Ans to Q. No. 6: According to Buddha everything in this universe has a cause. Without cause nothing happens. Nothing happens by chance. All existences physical and psychical are subject to the law of universal causation. Hence, nothing is uncaused and eternal.

Ans to Q. No. 7: a) True b) False c) True d) True e) True.

Ans to Q. No. 8: Theory of Momentariness is one of the important theories of Buddhism. According to this theory, everything has conditional as well as non-permanent existence and things last not even for a short period of time but exist for one partless moment only.

Ans to Q. No. 9: (i) The self is an aggregate of impermanent mental and bodily processes; (ii) The world is unsubstantial and void.

Ans to Q. No. 10: According to Buddha, the soul is impermanent. It is series of succsssive mental and bodily processes which are impermanent. It is a stream of cognitions.



8.11 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions

Q.1: Why is Buddhism called Nâstika philosophy?

Q.2: What was Buddha's way of teaching?

Q.3: What is Pratityasamutpâda?

Q.4: What is the root cause of suffering?

Q.5: What is ignorance?

B) Short Questions (Answer in about 100-150 words)

Q.1: Briefly discuss about the theory of Momentariness.

Q.2: What are the twelve links of the causal wheel of Pratityasamutpâda?

Q.3: Briefly explain Buddha's No-soul theory.

Q.4: Mention briefly about 'Tipitaka'.

Q.5: Mention the difference between the theory of Impermanence and Momentariness.

C) Write Short Notes on :

Q.1: Pratityasamutpâda

Q.2: No-soul theory