and protection.
- D. To explain the belief in pre-determined fate or destiny.

180. What is the most significant difference between the concept of 'Atman' in Brahmanism-Hinduism and the concept in Buddhist philosophy?

- A. Both systems agree on the existence of a permanent, true self.
- B. Brahmanism believes the self changes constantly, while Buddhism believes the self is static.
- C. Buddhism believes a creator god made the self, while Brahmanism denies it.
- D. Brahmanism believes in an eternal, permanent soul (Atman), while Buddhism denies it and proposes the principle of Non-self (Anatta).

181. Which of the following best describes the meaning of Buddhist philosophy's rejection of 'Theism'?

- A. Believing that the world and the universe occurred by pure chance without any origin.
- B. Encouraging the worship of many gods instead of a single supreme God.
- C. Focusing faith on the miraculous powers of sacred entities.
- D. Rejecting the existence of a creator God and proposing that everything arises from causes and conditions.

182. According to the text, what is the clearest difference between the methods of seeking truth in 'General Philosophy' and 'Buddhist Philosophy'?

- A. General philosophy uses logic and imagination, while Buddhist philosophy emphasizes verification through practice (Bhavana).
- B. General philosophy focuses on the cessation of suffering, while Buddhist philosophy focuses on accumulating knowledge.
- C. General philosophy emphasizes personal belief, while Buddhist philosophy emphasizes legal codes.
- D. Both disciplines use the same method, which is based solely on imagination.

183. What is the ultimate goal of Theravada Buddhist philosophy as presented in the content?

- A. To become a highly skilled logician.
- B. The cessation of suffering or liberation from suffering (Dukkha).
- C. Gaining fame as a person of broad knowledge.
- D. Learning about religious history.

184. Which statement most accurately describes the characteristics of 'Buddhism' according to the provided context?

- A. It focuses solely on analysis through formal logic.
- B. It is a science that is strictly separated from culture and tradition.
- C. It emphasizes the dimensions of faith, practice, rituals, and culture.
- D. It focuses on asking metaphysical questions without any regard for belief.

185. If a student wishes to study teachings by 'extracting content for analysis based on logic and reason,' which approach are they studying?

- A. Ritualistic Buddhism
- B. Buddhist Arts
- C. Buddhist Philosophy
- D. Buddhist History

186. From the perspective of Theravada Buddhist philosophy, what is the significant status of the 'Tipitaka' in education?

- A. It is merely a historical book from the time of the Buddha.
- B. It is a scripture that focuses specifically on predicting the future.
- C. It is the primary source or 'origin' of Buddhist philosophical principles.
- D. It is a collection of the imaginations of later thinkers.

187. Which part of the Tipitaka is considered the most 'Pure Philosophy,' and why?

- A. The Vinaya Pitaka, because it focuses on social rules and regulations.
- B. No part is philosophical because it is entirely based on belief.
- C. The Abhidhamma Pitaka, because it explains Mind (Citta), Mental Factors (Cetasika), Matter (Rupa), and Nirvana without using metaphorical characters.
- D. The Suttanta Pitaka, because it contains stories and characters that are easy to understand.

188. What is the most important characteristic of 'Metaphysics' in the search for truth about the world and life?

- A. Relying on faith and belief in supernatural powers.
- B. Accepting sacred authority as a spiritual anchor.
- C. Adhering to moral practices and customs/traditions.
- D. Using reason, wisdom, and logical analysis.

189. What is the primary goal of 'Religion' that distinguishes it from Metaphysics according to this definition?

- A. Using faith and practices to lead toward liberation and to serve as a spiritual anchor.
- B. Creating a complex system of reasoning without the need for belief.
- C. Rejecting the existence of God or sacred powers.
- D. Proving ultimate truth through scientific principles.

190. Why is Theravada Buddhist philosophy most closely aligned with the concept of 'Rationalism'?

- A. Because it focuses on mental training to attain miraculous powers.
- B. Because it emphasizes using faith without questioning or verification.
- C. Because of the teaching of 'Idappaccanyata' (Conditionality), which indicates that everything arises and passes away according to the law of cause and effect.
- D. Because it believes that all knowledge originates from the divine inspiration of God.

191. In terms of 'Realism,' what is the attitude of Theravada Buddhist philosophy toward natural phenomena (Sabhava-dhamma) and the world?

- A. The truth of the world depends solely on human needs and satisfaction.
- B. The world is merely an illusion that does not exist at all.
- C. The world and various phenomena exist according to their own nature, not created by a creator.
- D. Everything in the world is determined by the stars and fate.

192. The Buddhist philosophical view that 'natural phenomena exist according to their own nature' aligns most closely with which metaphysical concept?

- A. Idealism: The belief that reality is only constructed by the mind.
- B. Theism: The belief that the world and life were created by God.
- C. Realism: The acceptance of the existence of the world and natural laws without divine intervention.
- D. Subjectivism: The belief that truth depends on the individual's perspective.

193. Which of the following is categorized under 'Abyakata-panha' (The Unanswered Questions) which the Buddha did not answer according to Theravada philosophy?

- A. Is the world eternal or not? Does the world have an end or not?
- B. What is the causality of all things (Idappaccanyata)?
- C. What is suffering (Dukkha) and how can we cease it?
- D. Does making merit truly result in happiness?

194. What is the most significant reason why the Buddha did not provide answers to the 10 Unanswered Questions (Abyakata-panha)?

- A. Because seeking those answers is mere speculation that does not help in liberation from suffering.
- B. Because they are matters that require only high levels of belief and faith.
- C. Because He had not yet found a definitive answer.
- D. Because He wanted His followers to find the answers using telescopes in the future.

195. Comparing the mental processes: Which of the following are 'the state that acts as the primary aware-ness of an object' and 'the state that conditions the mind toward greed or compassion,' respectively?

- A. Cetasika (Mental Factors) and Citta (Mind)
- B. Rupa (Matter) and Nirvana
- C. Citta (Mind) and Cetasika (Mental Factors)
- D. Citta (Mind) and Rupa (Matter)

196. Which statement best explains the difference between 'Rupa' (Matter) and 'Nirvana' according to Theravada Buddhist philosophy?

- A. Rupa is permanent, while Nirvana is constantly changing.
- B. Both Rupa and Nirvana are states that require conditioning factors to arise.
- C. Rupa is emptiness, while Nirvana is a perfect physical body.
- D. Rupa is a state that can be disintegrated by external factors, while Nirvana is the state of extinguished defilements and is unconditioned (Asankhata-dhamma).

197. What is the key distinction between 'Western Metaphysics' and the metaphysics in Buddhist philosophy according to the context provided?

- A. The focus on the cessation of suffering as the ultimate goal.
- B. The emphasis on debate for theoretical knowledge and speculation.
- C. The reliance on faith in God alone.
- D. The immediate application of acquired knowledge to daily life.

198. Why is Buddhist philosophy called 'Practical Metaphysics'?

- A. Because it seeks truth to lead toward the cessation of suffering and the realization of life's meaning.
- B. Because it focuses on speculating about the end of the world with new theories.
- C. Because it aims to compete with the theories of Western philosophers.
- D. Because it searches for truth to be used in scientific verification.

199. According to the view of 'Paticcasamuppada' (Dependent Origination) in Theravada philosophy, which describes the nature of all things most accurately?

- A. All things arise and exist independently and freely.
- B. The world and life are pre-determined by an unchangeable external power.
- C. Coincidence is the primary factor that makes things appear.
- D. All things arise through interdependence and related conditions.

200. The concept of 'Anatta' (Non-self) in the Three Marks of Existence primarily aims to reject which metaphysical concept?

- A. The existence of the Law of Kamma and its results.
- B. The existence of a permanent, eternal self or an immortal soul.
- C. The change of all things over time.
- D. Making amends for the results of actions in the future.

201. If a philosopher believes that 'the external world and physical objects do not truly exist but are merely appearances arising from mental processes,' which school of thought does this philosopher belong to?

- A. Idealism
- B. Pluralism
- C. Materialism
- D. Dualism

202. Which of the following best explains the perspective of 'Dualism' in metaphysics?

- A. The ultimate reality is matter that can only be proven through science.
- B. There is no absolute truth; everything depends on individual interpretation.
- C. All things in the universe are merely manifestations of a universal mind.
- D. Mind and Matter are two fundamental realities that are distinct and irreducible to one another.

203. In terms of the relationship between the 'Subject' (the knower) and the 'Object' (the known), how does Theravada Buddhist philosophy differ from most Western metaphysics?

- A. Buddhist philosophy views both as an interconnected whole through the process of causes and conditions.
- B. Buddhist philosophy gives importance to the object as the sole ultimate reality.
- C. Buddhist philosophy believes the subject does not exist; only the object appears.
- D. Buddhist philosophy strictly separates the subject and the object for the sake of accuracy.

204. Which of the following correctly explains the difference in 'methods' of reaching ultimate truth between Western metaphysics and Buddhist philosophy?

- A. Both trends of thought reject reasoning and focus on personal belief.
- B. Buddhist philosophy believes truth is accessed through reading texts more than practice.
- C. Western philosophy emphasizes meditation, while Buddhist philosophy emphasizes logic and reason alone.
- D. Western philosophy often accesses truth through reasoning, while Buddhist philosophy emphasizes mental cultivation (Bhavana) alongside it.

205. In philosophy, which of the following best defines 'Epistemology'?

- A. The theory of knowledge that studies how humans know things.
- B. The study of the physical structure of the human brain.
- C. The collection of statistical data for use in predicting the future.
- D. The theory that studies value and beauty in works of art.

206. Which of the following is NOT a primary scope of study in Epistemology according to its basic definition?

- A. Proving the ultimate truth about the nature of God.
- B. The limits of knowledge.
- C. The validity or logical soundness of knowledge.
- D. The sources of knowledge.

207. Philosophers in the 'Rationalism' school believe that the most correct and certain knowledge originates from which source?

- A. The use of mental processes and pure reason.
- B. Acceptance based on religious beliefs and traditions.
- C. Perception through the five senses (eye, ear, nose, tongue, body).
- D. Scientific observation and experimentation.

208. If you believe that 'humans are born as a blank slate; all knowledge can only occur once we have seen, heard, or touched things,' which concept are you adhering to?

- A. Empiricism
- B. Dualism
- C. Rationalism
- D. Materialism

209. In Theravada Buddhist philosophy, which 'source of knowledge' is considered the starting point of perceiving data from the external world through the sense bases (Ayatana)?

- A. Inference
- B. Sense Perception
- C. Testimony (Oral tradition/Scriptures)
- D. Mental Experience

210. Knowledge of the 'Nana' (Insight/Gnosis) type, which arises from practicing Vipassana until one clearly realizes phenomena as they truly are, is classified as which type of knowledge source?

- A. Knowledge from imagination
- B. Mental Experience (Direct intuitive experience)
- C. Physical sense perception
- D. Logical inference

The End

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